

CHAPTER 111.
DRILL ON FOOT
DRILL WITHOUT ARMS.

NOTE. - *Throughout the details of drill given in this book the description or name of the "formation" or movement, is printed in italics, and the actual word of command to be used is printed in small capital letters.*

16. General instructions.

1. Recruits as soon as they join will be formed for instructional purposes in squads of a few men each in single rank at arm's length apart; the maximum number of men in a squad should not exceed ten.

Drills will be short and frequent; long drills cause both instructors and recruits to lose interest in their work.

2. The instructor must be clear, firm, concise and patient; he must make allowances for the different capacities of the men. He will teach as much as possible by illustration, performing the movements himself, or making a smart recruit perform them.

Recruits should be allowed to stand at ease frequently. During these pauses opportunity should be taken to talk to them and to encourage them to ask questions about military subjects.

At first they should be placed in position by the instructor, afterwards they should not be touched, but made to correct themselves when faults are pointed out.

When the various motions have been learnt, instruction by numbers will cease.

3. Commands will be pronounced distinctly, and sufficiently loud to be heard by all concerned.

The way in which a word of command is given has a great influence on the manner in which the movement ordered is executed.

Commands which consist of one word will be preceded by a caution. The caution, or cautionary part of a command, will be given deliberately and distinctly; the last or executive part which, as a rule, should consist of only one word or syllable will be given sharply; as TROOP-HALT. A pause will be made between the caution and the executive word. Men will be taught to act upon the last sound of the executive word of command.

When the formation is moving, executive words will be completed at the men begin the pace which will bring them to the spot on which the command is to be executed. The caution must be commenced accordingly.

Young officers and non-commissioned officers will be frequently practised in giving words of command. They should stand well away from the squads they are commanding, and speak with the head well raised so that the sound of the voice may travel.

17. The position of attention
“ATTEN-TION”.

Spring up to the following position: Heels together and in line. Feet turned out at an angle of about 45 degrees. Knees straight. Body erect and carried evenly over the thighs, with the shoulders (which should be level, and square to the front) down and moderately back this should bring the chest into its natural forward position, without any straining or stiffening. Arms hanging easily bend of the arm, when the muscles are relaxed, will allow, but with the hands level with the centre of the thighs. Wrists straight. Palms of the hands turned towards the thighs and the heel of the hand and the inside of the finger tips lightly touching them, fingers hanging naturally together and slightly bent. Neck erect. Head balanced evenly on the neck, and not poked forward, eyes looking their own height and straight to the front.

The weight of the body should be balanced on both feet, and evenly distributed between the fore part of the feet and the heels.

The breathing must not in any way be restricted, and no part of the body should be either drawn in or pushed out.

The position is one of readiness, but there should be no stiffness or forced unnatural staining to maintain it.

18. Standing at ease and standing easy.

1. “STAND AT - EASE”. Keeping the legs straight, carry the left foot about one foot-length to the left so that the weight of the body rests equally on both feet, at the same time carry the hands behind the back and place the back of one hand in the palm of the other, grasping it lightly with the hands and thumb, and allowing the arms to hang easily at their full extent. (It is immaterial which hand grasps the other.) *NOTE.* - When a recruit falls in for instruction *he will stand at ease* after he has got his dressing.

2. “STAND-EASY”. The limbs, head, and body may be moved, but the man will not move from the ground on which he is standing. *Note.* - Troops “*standing easy*” who receive a caution such as “*squad,*” “*squadron*” &c., will assume the position of “*stand at ease.*”

19. Dressing.

1. *Dressing when on the move.* - It must be impressed on the recruit that (except at the incline, (see Sec. 28) he maintains his dressing by looking to his front, by uniformity of pace, and by keeping the correct distance from his leader. For this reason, no squad should be drilled without a leader, who may either be an assistant instructor or a more advanced recruit.

