

THE
ORGANIZATION, ADMINISTRATION
AND
EQUIPMENT

OF HIS MAJESTY'S LAND FORCES IN PEACE AND WAR

FIRST EDITION

BY

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PREFACE.

This book has been written as a supplement to "The Guide," by Major-General Sir W. D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., and will be included in the new edition at present in the press, and shortly to be published.

In issuing separately—with General Otter's approval—this small edition, the writer desires to state that free use has been made of the official publications dealing with the subjects considered. He also wishes to express his indebtedness to the following officers for their kindness in furnishing the latest information regarding their units and branches of the service—specially necessary in these days of rapid changes—or for assisting with the compilation of data and with proof-reading. Col. J. Fraser Macdonald, C.O.C.; Lt.-Cols. A. J. Van Nostrand, C. of G., J. R. Forbes, C.A.P.C., A. Clyde Caldwell, R.C.E.; Majors W. P. Butcher, C.S. of M., S. deW. Dunn, 44th Regt., G. N. Bramfitt, C.E.; Capt. Ruggles George, 2nd Regt. and 3rd O.S. Bn. C.E.F.; Lieuts. G. O. Smith and Pelham Edgar, C.O. T.C., H. F. Roche, C.F.A., and N. A. Fairhead, C.A.S.C. Also to Messrs. Gale & Polden, for the firm's permission to include the chapter on Mobilization in the British Service, from Lt.-Colonel Banning's book on Organization, Administration and Equipment.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
DEFINITIONS	1-7
 CHAPTER I.	
Control at Militia Headquarters	9
The British Forces	10
The Canadian Forces	11
Corps Reserve	12
Reserve of Officers	12
Militia Council	13
Headquarters Staff	16
 CHAPTER II.	
Staff at Headquarters of Military Districts	19
 CHAPTER III.	
The Canadian Militia	23
Schools of Instruction	24
Training and Instruction	24
Cavalry	25
Artillery	27
Engineers	31
Royal Engineer units	33
Corps of Guides	36
Canadian Officers Training Corps	39
C.O.T.C. Certificates	40
C.O.T.C. Contingents	41
Infantry	42
Infantry and Rifles	42
Territorial Force (British)	43
Army Service Corps	44
Medical Services	45

	PAGE
Cavalry Field Ambulance (Composition).	46
Field Ambulance (Composition)	47
Canadian Ordnance Corps.	48
Issue of Military Equipment	50
Canadian Army Pay Corps	52
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	53
Canadian School of Musketry Corps	54
Canadian Signal Corps	55
Army Veterinary Corps	57
Hydrological Corps	58
Army Dental Corps	59
Corps of School Cadet Instructors	60

CHAPTER IV.

Higher Formations.

An Infantry Brigade	61
Chart of a Division	opposite 62
Composition of a Division	62

CHAPTER V.

Mobilization	64
Peace and War Establishments	67
War Outfit	67
General Instructions	69
Procedure on Mobilization	72
Duties of Regimental Commanders	73
Mobilization of the C.E.F.	74
Mobilization for War in the British Service	75
Mobilization of the Special Reserve and Territorial Force	81

CHAPTER VI.

War Organization	82
Functions of the Executive in the Field	84
System of Command	85

CHAPTER VII.

Lines of Communication	86
Base	86
A.G.'s Office at Base	87

	PAGE
Organization on the Lines of Communication . . .	88
Commanders of Section and Post Defences . . .	89
Inspector-General of Communications . . .	89
Administrative Commandants . . .	90

CHAPTER VIII.

The Staff in the Field.

General Organization and Functions . . .	91
Staffs of Field Formations . . .	92
Duties of Branches of the Staff . . .	93

CHAPTER IX.

Maintenance of the Forces in the Field . . .

Provision and Maintenance of Personnel . . .	97
Maintenance of Supplies by Utilization of Local Sources . . .	98
Supplies . . .	99
Supplies, how carried . . .	100
Chart of Supply . . .	opposite 101
Transport with Field Units . . .	101
Convoys. . .	102
Ammunition Supply . . .	102
Food and Ammunition Supply in Trench Warfare . . .	103
Remounts and Veterinary Services . . .	106

CHAPTER X.

Medical Arrangements in the Field.

Sanitary Service . . .	107
Evacuation of Sick and Wounded . . .	107
Chart of Medical Services . . .	opposite 108

CHAPTER XI.

Miscellaneous.

Postal Service, Censorship, Discipline . . .	110
Provost Marshal, and Military Police . . .	111
Office Work . . .	112
Despatches, War Diaries . . .	113

APPENDICES.

	PAGE
Appendix I. Canadian Permanent Force	114
Appendix II. Infantry and Rifles (Peace Establishments)	115
Appendix III. Infantry Battalions for Overseas Service (Canadian and British compared)	117
Infantry Battalions, Horses	118
Infantry Battalions, Transport	119
Appendix IV. Cavalry (Peace Establishments).	120
Appendix V. Divisional Signal Company	121
Appendix VI. Cyclist Company	122
Appendix VII. A Pioneer Battalion	122
Appendix VIII. Motor Machine Gun Battery	123
Appendix IX. A Field Ambulance	123
Appendix X. A Divisional Train.	124
Appendix XI. Divisional Ambulance Workshop for Motor Ambulance Cars	125
Appendix XII. A Sanitary Section	125
Appendix XIII. A Mobile Veterinary Section	125
Appendix XIV. Royal Flying Corps	125
Appendix XV. Kite Balloon Squadron	126
Appendix XVI. Approximate Number of Rounds Provided in the Field per Gun	127
Appendix XVII. Approximate Number of Rounds Provided in the Field per Rifle	128

DEFINITIONS

ACTIVE MILITIA—The fighting troops and non-combatant services and departments of the organized forces controlled by the Militia Department other than the Royal Military College, cadet corps, and rifle associations and clubs. The term includes the Permanent Staff and Permanent Force (*q.v.*).

ACQUITTANCE ROLL—An army form on which is entered all pay issued to soldiers and signed for by them. It is forwarded on the day of payment to the A.G.'s office at the base, the officer making the payment retaining a carbon copy (including the soldier's signature) for reference. From the A.G.'s office it is passed to the Paymaster at the base.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANTS—Officers appointed to take charge of the administration, discipline, sanitation, interior economy, and policing of the areas comprised in each base, section or post on the L. of C.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDER—An officer vested with the command of administrative troops only; *e.g.*, administrative commandants, directors of administrative services and their representatives.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS—The departments of the Judge Advocate General, Principal Chaplain and Paymaster-in-Chief.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—Signal, medical, supplies, transport, ordnance, railways, works, remounts, veterinary, postal.

ADMINISTRATIVE TROOPS—Troops, combatant or otherwise, belonging to the administrative services, including R.E. other than those of field units; A.S.C.; R.A.M.C.; A.O.C.; A.V.C.; A.P.C.; A.P.O.C.

ADVANCED BASE—The area within which may be situated the advanced depôts of ammunition, supplies, animals and material, from which issues are made to field units.

ARME BLANCHE—Literally "white arm." Refers to the sword or lance with which the cavalry is armed.

ARMY TROOPS—Units which are not parts of any division or army corps, but are directly under the orders of the commander of an army. They may comprise signal units, air-service, bridging units, supply and ambulance units, cavalry or mounted rifles and one or more infantry battalions according to circumstances.

- BASE**—A place where the lines of communication originate, where magazines of stores for the forces in the field are situated and maintained under direct military management and control, and where the business of supplying these forces is located and organized under the military authorities.
- BRIGADE AREA**—Areas, on active service, allotted to each cavalry and infantry brigade, or organization approximately equal to a brigade.
- CITY CORPS**—Corps of the Active Militia (non-permanent) not rural corps.
- COMMANDER**—An officer vested with the command of a detachment, unit, or formation of fighting or administrative troops.
- CORPS TROOPS**—Units which are not part of any division but are directly under the orders of the Commander of an Army Corps.
- DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL** is the representative of the Judge Advocate-General, and advises a commander on matters of military, martial and international law.
- DIRECTOR OF ARMY POSTAL SERVICES**—Duties :—Provision and administration of all postal communications.
- DIRECTOR OF ARMY SIGNALS**—Duties :—Organization and maintenance of all means of intercommunication, including visual, electrical and mechanical, and despatch riders throughout the theatre of operations.
- DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES**—Duties :—Care of the sick and wounded. Provision and administration of hospitals, convalescent depôts and medical equipment. Recommendations regarding precautionary and remedial measures relating to billets, camps, garrisons, hospitals, transports, dress, duties, etc., conducive to the preservation of health, and to the mitigation or prevention of disease in the army and civil population. Subject to sea transport arrangements, control of hospital ships as far as their medical equipment and readiness for the reception of invalids is concerned.
- DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE SERVICES**—Duties :—Provision of ammunition, equipment, clothing, and stores of all kinds other than medical and veterinary stores. Provision of technical vehicles of artillery and engineer units, and of workshops on L. of C.
- DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT**—Duties :—Provision of railway transport and administration of railway transport personnel. Controls construction, working and maintenance of all railways.
- DIRECTOR OF REMOUNTS**—Duties :—Provision, training, and distribution of all animals ; administration of remount personnel.

DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES—Duties :—Provision of all food, forage, fuel, light and disinfectants ; administration of personnel engaged in this service.

DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORT—Duties :—Provision and distribution of all transport, *excluding* railway and sea transport, but *including* inland water transport.

DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICES—Duties :—Care of sick animals. Provision and administration of veterinary hospitals and stores. Inspections and recommendations with reference to the health and efficiency of the animals of the forces.

DIRECTOR OF WORKS—Duties :—Provision, construction, and maintenance of buildings, offices, stores, camping grounds, roads, etc., on the L. of C. Provision of water supply, gas, electric lighting, or other technical plant required for military purposes on the L. of C. and not provided by other services.

DIVISIONAL AREA—A term used to indicate the 6 areas into which Eastern Canada is divided for purposes of administering and training the Militia. Corresponds with the term Military District employed in connection with the commands which do not comprise in them troops approximating in composition to a Division.

DIVISIONAL COLLECTING STATION—A place where slightly wounded men who are able to walk are collected.

DIVISIONAL TROOPS—Units of a division which do not form part of the infantry brigades, but are directly under the orders of the divisional commander.

ENLISTMENT—The act of undertaking to serve in His Majesty's forces in the rank of a private soldier, and being attested as such. Familiarly known as "taking the shilling" on account of the coin given to recruits by recruiting sergeants. The term "enlistment" does not apply to the granting of a commission to an individual duly recommended for such.

FIELD ARMY—That portion of the forces in the field not allotted to fortresses, coast defences or garrisons.

FIELD DEPÔT—A small temporary depôt of supplies in the immediate vicinity of the field units.

FIELD UNITS—Mobile units of the field army allotted to divisions, cavalry divisions, brigades, corps troops, army troops, or L. of C. defence troops.

FIGHTING TROOPS—Infantry, cavalry, artillery (including ammunition columns), flying corps and engineer field units. The headquarters of commanders of fighting troops are fighting units.

FIRING BATTERY—(*Artillery*) 6 (or 4) guns *plus* 6 (or 4) ammunition wagons.

FIRST LINE TRANSPORT—Is an integral part of the war organization of a fighting unit, without which it cannot perform its tactical functions, and by which it must be accompanied in action and at all times. It includes the following vehicles and animals :— Gun carriages ; ammunition wagons ; pack animals, limbered or G.S. wagons or carts carrying ammunition, tools, machine guns, technical stores or medical equipment ; telephone wagons, water carts, and travelling kitchens or other vehicles for cooks, and (in the case of cavalry units, for which no trains are provided,) vehicles for the conveyance of baggage and stores. (See page 101.)

FIRST LINE WAGONS—(*Artillery*). The ammunition wagons of a battery which are not with the firing battery (*q.v.*).

FORCES IN THE FIELD—The whole of the military forces mobilized in the theatre of operations under the supreme command of the C.-in-C. Includes the field army or armies, fortress, coast defence and garrison troops, and L. of C. units and defence troops.

GENERAL ORDERS—Orders issued “By Command,” at intervals, having reference to subjects which have been approved by the Governor-General in Council. They appear in the *Canada Gazette*, and are promulgated to the Militia by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council as General Orders, over the signature of the Adjutant-General, and numbered consecutively throughout the year. They are sent to officers commanding districts and units, to enable them to notify in their orders such portions of them as affect their commands. The subjects comprised include :—

Organization, localization, establishments and nomenclature of units.

Amendments and additions to *K. R. and O.*, *P. and A. R.* and official publications.

Award of honours, decorations and medals.

Appointments, promotions and retirements of officers, and publication of extracts from the *London Gazette*, affecting officers in Canada.

With General Orders are also issued, when required, lists of changes in War Material and in patterns of military stores which have been approved.

A General Order can be cancelled only by a subsequent General Order.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY—The headquarters of the commander of an army or group of army corps. If army corps are not grouped in separate armies, army headquarters and general headquarters become identical, and the latter term will be used.

- HEADQUARTERS, ARMY CORPS**—The headquarters of the commander of an army corps or group of divisions.
- HEADQUARTERS, DIVISIONAL**—The headquarters of the commander of a division.
- HEADQUARTERS, GENERAL**—The headquarters of the C.-in-C. of the forces in the field.
- LINES OF COMMUNICATION**—The systems of communication by rail, road and navigable waterways between the army and its base or bases inclusive, together with the districts through which they pass, within such limits as the C.-in-C. may determine.
- L. OF C. DEFENCES**—The defences of that portion of the L. of C. for the security of which the commander of L. of C. defences is made responsible by the C.-in-C., together with all fortifications and defences in that area.
- L. OF C. DEFENCE TROOPS**—That portion of the field army which is detailed for the defence of the L. of C.
- L. OF C. UNITS**—Administrative units on the L. of C. and under the command of the I.G.C.
- MILITIA ORDERS**—Orders issued to promulgate to the Militia subjects which have been approved by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council. They are issued to all concerned in the same way as are General Orders (*q.v.*).

They are divided into two portions,—*General Staff* and *Administrative Staff*. The former deal with:—

Schools of instruction, training, the issue of certificates of qualification, and subjects dealt with by the G.S. branch of the Staff.

The latter are issued over the signature of the Adjutant-General and deal with:—

Attachments, postings, and transfers of officers, and authorization for officers detailed for duty with units.

Appointments to Warrant Rank.

Subjects dealt with by the A.G.'s branch of the Staff, including (in war-time) notification of casualties.

A General Order overrules a Militia Order.

MILITARY DISTRICT—See Divisional Area.

MOBILIZATION is the process by which an armed force passes from a peace to a war footing. The mobilization, therefore, of a unit means its completion for war in men, horses and material.

ORDERS, OPERATION—Orders which deal with all strategical and tactical operations, and which include such information regarding supply, transport, etc., as it is necessary to publish to the troops.

ORDERS, ROUTINE—Orders which deal with matters not concerned with operations, such as discipline and interior economy.

ORDERS, STANDING—Orders issued to adapt existing regulations to local conditions, and to save frequent repetitions in operation and routine orders.

PAYMASTER-IN-CHIEF is charged with the general supervision of the pay and cash accounting services. He is responsible that moneys payable and receivable on public service are promptly brought to account.

PERMANENT FORCE—Such permanently embodied units of the Active Militia as are enrolled for general continuous service.

PERMANENT STAFF—Officers of the Headquarters, Command and District Staffs not borne upon the cadres of units.

PRINCIPAL CHAPLAIN is responsible for the spiritual administration and welfare of the army.

RAILHEAD—A locality on the railway where ammunition and supplies are transferred to ammunition parks and supply columns.

RATION—(The *a* is pronounced as in “rash”). A 24 hours’ supply of food for man (and horse).

RATIONS, IRON—An emergency ration contained in a tin, carried on the soldier ; not to be touched unless no other rations of any kind are available, and then only by order of a commander. (See section on Supply, *F.S.P.B.*, *Chap. VI.*, *Sec. 34.*)

REFILLING POINTS—Places where divisional ammunition columns and supply sections of trains are refilled from ammunition parks and supply columns respectively.

REGULATING STATIONS—Places where railway trains are marshalled, and whence they are despatched to railheads.

RENDEZVOUS—Places where ammunition parks and supply columns are met by representatives of the headquarters concerned and directed to refilling points.

REQUISITION—A mode of making inhabitants of a district contribute supplies, etc., to an army. Must be paid for, but a Requisition Receipt Note implies no promise to pay.

RURAL CORPS—A Corps of the Active Militia (non-permanent) which performs its annual training in camp.

S.A.A.—Small-arms ammunition, *i.e.*, for rifles and machine guns. Packed in boxes of 1,000 rounds ; also (Mk. VII) in boxes containing 20 bandoliers of 50 rounds in chargers.

S.A.A. CARTS—Two-horsed vehicles, normally carrying 16 boxes S.A.A., charger packed.

SIGNAL UNITS—Units employed on the service of intercommunication. They include signal squadrons and troops, divisional and L. of C. Sig. Cos., Hd.-Qrs. of a Gen. Hd.-Qrs. Sig. Co., Hd.-Qrs. of an Army Hd.-Qrs. Sig. Co., and air-line, cable, and wireless sections, but do not include regimental signallers on the establishment of other units.

STAFF, The—Staff officers appointed to the General Staff, to the A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s branches of the staff, or as brigade-majors and staff captains, to assist certain commanders in the discharge of their duties.

SUPPLIES—Food, forage, fuel, light and disinfectants.

TRAIN—Carts, wagons and vehicles belonging to units, which on reaching concentration areas are organized under the A.S.C. into companies. They carry baggage and supplies. (See page 101.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Since going to press, a General Order, dated March 1st, 1916, abolished the term Division or Divisional Area for the 6 higher administrative commands: all are now to be termed Military Districts. The text in what follows should be amended accordingly.

