



**CANADIAN FORCES
CENTRAL REGION**



**LEE-ENFIELD
RIFLE DRILL**

**ROYAL CANADIAN
SEA, ARMY AND AIR CADETS**

FOREWORD

This Lee-Enfield rifle drill training precis is published under the authority of the Commander Central Region and contains extracts of CAMT 2-2 Canadian Army Manual of Training - DRILL (All Arms) 1951.

Chapter and paragraph numbering have NOT been changed from the original document.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'G' followed by a 'W' and 'R'.

G.W. Roberts
Lieutenant-Colonel
Region Cadet Officer

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DEFINITIONS

Alignment - Any straight line on which a body of troops is formed or is to form.

Column - Bodies of troops one behind the other on parallel and successive alignments, at such a distance from one another as when formed to an angle of 90 degrees to either flank, will bring them into line with three paces interval between each.

Close Column - A column with distance reduced to suit requirements.

Column of route - A column of three with not more than three men abreast in any part of the column, including officers and supernumeraries. The normal formation for troops marching closed up on a road.

Column of threes - A column with its officers and supernumeraries maintaining their places except for the officer in command who places himself at the head of the unit or sub-unit.

Covering - The act of a body placing itself directly in rear of another.

Depth - The space occupied by a body of troops from front to rear.

Directing Body - The body, unit or subordinate unit on which the direction, pace and alignment or relative positions of the several parts of a formation depend.

Distance - The space between men or bodies of troops from front to rear.

Dressing - The act of taking up an alignment correctly.

File - A front rank man and his coverer or coverers.

Blank File - A file without a centre and rear rank man, or without a centre rank man. A blank file is the second file from the left.

Flank - Either side of a body of troops, as opposed to its front or rear.

Directing flank - that by which units march or dress.

Inner flank - That nearer the directing flank and serving as a pivot when a body is changing its direction.

Outer flank - That opposite to the inner or directing flank (often known as reverse flank).

Forming - A method of changing direction as opposed to wheeling.

Front - The direction in which troops are facing or moving at any given time.

Frontage - The extent of ground covered laterally by a body of troops.

Incline - A diagonal movement by which ground is gained to the front and flank simultaneously without alteration or the original alignment.

Interval - The lateral space between men or bodies of troops on the same alignment measured from flank to flank. Between dismounted troops intervals are measured from elbow to elbow. Each dismounted man is allotted a lateral space of 24 inches in two ranks; in three ranks this lateral space is at arm's length with fist clenched.

Line - troops formed on the same alignment.

- Markers** - Personnel employed, in certain circumstances, to mark points on which to direct a movement or by which to regulate a formation or alignment.
- Mass** - A battalion with its companies in line of close column of platoons, with 5 paces of interval between companies.
- Open order** - An increased distance between ranks for ceremonial or inspection purposes.
- Close order** - The normal distance between ranks in line.
- Pace** - A measurement of distance on foot, e.g. 30 inches (or 27 inches in the case of CWAC) also rate of movement.
- Rank** - A line of men, side by side.
- Single file** - Men one behind the other on a frontage of one man at normal marching distance.
- Supernumeraries** - The NCOs, etc., forming the third rank if in file, or the fourth rank if in threes.
- Wheeling** - A movement by which a body of troops changes direction, each rank or file pivoting on the inner flank but retaining its dressing.

DRILL (ALL ARMS) INTRODUCTION

The object of drill is to develop in the individual soldier that sense of instinctive obedience which will assist him at all times to carry out his orders. That the foundation of discipline in battle is based on drill has been proved again and again.

Good drill, well rehearsed, closely supervised, and demanding the highest precision is an exercise in obedience and alertness. It sets the standard for the execution of any duty, both for the individual and the unit, and builds up that sense of confidence between commander and subordinate which is so essential to morale.

Good drill and a high standard are not learned on the barrack square merely to be discarded in everyday life except for ceremonial occasions. It is the constant duty of those in command to insist on the standard they know to be right both on and off parade and in all circumstances. Once an idle action or bad turnout is allowed to pass, whether during the recruit stage or later, the standard is lowered and further bad habits will follow.

This manual is published for the information of all ranks of all arms of the Service, with special reference to drill instructors. It is laid out in chapters dealing with each phase of instruction, each chapter being in a logical sequence which has proved suitable in practice. Each phase is broken down into individual movements and the common faults are indicated. The detail is normally given for movement to the RIGHT Only. Some notes for instructors are given in Chapter XX.

CHAPTER IX
RIFLE EXERCISES AT THE HALT
(less saluting)

The training that rifle exercises give in co-ordinating the brain and limbs and the "balance" they afford to foot drill make them an essential part of any drill programme.

All rifle exercises are taught by numbers. When judging the time all movements are made as sharply as possible, counting a regulation pause between each movement. (Movements are at 40 to the minute.)

The word of command for the movement judging the time will be as for numbers but the word "ARMS" becomes the executive, e.g., "**Slope arms - One**" becomes "**Slope - arms**".

The most common fault in rifle exercises is lack of control over the rifle which causes movement of the body. In rifle exercises the upper arm and elbow are kept close to the body and there should be no movement of the head or body except where specifically given in the following detail.

Rifles and bayonets on parade should be clean and dry as for inspection.

SECTION 50: ATTENTION

The normal position of attention is maintained except that the right hand will hold the rifle perpendicularly at the right side; thumb on the left of the rifle and touching the leg; fingers together on the right of the rifle, slanting towards the ground; back of the hand to the right and the wrist well behind the rifle; butt of the rifle on the ground, toe of the butt in line with the toe of the right boot, magazine to the front.

NOTE - When demonstrating, the instructor will fix his bayonet and show how the line of the rifle, when prolonged by the bayonet, comes up outside the arm and not between the arm and the body. This position is a natural one and is the only position that will guarantee the bayonet being free of the clothing when "*sloping arms*" with bayonets fixed.

Common Faults: -

- (a) Butt in the wrong position.
- (b) Rifle not perpendicular and sling no square to the front.
- (c) Back of the hand turned to the front.
- (d) Wrist not behind the rifle and elbow away from the side.
- (e) Fingers not together and allowed to curl onto the front of the rifle.

SECTION 51: GETTING ON PARADE WITH RIFLES - THE SHORT TRAIL

As for Sec 8 except that the right arm will not be swung but will be slightly bend to raise the butt of the rifle about one inch from the ground i.e., to the position of the short trail.

As soon as the squad halts, the butt is placed on the ground in the correct position of attention.

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As soon as the squad halts, the butt is placed on the ground in the correct position of attention.

When taking up the dressing, the front rank raise the left arm instead of the right and the rifle is again raised to the position of the short trail when moving.

Common faults:

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|
| (a) Putting the fingers round the front of the rifle | } | When marching or dressing |
| (b) Letting the rifle swing about at the side. | | |
| (c) Banging the butt on the ground when halting or dressing. | | |

SECTION 52: STAND AT EASE AND STAND EASY

Stand at ease

1. **“Stand at - ease”**. *“Bend the left knee”*; and carry the left leg to the left so that the feet are about 12 inches apart, keep the left arm to the side; force the rifle straight out to the front, by keeping the right arm straight; shoot the right hand forward to its fullest extent but without moving the hand on the rifle, the toe of the butt, or allowing the right shoulder to droop. The weight of the body is transferred slightly to the left so as to be evenly balanced.

Common faults: -

- (a) Moving the butt.
- (b) Allowing the rifle to swing to the right or left.
- (c) Moving the left arm.
- (d) Putting the fingers round the front of the rifle.
- (e) Lack of co-ordination between right arm and left leg.

Stand Easy

2. **“Stand - easy”**. Force the right hand up to the noscap of the rifle, the fingers and thumb curling round the rifle; bend the right arm so that the angle of the rifle is not altered.

Stand at ease from stand easy

3. **“Squad”**. Force the right hand down the rifle to the correct position of stand at ease; brace the body.

Attention from the stand at ease

4. **“Squad - attention”**. Pull the rifle into the side keeping the butt on the ground; *“bend the left knee”*; keep the left arm to the side.

Common faults: -

- (a) Moving and banging the butt on the ground.
- (b) Lack of co-ordination between foot and arm-bending forward from the waist.

The slope from the order

1. **“Slope arms - one”**. Throw the rifle straight up the right side with a vigorous flick of the wrist, keeping the elbow still, and release it before the right hand reaches the level of the waist belt jerking the right arm straight again; at the same time move the left arm across the body and catch the rifle just below the upper sling swivel, hand in line with the right armpit, knocking the rifle back into the right shoulder strike the rifle with the palm and heel of the hand, closing the fingers and thumb of the left hand round the rifle, and as the left hand strikes the rifle catch the butt with the fingers and thumb of the right hand.

NOTE - The fingers and thumb of the right hand will be in the same position as at attention, but will hold the butt so that the forefinger is about in line with the knuckle of the butt, rifle perpendicular with the magazine to the front.

