KEY TO

Infantry Training

1914

Including Section, Platoon, Company and Battalion Drill, Ceremonial, Guard, and Outposts, &c., with Appendices.

Illustrated with over 40 Diagrams.

By

LIEUT.-COL. A. H. SANDFORD, R.A.G.A.

With the permission of the Military Board

Price 1/6 net

Published by
CRITCHLEY PARKER
Statesman and Mining Standard.
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ERRATA.

BACK OF COVER.
Last line—For 1/3 read 1/6.

PLATE I., Fig. 2.

should be Sec. Commander.

... Plat. Sergeant.

PAGE 14.
1st Line.—For position read positions.
2nd Par., 1st Line.—After "section" insert "Commander or."

PLATE V., Fig. 2.—For Columns read Column.

PLATE VI.

Platoon Sergeants.

COY. SERGEANT MAJOR

PAGE 18.
2nd Par., 3rd Line.—For "on regulating the face" read "in regulating the pace."

PAGE 64.
Last Line.—For "bay" read "may."
ERRATA.—2

PAGE 68.
4th Line.—For "Distant" read "Distance."

PAGE 72.
3rd Line.—For Nos. read No.

PAGE 101.
After 1st Line.—Insert "reached the post assigned to him he will be ordered to halt."

PAGE 102.
Footnote belongs to page 98.

PAGE 102.
Insert footnote—*""In coming to 'On Guard' from the 'slope,' seize the rifle with the right hand at the small, and come to 'On Guard.'"

PAGE 102 (ii.).
2nd Line.—For "Round" read "Rounds."

PAGE 124.
For "Signaller Officer" read "Signalling Officer."

PAGE 124.
For "Coy. Q.M. Sergts." read "Coy. Q.M. Sergt."

PAGE 126.
Semaphore Alphabet.—N.S. should have a flag pointing to one o'clock.
PREFACE.

The new "Infantry Training, 1914," differs so much from the previous text-book, that I found it necessary to draw rough sketches of each movement (owing to the scarcity of plates) before the movement could be understood.

I sent a copy to an applicant for a commission in the A.I. Force, who was then going through an Officers' School, at Broadmeadows. He told me he found it most useful. At the request of many brother officers I have embodied these diagrams, with detailed directions, into a small "Key to Infantry Training, 1914," and have published it with the permission of the Military Board, hoping that it will be found useful, not only to Company officers and other ranks, but to officers commanding Battalions, as a means of refreshing the memory by a glance at the plates.

I found, on reference to an ancient Drill Book, in my possession, dated 7th March, 1795, that there is some similarity between I.T.; 1914, and that of 1795. The introduction commences as follows:—

"A VERY great alteration has taken place within these last four or five years in the discipline (drill) of the British Army, which is now entirely modelled on that of the Prussians, as established by Frederich the Great."

Page 109 reads,—

"The eight battalion companies form four grand divisions "to be commanded by the four eldest captains. Each Com- pany is a division or a PLATOON (they are synonymous), "forming two subdivisions, or four sections. A section must "never be less than five files."
The following, on page 142, is interesting:—

"OF THE PLATOON EXERCISE."

"The platoon exercise is always done with closed ranks.
except at drill."

"The words of command as given by the drill sergeant
are as follows:—

1. Make ready. 1 motion.
2. Prefect. 1 motion.
3. Fire. 1 motion.
4. Handle cartridge. 2 motions.
5. Prime. 3 motions.
6. Load. 3 motions.
7. Draw ramrods. 2 motions.
8. Ram down cartridge. 4 motions.
9. Return ramrods. 2 motions.
10. Shoulder arms. 1 motion."

To make the book more useful, I have added Ceremonial
Drill, Guards, Outposts, Rates of Pay—Citizen Forces, Probable
New Establishment of a Battalion and a Company, etc., etc.

Any suggestions or improvements for the next edition will
be received with thanks.

Queenscliff, Victoria.

7/3/15.
SECTION, PLATOON, COMPANY AND BATTALION DRILL.

Organization.

1. An infantry brigade consists of:—

   Headquarters.
   4 Infantry battalions.

2. A battalion consists of:—

   Headquarters.
   Machine gun section.
   4 companies.

3. A company consists of 4 platoons, and is commanded by a major or mounted captain, with a captain as second in command.

4. A platoon consists of 4 sections, and is commanded by a subaltern, with a serjeant as second in command (platoon serjeant). Platoons are numbered consecutively throughout the battalion from 1 to 16.

   When a subaltern is not available, the platoon serjeant will take his place, but a section commander will not act as platoon serjeant.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

5. A section is commanded by a non-commissioned officer, and is the normal fire-unit. Sections are numbered consecutively throughout the company from 1 to 16.

A brigade consists of 4 battalions.

A battalion consists of 4 companies.

A company consists of 4 platoons.

A platoon consists of 4 sections.

A section consists of 6 or 7 files.

SECTION AND PLATOON DRILL.

Commanders of units, when their units are acting alone or at a distance from other units, will place themselves where they can best exercise supervision.

Except when specially stated (Secs. 79, 80, 86 (4) and 8 (5) I.T.), and in column of route, commanders and supernumeraries when in fours, retain the relative positions the occupied before fours were formed.

Note.—Key to symbols denoting officers and others is on Plate XXVII., "Diagram of a battalion in mass."

The right will always direct (unless otherwise ordered except when:

(a) Increasing frontage on the right.
(b) The left is the pivot flank.
(c) In column of route.
Guides.—When a platoon is in line the section commander, the directing flank acts as guide, and is responsible for the direction. In column of fours or in file this devolves on a man on the directing flank of the leading four or file. In line of sections in fours or file the leading man on the inner flank of the directing section will be responsible for the section, and the leading man on the inner flank of each of the other sections or files for the correct interval.

Supernumeraries will conform to all orders given to platoons, regards carrying of arms. Before a movement is made in line order, arms will be sloped. When a unit is on the move, if it is required to halt, the command will be preceded by the intonation At the Halt.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

Inspection of a Platoon in Line. (Sec. 78, I.T.)

Platoon—Attention. Fix Bayonets.
Rear Rank, One Pace Step Back—March.

After inspection of clothing, etc.

Unfix Bayonets, For Inspection, Port—Arms.
Examine Arms (if required).

After inspection of arms.

By Sections—Number. Form—Fours. Form—Two Deep.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE I.

A platoon in line.

A platoon in line of section in fours.

A platoon in column of fours.

9
A platoon in line forming a line of sections in fours moving in the same direction. (Sec. 79, I.T.)

Advance in Fours from the Right of Sections. Form—Fours, Right. Sections, Left—Wheel, Quick—March.

PLATE II.

The platoon will form fours to the right, and sections will wheel to the left. Section commanders will place themselves 2 paces in front of the leading four (or file).
On the Left, Form—Sections.

Each section will form 2 deep. The left-hand man of the leading files will mark time. The remainder will make a partial turn to the left, and form upon him, marking time as they come into the alignment.

When a line of section in fours (or file) is on the march the interval may be increased or diminished on the command—

From (or On) No. — Open (or Close) to — Paces Interval, Remainder, Double—March.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

A platoon in column of fours forming a line of sections in fours or file, moving in the same direction. (Sec. 80, I.T.)

On the Left, Form Line of Sections in Fours (or File), at — Paces Interval; Remainder, Double—March.

The leading section will continue in quick time. The remaining sections will be led at the double by the shortest route to the positions at the named interval, when the section commanders will give Quick—March and take post 2 paces in front of their leading four or file.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE IV.
COMPANY DRILL.

The position of all commanders and supernumeraries are shown on the plate V., but during drill and manoeuvre the company commander and second-in-command will place themselves where they can best exercise supervision.

Guides.—In line, and in column of platoons, the section commanders on the directing flank will act as guides, and be responsible for the maintenance of direction and distance. In lines of platoons or sections in fours or file the leading man on the inner flank of the directing unit will be responsible for direction; the leading man on the inner flank of each of the other units for maintaining the correct interval.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE V.

POSITIONS OF COMMANDERS, ETC., IN A COMPANY.

Fig. 1.—A Company in Line.

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Fig. 2.

A Company in Columns of Platoons.

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Note.—In line, column or close column of platoons, platoon commanders are two paces in front of the centre of their commands.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

A company in close column of platoons.

PLATE VI.
Change Direction, Left—Left-Wheel.

All except the leading platoon will make a partial turn to the right. The leading platoon will not turn, but will look to the left. Each man will move round on the circumference of a circle, of which the left man of the leading platoon is the centre. The outer flank will direct, but when platoons are of unequal strength they will maintain the same relative positions as they held before the wheel.

The second in command will superintend the wheel on the left flank, the company sejeant major on the right, and the latter must on regulating the face watch the right guide of the rear platoon, who will continue to march at a full pace throughout. When the company has circled round to the required angle the command Forward, Mark Time, or Halt will be given, on which all will at once turn in the required direction.

A close column in fours will wheel as above, the leading four of each platoon wheeling in the same manner as the leading platoon above, the fours in rear making a partial turn outwards, and following round after the leading fours.
PLATE VII.
A close column forming column of fours. (Sec. 84 (2), I.T.)

Advance (or Retire) in Fours from the Right. Form Fours—Right.

The whole will form fours right by order of the company commander.

