INFANTRY Drill Regulations

UNITED STATES ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 3, 1891.

A board of officers consisting of Lieut.-Col. John C. Bates, Twentieth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. George B. Sanford, Ninth Cavalry; Maj. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery; Maj. John C. Gilmore, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. Joseph T. Hoskel, Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, Seventh Cavalry, and Capt. James M. Lancaster, Third Artillery, with First Lieut. George Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry, as recorder at first, and later, First Lieut. John T. French, jr., Fourth Artillery, having prepared a system of Drill Regulations for infantry which has been approved by the President, it is herewith published for the information and government of the Army, and for the observance of the militia of the United States.

With a view to insure uniformity throughout the Army, all infantry exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this system are prohibited, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

DEFINITIONS.

Alignment—A straight line upon which several men or bodies of troops are formed, or are to be formed.

Base—The unit on which a movement is regulated; as, *base file, company,* or *battalion.*

Center—The middle point or element of a command; as, the *center file, company,* etc.

Column—A formation in which the elements are placed one behind another, whether these elements are files, fours, platoons, companies, or larger bodies.

Deploy—To extend the front; as, to pass from column into line.

Depth—The space from head to rear of any formation, including the leading and rear elements.

The depth of one man is taken as twelve inches.

Disposition—The distribution of the fractions of a body of troops, and the formations and duties assigned to each, for the accomplishment of a common end.

Distance—An open space in the direction of depth.

The distance between ranks in the same unit is measured from the breast of the man in rear to the back of the man in front.

The distance between two subdivisions in column is measured in like manner from guide to guide.

Between two commands in column, one in rear of the other, each comprising several fractions, the distance is measured from the rear guide of the command that is in front to the leading guide of the following command.

Drill—The exercises and evolutions taught on the drill ground and executed in the precise and formal manner prescribed.

Echelon—In the order in echelon the subdivisions are placed one behind another, extending beyond and unmasking one another, either wholly or in part.

In battle formation, this term is also employed to designate the different elements or lines in the direction of depth. Example: The *first echelon*, the firing line; the *second echelon*, the support, etc.

Evolution—A movement executed by several battalions for the purpose of passing from one formation to another.

Facing Distance—Sixteen inches; *i. e.*, the difference between the front of a man in ranks and his depth.

File—Two men, the front rank man and the corresponding man of the rear rank, whether placed one behind the other or side by side. *File Leader*—The front rank man of a file. A file is said to be blank when it has no rear rank man. When troops are in one rank, the men are frequently termed files.

File-Closers—Officers or non-commissioned officers posted two paces in rear of the line; it is their duty to rectify mistakes and to insure steadiness and promptness in the ranks.

Flank—The right or left of a command in line or column; also, the element on the right or left of a line.

In speaking of the enemy, one says, "his right flank," "his left wing," etc., to indicate the flank or wing which the enemy would so designate.

Flank Attack—A movement made against the enemy's flank.

Flankers—Men so posted or marched as to protect the flank of a column.

Flank March—A march, whatever the formation, by which troops move along the front of the enemy's position.

Formation—Arrangement of the elements of a command. The placing of all the fractions in regular order in line, in column, or for battle.

Front—The space, in width, occupied by a command, either in line or column.

In estimating the extent of the front, the space occupied by one man is taken as twenty-eight inches, which includes the interval between files.

Front also denotes the direction of the enemy.

Guard Advance—A body of troops marching in front of a command to reconnoiter and to protect its march.

Guard, Rear—A body of troops to protect the rear of a command.

Guide—An officer, non-commissioned officer, or private upon whom the command regulates its march.

Head—The leading element of a column.

Interval—An open space between the elements of the same line.

The interval between two men is measured from elbow to elbow; between two companies, squads, etc., from the left elbow of the left man or guide of the group on the right to the right elbow of the right man or guide of the group on the left.

Left—The left extremity or element of a body of troops.

Line—A formation in which the different elements are abreast of each other. When the elements are in column, the formation is called a line of columns.

Maneuver—A movement made according to the nature of the ground with reference to the position and movements of the enemy.

Order, Close—The normal formation in which soldiers are regularly arranged in line or column.

Order, Extended—The formation in which the soldiers, or the subdivisions, or both, are separated by intervals greater than in close order.

Pace—Thirty inches; the length of the full step in quick time.