2. **“Squad - two”**. Force the rifle across the body so that the muzzle passes just in front of the face; as soon as the muzzle has passed the face and the left hand is about in line with the left breast pocket, let go of the rifle with the left hand and drop the hand so that the elbow is against the side (as at attention), forearm parallel to the ground and at right angles to the body, wrist straight; at the same time move the fingers and thumb of the right hand round the rifle and drive the butt into the heel of the left hand just before the magazine touches the left shoulder; close the fingers and thumb of the left hand round the butt so that the thumb is round the toe of the butt and about one inch above the butt plate and the fingers, from the centre knuckles to the tips are together on top of the butt, and point towards the muzzle.

NOTE - The magazine will now point to the left and be flat on the shoulder just below the collar bone.

3. **“Squad - three”**. Cut the right hand the nearest way to the position of attention; keep the wrist stiff and curl up the fingers on the downward travel; keep the rifle still.

Common faults: -

First movement

- (a) Failing to release the rifle with the right hand soon enough to allow both hands to grasp the rifle at the same time.
- (b) Dropping the right shoulder to the rear.
- (c) Letting the upper part of the arms and elbows leave the body.

Second movement:

- (d) Holding the rifle too long with the left hand, thereby causing the magazine to hit the shoulder before the butt hits the hand.
- (e) Moving the head and body.
- (f) Letting the upper part of the arms and elbows leave the side.

Third movement:

- (g) Moving the right elbow away from the body, thereby bringing the hand out in front of the body.
- (h) Moving the rifle on the shoulder.

The order from the slope

4. **“Order arms - one”**. Pull the rifle down to the full extent of the left arm, retaining the original grip with the left hand, so that the rifle is perpendicular and bearing against the inner part of the left elbow; at the same time move the right arm across the body so that the right hand meets the rifle slightly above the level of the left shoulder; fingers and thumb round the rifle.

Note - This must be brought out in the instructor's demonstration.

5. **“Squad - two”**. Pull the rifle down and across the body with the right hand to a position slightly forward of the position of attention, magazine to the front, and butt about one inch above the ground; at the same time move the left hand and forearm upwards and across the body, so that the heel of the hand strikes the rifle at the nose cap, fingers and thumb together, with the hand cupped round and in front of the rifle; at the moment of impact cut the fingers and thumb of the right hand away from the front of the rifle to the correct position of attention.

6. **“Squad - three”**. Cut the left hand to the left side to the position of attention, and resume the position of attention.

Note - The rifle will be lowered gently to the ground and muzzle pulled slightly to the rear as the right arm is straightened.

Common Faults:

First movement

- (a) Moving the head
- (b) Releasing the grip with the left hand.
- (c) Making a circular movement with the right hand in front of instead of upward and close across the body.
- (d) Not reaching far enough up with the right hand.

Second movement

- (e) Waving the butt out in front of the body.
- (f) dropping the right shoulder to the rear.
- (g) Failure to synchronize the arrival of the left hand on the rifle with the movement of the fingers of the right hand.

Third movement

- (h) Banging the butt on the ground.
- (j) Cutting the left arm away in a circular movement and allowing it to go too far to the rear.

SECTION 54: DRESSING AT THE ORDER AND THE SLOPE

When dressing is done at the *order* the front rank will raise the left arm. When done at the *slope* the right arm will be raised.

When getting on parade with the rifle, the movements will be as laid down in Sec 8 except that having come to *attention* arms will be *sloped* before stepping off. Dressing will be taken up automatically with rifles at the slope. Rifles will be “ordered” and stand at ease position taken automatically by files from the right, after dressing has been taken.

Present from the slope

1. **“Present arms - one”**. Bring the right hand smartly the nearest way upwards and across the body to seize the rifle just below the small of the butt, back of the hand on top, thumb underneath forefinger just above the knuckle of the butt.
2. **“Squad - two”**. Pull the butt in and towards the centre of the body; push out the small of the butt and pull it towards the centre of the body with the right hand, so that the rifle is perpendicular and about three inches in front of the nose; at the same time take the left hand away from the butt and drive it onto the rifle sling, so that the fingers and thumb are extended, palm wrist and forearm against the sling, wrist opposite the magazine, elbow forced into the side of the butt and tip of the thumb in line with the mouth.
3. **“Squad - three”**. Pull the rifle straight down in front of the body to the fullest extent of the right arm, turning the magazine to the front, keeping the rifle perpendicular and about three inches in front of the body. (The position of the fingers and thumb of the right hand will be as when at order, except that they will be in position on the butt so that the hand is just below and clear of the cocking piece.) At the same time quit the rifle with the left hand and, forcing the elbow into the side, strike the rifle and seize it in line with the belt buckle. (The movement of the left forearm should be downwards and outwards from the second position until the forearm is horizontal and pointing to the front changing to a circular horizontal movement, parallel with the belt.) On seizing the rifle strike it with the heel of the hand, fingers outside the sling, close together round the rifle, thumb perpendicularly up the left side of the rifle, wrist straight; at the same time *“bend the right knee”* placing the flat of the foot on the ground with the hollow touching the heel of the left foot.

Common faults:

First movement

- (a) Making a circular movement with right arm and letting the right elbow leave the body.
- (b) Not gripping the rifle with the fingers of the right hand round the butt.
- (c) Moving the butt to the right to meet the right hand.

Second Movement

- (d) Raising the original level of the right hand.
- (e) Failure to have the left elbow along the butt.
- (f) Focusing the eyes on the rifle, causing a tendency to lean backwards.
- (g) Moving the head

Third Movement

- (h) Pushing the rifle upwards before starting the downwards movement of the right arm.
- (j) Failure to release the rifle with the left hand, thereby causing the hand to be high.
- (k) Rearing back from the rifle.
- (m) Turning the right toe out, therefore dragging the right shoulder to the rear.
- (n) Unco-ordinated movement with arms and foot.

The slope from the present

4. **“Slope arms - one”**. Except that the rifle has not so far to travel, the movement is the same as the second movement of the *Slope* from the *Order*. (Sec 53.) At the same time *“bend the right knee”* to close the heels.

5. **“Squad - two”**. As for the third movement of the *Slope* from the *Order*; cut the right hand to the side.

SECTION 56: GROUND ARMS, TAKE UP ARMS

Ground arms

1. **“Ground arms - one”**. Keep the body straight but inclined forward; and bend down by bending and opening the knees; lay the rifle gently on the ground at the right side, magazine to the right, muzzle pointing straight to the front, right hand in line with the right toe, left arm straight and against the body and hip. The head is kept as erect as possible with the eyes looking to the front.

2. **“Squad - two”**. Release the rifle with the right hand and resume the position of attention.

Take up arms

3. **“Take up arms - one”**. Bend down as in the first movement of the *ground arms*; seize the rifle with the right hand in the original position by the right toe; raise the muzzle sufficiently to put the thumb and fingers between the rifle and the ground.

4. **“Squad - two”**. Resume the position of attention, bringing the rifle to its correct position at the order.

NOTE - If a squad is stood to attention with rifles and it is required to stand the rifles against a wall, tree, etc., instead of grounding arms, the order will be **“Rifles against the wall, (etc.) - move”**. On this command the squad will turn to the right, pause, break off, place their rifles against the wall and fall in again in the same places as before the order was given.

In both movements: -

- (a) Looking on the ground thereby causing some types of headdress to fall off.
- (b) Banging the rifle on the ground.

- NOTE:*
- (a) Only done in open order.
 - (b) The cautionary word **"Squad"** is only normally given when an instructor is correcting faults, etc.

Fix Bayonets

1. **"The squad will fix bayonets". "Squad - fix"**. Force the rifle out with the right arm as for the position of the stand at ease, and bend the left elbow to the left rear; seize the bayonet handle with the left hand, back of the hand against the body, thumb and fingers grasping the bayonet handle. Straighten the left arm downwards, arm against the side, scabbard turned upwards in an anti-clockwise direction, left wrist bent so that the bayonet blade is perpendicular on the left buttock, left hand behind the left leg, sufficiently far so as not to be visible from the front.

Common faults: -

- (a) Bending the body to the right.
- (b) Lack of co-ordination in the movement of the right and left arms.
- (c) Trying to pull the bayonet out of the scabbard with an upwards movement.

2. **"Squad - bayonets"**. Turn the head downwards and far enough to the right to enable the eyes to see the muzzle of the rifle, bring the bayonet between the body and the arm, and fix it on the rifle; strike the bayonet handle so that the left arm is nearly straight, the forearm wrist and hand in one straight line, fingers and thumb together and extended; the whole arm, wrist and fingers pointing in the direction of the right toes.

NOTE The thumb should run along the top of the cross-piece of the bayonet.

Common faults:

- (a) Taking the left arm too far away from the side.
- (b) Leaning body forward from the hips when fixing.

3. **"Squad - attention"**. Resume the position of attention by pulling the rifle into the right side, butting the left arm the nearest way to the left side, and turning the head to the front.

Common faults: -

- (a) Lack of co-ordination between arms and head.
- (b) Moving the butt on the ground.
- (c) Cutting the left arm away with a loose wrist.

Unfix bayonets

4. **"The squad will unfix bayonets". "Squad - unfix"**. With the right hand lift the rifle over the right instep and place the butt on the ground between the feet so that the toe of the butt is in line with the toes of the boots and the butt flat on the ground; grip the rifle between the knees (which should be slightly bent) and strike the rifle on the stock with the left hand just below the nose-cap, hand cupped as for the second movement of the order arms. Maintain the grip with the left hand and, with the right hand, strike the bayonet handle with the hand cupped; press the retaining spring with the middle finger of the right hand, twist the bayonet to the left, forcing it off the rifle muzzle, turn it to

zle, turn it to the right, and lift it clear of the nosecap so that the blade is perpendicular with the ring to the rear.