Each platoon commander will give: Left-wheel, Quick—March, commencing with the leading platoon.

The other platoons will move off in time to occupy their place in column of fours.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE VIII.

No. 1. Nelson in form. No. 1 Plate on left. Wheel G ... nocked.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

POSITION OF COMMANDERS, ETC., IN A COMPANY IN COLUMN OF ROUTE (i.e., IN FOURS).

Note.—No. 3 platoon is omitted on account of space.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE IX.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

A close column forming line facing in the same direction. (Sec. 84 (3), I.T.)

On the Left, Form Line; Remainder, Left—Turn (or Form Fours Left), Quick—March.

The leading platoon will stand fast. The remainder will (form fours, and) be led by their guides by the shortest route to the spot where their inner flank will rest. Each platoon will then move parallel to the alignment, and when opposite to its place in line will receive the command from its commander Halt, Right—Turn.

If platoons are weak they will receive the order Left Turn, instead of Fours—Left.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE X.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

Line—Outwards, One (or Two) Platoon to the Right. Remainder, Form—Fours, Outwards, Quick—March.

(Sec. 84 (3), (2), I.T.)

The movement will be made as in previous section. The platoon (or platoons) next in rear of the front platoon will move to the right. Each platoon will be halted and turned to the front by its commander when in position as in Sec. 84 (3) (i).

The company commander will name the flank of direction when line has been formed.

If platoons are weak they will receive the order Left Turn, instead of Fours—Left.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XI.
A close column on the march forming line facing a flank.

(Sec. 84 (4), I.T.)

At the Halt, Facing Left, Form—Line.

The commander of the rear platoon will at once give At the Halt, Left—Form. The commander of each platoon will give the same order when his platoon arrives at column distance from the platoon next in rear.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XII.
Advancing in column from close column. (Sec. 84 (5), I.T.)

Advance in—Column.

The commander of the leading platoon will give By the Right, Quick—March. The commanders of the remaining Platoons will give the same order when the platoon next in front has reached column distance.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XIII.

No. 3, By the — Quick March.

Close Column
A column on the march closing to close column. (Sec. 84 (6), I.T.)

At the Halt, Form Close—Column.
(or close column at — paces).

The leading platoon will be at once halted by its commander. The remainder will be halted successively on reaching their positions in close column.

Note.—If it is required to continue moving after closing, the command will be FORM CLOSE COLUMN. REMAINDER DOUBLE—MARCH, on which the leading platoon will continue to advance in quick time, the remainder doubling until they arrive at close column distance, when they will be ordered to break into quick time by their commanders.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XIV.

Close Column
A column forming column of fours. (Sec. 85 (2), I.T.)

Advance (or Retire) in Fours from the Right. Form—Fours Right. Platoons, Left—(or Right) Wheel, Quick—March.

Each platoon will form fours right, and at once wheel to the left, forming column of fours (i.e., column of route).

Note.—When a column is on the march, platoons may, if desired, advance in fours in succession on arriving at the same point. On the caution from the company commander in succession advance in fours from the right, the commander of the leading platoon will form fours right and wheel to the left. On arriving at the same point the commander of each succeeding platoon will give the same order.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XV.

[Diagram of a vertical structure with labels and numbers.]
A column forming line facing in the same direction (i.e., deploying. (Sec. 85 (3), I.T.)

On the Left, Form—Line. Remainder, Left—Incline (or Form Fours—Left), Quick—March.

The leading platoon will stand fast. The remainder will incline to the left and step off together. When each platoon is immediately in rear of its position in line it will receive from its commander Right—Incline, and Halt.

Note.—If the column is on the march the command Double March instead of Quick March will be given, and on reaching the alignment, Quick March instead of Halt.

When platoons are strong the command Form Fours—Left will be given instead of Left Incline, vide 84 (3) (i.).

Line may also be formed outwards as in 84 (3) (ii.), but at the halt only.
A column forming a line facing a flank and moving forward.
(Sec. 85 (4), I.T.)

Into Line, Left—Form, Quick—March.

On the word Form the left guide of each platoon will turn to the left, and the front ranks will make a partial turn to the left. On Quick—March, left guides will mark time, the front ranks stepping off, the rear ranks conforming to the movements of the front ranks, the whole marking time when line is formed until the company commander gives Forward, By the Left.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XVII.
A line forming column (or close column) facing in the same direction. (Sec. 86 (1), I.T.)

On the Right, Form Column (or Close Column) of Platoons
Remainder, Form—Fours, Right, Quick—March.

The platoon on the right will stand fast. The remainder will form fours, right, and will be led by their guides by the shortest route to their positions in close column (or column), when they will receive from their commanders Halt, Left—Turn.

On the word Halt, the right guides will turn to their left and take up the covering and distance from the right guide of the platoon in front.

Note.—When companies are weak, REMAINDER RIGHT—TURN will be given instead of REMAINDER FORM FOURS—RIGHT.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XVIII.
A line advancing in columns of platoons. (Sec. 86 (2), I.T.)

Advance in Column of Platoons from the Right. Remainder, Form—Fours—Right, Quick—March.

The right platoon will advance. The remainder will form fours, right, mark time two paces, and then lead on. When the right guide of each platoon is in rear of the centre of the preceding platoon, the platoon commander will give Left—Incline, and on arriving in column of platoons, again Left—Incline.

Note.—If on the march the words Quick March will be omitted. When platoons are weak, Remainder Right Turn will be given instead of Remainder Form Fours—Right.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XIX.

No. 1

No. 2

No. 3
A line forming column facing a flank. (Sec. 86 (3), I.T.)

At the Halt, Into Column, Platoons, Right—Form, Quick March.

The men will act as in Sect. 85 (4), the right guide of each platoon turning to the right.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XX.

45
A line forming a line of platoons in fours facing in the same direction. (Sec. 86 (4), I.T.)

Advance in Fours from the Right of Platoons, Form—Fours, Right. Platoons, Left—Wheel, Quick—March.

The whole will form fours, right. Each platoon will wheel to the left. Platoon commanders will place themselves two paces in front of the leading four of their platoons; section commanders will maintain the relative positions they occupied before fours were formed.

Note.—A line of sections in fours or file can also be formed as in Sec. 79.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XXI.
A column of fours forming forward into column of platoons.  
(See. 87 (1), I.T.)

On the Left, Form—Platoons.

The whole will form two deep. The right guide of each platoon will mark time. The remainder will make a partial turn to the left and form upon him, marking time as they come into alignment, when Forward, By the Right, will be given by the company commander.

Note.—This can be done in succession on the command, In succession on the Left, Form Platoons, Forward. Each platoon commander giving the order on reaching the same point.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XXII.
A column of fours forming forward into close column of platoons at the halt. (Sec. 87 (2), I.T.)

At the Halt, on the Left, Form—Close Columns of—Platoons.

The commander of the leading platoon will at once give At the Halt, on the Left, Form—Platoon.

The commanders of the other platoons on arriving at the close column distance from the platoon in front will give the same order.
A column of fours forming column (or close column) of platoons at the halt facing a flank. (Sec. 87 (3) I.T.)

At the Halt, Facing Left, Form—Column (or Close Column) of—Platoons.

The commander of the leading platoon will halt it and turn it to the left.

The remainder will be led by their guides by the shortest route to their positions in column (in close column), where they will receive Halt, Left—Turn.

On the word Halt, right guides will turn to their left and take up covering and distance from the guides in front, vide Sec. 86 (1).
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XXIV.

(Misprint—Should be Col. of Fours)
A column of fours forming column facing a flank and moving forward. (Sec. 87 (4), I.T.)

Facing Left, Advance in Column of—Platoons.

The commander of the leading platoon will give Left—Turn, when his platoon will turn to the left and lead on.

The remainder will mark time two paces, and then lead on in fours. When the leading guide of each platoon is in rear of the centre of the preceding platoon its commander will give Left—Incline, and when in column again Left—Incline, vide 86 (2).
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XXV.
A column of fours forming a line of platoons in four, moving in the same direction. (Sec. 87 (5), I.T.).

On the Left, Form Line of Platoons in Fours at — Paces Interval. Remainder, Double—March.

The leading platoon will continue to move forward in fours in quick time. The remainder will be led by their guides at the double by the shortest route to their positions in the alignment at the named interval, when platoon commanders will give Quick—March, and take post two paces in front of the leading four of their platoons.

Note.—If platoons are strong, this will be done at the halt, moving forward when formed. A line of sections in fours or file can similarly be formed, section commanders taking post two paces in front of the leading four or file. (See Section 80.)
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING. 1914.

PLATE XXVI.
BATTALION DRILL.

In the field, the movement of a battalion will usually be carried out in line of platoons in fours, or in extended order.

The usual formation of assembly for a battalion in the field is mass.

In such a formation, or in lines of platoons in fours, the battalion can be manoeuvred on the command or signal of its commander into any formation.

Battalion drill will usually consist of movements in mass or in lines of platoons in fours at varying intervals and distances, and from mass into column of fours, and vice versa.

In mass, when platoons are of unequal strength, the inner flank of each company will be at five paces interval from the outer flank of the strongest platoons of the company next to it.

The battalion commander will place himself where he can best exercise supervision; the adjutant will usually accompany him.

The senior major in mass is beside the guide on the directing flank of the platoon of direction.