CHAPTER I.

CONTROL AT MILITIA HEADQUARTERS.¹

To obtain success in war there must be unity of effort towards the desired object, and to obtain this there must be unity of control. To ensure the proper carrying out of the intentions of the controlling Head, efficient organization is essential, and the essentials of all efficient organization lie in the due sub-division of labour and decentralization amongst subordinates, each individual being given duties which he can perform adequately. At the same time central control and co-ordination of subordinate parts for the attainment of the common end must be assured. The larger the organization the greater the extent to which the sub-division of labour can be profitably carried, and the greater the necessity for specialization.

In order to fully grasp what follows, it is necessary at this stage to understand what, in broad terms, are the forces whose efficiency depends on this central control with its chain of responsible officials. These may be classified into two main groups.

1. The Fighting Troops. The function of these is to carry out the actual military operations for the defeat of the enemy's forces. They comprise:—Infantry, cavalry, artillery (including ammunition columns), flying corps and engineer field units. The Headquarters¹ of Commanders of fighting troops are fighting units.

2. The Administrative Service and Departments. Their *rôle* is to furnish the fighting troops with the personnel, animals and material required. They keep the fighting troops in a

¹ The expression "Headquarters" will be constantly occurring; it means the Commander of the unit and his Staff. The Headquarters varies in size with the unit; for example, there are 10 officers on the Headquarters of a Division, 4 on that of an Infantry Battalion.

state of efficiency and provide for their use (*inter alia*) inter-communication services, medical services, supplies, transport, ordnance, railways, works, remounts, and postal services. The **Administrative Troops** are:—Troops, combatant or otherwise, belonging to administrative services, including R.E., other than those of field units; A.S.C.; R.A.M.C.; A.O.C.; A.V.C.; A.P.C.; A.P.O.C. The **Administrative Departments** are those of the Judge Advocate-General, the Chaplains' Department, and the Accounts Branch.

The **Army** in Great Britain is composed of individuals who have accepted a definite liability for service. They may belong to the **Regular Army**, the **Special Reserve**, the **Territorial Force**.

The Regular Army and the Territorial Force has each its own Reserves.

The conditions of service vary. In the **Regular Army** men are enlisted for continuous service "with the Colours" extending over a stated number of years, the remainder of their 12 years' engagement being served in the Reserve, during which period they receive a small rate of pay and are known as "Reservists." These men are liable to be recalled for duty anywhere.

The **Special Reserve** took the place of the old County Militia in 1908. Enlistment is—with certain modifications—for 6 years. The period of training is 27 days on an average. These units are not liable for service abroad as units, unless with their own consent.

The **Territorial Force** was formed in 1907 from the former Yeomanry and Volunteer Forces. The period of training—in addition to that done at local headquarters—is 2 weeks. The control of the enlistment in, and the financing of this force, are now in the hands of County Associations, thus relieving the War Office of considerable work. It is organized into Mounted Brigades, Divisions, and Army Troops, with troops allotted to garrison duties, and lines of communication. They are called out for embodiment when the Reserves are called out and are specially for home defence, though individual members engage to serve abroad if required.

Supplementary to the Army are the following :—

The Officers Training Corps.

Certain Military Colleges and Schools.

The National Reserve.

Certain categories of the Technical Reserve.

Officially recognized Cadet units.

The **Militia of Canada** is divided into :—

The **Permanent Force**.

The **Non-Permanent Militia**.

The **Permanent Force** consists of :—

Cavalry, 2 Regiments.

Horse Artillery, 2 Batteries.

Garrison Artillery, 5 Companies.

Engineers.

Infantry, 1 Regiment.

Detachments of Army Service Corps, Medical Corps, Ordnance Corps, Pay Corps, Veterinary Corps, Corps of Military Staff Clerks.

The total strength is about 3,500.

Service in the Permanent Force is voluntary, and for a period of three years. From this force are formed the garrisons, depôts, and Schools of Instruction throughout the Dominion.

The **Non-Permanent Militia** consists of similar troops with a peace establishment of about 70,000 ; also contingents of the Canadian Officers Training Corps at the large Universities and Colleges throughout the Dominion. The term of service is three years, with an annual training of not less than 12, nor more than 30 days. Full details of the Militia and its distribution will be found in the *Quarterly Militia List*.

All male inhabitants not disqualified by law, between the ages of 18 and 60, are liable to be called out for military service, and those not serving in the Active Militia are liable

for service in the Reserve Militia for such period as may be prescribed. The Reserve Militia is not yet organized, though regulations regarding it have been promulgated.

In the event of a *levée en masse*, all male inhabitants, without regard to age, class or distinction, may be called upon to serve, if capable of bearing arms.

Supplementary to the Militia as educational and training establishments are :—

The Royal Military College.

Officially authorized Cadet Corps.

Officially authorized Rifle Associations and Clubs.

Closely in touch with the Active Militia are officers of the Reserve who are available for appointments in time of peace and in emergencies. They are differentiated as (a) **Corps Reserve**, (b) **Reserve of Officers**.

The **Corps Reserve** consists of qualified officers not above the rank of Major who may be permitted to withdraw from active duty with their units and be carried on the subsidiary list. They are permitted, under conditions laid down in *K.R. and O.*, to train with their units or to serve in extra-regimental employment when authorized.

The **Reserve of Officers** is made up as follows :—

- (a) Graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada, commissioned as officers of the Active Militia, unattached.
- (b) Commanding Officers of the Active Militia on completion of their tenure of command.
- (c) Officers, other than those holding honorary commissions, retiring from corps of Active Militia who are eligible to retain their rank on retirement.
- (d) Officers whose past service in the field or during an emergency may be held to be a sufficient qualification.

Officers not otherwise qualified, who served in South Africa, may be placed upon the Reserve of Officers under certain conditions laid down in *K.R. and O.*

All officers of the R. of O. must report themselves in writing on May 1st each year to the Secretary of the Militia Council, at the same time furnishing an address for the current year.

The **SOVEREIGN** is the Head of the Forces of the Crown ; the **GOVERNOR-GENERAL** is the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces. The responsibility for their efficiency and preparedness for war and their efficiency during war lies, in Great Britain, with the **Secretary of State for War**, assisted by the **Army Council**, and in Canada with the **Minister of Militia and Defence** assisted by the **Militia Council**. These Councils are constituted as follows :—

In Canada.

1. The Minister of Militia and Defence (*Chairman*).
2. The Chief of the General Staff (*First Military Member*).
3. The Adjutant-General (*Second Military Member*).
4. The Quarter-Master-General (*Third Military Member*).
5. The Master-General of the Ordnance (*Fourth Military Member*).
6. The Deputy Minister (*Vice-Chairman*).
7. The Accountant and Paymaster General (*Finance Member*).
8. The Assistant Deputy Minister.

In Great Britain.

1. The Secretary of State for War.
2. The Chief of the Imperial General Staff (*First Military Member*).
3. The Adjutant-General (*Second Military Member*).
4. The Quarter-Master-General (*Third Military Member*).
5. The Master-General of the Ordnance (*Fourth Military Member*).
6. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War (*Civil Member*).
7. The Financial Secretary (*Finance Member*).
8. *Secretary* :—The Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

Details of the distribution of duties amongst the seven Members of the Militia Council will be found in *K. R. and O.*, *Section I.* Briefly summarized they are as follows :—

THE CROWN.

Minister of Militia and Defence

(*Chairman of Militia Council*).

Chief of General Staff.	Adjutant- General.	Quarter-Master- General.
Military Policy.	Organization	Transport.
Organization (Active Service).	(Peace).	Remounts.
Defence.	Establishments.	Railways.
Intelligence.	Distribution.	Barracks.
Training.	Mobilization.	Ordnance.
Education of Officers.	Personal Services.	Veterinary Services.
Telegraph Services.	Appointments.	Reserves of food.
Supervision of General Staff.	Promotions.	Mobilization stores.
Estimates for above services.	Honours and rewards.	Patterns of clothing.
	Orders.	All military stores.
	Education of N.C.O.s and men.	Injuries to animals or material.
	Discipline and interior economy.	Selection of Officers for above services.
	Ceremonial.	Postal Services.
	Administrative arrangements for training and education.	Contracts.
	A.G's Staff.	Estimates for above services.
	Militia List.	
	Medical Stores.	
	Estimates for above services.	

Master-General of the Ordnance.	Accountant and P.M. General.	Deputy Minister.
Armament.	Annual Estimates.	Interior economy of Department.
Defences.	Financial advice.	Administration of votes.
Ammunition.	Review of contracts.	Parliamentary business.
Vehicles.	Audit and examination.	Contracts.
Technical equipment.	Cash payments.	Custody and purchase of lands.
Inspection of guns, ammunition, etc.	Administration of Militia Pay Dept.	Library and records.
Technical Committees.		
Manufacturing Establishments.		
Patents and Inventions.		
Artillery and Rifle Ranges.		
Maintenance of Barracks, Build- ings and Lands.		
Plans for Buildings.		
Engineer Staff employed.		
Technical Inspec- tion services.		
Technical ques- tions, C.A. & C.E.		
Estimates for above services.		
Advice <i>re</i> contracts for guns, etc.		

THE STAFF.

The **Staff of the Militia** consists of :—

The Staff at Militia Headquarters.

The Staff at Divisional Areas and Military Districts.

The **Staff at Militia Headquarters** is divided into :—

- (a) That of the Chief of the General Staff.
- (b) That of the Adjutant-General.
- (c) That of the Quarter-Master-General.
- (d) That of the Master-General of the Ordnance.
- (e) That of the Civil Member of the Militia Council.
- (f) That of the Finance Member of the Militia Council.
- (g) That of the Inspector-General.
- (h) That of the Judge Advocate-General.

Complete details of the duties and composition of the branches of the Staff at Militia Headquarters will be found in *K.R. and O., Appendix V.* Briefly, the duties are as follows :—

A. General Staff.

To advise on the Military defence of the Dominion and on the strategical distribution of its forces.

To supervise the education of officers and the training and preparation of the Militia for Active Service.

To study plans and operations.

To collect and collate military intelligence.

To direct the general policy of military matters and to secure continuity of action in the execution of that policy.

These duties are dealt with under the orders of the Chief of the General Staff by officers styled *Directors* or *Assistant Directors*, these are :—

The Director of Military Operations.

The Director of Military Training.

The Director of Musketry.

The Assistant Director of Military Intelligence.

The Assistant Director of Signalling.

B. Adjutant-General's Staff.

Discipline.

Recruiting and Organization.

Personal services, appointments, promotions and retirements, honours and rewards, ceremonial, inspection reports.

Promulgation of Orders.

Education of Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

Cadet Corps, rifle associations and reserve formations.

Administrative duties in connection with Courses of Musketry and Gunnery.

Military, Martial and International Law.

Administrative arrangements connected with Military training and education, with the Royal Military College and with signalling.

Medical services, hygiene and sanitation.

These duties are dealt with under the Orders of the Adjutant-General by officers styled **Assistant Adjutant-General**, and **Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General**. Also by a **Director of Mobilization**, a **Director-General of Medical Services**, a **Deputy Director-General of Medical Services**, and an officer responsible for Cadet Services.

C. Quarter-Master-General's Staff.

The duties are numerous and may with advantage be specified in connection with that officer of the Quarter-Master-General's Staff who is responsible for each. These officers and their duties are:

Director of Supplies and Transport :—

Quarters.

Supplies.

Transportation.

Railways.

Postal Services in war and in camps.

Director of Veterinary Services :—

Remounts.

Veterinary Services and Stores.

Director of Clothing and Equipment and Principal Ordnance Officer :—

Dress, clothing and necessities.

Equipment and general stores, mobilization equipment.

Administration and distribution of the Canadian Ordnance Corps.

D. Staff of the Master-General of the Ordnance.

Armament and Ordnance.

Fortifications and works.

These duties are dealt with under under the orders of the Master-General of the Ordnance by a staff of directors, assistant directors, and inspectors, namely :—

Director of Artillery.

Director-General of Engineer Services.

Assistant Director-General of Engineer Services.

Director of Works and Buildings.

Assistant Director of Military Surveys.

A number of *Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors* of carriages, arms and ammunition.

E. Staff of the Civil Member of the Militia Council.

The duties have been enumerated on page 15. The officers charged with them are members of the Civil Service.

F. Staff of the Accountant and Paymaster-General.

An Assistant Paymaster-General, an Assistant Accountant and an Officer in charge of Stores Audit. They deal with the examination of accounts and with cash payments.

G. Inspector-General's Staff.

The Inspector-Generals are not members of the Militia Council. The duties are divided between two officers of high rank, one for Eastern Canada, the other for Western Canada. They are assisted in regard to the technical inspection of the various branches of the Service by a number of Inspectors, each familiar with his own branch.

H. Judge Advocate-General's Staff.

This officer has one or more *Assistant Judge Advocates-General* to assist him.

CHAPTER II.

DUTIES OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HEADQUARTERS STAFF IN DIVISIONAL AREAS AND DISTRICTS.

For administrative and training purposes the country is divided into 6 Divisional Areas (Eastern Canada) and 4 Military Districts (Western Canada). Over each is an **Officer Commanding**, and he, aided by his staff, exercises control under the Militia Council over a limited number of subordinate commanders. These, aided by their staffs and assistants, convey his will to subordinate commanders under them, each of whom carries it still lower down, until eventually all ranks are controlled by it. So, in war time, a similar chain of authority and responsibility exists from the **Commander-in-Chief** of the forces in the field down to the man in the ranks. The **C.-in-C.** may himself be instructed in matters of policy and strategy by a **War Council** which acts with the authority of the Government.

Just as each member of the Militia Council has his specific duties, presides over a separate department and controls its staff, so there exists a similar and corresponding system of distribution of duties under the **Officer Commanding each Divisional Area or Military District**. The Divisional Area being the larger command of the two, the conditions obtaining there are taken to illustrate how the multifarious duties are carried out, by what branch of the staff and by what official.

The **Staff** is divided into three groups :

- (i) *Officers of the General Staff.*
- (ii) *Officers of the Administrative Staff.*
- (iii) *Heads of Services and Departments.*

General Staff.

The General Staff in a Command is represented by the **General Staff Officer** and any other officer upon the same Staff who may be gazetted as a G.S.O.¹

¹ There are three grades of G.S.O., 1st, 2nd and 3rd. The grade to which an officer is appointed is not of necessity governed by his rank.

In addition, certain positions on the staff are directly under the G.S.O. and the officers occupying these positions are stated as being "attached to General Staff." These are the **Divisional Intelligence Officer**, and the **Divisional Signalling Officer**. As circumstances demand there may also be officers "specially employed" in connection with the work of instruction, training, or one or other of the duties enumerated below.

Officers of the General Staff assist the Officer Commanding in his work connected with :—

Schemes of defence in his command.

Organization for war.

Training and instruction of troops.

Education and examination of officers.

Preparation and execution of schemes for tactical manœuvres and operations.

Preparation of operation orders.

Intelligence.

Maps.

Administrative Staff.

The Senior Officer of the Administrative Staff is termed **Assistant Adjutant-General i/c Administration**. Attached to the Administrative Staff and under the Assistant Adjutant-General is the **Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General**, and any *D.A.A.G.*'s who may be gazetted to that position. In addition, the Heads of the Services and Departments are under the A.A.G. for administration.² These officers are :—The **Command Engineer**, the **Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport**, the **Assistant Director of Medical Services**, **Senior Ordnance Officer**, **Divisional Paymaster**, **Principal Veterinary Officer**, and the **Organizer and Inspector of Cadet Corps**.

The Duties of the A.A.G.'s branch of the staff in a command include :—

² Officers of Services and Departments are under Officers Commanding Commands and Districts for all purposes of discipline and command. They may correspond on subjects connected solely with their technical duties with the head of their Service or Department at Militia Headquarters, and *vice versa*. They will, however, always keep their local commanders acquainted with any instructions they may receive and any proposals they desire to put forward direct, connected with their technical duties.

Appointments and promotions.
Discipline.
Personal Services.
Military and Martial Law.
Military Police.
Prisons and Detention Barracks.
Recruiting.
Casualties and discharges.
Personnel and distribution of units.
Interior economy.
Mobilization.
Ceremonial.
Standing and Routine Orders.

Fuller details of the duties of the Staff will be found in *K.R. and O.*, sec. 3, and *Appendix V*.

Officers of these branches of the staff deal with all routine correspondence connected with them, and their letters are officially the letters of the O.C. They also draft and submit to the O.C. for his approval and signature all letters proceeding from the Command H.Q. to Militia H.Q., these being directed to the Secretary of the Militia Council.

A few examples will serve to illustrate the functions of the various members of the staff at the Headquarters of a Divisional Area, and the channels of correspondence. These for example, through which a recommendation for a commission in a militia unit, or any subsequent recommendation for promotion, transfer, or resignation go, are as follows:—The application is made on *Militia Form B. 287*, which after signature by the Officer Commanding the unit, is forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Divisional Area or Military District to which the unit belongs, for the approval and signature of the Officer Commanding the Command. A copy is kept and placed on file in the Local Central Registry, and the original is forwarded to Militia Headquarters. There it is dealt with by the Adjutant General's Department, and the appointment, resignation or promotion appears in due course in *General Orders*³ and in the *Canada Gazette*.

³ See Definitions.

