

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL POLICE
(Training School)

Class No.....**3**.....

Date.. **June 17, 1937**

Constable **R. H. McIntosh, #390**
B.C. Prov. Police,
..... **Grand Forks** B.C.

Referring to Para. 4 of General Order No. 194, you have been enrolled as a member of Training Class No. **3**.....

The preliminary part of this correspondence course consists of four lectures, viz:

1. The Police; the Constable; the Province of British Columbia.
2. A Short History of the B.C. Provincial Police.
3. Organization and administration of the B.C. Prov. Police.
4. Urban and rural policing in British Columbia.

Lecture No. 1, accompanied by question paper, is enclosed for study. The three others will follow a week apart.

The purpose of these preliminary lectures is to build up what might be called "Police consciousness," preparing the way, so to speak, for the lectures on the law and procedure and kindred subjects which are to follow. They are primarily intended for the constable who has not had a great deal of experience in police work, but as it is intended that all constables who have not heretofore attended any of our B.C. Police schools of instruction are to take a correspondence course, the older members and men with experience in other forces, who are enrolled in this and subsequent classes, can look upon them as refreshers. Indeed, some of them might very well look upon the whole course as a refresher.

The School is looking for the co-operation of the N.C.O.'s. and Officers Commanding Divisions have been asked to convey the idea to those concerned. As opportunity occurs then, you are advised to discuss your study subjects and problems with your N.C.O.'s. You will receive a great deal of help in this way.

Question papers will accompany all lectures. It will be evident, so that other classes may be got under way, that some time limit must be set for the course and for study of individual papers. A period of one week is allowed for each preliminary lecture and two weeks each for all others. Answers to questions should then be sent in.

In due course, through the medium of a series of twelve lectures by Mr. A.E. Popple, Edmonton barrister, we will commence the study of the Criminal Code of Canada. These lessons are comprehensive and you will find them interesting. It is regretted that the supply is limited, so that it will be necessary for you to return them to the School at the end of each two weeks.

With the exception of Mr. Popple's lessons, all lectures and papers sent to you in connection with the course are to be kept by you.

Mr. Popple's lessons will be followed by lectures on selected British Columbia and Canada Statutes and some miscellaneous subjects.

In returning lessons which have been studied and the answers to question papers, please address them to:

The N.C.O. in charge,
Training School,
B.C. Prov. Police,
Victoria, B.C.

Keep the question papers, typing out the answers, using the same numbers as the questions. The answer papers should be in duplicate, written on one side of the paper only. They should be headed with the same number as the lecture to which they relate, together with the subject. They should also show the number of your class (**3**) and your regimental number, which is the file number given you at this office. Finally, the answer paper should be signed by you, with your name and detachment typed in below.

(2)

It is hoped the above makes clear to you the manner in which it is proposed to help you in your work by means of correspondence and it is felt you will find the course of instruction well worth the taking.

You will note from General Order No. 194 that correspondence in connection with administrative details is to go through the usual channels, actual lessons and corrections being taken up direct with this office.

The question papers sent out with lessons or lectures are not to be regarded as examination papers. Their purpose is only to give this office, by the answers submitted, an indication whether the lessons have been studied and understood. The answers will be marked, however, and commented upon where thought necessary, one copy of your answer paper being returned to you.

Concluding - as Mr. Popple's lessons have to be sent back here, you are seriously advised to keep very full notes from them.

N.C.O. i/c Training School.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL POLICE
(Training School)
VICTORIA - B. C.

The Governor thought that perhaps the company of Royal Engineers sent out to the colony as artificers might well be utilized as a police force on the Fraser. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, the Secretary of State for the Colonies was, however, fully alive to the necessity of starting the colony off on a proper and self-reliant basis and considered that the colony should maintain its own police force, recruited from among the local residents. In any event, he intimated to Douglas, a too frequent display of military force was calculated to bring the Engineers into disrepute and militate against their usefulness when faced with some real emergency. In his despatch of July 31st, 1858 Bulwer Lytton said:

"It should be remembered that your real strength lies in the conviction of the emigrants that their interests are identical with those of the Government, which should be carried on in harmony with and by means of the people of the country. As connected with this subject, it may be convenient to you to know that I contemplate sending out an experienced Inspector of Police to assist in the formation of a police force. You should consequently lose no time in considering how that force can be organized. It must be derived from the people on the spot, who will understand that for their preservation from internal disturbances they must rely solely on themselves and not on the military..."

The Inspector of Police referred to by the Secretary of State was Mr. Chartres Brew, an Irishman by birth, who had served with the Irish Constabulary. Born at Corsfin, Co. Clare in 1815, Brew joined the Irish Constabulary as a 3rd Class Sub-Inspector in March, 1840. He was successively promoted in 1847 and 1854. He served in the Crimean War (1854-55) being awarded the Crimean Medal with three clasps. He was doing duty in Cork City as an Inspector when, at the direction of the Colonial Office he was sent out to British Columbia to organize the police of the Colony. He arrived in Victoria on Nov. 8th, 1858, having been the victim of shipwreck on the passage out. He was just in time, however, to journey with the Governor, Chief Justice Matthew Begbie and others to Fort Langley where, on Nov. 19th, 1858, Douglas read the Queen's Proclamation and the mainland became the Crown Colony of British Columbia. The Governor then swore in Matthew Baillie Begbie as Chief Justice, and Chartres Brew was appointed Chief Inspector of Police.

Brew's first duty was to proceed to the gold fields, survey conditions at first hand and report to the Governor. He did this, and returning recommended that one hundred and fifty members of the Irish Constabulary be brought out to the Colony to form the police force. Although it would seem to be at variance with the policy of Downing Street, Governor Douglas sent on details of the report to the Colonial Office and suggested that possibly sixty men would be sufficient, although, he remarks "...the small police force hitherto used has been found satisfactory". He was evidently referring to the few constables who had been hastily sworn in with the first influx of miners to the Fraser. The validity of their appointment or subsequent actions was of course covered by the Proclamation of 1858 which legalized the previous acts of the Governor. The suggestion that police be sent out to the colony was referred by the Colonial Office to the Chief Inspector of the Irish Constabulary, Sir H. J. Brownrigg, who promptly asked for enlightenment as to terms of enlistment, pay, pensions, cost of living, age limit and whether volunteers for this service would lose their Irish Constabulary pension. Financial considerations apparently won the day for the Secretary of State felt that the revenues of the Colony would not permit the transportation and maintenance of such a body and his previous suggestion was carried out - the police in British Columbia were recruited from among the local residents.

There was even difficulty in this, particularly in the matter of pay. The miners were panning up to \$25.00 a day, and the police service with its smaller remuneration was not very attractive. Once the men were enlisted the lure of mining frequently drew them back to civil life, and the records show that they were constantly leaving the police to hunt for gold. Gradually, however, the organization took form. Many were the problems that Brew had to handle, for here on the frontier were new standards in a new country, teeming with men from all parts of the world, from all walks of life, all intent on the one goal--the possession of gold. There was a tendency to jostle the native inhabitants out of the picture, and when the natives resented then trouble flared. A certain element among the Americans were prone to the quick use of firearms in any altercation and this had to be curbed, yet without rendering the miner defenceless from the attacks of Indians or wild animals. Despite the difficulties of travel justice however was reasonably swift and sure.