The normal position of officers, supernumeraries, etc., are shown on plate XXVII.

After forming mass on the left, the right will be named as the directing flank, and vice versa.

In column of route the adjutant will accompany the battalion commander, who will be at the head of the leading company. The senior major will be in rear of the battalion.

The serjeant-major will be in front of the leading company.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XXVII.

- Key -

- Battalion Commander - Platoon Commander.
- Junior Major - Quartermaster.
- Adjutant - Sergeant Major.
- Company Commander - Company Sergeant Major.
- 2nd in Command. - do. - Q.M.S.

- (Regt & Q.M.S) Band Sergeant
- Staff Sergeant (Q.M.S) - Bandmaster
- Sergeant-Major of Platoon - Sergeant.
- Sergeant of Section - Drummer.
- Pioneer Sergeant - Pioneer.
- Pioneer - Signalling Sergeant.
- Signaller.
Move to the Right in Fours, Form—Fours, Right, Quick March.

The whole will form fours right, and move off, preserving the intervals and distances between Platoons and Companies. The left will direct, unless otherwise ordered, each leading four of the outer Platoons of each Company dressing by the leading four of the Platoon on its left.

Note.—Companies can be opened out to varying distances and intervals, with irregular frontages, as the Battalion Commander may direct,
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XXVIII.

Mass

Line of Platoons in fours
A mass moving off in column of fours. (Sec. 99 (3), I.T.)

Advance (or Retire) in Fours, No. — Company Leading.

The commander of the named company will give: No. — Form—Fours, Right (or Left). The commander of the leading (or rear) platoon will then give: Left (or Right) Wheel, Quick—March, and the remaining platoons of the company will be marched off by their commanders in succession in the same way.

The remaining companies will successively be marched off in the same way in time to follow the preceding company.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XXIX.
A column of fours forming mass facing in the same direction.
(See 90 (4), I.T.)

At the Halt, on the Left, Form—Mass.

The commander of the leading platoon will at once give:
At the Halt, on the Left, Form—Platoon.

Each platoon commander of the leading company will act similarly when his leading guide reaches close column distance from the platoon in front. The remaining companies will disengage to the left, and will be led to their respective positions in mass, where close column of platoons will be similarly formed.

Note.—Mass can similarly be formed on the right.

Any modification of mass may be formed in a similar manner (see Sec. 97 (2)).
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XXX.
A column of fours forming mass facing a flank. (Sec. 99 (5), I.T.)

At the Halt, Facing Left, Form—Mass.

The commander of the leading platoon will at once give: Halt, Left—Turn.

The remaining platoons of the leading company will be led by the shortest route to their positions in close column of platoons, where they will receive the same command (see Sec. 87 (3)).

As the leading platoon of each succeeding company arrives at the correct interval from the preceding company, close column of platoons will be formed in a similar manner.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XXXI.
Forming lines of platoons in fours from column of fours facing in the same direction. (Sec. 99 (5), I.T.)

At the Halt on the Left (2) Lines (or Line) or Platoons in Fours at — Paces Interval (and — Paces Distant).

Any number of lines of platoons in fours can be formed from column of fours on principle of Sec. 99 (5), Left-Turn by the platoon commander being omitted. The leading company will act as in Sec. 87 (5).

The second company will disengage and similarly form on the left.

The third and fourth companies will form another line of platoons in fours in the same way.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XXXII.
Forming line of companies in fours from column of fours facing in the same direction. (Sec. 99 (5), I.T.)

At the Halt, on the Left, Line of Companies in Fours at —

Paces Interval.

A line of companies in fours facing in the same direction can also be formed at any interval, as in previous diagram, or to a flank on the order Companies—Left-Wheel.
Echelon outwards. (Sec. 100, I.T.)

Echelon Outwards, Form Echelon; Advance in Column of—
Platoons, Nos. 3 Company Leading.

PLATE XXXIV.

Echelon Outwards.

No. 3 company steps off, followed on the flanks by Nos. 2 and 4, and subsequently by No. 1 company.

The companies can be turned or formed in any direction, giving the maximum amount of fire.

72
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

Double Column of Platoons at deploying interval. (Sec. 100, I.T.)

Advance in Double Column of Platoons, Nos. 1 and 3 Leading.

PLATE XXXIV.

Double Column of Platoons at deploying interval.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{N}^3\text{Coy} & \quad \text{N}^1\text{Coy} \\
\text{N}^4\text{Coy} & \quad \text{N}^2\text{Coy}
\end{align*}
\]

The O.C. Nos. 1 and 3 companies will at once move their companies off to obtain correct interval, Nos. 2 and 4 following on at required distance.

In deploying to the front No. 2 company will be on the right of No. 1 and No. 4 company on the left of No. 3.

Similarly, when line is formed facing left, No. 1 will be on the right of No. 3, and No. 2 on the left of No. 4.

When facing right No. 3 company will be on the left of No. 1, and No. 4 company on the right of No. 2.
CEREMONIAL.

INFANTRY.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Formation of Companies.—Companies will fall in in line, will be equalised and sized from flanks to centre, numbered from right to left, and told off into platoons.

Company commanders will not be mounted on ceremonial parades.

Section commanders below the rank of serjeant, pioneers, and signallers will be in the ranks. Signallers will not carry flags. The personnel of the machine gun section will parade with their respective companies unless the machine guns are specially ordered to be on parade. Company serjeant-majors and company quartermaster-serjeants will be on the flanks of the front rank of their companies, acting as right and left guide respectively, and will dress the company as required. They will fix bayonets with the men. Serjeants, whether temporarily commanding platoons or not, will be two paces in rear of the company at equal intervals apart.

2. Posts of officers.—In line, the battalion commander will be fifteen paces in front of the centre of the line. The senior major will be ten paces in front of the right guide of the battalion, the adjutant ten paces in front of the left guide. Company commanders will be ten paces, officers second in command of companies three paces, in front of the centre of their companies. Platoon commanders, when officers, will be three paces in front of the centre of their platoons. If there
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

are less than four officers commanding platoons in any company on parade, the officer second in command and the platoon commanders will divide the company frontage equally between them.

In close column of companies, which for ceremonial will be at twelve paces distance, measured from the heels of the front rank of one unit to the heels of the front rank of the next, the battalion commander will be fifteen paces in front of the centre of the leading company. The senior major will be on the right flank of the battalion three paces from a point midway between the first and second companies, the adjutant immediately in rear of him, between the third and fourth companies, except that when the battalion is on the move, it will be the adjutant's duty to place himself in a position from which he can best superintend the direction of the advance and the covering of the guides on the directing flank. Company commanders will be three paces from the left flank of their companies. Officers second in command of companies will be three paces in front of the centre of their companies, officers commanding platoons three paces in front of the centre of their platoons.

If there are less than four officers commanding platoons in any company on parade, the officer second in command and the platoon commanders will divide the company frontage equally between them.

3. Posts of officers and other ranks of the R.A.M.C. attached to units.—When the battalion is formed in line or is marching past, the medical officer will be two paces in front of the centre of the R.A.M.C. personnel, which will be five paces in rear of the band when in line, or ten paces in rear of the centre of the rear company when marching past. Not more than one medical officer will march past with each battalion, the remainder,
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

when more than one is present, taking post in rear of the saluting point. Medical officers, when marching past, will salute with the right hand.

4. The Colour party.—In line the Colours, each carried by an officer (as directed in the King's Regulations), will be placed between the two centre companies; the King's colour on the right, the Regimental Colour on the left, with a serjeant between them and two non-commissioned officers or selected privates, covering them in line with the rear rank. The officer carrying the King's Colour will command the party.

If ranks are changed the Colour party will change flank on the order of the senior officer of the Colour party, if the line is ordered to retire the Colour party will turn about, and the centre serjeant, stepping forward two paces, will align himself with the rear rank.

In marching past by companies the Colour party will be in rear of the centre of the second company, its front rank aligned with the supernumerary rank.

In close column of companies, and when marching past in that formation, the position of the Colour party will be in rear of the centre of the second company, the two non-commissioned officers in the rear rank moving up respectively on the right and left of the Colours, and the whole aligned with the supernumerary rank of the company.

5. Posts of battalion headquarters, &c.—Posts of the personnel of battalion headquarters, band and drums (or bugles), machine guns, regimental transport, and cyclists, if present, and stretcher bearers on parade as such, are shown in PLATES XXXVI. and XXXVII.
6. Marking points and markers.—Flags or posts may be set up to mark the line on which troops are to form, or the line may be picked out, or marked by whitewash.

The platoon serjeants of the outer platoons of a company are available to act as markers. The words ON MARKERS should precede the command given when it is required to dress on markers. In such cases both markers of the company of formation and the outer markers of the remaining companies will double out in the case of deployments from close column on the command QUICK—MARCH, and when forming line to a flank on the command LEFT (OR RIGHT)—FORM. Markers in giving points should turn towards the point of formation at arm's length in front of the alignment, with arms at the slope on the shoulder furthest from the alignment. When the men approach they will extend their inner arm at right angles to the body with the fist clenched, on which the line will dress. When the dressing is completed markers will resume their positions at the double on the command STEADY, changing their arms if necessary as they step off.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914:

KEY TO PLATES XXXV., XXXVI., XXXVII., XXXVIII.