In these regulations, intervals and distances that can be verified by pacing are given in paces; those less than one pace, in inches; considerable distances, in yards.

Ploy—To diminish front; as, to ploy into close column.

Point of Rest—The point at which a formation begins.

Rank—A line of men placed side by side.

Right—The right extremity or element of a body of troops.

Scouts—Men detailed to precede a command on the march and when forming for battle, to gather and report information concerning the enemy, and the nature of the ground.

Tactics—The art of handling troops in the presence of the enemy, *i. e.*, applying on the battle-field the movements learned at drill.

Turning Movement—An extended movement around the enemy's flank for the purpose of threatening or attacking his flank or rear.

Wing—The portion of a command between the center and the flank; the battalion is the smallest body which is divided into wings.

SIGNALS.

The following signals are used alone or in conjunction with verbal commands or trumpet calls. The whistle call to fix the attention may precede the signal.

In making the signals, the sword, rifle, or head-dress may be held in the hand; when the sword is so used it is in prolongation of the arm.

Forward—Raise the arm until horizontal, extended to the front; at the same time move to the front.

Right Oblique—Raise the arm until horizontal, extended obliquely to the right; at the same time move in that direction.

Left Oblique—Same to the left.

By the Right Flank—Raise the arm until horizontal, extended to the right; at the same time move to the right.

By the Left Flank—Same to the left.

To the Rear—Face to the rear, raise the arm until horizontal, extended to the rear; at the same time move to the rear.

Change Direction to the Right or Left—Raise the arm until horizontal, extended toward the marching flank, carrying the arm horizontally to the front and right; at the same time facing and moving to the direction to be taken.

As Skirmishers—Raise both arms until horizontal, extended laterally.

Halt—Raise the arm vertically to its full extent.

Assemble—Raise the arm vertically to its full extent and slowly describe small horizontal circles.

Rally—Raise the arm vertically to its full extent and circle it very rapidly.

Cease Firing—A whistle call. This signal is also used to fix the attention.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

1. All details, detachments, and other bodies of troops will habitually be formed in double rank.

2. Movements that may be executed toward either flank are explained as toward but one flank, it being necessary to substitute the word "left" for "right," or the reverse, to have the command and explanation of the corresponding movement toward the other flank.

3. In movements where the guide may be either right or left, it is indicated in the command thus: *Guide (right* or *left).*

4. Any movement may be executed either from the halt or when marching, if not otherwise prescribed.

5. All movements, not specially excepted, may be executed in double time. If the movement be from the halt, or when marching in quick time, the command *double time* precedes the command *march;* if marching in double time, the command *double time* is omitted.

6. There are two kinds of commands:

The *preparatory* command, such as *forward*, indicates the movement that is to be executed.

The command of *execution*, such as MARCH, HALT, or ARMS, causes the execution.

Preparatory commands are distinguished by *italics*, those of *execution* by CAPITALS.

Where it is not mentioned in the text who gives the commands prescribed, they are the commands of the instructor.

The *preparatory* command should be given at such an interval of time before the command of execution as to admit of its being properly understood; the command of *execution* should be given at the instant the movement is to commence.

The tone of command is animated, distinct, and of a loudness proportioned to the number of men under instruction.

Each *preparatory* command is pronounced in an ascending tone of voice, but always in such a manner that the command of execution may be more energetic and elevated.

The command of *execution* is pronounced in a firm and brief tone.

When giving commands to troops it is usually best to face toward them.

7. To secure uniformity, officers and non-commissioned officers are practiced in giving commands.

8. The signals and trumpet calls should be frequently used in instruction, in order that the officers and men may readily recognize them.

9. In the different schools, the posts of the officers and non-commissioned officers are specified, but as instructors they go wherever their presence is necessary.

CLOSE ORDER.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

10. The object of this school is the instruction of the individual recruit and afterward that of the squad.

11. Short and frequent drills are preferable to long ones, which exhaust the attention of both instructor and recruit.

12. Generally, sergeants and corporals are the instructors, under the supervision of an officer, but the captain occasionally requires the lieutenants to act as instructors.

13. The instructor will always maintain a military bearing, and by a quiet, firm demeanor set a proper example to the men.

14. The instructor explains each movement in as few words as possible, at the same time executing it himself.

He requires the recruits to take by themselves the proper positions and does not touch them for the purpose of correcting them, except when they are unable to correct themselves; he avoids keeping them too long at the same movement, although each should be understood before passing to another. He exacts by degrees the desired precision and uniformity.