The Governor had stressed to the police the necessity of aiding in the collection of revenue. The "Goldfields Act" was the medium by which the miners were licensed and regulated. Gold Commissioners were appointed under this Act, to each of whom was assigned six police officers. The Governor's instructions to the Gold Commissioners embodied the following regulation with regard to the conduct of the police:

" Your establishment will consist of six men; namely, a serjeant at one dollar and a half, and the remainder at one dollar per diem each, with rations (two shillings) and with clothing.

You will hold Courts of Petty Sessions at the place near to your Headquarters which may be proclaimed for that purpose on such days as shall be most convenient giving sufficient publicity to the same.

You will carry out the general police business of your district, taking especial care that drinking and gambling, and other disorders are as much as possible put down. The serjeant of your party will also act as Chief Constable, and his duties will be those ordinarily belonging to such officers.

You will furnish me monthly with an account of the number of days on which Courts of Petty Sessions are held, and of the number of cases, and their result distinguishing their several characters.

You will have the power of dismissing any of your party for drunkenness or other misconduct reporting to me the circumstances"

These were the first instructions issued by the Government to its police - no doubt the first orders of their kind issued in Western Canada.

It will be seen from these regulations that control of the police was somewhat divided. Although Chartres Brew had been appointed Chief Inspector of Police a measure of control lay with another branch of the Government. The matter was settled however by appointing Brew Chief Gold Commissioner in addition to his police rank. He had his headquarters at New Westminster from which point were supervised the Chief Constables and constables.

We have made mention of Chief Justice Begbie. No mention of law enforcement in the pioneer days would be complete without reference to this outstanding figure who did so much to solidify public sentiment on the side of law and order. His vigorous sense of duty, coupled with a staunch and irreproachable character laid firmly the foundations of British jurisprudence on the western seaboard. Bancroft, the historian, has this to say of him:

" His own duty was always plain and he did it....considering the circumstances surrounding the beginning, the unruly wild men and the unruly gold gatherers, society during these incipient stages, was, I say, a marvel of order and obedience to law....he felt the peace and good behaviour of the whole country to be his immediate care, and woe to any constable or magistrate derelict in his duty in bringing
criminals

"to justice. The consequence of it all was that never in the pacification and settlement of any section of America have there been so few disturbances, so few crimes against life and property"

Commissioner Pemberton continued the supervision of the police on Vancouver Island, acting at the same time as Magistrate for the community at Victoria. Eventually he gave up his position in the police to devote his full time to magisterial duties and eventually became a County Court Judge. Brew too, with the passage of time, his reputation for tact and firmness firmly established, filled a similar position in the interior. He died on May 31st, 1870 at Richfield, in the Cariboo. His epitaph, seen to this day, most fittingly reads:

"A man of imperturbable temper and courage, endowed with a great and varied administrative capacity, a most ready wit, a most pure integrity and a most human heart"

In 1866 the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia were united, and the police came under one head at Victoria. The gold rush had abated and life in the territory settled to a somewhat steadier pace. The rebellious characters who had followed in the wake of the miners had been firmly dealt with, the vicious had been weeded out by due process of law, whisky peddlers on the coast had been discouraged by heavy fines and confiscation of their vessels, and the impartiality of the administration of justice brought its own reward with the Indians.

Newer territory had been opened up in the interior and more police posts had to be established. Where there was insufficient need for a full time constable local justices of the peace were empowered to swear in special constables in case of necessity. As at the inception the police had close relationship with the collection of revenue. A constables was always something more than a guardian of the peace and filled a number of offices unrelated to law enforcement. In the Cariboo a system of gold escorts had been established and express company shipments of gold on the stage coaches usually had an escorted of mounted constables. As time went on, those overburdened with extraneous duties gravitated to full time service with the department for whom the most work was performed. Many constables became Government Agents, Court Registrars and so forth.

The period was rich with incident and the police generally distinguished themselves for their courage and devotion to duty. Wrong doers usually got short shrift at the hands of those pioneer judges and magistrates. If the culprit appeared before Chief Justice Begbie he was usually lost to society for a good many years. Escorts were lengthy, particularly before the construction of the railway and dangerous prisoners had to be escorted long distances on horseback or by wagon. Const. Carrington escorted a prisoner to Victoria from Wildhorse Creek in the Ymir area in the '60's. The accused, an American, had kicked in the door of a custom house to obtain possession of a ham he refused to pay duty on! There were expeditions up coast in search of Indian murderers, and in later years (1881) occurred a spectacular chase in the Kamloops area. Here a man named Hare, in company with three brothers named McLean, shot Constable Usher and escaped from the lockup. Brought to a stand in a shack they were captured alive, convicted of murder and executed at New Westminster, the youngest of the four being only fifteen years old. The year 1886 saw the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a further opening up of the Province, and the continued slow but steady expansion of the force. It is of interest here to mention the successive commanding officers of the force.

It will be remembered how Commissioner Pemberton officiated at Victoria during Crown Colony days. Next in rank was

a Superintendent. When the Island and the Mainland were united in 1866, control of the police was centred at Victoria. Both Pemberton and Brew had become County Court Judges, and a Superintendent then became head of the police and this system continued up to fairly recent years.

One of the first men to hold the rank of Superintendent (in the days of Pemberton) was Horace Smith, a man noted for his courage and determination. He particularly distinguished himself in dealing with the Indians at a time when Indian forays were a source of anxiety to residents of Southern Vancouver Island. Notable among the many incidents distinguishing his career was his landing under fire with a police party at Kuper Island. Here were established the Penelakut band, a particularly savage branch of the Cowichan tribe, and their attacks on both Indians and whites called for police action. Supt. Smith, journeying from point to point in naval vessels, ran to earth a number of Indian murderers who were taken to Victoria, tried and hanged.

Supt. Phillip J. Hankin superceded Smith in 1864, continuing in office until 1866. Hankin held a commission in the Navy before joining the police, and he combined a very full knowledge of the Coast with a more than usual familiarity with Indian dialects. A man of many accomplishments, Hankin in the course of his official duties, completed a survey of northern Vancouver Island which included the first overland trip between the head of Tahsish arm on the northwest coast of Vancouver Island to the mouth of the Nimpkish river on the east coast. He was also connected with a number of famous Indian cases. Where the crime was murder, the culprits were usually tried on shipboard and if found guilty, executed at the yard arm.

With the resignation of Supt. Hankin - who rejoined the navy - Actg. Supt. Woolacott held office. In 1872, by which time the Crown Colony of B.C. entered Confederation as a Province of the Dominion, Supt. J. H. Sullivan took charge of the force. The next year saw the formation of the North West Mounted Police whose posts were established in the territory later to be known as the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. At that time the region was known as the North West Territories. Supt. Sullivan served until 1874, when he resigned to become Gold Commissioner for the Cassiar District. Like Brew, an Irishman by birth, he was a most conscientious official, and came to his untimely death in the wreck of the steamer "Pacific" off Cape Flattery in 1876.