An officer on appointment, if not previously qualified by former service or through being in possession of the proficiency certificate granted after examination by the Militia Department to members of the C.O.T.C., or of a Cadet Instructor's Certificate, is required to attend a School of Instruction for his arm of the service, and to pass examinations and tests defined in *K.R. and O.* This is clearly education, hence the application for instruction or examination will be made *by the officer's commanding officer for him*, to the General Staff Officer. When approved, notification is sent to the Officer Commanding his unit, stating when and where the officer is to report. It would lie with the General Staff Officer to prepare a notification for insertion in *Divisional or District Orders*, over his signature, to the effect that a **Board of Officers**, naming them, would assemble at a specified place and on a certain date, for the purpose of conducting the examination. The tests successfully passed, the candidate's name would be forwarded (along with others) on *Militia Form B. 303*, duly signed by the President and Members of the Board, to the G.S.O., who would cause the appropriate certificates to be prepared, sign them and forward them to Militia Headquarters for the signature of a representative of the Adjutant-General's branch there. The certificate would reach the candidate in due course and the fact that such certificate had been issued, with its official number and where it was obtained, would be notified in *Militia Orders* amongst General Staff Orders over the signature of the Chief of the General Staff.

Were an officer detailed to form one of the examining board referred to in the previous case and did the board meet in a centre to which the officer would require to travel, or were the candidate similarly placed, a transport-warrant would be obtained from the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, exchangeable for a railway (or steamer) ticket. Claims for other expenses would be forwarded on *Militia Form D. 811* to the G.S.O., who would certify that the duty had been performed and pass it to the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport to be checked and sent for payment to the Paymaster.

CHAPTER III.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

A knowledge of the different branches of the Service is essential to an intelligent understanding of how the forces are organized, equipped, administered, trained and directed through the Staff. It would serve no useful purpose to give in the body of this book every detail of the numbers of men, horses, etc., in each unit or formation; references will show where such details are to be found if not contained in the appendices.

A list showing the distribution of Militia Units in each Command appears in the *Quarterly Militia List*, which may be consulted in any Orderly Room. The basis on which the 6 Divisional Areas are constituted is that of the Division; the 4 smaller Commands (Military Districts No. 10, 11, 12 and 13, with Headquarters at Winnipeg, Victoria, B.C., Regina, and Calgary, respectively) do not include in their strength the establishment of a division. In many cases the units in each divisional area are in excess of that called for by the establishment of a division proper, which is a unit organized for service in the field and composed of a definite number of infantry brigades, with a due proportion of other fighting troops and administrative services (see page 62), termed Divisional Troops.¹ But the number of these units sufficiently approximates to a division to render the term applicable. The Division—for active service in the field—will be considered under a subsequent head.

It must be noted that the units of the different branches of the service considered here do not include those of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but are the actual Territorial Units on the permanent establishment of the Dominion's Militia Forces. The establishments for peace and training are issued annually with *General Orders*, and are governed by the amounts voted by Parliament for military service. The number of units given in the sequel are those existing at the time of writing.

¹See Definitions.

The Active Militia is composed of Permanent and Non-Permanent units:—The Permanent units are Regulars, the Non-Permanent resemble the Territorial Force of Great Britain.

Officers of the Permanent Force are required to take the same qualifications as the corresponding ranks of the British Regular Army, and written examinations are held simultaneously all over the Empire for this purpose.

In peace time, an important function of the permanent units is the provision of instruction for officers and N.C.O.'s of the non-permanent force, who are from time to time authorized to attend courses for varying periods at the different centres where detachments are quartered. Certain rates of pay are authorized for officers and N.C.O.'s in attendance. These are termed **Royal Schools** and their distribution is given in what follows. A summary of the establishments of the permanent units is given in *Appendix I*.

Officers and N.C.O.'s of the Militia may also be authorized to attend **Provisional Schools** held at convenient localities, such as the headquarters of a district or of a militia unit, the object of these being to bring the instruction to the individual desiring to qualify instead of requiring him to come from his home to go into quarters at a Royal School. In the majority of cases these are night schools and are conducted by an officer or N.C.O. of the **Permanent Instructional Cadre**. The examination and standards are the same as at Royal Schools and the same certificates are issued. No pay is, however, drawn, though an allowance is given to those who are not resident in the immediate neighbourhood of the schools and who are successful in obtaining certificates.

Training and Instruction.

The courses of training and instruction for the Permanent Corps are as laid down for the Imperial Regular Forces, with such special modifications as may be made from time to time to suit local conditions.

Units of the non-permanent force carry out their training at local headquarters and at Camps of Instruction, City Corps (see Definitions) performing most of their drills at the former,

and Rural Corps (see Definitions), and branches of the service other than infantry, at the latter. Special memoranda are published annually, giving a syllabus of training to be carried out at camps by each branch; the syllabus is for the guidance of officers commanding units, who are advised and assisted by the General Staff Officer of the Command in carrying it out.

CAVALRY.

Permanent Force :—

The Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).

The headquarters of the Royal Canadian Dragoons is in Toronto, with a station also at St. Jean, P.Q., at each of which places are situated Royal Schools of Cavalry.

The headquarters of Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) is at Winnipeg, where is established a Royal School of Instruction at which officers and N.C.O.'s are trained for both Cavalry and Infantry qualifications.

Non-Permanent :—

Governor-General's Body Guard.

35 Other Cavalry Regiments and one independent squadron.

These are designated variously, as Dragoons, Hussars, Horse, Light Horse, and Rangers.

A Regiment is commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel with a Regimental Staff consisting of a Major (second in Command), an Adjutant, a Signalling Officer, a Medical Officer, a Quartermaster, a Paymaster, a Veterinary Officer, and a Chaplain. It is organized in 3 squadrons, each commanded by a Major with a Captain assisting him, and is divided into 4 troops each under a Subaltern. The distribution of the Cavalry Regiments in Canada into Mounted Brigades will be found in the *Militia List*. For establishments see *Appendix IV*.

The Cavalry of Canada is armed with a sword and with a rifle. Though *shock-action* and the use of the *arme-blanche* are considered to be the *métier* of the cavalry soldier, they have been almost entirely used as mounted riflemen during the wars of the past 15 years.

Higher Formations.

The higher formations of mounted troops are the **Cavalry Brigade** and the **Cavalry Division**. In Canada the former are known as **Mounted Brigades**, each comprising:—

Headquarters.

3 Cavalry Regiments.

1 Field Battery Canadian Artillery, and Cavalry Brigade Ammunition Column (not organized).

1 Field Troop C.E.

1 Wireless Detachment C.E.

1 Cavalry Brigade Transport and Supply Column (A.S.C.)

1 Cavalry Field Ambulance (A.M.C.)

Were Cavalry Divisions to be organized they would doubtless be based on the model of the British Service which allots to such a unit:—

Headquarters.

4 Cavalry Brigades.

Headquarters Cavalry Divisional Artillery.

2 Horse Artillery Brigades with Ammunition Columns.

Headquarters Cavalry Divisional Engineers.

4 Field Troops C.E.

1 Signal Squadron.

4 Cavalry Field Ambulances.

The inclusion in the cavalry division of horse artillery, engineers, signal units, and mobile units of the A.M.C. confers on it the power of acting independently for a certain time and of its subdivision into self-contained brigades similarly constituted.

ARTILLERY.

The Artillery is divided into 3 corps:—**Horse Artillery, Field Artillery** and **Garrison Artillery**. *The Horse and Field Artillery may be considered together, being mobile. The Horse Artillery in the British Service is known as “the right of the line and the pride of the Army” on account of the precedence which it takes over all other troops. In full dress also they wear a Hussar jacket which, on account of the thick gold cord with which it is braided, has caused the R.H.A. to be characterised as wearing their ribs both outside and inside their jackets! The Artillery units are:—

Permanent Force:—

Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, 2 Batteries.

Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, 1 Company (Heavy Battery).

Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, 5 Companies (Coast Defence).

In connection with these, Royal Schools of Artillery are established at Kingston, Ont., for Horse and Field Artillery; at Quebec, P.Q., for Heavy; at Halifax, N.S., and at Esquimault, B.C., for Coast Defence Artillery. At Esquimault the school provides instruction leading to both Artillery and Infantry qualifications.

Non-Permanent:—

Canadian Field Artillery—

6 Brigades of 3 Batteries and an Ammunition Column.

3 Brigades of 2 Batteries and an Ammunition Column.

1 Brigade of 3 Batteries with no Ammunition Column.

3 Brigades of 2 Batteries with no Ammunition Column.

4 Independent Batteries.

1 Howitzer Brigade of two Batteries and an Ammunition Column.

2 Heavy Brigades of 2 Batteries and an Ammunition Column.

1 Independent Heavy Battery.

Canadian Garrison Artillery—

4 Regiments of 3 (and in one case 4) Companies.

2 Siege Companies.

Horse Artillery is the most mobile form of Artillery and accompanies mounted troops. Field Artillery is less mobile but has greater shell power: it includes guns and howitzers and with the exception of some Heavy Artillery constitutes the bulk of the artillery accompanying a division in the field. The organization of the Field Artillery into batteries and brigades is best appreciated by a tabular representation.

C.F.A. Brigade.

(3 Batteries and an Ammunition Column.)

Regimental Staff.

Lt.-Col. Commanding.

Adjutant.

Medical Officer.

Veterinary Officer.

Battery.		Battery.		Battery.	
Maj. Commanding. Captain.		Maj. Commanding. Captain.		Maj. Commanding. Captain.	
Subalt'n.	Subalt'n.	Subalt'n.	Subalt'n.	Subalt'n.	Subalt'n.
2 guns	2 guns	2 guns	2 guns	2 guns	2 guns
4 amm.	4 amm.	4 amm.	4 amm.	4 amm.	4 amm.
wagons	wagons	wagons	wagons	wagons	wagons

Ammunition Column.

Captain Commanding.

2 Subalterns.

31 wagons.

It should be noted that the establishment (*B.W.E. New Armies, 1915*) of a **Field Artillery Brigade** in the British service is now 4 **Batteries** each of 4 guns (18-pr. Q.F.) and 8 **ammunition wagons** (limbered). The *personnel* of such a brigade is,

Headquarters :— 3 officers.
1 Medical officer.
1 Veterinary officer.
44 other ranks.

Each Battery :— 3 officers.
134 other ranks.

The **Artillery Brigade Ammunition Column** has in *personnel*, 4 officers and 149 other ranks. It carries reserve ammunition for the guns of its brigade and also small-arms ammunition for an infantry brigade. Its *first-line transport* comprises,—

16 Ammunition wagons (limbered), for 18-pr. ammunition.
8 G.S. wagons (limbered), for S.A.A.
7 G.S. wagons, for S.A.A.
1 G.S. wagon, for technical stores.

Should a Pioneer Battalion (*q.v.*) be included in a Division, 3 additional G.S. wagons with S.A.A. for its use will accompany the brigade ammunition column.

A **Field Artillery (Howitzer) Brigade** comprises 4 **Batteries** each of 4 4.5 in. Q.F. howitzers, with 8 **ammunition wagons**, limbered, and an **Ammunition Column**. The *personnel* is the same as for an 18-pr. brigade. The **Ammunition Column** has a *personnel* of 3 officers and 107 other ranks; its vehicles of the *first line transport* comprise 16 G.S. wagons (limbered) for ammunition and 1 G.S. wagon for technical stores.

The guns of a battery in action *plus* one wagon to each are known as the **Firing Battery**; the other wagons shown above as belonging to each gun are termed **First Line Ammunition Wagons**.

Divisional Ammunition Columns are formed on mobilization and are part of the divisional artillery. Such a unit consists of a **Headquarters** and 4 **sections**, numbers 1 to 3 carrying small-arm and 18-pr. ammunition to replenish the three field artillery

brigade ammunition columns of the division. The fourth section carries a reserve for the howitzer brigade and heavy battery ammunition columns. Plate 16, facing page 165 of the *F.S.P.B.* illustrates the functions of brigade and divisional ammunition columns in the field.

The *personnel* of the latter unit is,

Headquarters :— 2 officers.

1 Medical officer.

30 other ranks (including attached).

Each Section :— 3 officers.

170 other ranks.

Ammunition is distributed in its *first-line transport as follows :—*

57 G.S. wagons (6-horsed) for 18-pr. guns.

12 " " " for 4.5 in. howitzers.

24 " " " for S.A.A.

1 " " " for technical stores.

1 " " " for explosives.

1 " " (4-horsed) for cooks.

*Note :—*Should heavy draught horses be used, the establishment will differ somewhat from the above.

The Horse Artillery is armed with a 13-pr. quick firing gun ; the Field Artillery (but not the Howitzer Batteries) with an 18-pr. Howitzer Batteries, with the gun from which they take their name, fire high explosive shells with a steep angle of descent. Heavy Artillery, the least mobile of that which accompanies an army, is armed with a 60-pr. breech-loading gun of long range and great shell power.

Artillery is comparatively defenceless at close range and extremely vulnerable when on the move or in the act of limbering up or unlimbering. It acts by "indirect" fire, observers indicating the effect of its shells which are projected over its own infantry until they come within a comparatively short distance of the enemy's position.

ENGINEERS.

It is within a comparatively recent date that the Engineers have been established on their present footing.

Permanent Corps :—

Royal Canadian Engineers, some 30 Officers and 320 Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and men.

The personnel of the Royal Canadian Engineers is employed in every Divisional Area and Military District on duties connected with Engineer Services, besides providing instruction to members of the militia at the School of Military Engineering, Halifax. There, too, the Corps has important duties to carry out in connection with defence works connected with that harbour and fortress.

The organization of the corps into field and other units will be more readily understood by a consideration of the non-permanent companies, the personnel and equipment of these being localized at various centres.

Non-Permanent :—

Canadian Engineers.

4 Field troops.

9 Field Companies (one of them authorized but not organized at time of writing).

1 Fortress Company.

The two **Mobile Units** of the Canadian Engineers are the field troop and the field company: the former are attached to, and take the field with mounted brigades; the latter form part of the divisional troops.

The composition of these units are :—

Field Troop (includes 2 Sections).

1 Major or Captain in command.

2 Subalterns

87 other ranks when at war strength, 39 others at peace.

The lowest rank in the Engineers is termed **Sapper** and not Private. There are 2 grades of corporals, styled 2nd Corporal and Corporal. In the Engineers, corporals but not 2nd corporals are members of the Sergeants' Mess. (*K.R. and O., para. 925*).

To each Field Troop C.E. is attached a **Wireless Telegraph Detachment** under a subaltern. In war, this detachment would become an independent command as a **Signal Troop with a Mounted Brigade**.

The Field troop is practically a rapidly moving workshop, all ranks being skilled soldier artificers, each expert at his trade, who are either mounted or carried on the 4-horsed tool or technical stores-carts which accompany the troop. Where cavalry will go, they will go; hence Field Troops—like Horse Artillery—are part of the Mounted Brigade, and do not come under the category of divisional troops, as do the Field Companies:—

Field Company (4 Sections).

1 Major in command.

1 Captain.

4 Subalterns, each in command of a Section.

204 Other ranks when at war strength; 166 others at peace.

To each Field Company is attached a **Telegraph Detachment (cable)** under a Subaltern; in war this detachment would form part of **No. 1 Section of the Divisional Signal Company**.

Pontoons for bridging purposes are no longer issued to field units of C.E., but the British Field Companies carry two and superstructure, and a trestle-wagon with 2 trestles and superstructure, capable of making 75 feet of medium bridge. The Field Company is not so mobile as the Field Troop, as not all of its men can be carried on horseback or on the tool and technical stores-carts. Each of the 4 sections under a subaltern is self-contained, numbering amongst its personnel a suitable proportion of each trade, has its own tool carts (2), technical stores wagon (1), a pack animal and 8 bicycles, and is available to be detached for duty by itself at any time; it carries tools and explosives and can undertake operations requiring skilled workmen and special tools.

Divisional Telegraph Company.

As yet this has not been organized; the telegraph detachment attached to each Field Company is the peace nucleus for it (*q.v.*).

Wireless Telegraph Company.

The nucleus of this is the detachment with each Field Troop (*q.v.*).²

Higher Formations.

The higher formation of Engineers in Canada is the **Divisional Engineers**, comprising 3 Field Companies, formerly 2, which accompany a division in the field. The officers of its headquarters are:—

- 1 Lt.-Col., The Commanding Divisional Engineer.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Medical Officer.
- 1 Veterinary Officer.

Other R.E. Units.

Though as yet not organized in Canada it should be noted that in the British Service there is a great variety of Engineer units, in addition to field troops and field companies; these are such units as:—

- A Training Battalion.
- A Training Depôt for Field Units.
- Field Squadrons.
- Bridging Train.
- Signal Squadrons.
- Signal Troops.
- Signal Companies (*air-line*).
- Signal Companies (*cable*).
- Work Companies.

²*Mob. Regs. (1913), para. 100.*

Fortress Companies.			
Printing Companies.			
Railway Companies.			
Survey Companies.			
Coast Battalion Companies.			
Tunnelling Companies	(B. W. E.,	New Armies,	1915).
Ranging and Survey Sections	"	"	"
Field Searchlight Companies	"	"	"
Bridging Train (<i>motor</i>)	"	"	"
Motor Air-line Sections	"	"	"
Cable Sections	"	"	"
Wagon Sections (<i>wireless</i>)	"	"	"
Pack Sections (<i>wireless</i>)	"	"	"
Advanced Park Companies	"	"	"
Base Park Companies	"	"	"
Printing Companies	"	"	"
General Base Depôt	"	"	"
Railway Store Park	"	"	"

The composition of these and how they are equipped will be found in *War Establishments, New Armies, 1915*, and in the *Field Service Manual* for the unit. Owing to the recent addition of a third field company to the Divisional Engineers of the Expeditionary Force and of a Tunnelling Company, the following summary of personnel and equipment will be of interest:—

Field Company R.E. (Headquarters and 4 sections).

6 officers.

53 mounted	} other
169 dismounted	

ranks.

3 attached.

231 all ranks.

1st Line Vehicles (technical).

H.Q.	{	1 wagon for searchlight.
		2 pontoon wagons (carrying 2 pontoons and super-structure.)
		1 trestle wagon (carrying 2 trestles and super-structure.)
		1 G.S. wagon (4-horsed) for technical stores and baggage.
		1 bicycle.
4 Sections	{	32 bicycles.
		8 R.E. tool-carts (2-horsed).
		4 R.E. wagons (2-horsed) limbered, for technical stores and baggage.