2. *Dressing a squad at the halt.* (Not at ceremonial.) *No word of command will be given.*

When soldiers are on the alignment they have to occupy, they will, except at ceremonial drill, take up their own dressing without orders. When a squad is halted each man will look towards the centre with a smart turn of the head and, commencing with the man nearest the centre guide, will move up or back to his place successively.

Each man will look to his place successively. Each man will look to his front as soon as he has got his dressing.

3. *Dressing by the flank.* (N.B. - Only for ceremonial purposes when halted.)
“EYES - RIGHT” “DRESS” - The head will be turned, and the eyes directed to the right. Each recruit, except the right-hand man, will take up his dressing in line by moving, with short quick steps, until he is able to see the lower part of the face of the second man from him, taking care to keep his body in the position of attention. If the squad is at arm's length interval, all but the right-hand man will extend their right arm, back of the hand up, finger tips just touching the shoulder of the man on their right.
“EYES-FRONT”. Head and eyes will be turned smartly to the front, and the arm, if raised, dropped, and the front, and the arm, if raised, dropped, and the position of attention resumed.

20. *Turnings.*

1. “RIGHT TURN” “ONE” - Keeping both knees straight and the body erect, turn to the right on the right heel and left toe, raising the left heel and right toe in doing so.

On the completion of this preliminary movement, the right foot must be flat on the ground and the left heel raised, both knees straight and the weight of the body, which must be erect, on the right foot.

“TWO”. Bring the left heel smartly up to the right without stamping the foot on the ground.

2. “LEFT TURN” - “ONE”. Turn to the left, as described above, on the left heel and right toe, the weight of the body being on the left foot on the completion of the movement.
“TWO”. Bring the right heel smartly up to the left without stamping the foot on the ground.

3. “ABOUT TURN” “ONE” “TWO” “ABOUT-TURN”. Bring fully about to the right, as described for the “Right turn” by numbers or judging the time.

4. *Inclining to the right or left.*
“RIGHT (LEFT) - INCLINE”. As described above, but turning only half right or left. Note. - In turning “judging the time” the commands are RIGHT (or LEFT) TURN, RIGHT (or LEFT) INCLINE; the movements described above will be carried out on the word TURN or INCLINE, observing the two distinct motions.

21. *Saluting.*

1. *To the front by numbers.*

“SALUTE BY NUMBERS” - “ONE” - Bring the right hand smartly, with a circular motion to the head, palm to the front, fingers extended and close together, point of the forefinger one inch above the right eye, thumb close to the forefinger; elbow in line, and nearly square, with the shoulder.

“TWO” - Cut away the arm smartly to the side.

2. *To the front judging the time.*

“SALUTE”. Go through the motions as in paragraph 1, and after a pause equal to two paces in quick time, cut away the arm.

3. Saluting to the side is carried out as in paragraph 2, except that, as the hand is brought to the salute, the head will be turned towards the person saluted. The salute will be made with the hand further from the person saluted.

When several men are together, the man nearest the officer will give the time.

When a soldier passes an officer he will salute on the third pace before reaching him and will lower the hand on the third pace after passing him; if carrying a cane, he will place it smartly under the disengaged arm, cutting away the hand before saluting.

A soldier, if sitting when an officer approaches, will stand at attention, facing the officer, and salute with the right hand; if two or more men are sitting or standing with the right hand; if two or more men are sitting or standing about, the senior non-commissioned officer or oldest soldier, call the whole to *Attention*, and alone will salute (as above).

When a soldier addresses an officer he will halt two paces from him, and salute with the right hand. He will also salute before withdrawing.

When appearing before an officer in a room, he will salute without removing his cap.

A soldier, without his cap, or when carrying anything other than his arms, will, if standing still, come to attention as an officer passes; if walking, he will turn his head smartly towards the officer in passing him.

When riding a bicycle, he will turn his head smartly towards an officer in passing him, and will not move his hands from the handle bar.

A soldier driving a vehicle will bring his whip to a perpendicular position, with the right hand resting on the thigh, and turn the head smartly towards an officer when passing him.

A soldier riding on a vehicle will turn his head smartly towards an officer when passing him.