Next to be appointed was Mr. Charles Todd who served until 1884, when Supt. H. B. Roycroft took command. Supt. Roycroft resigned in 1891 and Frederick S. Hussey assumed control. Mr. Hussey died in 1911 and during his twenty years of service he was widely known as an executive and investigator and established for himself and the force an enviable record. Scores of major cases were brought to a successful conclusion at his direction. The turning of the century during Mr. Hussey's tenure of office brought with it indications of a more modern trend. The telephone had come into use, the land telegraph, the motor car and a number of other invaluable aids to crime detection. Perhaps yet another unique indication of the passage of time was the capture and conviction of the last stage robber in British Columbia.

With the death of Supt. Hussey in 1911, Mr. Colin S. Campbell was appointed to succeed him. Supt. Campbell served until 1917, when he in turn was superceded by Wm. G. McMynn. Mr. McMynn retired in 1923 and his place was taken by the present Commissioner (then Superintendent) Lt. Col. J. H. McMullin.

A record peculiar to the force is that every commanding officer (with the exception of Pemberton and Brew) started his career in the force as a constable - which in itself is a criterion of the type of men the force has always attracted.

It has been shown how, in the early days, the duties of a constable were interwoven with the tasks of other governmental branches. Later as population increased and the territory opened up police districts were established each under the control of a Chief Constable, who was in turn responsible to the Chief Inspector (later the Superintendent). With minor changes this system continued until 1923 when, by virtue of a new Act ("Police and Prisons Regulation Act 1923") semi-military ranks were adopted, the force underwent a complete re-organization, uniforms were introduced, rates of pay altered, and the whole structure re-vitalized.

The new ranks were:

Superintendent (later changed to Commissioner in 1930)
Asst. Sup't. (" " " Asst. Comm'r " ")
Inspector
Sub-Inspector
Staff Sergeant
Sergeant
Corporal
Detective
1st Class Constable
2nd Class Constable
3rd Class Constable
Probationer

With the reorganization, the fourteen police districts (each of which previously reported direct to Headquarters) were re-allocated into five divisions, the headquarters of each division maintaining contact with Headquarters.

This lecture has been set out as a means to acquaint you with some of the details of the establishment and history of the Force, an organization of which every member has a right to feel proud and which has the interesting record of being the oldest police organization west of the Great Lakes. The material was compiled at Headquarters for Training School Purposes.

Police Training School,
Victoria, B.C

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL POLICE
(Training School)

VICTORIA - B. C.

The BRITISH-COLUMBIA-PROVINCIAL-POLICE-ORGANIZATION-1936

The HONORABLE THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
and INSPECTOR OF GAOLS.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

**MOTOR-VEHICLE
BRANCH**

INSPECTOR

REGISTRATIONS
LICENCES and
RENEWALS ...
TRANSFERS •
SUPERVISION of
ENFORCEMENT
RECORDS
STATISTICS

CONDITIONAL
SALES SECTION
REGISTRATIONS

CORPS TRANSPORTATION

**ACCOUNTS
BRANCH**

PAYMASTER

CORPS ACCOUNTS
COLLECTION of
REVENUE and
STATISTICS

SECRETARIAT

**STORES
BRANCH**

CLOTHING
and
EQUIPMENT

CORRESPONDENCE
RECORDS
STATISTICS
MUNICIPAL POLICING
AGREEMENTS
LIAISON WITH OTHER
GOVERNMENT DEPTS.
POLICE RADIO

**CORPS
ADMINISTRATION**

PERSONNEL
RECORDS
and TRAINING

**BUREAU
OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION**

SUB-INSPECTOR

CRIMINAL RECORDS
and CIRCULARS
CORRESPONDENCE

FINGER PRINT
and PHOTOGRAPHIC
SECTION

DETECTIVE STAFF &
SPECIAL OPERATIONS

**PROVINCIAL
PRISON
SERVICE**

WARDENS

OAKALLA
PRISON
FARM

PROVINCIAL
GAOLS AND
LOCK UPS

POLICE DIVISIONS

INSPECTOR

A

VANCOUVER
ISLAND

INSPECTOR

B

SOUTH EASTERN
MAINLAND ..

INSPECTOR

C

CENTRAL
MAINLAND

INSPECTOR

D

NORTHERN
MAINLAND •

INSPECTOR

E

SOUTH WESTERN
MAINLAND ••

STAFF-SERGEANT

**PEACE RIVER
DISTRICT**

NORTH EASTERN
MAINLAND

POLICE DISTRICTS

and POLICE DETACHMENTS

A SHORT COURSE FOR JUNIOR CONSTABLES

As indicated by the heading, this is a short course to assist junior constable to better understand the nature of their duties. It is not meant to replace any books on police duties and is not intended as an authority. There will be many important items left out and as we are all human there may be an occasional error. As far as possible all information will be legally correct and in many instances various Statutes and the sections thereof will be quoted for your guidance.

This course will, be broken up into parts dealing with the various duties you will be required to perform and your authority for so doing.

Later, it is intended to give tests to those who avail themselves of this course. In these tests you will be permitted to refer to Statutes and legal books and it will be expected that the answers will be fully given.

PART 1

ORIGIN OF OUR LAWS AND POLICE SYSTEM

In pre-historic time there was no such thing as organized law and absolutely no such thing as a police force. In those days laws were the laws of nature and each of our ancient forefathers summarily dispensed justice in his own manner. The usual penalty was death at the end of a stone ax or war club.

As civilization slowly took over men began to band together in small communities for companionship and mutual protection against their animal and human enemies. The laws again remained on much the same level but our police system began slowly to show itself. Every adult male of the tribe was required to take his turn on watching over the little community to watch for any wrong doer and ward him off. From this we get the ancient expression of 'watch and ward'

Ever since the beginning of civilization there has always been the smart chap who forges ahead of the rest of the community and gathers more of the worlds goods around him. In most cases these smart chaps were more of a mind to use their brain instead of their brwan so instead of taking their turn at 'watch and ward" they would hire one of their neighbours to do their turn for them. This is the first indication we have of a paid police force, if I should be so bold to call it such.

At this time I will forget about the rest of the world and confine myself to the British peoples and laterly to our own country. We will also move ourselves forward to the middle ages when knighthood 'was in the flower"

Communities were now being set up in a fairly orderly manner and class distintion was showing itself very much to the fore. The King, or Kings I should say, as there were many of them held absolute power in dispensing the law of the land. Offenders were tried summarily and sentenced to death for what we would now regard as petty offences. In other cases ears were cut off or the offender was branded on the forehead to show all people from that time on that he was a criminal. The Kings word could be disputed by no one. A knights word was as good as the word of ten squires, a squires word as good as the word of ten freemen and the poor serf, or slave was absolutely out of luck. If pretty well anyone accused him of any offence 'he had had it' The watch and ward system continued during this time but fewer men actually did their turn, instead they hired someone to do it for the

During the reign of Edward the Confessor and Henry 1 laws became fairly well defined and provision was made for trials with a reasonable ingredient of justice. About this time the jury system was introduced in England. By the jury system all men were granted the privilege of a trial by twelve of their peers. This did away with many of the injustices previously practiced.