Common faults: -

- (a) Failing to grip the rifle between the knees.
- (b) Opening the heels.
- (c) Leaning the body forward from the hips in order to clear the bayonet from the rifle.
- (d) Looking down at the bayonet.

5. **“Squad - bayonets”**. With a flick of the right wrist, turn the bayonet over to the left so that the flat of the blade strikes the left hip, and seize the scabbord with the left hand, pushing it as far forward as possible for the mouth to receive the bayonet; force the bayonet fully home in the scabbord; left elbow straight to the rear, shoulders square to the front, right elbow close to the front of the body; as the right wrist flicks the bayonet over in the initial movement turn the head downwards and to the left, so that the eyes can just see to insert the bayonet into the scabbord.

Common faults: -

- (a) Dropping the left shoulder to the rear.
- (b) Bringing the left elbow to the front.
- (c) Allowing the right elbow to leave the body.

6. **“Squad - attention”**. Strike the rifle with the right hand in the exact position in relation to the stock as at the position of attention; at the same time return the head to the position; count a regulation pause and, by lifting the rifle over the right instep, resume the position of attention.

Common faults: -

- (a) Opening the heels.
- (b) Lack of co-ordination between head, arms and knees.

SECTION 58: PORT FROM THE ORDER, ORDER FROM THE PORT

The port from the order

1. **“Port - arms”**. With a flick of the right hand, wrist, and forearm, throw the rifle diagonally across the body, muzzle leading, magazine to the left and downwards, barrel crossing opposite the point of the left shoulder. (Do not allow the right hand to rise above the level of the waist belt.) Catch the rifle at the point of balance with the left hand, thumb and fingers round the rifle, in line with the left breast-pocket button. As the left hand catches the rifle, strike the rifle with the right hand so that the forefinger is outside the trigger guard, the remaining fingers and the thumb curled round the small of the butt, thumb nearest to the body.

Common faults: -

- (a) Transferring the rifle from one hand to the other.
- (b) Leaning the body backwards as the rifle is thrown across the body.

The order from the port

2. “Order arms - one”. Strike the rifle with the right hand at the place at which it is held at the *order*, with the fingers and thumb round the rifle so that the thumb is nearest to the body, right forearm and elbow close on to the rifle.

3. “Squad - two”. With the right hand force the rifle down to the right side and strike the stock with the left hand as for the second movement of the Order Arms from the Slope. (Sec 53.)

Common Faults:

As for the second movement of the *order* from the *slope*. (See Sec 53.)

4. “Squad three”. As for the third movement of the *order* from the *slope*.

SECTION 59: PORT FROM THE SLOPE, SLOPE FROM THE PORT

Port from the slope

1. “Port arms - one”. Seize the rifle with the right hand as in the first movement of the *present arms* (Sec 55), except that the hand will be round the small of the butt, with the right forefinger outside the trigger guard.

2. “Squad - two”. Pull the rifle downwards across the body with the right hand, releasing it with the left; move the left hand inwards and upwards to receive the rifle in front of the left breast pocket.

Common Faults: -

First movement: - (a) As for the first movement of the *present*.

Second movement: - (ii) Allowing the rifle to fall into the left hand instead of being pulled.

Slope from the port

3. “Slope arms - one”. Drive the rifle into the left hand as in the second movement of the *slope* from the *order*. (Sec 53).

4. “Squad - two”. Cut the right hand to the right side as for the third movement of the *slope* from the *order*.

SECTION 60: FOR INSPECTION PORT ARMS, EASE SPRINGS

Note: - The squad having been ordered to Port Arms, the following movements are taught:

For inspection port arms

1. “For inspection port arms - one”. Push the safety catch forward with the right thumb.

2. **“Squad - two”**. Seize the knob of the bolt between the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand, remaining fingers curled up, right elbow against the body.

3. **“Squad - three”**. Turn the bolt handle upwards with the right hand and draw back the bolt to its full extent.

4. **“Squad - four”**. Strike the butt with the right hand so that the butt is held in the palm of the hand; finger together in front of the butt and extended towards the ground; the thumb horizontal and on the inside of the butt, nail in line with the cocking piece; right elbow against the body.

Note: - When judging the time, the word of command, which may be given from the slope or the order, is **“For inspection port - arms”**.

Common faults:

- (a) Allowing the rifle to move, owing to lack of control with the left hand.
- (b) Allowing the right hand to stray from one movement to the next without pause.
- (c) Having the back of the right hand and the wrist arched in the final position.

Ease springs

5. **“Ease springs - one”**. Seize the knob of the bolt between the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand, remaining fingers curled up, right hand, remaining fingers curled up, right elbow against the body.

5. **“Squad - two”**. With the right hand close and open the bolt fully five times, or until all rounds or cases are ejected. Leave the bolt fully drawn back.

7. **“Squad - three”**. Force the bolt home with the right hand and turn the bolt handle downwards.

8. **“Squad - four”**. Strike and force down the bolt handle with the fingers of the right hand; turn the safety catch over to the rear with the forefinger.

9. **“Squad - five”**. Strike and force down the bolt handle with the fingers of the right hand; turn the safety catch over to the rear with the forefinger.

10. **“Squad - six”**. Return the right hand to the small of the butt, forefinger straight, and outside the trigger guard.

Common faults:

- (a) Allowing the rifle to move owing to lack of control with the left hand.
- (b) Allowing the right hand to stray from one movement to the next without pause.

**SECTION 61. EXAMINE FROM THE PORT, EASE SPRINGS,
PORT FROM THE EXAMINE, ORDER FROM
THE EXAMINE**

The examine from the port

1. **“Examine - arms”**. *“Bend the left knee”*, placing the flat of the foot on the ground about 16 inches to the left front, and force the muzzle downwards with the left hand keeping the arm slightly bent so that the rifle is in front of the right shoulder, muzzle at eye level; butt pressing against the outside of the right thigh; place the right thumb in the charger guide with the nail uppermost and at an angle to reflect the light up the barrel; fingers together on the right of the rifle and extended towards the ground.

Common faults:

- (a) Bending the body forward from the hips.
- (b) Turning the left toe to the front.
- (c) Right thumb at an incorrect angle.

Ease springs

2. **“Ease springs”**. (See Sec 60.)

The port from the examine

3. **“Port - arms”**. Pull the rifle towards the body with the left hand into the correct position of the *port*; strike the rifle at the small of the butt with the right, forefinger outside the trigger guard; *“bend the left knee”* to close the heels to close the heels as in the position of attention.

The order from the examine

4. **“Order arms - one”**. Strike the rifle with the right hand in the place as that held at the order, fingers and thumb curled round the rifle, forearm and elbow on the stock; *“bend the left knee”* to close the heels.

5. **“Squad - two”**. Pull the rifle down to the right side, striking it with the left hand just below the noscap as for the second movement of the *order* from the *slope* (Sec 53).

6. **“Squad - three”**. Cut the left hand away as in the third movement of the *order* from the *slope*.

Common faults:

First movement:

- (a) Not reaching up far enough with the right hand.
- (b) Pulling the rifle towards the body with the left hand.

Second and third movement:

- (c) As in the order from the slope.

- Notes:
- (a) When a man in a squad has had his rifle inspected, he will wait until the man next but not one to him is being inspected. He will then *ease springs, order arms, and stand at ease*.
 - (b) If the squad are in the position of "*for inspection port arms*" and one or more men are ordered individually to examine arms, they will return to the original position before easing springs, etc.
 - (c) If the squad have collectively received the order "**Examine arms**" they will ease springs and order arms from that position.

SECTION 62: TRAIL FROM THE ORDER, ORDER FROM THE TRAIL

Trail from the order

1. "**Trail - arms**". With the flock of the wrist throw the muzzle forwards and downwards, catching the rifle at the point of balance with the right hand, fingers and thumb round the rifle, back of the hand to the right, arm straight, so that the rifle is horizontal, muzzle pointing to the front and the magazine underneath.

Common faults:

- (a) Rifle not horizontal.
- (b) Muzzle pointing to the right or left.
- (c) Right thumb on the right of the rifle instead of round it.

Order from the trail

2. "**Order - arms**". With the right hand force the butt to the ground and raise the muzzle to assume the correct position of the *Order*.

Common faults:

- (a) Failing to get the butt in the right place.
- (b) Banging the butt on the ground.

SECTION 63: TRAIL FROM THE SLOPE, SLOPE FROM THE TRAIL

Trail from the slope

1. "**Trail arms - one**". Seize the rifle at the point of balance with the right hand, fingers and thumb round the rifle with the back of the hand uppermost.

2. "**Squad - two**". Pull the rifle downwards and across the body with the right hand to the correct position of the *trail*, and release the rifle with the left arm, forcing the arm down the left side to the position of *attention*.

Common faults:

First movement -Failing to reach high enough up the rifle.

Second Movement:

- (a) Taking the elbow away from the side, thereby losing control.
- (b) Moving the head.