BATTALION COMMANDER
SENIOR MAJOR
ADJUTANT
COMPANY COMMANDER
COMPANY SECOND IN COMMAND
PLATOON COMMANDER
QUARTERMASTER
THE KING'S COLOUR
REGIMENTAL COLOUR
SERJEANT-MAJOR.

BATTALION QUARTER-MASTER-SERJEANT
ARMOURER-SERJEANT
COMPANY SERJEANT-MAJOR
COMPANY QUARTER-MASTER-SERJEANT
PLATOON SERJEANT
BANDMASTER
BAND SERJEANT
BANDSMAN
SERJEANT-DRUMMER
DRUMMER
PRIVATE, REAR RANK.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

THE COMPANY.
Sizing and Telling off a Company. (Sec. 67, Cerl.)

TALLEST ON THE RIGHT, SHORTEST ON THE LEFT, IN SINGLE RANK—SIZE.

The whole will break off and arrange themselves in single rank according to their size, the tallest on the right and the shortest on the left, carrying their rifles at the short trail, and will take up their dressing by the right.

NUMBER.

SLOPE—ARMS.
ODD NUMBERS ONE PACE FORWARD.
EVEN NUMBERS ONE PACE BACK.
—MARCH.

NUMBER ONE STAND FAST.
RANKS.
RIGHT AND LEFT.
—TURN.

From right to left of the whole company.

The odd numbers will take one pace forward and the even numbers will step back one pace.

FORM COMPANY.
QUICK—MATCH.

The odd numbers, with the exception of No. 1, will turn to the right, the even numbers to the left.

The whole will step off, the even numbers wheeling round to the right and following the left hand men of the odd numbers. No. 3 will form up two paces in rear of No. 1; No. 5 on the left of No. 1; No. 7 in rear of No. 5; No. 9 on the left of No. 5, and so on. The leading men of the even num-

80
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

bers will always form in the rear rank and the next man in the front rank. As the men arrive in their places they will turn to the left, order arms, and take up their dressing.

NOTE.—If space is limited a company may be sized in two ranks, tallest on the flanks, shortest in the centre.

When the company has been sized it will be numbered from right to left and told off into platoons, platoons being numbered from 1 to 4 within each company. When the number of files is not divisible by four, the outer platoons should be the stronger. A company will be told off into platoons by calling out the numbers of the left hand men: e.g., No. 21. No. 21 of the front rank will then prove by extending his left forearm horizontally, elbow close to the side; No. 21, left of No. 1 platoon. No. 21 will then drop his arm to the side. No. 41, left of No. 2 platoon, etc.

A company in line saluting.* (Sec. 68, Cerl.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIX BAYONETS.</th>
<th>On the command PRESENT ARMS, all officers will salute as laid down. The supernumerary rank and the guides present arms with the men.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLOPE—ARMS.</td>
<td>The officers will bring their swords to the Recover and Carry as laid down. Arms will then be ordered and bayonets unfixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL SALUTE.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESENT—ARMS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLOPE—ARMS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In this and the following sections dealing with ceremonials, including guard duties, the commands to SLOPE ARMS and FIX BAYONETS will not apply to men of Rifle Regiments, who will remain at the Order when halted, will PRESENT ARMS from the Order without FIXING BAYONETS, and will march past at the Trail.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

A company marching past. (Sec. 69, Cert.)

For this practice the company will be formed in line; arms will be at the Order. The posts of officers are given in Gen. Rules.

Four points, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 (Plate XXXV.) will be placed marking the angles of an oblong, of which the long sides will be 160 paces in length, and the short sides 80.

The company will be in the centre of one of the long sides; the side opposite to the saluting base.

A point, termed the saluting point, will be placed ten paces outside the centre of the saluting base, turned towards the company; and a point, lettered "A," turned in like manner, on the saluting base, at ten paces to the left of the saluting point. As a rule all these points should be marked by camp colours.

**Fix—Bayonets.**
**Slope—Arms.**
**Form—Fours.**
**Right.**
**Quick—March.**
**Left—Wheel.**

**Company—Halt.**
**Left—Turn.**
**Right—Dress.**

The company will step off, and will change direction to the left round the first point.

When the right of the company arrives on the saluting base, the commander will order it to Halt, Left Turn, the company having turned to its front, the right-hand man of the front rank will immediately align himself on the right guide and on the command—Right—Dress, the right guide will dress the company and give the command Eyes Front.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XXXV.

A Company Marching Past.
By the Right.
Quick—March.
Eyes—Right.

The commander, posted as in line, i.e., ten paces in front of the centre of the company, will then give the command by the right, quick—March. As he reaches the point "A" he will give eyes—right, upon which all, except the right guide, will turn their heads and eyes well to the right looking the reviewing officer in the face, and the officers will salute in four paces as laid down.

Eyes—Front.

When the company is ten paces beyond the saluting point the commander will give eyes—front, upon which all will turn their heads and eyes to the front, and the officers will bring their swords to the reverse and carry, as laid down.

Note.—The company, if required to resume its position on the original alignment, will be moved from the second or third point in any convenient formation.

Reviews.
The Colours.

1. On all ceremonial parades the following rules as to the carrying of Colours will be observed. When at the halt, Colours will never be sloped; they will be carried at the carry or the order, according as the troops are at the slope or the order.

When on the move Colours will always be carried at the slope, except when marching on to or off the parade ground, when on the saluting base, when taking post and returning and advancing in review order, and when marching in slow.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

time down the ranks whilst trooping the Colour. At these times they will be at the carry.

At the carry the Colour pike will be carried perpendicularly in the belt, which will be worn over the left shoulder; the corner of the Colour will be held in the right hand, which will also grasp the pike level with the forehead.

When at the order the Colours will be placed perpendicularly on the ground at the right side.

2. The Colours will be let fly:

As the caution is given for a Royal or general salute, and in marching past on reaching point "A."

The Colour will be lowered (the head of the Colour pike to the rest on the ground) to those entitled to the compliment, as the men present arms.

3. Officers with swords drawn, in passing uncased Colours, will carry swords, turning the head and glancing towards the Colours until they have passed them. Officers whose swords are not drawn will salute the Colours with the right hand. Cased Colours will not be saluted.

4. When Colours are lowered in wet or muddy weather, while the end of the pike rests upon the ground, the Colours will be held in the hand in order to prevent them from becoming soiled.

Review of a Battalion.

Formation.

The battalion will be drawn up in line as in Plate XXXVI, bayonets will be fixed and arms sloped.

When the colonel of the regiment is present he will be ten paces in front of the officer commanding the battalion. Should the colonel-in-chief also be present, he will be ten paces in front of the former.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

PLATE XXXVI.

A Battalion in Line.

Stretcher-bearers, Machine guns, Cyclists...3
Wagons, Mules, Carts...5
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

Receiving the reviewing officer. (Sec. 72, Cerl.)

When the reviewing officer reaches a point about sixty paces in advance of the centre of the battalion, he will be received with a salute, the men presenting arms, the band playing the first part of a slow march, and the drums beating. All officers will salute with the battalion commander.

Slope—Arms.

Receiving the Sovereign or a Royal Personage. (Sec. 73, Cerl.)

As in preceding section, but the band will play the National Anthem or the first six bars of it.

Slope—Arms.

Inspection in line. (Sec. 74, Cerl.)

The reviewing officer, accompanied by the battalion commander, who will ride on the further side from the troops, will then pass down the line from right to left, returning along the rear, the men standing with sloped arms.

The band will play a march until he returns to the right of the line.

The reviewing officer will then give orders for the march past.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.
PLATE XXXVII.

A Battalion in Close Column of Companies*

Stretcher bearers Machine guns cyclists

*Weapons mules cases
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

Close column. (Sec. 75, Cerl.)

A battalion may be formed up for inspection in close column of companies, as in Plate XXXVII.

A battalion marching past. (Sec. 76, Cerl.)

1. Points will be placed on the principles described; the points marking the saluting base will be covered in a line at a convenient distance from the saluting point.

2. Posts of officers.—When marching past the reviewing officer by companies, the battalion commander will be fifteen paces in front of No. 2 platoon of the leading company, the senior major in front of No. 3 platoon in line with the battalion commander. If the colonel of the regiment is present he will be twenty-five paces in front of the centre of the leading company. Should the colonel-in-chief also be present, he will be ten paces in front of the colonel. The adjutant will follow ten paces behind the centre of the rear company. When marching past in close column of companies the battalion commander will be fifteen paces in front of the centre of the leading company. The senior major and the adjutant will be ten paces in rear of the centre platoons of the rear company, the senior major nearest the saluting base. Company commanders will be three paces from the outer flank of their companies. Officers second in command of companies and officers commanding platoons will be as in line, but dividing the frontage of their companies equally between them.

3. Officers’ salute.—In marching past by companies the mounted officers will salute when they arrive at point “A,” company officers as laid down. Officers other than company officers recover swords when ten paces beyond the reviewing officer. The battalion commander, after he has saluted, will move out and place himself on the right of the reviewing
officer, and remain there until the battalion has passed; the
senior major assuming command.

In marching past in close column the battalion commander
only will salute.

If the battalion marches past in column of route, all officers
will draw and carry swords, the battalion commander only
will salute with the sword.

4. Battalion headquarters.—Except when otherwise ordered
the personnel of battalion headquarters does not march past.
The assistant adjutant will march past with the company to
which he belongs.