The term "officer" includes naval officer, certain naval warrant officers (Chief gunners, chief boatswains, chief carpenters, chief artificer engineers, and chief schoolmasters in the Royal Navy rank as 2nd lieutenants in the army and will be saluted by warrant officers N.C.Os. and men) and military and naval officers of foreign powers (See "King's Regulations," Paras. 1767 and 1791.)

Officers or soldiers passing troops with uncased colours will salute the colours and the C.O. (if senior), and when passing a military funeral, will salute the body.

Officers and soldiers in command of unarmed parties, when paying or returning a compliment, will give the command "EYES RIGHT (or LEFT)," and at the same time salute with the right (or left) hand.

22. Length of pace, and time in marching.

1. *Length of pace.* - In quick time the length of pace is 30 inches, in *double time* 40, and in the *side pace* 15 inches.

2. *Time* - In quick time and in the *side pace* 120 paces, and in *double time* 180 paces are taken in a minute.

23. Instruction in marching.

1. The legs should be swung forward freely and naturally from the hip joints, each leg as it swings forward being bent sufficiently at the knee to enable the foot to clear the ground. The foot should be carried straight to the front, and without being drawn back, placed firmly upon the ground with the knee straight, but so as not to jerk the body.

The body should be maintained as erect as possible, its relative position being as described for the position of "ATTENTION", well balanced over the legs and carried evenly forward without swaying from side to side, and with head erect.

The arms must not be stiffened but should swing freely and naturally from the shoulders, the right arm swinging forward with the left leg and vice versa. If the arms are swung in this way they will bend naturally at the elbow as they swing forward and will straighten as they swing back, the movement being free without being forced.

2. Before the squad is put in motion, the instructor will take care that the men are square individually and in correct line with the remainder. Each soldier must be taught to take up a straight line to his front by fixing his eyes upon some object on the ground straight to his front at a distance of 100 yards or more; he will then observe some nearer point in the same straight line, such as a stone, tuft of grass, or other object, and in marching will keep these two objects in line.

24. Marching in quick time.

1. "QUICK-MARCH". The squad will step off together with the left foot, in quick time, observing the rules in Sec. 23.

2. "SQUAD-HALT". The moving foot will complete its pace, and the other will be brought smartly up to line with it, without stamping.

3. Marking Time.

"MARK-TIME". The foot then advancing will complete its pace after which the time will be continued without advancing, by raising each foot alternately about six inches, keeping the feet almost parallel with the ground, the knees raised to the front, the arms steady at the sides, and the body steady. On the command "FORWARD", the pace at which the men were moving will be resumed.

4. Stepping back from the halt.

"PACES STEP BACK- MARCH" Step back the named number of paces of 30 inches straight to the rear, commencing with the left foot. *Note.* - Stepping back should not exceed four paces.

25. The double march.

1. "DOUBLE - MARCH." Step off with the left foot and double on the toes with easy swinging strides, inclining the body slightly forward but maintaining its correct carriage. The feet must be picked up cleanly from the ground at each pace and the thigh, knee, and ankle joints must all work freely and without stiffness. The whole body should be carried forward by a thrust from the rear foot without unnecessary effort. The heels must not be raised towards the seat but the foot carried straight to the front and the toes placed lightly on the ground. The arms should swing easily from the shoulders and

should be bent slightly at the elbow, fists clenched, back of the hands outward, and the arms swung sufficiently clear of the body to allow of full freedom for the chest. The shoulders should be kept steady and square to the front and the head erect.

2. "SQUAD - HALT". As in Sec. 24, at the same time dropping the hands to the position of attention.

3. *Marking time.*

"MARK-TIME". Act as in Sec. 24, the arms and hands being carried as when marching in double time, but with the wing of the arms reduced.

26. *The side step.*

1. "RIGHT (OR LEFT) CLOSE - MARCH". Each soldier will carry his right foot 15 inches direct to the right, and instantly close his left foot to it, thus completing the pace; he will proceed to take the next pace in the same manner. Shoulders to be kept square, knees straight, unless on rough or broken ground. The direction must be kept in a straight line to the flank.