15. After the movements have been properly executed in the order laid down, the instructor no longer confines himself to that order.

16. As the instruction progresses the recruits will be grouped according to proficiency, in order that all may advance as rapidly as their abilities permit. Those who lack aptitude and quickness will be separated from the others and placed under experienced drill masters.

17. When the execution of a movement is improperly begun and the instructor wishes to begin it anew for the purpose of correcting it, he commands: *As you were*, at which the movement ceases and the former position is resumed.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION *without* ARMS.

18. For this instruction a few recruits, usually not exceeding four, are placed in a single rank, facing to the front and about six inches apart, arranged according to height, the tallest man on the right.

19. To teach the recruits how to assemble, the instructor requires them to close the left hand and place the knuckles against the waist, above the hip, wrist straight, back of the hand to the front; he then places them on the same line, so that the right arm of each man rests lightly against the left elbow of the man next on his right, and then directs the left hands to be replaced by the side. The men thus find themselves with an interval that allows for a free movements of the arms.

20. When the recruits have learned how to take their places, they are required to assemble without assistance. The instructor commands: FALL IN.

They assemble rapidly, as above prescribed, at attention, each man dropping the left hand as soon as the man next on his left has his interval.

Position of the Soldier, or Attention.

21. Heels on the same line, and as near each other as the conformation of the man permits.

Feet turned out equally, and forming with each other an angle of about 60 degrees.

Knees straight, without stiffness.

Body erect on the hips, inclining a little forward; shoulders square and falling equally.

Arms and hands hanging naturally, backs of the hands outward; little fingers opposite the seams of the trousers; elbows near the body.

Head erect and square to the front; chin slightly drawn in, without constraint; eyes straight to the front.

The Rests.

22. Being at a halt, to rest the men: FALL OUT; or, REST; or, AT EASE.

At the command *fall out*, the men may leave the ranks, but will remain in the immediate vicinity.

At the command *fall in*, they resume their former places.

At the command *rest*, the men keep one heel in place, but are not required to preserve silence nor immobility.

At the command *at ease*, the men keep one heel in place and preserve silence, but not immobility.

23. To resume the attention: 1. *Squad*, 2. ATTENTION.

The men take the position of the soldier and fix their attention.

24. 1. *Parade*, 2. REST.

Carry the right foot six inches straight to the rear, left knee slightly bent; clasp the hands in front of the center of the body, left hand uppermost, left thumb clasped by thumb and forefinger of right hand; preserve silence and steadiness of position.

To resume the position of the soldier: 1. *Squad*, 2. ATTENTION.

To Dismiss the Squad.

25. Being in line at a halt: DISMISSED.

Eyes Right or Left.

26. 1. *Eyes*, 2. RIGHT (or LEFT), 3. FRONT.

At the command *right*, turn the head gently so as to bring the left eye in line with the center of the body, eyes fixed on the line of eyes of the men in, or supposed to be in, the same rank.

At the command *front*, turn the head and eyes to the front.

The instructor sees that the movement does not derange the squareness of the shoulders.

Facings.

27. To the right or left: 1. *Right* (or *Left*), 2. FACE.

Raise slightly the right heel and left toe and face to the right, turning on the left heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of the right foot; replace the right foot.

The facings to the left are also executed upon the left heel.

28. To the rear: 1. *About*, 2. FACE.

Raise slightly the left heel and right toe, face to the rear, turning to the right on the right heel and the ball of the left foot; replace the left foot beside the right.

Salute with the Hand.

29. 1. *Right* (or *Left*) *Hand*, 2. SALUTE.

Raise the right hand smartly till the forefinger touches the lower part of the head-dress above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, forearm inclined at about forty-five degrees, hand and wrist straight. (TWO) (Par. 48) Drop the arm quietly by the side. (See Par. 485.)

If uncovered, the forefinger touches the forehead above the eye.

Pl. 1, Par. 29.

SETTING-UP EXERCISES.

30. In order to retain a proper set-up and to keep the muscles supple, all soldiers in garrison should be frequently practiced in the following exercises.

The *arm, hand, trunk, leg,* and *foot* exercises should be alternated, the drill interrupted by frequent rests and varied by instruction in the facings, marchings, etc. While exercising one part of the body care should be taken that the other parts remain quiet, as far as the conformation of the body will allow.