Slope from the trail

3. **“Slope arms - one”**. Force the rifle across the body driving the butt into the heel of the left hand as in the second movement of the *slope* from the *order* (Sec 53).

4. **“Squad - two”**. Cut the right arm to the side as in the third movement of the *slope* from the *order*.

Common faults: - Failing to reach up high enough in the first movement.

SECTION 64: SECURE FROM THE SLOPE, SLOPE FROM THE SECURE

Secure from the slope

1. **“Secure arms - one”**. As for the first movement of the *order* from the *slope* (Sec 53).

2. **“Squad - two”**. Turn the magazine to the front, move the left hand from the butt and seize the rifle in line with the left armpit, fingers and thumb round the rifle, back of the hand to the left, elbow forced downwards and to the rear.

3. **“Squad - three”**. Swing the muzzle down to the front with the right hand so that the rifle is pointing slightly downwards and in the same direction as the right toe, with the bolt action under the left armpit; release the rifle with the right hand; cut the right hand to the position of *attention*.

Common faults:

- (a) *First movement:* As in the *order* from the *slope*.
- (b) *Second movement:* Failing to reach up high enough with the left hand, thereby making it impossible to have the bolt action under the armpit in the final position.
- (c) *Third movement:* Bringing the left hand forward thereby causing the bolt action to be forward of the armpit.

Slope from the secure

4. **“Slope arms - one”**. Flex the left wrist and without moving the position of hand or arm bring the rifle to a perpendicular position in front of the left shoulder, magazine to the front; at the same time seize the rifle of the small of the butt with the right hand, back of the hand to the front, fingers and thumb curled round the small.

5. **“Squad - two”**. Drive the butt into the heel of the left hand as in the second movement of the *slope* from the *order* (Sec 53).

6. **“Squad - three”**. Cut the right hand to the side as in the third movement of the *slope* from the *order*. Common faults:

- (a) Failing to get the magazine square to the front.
- (b) Letting the left elbow move outwards and forwards.
- (c) Putting the fingers of the right hand in front of the sling.

SECTION 65: SECURE FROM THE ORDER, ORDER FROM THE SECURE

Secure from the order

1. **“Secure arms - one”**. Throw the rifle upwards and in front of the right shoulder with a flick of the right wrist, keeping the elbow into the side; catch the rifle with the right hand at the point of balance so that the forearm is parallel to the ground, hand in line with the waist belt, and the rifle perpendicular, magazine to the front.

2. **“Squad - two”**. Throw the rifle across the body, catching it at the point of balance with the left hand so that the rifle is in the same position as in the first movement, except that it is in front of the left shoulder; at the same time cut the right arm to the side.

3. **“Squad - three”**. Force the bolt action under the left armpit in the position of the *secure*.

Common faults:

- (a) *First movement:* Looking at the rifle
- (b) *Second movement:* Transferring the rifle from one hand to another.
- (c) *Third movement:* Failing to pull the bolt action back under the armpit.

Order from the secure

4. **“Order arms - one”**. Seize the rifle with the right hand in the place it is held at the *order* (Sec 53).

5. **“Squad - two”**. Force the butt down and pull the rifle to the right side striking it with the left hand as in the second movement of the *order* from the *slope*.

6. **“Squad - three”**. As in the third movement of the *order* from the *slope*.

Common faults:

- (a) *First movement:* Right elbow away from the body and heel of the hand not against the stock.
- (b) *Second movement:* Swinging the butt too far in front of the body.
- (c) *Third movement:* As in the third movement of the order from the slope.

SECTION 66: CHANGE ARMS AT THE SLOPE

1. **“Change arms - one”**. Seize the butt at the plate with the right hand, back of the hand uppermost, fingers underneath, thumb round the toe of the butt; at the moment of impact seize the small of the butt with the left hand, fingers and thumb on top with the fingers between the butt and the sling, and the back of the hand underneath; keep both elbows against the body.

2. **“Squad - two”**. Force the rifle muzzle forwards in front of the centre of the body, pulling the heel of the butt against the pit of the stomach; turn the magazine to the front, with the left thumb touching the jacket; force the rifle on the right shoulder, turning the magazine to the right so that a correct slope is obtained.

Common faults:

3. **“Squad - three”**. Cut the left hand to the side.

First Movement:

- (a) Allowing the butt to move upwards.
- (b) Having the fingers of the left hand round the sling.

Second movement:

- (c) Moving the head.
- (d) Failing to pull the butt into the pit of the stomach thereby allowing the muzzle to describe a semi-circle instead of a “V”.
- (e) Putting the rifle on the right shoulder with the butt too far to the right.

Third movement:

- (f) Moving the right elbow away from the body, thereby bringing the hand out in front of the body.
- (g) Moving the rifle on the shoulder.

Note: - The change arms from the right shoulder to the left is exactly the reverse procedure.

SECTION 67: CHANGE ARMS AT THE TRAIL

1. **“Change arms - one”**. Force the rifle to a perpendicular position in front of the right shoulder without moving the upper arm, as in the first movement of the *secure* from the *order* (Sec 65).
2. **“Squad - two”**. Throw the rifle across the body as in the second movement of the *secure* from the *order*.
3. **“Squad - three”**. Straighten the left arm to the side to bring the rifle to the *trail*.

Common faults: -

Ponderous movement of the rifle and movement of the body.

Note: - The change back to the right side is exactly the reverse procedure.

SECTION 68: CHANGE ARMS AT THE SECURE

1. **“Change arms - one”**. Force the rifle to a perpendicular position in front of the left shoulder, magazine to the front, forearm parallel to the ground.
2. **“Squad - two”**. Throw the rifle across the body as detailed in Sec 67.

3. **“Squad - three”**. Force the bolt action under the right armpit in the correct position of the *secure*.

Common faults: -

- (1) *First movement:* - turning the magazine to the left.
- (2) *Second and third movements:* - As for the *secure*.

Note: The change from right to left is exactly the reverse.

SECTION 69: ON GUARD FROM THE SLOPE, SLOPE FROM THE ON GUARD

Note - Bayonets will be fixed and ranks will be opened to eight paces.

On guard from the slope

1. **“On guard - one”**. Seize the rifle at the small of the butt with the right hand as in the first movement of the *port* (Sec 59).

2. **“Squad - two”**. *“Bend the left knee”* and place the foot flat on the ground 30 inches in front of the right foot; keep the knee slightly bent and incline the body a little forward so that the weight is over the left leg, with the left shoulder forward; keep the right leg braced back with the foot flat on the ground; force the head forward. At the same time force the rifle down in front of the right shoulder, seizing it as high up as possible with the left hand so that the upper arm is against the body with the arm slightly bent, bayonet at throat level, butt outside the right hip, magazine underneath, the right forefinger outside the trigger guard with the hand just in front of the right thigh and the forearm pressing on the top of the butt.

3. **“Squad - three”**. Push the safety catch forward.

4. **“Squad - four”**. Seize the knob of the bolt as in the *For inspection port arms* (Sec 60).

5. **“Squad - five”**. Open and close the bolt.

6. **“Squad - six”**. Apply the safety catch with the forefinger, the remaining fingers pushing down the bolt lever.

7. **“Squad - seven”**. Return the right hand to the small of the butt, forefinger outside the trigger guard.

Common faults: -

- (a) Failing to reach up high enough with the left hand.
- (b) Shortening the pace forward with the left leg.
- (c) Bending the right knee and raising the heel from the ground.
- (d) Having the butt between the forearm and the body.
- (e) Finger on the trigger.

} Second
Movement

The slope from the on guard

Note: Before arms are sloped the squad will be ordered to ease springs. This will be done in the on guard position in the sequence given in Sec 60. For practice purposes this may be left until the end of the instruction.

8. **“Slope arms - one”**. *“Bend the left knee”* and place the left heel against the right, straightening the body an head to the position of attention. At the same time pull the rifle back across the body driving the butt into the heel of the left hand as in the second movement of the *slope* from the *order*.

9. **“Squad - two”**. Cut the right hand to the side.

Common faults:

- (a) Lack of co-ordination between right leg and arm.
- (b) Failing to straighten the body quickly enough.

SECTION 70: ON GUARD FROM THE ORDER, ORDER FROM THE ON GUARD

On guard from the order

1. **“On Guard”**. Throw the rifle up in front of the right shoulder and adopt the on *guard* position, bringing both hands on to the rifle at the same time; cock the action in the correct sequence.

Common faults: -

Transferring the rifle from the right to the left hand in two movements.

The order from the on guard

Note. Before arms are ordered the squad will *ease springs* in the correct sequence. For practice purposes this may be left until the end of the instruction.

2. **“Order arms - one”**. *“Bend the left knee”* and place the left heel against the right, straightening the body to the position of *attention*. At the same time seize the rifle with the right hand at the position held at the *order* in the same way as in the order from the *examine*.

3. **“Squad - two”**. Bring the rifle to the right side as in the second movement of the *order* from the *examine* (Sec 61).

Common faults:

As in the *order* from the *examine*.

SECTION 71: THE CANT FROM THE ORDER, THE ORDER FROM THE CANT

Note: - The *cant* is always used when doubling with a rifle when the bayonet is **not** fixed.