2. "SQUAD - HALT". The command "HALT", will be given when the number of paces has not been specified. The men will complete the pace they are taking, and remain steady. *Note.*-soldiers should not usually be moved to a flank by the side step more than twelve paces.

27. *Turning when on the march.*

1. "RIGHT (OR LEFT) - TURN". Each soldier will turn in the named direction, and move on at once, without checking his pace. *Note.* - A soldier will always turn to the right on the left foot; and to the left on the right foot. The word "TURN" will be given as the foot on which the turn is to be made is coming to the ground; if it is not so given the soldier will move on one pace and then turn.

2. "ABOUT- TURN". The soldier will turn right about on his own ground in three beats of the time in which he is marching. Having completed the turn about the soldier will at once move forward, the fourth pace being a full pace.

3. "RIGHT (OR LEFT) - INCLINE". make a half-turn in the required direction.

28. *Squad drill.*

1. Recruits will at this stage be formed in single rank without intervals, each man occupying a lateral space of 30 inches. An assistant instructor or more advanced recruit will be placed as leader. The man immediately in rear of the leader is called the centre guide.

2. *Numbering a squad.*

"SQUAD-NUMBER". The squad will number off from the right-hand man, the right-hand man calling out "one," the next on his left "two," and so on.

3. *Proving.* "EVEN (ODD) NUMBERS - PROVE". Those ordered to prove stretch out their right hands to the full extent of the arm, palm of the hand to the left, fingers extended and close together, thumb close to the forefinger and in line with the top of the shoulder

“AS YOU WERE” those proving bring their right hands smartly to the side, bending the elbow in so doing.

4. *Marching in squad.*- The caution will be given “THE SQUAD WILL ADVANCE.” The leader will take up a point to march on.

“QUICK MARCH”. As in Sec 24. Each man will preserve his position in the general line (see Sec. 19) by an occasional glance towards the leader. The recruit will be practised in changing the pace, without halting, from quick to double by the command. “DOUBLE MARCH”. On the command “QUICK MARCH”, the arms will be dropped to the usual position.

The instructor will ensure that the leader selects two distant points to march on, and, before approaching the first takes another in advance on the same line, and so on.

5. *Opening and closing a squad.*

i. “OPEN RANKS - MARCH”. The odd numbers will take two paces forward, when the paces are completed the whole squad will look to the centre and correct the dressing quickly, looking to the front as soon as the dressing is correct.

ii. “REFORM RANKS.” The odd numbers will step back two paces; when the paces are completed the squad will dress.

6. *The incline.*

“RIGHT - INCLINE.” The men will all turn half right together, and march in that direction, each regulating his pace so that his own shoulders are parallel with the shoulder of the man on his right. The dressing will be by the right, consequently the right-hand men must see that he inclines the same degree as the leader.

“FORWARD.” Every man will move forward together in the original direction. Note._ If the incline is properly performed the squad, after the word “FORWARD”, will be parallel to its original position.

7. *Dismissing.*

“DIS-MISS.” The squad will turn to the right, and, after a pause, break off quietly and leave the parade ground. If an officer is on parade the men will salute together as they break off.

8. *Wheeling.*

The method of wheeling will be the same as laid down in the mounted drill. (Sec. 75.)

It will be explained to the squad that, in wheeling, the flank which is brought forward is termed the outer flank; the other the inner, or pivot, flank.

29. *Preparatory instruction for mounted drill.*

1. The recruits, when thoroughly grounded in the foregoing will be practised on foot as a troop.

The troop will be told off as laid down for mounted drill (Sec. 79).

The troop leader will be posted three paces in front of the centre of the troop.

2. Dressing, inclining, wheeling, movements by sections, increasing and diminishing the front are executed in the same manner as laid down in mounted drill. (Sec. 74 to 88.)