During the period of the crusades Richards 1 was away in the Holy land and his throne was occupied by John 1., who reverted matters to a very deplorable state. Consequently on June 14th, 1215 at Runnymede, on the river Thames, between Staines and Windsor, the barons forced King John to sign the famous 'Magna Charta' It is the foundation of the liberties enjoyed by the British people, although it contained little that was new, and it chiefly benefited the land owners. Henceforth no man was to be seized or imprisoned 'save by legal judgement of his equals or by the law of the land' Justice was not to be sold or denied to anybody, and no tax was to be imposed without the consent of the common council of the realm. --- it is the basis of the common law not only of this country but all the British Dominions Overseas and of all our colonial possessions.

As will be seen by the last paragraph the Magna Charta still is the very foundation of laws as we know them today. It is still a fairly common practice to refer back to it in matters before the bar.

I have found it difficult to find exactly when our jury system actually was first put in operation but to all intents and purposes it dates from this great document. By this any man charged with a criminal offence has the privilege of a trial by twelve of his peers. In later years when many persons were appearing before the Courts of the land it became desirable to change procedure whereby a man could be tried summarily for certain criminal offences if so chose, thereby relieving the high Courts of much of their work. This will be fully gone into later in the parts dealing with procedure.

We will now leave the matters of law for a short space and take a look at the developement of the police forces during the same period, and after. What I have now to tell you refers to England and does not touch directly on our Canadian police forces, but never the less our forces are based on what happened in England. The 'watch and ward' system still prevailed but eventually was modified to the extent that constables were hired by the populations to guard and protect them. There was very little organization or training and next to no liaison between the various law enforcement agents. The population had little or no respect for the police in those days and it must be admitted little respect was due. The police in those days relied on brawn in place of brains and in many cases had very great need for their brawn to save their lives. Organized bands of ~~thax~~ thieves and robbers would set on them and in many case serverely injure or kill them. Many abuses also crept in as the police were very poorly paid and often worked with the criminals to make a comfortable living without exposing themselves to too much danger.

It was not until the early part of the nineteenth century when Sir Robert Peel was Home Secretary that a definite step was made to form a regularly organized police force in England. Since that time the police forces of Englaand have made rapid and steady progress. The foresight of this great man will always be with us through the nickname of the British policeman 'the bobby' so called after the christian name of he who founded the first regular police force in the British Empire. The fame of New Scotland Yard and the respect for and confidence in the British Police is sure proof that that this system does work.

DIVISION: "B"
DISTRICT: West Kootenay
DETACHMENT: Trail



FILE No.
DATE: Nov. 30th, 47

Unorganized Territory

PR. or PCR.

H11

REPORT

Re: / TURN OVER OF REVENUE RECEIPT - Trail Detachment.

1. I beg to report that as on this date the undermentioned revenue receipt were turned over by the undersigned to Const. D. H. FYE.

Res. Angler's Licences. 97340/350 & 12426/12525.
Res. Ord. Firearms Lic. 48787/800, 48801/75.
Non-Res. Anglers (Cdn) - 3436/50.
" " " (Alcen) - 11394/400.
" " " (Minor) - 986 - 990.
Res. Gen. Firearms Lic. - 42791/800, 42803/825.
" Extra-Gen. " " - 1679/80.
" Special " " - 46237/50.
" Farmer O.F.L. " - 32908/25.
" " " (Free) " - 29742/50.
Non-Res. O.F. Lic. (\$3.00) - 481/500
Pelts of Fur Farmed Animals. Royalty Certs. 5606/25.
Fur Tax Receipts - 39942/50.
Non-Res G.F.L.'s. - 10234/40.
General Receipts. - 918-H to 950-H & 991-H to 1000 H.
Marriage Lic. - 3556 C to 3650 C.
Birth Certs (Ord) - D-168079 to 168130.
" " (Spol) - B-1539/40.
Death Certs. - 29092 to 29120.
Marriage Certs. - D-7115 to D-7130.
Trades Licences - 22896 to 22900
Brand Insp. Certs. - 50028 to 50050.
Dog Licences. - 75065 to 75100. (with corresp. tags)
Poll Tax Receipts. - 58194 to 58200.
Interim Amusement Tax. Receipts - 14896 to 14900.

H'QRS. REF.

DIV'L. REF.

DIST. REF.

DET. REF.

2. One copy of this report for the Government Agent at Rossland, B.C. who was present at the check.

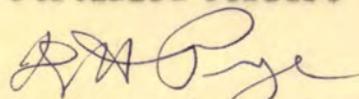
Certified Correct


(E.B. Offin)
Govt. Agent.

Certified Correct


(R.B. McKay) Corpl.
Retiring N.C.O.

Certified Correct


(D.H. Fye) Const.
Incoming Const.

DIVISION: "B"
 DISTRICT: West Kootenay
 DETACHMENT: Trail



FILE No.
 DATE: 30 Nov. 47

Unorganized Territory.

PR. or PCR.

Nil.

REPORT

Re:-TURN OVER OF EQUIPMENT - Trail Detachment.

1. On receiving the necessary instruction I have turned over the undermentioned equipment on charge to Trail detachment to Constable D. FYE, who now takes over the detachment.

2. Diary. 3
 Police Court Record Book. 2
 Offence Book. 2
 Cash Book 1
 Criminal Code 2 (one King's Printer - One Crankshaw
 Provincial Statutes 1 1924)
 M.V. Act & Reg's. (1945) 1
 Explosives Act. 1

H'QRS. REF.

Punch, filing. 1
 Pads, inking. 1
 Rulers. 1
 Rubber stamps. 4
 Wells, ink. 6

DIV'L. REF.

Brooms. 2
 Mops, floor. 1
 Signs, B.C.P.P. 1

DIST. REF.

Ammunition (30-30) 37 Rds.
 " (.38 Spl.) 350 "
 Battons (wooden) 3
 Handcuffs, pairs. 2 (Towers-#345 & 346)
 Rifles (30-30) 2 (#BCP 232 & Ser.562388)

DET. REF.

Leg-irons. 1 (#BCP16X)
 Straight jacket. 1
 Motor Vehicle 1 (#V-11)
 First Aid kit, large. 1
 " " " small 1 (#BCP 133)
 Boundary Maps. 2 (#11 & 12)
 Police Officer's Manual 1 (#49)
 Comm'rs. Reports 3 (#32 -1943; #32 - 1944; #34 - 1945)
 Cons. Gen. Orders. 1 (24)
 B.C.P. Regulations. 1 (#53)
 Stirrup pump 1 (--)

(R. B. McKay)
 (R. B. McKay) Corpl. #474,
 Retiring N.C.O. Trail.

(D.H. Pye)
 (D.H. Pye) Const. #829,
 Incoming Constable. Trail.

DIVISION:

"E"

DISTRICT:

West Kootenay

DETACHMENT:

Trail



FILE No.

DATE: Nov. 30 47

Unorganized Territory.

PR. or PCR.

Nil

R E P O R T

Re:- FURNITURE INVENTORY - Trail Detachment B.C. Police.

1. Reference the above I beg to report that on this date I have turned over to Constable PYE, incoming Constable to this detachment, the undermentioned furniture, property of the Provincial Department of Public Works.