The cant from the order

1. **“Cant - arms”**. With a jerk of the right hand throw the rifle across the body as in the *port* from the *order* (Sec 68), except that the magazine points to the front; cut the right hand to the side and catch the rifle in the left hand at the point of balance, fingers and thumb round the rifle, elbow into the side.

Common faults:

Transferring the rifle from one hand to the other.

The order from the cant

2. **“Order arms - one”**. As for the *order* from the *port* (sec 68), except that the back of the right hand is on top of the rifle.

3. **“Squad - two and “Squad - three”**. As for the *order* from the *port*.

Common faults:

As for the *order* from the *port*.

SECTION 72: THE CANT FROM THE SLOPE, THE SLOPE FROM THE CANT

The cant from the slope

1. **“Cant arms - one”**. As for the first movement of the *port* from the *slope* (Sec 59).

2. **“Squad - two”**. As the for the second movement of the *port* from the *slope* except that the magazine is turned to the front.

3. **“Squad - three”**. Cut the right hand to the side.

Common faults:

(a) *First and second movements. As for the port from the slope.*

(b) *Third movement. As for the slope from the order.*

The slope from the cant

4. **“Slope arms - one”**. Seize the rifle at the small of the butt with the right hand.

5. **“Squad - two”**. Release the rifle with the left hand and drive the butt in to the heel of the hand in the first movement of the *slope* from the *port* (Sec 59).

6. **“Squad - three”**. Cut the right hand to the side.

SECTION 73: THE HIGH PORT FROM THE ON GUARD, FROM THE SLOPE, AND FROM THE ORDER

Note: The high port is always used when doubling with a rifle with bayonet fixed.

High port from the on guard and vice versa

1. **“High - port”**. *“Bend the right knee”* and place the right heel against the left, straightening the left knee and the body to the position of attention. At the same time force the rifle in front of the body without moving the position of the hand on the rifle, which is held diagonally across the front of the body, magazine to the front, left hand in front of the left shoulder and sufficiently far in front of the body for the butt to be brought instantly to the firing position.

Common faults:

Rifle held too close to the body.

2. **“On - guard”**. *“Bend the left knee”* and adopt the on guard position.

Common faults:

Failing to adopt a fighting attitude immediately.

High port adopt slope and vice versa

3. **“High port - one”**. Seize the rifle at small of the butt with the right hand as for the *port* from the *slope* (Sec 59).

4. **“Squad - two”**. Force the rifle to the *high port* position in front of the body, turning the magazine to the front and seizing the rifle with the left hand.

5. **“Slope arms - one”**. Bring the rifle to the shoulder as in the second movement of the *slope* from the *order* (Sec 53).

6. **“Squad - two”**. Cut the right hand away.

Common faults:

As detailed in similar movements.

High port from the order and vice versa

7. With a flick of the right wrist throw the rifle diagonally across the front of the body, seizing it simultaneously with both hands in the correct *high port* position.

8. **“Order arms - one”**. Seize the rifle with the right hand s for the *order* from the *cant* (Sec 71).

9. **“Squad - two”**. Force the rifle down to the right side as for the *order* from the *cant*.

10. **“Squad - three”**. Cut the left hand to the side.

Common faults:

As detailed in similar movements.

SECTION 74: RECOVER FROM THE SLOPE, SLOPE FROM THE RECOVER

Recover from the slope

1. **“Recover arms - one”**. Seize the rifle with the right hand at the small of the butt as for the first movement of the *port* from the *slope* (Sec 59).

2. **“Squad - two”**. Bring the rifle to a perpendicular position in front of the body, magazine pointing to the rear, right hand round the small of the butt, back of the hand to the front and in line with the mouth. At the same time release the rifle with the left hand and seize it again so that the palm is round and underneath the butt plate, thumb round the heel 1 inch above the butt plate and the finger together on the right of the butt; elbows against the body.

Common faults:

- (a) Muzzle inclining towards the body.
- (b) Rifle held too low.

Slope from the recover

3. **“Slope arms - One”**. Release the rifle with the left hand and drive the butt into the heel of the hand.

4. **“Squad - two”**. Cut the right hand to the side.

Common faults:

- (a) Moving the head.
- (b) Failing to get any “crack” from the rifle.

SECTION 75: ORDER FROM THE RECOVER, RECOVER FROM THE ORDER

Order from the recover

1. **Order arms - one”**. Pull the rifle down in front of the left shoulder to the full extent of the left arm, releasing it with the right hand, keeping the magazine to the rear. Immediately seize the rifle with the right hand as in the first movement of the *order* from the *slope* (Sec 53).

2. **“Squad - two”**. Force the rifle down across the body, turning the magazine to the front and striking it with the left hand as in the second movement of the order from the slope.

3. **“Squad - three”**. Cut the left hand to the side.

Common faults:

As for the order from the slope.

Recover from the order

4. **“Recover arms - one”**. Throw the rifle perpendicularly up the right side as for the first movement of the *slope* from the *order* (Sec 53).

5. **“Squad - two”**. Force the rifle upwards with the right hand to the correct position of the recover. At the same time seize the butt with the left hand.

Note: The above movements are cumbersome, and it is more normal for arms first to be sloped in each case.

SECTION 76: SHOULDER FROM THE ORDER, ORDER FROM THE SHOULDER

Shoulder from the order

1. **“Shoulder arms - one”**. Throw the rifle perpendicularly up the right side as in the first movement of the *slope* from the *order* (Sec 53), except that the left arm comes across the body to seize the rifle in line with the waist belt, and the middle finger of the right hand is slipped inside the trigger guard, the first and middle fingers being round the magazine, thumb and remaining fingers pointing downwards, the upper part of the barrel resting in the hollow of the shoulder.

2. **“Squad - two”**. Cut the left hand to the side.

Common faults:

As for the first movement of the *slope* from the *order*.

Note. The rifle must be caught about 2 inches lower than in the *slope*, otherwise the trigger will be too high in the right arm bent.

Order from the shoulder

3. **“Order arms - one”**. Release the rifle with the right hand and allow it to drop till the butt is 1 inch from the ground; seize the rifle with both hands as in the second movement of the *order* from the *slope* (Sect 53).

3. **“Order arms - one”**. Release the rifle with the right hand and allow it to drop till the butt is 1 inch from the ground; seize the rifle with both hands as in the second movement of the *order* from the *slope* (Sec 53).

4. **“Squad - two”**. Cut the left hand to the side.

Common faults:

Letting the butt crash to the ground.

RIFLE EXERCISES ON THE MARCH

Though some movements may be of practical use in moving about buildings or on the line of march, the main use of rifle exercises on the march is as a variant in the form of drilling trained soldiers. They are also an effective form of drill for drill displays.

Except in changing arms from the right shoulder to the left, all movements on the march are made on successive beats of the left foot. Words of command are given as the left foot comes to the ground. The movement starts the next time the left foot comes to the ground.

SECTION 77: CHANGING ARMS

“Change arms”

1. When the rifle is at the slope on the left shoulder the word of command “Arms” is given as the left foot reaches the ground. The three movements are done on successive beats of the left foot.

2. When the rifle is at the slope on the right shoulder the word of command is given as the right foot reaches the ground the three movements are done on successive beats of the right foot.

**SECTION 78: MARCH AT EASE - MARCH TO ATTENTION
WITHOUT SLINGING**

1. **“March at - ease”**

1st beat - Seize the small of the butt with the right hand as in the first movement of the port from the slope.

2nd beat - Push the rifle up, turning the magazine to the front, cocking piece on the shoulder, butt against the left breast pocket, muzzle inclining slightly to the rear.

3rd beat - Cut the right hand to the side.

Common faults:

- (a) Butt away from the body.
- (b) Catching the sights in the clothing.

2. **“March to - attention”**

1st beat - Seize the small of the butt with the right hand.

2nd beat - Pull the rifle down to the correct position of the slope.

3rd beat - Cut the right hand to the side.

Common faults:

- (a) Moving the head
- (b) Catching the sights in the clothing.

SECTION 79: MARCH AT EASE - SLING ARMS

“March at - ease”. Pull the rifle down the left side as in the first movement of the order from the slope.

Note: Slings are loosened and the rifle slung on the right shoulder with the sling in front, rifle behind, in the men’s own time.

SECTION 80: DOUBLE TIME - CANT AND HIGH PORT

On successive beats of the left foot do the movements already given in Secs 71 to 73.

Note: The *cant* is used when bayonets have not been fixed.

FUNERAL EXERCISES WITH THE RIFLE

The following rifle exercises are required only by the firing party and troops lining the streets at a military funeral.

SECTION 81: REVERSE ARMS FROM THE PRESENT

1. **“Reverse arms - one”**. *Bend the right knee* and place the foot alongside the left as in the *slope* from the *present* (Sec 55). At the same time force the rifle out in front of the body to the full extent of both arms, keeping the left hand as low as possible.
2. **“Squad - two”**. Turn the rifle over slowly, by bringing the butt between the arms in the direction of the body (changing the grip of the hands) until the position of the rifle is reversed, with the muzzle pointing to the ground, magazine towards the body and in line with the chest; arms straight; fingers and thumb of both hands curled round the rifle.
3. **“Squad - three”**. Interchange the position of the hands by seizing the small of the butt with the left hand, back of the hand to the left and immediately seizing the rifle at the point of balance with the right hand.
4. **“Squad - four”**. Release the rifle with the right hand and force it under the left armpit, so that the magazine is uppermost and in front of the body, muzzle to the rear, rifle against the side, elbow against the rifle, rifle at an angle of 45 degrees. At the same time force the right arm behind the body in line with the waist belt and seize the rifle near the outer band, back of the hand downwards.