Tunnelling Company R.E.

(Headquarters and 4 Sections, each of 3 Reliefs).

The *Personnel* totals (including attached) 14 Officers and 225 other ranks.

Transport. Bicycles, motorcycles, lorries, a box-car and a water-cart.

An **Army Troops Company R.E.**, employed with an Army Corps or with an Army, is not shewn in the *Appendix*. It is composed and equipped as under,

Personnel:— 3 officers.
150 other ranks.

Vehicles:— 2 3-ton motor-lorries.
3 motorcycles and side-cars.
3 G.S. 2-horsed R.E. wagons.
2 G.S. limbered wagons.
4 single tool-carts.
3 horses.

To specify the functions of the Engineers here would be impossible, for it is difficult to say where their work begins and where it ends. They march with the Advanced Guard and follow with the Rear Guard; they provide wireless and cable communication, and prior to the advent of aeroplanes they provided the balloon service. They take charge of the railways, construct, repair or destroy bridges as required,

direct the digging of trenches, run the Field Post Office and telegraphs, print and photograph for the Army and reproduce sketches of maps by lithography and other processes; they provide searchlights and work them. They carry out surveys in every part of the Empire. Their shortened motto is "Ubique," and like their brethren of the artillery they carry the sentence "Ubique quo fas et gloria ducunt" on their Arms. They do not carry colours.

CORPS OF GUIDES. (CANADA).

The Corps of Guides is a combatant, mounted organization, organized under Lord Dundonald's direction in 1902-1903, somewhat on the lines and principles of the Guides who were used in Natal during the South African War.

These guides did excellent and invaluable service. The members of the organization received no military title, but were known as "Guide Jones," "Guide Brown," etc. The service they rendered was recognized by one of their chief guides being knighted, and a number of others receiving decorations. They were gentlemen residents of the country, who knew the topography and physical features of their districts, and in many cases, of large areas both in the Transvaal and Free State.

Lord Dundonald's first idea was to keep a register of the names of men in Canada who would be available when necessity arose, but his idea was enlarged upon to permit the corps being used throughout Canada as Intelligence Officers.

G.O. No. 55 of 1913 contains the regulations under which the corps is now operated.

A high compliment was paid to the Corps of Guides by the adoption by the Government of the Australian Commonwealth of their organization, with little, if any, change. Gen. Bridges, C.B., of Australia (killed recently at Gallipoli), when travelling through Canada about a decade ago on an

inspection tour, was so impressed by the work being done by Guides officers, and with the value of a military corps of this kind for special staff work, that on his return to Australia, the Australian Intelligence Corps was organized with exactly the same organization, general orders, subdivision of duties, examinations and administration as used by the Corps of Guides in Canada.

Administration.

The C. of G. is administered under the direction of the C.G.S. by the **Director of Military Operations**, who deals with:—

The appointment, promotion and retirement of officers of the Corps.

The examination of officers on first appointment, under *K.R. and O., Appendix IX.*

Personal questions relating to the transfer of officers.

The training of the Corps.

He may issue regulations for the Corps and Corps Orders, provided that such regulations and orders do not conflict with the responsibility vested in local commanding officers, but he does not exercise command over detachments or units serving under the executive command of divisional (or district) commanders.

Establishment.

Lt.-Colonels	6
Majors.....	16
Captains.....	32
Lieutenants	64
Also Mounted Companies, one or two in each Divisional Area (or Military District).	

The Corps of Guides being established on a regimental basis is divided into:—

- (a) Detachments, one for each Divisional Area (or Military District).
- (b) Special Service Officers.
- (c) Corps Reserve.

The command of a **Detachment** is vested in the senior officer therein. Detachments consist of the O.C. and from nine to sixteen other officers (see *Militia List*). One officer from each detachment is specially selected to act as **Divisional (or District) Intelligence Officer**. He is appointed for a period of four years and attached to the general staff of the Division (or Military District). Each Divisional Area (or Military District) is divided into **Intelligence Areas** and these are assigned to the several officers of the detachment, who are held responsible for the collection of intelligence, maps, etc., relating thereto.

Mounted Companies were first authorized by G.O. 24 of 1912. A mounted company is commanded by an officer from the detachment, specially selected, and comprises three sections, each consisting of one subaltern, one sergeant, one corporal and eight guides. In addition to the annual training at camp with other troops, it is customary to exercise the members of mounted companies in the interim in mapping and reconnaissance work and to require them to pass competitive examinations.

Duties in peace time comprise the collection of intelligence as to military resources, topography, lines of communication by water, rail or road, lines of electric power transmission, telegraph and telephone systems, wireless installations, also the obtaining of information regarding inhabitants who from their local knowledges would be useful as guides in the vicinity of their homes. Data so procured are transmitted through officers commanding detachments to the divisional (or district) commander.

On mobilization, officers of the C. of G. will be detailed to serve with mounted companies and on the General Staff of headquarter units.

The duties of officers commanding mounted companies are analogous to those of squadron commanders except that they correspond direct with the headquarters of the field formation or fortress command to which the units are allotted.

CANADIAN OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

The primary object of the C.O.T.C. is to provide students at universities and colleges with a standardized measure of military training while pursuing their academic studies and while at an age when their mental and physical development is most active, with a view to the more highly educated young men of the country acquiring an elementary knowledge of military science and eventually applying for commissions in the Militia after leaving the universities. The formation of Officers Training Corps in Great Britain, which took place in 1908, changed the existing Volunteer units attached to the universities and the Cadet units in the schools into contingents of the O.T.C. The O.T.C. (Great Britain) is organized in two divisions:—

Senior Division, contingents at the Universities.

Junior Division, contingents at Schools.

Members of both divisions are styled **Cadets**.

The formation of the **Canadian O.T.C.** took place in 1912, the regulations being based on those obtaining in Great Britain, adapted to suit the requirements of the country. The C.O.T.C. does not include cadet units from the schools. The name "cadet" is in Canada replaced by "member." Authority to universities and colleges in the Dominion to form contingents is granted only if the institution has a properly constituted committee on military education and can provide for the efficient carrying out of the instruction of the unit.

C.O.T.C. contingents are units of the Militia and their place in the Militia List is at the head of the infantry. University students, and others of equivalent educational qualifications at the discretion of the Military Committee, form the rank and file, and are enlisted for service as laid down in the *K.R. and O.* for men of the non-permanent Militia. The training differs, however, from that of the militiaman in that such of the members as so elect are put through special courses extending

throughout the academic year, and covering the work required of provisional lieutenants of infantry before being confirmed in their rank. Members are encouraged to attain to this standard, and to successful candidates **Proficiency Certificates**, termed **Certificate "A,"** are issued which exempt the holders from certain examinations on being recommended for commissions in the Militia, namely :—

- (i) **Permanent Force**, *exemption from having to obtain a qualifying certificate at a School of Instruction before attending the Long Course.*
- (ii) **Non-permanent**, *exemption from further qualification for the rank of Lieutenant (Infantry).*

A higher certificate can also be obtained subsequent to a candidate's having secured Certificate "A." The subjects of study and examination are the same as those for lieutenants in the Militia (non-permanent) for promotion, and **Certificate "B,"** granted to successful candidates, *exempts them from requiring to obtain further qualifications before promotion to the rank of Captain (Infantry).* The possession of these certificates entitles the holder to have the letters **c.o.t.c.** (for Certificate "A") and **C.O.T.C.** (for Certificate "B") shewn after their names in the Militia List. Members who comply with certain conditions laid down in the *C.O.T.C. Regs.* are termed **efficient**s.

The C.O.T.C. is intended to be a fruitful source from which to draw junior officers for Militia regiments. For purposes of organization, control, administration, discipline and training, contingents are under divisional or district commanders. Units are trained by their own officers, the training being under the direction of the G.S.O. of the command.

Officers appointed to contingents should, in the case of seniors, be members of the University Staff when possible, but it is permissible to appoint undergraduates to the junior ranks. Officers may be of three classes :—

- (i) *Gentlemen gazetted to the Militia as commissioned officers, for service in the C.O.T.C.*
- (ii) *Officers from other units seconded for service with the C.O.T.C.*

(iii) *Officers of other units temporarily attached for duty with the C.O.T.C.*

The services of all C.O.T.C. officers are, on embodiment, at the disposal of the Militia Council, they having the same liability for service as other officers of the Militia; but the C.O.T.C. is not liable to be called out for active service as a whole. In the case of a "levee en masse" its members are, however, liable to military service under the Militia Act.

Units are permitted to proceed to camps of instruction and when there officers and members are entitled to draw pay for 12 days. Officers are entitled to a maximum of 16 days' pay, for training at local headquarters, but no pay is granted to members.

A yearly capitation grant of \$5 is issued for every member who qualifies as "efficient," and individual members are entitled to a grant of \$5 or \$10 respectively on obtaining Proficiency Certificates "A" or "B." A member, also, who receives a commission in the non-permanent Militia is given a grant of \$20 after completing his first year's training.

Contingents of the C.O.T.C. are authorized at the following universities and colleges:—

McGill, with 2 companies at Macdonald College.

Toronto, with 2 companies at Ontario Agricultural College
and 1 organized from Members of the University Club.

Laval, Montreal.

Laval, Quebec.

Dalhousie, Halifax.

Acadia, Wolfville, N.S.

Alberta, Edmonton.

Western, London.

King's College, Windsor, N.S.

McGill University College, Vancouver.

Queen's, Kingston.

Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Mount Allison, Sackville, N.B.

St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.

INFANTRY.

The Infantry is the main arm of every Army. The following are the Infantry units in Canada :—

Permanent Force :—

The Royal Canadian Regiment. The R.C.R. dates its organization as a Regiment from Dec. 31st, 1883, and has its Regimental Headquarters at Halifax, Nova Scotia. It maintains detachments or companies at various stations, namely at London, Toronto, Fredericton, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Quebec, P.Q., Esquimalt, B.C., where in peace time Schools of Instruction are held for Officers and N.C.O.'s of the non-permanent Militia. The establishment of the R.C.R. in officers and men is given in *Appendix I*.

Non-permanent :—

14 Contingents Canadian Officers' Training Corps.³

Governor-General's Foot Guards.

2 Regiments of 2 battalions.

106 Regiments of 1 battalion.

2 Independent Companies.

In the British service the infantry comprises the **Brigade of Guards**—Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards, known as **Household Troops**, their duties in peace being connected with the security of the Sovereign—and the **Infantry of the Line**. Each Regiment, of Guards and of the Line, is composed of 2 or more battalions.⁴ Previous to 1882, few of the latter had more than one battalion, when the system of linking individual line regiments in pairs under a Territorial designa-

³ Form part of the Infantry of the non-permanent Militia with precedence immediately before the G.G.F.G.

⁴ The battalions of the Guards are as follows :—Grenadiers, 3, with a 4th Reserve Bn.; Coldstreams, 3, with a 4th Reserve Bn.; Scots, 2, with a 3rd Reserve Bn.; Irish and Welsh, 1 each with a 2nd Reserve Bn.

tion came into effect and the old numbers ceased to be employed officially, the expressions "1st (or 2nd) Battalion the Blank and Dash Regiment" being adopted. The same re-arrangement was made with respect to the old **County Militia** regiments⁵ which became the 3rd (and 4th) Battalion of the regiment whose Depôt was situated in the County. Similarly the Volunteers⁶ abandoned their old numbers and became the "1st (2nd, 3rd, etc.) Volunteer Battalion, the Blankshire Regiment," and adopted (in many cases) the uniforms of their respective line battalions, with this difference that silver or white lace and cord took the place of the gold or yellow worn by the Regulars.⁷

The Territorial and Reserve Forces Act of 1907 changed the foregoing arrangement. A few Militia battalions were disbanded, and the great majority became the 3rd and 4th "Special Reserve" battalions of those regiments possessing 2 line battalions, or the 5th and 6th of those with 4. The Yeomanry⁸ and Volunteers became the **Territorial Force**, and now appear in the *Army List* as the 5th (6th, etc.)—Battalion of their line regiment. The use of silver in place of gold on scarlet (or blue) uniforms no longer obtains, the letter **T** on the shoulder indicating that the wearer belongs to the territorial force. In service-dress, the **T** is worn below the collar badges.

The **Canadian Regiments of Infantry and Rifles** are classified as being either **City** or **Rural** (see Definitions). The seniority of units is that shewn in the *Militia List* and is according to their numerical sequence, though in some cases numbers formerly held by regiments, since disbanded, have been given to newly organized units.

The Rifle Regiments are 25 in number, namely,—2nd, 3rd, 8th, 14th, 20th, 22nd, 30th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 43rd, 49th,

⁵ The Militia trained for 28 days annually in camp or barracks and drew pay; recruits assembled 2 weeks previously for preliminary training.

⁶ Volunteer units received no pay, but a capitation grant for each "efficient" with extra grants drawn for each officer who passed certain of the examinations set for officers of the Regular Army.

⁷ Militia Officers wore gold and the letter **M** on the shoulder straps below the badges of rank.

⁸ Cavalry corps originally enlisted from amongst the yeoman or farmer class.

51st, 56th, 58th, 60th, 63rd, 68th, 76th, 90th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 103rd. These are in most cases designated further with some territorial or personal reference, such as "Queen's Own Rifles," "Soo Rifles," "Earl Grey's Own Rifles," etc. Rifle regiments are differentiated from other regiments of foot in that their uniform is dark green and that they march past at the "trail" without fixed bayonets instead of at the "slope."

The remainder are styled variously :—

Grenadier Guards (1st); Chasseurs (4th); Highlanders (5th, 48th, 72nd, 78th, 79th, 91st, 94th); Fusiliers (7th, 11th, 21st, 62nd, 66th, 88th, 101st, 104th, 105th); Voltigeurs (9th); Grenadiers (10th, 100th); Rangers (12th, 57th, 74th, 99th, 102nd); Light Infantry (15th, 26th, 29th (Highland), 67th, 82nd, 106th); Pioneers (23rd); Borderers (27th); Franc Tireurs (18th); Foresters (35th); Carabiniers (54th, 65th). Others have a territorial designation in addition to a number, while some use the number only. A few are authorized to be termed "Royal."

The existing establishments of the infantry and rifle regiments are in a condition of change, some having been authorized to organize on the new 4 (double) company system. On the 8 company system, City corps have 47 privates, and Rural corps 30, except the 29th, 45th, 69th, 73rd, 76th, 82nd, 85th, 89th, 94th, 99th and 108th, which have 47. The 10th and 48th Regiments have 88 privates per company. (See *Appendix II.*). One is on a 6, and a few on a 4 company basis.

The 2nd and 5th Regiments possess 2 battalions and have a special establishment.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The **A.S.C.** was organized in 1903 and is administered by the Director of Supplies and Transport.

Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps :—

7 detachments—stationed at Ottawa, Kingston, Quebec, Halifax, Toronto, London, Montreal.

Canadian Army Service Corps :—

20 Companies, the localization of which will be found in the Militia List.

The Army Service Corps is responsible for the provision of transport and supplies for Militia purposes. The permanent detachments are on duty at all times, the non-permanent companies during camps, the former also providing the instructional personnel for the latter.

The Corps is divided into two branches, the Transport branch and the Supply branch. The former looks after all transport required for camps, which may be horsed or motor. The supply branch obtains its requirements from Government contractors with which it fills its dépôts, from where they are issued daily to units, in accordance with the indent furnished to the supply office by quarter-masters. Quarter-masters are responsible that no more is indented for than is allowed by the regulation scale of rations, fuel and forage. At the end of each month statements covering the month are sent to O.'s C. units and also the divisional or district pay office, where they are checked with the pay lists and the unit concerned informed as to whether the issue has been over or underdrawn and an adjustment arrived at.

In Chapter IX. an account is given of where supply dépôts are situated when on active service and the system of supply illustrated. The units from which a supply dépôt may be made up are termed **Depôt Units of Supply.**

MEDICAL SERVICES.

The **Army Medical Services** comprise :—

Permanent Army Medical Corps.

Army Medical Corps (non-permanent).

Both are administered by the **Director General of Medical Services.** The **Permanent Army Medical Corps** has its headquarters in Ottawa, with detachments at London, Toronto,

Kingston, St. Jean, P.Q., Quebec, Fredericton, Winnipeg, Halifax, Esquimault, Calgary, and Petawawa. The establishment includes 1 Colonel, 5 Lieut.-Colonels, 8 Majors, 4 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Quarter-masters, 1 Nursing Matron and 4 Nursing Sisters. They are concerned with the health of the permanent corps and with sanitary matters.

The **Army Medical Corps** (non-permanent) comprises regimental (or corps) medical officers and those of A.M.C. units. The personnel fills altogether some forty pages of the *Militia List* (q.v.).

The regimental medical equipment is considered on page 108. What follows has reference to units of the A.M.C. of which there are :—

6 Cavalry Field Ambulances.

15 Field Ambulances.

2 Clearing Hospitals (now styled Casualty Clearing Stations).

Stationary and General Hospitals are established in war time.

Cavalry Field Ambulances. (*Canadian Establishments*).⁹ For simplicity, the composition of this unit may be shewn graphically. Each of the squares is intended to represent a *sub-division*, e.g., the top right-hand one represents a *bearer sub-division* :—

	SEC. B.	SEC. A.	
War.			Peace.
<i>Bearer Division.</i>			<i>Bearer Division.</i>
2 officers.			2 officers.
41 other ranks.			20 other ranks.
 <i>Tent Division.</i>			 <i>Tent Division.</i>
2 officers.			2 officers.
43 other ranks.			24 other ranks.
 <i>Transport Division.</i>			 <i>Transport Division.</i>
1 officer.			1 officer.
43 other ranks.			1 sergeant.
			9 drivers.