At the command *halt*, given at any time, the exercise ceases and the position of the soldier is resumed.

The recruits being in single rank (Par. 20), the instructor will place them three paces apart.

First Exercise.

1. *Arm*, 2. EXERCISE, 3. HEAD, 4. UP, 5. DOWN, 6. RAISE.

At the command *exercise*, raise the arms laterally until horizontal, palms upward. HEAD: Raise the arms in a circular direction over the head, tips of fingers touching top of cap over the forehead, backs of fingers in contact their full length, thumbs pointing to the rear, elbows pressed back. UP: Extend the arms upward their full length, palms touching. DOWN: Force them obliquely back, and gradually let them fall by the sides. RAISE: Raise the arms laterally as prescribed for the second command. Continue by repeating *head, up, down, raise.*

Second Exercise.

1. *Arm*, 2. EXERCISE, 3. FRONT, 4. REAR.

At the command *exercise*, raise the arms laterally as in First Exercise. FRONT: Swing the arms extended horizontally to the front, palms touching, heels on the ground. REAR: Swing the arms extended well to the rear, inclining them slightly downward, raising the body upon the toes. Continue by repeating *front, rear,* till the men, if possible, are able to touch the hands behind the back.

Third Exercise.

1. *Arm*, 2. EXERCISE, 3. CIRCLE.

At the command *exercise* raise the arms laterally, as in First Exercise. CIRCLE: Slowly describe a small circle with each arm, upward and backward, from front to rear, the arms not passing in front of the line of the breast. Continue by repeating *circle.*

Fourth Exercise.

1. *Arm*, 2. EXERCISE, 3. SHOULDER, 4. FRONT, 5. REAR.

At the command *exercise*, raise the arms laterally, as in First Exercise. SHOULDER: Place the tips of fingers lightly on top of the shoulders, keeping upper arm horizontal. FRONT: Force the elbows to the front. REAR: Force the elbows back as far as possible. Continue by repeating *front, rear.*

Fifth Exercise.

1. *Hand*, 2. EXERCISE, 3. CLOSE, 4. OPEN.

At the command *exercise*, raise the arms laterally, as in First Exercise. CLOSE: Close the hands with force. OPEN: Open the hands quickly, spreading the fingers and thumbs apart as much as possible. Continue by repeating *close, open.*

Sixth Exercise.

1. *Forearms vertical*, 2. RAISE, 3. UP, 4. DOWN.

At the command *raise*, raise the forearms until nearly vertical, fingers extended and joined, palms toward each other. UP: Thrust upward with force, extending the arms to their full length. DOWN: Force the arms obliquely back, and gradually let them fall by the sides. Continue by repeating *raise, up, down.*

Seventh Exercise.

1. *Forearms horizontal*, 2. RAISE, 3. FRONT, 4. REAR.

At the command *raise*, raise the forearms to the front until horizontal, elbows forced back, hands tightly closed, backs down. FRONT: Thrust the arms forcibly to the front, turning the backs of the hands up, arms horizontal. REAR: Bring the arms back quickly to the first position, forcing elbows and shoulders to the rear. Continue by repeating *front, rear.*

Eighth Exercise.

1. *Trunk*, 2. EXERCISE, 3. DOWN, 4. BACK.

At the command *exercise*, raise the hands and place them on the hips, fingers to the rear, thumbs to the front, elbows pressed back. DOWN: Bend the trunk forward at the hips as far as possible. BACK: Raise and bend the trunk to the rear as far as possible. Execute both motions slowly, without bending the knees. Continue by repeating *down, back.*

Ninth Exercise.

1. *Trunk*, 2. EXERCISE, 3. RIGHT, 4. LEFT.

At the command *exercise*, place the hands on the hips, as in Eighth Exercise. RIGHT: Bend the trunk to the right, without twisting it or raising either heel. LEFT: Bend the trunk similarly to the left. Execute both motions slowly. Continue by repeating *right, left.*

Tenth Exercise.

1. *Trunk*, 2. EXERCISE, 3. CIRCLE RIGHT (or LEFT.)

At command *exercise*, place the hands on the hips, as in Eighth Exercise. CIRCLE RIGHT: Bend the trunk to the right as in Ninth Exercise; turn the trunk to the rear and bend to the rear, as in Eighth Exercise; turn the trunk to the left and bend to the left, as in Ninth Exercise; turn the trunk to the front and bend forward, as in Eighth Exercise. Continue by repeating *circle right.*

Eleventh Exercise.