Common faults:
First movement:

- (a) Raising the level of the left hand too much.

Second movement:

- (b) Bending the arms.
- (c) Bending the arms.
- (d) Rifle too high.

Third movement:

- (e) Butt held too low causing the rifle to be nearly horizontal.

Note: The rifle is carried at the *reverse* only when marching in slow time.

SECTION 82: CHANGE ARMS FROM THE REVERSE

1. **“Change arms - one”**. Release the rifle with the right hand and cut the right arm to the side. At the same time, hold the rifle at the small of the butt with the left hand and allow the muzzle to wing forward so that the rifle is perpendicular. Keep the left hand at the level of the breast pocket.

2. **“Squad - two”**. Throw the rifle across the body and catch it at the small of the butt with the right hand level with the breast pocket. At the same time cut the left hand to the side.

3. **“Squad - three”**. Force the rifle under the right armpit and seize it near the outer band with the left hand, arm behind the body, in the position of the reverse.

Common faults:

First movement:

(a) Forcing the left hand too far out in front of the body.

Second movement

(b) Allowing the rifle or hand to drop too low.

Third movement:

(c) Butt held too low causing the rifle to be nearly horizontal.

Note: On the march the movements are done on successive beats of the left foot and the same rules for rifle exercises on the march apply.

SECTION 83: TRAIL ARMS FROM THE REVERSE

Note: Only done when breaking into quick time from slow time and when the rifle is under the left armpit.

1. **“Trail arms - one”**. Release the rifle with the left hand and seize it again at the point of balance.

2. **“Squad - two”**. Release the rifle with the right hand and force it down to the position of the trail, butt to the front, magazine uppermost.

Common faults:

(a) *First movement:* Failing to bring the left hand far enough back to seize it at the point of balance.

(b) *Second movement:* As in the trail.

SECTION 84: CHANGE ARMS AT THE TRAIL

As already detailed except that the position of the rifle is completely reversed.

SECTION 85: REVERSE ARMS FROM THE TRAIL

1. **“Reverse arms - one”**. Force the rifle under the left armpit with the left hand to the correct position of the reverse, and at the same time seize it near the outer band with the right hand.

2. **“Squad - two”**. Seize the rifle at the small of the butt with the left hand.

Note:

- (a) Only done when the rifle is at the left side.
- (b) On the march the first movement is done as the left foot reaches the ground immediately after bending the right knee on the command "**Slow - march**". The rules for rifle exercises on the march apply.

SECTION 86: REST ON YOUR ARMS REVERSED FROM THE REVERSE

Note: - Only done when the rifle is under the left arm.

1. "**Rest on your arms - reversed**". Cut the right hand to the side and bring the rifle to a perpendicular position with the left hand; lower the muzzle on to the left boot, between the toecap and the laceholes, so that the butt is in front of the centre of the body; turn the head and eyes to the right and shoot the right arm to the right at shoulder level, arm straight, fingers extended, back of the hand uppermost; bring the right arm round to the front keeping the arm straight until it has traversed 45 degrees; bend the arm and place the right hand on the butt plate, back of the hand uppermost, fingers extended down the left side of the but, thumb round the toe; keep the right elbow away from the body and as high as possible; pause and turn the head and eyes to the front.

To repeat the above movements with the left arm, turn the head and eyes to the left and shoot the left arm to the left, placing the left hand over the right; pause and look to the front, pause and drop both elbows against the body and lower the chin on to the breast.

In performing the above movements the time should be taken from the right or left hand man as the case may be.

Common faults:

Doing the movements too hurriedly, thereby losing the dignity of the occasion.

SECTION 87: ATTENTION FROM THE REST ON YOUR ARMS REVERSED

"**Squad - attention**". Raise the head.

Note: This command is always given before any other when resting on arms reverse.

SECTION 88: REVERSE ARMS FROM REST ON YOUR ARMS REVERSED

1. **“Reverse arms - one”**. Seize the small of the butt with the left hand, back of the hand to the left.
2. **“Squad - two”**. Force the rifle under the left armpit and seize it with the right hand behind the back as for the reverse.

Common faults:

- (a) *First movement:* - Dropping the left shoulder.
- (b) *Second movement:* - As detailed in similar movements.

SECTION 89: PRESENT ARMS FROM REST ON YOUR ARMS REVERSED AND VICE VERSA

To present arms from rest on your arms reversed

1. **“Present arms - one”**. Raise the rifle about six inches with the right hand. At the same time seize it with the left hand in the relative position held when at the *present*, back of the hand downwards and towards the body, thumb to the left.
2. **“Squad - two”**. Seize the rifle just below the small of the butt with the right hand in the relative position held when at the *present*, thumb on the left, fingers on the right, back of the hand to the front.
3. **“Squad - three”**. Turn the rifle over by lowering the butt towards the body and come to the *present*, *“bend the right knee”* and move the foot to its correct position.

To rest on your arms reversed from the present

4. **“Rest on your arms reversed - one”**. Bring the right foot smartly up to the left, raise the rifle about six inches, and place the left hand underneath the butt plate, thumb round the toe of the butt, the first two joints of the fingers grasping the right side of the butt.
5. **“Squad - two”**. Turn the rifle over to the front, muzzle leading, butt kept close to the body so that the position of the rifle is reversed, i.e., the muzzle is not pointing towards the ground. Place the muzzle on the toe of the left boot.

The left hand will be allowed to turn with the rifle so that on the completion of the movement it will be resting on top of the butt plate, fingers and thumb being in the same position as in *one*. At the same time lower the head on to the breast.

6. **“Squad - three”**. Place the right hand on top of the left.

SECTION 88: REVERSE ARMS FROM REST ON YOUR ARMS REVERSED

1. **“Reverse arms - one”**. Seize the small of the butt with the left hand, back of the hand to the left.
2. **“Squad - two”**. Force the rifle under the left armpit and seize it with the right hand behind the back as for the reverse.

Common faults:

- (a) *First movement:* - Dropping the left shoulder.
- (b) *Second movement:* - As detailed in similar movements.

SECTION 89: PRESENT ARMS FROM REST ON YOUR ARMS REVERSED AND VICE VERSA

To present arms from rest on your arms reversed

1. **“Present arms - one”**. Raise the rifle about six inches with the right hand. At the same time seize it with the left hand in the relative position held when at the *present*, back of the hand downwards and towards the body, thumb to the left.
2. **“Squad - two”**. Seize the rifle just below the small of the butt with the right hand in the relative position held when at the *present*, thumb on the left, fingers on the right, back of the hand to the front.
3. **“Squad - three”**. Turn the rifle over by lowering the butt towards the body and come to the *present*, *“bend the right knee”* and move the foot to its correct position.

To rest on your arms reversed from the present

4. **“Rest on your arms reversed - one”**. Bring the right foot smartly up to the left, raise the rifle about six inches, and place the left hand underneath the butt plate, thumb round the toe of the butt, the first two joints of the fingers grasping the right side of the butt.
5. **“Squad - two”**. Turn the rifle over to the front, muzzle leading, butt kept close to the body so that the position of the rifle is reversed, i.e., the muzzle is not pointing towards the ground. Place the muzzle on the toe of the left boot.

The left hand will be allowed to turn with the rifle so that on the completion of the movement it will be resting on top of the butt plate, fingers and thumb being in the same position as in *one*. At the same time lower the head on to the breast.

6. **“Squad - three”**. Place the right hand on top of the left.

**SECTION 90: FUNERAL EXERCISES - SIMPLIFIED
VERSION**

1. When time and standard of training do not allow of the full detail above to be taught, the following simplified drill be observed.
 - (a) All marching will be at the *slope*.
 - (b) A simplified form of *rest on your arms reversed* will be used. This is done only from the *present* and will be followed by "*Attention*" and return to the *present*. this form is also used by troops lining the streets who may have to present arms after the bier has passed.
 - (c) If time does not even permit this being taught the compliment of the *present* will be paid.

Rest on your arms reversed

2. **"Rest on your arms reversed - one"**. "*Bend the right knee*" and bring the right foot in to the left. At the same time force the rifle out in front of the body to the full extent of both arms, keeping the left hand as low as possible.

3. **"Squad - two"**. Turn the rifle over slowly by bringing the butt between the arms in the direction of the body (changing the grip of the hands) until the position of the rifle is reversed, with the muzzle pointing to the ground, magazine towards the body and in line with the chest; arms straight; fingers and thumbs of both hands curled round the rifle.

4. **"Squad - three"**. Interchange the position of the hands by seizing the small of the butt with the left hand, back of the hand to the left and immediately seizing the rifle at the point of balance with the right hand.

5. **"Squad - four"**. Place the muzzle on the left toe so that the butt is in front of the centre of the body. At the same time place the right hand on the butt plate, back of the hand uppermost, fingers extended down the left side of the butt, thumb round the toe; elbow against the body.

6. **"Squad - five"**. Place the left hand on top of the right; lower the chin on the breast.