5. Warrant officers and staff-serjeants.—The serjeant-major
will be two paces in rear of the centre of the colour party. The
bandmaster and serjeant-drummer (carrying his staff at the trail
as he passes the saluting point), will salute with the outer
hand on the first occasion of marching past.

6. Drums and band.—For marching past the band and drums
(or bugles) will move up to fifty paces in advance of the leading
company, both formed in two or more ranks. The band will
commence playing as soon as the leading company advances on
the saluting base. When it arrives in front of the saluting point
it will turn to the left, change direction to the right, and halt
and turn to the right opposite to the saluting point, continuing
to play until the rear of the battalion has passed. The band-
master will face the saluting point.

7. Machine guns, cyclist sections, and stretcher bearers, if
ordered to march past, will be five paces in rear of the rear
company, or five paces in rear of R.A.M.C. personnel if the
latter be on parade, cyclist section nearest the saluting base and
on foot on the left of their cycles. Machine guns in the centre,
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

stretcher bearers on the outer flank. Should there be more than one cyclist section, cyclists will march past in column of sections ten paces behind the machine guns, &c.

8. Regimental transports, if ordered to march past, will be five paces behind the rear of the machine guns, cyclist section, and stretcher bearers, carts nearest the saluting base, mules in centre, transport wagons on the outer flank.

Marching past by companies. (Sec. 77, Cerl.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIX BAYONETS.</th>
<th>SLOPE—ARMS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ON THE RIGHT</strong></td>
<td><strong>FORM CLOSE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLUMN OF COMPANIES.</strong></td>
<td><strong>REMAINDER FORM—FOURS. RIGHT.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>QUICK—MARCH.</strong></td>
<td><strong>MOVE TO THE RIGHT IN FOURS FORM—FOURS. RIGHT.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUMBER ONE WILL DIRECT.</strong></td>
<td><strong>QUICK—MARCH.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the command **LEFT WHEEL**, which will be given when the battalion reaches the first point, a left wheel will be made, the battalion moving forward on the command **FORWARD** as soon as the change is completed.

91.
On the command HALT which will be given when the battalion reaches the saluting base, the right guides will turn about and be covered by the adjutant, who will give the command Steady. On the word Steady the right guides will turn about and the right hand man of the front rank of each company will immediately correct his dressing by the right guide. On the command RIGHT-DRESS the right guides will dress their companies and give the command Eyes-Front.

The commander of No. 1 will give the command No. 1 By the Right, Quick-March, the remaining companies following in succession at 40 paces distance, or as ordered, and acting as laid down.

Marching past in close column of companies after the march past by companies. (Sec. 78, Cerl.)

If the battalion be required to march past in close column the leading company will be halted when it has moved to thirty-eight paces beyond the third point. Close column will be formed by order of the senior major, who will superintend the covering.
On the command LEFT—DRESS the left guides will dress their companies and give the command EYES—Front.

The battalion commander will give the command EYES—LEFT when he arrives at ten paces from the saluting point.

The battalion commander will give the command EYES—FRONT when the rear company has passed the reviewing officer.

Note.—i. Left guides will not look to the left.

ii. If required to resume its position on the original alignment, the battalion will be moved there from the second or third point in the most convenient and quickest formation. The senior major, company commanders and adjutant will resume their respective posts in close column.
A battalion advancing in review order. (Sec. 70, Cbr.)

The battalion having been formed into line, with bayonets fixed and arms sloped, will advance by the centre, the band and drums playing, till within thirty paces of the reviewing officer, when it will be halted and ordered to salute in the same manner as when receiving him; after which it will be directed to order arms, and will wait for orders.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

Review of a Brigade.

Formation. (Sec. 88, Cerl.)

1. The brigade may be formed with battalions in line at any ordered interval, and proceed in the same manner as a single battalion, or, in line of close column at any ordered interval, with bayonets fixed.

2. Drums and Band.—When drums and bands are massed they will each be in four ranks.

Receiving the reviewing officer in line of close columns. (Sec. 89, Cerl.)

On the command Quick—March, Colours and swords will be brought to the carry, and the officers of each battalion will place themselves five paces in front of the front rank of the leading company, Colours in the centre; Colours, and officers of No. 2 company, moving out by the right, officers of Nos. 3 and 4 companies by the left flank, and sizing themselves on the right and left of the Colours respectively, the tallest officers on the flanks. The officers of Nos. 1 and 2 companies being on the right of the Colours, the officers of Nos. 3 and 4 companies on the left. The senior major will be on the right, and the adjutant on the left of the line of officers. The line of
OFFICERS AND COLOURS WILL TAKE POST.

Officers and Colours. Take—Post. Quick—March.

Officers will be dressed by the senior major of the right battalion of the brigade. The commanding officer will be fifteen paces in front of the leading company. See PLATE XXXVIII.

Note.—i. The brigadier will place himself forty paces in front of the centre of his brigade; the brigade staff will be ten paces in rear of the brigadier, the brigade major ten paces on the right, the orderly officer ten paces on the left.

ii. As the reviewing officer approaches, the infantry will slope arms, and he will be saluted, the men presenting arms, the officers saluting, Colours flying, and the bands playing. After the salute the infantry will be ordered to slope arms, and the reviewing officer will go down the line, accompanied by the brigadier on his outer hand.

On the battalion commander’s word Post, the officers of each battalion will turn outwards from the centre, the officers carrying the Colours turning to the right, and on the command Quick—March, the whole will move to their places, the Colours being brought to the carry.

The officers of No. 1 company resume their positions as soon as the front of the company is clear.

96
A Battalion in Brigade Receiving the Reviewing Officer in
Close Column

Band Drums etc.
GUARDS.

General rules.

1. When guards turn out they will fall in with sloped arms. When the guard is commanded by an officer, he will be three paces in front of the centre of the guard, other officers will take post as in line; when by a non-commissioned officer, he will fall in on the right of the guard.

2. The officer carrying the colour, when present, will march in the centre of the Guard.

Guards, including reliefs, rounds and patrols, will march with sloped arms and bayonets fixed. In wet weather arms will be carried at the secure. Sentries, when moving, are to do so at the slope.

3. Guards, rounds and reliefs on the march, meeting their Majesties the King and Queen or either of them or the Queen Mother will be ordered to halt, turn in the required direction and present arms. To other persons entitled to a salute they will pass on at sloped arms, paying the compliment of eyes-right or eyes-left as required.*

4. Guards will not turn out after retreat or before reveille except at tattoo, on the approach of an armed party, in cases of alarm, or to receive grand or visiting rounds, nor will they during this period pay any compliments, except to grand rounds, to whom they will present arms.

5. Sentries will not present arms to any officer or armed party (except grand rounds) after retreat; but as long as they can discern an officer, they will halt and turn to their front on his approach, and salute with the rifle at the slope.

6. Sentries in their sentry boxes will salute by coming smartly to attention.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

7. The honours and salutes paid by guards and sentries are detailed in the C.M.'s Regulations.

Parties marching with arms at the secure, and parties with side arms, will pay and return compliments as unarmed parties.

8. All guards will turn out at the commencement of Reveille, Retreat, and Tattoo sounding, the commanders will then carefully inspect them.

Relieving or posting a guard.

1. When the ground admits, a new guard will advance in line towards the front of the old guard, and will be drawn up when possible fifteen paces in front, or when not possible, six paces from the left of the old guard.

2. As soon as this is completed, the old guard will present arms, and the new guard will return the salute. Commanders of guards will, if officers, salute; in non-commissioned officers, present arms at the same time as the men.

3. Both guards will in like successive manner slope arms, order arms, and stand at ease.

4. The guard will then be told off and the first relief sent out. When the first relief of the new guard is sent out, a corporal belonging to the old guard will accompany it to bring in the relieved sentries. If the relief moves in line, he will be on the left flank, if in file (or as in file) he will be at the head of the front rank of files (or rank). As soon as all the sentries are relieved, the two corporals will change places, and the corporal of the old guard will assume command. While the relief is marching round, the commander will take over the property in charge of the guard according to the list in the inventory board, at the same time checking the list in the old guard report.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

5. When the reliefs have returned, and all the men of the old guard have fallen in, both guards will be called to attention, and ordered to slope arms.

6. The old guard will then move off in fours or file, the new guard presenting arms.

7. When the old guard is clear of the ground, the new guard will slope arms, and if not already there, will move on to the same alignment occupied by the old guard. Arms will then be ordered, and the commander of the guard will read and explain the orders of the guard to his men; these orders will also be read and explained to the men forming the first relief when they come off sentry. The men of the guard will then be dismissed to the guard room.

Relieving and posting sentries, and marching reliefs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELIEF—HALT.</th>
<th>On the approach of the relief, the sentry, with the rifle at the slope, will place himself in front of the sentry box. The corporal of the relief will halt the relief at about two paces from the sentry.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PASS.</td>
<td>The new sentry will then move out from the relief and fall in on the left of the old sentry, facing in the same direction, the old sentry will then give over his orders, the corporal seeing that they are correctly given and understood. The old sentry will move to his place in the relief, and the new sentry will close two paces to his right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELIEF.</td>
<td>The relief will be marched off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUICK—MARCH.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. When a sentry who is to be posted on a new post has and face in the required direction. The corporal will then read and explain the orders to him.