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 1. | Oak Double Pedestal Desk (6 drawers) | #824 |
| 1. | Oak Tilting Chair. | #16917 |
| 1. | 2-drawer Oak filing cabinet, 2 doors, cap size (no top) | #40196 |
| 2. | Barroom chairs @ \$2.50 | ----- |
| 1. | Fir Stationery Cabinet, large. (2 door) | #65576 |
| 1. | Oak Armchair. | #26990 |
| 1. | Fir Table 30" x 48", 1 drawer. | #26 #13823 |
| 1. | Stool. | ----- |
| 1. | Hall's Steel Safe, with combination. | #77054 |
| 1. | Fir Stationery Cabinet, 4 doors. | #65577 |
| 1. | 4-drawer Steel Filing Cabinet, cap size. | #44040 |
| 1. | 2-drawer Steel Card Cabinet, 5" x 3" | #54644 |
| 1. | Barroom chair on swivel. | ----- |
| 5. | Barroom chairs @ \$2.50 | ----- |
| 1. | Small Fir Bookkeeping Desk | ----- |
| 1. | Stool (Broken beyond repair.) | ----- |
| 1. | Oak Double pedestal Desk, 4 drawer, 1 Cupboard | #825 |
| 1. | Open Fir stationery cabinet. | ----- |
| 1. | Burroughs Hand Adding Machine. | Serial #08-1016148 |
| 1. | Underwood Typewriter 14" | " #5192147 |
| 1. | Underwood Typewriter 14" | " #660019 |

H'QRS. REF.

DIV'L. REF.

DIST. REF.

DET. REF.

Certified Correct,

R. B. McKay
(R. B. McKay) Corpl. #474,
Returning N.C.O.

Certified Correct

D. H. Pye
(D. H. Pye Const. #829,
Incoming Constable.

B.C.

19

I, _____ hereby certify that the following is a true and correct inventory of Vital Statistics Act and Marriage Act supplies in my possession not yet brought to revenue (where applicable) and/or which are properly chargeable to me as at the date of relinquishment of my duties as District Registrar (or Deputy District Registrar) of Births, Deaths and Marriages, namely _____ 19 _____.

- Birth Certificates Nos **D-168079** to **D-168130** Incl.
- Death Certificates Nos **D-29092** to **D-29120** Incl
- Marriage Certificates Nos **D-7115** to **D-7130** Incl.
- Special Birth Certificates Nos **B-1539** to **B-1540** Incl
- Marriage Licences Nos **3556-C** to **3650-C** Incl.
- Marriage Licences (Indians Only) Nos **nil** to _____ Incl.
- Special Receipts Nos **nil** to _____ Incl.
- General Receipts Nos **991-H to 1000-H & its 918-H to 950-H.** Incl.
- Marriage Register Nos **184201** to **184300** Incl.
- Bound Copies of Birth Regns **18** Nos **1A** Dated **14/4/13** to **8022** Dated **14/12/46** Incl.
- Unbound Copies of Birth Regns **1** Nos **8023** Dated **30/12/46** to **8507** Dated **28/11/47** Incl.
- Bound Copies of Death Regns **4** Nos **1.** Dated **18/4/13** to **1421** Dated **23/12/41** Incl.
- Unbound copies of death regns **1** Nos **1422** Dated **2/1/42** to **1507** Dated **4/1/43** Incl
- Bound copies of marriage regns **1.1222** Nos **1508** Dated **3/1/43** to **1920** Dated **29/11/47** Incl.
- Unbound copies of marriage regns **1** Nos **1948** Dated **3/1/46** to **2276** Dated **26/11/47** Incl.
- Marriage Licence applications dated **Nil.** to _____
- Marriage Commissioner's Notice of Marriage Book **1.**
- Large Index Book containing index to copies of registrations of births, deaths, marriages and stillbirths filed in this office **3 (1 Birth, 1 Death & 1 Marriage)**
- District Registrar's Date Stamp **1.** Definition of boundaries of V.S. Regn Dists. **1.**
- Map of Vital Statistics Registration District of **1.**
- Copy of Instruction Manual for District Registrars of Vital Statistics, Marriage Commissioners, and Issuers of Marriage Licences **1.**
- Copy of Vital Statistics Act **1.** Copy of Marriage Act **1.**
- Copy of Change of Name Act **nil.** Copy of Adoption Act **nil.**
- Value of Postage Stamps \$ **nil.** (If funds for postage have been provided by the Director of Vital Statistics.)
- Correspondence relating to Vital Statistics **complete file to date.**
- Other items **Stillbirth Reg'ns. #1 to 52.**
- A quantity of stationery.**

Signature of Outgoing District Registrar

I, Donald Harry Pys hereby certify that I have verified the within inventory, am satisfied that it is correct and realize that from the date of assumption of my duties as District Registrar (or Deputy District Registrar) of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, (namely _____ 19 _____) I am responsible for the safekeeping of the aforementioned supplies and accountable for revenue for the same until such time as I am officially relieved of my appointment.

Dated Nov 27 1947

Signature of Incoming District Registrar

NOTE: As the Government Agent is responsible for the revenue for offices included in his agency it is most important that this form be obtained at the time of each change of a District Registrar and that one copy be forwarded to the Director of Vital Statistics and one copy be retained on the Government Agent's file for audit purposes.

DISTRIBUTION:

- Original to Director of Vital Statistics.
- Duplicate to Government Agent to whom District Registrar is accountable for revenue.
- Triplicate to incoming District Registrar.
- Quadruplicate to outgoing District Registrar.

C O N T E N T S.

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S. CTIONS.

- 1 - - General instructions.
- 2 - - Single rank Drill.
- 3 - - Drill formations of the troop.
- 4 - - General principals.
- 5 - - Decreasing the front.
- 6 - - Increasing the front.
- 7 - - Formation and movements to a
flank and rear.
- 8 - - Extending and closing.
- 9 - - Filing to the front by Sections.
- 10 - - Forming up a parade.
- 11 - - Call the Roll.
- 12 - - Marching off a parade.

Definitions

- Column: Bodies of troops one behind the other at such distance from one and other that a wheel of 90 degrees to either flank will bring them into line maintaining the regulation intervals.
- Govering: The act of a body placing itself directly in rear of another.
- Directing Body: The body on which the direction, pace and alignment or relative positions of several parts of a formation depend.
- Distance: The space between men or bodies of troops from front to rear.
- Horse Length: A term of measurement (8 feet).
- Interval: The lateral space between men or units, measured from flank to flank.
- Extended Interval: An interval increased to suit requirements.
- Close Interval: An interval reduced to suit requirements.
- Order: The usual distance between front and rear rank.
- Open Order: An increased distance between ranks to suit requirements (three horse-lengths on ceremonial parades for inspection purposes).
- Close Order: A distance reduced to suit requirements.
- Pivot: The flank on which a body wheels. The man on that flank is termed the "Pivot Man".
- File: A front rank man and his coverer, or coverers.
- Fixed Pivot: The term applied to the pivot when, during the wheel, the pivot man turns on his own ground.
- Moving Pivot: The term applied to the pivot when, during the wheel, the pivot man moves on the arc of a circle.

Supernumeraries - The N.C.O.'s, etc., forming the
third rank.

Troop Guides: An N.C.O. or man in the centre, and the men on
the flanks of the front rank of each troop, who
are responsible for maintaining accuracy of direction and
movement.