⁹ For *British War Establishments, New Armies, 1915*, see *Appendices*.

The Commanding Officer is not included in the above. It will be seen that each section consists of half the bearer division and half the tent division.

Four of these field ambulances are allotted to a Cavalry Division and one to a Cavalry Brigade.

Field Ambulance. (*Canadian Establishments*). These are divisional troops, 3 to a division. They are organized on a similar principle to the field ambulances already considered: the system of sections, divisions and sub-divisions will be seen from the chart:—

	SEC. C.	SEC. B.	SEC. A.	
War.				Peace.
<i>Bearer Division.</i> 3 officers. 126 other ranks.				<i>Bearer Division.</i> 3 officers. 37 other ranks.
<i>Tent Division.</i> The C.O. 4 other officers (1 is Q.-M.). 59 other ranks.				<i>Tent Division.</i> The C.O. 4 other officers (1 is Q.-M.). 41 other ranks.
<i>Transport Division.</i> 1 officer. 1 sergeant. 42 others.				<i>Transport Division.</i> 1 officer. 1 sergeant. 8 drivers.
<i>Sanitary Division.</i> 1 officer. 5 other ranks.				<i>Sanitary Division.</i> 1 officer. 5 other ranks.

The **Sanitary Division** remains with the Headquarters of the unit. As will be seen from the chart, a bearer sub-division, a transport sub-division and a tent sub-division form a section.

Clearing Hospitals¹⁰ are used as the nuclei for the hospitals at camps of instruction. For active service, they are mobilized for duty with divisions, and form part of the machinery in the "evacuating zone" dealt with in Chapter X. Unless unable

¹⁰ Now called Casualty Clearing Stations.

to pass their sick and wounded down the lines of communication, these units would not act in the true sense of a "hospital." They push forward detachments to establish touch with the field ambulances and pass them back to the L. of C.

The personnel of a clearing hospital may be divided into a main body and rest station parties, and it may frequently be found necessary to organize a convoy party in addition.

One such party should reach the "refilling point" before the daily arrival of the motor-lorries of the supply column, in order to take over the sick and wounded from the field ambulances and load them into the mechanical transport vehicles of the supply column, which, on transferring their supplies to the "train," return to the next day's railhead.

It is essential that the O.C. the clearing hospital should work in collaboration with the O.C. the supply column, and should keep himself accurately informed as to any alterations of railhead.

THE CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS.

This Corps was organized in 1903. It is controlled by the **Quartermaster-General**, and is administered from Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, by an **Officer Administering the C.O.C.**

Its duties are the maintenance and distribution of all clothing and equipment for the soldier, stores, vehicles, ordnance, small arms and ammunition for all branches of the service. In fact, the **C.O.C. handles everything save food supplies and technical, medical and veterinary stores.**

Estimated requirements of units in each division or district are forwarded annually by the **Senior Ordnance Officer** through the Divisional Commander to Militia Headquarters, where they are consolidated by the **Principal Ordnance Officer** who is the departmental head of the corps.

The various classes of articles as above are demanded by the different branches of the service; purchases are made by the

Director of Contracts and the articles come into ordnance charge and on ordnance ledgers. Distribution is then made to the various **Ordnance Depôts** in Canada, and issues from this stock are made according to regulations or upon recognized authority.

Ordnance Depôts are maintained as follows, under the direction of the Senior Ordnance Officer, who is on the district or divisional staff :—

In 6th Division at Halifax, N.S.			
" 6th	"	"	St. John, N.B.
" 5th	"	"	Quebec, Que.
" 4th	"	"	Montreal, Que.
" 3rd	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
" 3rd	"	"	Kingston, Ont.
" 2nd	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
" 1st	"	"	London, Ont.
" M.D. No. 10	"	"	Winnipeg, Man.
" "	"	" 12	Regina, Sask.
" "	"	" 13	Calgary, Alta.
" "	"	" 11	Victoria, B.C.

Detachments of the C.O.C. are maintained at all of these cities, of strength varying as the exigences of the service require.

The C.O.C. being a working corps entirely, is divided into several branches :—

1. Office and Storehouse Section.
2. Artificer Section.
3. Armament Artificer Section.
4. Armourer Section.

And in each of these sections there are various grades of warrant and non-commissioned officers. The present strength is 36 Officers, 26 Warrant Officers, and 468 Rank and File.

In the above establishment are three **Inspecting Ordnance Officers** whose duty it is to examine all ammunition and explosives, and to report thereon as to any signs of deterioration ; three **Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery** who are charged with

the control of the ordnance workshops and the conditioning of all Field and Heavy Guns.

The **Establishment** of the corps by ranks is as follows :—

Colonels	1
Lt.-Colonels	5
Majors.....	9
Lieutenants.....	6
Hon. Captains and Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery.....	2
Hon. Captains and Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance.....	3
Hon. Lieutenants and Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance	10
Warrant Officers.....	26
Staff Quarter-master Sergeants.....	33
Staff Sergeants	33
Sergeants.....	39
Rank and File	355
<hr/>	
Total—Officers	36
Other Ranks	486

Issue of Military Equipment.

An authorized unit obtains its clothing, stores and all kinds of equipment by means of an **Indent** (*M.F.C. 573*), addressed to the **Senior Ordnance Officer** of the division or district in which the unit is authorized or mobilized, setting out just what is required. With a view to expediting the work of issues and saving unnecessary clerical and storehouse work, the various articles demanded are grouped under Sections, which the unit commander, known as the **Accounting Officer**, should follow.

The indent is checked in the office of the S.O.O. and, if authorized and issue not previously made, the indent is met as far as stores are available.

Should any doubt exist as to authority quoted on the indent, S.O.O.'s shall consult divisional or district commanders and follow their instructions in the matter.

All clothing, stores and equipment will be vouchered to the accounting officer by the S.O.O. on *Issue and Receipt Vouchers* (*M.F.C. 574*), one copy of which will be receipted by the

accounting officer and returned at once to the S.O.O.; the other will remain with the unit's ledger and will support the entries therein. The accounting officer will be held responsible for all articles issued to him and must account therefor.

Should any of the articles become unserviceable they will be brought before a Board of Officers who will recommend to the District Commander whether condemned or not. If condemned and ordered to be replaced at public expense, the articles will be treated as directed by the District Commander.

Mobilization Stores are maintained at various ordnance centres where they will be most conveniently situated for the speedy mobilization of troops required for any military purposes.

Ordnance Depot Units have an establishment of about 80, including officers, store section and workshop section. This is a peace establishment and is the smallest ordnance unit that could act independently.

An Ordnance Company on mobilization comprises 168 of all ranks and is self contained. This unit will care for a division in the field of 20,000 troops; and where it becomes necessary, two or more companies may be brought together, as for example, at an Army Base.

War conditions may entirely change the personnel of the Ordnance Company; in the present war a different strength is required in Flanders where much motor-power is being used, and trained artificers are consequently needed, from the strength in Mesopotamia where practically no motor-power is used.

Issues to Units in Camp are temporary issues, being returned to ordnance charge on conclusion of camp. The accounting officer makes his demands to the Camp Ordnance Officer on *Camp Indent Form M.F.C. 528 and 528A* for camps of 16 days and under, and for camps over that time on form *A.F.G. 973*.

At the conclusion of camp the ordnance takes over the stores and an adjustment of losses is made at once.

A non-permanent C.O.C. (with authorization dating 1912) appears in the *Militia List* as having detachments at London, Toronto, and Kingston: the establishment calls for 3 subalterns, 1 for each detachment, but the positions do not appear to have been filled.

CANADIAN ARMY PAY CORPS.

The Canadian Army Pay Corps was organized on January 1st, 1907, by authority of a *G.O.*, dated December 1st, 1906, under which no officer of the corps was to be eligible to sit on a Court Martial as President. Previous to organization of the corps, Paymasters were appointed to the Militia Staff, with honorary rank, and detailed to the various divisions and districts for duty.

The corps is administered from Ottawa by the **Assistant Paymaster-General** and consists of 10 detachments stationed at:—

London, Ont.	Quebec, P.Q.
Toronto, Ont.	Halifax, N.S.
Ottawa, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.
Kingston, Ont.	Calgary, Alta.
Montreal, P.Q.	Victoria, B.C.

The establishment of officers and men, exclusive of the Assistant Paymaster-General, is:—

- 1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
- 5 Majors.
- 7 Captains.
- 2 Assistant Paymasters ranking as honorary lieutenants.
- 45 other ranks.

(As this establishment has been exceeded lately, it is quite possible it may be increased in the near future).

An officer, on appointment, must be not under 25 or over 40 years of age, is required to hold the qualification of a company officer in the Active Militia, and must have attended two camps of training.

Before appointment, he is given a probation of not less than three months, when, if found satisfactory, he may be appointed to the corps with the rank of captain.

Before promotion to field rank, he is required to pass in subjects (a) (i), (d) (ii) and (iii), as laid down in *K. R. and O.*, para. 666, and in Paymasters' duties generally.

The N.C.O.'s are usually selected from other units, and are required to take a probationary course, after which they are usually confirmed in the rank of corporal, dating from the beginning of their probation. After a year's service, they may be promoted to sergeant; after three years as sergeant, to staff-sergeant; after three years as staff-sergeant, to quarter-master sergeant.

The Warrant Officers are selected from the quarter-master sergeants, as required.

Selected Warrant Officers may be appointed as **Assistant Paymasters**, with honorary commissioned rank, and it is quite possible that such may be given substantive rank on fulfilling the requirements laid down for an officer on first appointment.

CORPS OF MILITARY STAFF CLERKS.

This Corps, which is administered by the Adjutant General's department was organized 1st September, 1905, previous to which time clerks were borne on the strength of the R.C.R. Only men of a high educational standard and character are accepted for service. No establishment has been published since 1914, when the Corps had a total effective strength of about 80. Numerous additions have been made since then.

First appointments are made on probation to the rank of Corporal, when candidates undergo a course of training in the work and routine of a military office. If the period of training is dispensed with, first appointments may be to the rank of Sergeant. The succeeding steps, based on efficiency, character and length of service, are respectively Staff-Sergeant, Quarter-master Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, and are obtained only if recommended by the officer under whom the clerk is serving.

Extra duty pay is granted for special qualification in shorthand and typewriting.

In several cases promotions to commissioned rank have been made.

Staff Orderly Service :—(Section "B," Military Staff Clerks). This comprises non-commissioned officers and men employed at Militia Headquarters on the Staff Orderly Service.

CANADIAN SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY CORPS.

The Canadian School of Musketry was organized by G.O. No. 67 of 1901. It is administered by the **Director of Musketry**. The Staff consists of a Commandant, a Chief Instructor, and an Adjutant and Quarter-master, and the establishment includes, in addition :—

1 Medical Officer.

9 Instructors (Subordinate Staff).

1 Clerk.

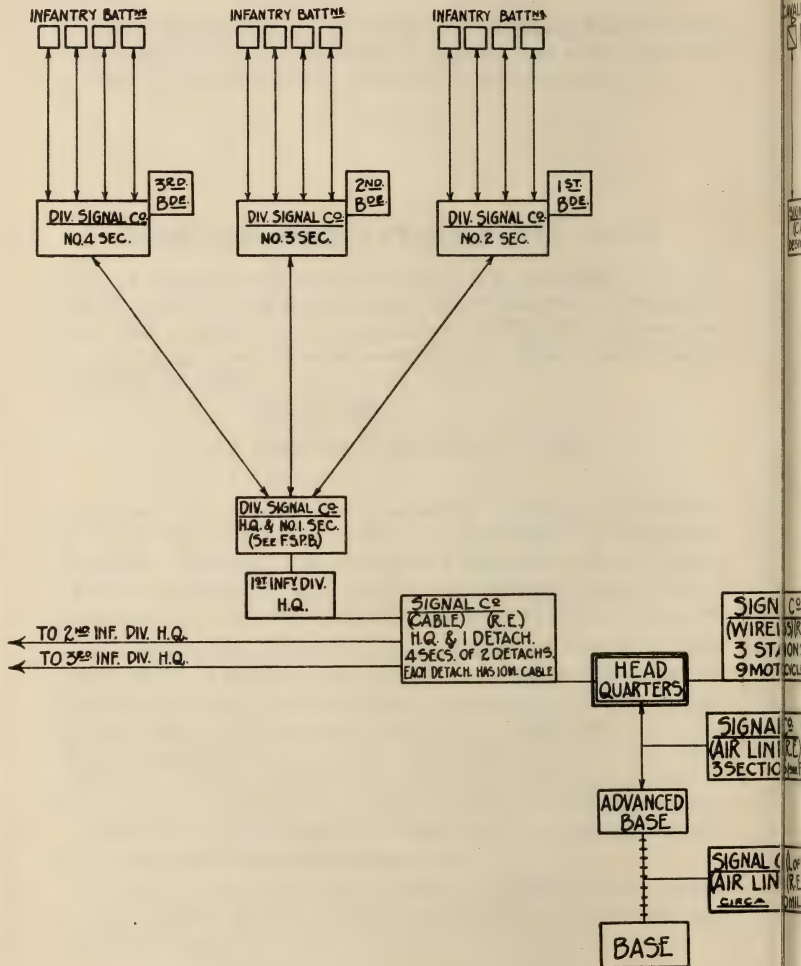
2 grades of Certificates are granted to successful candidates. **C. S. of M. Certificate**, and one qualifying for **Regimental Musketry Instructor**. **Machine-gun Certificates** are also issued to those qualifying. They correspond with and are equivalent to those granted by the School of Musketry at Hythe, England.

All Officers and N.C.O.'s of the Permanent Corps (Cavalry, Engineers and Infantry) are required to qualify at the School; those of non-permanent units are encouraged to do so, though few can spare the time from their civil occupations. To meet their requirements, and those of school teachers who have qualified as Cadet Instructors and are actively employed as such, courses of from 3 to 4 weeks' duration are held at various centres where opportunities are provided for their qualifying as Regimental Musketry Instructors.

Members of the subordinate staff are eligible for promotion to the position of Officer-Instructors, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

SIGNAL SERVICE

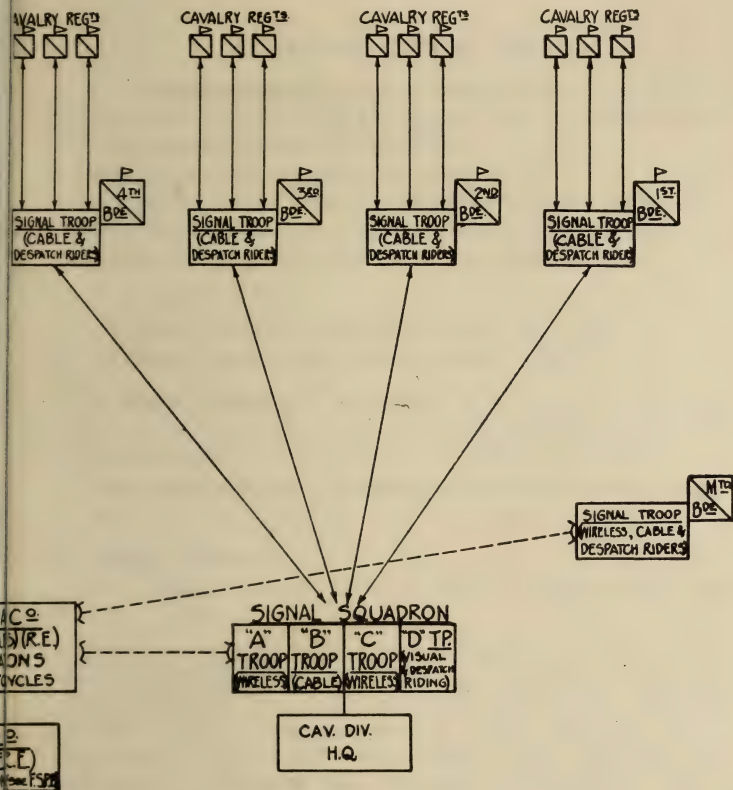
TO SHEW IN CHART FORM THE APPROXIMATE ALLOCATION
IN THE FIELD. (FOR DETAILS SEE F.S.R. PT.I, APPENDIX
MANUALS OF THE UNITS CONCERNED.)



ICES

CONTENT OF SIGNAL UNITS TO FORMATIONS

Part I; F.S.P.B. pp 59-62, AND THE FIELD SERVICE



CO (SIRE)
MANS
CYCLES

W. H. Lang

LT COL.
G.S. 2ND DIV.

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

CANADIAN SIGNAL CORPS.

The Canadian Signal Corps was organized 24th Oct., 1903, and re-organized by G.O. 96, of 21st June, 1913. It is administered by the Assistant Director of Signalling.

The object of the C.S.C. is to establish the service of inter-communication on a basis in conformity with the organization of the Militia generally, and to render that service more effective for the duties required of it in the field.

It is organized in :—

6 Signal Companies, one in each divisional area.

7 Signal Troops, one to each mounted brigade.

A **Signal Company** is organized in a headquarters and 4 sections; H.Q. and No. 1 section being allotted to Divisional Headquarters and one section to each infantry brigade.

Peace establishment :—5 officers and 101 N.C.O.'s and men.

War " " 6 " " 152 " " "

Signal Troop :—

Peace establishment :—1 officer and 28 N.C.O.'s and men.

The personnel of No 1 section (telegraph detachments) of each signal company, and of the signal troops are normally drawn from field companies and field troops C.E. (*q.v.*, pp. 31-32). That required to complete Nos. 2, 3, and 4 sections may be attached to the C.S.C. from cavalry and infantry units. Officers to complete the training establishment can be seconded from their units for duty with the C.S.C. under certain conditions, one being that after three years an officer reverts to regimental duty for at least one year, after which he may be again seconded.