In increasing the front on the move the command "REAR-DOUBLE" will in drill on foot take the place of "REAR-TROT".

3. When the troop is standing easy, the instructor should ask questions on what the men have been learning. Occasionally the more advanced recruits should be called out to drill the troop.

4. During extended order drill the words of command will at first be preceded by the sound of the whistle and accompanied by the signal. (Sec. 5.) As the training progresses men will be taught to work by the whistle and signal only.

5. When extending or closing on the march, the man for whom the extension is made or on whom the squad is closing will continue at the same pace; the remainder will double to their places, resuming the original pace on arrival.

6. When extending or closing from the halt the men who have to change their position move at a walk, halting and standing at ease on arrival at their new position. The man who does not have to change his position stands at ease as soon as the order to extend or close is given.

THE RIFLE

30. General system of instruction

1. The recruit should first be taught the different parts of the rifle and the care of arms, as laid down in "Musketry regulations, Part I."

2. He should then be instructed in drill with the rifle with the object of teaching him how to handle it in various circumstances and at the same time to strengthen his muscles.

These exercises will not be performed at inspections, and will only be practised by units larger than a squad as may be necessary for purposes of ceremonial.

The movements included in Sec. 31 should be carefully taught, but much time is not to be spent on those described in Sec. 32.

3. *Marching with the rifle.* - Squads with arms will be practised in the different marches and variations of step described in Secs. 23 to 27. During these practices, the closest attention must be paid to the position of each individual recruit.

The disengaged arm will be allowed to swing naturally as described for marching in quick or double time without arms.

4. The following instructions apply to the Short Lee-Enfield, Lee-Enfield, and Lee-Metford rifles. A special note is made when the instructions for the short Lee-Enfield rifle do not apply to the Lee-Enfield or Lee-Metford rifles.

31. Rifle exercises. Part 1.

1. *Falling in with rifle - The order.* - The recruit will fall in as directed in Sec. 17 with the rifle held perpendicularly at his right side, the butt on the ground, its toe in line with the toe of the right foot. The right arm to be slightly bent, the hand to hold the rifle at or

near the band (with the L.E. or L.M. rifle near the lower band) back of the hand to the right, thumb against the thigh, fingers slanting towards the ground.

When each man has got his dressing he will stand at ease.

2. To stand at ease from the order.

“STAND AT - EASE” keeping the legs straight, carry the left foot about one foot-length to the left so that the weight of the body rests equally on both feet, at the same time incline the muzzle of the rifle slightly to the front with the right hand, arm close to the side, the left arm to be kept in the position of attention.

3. The attention from stand at ease.

“SQUAD- ATTENTION” the left foot will be brought up to the right and the rifle returned to the order.

4. The slope from the order.

“SLOPE ARMS - ONE” Give the rifle a cant upwards with the right hand catching it with the left hand behind the back sight, and the right hand at the small of the butt, thumb to the left, elbow to the rear.

“TWO” Carry the rifle across the body, and place it flat on the left shoulder, magazine outwards from the body. Seize the butt with the left hand, the first two joints of the fingers grasping the upper side of the butt, the thumb about an inch above the toe, the upper part of the left arm close to the side, the lower part horizontal, and the heel of the butt in line with the centre of the left thigh.

“THREE” Cut away the right hand to the side.

5. The order from the slope.

“ORDER - ARMS” Bring the rifle down to the full extent of the left arm,

“ONE” at the same time meeting it with the right hand just above the back sight (at the lower band L.E. and L.M. rifles) arm close to the body.

“TWO” Bring the rifle to the right side, seizing it at the same time with the left hand just below the fore-sight (at the upper band L.E. and L.M. rifles), butt just clear of the ground.

“THREE” Place the butt quietly on the ground, cutting the left hand away to the side.

6. The present from the slope.

“PRESENT ARMS - ONE” Seize the rifle with the right hand at the small, both arms close to the body.