The object for which he is posted, the front of his post, and the extent of his beat, will be clearly pointed out to a sentry when first posted.

3. Sentries must not quit their arms, lounge or converse with anyone on any pretence, nor may they stand in their sentry boxes in good, or even in moderate weather.

Sentries moving about on their post will always turn outwards when turning about.

4. Marching Reliefs.—Reliefs of fewer than four men will be formed in single rank, when of four men, or upwards, they will be formed into two ranks. (In streets, or narrow places, reliefs should always be marched in single rank.) When marching in line, the corporal will be on the right; when in file (or as in file) he will be on the right of the rear file (or man).

**Sentries challenging.**

1. A sentry will only challenge a person or party approaching his post, when it is necessary for his own safety, when he is doubtful as to whether the person or party approaching is authorized to pass, when it is ordered for a special reason, such as in the case of a sentry posted on a fortress or prison, or when there is a countersign to be delivered.

2. When challenging on the part of a sentry is necessary, it will be carried out as follows:

   i. When a person or party approaches the post, the sentry will, as soon as the person or party is within speak-
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

When the sentry is not directed to challenge, grand or visiting rounds will inform the sentry as to their identity on approaching his post, the sentry will then call: Guard—turn

*The same rules apply to battalions or detachments on the march. 102
out. The guard will fall in with bayonets fixed and arms sloped, and the commander will call out: Advance, grand (or visiting) rounds; All's well; to grand rounds he will present; to visiting rounds he will remain at the slope.

2. Where the sentry challenges and there is no countersign to be delivered the same procedure as above will be observed, the sentry turning out the guard on receiving the reply GRAND (or VISITING) ROUNDS to his challenge.

3. If there is a countersign to be given, a corporal or serjeant with a flank file of the guard will double out, and when about ten paces from the rounds will order the file to halt; bring them to On Guard, and will then give the challenge: Who comes there? The reply will again be, GRAND (or VISITING) ROUNDS; the non-commissioned officer calling: Stand, grand (or visiting) rounds. Advance one and give the countersign. Rounds will then in a low voice give the countersign, which the non-commissioned officer alone will carry, in double time, for verification to the commander of the guard. If correct the commander of the guard will call out, Advance, grand (or visiting) rounds. All's well. The file will then double back to the guard, and rounds will advance to the guard, which will present arms to grand rounds.
OUTPOSTS.

General principles.

1. Every body of troops when halted will be protected by outposts.

2. The duty of outposts is to give warning of any threatened attack, and in the event of attack to gain time, at any sacrifice, for the commander of the force protected to put his plan of action into execution. A force can only be regarded as secure from surprise when every body of the enemy within striking distance is so closely watched that it can make no movement without its immediately becoming known to the outposts.

The first duty of outposts, therefore, is observation of the enemy, the second duty resistance.

3. Observation of the enemy will consist of—

   i. Keeping such a close watch on all bodies of the enemy within reach of the outposts that no movement can be made unobserved.

   ii. Watching all approaches along which an enemy might advance.

   iii. Examining all neighbouring localities in which his patrols might be concealed, or which he might occupy preparatory to an attack.

Resistance will consist of delaying the enemy on a prepared defensive line, called the outpost line of resistance, until further orders are received from the commander of the protected force.

104
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

4. Outpost troops will usually consist of cavalry or cyclists and infantry working in co-operation. The mounted troops will be responsible for the duties of observation at a distance from the outpost line; the infantry for resistance and for their own immediate protection against surprise.

The outpost mounted troops will carry out their duty by means of patrols pushed well forward in the direction of the enemy. The outpost infantry will be divided into piquets and supports, the former to furnish sentry groups and to hold the outpost line of resistance, the latter to reinforce the piquets when required. Outpost infantry may also be required to furnish patrols and on occasions a portion of it may be held back to form an outpost reserve.

5. Outpost work is most exhausting; not a man nor a horse more than absolutely necessary must be employed. The duty of observation must never be relaxed, whatever the distance of the enemy, but the number of troops detailed for resistance will depend on the ground, the distance of the enemy, and the tactical situation.

6. When there is any chance of a force coming in conflict with the enemy, the commander, when halting, should first decide on his dispositions in case of attack, and then arrange the quartering of his command and the general position of the outposts accordingly.

7. The distance of the outpost position from the troops protected is regulated by the time which the latter will require to prepare for action, and by the importance of preventing the enemy’s artillery from approaching within effective artillery range of the ground on which these troops will deploy if attacked. On the other hand, especially in the case of small forces, the distance must not be such as would permit of the outposts being cut off, or as would necessitate the employment of an undue proportion of men on outpost duty.
8. In the case of a force spread over a considerable frontage, or one distributed in depth, the commander will usually divide the outpost line decided on into sections, delegating responsibility for the holding of each section to the commander of a subordinate unit or formation, and defining the limits of sections by distinctive features, such as trees, cottages, or streams. A road is not a suitable boundary for a section. Each subordinate commander concerned will then detail the necessary troops for his own portion of the outpost line and will appoint an officer to command them.* He will also be responsible that his outpost arrangements are co-ordinated with those of the sections on his flanks.

9. In the case of a small force the commander will usually himself detail the whole of the outpost troops and appoint an officer to command them.*

10. It will sometimes be advisable that the advanced, flank, and rear guards which have protected the force on the march should be ordered to find the outposts.

11. When outpost troops are detailed from the main body the troops which have covered the march will remain responsible for protection until relieved by the outposts. When the march is resumed outposts must not be withdrawn till the troops responsible for the protection of the march are in position.

12. To see without being seen is one of the first principles of outpost duty. All troops on outpost must therefore be carefully concealed.

13. Machine guns with outposts may be employed to sweep approaches and to cover ground which an enemy in advancing may be compelled to pass or to occupy.

*This officer will be designated the outpost commander.
14. Detachments in close proximity to the enemy must avoid useless collisions. Attempts to carry off detached posts, sentries, etc., unless with some special object, are to be avoided, as they serve no good end, give rise to reprisals, and tend to disturb the main body.

15. The outposts will stand to arms one hour before it begins to get light and remain under arms until the patrols, which should be sent out at that time, report that there is no sign of an immediate attack. When the outposts are relieved in the morning, the relief should reach the outposts half an hour before it begins to get light. The troops relieved will not return to camp until the patrols report all clear.

16. No compliments will be paid when on outpost duty.

**Duties of an outpost commander.**

1. An outpost commander should be given information on the following points:—

   i. What is known of the enemy, and of other bodies of our own troops.
   
   ii. Intentions of the commander who appoints him, if the enemy attacks.
   
   iii. Where the force to be covered will halt.
   
   iv. The general position to be occupied by the outpost troops under his command and, if there are other troops on his flanks, the limits of the line for which he is responsible.
   
   v. Detail of the troops allotted to him.
   
   vi. Hour at which they will be relieved.
   
   vii. Where reports are to be sent.
2. After receiving the above information he will give such orders as are immediately necessary for protection against surprise. He will then allot tasks to his mounted troops and will decide on a line of resistance for the outpost infantry, dividing the frontage among the outpost companies at his disposal. When there are other outpost troops on his flanks, he will co-ordinate his arrangements with those of his neighbouring outpost commanders, and will ensure that no ground on his flanks remains unwatched.

3. In choosing an outpost line of resistance, he will remember that retirements of advanced troops on to a supporting line are always dangerous, particularly at night. As a general rule, therefore, the piquets should be posted on the line of resistance, which must be chosen with this object in view.

Co-operation, inter-communication, and the exercise of command will be facilitated by placing the piquets along well defined natural features, or in the vicinity of roads; but this must not outweigh the necessity for the best tactical dispositions possible. Commanding ground is not only unessential, but may sometimes be disadvantageous. At night little of the country in front can be seen from high ground, and rifle fire, except at close range, is useless. For night work, therefore, if the general configuration of the ground permits, it may be advisable to select a line along low ground for the outpost line of resistance, with a sky line in front which an approaching enemy would be obliged to cross.

4. The extent of frontage to be allotted to each company will depend on the probabilities of attack, the defensive capabilities of the outpost position, and, where they exist, on the number of approaches to be guarded. The limits of the frontage allotted to each company should be carefully defined, as in the case of sections of the outpost line.
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

5. As soon as the foregoing details have been decided on, an outpost commander will issue orders on the following points:

i. Information of the enemy and our own troops so far as they affect the outposts.

ii. General line to be occupied by the outposts; frontage or number of roads allotted to each outpost company; and situation of the reserve.

iii. Disposition of outpost mounted troops.

iv. Dispositions in case of attack. Generally the outpost line of resistance and degree of resistance to be offered.

v. Special arrangements by night.

vi. Smoking, lighting fires, and cooking.

vii. The hour at which outposts will be relieved.

viii. His own position.

6. If he finds it unnecessary to employ all the troops placed at his disposal, he will decide whether to retain the surplus as a reserve or to send them back to the main body.

7. As soon as the outposts are in position he will inform the commander who appointed him. He will also be responsible for maintaining communication with the main body.

The reserve.

1. The necessity, or otherwise, for the provision of a reserve depends on circumstances, such as the size of the force to be covered, the proximity of the enemy, the probability of attack, the time required by the troops protected to come into action in case of attack, the distance of the outposts from those troops, and the nature of the ground. It lies with the outpost com-
mander to decide whether any of the troops allotted to him shall be used as a reserve.