The **Divisional Signalling Officer** attached to the staff commands the signal company or any two or more sections of it

when assembled for training, and is responsible for its technical training and efficiency. For discipline and administration, signal troops and No. 1 section of the signal companies are under their respective C.E. units; Nos. 2, 3 and 4 sections under their brigade commanders.

Training :—

- (i) *Individual.*—During the winter months courses in technical drill, details of instruments, visual signalling and map reading are carried out.
- (ii) *Collective.*—Is carried out in camp and includes,—visual signalling, wireless telegraphy, telegraph and telephone, reconnaissance for signal purposes, and the technical training of the unit in its duties in the field.

In addition to his duties with the divisional signal company, the D.S.O. conducts classes in signalling during the winter months and exercises general supervision over the training of signallers of all units within the command, inspecting each annually. On mobilization, he is responsible for all communication within the division, as well as for that between his and other divisions as required. Signal units of all branches of the service co-operate under his direction.

The System of Intercommunication is as follows :—No. 1 section of the divisional signal company establishes communication between divisional headquarters and the three brigade headquarters. It has two cable sections, each comprising two detachments with cable-wagon and material for laying down and working a line of cable 10 miles long. Each line is equipped with one stationary office for the starting point, and one moveable office in cable-wagon. An additional stationary office is carried in a R.E. wagon with each detachment.

Nos. 2, 3 and 4 sections establish communication between brigade headquarters and the battalions (and other units) within the brigade. The telephone detachments with them are provided with 8 miles of cable and 10 portable telephones each. The battalion and company signallers carry on communication within the battalion.

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

This corps is administered by the Director of Supplies and Transport, with Headquarters at Ottawa.

In it are comprised :—

The Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps.

Establishment :—5 officers, 1 warrant officer, 3 N.C.O.'s.

The units are designated **Detachments** and are distributed as under :—

No. 1 Detachment.....Toronto, Ont.

No. 2 Detachment.....Kingston, Ont.

No. 3 Detachment.....St. Jean, P.Q.

No. 4 Detachment.....Quebec, P.Q.

No. 5 Detachment.....Winnipeg, Man.

The Canadian Army Veterinary Corps (non-permanent).

Establishment :—100 Officers, 115 N.C.O.'s and men.¹¹

C.A.V.C. units are known as **Sections**, of which there are 9, numbered to correspond with the respective commands in which they are situated. The personnel of these varies from 1 officer and 6 other ranks to 2 officers and 24 other ranks. A **Principal Veterinary Officer** is attached to the Headquarters of each command.

Officers of the Veterinary Corps must be graduates of a recognized Veterinary College.

Mounted units of the Militia have a veterinary officer on their establishment, who in many cases is also an officer of the C.A.V.C. Veterinary officers are required to examine every horse taken to camps of training, noting the purpose for which it is to be employed, its suitability for the same and its state of soundness and health. These particulars, together with a full description of the horse and the name and address

¹¹ *G.O. No. 71 of 1913.*

of the owner, are entered in a book kept for the purpose, and the entry certified and passed to the P.V.O. of the command within 3 days of the unit's arrival in camp. Horses found unfit are struck off the strength of the camp and dealt with as laid down in *P. and A. R.*

When a claim is made for injury to a horse, it must be accompanied by a certificate from the veterinary officer shewing that he examined the animal immediately before it proceeded on the service for which the corps to which it belonged was ordered, or immediately after it arrived in camp, and that it was then sound and fit for work. The number of days that the horse was necessarily incapacitated from performing its work in consequence of the injury must be stated, and verified by the veterinary officer who attended the animal.

When a horse employed on Militia service is killed, or is injured or contracts disease which will disable it beyond the period of its intended employment with the Militia, the veterinary officer is responsible that the commanding officer of the unit to which the horse belongs is notified that he must convene a Board of Officers for collecting and recording all the evidence then procurable, as to the cause of such death, injury or disease, and all the veterinary evidence as to the nature of the injury, and its probably results.

CANADIAN ARMY HYDROLOGICAL CORPS AND ADVISERS ON SANITATION.

This Corps was organized by a G.O. dated 24th September, 1914, and comprises officers whose civil occupation renders them specially competent to advise on matters relating to water supply and sanitation, and who are experts in methods of water purification and kindred problems relating to the health of troops. Since its formation, the corps has served with marked success at camps in Canada, and with the overseas forces. The establishment given in the *Militia List* of Nov., 1915, is—1 Lt.-Col., 1 Major and 15 Captains.

CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS.

The authority for the organization of a corps of dental surgeons dates from May 13th, 1915, with Headquarters in Ottawa from where it is administered. *M.O. No. 80, of 21st February, 1916*, gives the following particulars regarding its personnel both for Home and for Overseas service,

A. Home Service :—

- (i) **At H.Q.**—1 D.G.D.S. and Assistant.
- (ii) **At Divisional Areas and Military Districts.**—From 4 to 16 officers according to requirements. One Quarter-master for each division or district ; 1 orderly and 1 batman per officer.

B. Overseas Service.

- (i) **On Headquarters Staff.**—1 D.D.G.D.S., 1 Adjutant, 1 Research Officer, 2 Dental Officers at H.Q., London (Eng.), and 2 Quarter-masters. The Subordinate Staff includes 1 Sergt.-Major, 1 Q.M.S., 1 A.Q.M.S., and 3 clerks.
- (ii) **With Units.**—Dental Officers, with an orderly and a batman for each, are distributed in about the proportion of one to each infantry brigade, artillery brigade and ammunition column, field ambulance, and other medical units ; with 2 additional for other units with divisions. Details are contained in *M.O. No. 80, 1916*.

The *M.O.* referred to specifies the ranks to be held by the personnel for overseas service, as follows :—

The D.D.G.D.S. to be Lt.-Colonel.

Senior Officer with each Division.—Lt.-Colonel or Major.

Research Officer.—Major.

Remainders of Overseas officers (other than honorary rank) to have the rank of Captain.

Orderlies to be Mechanical Dentists, with the rank of Sergeant.

Batmen to be Privates.

CORPS OF SCHOOL CADET INSTRUCTORS.

This corps is composed of schoolmasters who hold the **Cadet Instructors' Certificate** and are actively engaged in instructing an authorized Cadet Corps.

Summer courses, as authorized by Militia Headquarters, are held in various centres for schoolmasters who desire to qualify. Applications to attend must be made to the **Organizer and Inspector of Cadet Corps** for the military district.

The syllabus is the same as for Lieutenants, non-permanent Militia, with the addition of elementary semaphore signalling, sub-target gun, and Grade B. Physical Training (Strathcona Trust). Officers of the C.S.C.I. may also attend a course at the Canadian School of Musketry.

Only such holders of this certificate as are actively engaged in instructing an authorized cadet corps are eligible for a commission in the Corps of School Cadet Instructors, and then only providing there is a vacancy on the establishment.

Lieutenants of the C.S.C.I. who have been actively engaged in instructing a cadet corps for a period of at least two years, may attend a course for a **Captain's Certificate** in the non-permanent Militia; and after having held a commission for five years and having instructed a cadet corps for the same period to the satisfaction of the O. and I.C.C., are eligible for promotion to the rank of Captain.

A Commission in the C.S.C.I. is held only during such time as the cadet corps instructed is judged by the O. and I.C.C. to be "efficient." An officer of this corps may, however, be transferred to the Reserve of Officers for a period of non-employment for five years.

Detailed information regarding Cadet Corps and C.S.C.I. may be obtained from "*Regulations for the Cadet Services of Canada, 1912*," and amendments to the same, or from the O. and I.C.C. of each military district.

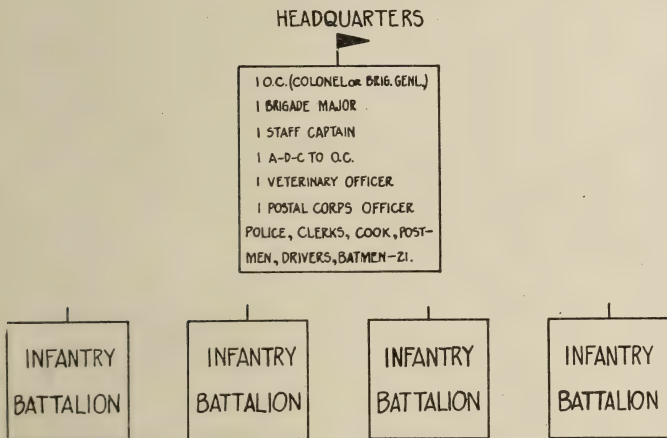
CHAPTER IV.

HIGHER FORMATIONS.

What has been previously considered has been concerned with the organization and administration of troops in peace time, at local headquarters or at camps of instruction. For administrative and training purposes, and especially for active service in the field, the various units and arms are brought together in such proportions as have been found by experience to be most suitable for administration, manœuvre and control by one commander, and formed into bodies termed **Brigades, Divisions, Army Corps, Armies**. If the *Militia List* is consulted under the heading "Troops in the Command" it will be noticed that 4 battalions of infantry go to form a **Brigade**. The sub-joined chart will illustrate the composition of this formation.

AN INFANTRY BRIGADE

(WAR ESTABLISHMENT, CANADA)



The next higher formation which includes all arms is that of the **Division**. This has been referred to before as being the basis upon which the troops in divisional areas in peace time are organized. Previous to the South African war the British army was organized as army corps, but experience in that war showed that an organization by divisions would be better suited to the army's requirements. Its strength was greatly

increased, and as will be seen from the accompanying chart it is a self-contained formation, with a due proportion of all arms and services, complete in itself for independent action. The units other than the infantry brigades are termed **divisional troops** (see Definitions).

The following table will shew the number of officers, men and vehicles which are comprised in a British division at war strength. In Chapter VIII. will be found one shewing the composition of the staffs of certain of the higher formations, British and Canadian.

A DIVISION.

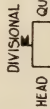
(*B.W.E., Pt. VII., New Armies, 1915.*)

	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Carts	Wagons
Headquarters.....	22	98	120	1	1
Infantry (48 Machine Guns)	384	12,015	12,399	48	189
Pioneer Battalion.....	30	1,008	1,038	4	22
H.Q. Divisional Artillery.	4	19	23	1 Motor Car	
Field Artillery, 48 18-pr. } guns.....	72	2,190	2,262	33	195
Field Artillery, Howitzer } Brigade, 16 4.5" guns.. }	23	688	711	11	50
Divisional Ammunition } Column	12	540	552	3	96
H. Q. Divisional Engineers	3	10	13	1	—
3 Field Companies, Royal } Engineers.....	18	675	693	27	30
1 Signal Company	6	204	210	1	14
Cavalry Squadron.....	6	154	160	—	3
Cyclists	8	196	204	1	1
Motor Machine Gun } Battery, 6 m.g..... }	4	55	59	{ 5 Cars, 27 Motorcycles	
Divisional Train (A.S.C.)..	25	482	507	5	204
3 Field Ambulances } (A.M.C.).....	30	714	744	12	39
Sanitary Section (A.M.C.)	1	27	28	—	—
Workshop (A.S.C.)	1	20	21	{ 1 Motor Car 3 Lorries	
Mobile Veterinary Section	1	27	28	—	2
	650	19,122	19,772	147	846

CHART OF A DIVISION

WAR ESTABLISHMENTS, PART VII. NEW ARMIES, 1915.

NOTE—THE UNITS HATCHED ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIVISION FOR THE FIRST TIME



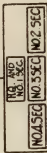
DIVISIONAL MOUNTED TROOPS



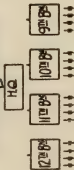
8 OFFICERS
193 OTHER RANKS

CAVALRY SQUADRON		OFFICERS	OTHER RANKS
CO		6	131

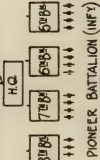
DIVISIONAL SIGNAL SERVICE
DIVISIONAL SIGNAL COMPANY



3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE

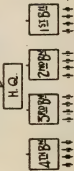


2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE



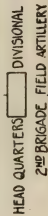
PIONEER BATTALION (INFY)

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE

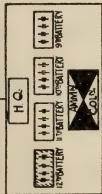


--- 48 MACHINE GUNS
(CANADIAN ESTABLISHMENT NOW HAS
8 M.G. PER BATTAL

DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY



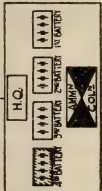
3RD BRIGADE FIELD ARTILLERY



HEAD QUARTERS ☐ DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY

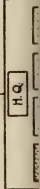


1ST BRIGADE FIELD ARTILLERY



48 184K Q.F.

HOWITZER BRIGADE FIELD ARTILLERY



DIVISIONAL AMBULANCE COLUMN



DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS

HEADQUARTERS DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS



DIVISIONAL MACHINE GUN UNIT

MACHINE GUN



BATTERY (MOTOR)

6 MACHINE GUNS

4 OFFICERS
55 OTHER RANKS

DIVISIONAL TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY



DIVISIONAL

TRAIN



DIVISIONAL MEDICAL UNITS



WORKSHOP FOR MOTOR

AMBULANCE CARS (A.S.C.)

MOBILE



VETERINARY SECTION

1 OFFICER
27 OTHER RANKS

1 OFFICER
20 OTHER RANKS

1 OFFICER
17 OTHER RANKS

DEATH BY FETTER—COTG.

William I. COL.
6 S. 2nd DIV.

In the same way as infantry brigades are linked together to form divisions (often termed infantry divisions to distinguish them from cavalry divisions), so one or more divisions are placed under the orders of a senior commander to form an **Army Corps**. In addition to the divisions under him, and which receive their orders through their divisional commanders, there are placed at his disposal other units, termed **corps troops** (see Definitions), which take their orders from the Corps Commander.

In a similar manner an **Army** is formed from one or more army corps, with additional troops termed **army troops** (see Definitions).

Reference has already been made on page 26, to higher formations of cavalry (*q.v.*).

CHAPTER V.

MOBILIZATION.

See *Mobilization Regulations for the Canadian Militia, 1913.*)

Arrangements for mobilization for war form part of the duties of the Adjutant-General's Department.

The term **Mobilization** may be defined as the process by which an armed force passes from a peace to a war footing : a unit is considered to be mobilized when its war establishment and its war outfit have both been completed, when its horses have been shod and its harness and saddlery fitted.¹ The *Mobilization Regulations for the Canadian Militia*, published by the Militia Department, lay down instructions as to the procedure when mobilization is ordered, but this mobilization refers to such a situation as the militia force of the Dominion being mobilized for active service—defensive or otherwise ; that is to say, the regulations give instructions to commanders of units, larger or smaller, as to what they are to do should the word “mobilize” be telegraphed from Militia Headquarters. They refer to the mobilization of the permanently established territorial militia regiments and units, ready to take the field under their own names and designations. What follows—extracts from and an interpretation of these regulations—are not instructions governing the procedure when a force is raised from the Militia for active service, such as was mobilized in August, 1914, and which has been in process of mobilization ever since. Such mobilization only utilizes the units as nuclei for recruiting and organization, and the unit as such does not proceed with the Expeditionary Force. The special conditions governing the mobilization of the Expeditionary Force are not considered here ; what follows is the normal procedure.

¹ In other words, by *mobilization* is meant everything necessary to bring the force from a peace footing to a war footing complete in men, animals, equipment and stores of every kind.

For purposes of mobilization the following constitute units:—

I. Field and Garrison Units.

(a) Headquarters units.

- General headquarters.
- The headquarters of a field force.
- The headquarters of a division.
- The headquarters of a mounted brigade.
- The headquarters of an infantry brigade.
- The headquarters of divisional artillery.
- The headquarters of divisional engineers.

(b) Regimental units.

- A cavalry (or mounted rifle) regiment.
- An independent squadron of cavalry (or mounted rifles).
- A horse artillery battery and mounted brigade ammunition column.
- A field artillery (18-pr. Q.F.) battery and mounted brigade ammunition column.
- A field artillery brigade.
- A field artillery (howitzer) brigade.
- An independent field artillery (18-pr. Q.F.) battery.
- A heavy artillery battery and ammunition column.
- A divisional ammunition column.
- A regiment C.G.A.
- A company R.C.G.A.
- An artillery siege company.
- A field troop of engineers.
- A field company of engineers.
- A fortress company of engineers.
- A signal troop with mounted brigade.
- A signal company with a division.
- A mounted company of the corps of guides.
- An infantry battalion.
- An independent company of infantry.

- A divisional train.
- A mounted brigade train.
- A cavalry field ambulance.
- A field ambulance.

II. L. of C. units.

- A mounted brigade ammunition park (M.T.)²
- A divisional ammunition park (M.T.)
- A mounted brigade supply column (M.T.)
- A divisional supply column (M.T.)
- A reserve park.
- A clearing hospital.
- A stationary hospital.
- A general hospital.
- An ambulance train.
- A depôt of medical stores.
- A sanitary section.
- A sanitary squad.
- A transport depot.
- A field bakery.
- A field butchery.
- A depôt unit of supply.
- A bakery section.
- A remount depôt.
- A veterinary section.
- A depôt of veterinary stores.
- An ordnance company.

Allotment of Units.—Units are allotted (1) to the field army and (2) to garrison duties ; or (3) they may be unallotted.

- (1) The field army consists of field units and lines of communication units.

Field units are mobile units allotted to field formations (divisions, brigades, etc.), or detailed as L. of C. defence troops.

² (M.T.), Mechanical transport.

L. of C. units are administrative units employed on lines of communication.

- (2) Units allotted to garrison duties are those told off to fortresses, coast defences and vulnerable points for which garrisons or guards are needed.
- (3) Unallotted units are units held in reserve available for general purposes.

Rural Units.—For mobilization purposes the term “rural” is applied to a cavalry regiment, field artillery brigade, or infantry battalion of which the component squadrons, batteries or companies are (as shown in the *Militia List*), not all located at the regimental headquarters of the unit. (See also Definitions).