“TWO” Raise the rifle with the right hand perpendicularly in front of the centre of the body, sling to the left; at the same time place the left hand smartly on the stock, wrist on the magazine, fingers pointing upwards, thumb close to the forefinger, point of the thumb in line with the mouth; the left elbow to be close to the butt, the right elbow and butt close to the body.

“THREE” Bring the rifle down perpendicularly close in front of the centre of the body, guard to the front, holding it lightly at the full extent of the right arm, fingers slanting downwards, and meet it smartly with the left hand immediately behind the back-sight, thumb pointing towards the muzzle; at the same time place the hollow of the right foot against the left heel, both knees straight. The weight of the rifle to be supported by the left hand.

7. The slope from the present.

“SLOPE ARMS - ONE” Bring the right foot up inline with the left and place the rifle on the left shoulder as described in the second motion of the slope from the order.

“TWO” Cut away the right hand to the side.

8. The recruit having been thoroughly instructed in the fore-going motions of the rifle by numbers, will be taught to perform them in quick time, the words of command being given without the numbers, and executed as above detailed, with a pause of one beat of quick time between each motion. Arms will be sloped from the stand easy command “SQUAD - SLOPE - ARMS”; and when at the slope the squad will be taught to go through the motions of the *order, stand at ease and stand easy* on the command “STAND-EASY.”

9. Dismissing.

“DIS-MISS” *Note.* - Arms will be sloped before the squad is dismissed.

32. Rifle exercises. Part 11.

1. To trail arms from the order.

“TRAIL-ARMS” By a slight bend of the right arm give the rifle a cant forward and seize it at the point of balance, bringing it at once to a horizontal position at the side at the full extent of the right arm which should hang easily from the shoulder, fingers and thumb round the rifle.

2. To order arms from the trail.

“ORDER - ARMS” Raising the muzzle, catch the rifle at the band (with L.E. or L.M. rifle, at the lower band), and come to the *order*.

3. The short trail.

(*No word of command.*) Raise the rifle about three inches from the ground, keeping it otherwise in the position of the *order*.

If standing with ordered arms, and directed to close to the right or left, to step back, or to take any named number of paces forward, men will come to the *short trail*.

4. To ground arms from the order.

“GROUND ARMS” Place the rifle gently on the ground at the right side, magazine to the right. The right hand will be in line with the toe as it places the rifle on the ground. Then return smartly to the position of *attention*.

5. To take up arms and return to the order.

“TAKE UP ARMS” Bend down, pick up the rifle and return to the order.

33. *Slinging Arms* (this method of slinging arms is not to be practised by Irish Horse, Yeomanry, or Mounted Infantry.)

1. *The sling from the order.*

“SLING - ARMS” Give the rifle a cant upwards with the right hand, turning the barrel to the front, catching it with the left hand at the lower band in line with the shoulder, and dropping the right hand between the sling and butt.

“TWO” Grasp the rifle with the right hand at the lower band, back of the hand to the front, elbow down, seizing the sling with the left hand above the shoulder, back of the hand up, arm close to the body.

“THREE” Force the rifle downwards with the right hand until the muzzle points six inches in front of the right toe, left hand guiding the sling over the shoulder.

“FOUR” Cut the left hand smartly to the side.

2. *The order from the sling.*

“ORDER - ARMS” Raise the rifle slightly, turn the guard to the right, and allow the sling to fall off the shoulder, then seize the rifle above the band with the left hand at the right side.

“TWO” Come to the order and cut the left hand smartly to the side.

3. *The present from the the sling.*

“PRESENT - ARMS” Raise the right hand, seize the stock close in front of the magazine, back of the hand to the front.

“TWO” Raise the rifle by slightly bending the arm, elbow to the rear, allowing the sling to fall off the shoulder. Bring the rifle up to a perpendicular position in front of the centre of the body, sling to the front, seizing it with the left hand, thumb pointing upwards, close above the right.

“THREE” Holding the rifle firmly with the left hand, grasp it with the right round the small, fingers slanting downwards, thumb to the left, at the same time place the hollow of the right foot against the heel of the left, both knees braced.