SENTRY DRILL

Sentry drill is necessary to teach the movements required by men on guard duty. The movements themselves incorporate a large number of the movements of elementary drill. As a preliminary, picquet sentry drill may be taught which is the same as sentry drill but without rifles.

All movements start from and finish at the position of *stand at ease*. (This represents the sentry on his post.) Movements start therefore by coming to attention and then taking a pace forward (so that, when sloping arms, the bayonet does not hit the sentry box).

When on their beat double-sentries will:

- (a) move in quick time at the *slope*;
- (b) turn inwards to the left or right about on arrival at the end of the beat;
- (c) not halt except in front of the sentry box, unless to pay compliments or when challenging;
- (d) turn to the right and left correctly.

When standing on their post sentries will:

- (e) face their front and stand properly *at ease*;
- (f) not stand in their boxes in good or even moderate weather.

Except in the execution of their duty sentries will not quit their post or converse with anyone.

The cautionary words "**As on sentry**" will precede each word of command

SECTION 95: SINGLE SENTRY PAYING COMPLIMENTS ON HIS POST

Notes:

- (a) The following drill is described as for drilling a squad but indicates the correct action for the single sentry.
- (b) The two compliments that can be paid are the *salute* and the *present*. Before either is made the sentry must first come to the *slope*.
- (c) A sentry on his post will be alert to observe an officer approaching so that he can be at the *salute* or *present* as the officer comes within three paces of his post. He will cut his hand away or return to the *slope*, when the officer is three paces past him.
- (d) A sentry in his box will come to attention but will not salute.
- (e) A "roaming sentry" with rifle will halt, turn to his front and stand to attention until the officer has passed.
- (f) A sentry with pickhelve or small fire-arm will salute with the hand.

The salute

“As on sentry, to the front - salute”. The squad, which will be standing properly at ease and acting individually as for a sentry on his post, will:

Come to attention; take a pace forward of 30 inches; slope arms; make the butt salute and remain.

Movements will be at the rate of 40 to the minute.

The present

“As on sentry, present - arms”. Action will be as above except that the squad will present arms.

Common faults:

- (a) Movements too hurried.
- (b) Rifle allowed to swing out of control in the pace forward.
- (c) Too short a pace forward.

SECTION 96: SINGLE SENTRY STANDING AT EASE

“As on sentry, stand at - ease”

The reverse process is carried out. The squad will cut the hand away (or *slope arms*), *order arms*, take a pace to the rear and stand at ease.

SECTION 97: SINGLE SENTRY PATROLLING AND PAYING COMPLIMENTS ON HIS BEAT

Note: The number of paces or extent of a sentry's beat will always be defined in the orders for that post.

1. “As on sentry, to the right (or left) - march”. The squad will come to attention, take a pace forward, *slope arms*, turn to the right (or left) and step off in quick time.

1. “As on sentry, about turn”. On reaching the end of his beat the sentry will turn about. If marching to the right he will turn left about, if marching to the left he will turn right about.

3. “As on sentry, stand at - ease”. This will be given as for “halt”. The squad will halt (as a sentry would in front of his sentry-box), turn to face their front, *order arms*, take a pace to the rear and stand at ease.

Common faults:

A tendency to quicken the pace during the about turn.

4. While on patrol a sentry may be required to salute or present. Provided that there is time he will move to his post otherwise he will pay the compliment directly. In each case he will halt, face his front, and salute or present.

He will then either continue his patrol or stand at ease.

5. For the squad the word of command will be: -

“As on sentry, to the front - salute”
or
“As on sentry, present arms”

— This will be given as for “halt”.
— The squad will halt, face their front and act accordingly.

6. The next word of command will be:

“As on sentry, to the right (or left) - march”
or
“As on sentry, stand at - ease”

— The squad will act accordingly.

The squad can now practise patrolling a set number of paces. The instructor will give his orders before getting the squad on the march by telling them to patrol, out and in, a number of times and finally to pay a compliment, or to stand at ease. The only word of command needed is “As on sentry to the right (or left) - march”.

Note:

- (a) The word of command “About - turn” is always given as the left foot ins level with and passing the right, ensuring that the turn about, whether to the left or right, is done in the sequence already taught. This method of turning about applies at all times throughout sentry drill. When counting a set number of paces, the beat is always an odd number, so that the end of the beat is reached as the left foot comes to the ground. The right arm and right leg are then cut in and the turn finally completed by leading on with the right leg. The paces are again counted from when the foot next reaches the ground.
- (b) If the beat of a single sentry is both to his right and left and the total gives an even number of paces, one pace must be subtracted from the total, so that when doing a complete patrol the turn about may be done correctly.

SECTION 98: DOUBLE SENTRIES PAYING COMPLIMENTS ON THEIR POST

1. A double sentry comprises two men who act together, taking the time from the right hand and senior one. The right hand and senior sentry is the “old soldier” and is in command of the post. His position of authority must be emphasized.

The only exception to this is when, standing at ease on their post, an officer appears from the left, when the left-hand sentry will give the time.

The time is signalled by tapping the butt on the ground. These movements are taught first by word of command.

2. To teach the movements of a "double sentry" the squad is first practised, as a whole, as the right hand or old soldier and then as the left hand or junior. The squad is then divided in half by numbering, proving the right of the left half; then giving the left half the order "**Four paces left close - march**".

3. When the signal is given by tapping the butt a regulation pause will be counted by both sentries before starting the movement. This is to ensure that the junior sentry does not "jump the pistol" The taps with the butt will be given in quick succession.

When at the halt and after paying a compliment, the sentries will "look in" towards each other. The signal to *stand at ease* as on sentry is taken as from when the old soldier turns his head to the front. A regulation pause will be counted before the sentries move.

4. Signals when on patrol can only be given when the sentries are marching inwards.

To patrol (Signal - 1 tap)

5. "**As on sentry, outwards - march**". The squad come to attention, slope arms, turn outwards, and patrol in quick time.

Note:

- (a) The extent of the beat must have already been pointed out.
- (b) "**As on sentry, about - turn**" is not given.
- (c) To practise the squad the command can be given by signal by the instructor or a man of the right half detailed by him.

To salute (Signal - 2 taps) or present arms (Signal - 3 taps)

6. "**As on sentry, to the front - salute**" (or "**present - arms**"). See Sec 95.

7. "**As on sentry, stand at - ease**" (Signal - Sentries "look in" and the old soldier turns his head to the front). See Sec 100. The sentries work together.

SECTION 99: DOUBLE SENTRIES PATROLLING

"As on sentry, stand at - ease" (Signal - Extend one finger of the right hand). See Sec 100.

The signal will be given so that both sentries will half in front of their sentry-box or post.

The signal is shown as the left foot comes to the ground, is repeated as the left foot comes to ground again and the halt is made as the left foot comes to the ground the third time. The sentries proceed to face their front.

SECTION 100: DOUBLE SENTRIES PAYING COMPLIMENTS ON THEIR BEAT

Salute (Signal - Extend two fingers of the right hand)

1. **“As on sentry, to the front - salute”**. The right-hand sentry will, if possible, time his signal so that they halt on their post. This may not always be possible.

Present arms (Signal - Extend three fingers of the right hand)

2. **“As on sentry, present - arms”**. As above but presenting arms.

3. To move in, sentries “look in”. After paying a compliment from patrolling, a double sentry will always continue patrolling. If they are more than three paces from their posts they will turn inwards. If they are three paces, or less, from their posts, they will turn outwards.

CHAPTER XIV

GUARDS AND SENTRIES

The object of this chapter is to lay down a simple routine that will ensure the effective mounting and relief of guards and sentries under peace-time conditions. The detail gives the normal system laid down for the Army for ceremonial purposes, but units which have their own regimental customs may continue in their tradition.

SECTION 101: GENERAL

1. The following instructions are generally applicable to guards mounted for ceremonial purposes (as opposed to tactical), with the exception that, in paying and returning compliments, commanders of guards and sentries will salute with the hand instead of presenting arms.

2. During guard mounting officers armed with the sword will be at the “*Carry*”.

3. The personal weapon for guards and sentries of units of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps is the pistol.

4. Mounted troops, if on guard dismounted with the sword, will adjust the following instructions to sword drill.

5. Guards, including reliefs, rounds and patrols will march with

sloped arms and bayonets fixed. (Except for the senior warrant or non-commissioned officer of the guard, who will not fix bayonet.)

6. Guards, rounds, sentries and reliefs will pay compliments as laid down in Queen's Regulations.

SECTION 102: GUARD MOUNTING

Parading

1. All guard or picquet duties will be paraded and inspected on the regimental/battalion, squadron/battery or company parade ground.

Duties will be formed up in line, the guards on the right, picquets on the left, with the spare man two paces in rear of and covering the right-hand file of his guard or picquet.

2. If the guard is commanded by an officer, his place will be three paces in front of the centre, and the senior NCO on the right of the guard.

If the guard is commanded by a NCO, he will be on the right of the guard and will not be covered; the next senior NCO (if any) being on the left will not be covered off. If a drummer or trumpeter is mounting with the guard his position will be on the right of and in line with the senior NCO of the guard. Guards and duties will be inspected by the adjutant or orderly officer. After inspection the adjutant (or orderly officer) will fall in the officers (if any) and order the guards and picquets to be marched off and spare men for duty to be dismissed.