Peace Establishment.—The peace (or training) establishment of a unit is the number of officers and men and the number of animals provided for it annually in Militia Estimates. The numbers are as detailed in *Regimental Establishments* issued annually with *General Orders*.

War Establishment.—The war establishment of a unit is the number of officers and men and the number of animals with which the unit is required to take, and keep, the field. The numbers are as detailed in *Canadian Militia War Establishments*.

War Outfit.—The war outfit of a unit is the material of all kinds which it requires for war. The details are given in the *Field Service Manual* for each unit. War outfit is as regards material, what war establishment is as regards personnel and animals. It consists of (1) *war equipment*; (2) *clothing and necessaries*; (3) *regimental supplies*; (4) *medical and veterinary equipment*.

1. The **War Equipment** or **Mobilization Equipment** of a unit consists of its peace equipment (less articles not needed in the field), *plus* its mobilization equipment, *i.e.*, the additional articles of equipment which the unit requires for war. War equipment (details of which are laid down in *Mobilization Store Tables*), is subdivided into (a) *personal equipment*, and (b) *regimental equipment*.

- (a) *Personal Equipment* comprises the arms, accoutrements and service ammunition issued for the personal use of the soldier, and taken with him when he is transferred or detached from one unit to another.³
- (b) *Regimental Equipment* consists of such arms, accoutrements and service ammunition as are not personal equipment; and of the guns, ammunition, vehicles, harness, saddlery, stationery and other stores which a unit requires on mobilization.

If specially ordered, the normal war equipment may be supplemented by "special equipment"—such as blankets and the additional transport required to carry them.

2. **Clothing and Necessaries.**—Clothing and necessities comprise the kit of a soldier other than his arms, accoutrements and service ammunition, and is differentiated as *Personal* and *Public* and as *Necessaries*.

- (a) *Personal Clothing*.—Ankle-boots and shoes, cap, drawers, canvas suit, service dress suit, puttees, sash, cardigan waistcoat, trousers, tunic, leather gloves. (*The property of the man*).
- (b) *Public Clothing*.—Great-coat, head-dress, knee-boots, leather breeches, jack-spurs, foreign service helmet, leggings, waterproof cape. (*The property of the public*).
- (c) *Necessaries*.—Badges, blacking, laces, braces, brushes, button-brass, comb, cotton drawers, forks, gauntlets, grease-tin, worsted gloves, hold-all, housewife, knife, polishing powder, razor, shirts, socks, sponges, goose-neck spurs, towels, vests. (*One free issue of these is made*).

3. **Regimental Supplies.**—Regimental supplies comprise the rations, emergency rations, and forage (and fuel), to be carried by a unit for its use in the field.

4. **Medical and Veterinary Equipment.**—The medicines, drugs and appliances required by units in the field. Details are given in the *Medical Service Manual* and in *Veterinary Regulations*.

³ It will be noticed that these are articles *worn outside the clothing*.

First day of Mobilization.—The first day of mobilization is, unless otherwise ordered, the day following that on which the order to mobilize is issued from Militia Headquarters.

Places of Assembly and Mobilization.—Places of assembly are the stations where units begin to mobilize; places of mobilization are the stations where units are completed. Places of assembly and places of mobilization are, as rule, identical, except in the case of rural units. The places of assembly of a rural unit are its squadron, battery, or company headquarters.

War Stations.—War stations are the places in the area of concentration to which units are primarily assigned for service.

General Instructions.⁴

Mobilization may be either partial or general. In the event of partial mobilization special instructions will be issued from Militia Headquarters detailing the units to be mobilized and the procedure to be taken. In the event of general mobilization (to which the *Mob. Regs.* apply) the whole of the Active Militia will be placed on a war footing with the least possible delay.

In peace time Divisional and District Commanders are responsible for arrangements connected with mobilization and are required to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the resources of their several commands in regard to men, horses, supplies, stores and means of transport. A uniform system is not essential, as arrangements made will vary with local conditions.

To co-ordinate arrangements, a **Mobilization Committee** is established at Militia Headquarters and committees are formed also at the headquarters of each division or district presided over by the officer commanding the command, and upon which his staff will be adequately represented. It is the duty of the committee to prepare local mobilization orders which must be based on the *Mobilization Regulations*. They should receive periodical revision.

⁴ *Mobilization Regulations, 1913, Section II.*

Mobilization will be carried out in two stages:—

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

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

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

The Militia Act allows of troops being billeted.⁵

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

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

Instructions Relating to Personnel.⁶

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

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

⁵ *Mob. Regs.*, 1913, para. 25.

⁶ *Mob. Regs.*, 1913, Section III.

⁷ See page 12.

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

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

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

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

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

Instructions Relating to Horses and Transport.⁸

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

⁸ *Mob. Regs., 1913, Section IV.*

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

Instructions Relating to War Outfit.⁹

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

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

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

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

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

Procedure on Mobilization.¹⁰

Duties of Divisional District and Fortress Commanders.

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

⁹ *Mob. Regs., 1913, Section V.*

¹⁰ *Ibid., Section VI.*

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

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

Duties of Regimental Commanders.

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

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

Duties of the Squadron, Battery and Company Commanders.

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

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

Complete their commands to war establishment and equip them.

Arrange for subsistence of their men and horses.

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

**MOBILIZATION OF UNITS OF THE CANADIAN
EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.**

(1914-15-16.)

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

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

MOBILIZATION FOR WAR IN THE BRITISH SERVICE.

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

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

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

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

These are in the case of :—

Cavalry	Regimental Dépôt.
Artillery	One of the Dépôts (with some exceptions).
Engineers (with some exceptions) ..	Place of mobilization of the unit.
Foot Guards	London.
Infantry of the Line	Regimental Dépôt.
Army Service Corps	One of the Dépôt Com- panies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Service ammunition should be in the possession of units.

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

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

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

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

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

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

An Officer in charge of Records will at once:—

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

An Officer Commanding a Regimental Dépôt will at once:—

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

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

An Officer Commanding a Unit will at once :—

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

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

An Officer Commanding the Details of a Unit will :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VI.

WAR ORGANIZATION.

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

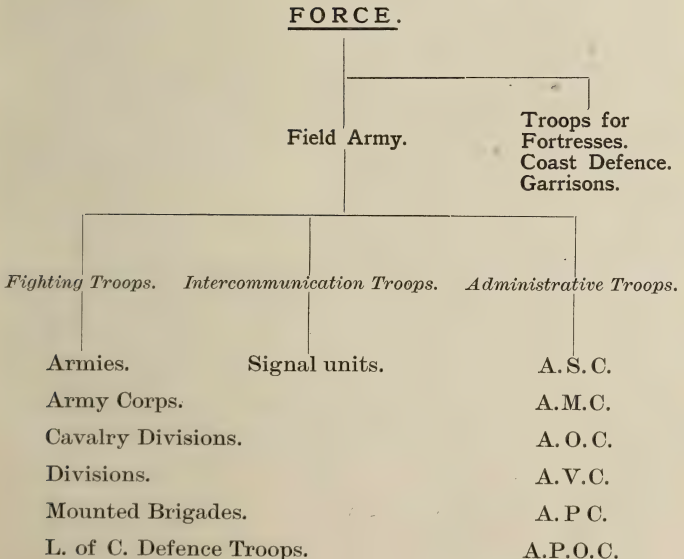
So diverse are the conditions under which the British forces take the field that each campaign calls for a system of organization to suit its special case. Previous to the outbreak of the European War there was kept organized in Great Britain a force of 4 Cavalry Bdes., 6 Divisions, and Army Troops, with the necessary units for the lines of communication, the whole amounting to some 169,000 and termed the **Expeditionary Force**. This force was kept ready and in a high state of efficiency—indeed it was characterized as the most efficient force that ever took the field—to be shipped overseas without delay to the scene of any conflict in which its services or those of a part of it might be required. But though this force might be more than enough, or (as at present) not sufficient for all wars in which British arms might be engaged, the principles which govern its organization are the same whether the operations be conducted under civilized or uncivilized conditions or the force employed a large or a small one. It is only the application of the principles in detail which vary; when a force is to be mobilized for a campaign to be fought under special conditions, the necessary modifications of its organization would be notified at the time of issue of the mobilization orders.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

C.-in-C.

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

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

Commanders of
Fortresses and
Garrisons.

Commanders
of Army Corps
and Staff.

Commanders of
L. of C. Defences
and Staff.
(*F.S.R., Pt. II., Sec. 10*)
(*F.S.P.B., Sec. 5*)

Commander
of Division
and Staff.
(See *Chart*).

Commander
of Division
and Staff.

Commander
of Division
and Staff.

Infantry
Brigades
and Staff.

Commanders
of Battalions.

Divisional
Troops.

Directors of Army Signals
and of other Admn.
Services and Departments.
(*F.S.R., Pt. II., Secs. 22*
and 23)
(*F.S.P.B., Sec. 4*)

I.G.C. and Staff.
(*F.S.R., Pt. II., Secs.*
10 and 11)
(*F.S.P.B., Sec. 5*)

Officers holding
Special
Appointments.
(*F.S.R., Pt. II.,*
Secs. 18 and 19)

Directors or Deputies of
Admn. Services and
Departments.
(*F.S.R., Pt. II., Secs. 22*
and 23)
(*F.S.P.B., Sec. 4*)

Administrative
Commandants.
(*F.S.R., Pt. II., Secs.*
11 and 12)

Officers holding
Special
Appointments.

CHAPTER VII.

LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

The Base.

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

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

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

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

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

¹ *F.S.R., Part II., Section 30.*

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

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

An **A.G.'s office**³ is also established at the base or other convenient place under a **D.A.G.** who receives instructions from, and corresponds directly with, the **A.G.'s** branch of the Staff at **G.H.Q.** in regard to all his duties except local discipline and interior economy. He also communicates directly with the **I.G.C.** on all matters which mutually concern them. This office relieves units in the field of as much office work as possible and receives reports of casualties prior to their being (after verification) communicated to the War Office. The office is divided into branches, one for records, and which is further sub-divided into sections.

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

Notifying the authorities of the army's requirements in personnel.

Compiling returns and casualty lists.

Personal services.

Promotions and retirements.

Registration of prisoners.

Opinions on questions of law.

Discipline and confidential reports.

Custody of documents.

² *War Establishments* contains details.

³ *F.S.R., Part II., Section 130.*

Organization of the Executive on the Lines of Communication.

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

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

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

(a) **Defence**; for which the **Commander of the Lines of Communication Defences** is responsible. This responsibility includes the military government of that portion of the L. of C. which may be under martial law.

(b) **Administration and Control of Traffic**; for which the **Inspector-General of Communications** is responsible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Inspector-General of Communications is responsible for the control and co-ordination of all traffic on the L. of C. up to and including the *rendezvous*⁴ or other specified localities. He receives the C.-in-C.'s instructions through one or other of the branches of the latter's staff. He commands all L. of C. units (except L. of C. defence troops),⁵ and is responsible for all administration arrangements connected with traffic. His duties include selection, appropriation and allotment of sites and buildings for dépôts of all kinds, quarters, offices, plant and material of every description that may be required for service on the L. of C.; he is responsible for the disposition of reinforcements, supplies and stores, for the maintenance of garrisons and posts⁶ on the L. of C., and of all troops halting or moving within the area of his jurisdiction. He sends up within reach of the field units such requirements as they have demanded, and arranges for the removal of everything super-

⁴ See Definitions and Chapter on Supply.

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

⁶ *F.S.R., Part II., Section 11-12.*

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

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

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

⁷ See note 5, *supra*.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE STAFF IN THE FIELD.

General Organization and Functions.

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

The "Staff" is defined as being "Staff officers appointed to the General Staff, to the A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s branches of the Staff, or as brigade-majors and staff-captains to assist certain commanders in the discharge of their duties." These wear certain distinctive badges ; officers attached to or employed under the staff do not. An officer of the staff, as such, is vested with no military command, but he assists and conveys the instructions of his superior and arranges details connected therewith, it being also his duty to give the troops every help in his power in carrying out the instructions issued to them.

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

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

Staffs of Field Formations.

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

*One may act as Camp Commandant.

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

‡ One for intelligence duties.

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

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

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

A. The General Staff deals with:—

Military operations.

Efficiency.

Plans for movements of troops, marches and battle.

Information, reconnaissance, guides and interpreters.

Intelligence and intercommunication.

Selection and protection of camps and bivouacs.¹

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

Censorship, the press, and foreign attachés.

Preparation of reports, despatches and diaries.

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

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

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

Discipline, Military and Martial Law, Police.

Supply of personnel, honours, rewards and personal services.

Pay, promotion and the chaplains' department.

Sanitation, medical equipment, casualties and invaliding.

Mobilization of improvised units.

Disposal of prisoners; burials.

Ceremonial and routine duties.

Reports, etc., on the above.

¹ The G.S. branch selects areas, the Q.M.G.'s branch distributes the quarters in detail within such areas.

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

- (i) Director of Medical Services.²
- (ii) Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
- (iii) Principal Chaplain.
- (iv) Provost Marshal.

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

Embarkations and landings which are not warlike operations.

Distribution in detail of quarters and buildings under instructions from the General Staff.³

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

Transport and Railways.

Remounts, Veterinary and Postal Services.

Reports, etc., on the above.

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

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

²The G.S. branch deals with the tactical dispositions of the medical services, while the A.G.'s branch deals with them as regards sanitation, discipline and personnel.

³See note 1, *supra*.

Personal and Special Appointments.

The *special appointments* are :—

Director of Sea Transport, who represents the Admiralty.

Provost Marshal, who commands and controls the Military Police.

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

Personal appointment.

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

CHAPTER IX.

MAINTENANCE OF THE FORCES IN THE FIELD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provision and Maintenance of Personnel.

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

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

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

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

Reports on normal casualties and deficiencies are made :—

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

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

Maintenance of Supplies by Utilization of Local Sources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Supplies.

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

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

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

The general system of supply is through the medium of

(a) **Supply Depôts:—**

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

(b) **Railway Trains.**

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

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

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

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

² See Definitions.

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

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

Regimental:—

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

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

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

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

or,

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

Park Supplies, see *ante*, page 99.

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

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

SYSTEM OF SUPPLY

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

REGIMENTAL

ON THE MAN IN ADDITION TO

HIS "EMERGENCY RATION"; OR IN THE COOK'S VEHICLES.

ON HORSE.

RATIONS

MAN'S

HORSE'S

1

1

IN TRAIN (SUPPLY SECTION OF)

ISSUED IN THE EVENING

FOR NEXT DAY'S USE.

1

1

OR

IN SUPPLY COLUMN(MT)

(ONE FOR EACH DIVISION, CAVALRY DIVISION.

AND ARMY TROOPS.)

1

1

SUPPLY PARK

MAINTAINED FOR EMERGENCY ONLY,

MOVES ONE DAY'S MARCH IN REAR
OF DIVISION.

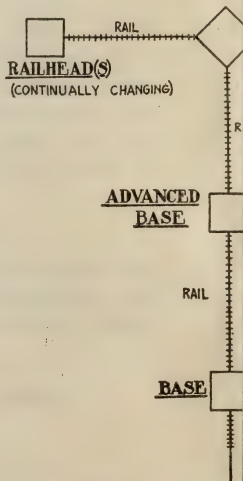
2 (IRON)

2

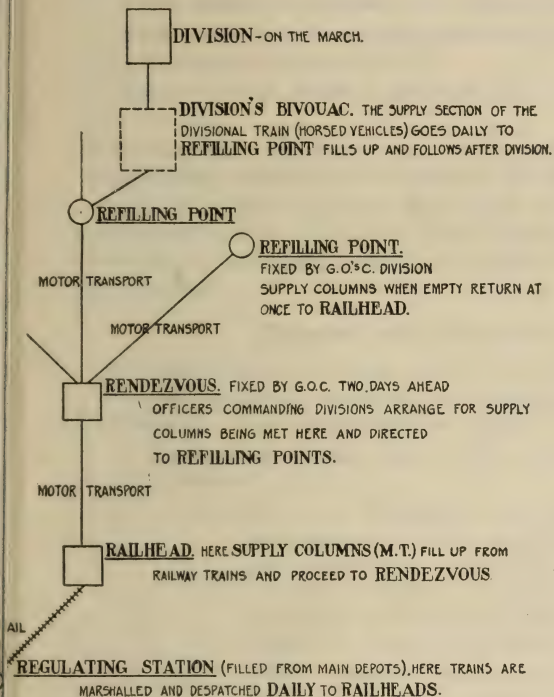
I.G.C. HAS CHARGE AND C.L.C. DEFENCES

IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SAFETY

UP TO RENDEZVOUS.



Y IN THE FIELD



MAIN DEPOTS. FILLED FROM BASE, OR FROM SUPPLIES COLLECTED IN THE COUNTRY BAKERIES AND BUTCHERIES HERE ALSO AT POINTS BETWEEN THIS AND REGULATING STATION.

W. H. Lang

LT COL.
G.S. 2ND DIV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Transport with Field Units.

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

1. **Transport of fighting units.** This is further sub-divided into,—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ammunition Supply.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Food and Ammunition Supply in Trench Warfare.

Supplies.

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

⁴ Compare with Supply Columns, page 100.

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

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

At dusk the company wagons leave the Quarter-master's Stores for the Advanced Dépôt. Each wagon is accompanied by the C.Q.M.S. and one of the cooks, who act as distributors. The Advanced Dépôt is situated about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile behind the firing line. A farmhouse makes a useful distributing point, as it offers shelter, is easily located by the ration parties, and screened lights can be used; the disadvantage is its easy location by enemy gunners. Sometimes on this account an orchard or meadow is substituted; the alternative of a roadside would congest traffic. An open field offers no shelter, lights cannot be used and in wet weather the wagons are mired.