4. *The sling from the present.*

“SLING - ARMS” Raising the butt, seize the sling with the right hand, palm to the front, and place it over the right shoulder, dropping the left hand to the side.

“TWO” Drop the right hand and seize the rifle at the full extent of the right arm.

34. *Inspection of arms.*

1. *To port arms for inspection on parade from the order.*

“FOR INSPECTION” Cant the rifle, muzzle leading, with the right “PORT - ARMS” hand smartly across the body, guard to the left and downwards, the barrel crossing opposite the point of the left shoulder, and meet it at the same time with the left hand close behind the back-sight, thumb and fingers round the rifle, the left wrist to be opposite the left breast, both elbows close to the body.

Turn the safety catch completely over to the front with the thumb or forefinger of the right hand. (*Charger loading L.E. rifle*, lower the safety-catch with the thumb of the right hand.) Pull out the cut-off if closed, first pressing it downwards with the thumb, then seize the knob with the forefinger and thumb of the right hand, turn it sharply upwards, and draw back the bolt to its full extent, then grasp the butt with the right hand immediately behind the bolt, thumb pointing to the muzzle.

2. *To ease springs and come to the order.*

“EASE - SPRINGS” From the position described above, work the bolt rapidly backwards and forwards until all cartridges are removed from the magazine and chamber (This precaution will also be adopted when magazines are not loaded.) Allowing them to fall to the ground, then close the breech (with L.E. or L.M. rifle, the cut-off should first be closed) press the trigger, close the cut-off by placing the right hand over the bolt and pressing the cut-off inwards, turn the safety catch over to the rear, and return the hand to the small.

Or, if the magazine is to be kept charged.

“LOCK BOLT” Close the breech (with L.E. or L.M. rifle, the cut-off should first be closed), then turn the safety catch over to the rear and return the hand to the small.

“ORDER - ARMS - ONE” Holding firmly in the left hand, seize it with the right hand at the band (with L.E. or L.M. rifle at the lower band).

“TWO” As in the second motion of the *order* from the *slope*.

“THREE” As in the third motion of the *order* from the *slope*.

3. When arms are inspected at the port only, as in inspecting a squadron on parade, the officer or N.C.O. will see that the wind-gauge is properly centred, the fine adjustment at its lowest point, the keeper screw and the crew on the right charger guide in proper position, and that the magazine platform works freely.

Each soldier, when the officer has passed the file next to him, will, without further word of command, *ease springs, order arms, and stand at ease*.

4. If it is necessary to *examine arms*, the men, when in the position of *for inspection, port arms*, will be cautioned to remain at the *port*.

5. *To examine arms from the position “For inspection, port arms.”*

“EXAMINE - ARMS” - Both ranks, being at the port, will come to the position for loading (see “Musketry Regulations, Part I”), with the muzzle so inclined as to enable the officer to look through the barrel, the thumb nail of the right hand being placed in front of the bolt to reflect light into the barrel.

The soldier, when the officer has passed the next file to him, *will ease springs, order arms, and stand, at ease*.

35. Paying compliments with arms.

1. When a soldier carrying a rifle passes or addresses an officer he will do so at the *slope*, and will salute by carrying the right hand smartly to the small of the butt, forearm horizontal, back of the hand to the front, fingers extended. He will salute at the same number of paces before reaching the officer, and cut the hand away, as directed for saluting without arms (Sec. 21).

2. In passing an officer the soldier will always turn his head towards him in the same manner as when unarmed.

3. A soldier, if halted when an officer passes, will turn towards him and stand at the *order*.

36. Guards, sentries.

Guards, including reliefs, rounds, and patrols, will march with sloped arms.

Sentries will walk with their arms at the *slope*, and when saluting otherwise than by presenting arms, will halt, turn to the front and carry the right hand to the small of the butt as directed in Sec. 35.

Further instructions concerning guards and sentries are given in "Ceremonial."

DISMOUNTED DRILL OF THE MACHINE GUN SECTION. (Omitted)