Formation of a barrack guard

3. The normal formation for a barrack guard will be as follows:

Two NCOs and three other ranks in single rank. (The junior NCO marches on the right, the senior in rear).

Two NCOs and six other ranks, in two ranks.

Two NCOs and nine other ranks, in three ranks.

4. In the event of more than two NCOs being on any one guard, the senior NCO marches two paces in rear of and in the centre of the rear rank, the next senior on the right, the junior on the left.

5. When the new guard is halted opposite the old guard, they will be dressed by the sergeant in charge of the guard, who will then place himself on the right of the guard before giving his words of command.

SECTION 103: RELIEVING, POSTING, AND DISMISSING A GUARD

1. When the ground admits, the new guard will advance in line towards the front of the old guard and be halted, when possible, 15 paces in front of it. When this is not possible, the new guard will halt six paces from the left of the old guard facing the same direction.

2. The old guard will then *present arms*, and the new guard will return the salute. Commanders of guards, if officers, will salute; if NCOs, they will *present arms* at the same time as the men.

On a barrack or quarter guard the senior NCO of the guard will, while still at the *present* (after the new guard have *presented arms*) state the number of sentry posts, e.g. "One by day, two by night".

3. Both guards will then *slope arms, order arms* and stand at ease.

The new guard will be told off and the first relief sent out. When the first relief of the new guard is sent out, a NCO (Normally a corporal) of the old guard, will accompany it to bring in the relieved sentries. If the relief move in line, the NCO will be on the left flank, if in file (or single file) he will be at the head of the file or rank. As soon as all the sentries are relieved, the two NCOs will change places and the NCO 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 on the inventory board, at the same time checking the list in the old guard report.

4. 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*.

5. In every case the word of command will be given by the old guard first, followed by the new guard, e.g. "Old guard, *slope - arms*" - "New guard, *slope - arms*), etc.

6. The old guard will then move off, in line if possible, otherwise in threes or file, the new guard *presenting arms*, the commander of the old guard giving "**Eyes right (or Left)** as he marches off and after changing direction.

7. When the old guard has left, the new guard will be addressed by its title, e.g., "barrack guard". The new guard will *slope arms* and will receive the command "**Move to the right (or left) in file quick - march**". It will be marched to the position previously occupied by the old guard. Here will be explained the detail for turning out. The guard will dismiss to the guard, room, where the orders for the guard will be read out. These orders will also be read and explained to the men of the first relief when they come off sentry.

8. If it is necessary to pay compliments during guard mounting, words of command will be given to both guards by the senior officer of NCO on parade.

9. The old guard will be marched to the regimental parade ground and, after inspection of weapons and ammunition, will be dismissed.

SECTION 104: GUARD TURNING OUT AND TURNING IN

1. **“Guard - turn out”**. (Given by the sentry on the guard-room)

The guard will turn out at the double, with rifles at the high port, if bayonets are fixed, and fall in at the slope, in open order, taking up their own sizing and dressing. The trumpets or bugles (if on parade) will be in two paces to the right of the senior NCO.

When the guard is commanded by an officer he will be three paces in front of the centre of the guard.

2. **“To the guard-room, dis - miss”**. Given by the senior NCO.

The guard will dismiss in open order and file into the guard-room. The sentry will salute in time with the guard and will state his post **“No. 1 post and all’s well, Sir”**, if he is visited by the officer.

3. The guard commander will accompany the inspecting officer round the guard-room premises, cells, etc.

Notes: - Guards and picquets turn out under peace-time conditions:

- (a) To pay compliments to members of the Royal Family, to certain distinguished persons, to senior officers, and to armed parties, etc. (See Queen’s Regulations) except that after retreat and before reveille a barrack guard will not turn out to pay compliments except to “rounds” or an armed party.
- (b) As a routine at reveille, retreat, and tattoo, when they will be inspected by the guard commander.
- (c) When called upon to do so by visiting or other “rounds”.
- (d) When the guard is turning out to the brigade commander or a still more senior officer, the NCO will remain on the right of his guard and will not accompany the inspecting officer.
- (e) In paying compliments, the NCO commanding the guard will handle his arms in like manner with the guard.
- (f) Between retreat and reveille the NCO on duty may be inside the guard-room. The sentry on the guard-room must call out the NCO as soon as he observes rounds or an armed party approaching.

SECTION 105: POSTING, RELIEVING, MARCHING AND DISMISSING SENTRIES AND RELIEFS

Posting sentries

1. When a sentry, who is to be posted on a new post as yet without a sentry, reaches a point just short of the post assigned to him, he will be halted. The sentry will then step off without further order and will halt and face in the required direction on his exact post. The NCO (normally a corporal) will then read and explain to him his orders, the object for which he is posted, the front of his post, and the extent of his beat.

Relieving sentries

2. **“Relief - halt”**. On the approach of the relief, the sentry, with his rifle at the *slope*, will place himself in front of the sentry box. The NCO of the relief will halt the relief at about two paces from the sentry. The new sentry will then move out from the relief, and fall in on the left of the old sentry turning to face in the same direction. The NCO will read the orders to the new sentry and ensure that the sentry understands them.

3. **“Sentries - pass”**. The old sentry will move to his place in rear of the relief, and the new sentry will close two paces to his right.

4. **“Relief quick - march”**. The relief will be marched off. The relief will give **“Eyes - right”** to the sentry and the sentry will salute working on the command **“Eyes - right”** and **“Eyes - front”**.

Marching reliefs

5. 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.

When marching in line, the NCO will be two paces in rear of the centre; when in file (or single file) he will be on the right of the rear file (or man). The exception to this is when guards are changing.

Dismissing a relief

6. When dismissing a sentry or relief he will be dismissed to the guard-room without permission being obtained from an officer or senior NCO. If an officer is in sight, the sentry will salute.

SECTION 106: CHALLENGING

1. A sentry will challenge a person or party approaching his post when he is doubtful of whether that person or party is authorized to pass or suspicious of his or their reasons for approaching. Challenging is also necessary when it is ordered or in special cases, such as that of a sentry posted on a fortress or prison, or when a password has to be delivered.
2. When it is necessary to challenge the sentry will act as follows:
 - (a) He will come to the *on guard* position when a person or party approaches the post, and will, as soon as the person or party is within speaking distance, call out "**Halt**"; and when the person or party has halted, "**Advance one**"; if, and when the person or party has halted, "Advance one"; if, and when, the sentry is satisfied as to the identity of the person or party, he will say "**Pass, friend - all's well**" then *slope arms* and pay the required compliment as the person or party goes past.
 - (b) If a password is to be given, the sentry will come to the on guard position and will halt the party approaching at about ten paces from him. Although it is normal for a NCO of the guard to be on duty at the same time as the sentry, if he is not there then the sentry will call him from the guard room. The sentry will order "**Who goes there**" at which the party will identify itself. Thereafter the sentry will order "**Advance one and give the countersign**". The individual will then give the password and, if correct, the sentry will call out "**Advance friend, all's well**". The party will then be stepped off by their officer or NCO who will order "**Eyes - left**" (or **right**) to the sentry. The guard and/or sentry will then pay the appropriate compliment.
 - (c) In the event of his challenge being disregarded, or his order disobeyed, a sentry will turn out the guard or take such other action as is laid down in his guard orders.

Note:

This procedure is altered in the case of tactical guards. "**Advance one**" means that one person only is to advance for identification. If in answer to the challenge the sentry receives the reply "**Grand (or Visiting) rounds**", he will call out "**Stand, grand (or Visiting) rounds - advance one**", the sentry remaining on guard, etc., until he has identified the person approaching or until he has received the password. When satisfied the sentry will say "**Pass, grand (or visiting) rounds - all's well**"; presenting arms, etc., or turning out the guard or saluting as the case requires.

When challenging is unnecessary, grand or visiting rounds will inform the sentry as to their identity on approaching his post, the sentry presenting arms, in the case of grand rounds, and remaining at the *slope* in the case of visiting rounds.

At the halt

1. A rifleman, if at the shoulder, will salute by tapping the sling smartly with the left hand, forearm horizontal, back of the hand to the front, fingers straight. The salute will begin three paces before the officer passes the soldier, and the hand will be cut away on the third pace after he has passed him.

On the move

2. A rifleman when passing an officer will do so at the shoulder and will salute as laid down above, at the same time turning the head towards the officer and looking him full in the face. He will salute on the third pace before reaching him and cut the hand away and turn the head to the front and on the third pace after passing him.

When delivering a message or addressing an officer

3. When a rifleman carrying a rifle delivers a written message to or addresses an officer, he will do so at the shoulder. Unless the officer is on the move, the soldier will halt two paces from the officer, salute as laid down above and deliver the message; if no reply is needed, or when the reply is received, he will salute as before, turn about and march off in quick time.



Slow march, with rifle



Position of attention
with rifle, bayonet
fixed



Slope Arms, first position



(a)
Slope arms, second position



(b)
Slope arms, third position



(a)
Order arms, first position



(b)
Order arms, second position



(a)
Present arms, second position
49



(b)
Present arms, third position



Fix bayonets, first position



Fix bayonets, second position



(a)
Unfix bayonets, first position

51



(b)
Unfix bayonets, second position