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

Ammunition.

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

Water.

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

Remounts and Veterinary Services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER X.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS IN THE FIELD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Evacuation of Sick and Wounded.

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

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

1. **Collecting zone**,—with the fighting troops.

2. **Evacuating zone**,—the L. of C.

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

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

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

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

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Collecting zone. | { | <i>Med. est. of units.</i>
<i>Field Ambulances,</i>
<i>and Cavalry Field</i>
<i>Ambulances.</i> |
|----------------------------|---|--|

A man wounded in action—

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | 1. Applies his own field dressing, ² obtains first aid from regimental M.O., and is carried under cover by regimental stretcher bearers. ³

2. Is collected by the Bearer-Division of the Field Ambulances and removed to—

3. An advanced or main dressing station.
(Tent Div. F'd Amb.). |
|---|---|

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

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

A 10-FOOT-DEEP TRENCH WITH 10 FEET OF

CLAY AND MORTAR

THE TRENCH WAS FILLLED WITH CLAY AND MORTAR

CLAY

CLAY

CLAY

CLAY

CLAY

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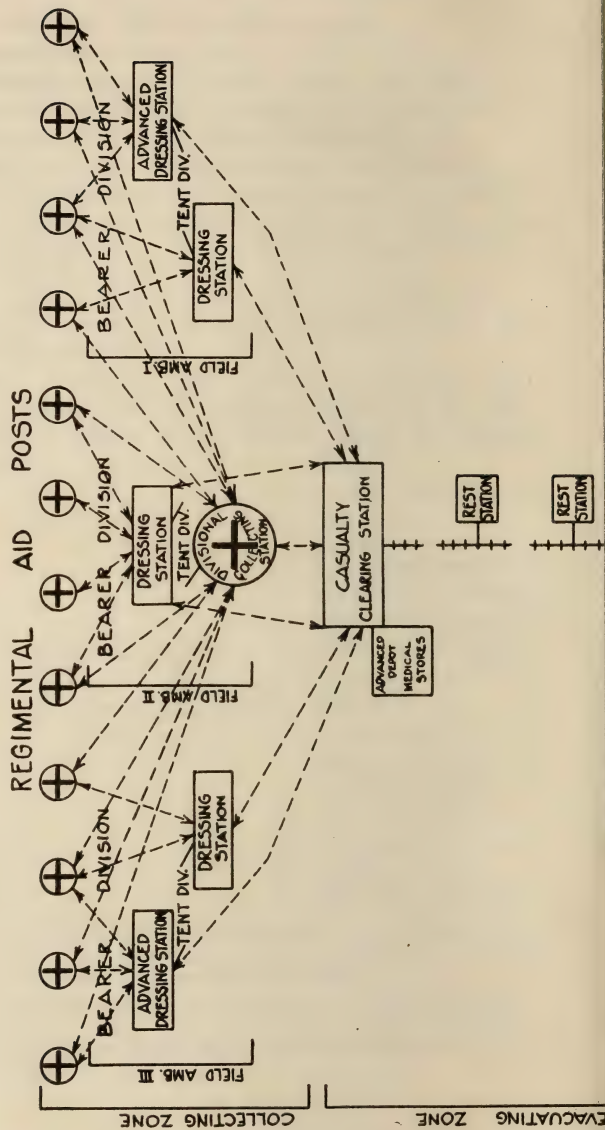
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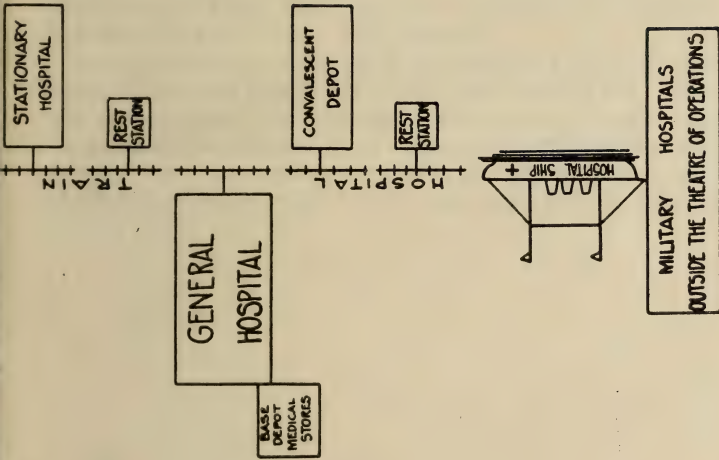
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CHART OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF A DIVISION IN THE FIELD





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

1. General Information

2. Description of the Project
3. Objectives and Scope
4. Methodology
5. Results and Discussion
6. Conclusion
7. References
8. Appendix
9. Glossary
10. Index

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6. Conclusion
7. References
8. Appendix
9. Glossary
10. Index



Project

General Information

Description of the Project

Objectives and Scope

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| 2. Evacuating zone. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Ambulance Train.} \\ \textit{Casualty Clearing Stations.} \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{His further progress} \\ \text{will be to—} \\ 4. \text{ Ambulance train.} \\ 5. \text{ Casualty Clearing Station.} \end{array} \right.$ |
| 3. Distributing zone. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Stationary Hospitals} \\ \textit{General Hospitals.} \\ \textit{Convalescent Depôts.} \\ \textit{Hospital Ships.} \\ \textit{Hospitals outside theatre of war.} \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The next stage, if need} \\ \text{be, will be to—} \\ \text{Hospitals.} \end{array} \right.$ |

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

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

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Postal Service in the Field.

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

Censorship.

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

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

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

Discipline.

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

Provost-Marshall and Military Police.

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

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

Prisoners of War.

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

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

Searching unwounded prisoners and the dead.

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

Giving receipts to prisoners for monies taken from them.¹

Burial of the enemy's dead.

Spies.

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

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

The following are not considered spies :—

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

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

Aviators maintaining communication between the various parts of the forces.

Office Work.

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

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

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

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

- (ii) Nominal Rolls of squadrons, batteries and companies.

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

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

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

Despatches.

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

War Diaries.

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

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I.

ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE CANADIAN PERMANENT FORCE.

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

	R.C.D.	L.S.H. (R.C.)	R.C.H.A.	R.C.G.A.	R.C.E.	R.C.R.	C.F.A.S.C.	P.A.M.C.	P.A.V.C.	C.O.C.	C.A.P.C.
Officers	15	12	22	33	30	46	25	26	4	30	18
Other Ranks	182	110	343	622	296	997	174	142	4	339	44
<i>Total effective strength.....</i>	197	122	365	655	326	1043	199	168	8	369	62

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

APPENDIX II.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

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

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

APPENDIX II.—(Continued).

COMPANY ESTABLISHMENT.	Higher Estab.	Lower Estab.	REMARKS.
Captain.....	1	1	<i>Note</i> :—4 Company Regts. 24th, 41st, 68th, 84th, 98th. 6 Company Regt., 99th. 10 Company Regt., 30th. 16 Company Regts. 2nd, 5th.
Lieutenants.....	2	2	
Colour Sergeant.....	1	1	
Sergeants.....	3	3	
Corporals.....	4	4	
Bugler.....	1	1	
Privates.....	47	30	1 Independent Company of Rifles is localized at Grand Forks, B.C., and 1 of Infantry at Nana- imo, B.C.
	59	42	

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

APPENDIX III.

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

<i>Headquarters.</i>	C.E.F.	B.E.F.	<i>Machine Gun Section.</i>	C.E.F.	B.E.F.
Lieut-Colonel.....	1	1	Subaltern.....	1	1
Major.....	2	1	Sergeants.....	2	2
Adjutant.....	1	1	Corporals.....	1	1
Assistant Adjutant.....	1	0	Privates.....	24	24
Quarter-Master.....	1	1	Drivers, 1st line Tpt....	6	6
Signalling Officer.....	1	0	Batmen ²	1	1
Sergeant Major.....	1	1			
Quarter-Master Sergt..	1	1	Total.....	35	35
Orderly Room Clerks ¹ .	1	2			
Sergeant Drummer....	1	0	<i>Company.</i>		
Sergeant Cook.....	1	1	Major (or Capt.).....	1	1
Transport Sergeant....	1	1	Capt. (2nd in Command)	1	1
Sergeant Shoemaker....	1	1	Subalterns.....	4	4
Drivers, Transport.....	9	10	Com. Sergt.-Major.....	1	1
Drivers, spare animals..	2	2	Com. Q.-M. Sergeant...	1	1
Batmen ²	10	5	Sergeants.....	8	8
			Drummers or Buglers..	4	0
<i>Pioneers.</i>			Corporals.....	10	10
Pioneer Sergeant.....	1	1	Privates.....	188	192
Pioneers.....	10	10	Drivers, 1st line Tpt....	3	3
			Batmen ²	6	6
<i>Signallers.</i>			Total.....	227	227
Sergeant.....	1	1			
Corporal.....	1	1	<i>Base Details.</i>		
Privates ³	15	15	Sergt. of the Band.....	1	0
			Sergeant Master Tailor	1	0
Stretcher Bearers.....	16	16	Bandsmen.....	19	0
Orderlies for M.O. ⁴	2	2	Storemen ⁵	4	0
Total.....	81	74	First reinforcement....	94	0
			Total.....	119	0
<i>Attached.</i>					
Paymaster.....	1	0	<i>Summary.</i>		
Medical Officer.....	1	1	Headquarters with		
R.A.M.C. for water duty			attached.....	89	82
Corporal.....	1	1	Machine Gun Section...	35	35
Privates.....	4	4	Companies ⁵ (4 of 227)...	908	908
Armourer.....	1	1	Base Details.....	119	
Interpreter.....	0	1			
Total.....	89	82	Total.....	1151	1025

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

INFANTRY BATTALION—(*Continued*).

HORSES.

Headquarters.

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

Machine Gun Section.

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

Companies (4).

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

Total 16

Headquarters.

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

Machine Gun Section.

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

Total 34

Headquarters.

Transport.....	1	pack cob.
----------------	---	-----------

Companies.

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

Total 9

Companies.

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

TOTAL.....67

INFANTRY BATTALION—(*Continued*).

TRANSPORT.

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

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

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

APPENDIX IV.

CAVALRY.

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

HEADQUARTERS.	Personnel.	Horses.	REMARKS.
Lieut.-Colonel	1	1	Not above the rank of Captain.
Major	1	1	
Adjutant	1	1	
Musketry Instructor.....	1	1	
Signalling Officer.....	1	1	If appointed prior to G.O. 172 of 1910.
Quarter-Master.....	1	1	
Paymaster.....	(1)	(1)	
Medical Officer.....	1	1	May be from the C.A. V.C.
Veterinary Officer.....	1	1	
Chaplain.....	1	1	
Sergeant-Major.....	1	1	
Quarter-Master Sergeant	1	1	
Orderly room Sergeant	1	..	
Pay Sergeant.....	1	..	
<i>Included in Headquarters.</i>			
Sergeant Trumpeter.....	1	1	
Sergeant Cook.....	1	..	
S'gnalling Sergeant	1	1	
Signalling Corporal.....	1	1	
Privates, signallers.....	8	8	
Medical Officer's Orderly.....	1	1	(Sergeant)
Servants and Batmen.....	7	..	(including Paymaster).
	34	24	

SQUADRON.	3 Sq'n Regt.		4 Sq'n Regt.		
	Personnel.	Horses.	Personnel.	Horses.	
Major	1	1	1	1	Note:—As equipment becomes available and M. G. Sec. reported efficient.
Captain	1	1	1	1	
Lieutenants	4	4	4	4	
Squadron Sergeant-Major	1	1	1	1	
Squadron Quarter-Master Sgt. ..	1	1	1	1	
Sergeants	4	4	4	4	
Farrier Sergeant	1	1	1	1	
Machine-Gun N.C.O.'s	2	2	..	..
Privates, M.-G. Sec.	4	4	..	..
Trumpeter	1	1	1	1	
Corporals	6	6	6	6	10 men not mounted. 1 wagon per squad'n.
Shoeing-smiths	2	2	2	2	
Saddler	1	1	1	1	
Privates	74	64	54	44	
Drivers (transport)	1	2	1	2	
	104	95	78	69	

Regiments with 2 squadrons :—36th

Regiments with 3 squadrons :—1st, 6th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 24th, 26th, 27th, 38th, 32nd, 34th, 35th.

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

One independent squadron at Victoria, B.C.

APPENDIX V.

DIVISIONAL SIGNAL COMPANY.

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

(Headquarters and 4 Sections.)

Headquarters.

1 Officer.

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

1st Line vehicles (technical).

1 Motor car.

1 G.S. wagon R.E.

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

No. 1 Section (2 Cable Sections).

2 Officers.

70 other ranks.

1st Line vehicles (technical).

4 Cable wagons (6-horsed).

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

Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Sections.

(each), 1 Officer.

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

1st Line vehicles (technical).

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

APPENDIX VI.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

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

Consists of a Headquarters and 6 Platoons.

Headquarters.

2 Officers.

13 other ranks.

Each Platoon.

1 Officer.

30 other ranks.

Total 8 Officers.

193 other ranks.

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

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

APPENDIX VII.

A PIONEER BATTALION.

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

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

Headquarters. 1 Lieut.-Col.

1 Major.

1 Adjutant.

1 Quarter-Master.

Total 4 Officers.

71 other ranks (not including attached).

4 Companies (each) 6 Officers.

224 other ranks.

Machine Gun Section. 1 Officer.

34 other ranks.

The technical transport for each company comprises :—

2 pack mules for ammunition.

2 pack mules.

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

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

APPENDIX VIII.

MOTOR MACHINE GUN BATTERY.

(6 Machine Guns.)

4 Officers.

55 other ranks.

1st Line vehicles (technical).

9 motorcycles.

6 “ “ with side-cars for guns.

12 “ “ “ “ “ men.

3 motor cars (with box bodies) for spare men and ammunition.

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

APPENDIX IX.

A FIELD AMBULANCE (3 SECTIONS).

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

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

See chart opposite page 108.

*Headquarters-Section,—A.**Bearer Sub-division.* 1 Officer.

42 other ranks.

Tent Sub-division. 3 Officers (1 Lt.-Col.).*(50 Patients.)* 20 other ranks.*Section B. or C.**Bearer Sub-division.* 1 Officer.

41 other ranks.

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

Vehicles 25

*Note :—*Attached are not included in the above.

APPENDIX X.

A DIVISIONAL TRAIN.

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

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

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

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

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

Headquarters :—Personnel.

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

Transport
(all kinds).

Headquarters Co.

Transport Details.

- 4 Officers.
- 194 other ranks.

122 vehicles and
241 heavy draught horses.

Supply Details.

- 2 Officers.
- 12 other ranks.
- 1 Interpreter.

Remaining 3 Companies (each).

Transport Details.

- 3 Officers.
- 76 other ranks.

Supply Details.

- 2 Officers.
- 12 other ranks.
- 1 Interpreter.

123 vehicles and
216 heavy draught horses.

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

APPENDIX XI.

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

(To be attached to one Field Ambulance.)

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

APPENDIX XII.

A SANITARY SECTION—(R.A.M.C. unit).

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

APPENDIX XIII.

A MOBILE VETERINARY SECTION.

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

APPENDIX XIV.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Headquarters. 10 Officers (including 3 attached).
38 other ranks (including 5 attached).

A WING, R.F.C.

(H.Q. and 7 Squadrons).

Headquarters. 4 Officers.
41 other ranks.

A SQUADRON R.F.C.

(12 Aeroplanes)

comprises a Headquarters of 2 officers, and 32 other ranks, with 7 (officer) observers attached.

Each squadron is divided into 2 *Flights* and 1 *Wireless Flight*.

1 *Flight* comprises :— 1 Flight Commander.

5 Flying Officers.

34 other ranks.

1 *Wireless Flight*

comprises :— 1 Flight Commander.

5 Flying Officers.

46 other ranks.

APPENDIX XV.

KITE BALLOON SQUADRON.

(*Two Sections.*)

(Establishment is provisional.)

Headquarters. 2 Officers.

10 other ranks.

Each Section. 1 Flight Commander.

4 Balloon Officers.

1 Assistant Equipment Officer.

88 other ranks.

APPENDIX. XVI.
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ROUNDS PROVIDED IN THE FIELD PER GUN.
(British War Establs., Part VII., New Armies, 1915.)

DESCRIPTION OF GUN	With Battery.	With Brigade Ammunition Column.	With Divisional Ammunition Column.	Total with Field Units.	With Ammunition Sub-park.	With Cavalry Divisional Ammunition Park.	With Army Artillery Ammunition Park.	With General Headquarters Ammunition Park.	Other reserve to be maintained on the Line of Communications.	Total to be maintained in the Field.
15 pr. R.H.A.....	176	76	144	396	...	150	....	....	454	1,000
15 pr. B.L.C.....	250	144	144	538	75	....	....	....	387	1,000
18 pr. Q.F.....	176	76	126	378	75	....	....	75	472	1,000
4.5 in. Q.F. howitzer.....	108	48	44	200	40	....	....	40	520	800
5 in. B.L. howitzer.....	112	46	92	250	75	....	....	....	475	800
4.7 in. Q.F. gun.....	280	80*	....	160	....	....	40	40	260	500
60 pr. B.L.....	80	80*	....	160	....	....	45	45	250	500
13 pr. anti-aircraft.....	80	....	....	280	†	....	....	....	....	....
18 pr. anti-aircraft.....	176	....	....	176†	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Ammunition column with battery.

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

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

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

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

* Two rounds are carried when going into action.

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

APPENDIX XVII.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ROUNDS PROVIDED IN THE FIELD (EXCLUSIVE OF L. OF C. RESERVE)
 FOR EACH MAN ARMED WITH A RIFLE.
(British War Establs., Part VII., New Armies, 1915.)

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

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

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

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

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

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