Wheel: A movement by which a body changes direction on a
fixed or moving pivot.

Distances and Intervals.

Distances: Distances between mounted troops are measured
from the tail of a horse to the head of the one
behind it.

Line (Troop): From Troop Leaders to one-half horse-
Front Rank, and from Front length (4 Feet);
Rank to Rear Rank: (3 paces on foot).

Line (Squadron): From Troop Leaders 1 horse-length
to Front Rank, and from (8 feet); 3 paces
Front Rank to Rear Rank: on foot).

Line (Open Order): Between Front 3 horse-lengths
and Rear Ranks on parade (24 feet).
for inspection purposes:

Intervals: Intervals between mounted troops are measured
from knee to knee. Including intervals between
files, a mounted man in the ranks occupies a
frontage of slightly less than one yard.
Intervals between dismounted men are measured
from elbow to elbow. Each dismounted man is allow-
ed a lateral space of 24 inches, but a 2-inch
space, elbow to elbow, should be aimed at.

Line: Between men (mounted) - 6 inches knee to knee.

CAVALRY DRILL - DISMOUNTED

Word of Command:	Quick Time: Given as the-	Slow Time: Given as the-	Remarks:
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
"HALT" (marching)	Right foot passes the left.	Left foot passes the Right.	From double march; as the left foot reaches the ground.
"QUICK --(or SLOW) MARCH" in time with troops already marching	Right foot is passing the Left.	Right foot is coming to the ground.	
"RIGHT -- TURN (INCLINE)"	Right foot passes the Left.	Left foot passes the Right.	"LEFT-TURN" is given on the opposite feet
"ABOUT-TURN"	Left foot is level with and passing the right.	Right foot passes the Left.	
"MARK -- TIME"	LEFT foot passes Right.	Right foot passes the Left.	In double time: As the right foot reaches the ground.
"FOR -- WARD"	Left Foot is being raised.	Right knee is fully raised.	When double marking time: As the left foot reaches the ground.
"BREAK INTO QUICK TIME, QUICK-MARCH"		"Quick" on the left foot, "March" on the right, on successive feet.	

CAVALRY DRILL -- DISMOUNTED

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
"BREAK IN TO SLOW TIME" -- SLOW MARCH"	Left foot passes the right.		
"BREAK INTO DOUBLE TIME, DOUBLE -- MARCH"	Left foot reaches the ground.		
All compliments except Salute to the Front.	Left foot reaches the ground. As for Halt.	Right foot reaches the ground. As for Halt.	
On the march; rifle exercises, sword drill or eane drill	Left foot passes the right.	Right foot passes the left.	

Time and Pace.

- The times of marching are as follows:-
 QUICK TIME - 120 paces to the minute; except for recruits
 who will train at 140 to the minute.
 SLOW TIME - 65 paces to the minute.
 DOUBLE TIME - 180 paces to the minute.
- The length of pace are as follows;-
 Regulation pace in quick and slow time -- 30 inches
 Stepping out " " " " -- 33 inches
 Stepping short " " " " -- 21 inches
 Double time -- 40 inches
 Side pace -- 12 inches
 Note:- Quick Time for all units parading together will be
 116 paces to the minute.

Chapter 7.

TROOP DRILL

Section 1: General Instructions

1. The dismounted drill of cavalry is carried out in the same formations as mounted drill, subject only to some variations in distances and intervals. It is therefore only necessary to give full details for the performance of any particular movement either mounted or dismounted, but not both.

2. In the following sections the dismounted drill of a troop is described in detail. On this detail the mounted drill of a troop is based.

Section 2: Single Rank Drill

Note: In the following sections examples of changes of formation from, on, or to the right only have been given; movements to the left are carried out in a similar manner.

1. The troop will be formed up with four sections in line, Section Leaders will be posted No. 2 of their sections. The senior N.C.O. in the troop will be posted between the center sections, where he will cover the troop leader and act as centre guide. He will take the place of the Troop Leader during the absence of the latter.

When the troop consists of three sections the centre guide will take up his position between Nos. 2 and 3 of the centre section.

The centre guide will ride on the left of the Troop Leader when the troop is in column of sections or half-sections.

2. The flank men of the front rank are termed Flank Guides.

3. The words of command will at first be preceded by a short blast of a whistle, and accompanied by the corresponding

CAVALRY DRILL--DISMOUNTED

signal. As training progresses, the men will be taught to work by whistle and signal for advanced training and field work (riot duty) only.

4. A troop will be told off as follows: "FROM THE RIGHT TELL OFF BY SECTIONS". The men of No. 1 section number off 1, 2, 3, 4 from the right, each man as he calls out his number turning his head smartly towards his left, and then at once turning it to the front again. No. 2 section numbers in the same way when No. 1 section has finished, and so on.

5. A troop will be proved as follows:-

"FLANKS OF SECTIONS--PROVE".

"AS YOU WERE".

"CENTRE AND FLANK GUIDES--PROVE".

"AS YOU WERE".

Additional ways of proving a troop may be employed if desired for some particular object, such as "EVEN NUMBERS", "NO. 3S", "SECTION LEADERS".

6. Throughout drill when the centre is referred to, it should be understood that the centre or right centre is meant.

Section 3: Drill Formations of a Troop

The following are the formations of a troop:-

- (i) Line: Sections in line side by side.
- (ii) Columns of Sections (or Half-Sections or Single File), Sections (Half-Sections or Single File) one behind the other with distances of 3 paces (one-half a horse-length when mounted) between sections (or Half-Sections or Single File).

Section 4: General Principles

1. The governing principle, in decreasing the front of any troop, is that unless otherwise ordered, the right centre or centre section moves forward, followed successively by the sections on the left and right in alternation. In increasing

CAVALRY DRILL-DISMOUNTED

the front the rearward sections form alternately on the left and right of the leading section. It follows, therefore, that the sections in a troop may change their relative positions from time to time as the drill progresses.

2. Movement decreasing the front can, however, be made from a flank, in which case the flank must be specified in the words of command, e.g., "From the Right, Form Half--Sections". Similarly, when increasing the front, rear units may be formed on either flank as desired by naming the flank in the order, e.g., "On the Right, Form--Troop".

3. In the case of a section, individual men will in all circumstances maintain their places in the section as originally numbered off. For instance, in a decrease of front or a move to right or left, the movement will be initiated from the right of the section, No. 1 always leading.

4. When the change of formation is to be made "From the Halt" when dismounted, the word of command given below will be followed in each case by the executive command "Quick--March".

Section 5: Decreasing the Front

1. The following instructions apply to movements executed from the Halt. On the command "QUICK--MARCH" being given, the section, half-section or single file which is due to advance first will move forward at once, the remainder marking time until it is their turn to move.

When the changes of formation are executed on the move the unit due to lead continues to advance as described, the remainder marking time without further orders until it comes their turn to move forward.

2. From "Troop" to "Sections":

"FORM -- SECTIONS" (or "FORM TROOP -- COLUMN): The right centre, or centre, section advances; the sections on the left and right alternately incline inwards in their turn, follow and cover at the proper distance. See Diagram E, Fig. 11

3. From "Troop" to "Half-Sections":

"FORM HALF -- SECTIONS: Nos. 1. and 2 of the right centre, or centre, section advance, followed by the Nos. 3 and 4; the sections on the left and right in turn advance in the same order; incline inwards, follow and cover.