Duties of the commander of an outpost company.

1. Outpost companies provide piquets, detached posts, and supports as required.

2. The commander of an outpost company, having received his orders, will move his command, taking precautions against surprise, to the ground allotted to it, where the men will be halted under cover.

3. He will then examine the ground, decide on the number and position of the piquets and, if necessary, of detached posts, required by day and by night, and on the position of the support. He will give instructions to the commanders of piquets and detached posts, and will arrange for a protracted resistance to be made on the line occupied by the piquets, which must correspond generally with the outpost line of resistance indicated by the outpost commander, and should support, and be supported by, the companies on either flank.

4. As soon as the piquets are in position and their groups and sentries posted, he will withdraw the covering troops. Such troops as are required for night dispositions only should not be posted till after dusk.

5. If it is necessary to send out patrols he will make the required arrangements, deciding whether they should be furnished by piquets or supports. When the troops who covered the company’s advance to the outpost position are available it is sometimes convenient that they, who already know something of the country in front, should be detailed for this duty.

6. He will communicate with the companies on the flanks of his position, and will ascertain the dispositions of those
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

companies, so as to ensure no ground being unprotected. He will also maintain communication with the outpost commander.

7. Piquets, detached posts, and supports will as far as possible be composed of complete units, the supports consisting of those platoons or sections not required for piquets and detached posts.

8. The distance of the support from the piquets will depend on the ground. The support should be able to reinforce the piquet line rapidly when required, yet should be far enough away to prevent the men's rest being unnecessarily disturbed.

9. When the company is watching a very extensive front it may be advisable to divide the support into two or more parts, or to detail a support to each piquet.

10. Communications between supports and piquets should be marked out in such a way that they can be followed easily at night without confusion. Every man of the support should be told exactly what he is to do in case of attack, and should be required, while daylight lasts, to get a clear mental picture of his surroundings.

11. Supports will maintain communication with their piquets, and, if there is one, with the reserve.

Duties of a piquet commander.

1. As soon as a piquet commander has received his orders he will move his command, by a covered approach, if possible, to a spot in rear of the portion of the piquet line for which he is responsible. He will then examine the ground and decide on the number and position of sentry groups required, both by day and by night, remembering that no more should be used than are absolutely necessary. By day, in open country, one
sentry over the piquet, and one sentry group in front of it may often be all that is required. He will then explain his orders to the piquet, and will detail the various duties and their reliefs, including one or more single sentries over the piquet itself, for the purpose of communicating with the sentry groups and warning the piquet in case of attack. Sentry groups required only for night dispositions will not be posted till after dusk.

2. In order to prevent the men being unnecessarily disturbed at night, he will arrange that the non-commissioned officers and men of each relief of the various duties bivouac together, and apart from the other reliefs. All reliefs should know exactly where to find the men of the next relief.

3. He will satisfy himself that every man of his piquet knows the direction of the enemy, the position of the next piquets, and of the support, and what he is to do in case of attack by day or by night. He will then post his sentry groups, satisfying himself that no portion of the frontage allotted to him is left unwatched, and will instruct sentries and commanders of sentry groups on the points enumerated in the next section.

4. He will strengthen the position to be defended, providing accommodation for the support as well as the piquet, and will improve communications where necessary, without waiting for orders on these points, and will make the necessary sanitary arrangements.

5. He will impress on his men the importance, where possible, of getting a clear mental picture of their surroundings while daylight lasts, so that they may the more easily find their way about by night.

6. He will maintain communication with the piquets on either flank, arranging with them for mutual support; and
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

while limiting as much as possible any movements in the line of sentries which might be visible to an enemy, he will satisfy himself that the sentries are alert and understand their duties.

7. Piquets will invariably be ready for action. By night the men must never lay aside their accoutrements.

8. Not more than a few men should be allowed to leave the piquet for any purpose at one time. They should never be allowed to move about in or in front of the sentry line when seeking water, fuel, forage, &c.

Sentries and sentry groups.

1. Sentries in the front line are posted in groups, which consist of from three to eight men under a non-commissioned officer, or the oldest soldier. These groups remain on duty for eight or twelve hours, and thus require no reliefs when the force is only halting for the night. In open country one man is posted as sentry, while the remainder lie down close at hand; but if the country is close, or special precautions are necessary, the sentry post may be doubled. Sentries should always be posted double when men are very tired.

2. The distance of a sentry post from the piquet depends entirely upon the ground. Sentries should be placed so as to gain a clear view over the ground in their front, whilst concealed from the enemy’s view. To avoid attracting attention, they should not be permitted to move about; on the other hand, permission to lie down, except to fire, should only be given for special reasons, since sentries permitted to lie down may not remain sufficiently alert. Sentries must be made to realise the importance of their work, and their eyes and ears must always be ready to catch any indication of the presence or the movement of the enemy. Except at night, or in a fog, the bayonets of sentries should not be fixed.
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3. On the approach of any person or party, a sentry will immediately warn his group. When the nearest person is within speaking distance the sentry will call out "Halt," take cover himself, and get ready to fire. Any person not obeying the sentry, or attempting to make off after being challenged, will be fired upon without hesitation. If the order to halt is obeyed, the group commander will order the person, or one of the party, to advance and give an account of himself.

4. Sentries must know, in addition to the points mentioned in previous section—

i. The direction of the enemy.

ii. The position of the sentries on their right and left.

iii. The position of the piquet, of neighbouring piquets, and of any detached post in the neighbourhood.

iv. The ground they have to watch.

v. How they are to deal with persons approaching their posts.

vi. Whether any friendly patrols or scouts may be expected to return through their portion of the line, and the signal, if any, by which they may be recognised.

and, by day—

vii. The names of all villages, rivers, &c., in view, and the places to which roads and railways lead.

Commanders of sentry groups must in addition know what is to be done with persons found entering or leaving the outpost line. They must also be given explicit orders what to do in case of an advance in force by the enemy; whether they are to remain at their posts, which in this case must be protected from fire from behind as well as from the front, or
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

whether they are to retire on the piquet. In the latter case they must be warned of the danger of arriving headlong on the piquet only just ahead of the enemy. In consequence of this danger such retirements are rarely permissible at night.

Traffic through the outposts.

1. No one other than troops on duty, prisoners, deserters, and flags of truce will be allowed to pass through the outposts either from within or from without, except with the authority of the commander who details the outposts. Inhabitants with information will be blindfolded and detained at the nearest piquet pending instructions, and their information sent to the outpost commander.

2. No one is allowed to speak, otherwise than as directed in "sentries and sentry groups" (par. 3), to persons presenting themselves at the outpost line, except the commander of the nearest detached post, piquet, or outpost company, who should confine his conversation to what is essential. Prisoners and deserters will be sent at once, under escort, through the commander of the outpost company, to the outpost commander.

Flags of truce.

1. On the approach of a flag of truce, one sentry, or more if at hand, will advance and halt it at such distance as to prevent any of the party who compose it overlooking the posts; he will detain the flag of truce until instructions are received from the commander of the outpost company.

2. If permission is given for it to pass the outposts, the individuals bearing it must first be blindfolded, and then led under escort to the outpost commander. No conversation except by his permission is to be allowed on any subject, under any pretence, with the persons bearing the flag of truce.
3. If the flag of truce is merely the bearer of a letter or parcel, the commander of the outpost company must receive it, and instantly forward it to headquarters. The flag of truce, having taken a receipt, will be required forthwith to depart, and no one must be allowed to hold any conversation with the party.

**Detached posts.**

1. Detached posts from an outpost company may occasionally be necessary in front of, or to the extreme flank of, the line of resistance, to guard some spot where the enemy might collect preparatory to an attack, or which he might occupy for purposes of observation. They should only be employed in exceptional circumstances, owing to the danger of their being cut off.

2. The strength of a detached post will depend on the duty required of it, and may vary from a section to a platoon.

3. Detached posts act in the manner laid down for piquets and sentry groups. When only required for night dispositions they should not be posted till after dark.

**Outpost patrols.**

1. The duty of observation as defined in "General principles" (par. 3) will be carried out principally by means of patrols or standing patrols (see para 7 below).

2. Movements of patrols through the outpost line should be as few as is consistent with the performance of this duty. By day, movements through the outpost line may disclose the dispositions of the outposts, while by night there is great danger of returning patrols being shot by their own side.

3. Whether mounted troops from the outpost line are patrolling to the front or not, every commander of an outpost
company is responsible for his own protection against surprise. He will be informed by the outpost commander as to what mounted patrols have been sent out, and must then decide what further patrols, if any, are necessary for his own security, having due regard to the principle enunciated in para. 2 above. When mounted troops are in front it should seldom be necessary to send out infantry patrols by day unless the country is very thick or the weather misty. By night the majority of mounted troops will be withdrawn, a few standing patrols only being left out to watch either the enemy or distant points by which he might approach, and increased vigilance will then be necessary on the part of outpost companies.

In the absence of definite orders piquet commanders are responsible for taking such action as they deem necessary for the security of their piquets.

4. Outpost patrols, whether mounted or dismounted, may consist of from three to eight men under a non-commissioned officer. They should never be sent out in such regular sequence as will enable the enemy to foresee their movements. If a force halts more than one day in the same place the hours at which the patrols go out (except those before sunrise, see para. 6), and also their route, should be changed daily.