4. From "Troop" to "Single-File":

"FORM SINGLE -- FILE": No. 1 of the right centre, or centre, section advances, followed by the Nos. 2, 3 and 4 in this order. The sections on the left and right in turn advance in the same order, incline inwards, follow and cover.

5. From "Sections" to "Half-Sections":

"FORM HALF -- SECTIONS": Nos. 1 and 2 of the leading section advance, followed by Nos. 3 and 4, who incline to the right, follow and cover. The remaining sections move in succession in the same manner, follow and cover, keeping their proper distance.

6. From "Sections" to "Single File":

"FORM SINGLE -- FILE": No. 1 of the leading section advances, followed by Nos. 2, 3 and 4 in this order, who incline to the right, follow and cover. The remaining sections act in succession in the same manner.

7. From "Half-Sections" to "Single File":

"FORM SINGLE -- FILE": No. 1 of the leading half-section advances, No. 2 inclines to the right, follows and covers. No. 3 moves straight forward as it comes to his turn; No. 4 inclines to the right, follows and covers No. 3. The remaining sections act in succession in the same manner.

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Section 6: Increasing the Front

1. The following instructions apply to movements executed at the halt:

When it is intended to continue on the move, the words "To the Halt" will be omitted. The leading unit will then retain the original pace, and the remainder, without any further word of command, will complete the movement at an increased pace. In this case each section (half-section when forming half-sections) will first form on its own head and then move up complete into its new position.

In doing dismounted drill the order may be given Mark Time in Front, in which case the movement will be completed by those in rear at the original pace.

2. From "Single File" to "Half-Sections":

"TO THE HALT, FORM HALF -- SECTIONS": No. 1 of the leading section advances five paces and halts. No. 2 inclines to the left and forms on the left of the No. 1, No. 3 advances and halts at the proper distances covering No. 1. No. 4 inclines to the left and forms on the left of the No. 3. The remainder form half-sections in rear at the proper distance, the Nos. 2 and 4 forming up on the left of their respective Nos. 1 and 3.

3. From "Single-File" to "Sections":

"TO THE HALT, FORM -- SECTIONS": No. 1 of the leading section advances five paces and halts. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 incline to their left, and form up in this order on the left of their No. 1. The remainder form sections in rear at the proper distance.

4. From "Half-Sections" to "Sections":

"TO THE HALT, FORM -- SECTIONS: Nos. 1 and 2 of the leading section advance five paces and halt. Nos. 3 and 4 incline to their left, and form up in this order on the left of the No. 2. The remainder form sections in rear at the proper distance.

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Section 7: Formations and Movements to a Flank and Rear

1. Forming "Troop" to a flank from "Single File",
"Half-Sections" or "Sections":

"TO THE HALT, TROOP TO THE -- RIGHT": The leading single-file, half-section or section will at once wheel to the right, advance five paces and halt. The remainder move straight forward until they successively come opposite their places in line when they wheel to the right and come up in line on the right of the leading section. (Nos. 2, 3 and 4 forming on the left of their No. 1).

2. Moving to a Flank:

(1) A troop may be moved to a right flank in column of sections, half-sections or single files by the command "Sections (or Half-Sections or Single Files) Right, Quick--March".

In each case when moving to the right the right section, half-section or single file, wheels in the required direction and moves off. The remaining sections, half sections or single files will mark time until it is their turn to lead off, when they will wheel in succession follow and cover.

On the move, the formation is carried out in the same manner, the section, or single file on the flank named wheeling at once, and continuing to move at the original pace. The remaining sections, half sections or single files will mark time until it is their turn to lead off, when they will wheel in succession follow and cover.

(2) A troop may be moved to the left flank in the same formations as in (1) by the following commands: "Sections - Left", "Sections Left, Form Half--Sections" or "Sections--Left, Form Single--File".

(3) A troop may be moved a short distance to a flank by the command "Right Close -- March".

CAVALRY DRILL/- DISMOUNTED

5. From "Sections" to "Troop"

"TO THE HALT, FORM -- TROOP": The leading section advances five paces and halts. The second section inclines to the left, the third section to the right, the fourth to the left, and these form up in line with the leading section.

6. From "Half-Sections" or "Single File" to "troop":

"TO THE HALT, FORM -- TROOP": The leading half-section (or single -file) advances five paces and halts, the remainder of the section forming up on its left. The second section, after having formed, inclines to the left. The third section to the right, the fourth section to the left, and these form up in line with the leading section.

7. From "Sections", "Half-Sections" or "Single File" to Troop":

"TO THE HALT, ON THE RIGHT, FORM--TROOP": The leading unit advances five paces and halts. The remainder move up to their place in line. The rear sections forming up on the right of the leading section.

- Notes: (1) When forming from single files or half-sections care must be taken that the leading men of rear sections allow space for the men behind them who belong to their own sections to form up in line between them and the section previously formed. (Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of each section will form up on the left of their own Nos. 1).
- (2) When forming to the left a similar procedure will be adopted (the rear men forming on the left of those already formed, except that in this case the leading men of each section will not require to leave any space between them and those previously formed).

CAVALRY DRILL - DISMOUNTED

3. Formations and Movements to the Rear:

(i) These may be carried out when in line, either by wheeling the troop about, or by moving to a flank in column and then changing the direction of the head of the column.

(ii) When in sections, on the command "Sections -- about", sections will wheel right about simultaneously on their own ground.

(iii) When in half-sections (or single file), on the command "Sections--About" the leading half--section (or single file) of each section will wheel right about simultaneously on small moving pivots followed by the remainder of the same section.

Note: It must be remembered that the command is "Sections--About" even though the troop may be in single file or half-section formation.

Section 8: Extending and Closing

1. When a troop receives the command "Extend" without any actual interval being mentioned, the men will extend to an interval of 5 yards (from knee to knee).

Unless otherwise ordered, all extensions will be made from the right centre, or centre, i.e., from centre guide in the troop, No. 2 in a section, and No. 1 in a half-section.

2. The centre guide should be three paces behind the Troop leader. In no circumstances should this distance be reduced, as it is of importance that every man in the troop should be able to see his leader.

On the order being given for the troop to extend from a flank, the troop leader moves at once to his new position in extended line.

CAVALRY DRILL-DISMOUNTED

3. Extending from Line:

(i) To both Flanks:

"EXTENDED" (or "TO... YARDS...EXTEND").

(a) At the Halt: On that command "Quick--March" the centre guide will stand at ease; the remainder will turn outwards and march until each man has obtained the interval of 5 yards from the man next to him, on which each will turn to his front in succession and stand at ease.

(b) On the move: On the command "Extend" to "To--Yards--Extend", the centre guide will march straight to his front; the remainder will incline outwards and move at the double until each man has obtained the interval of 5 yards or the named interval from the man next to him, when each will turn to his front in succession, and resume the original pace.

(ii) To One Flank:

"TO THE RIGHT or (TO THE RIGHT? TO...YARDS)--EXTENDED".

As in extending to both flanks, except that the extension will be made from the left flank guide, who will maintain the original direction, until the troop leader has taken up his new position, when all will dress on the centre.

4. Closing from Extended Line.

If it is desired to close on the centre, the word of command is "Close". To close to a flank the command is "On the Right--Close". The movement will be made direct towards the centre or towards the named flank. To reduce the extension by drawing the flanks closer to the centre without closing completely, the words of command are "To...Yards or (On the Right, To...Yards)---Close".

5. Extending from Column of sections or Half-Sections:

"EXTEND" (or "TO...YARDS...EXTEND"). Sections or half-sections will extend as described in Para. 3. above, remaining in column.

CAVALRY DRILL - DISMOUNTED

If it is intended to form extended line from column of sections, half-sections or single files, the command "Form -- Troop" will be given, followed after a suitable interval by the command "Extend" (or "To ... Yards -- Extend").

Section 9; Filing to the Front by Sections.

1. "FROM THE RIGHT OF SECTIONS TO THE FRONT FILE, QUICK -- MARCH": The Troop Leader, centre guide, and No. 1's of each section march straight to their front. The remainder inclining to their right, cover and follow their respective No. 1's in turn at four paces distance. The dressing will be by the centre.

2. "REFORM RANKS, QUICK -- MARCH": The Troop Leader, centre guide and No. 1's of each section move forward five paces and halt, correcting their intervals from the centre and leaving sufficient room for the remainder of their sections to come up into their places in line.

Note: All of the aforementioned detail has dealt with the troop in single rank. Where the troop comprises two ranks the detail and the movements are done exactly the same and the rear ranks carry out the movements by following their own front rank men. The members of the front rank must wait until the rear rank recoverers of the section on their right have passed them before they move off.

3. After the troop has become proficient in troop drill by word of command the same movements may be done by using signals in place of commands. The following are the signals used:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| (a) Signal: | (b) To indicate: |
| (1) Arm swung from rear to front below the shoulder, finishing with the hand pointing to the front, arm extended, hand in line with the shoulder. | "Advance" or "Forward". |

CAVALRY DRILL-DISMOUNTED

- (a) Signal:
- (2) Hand raised in line with the shoulder, elbow bent and close to the side, palm of the hand to the front, fingers close together.
- (3) Hand closed and moved up and down several times between thigh and shoulder.
- (4) Arm raised perpendicular above the head, fingers extended and close together, palm of the hand to the front.
- (5) Hand swung from rear to the front below the shoulder, pointing in the required direction, fingers extended and close together (to be followed by the "Forward" signal).
- (6) Arm raised perpendicular above the head, fingers extended and close together, cut the arm down to the right to a position in line with the shoulder for a half-right wheel, and to the left for a half-left wheel.
- (7) The above signal repeated twice.
- (8) Hand circled several times at its full extent above the head, left to right for a right about wheel, and right to left for a left about wheel. Finish the signal with the hand pointing in the required direction.
- (b) To indicate:
"Quick--March"
"Double--March"
"Halt"
"Incline"
"Troop Half-Right Wheel" or "Troop"
"Troop Right (or Left) Wheel".
"Troop Right (or Left) About Wheel"

CAVALRY DRILL & DISMOUNTED

- (a) Signal: (b) To indicate:
- (9) Hand extended above the head as for the "Halt" and at once moved rapidly right and left. "Rally or "Close if in extended order or dispersed.

Note: The above signal denotes "Close on the Centre". If it is desired to close on a flank, finish the signal by pointing towards that flank.

- (10) Hand at full extent over the head and waved a few times slowly from side to side, bringing the hand down each wave on a line level with the shoulders. "Extend"

Note: The above signal denotes extensions to both flanks from the centre. If the extension is to be made on the right, finish the signal by pointing to the right. If the extension is to be made to the left, finish the signal by pointing to the left. Extensions are usually 5 or multiples of 5 yards. If an extension other than five yards is required, the interval will be given by word of mouth.

4. The whistle will be used as follows:
- (a) A "short blast" to draw attention to a signal or order about to be given.
- (b) "Rally" - a succession of short blasts.

Section 10: Forming Up a Parade

1. The squads (or troops) will form up at the back of the square facing the front, and stand easy. The right marker from each squad will be at a point detailed on the right-hand side of the square.

CAVALRY DRILL - DISMOUNTED

squad to Attention, Stand them At Ease, turn a bout, cover the Officer or N.C.O. in front of him, and Stand At Ease.

Section I.

On the command "Call the Roll" the troop commander will turn about, call the troop to Attention-Troop number From the right tell off by sections-Flanks of sections prove-Answer your name-Stand the troop at ease and call the roll. (The men will come to attention and answer their names by calling out the troop commander rank. They will remain at attention until the next name is called and then stand at ease. (Unless otherwise ordered the troop will be given the command-Attention-Open Order March-Eyes Right Dress-Eyes Front. The troop will then be inspected. After the inspection they will be given the commands Close Order March-Eyes Right Dress-Eyes Front-Stand at Ease.

The Troop Commander will then turn about and place himself in the center of his troop (Covering off the troops Commanders in front of him.)

The Sergeant Major will call the Parade to attention and give the command Report your Troops-Troop Commanders will report as instructed.

Section 12: Marching Off a Parade

1. On the command "FROM THE RIGHT, FORM TROOP/COLUMN", the Officer or N.C.O. in charge of the leading squad will give the command "FROM THE RIGHT FORM SECTIONS, QUICK MARCH" and move in the shortest route and place himself in the centre and 3 paces in front of his leading section. The Officers or N.C.O.'s in charge of the other squads will time their commands so that they will arrive in their position in column 5 paces behind the rear section of the squad in front of them.

Note: This movement may also be done from the centre, or from the left of the squad or troop.

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CAVALRY DRILL-DISMOUNTED

2. On the command "RIGHT--MARKERS" being given by the Sergeant-Major, the markers will come to attention and march forward, halting with the right hand marker two paces in front of the Sergeant-Major, take up their dressing and in succession Stand at Ease. The squads will adopt the proper position of Stand at Ease on the command "MARKERS".
3. The markers will be called to Attention and Numbered Off. On the command "OUTWARDS--TURN", the No. 1 marker will turn to the right, the remainder to the left. On the command "... PACES DISTANCE QUICK--MARCH", the No. 1 marker will stand fast, the remainder step off, halt when each has taken his required number of paces, turn about and cover off the markers in front of him. The Sergeant-Major will place himself 7 paces in front of the No. 1 marker and cover off the markers. On the command "STEADY", the markers will Stand at Ease.
4. On the command "ON--PARADE", the squads and markers will come to attention (if some of the squads are armed with rifles the remainder will wait until the arms have been Sloped before stepping off), march forward onto their own marker and halt together, pick up their dressing, and in succession from the right Stand at Ease, each file working with the file in front of them from the front to the rear of the parade (if rifles are carried the squads without rifles will wait and work in time with those armed with rifles).
 - (a) The Officer or N.C.O. in charge of a squad will fall in on the right flank and in the centre of the parade square when the markers are called. They will be called to attention and given the command "TAKE POST". They will turn to the right, march forward three paces, wheel to the left and move in the shortest route to the centre and 3 paces in front of their squad, halt, turn to the left, call their