5. An outpost patrol, when going out, informs the nearest sentry of the direction it is taking, and arranges some signal by which it may be recognised on its return. In the event of a patrol not returning when expected, another should be sent out.

6. When mounted troops are available they should move out before it begins to get light and patrol all approaches within distant field artillery range of the outposts. When mounted troops are not available infantry patrols should be
sent out at this time, but it will seldom be advisable for them to reconnoitre so far from the outpost position. These patrols must remain out till after daybreak.

7. A standing patrol is a patrol sent out to remain at some definite spot to watch either the enemy, a road by which he might advance, or a locality where he could concentrate unseen. Standing patrols may be furnished by mounted troops or infantry. They are of the utmost value, especially at night, as they obviate constant movement. A standing patrol must be prepared to remain out for several hours. Its commander must arrange to send back an immediate report of any hostile movement observed, and, if the enemy advances in strength, he must, in default of other orders, retire on the piquet line before becoming seriously engaged.

**Battle outposts.**

1. If the enemy is close at hand, and battle imminent, or if the battle ceases only at nightfall to be renewed next day, the whole of the troops must be in complete readiness for action. There may not even be room for outposts, and the troops will have to bivouac in their battle position, protected only by patrols and sentries. In such cases the firing line takes the place of the piquets. It will often occur in these circumstances that no orders can be issued as to measures of protection by superior authority, and in any case nothing can relieve the commanders of advanced battalions and companies of the responsibility of securing themselves from surprise, and, unless circumstances forbid, of keeping touch with the enemy.
### Method of Signalling for Elementary and Figure Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Method of Signalling</th>
<th>Value of Hit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bull's-eye: or figure.</td>
<td>Polished metal or white disc placed on shot hole</td>
<td>4 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Practice 22,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table &quot;B, Appendix I,&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 2, below</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner (remainder of</td>
<td>Black disc waved twice across the face of the target and placed on the shot hole</td>
<td>3 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inner circle)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magpie (remainder of</td>
<td>Disc revolved in front of the target and then placed on shot hole, black side showing</td>
<td>2 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large circle on figure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>target)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer (remainder of</td>
<td>Black disc moved vertically up and down the left of the target and then placed on</td>
<td>Remainder of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>target)</td>
<td>the shot hole</td>
<td>elementary target 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>points. Remain-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>der of figure tar-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>get 1 point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricochet or miss</td>
<td>Red and white flag shown on the same side as the direction of the miss. If the</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>direction cannot be determined the flag will be waved across the face of the target</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE 1.**—The scoring bull’s-eye on 2nd class elementary targets is a 12-inch invisible ring.

**NOTE 2.**—In Practice 22, Table "B," Appendix I, a hit on the figure or remainder of inner circle will count 3 points. Hits elsewhere on the target will count as in table above.

**NOTE 3.**—When for any reason it is found to be impracticable to send the firers into the gallery after a grouping practice the following signals may be used—

- Bull’s-eye signal denotes a 4-inch group.
- Inner " " " 8 " " "
- Magpie " " 12 " " "
- Outer " " 12 " " " with one wide shot.
### TABLE "A."

**RECRUITS' COURSE.**

(Musketry Regulations, Part I., Appendix IV.)

Light Horse, *Field and Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, Army Service Corps, and *Army Medical Corps.

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**PART I.—INSTRUCTIONAL PRACTICES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Distance in yards</th>
<th>Rounds</th>
<th>Instructions for Conduct of Practice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grouping</td>
<td>2nd Class Elementary (Bull’s-eye)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying, with rest†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying, with rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>1st Class</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying, with rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kneeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying, with rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In the Garrison Artillery and Corps of Australian Engineers recruits only will be required to fire a musketry course, viz., that prescribed in Table "A," and to reach the qualification standard therein prescribed.

†A soldier will not proceed to application practices until he has reached the grouping standard.
### TABLE "A"—continued.

**PART II.—STANDARD TEST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Distance in yards</th>
<th>Rounds</th>
<th>Instructions for Conduct of Practice Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Grouping</td>
<td>2nd Class Elementary</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying. Qualification standard. Five shots on target, four shots in 12-inch ring. To count points, instructions in para. 443, Musketry Regulations, Pt. I., iii. and v., will be followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Bull's-eye)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>2nd Class Elementary</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying, Four hits, minimum score of 12 points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Bull's-eye)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Snapshooting</td>
<td>1st Class Elementary</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying. Taking cover behind stones or sandbags, and firing round them, with side of rifle only rested. Exposure, 6 seconds for each shot. Four hits on target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Bull's-eye)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>1st Class Elementary</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying, with rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Bull's-eye)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE "B"

**ANNUAL COURSE.**

*Instructional Staff, Light Horse, Royal Australian Engineers, Infantry and Army Service Corps.*

---

**PART I.—INSTRUCTIONAL PRACTICES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Distance in yards</th>
<th>Rounds</th>
<th>Instructions for Conduct of Practice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grouping</td>
<td>2nd Class Elementary</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Bull's-eye)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>2nd Class Figure</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying. 35 seconds allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Snapshooting</td>
<td>2nd Class Figure</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying. Taking cover behind stones or sand-bags and firing round them, with side of rifle only rested. Exposure, 6 seconds for each shot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>2nd Class Figure</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying. Taking cover as in 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>2nd Class Figure</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kneeling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1st Class Figure</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
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<td>30</td>
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</table>
TABLE "B"—continued.

PART II.—STANDARD TEST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Distance in yards</th>
<th>Rounds</th>
<th>Instructions for Conduct of Practice Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Grouping</td>
<td>2nd Class Elementary (Bull's-eye)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying. Qualification standard. Five shots on the target, four shots in 12-inch ring. To count points, instructions in para. 443, Musketery Regulations, Pt. I., iii. and v., will be followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Snapshooting</td>
<td>2nd Class Figure</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying. Taking cover as in 3. Exposure, 5 seconds for each shot. Five hits on target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>2nd Class Figure</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lying. One minute allowed. Chamber and magazine to be empty until the command &quot;Rapid Fire&quot; is given. Eight hits on the target, six inside the 36-inch ring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1st Class Figure</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lying. Taking cover behind stones or sandbags representing a parapet, and firing over them. Five hits on the target.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | ... | ... | 23 |
**COMPOSITION OF AN INFANTRY BATTALION UNDER FOUR-COMPANY ORGANIZATION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detail</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEADQUARTERS</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjutant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartermaster</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport Officer</td>
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<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signaller Officer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant-Major</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quartermaster Sergeant</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orderly Room Clerk</td>
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<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant Drummer</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant Cook</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport Sergeant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sergeant Shoemaker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers 1st line transport—For vehicles</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For spare animals</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batmen</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PIONEERS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pioneer Sergeant</td>
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<td><strong>SIGNALLERS</strong></td>
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<td>Signallers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stretchers for Medical Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orderlies for Medical Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL H.Q.</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>83</td>
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<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Privates</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers (1st line transport)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batmen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL M.G. SECTION</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
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<table>
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<td>COMPANY</td>
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<td>Major (or Capt. Command)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain (sec. in command)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subalterns</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coy. Sergt.-Major</td>
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<td>Sergeants</td>
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<td>Drums or Buglers</td>
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<td>Privates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drivers (1st line transport)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batmen</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL COMPANY</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>228</td>
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# Key to Infantry Training, 1914.

## Rates of Pay

### For Commonwealth Citizen Forces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Rate per whole day</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonel or Brigadier</td>
<td>£ 2 5 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieut. Colonel</td>
<td>£ 1 17 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>£ 1 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>£ 1 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant and 2nd Lieutenant</td>
<td>£ 0 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigade or Regimental Sergt.-Major, Q.M.S., Armament Artificer W.O.</td>
<td>£ 0 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sqdn., Battery, Troop, or Company Sergt.-Major, Farrier, Q.M.S., Colour Sergt., Staff Sergt., Sergt. Cook</td>
<td>£ 0 11 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sqdn., Battery, Troop, or Company Q.M.S., O.R. Sergt., Farrier, Collar Maker, Wheeler, or Saddler Sergt.</td>
<td>£ 0 10 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sergeant: Pioneer, Signalling, Transport, Armourer, Band, or Trumpeter</td>
<td>£ 0 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporal: Armourer, Band, Shoewing Smith, Signalling, or Pay. and O.R. Corporal</td>
<td>£ 0 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Corporal, Bombardier</td>
<td>£ 0 8 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoewing Smith, Driver, Artificer</td>
<td>£ 0 5 0</td>
</tr>
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<td>Other Ranks</td>
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<td>Recruit</td>
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Artillery and Engineers, 25 days p.a. (including 17 days Camp of Continuous Training)

Other arms, 16 days p.a. (including 8 days Camp of Cont. Trng.)

1 whole day = 2 half day = 4 night parades, of not less than 6, 3, & 1½ hours respectively.

125
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

Semaphore Alphabet.
<table>
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<tr>
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Morse Alphabet.

127
KEY TO INFANTRY TRAINING, 1914.

MAGNETIC VARIATION, 1914

AUSTRALIA

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<tr>
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NEW ZEALAND

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