1. *Arms vertical, palms to the front*, 2. RAISE, 3. DOWN, 4. UP.

At the command *raise*, raise the arms from the sides, extended to their full length, till the hands meet above the head, palms to the front, fingers pointed upward, thumbs locked, right thumb in front, shoulders pressed back. DOWN: Bend over till the hands, if possible, touch the ground, keeping arms and knees straight. UP: Straighten the body and swing the arms, extended, to the vertical position. Continue by repeating *down, up.*

Twelfth Exercise.

1. *Arms forward, palms down*, 2. RAISE, 3. DOWN, 4. UP.

At the command *raise*, raise the arms to the front, extended to their full length, till the hands are in front of and at the height of the shoulders, palms down, fingers extended and joined, thumbs under forefingers. DOWN: Bend the trunk forward at the hips as far as possible, and swing the arms backward, knees and arms straight. UP: Straighten the trunk, and swing the arms to the forward position. Continue by repeating *down, up.*

Thirteenth Exercise.

1. *Leg*, 2. EXERCISE, 3. *Half bend*, 4. DOWN, 5. UP.

At the command *exercise*, place the hands on the hips, as in Eighth Exercise. DOWN: Lower the body, separating the knees and bending them as much as possible, heels on the ground, head and trunk erect. UP: Raise the body, straightening and closing the knees. Continue by repeating *down, up.*

Fourteenth Exercise.

1. *Leg*, 2. EXERCISE, 3. *Full bend*, 4. DOWN, 5. UP.

At the command *exercise*, place the hands on the hips, as in Eighth Exercise. DOWN: Lower the body, separating the knees and bending them as much as possible, head and trunk erect, heels raised, weight of body resting on the balls of the feet. UP: Raise the body, straightening and closing the knees, and lower the heels to the ground. Continue by repeating *down, up.*

Fifteenth Exercise.

1. *Leg*, 2. EXERCISE, 3. *Left* (or *Right*), 4. FORWARD, 5. REAR, or 5. GROUND.

At the command *exercise*, place the hands on the hips, as in Eighth Exercise. FORWARD: Move the left leg to the front, knee straight, so as to advance the foot about 15 inches, toe turned out, sole nearly horizontal, body balanced on right foot. REAR: Move the leg to the rear, knee straight, toe on a line with the right heel, sole nearly horizontal. Continue by repeating *forward, rear.*

When the recruit has learned to balance himself, the command *forward* is followed by GROUND. Throw the weight of the body forward by rising on the ball of the right foot, advance and plant the left, left heel 30 inches from the right, and advance the right leg quickly to the position of *forward.* Continue by repeating *ground* when the right and left legs are alternately in the position of *forward.*

Sixteenth Exercise.

1. *Leg*, 2. EXERCISE, 3. UP.

At the command *exercise*, place the hands on the hips, as in Eighth Exercise. UP: Raise the left leg to the front, bending and elevating the knee as much as possible, leg from knee to instep vertical, toe depressed. UP: Replace the left foot and raise the right leg as prescribed for the left.

Execute slowly at first, then gradually increase to the cadence of double time. Continue by repeating *up* when the right and left legs are alternately in position.

Seventeenth Exercise.

1. *Foot*, 2. EXERCISE, 3. UP, 4. DOWN.

At the command *exercise*, place the hands on the hips, as in Eighth Exercise. UP: Raise the body upon the toes, knees straight, heels together. DOWN: Lower the heels slowly to the ground. Continue by repeating *up, down.*

As soon as the exercises are well understood, they may be executed without repeating the commands. For this purpose the instructor gives the commands as prescribed, then adds: *Continue the exercise*, upon which the motions to be repeated are continuously executed until the command *halt.*

Where there is a regular system of gymnastic instruction, it may replace the setting-up exercises for well trained soldiers.

THE STEPS.

Quick Time.

31. The length of the full step in quick time is thirty inches, measured from heel to heel, and the cadence is at the rate of one hundred and twenty steps per minute.

32. The recruits being confirmed in the position of the soldier, the instructor places himself eight or ten paces in front of them, and facing toward them, executes the steps slowly, at the same time explaining the principles; he then commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *forward*, throw the weight of the body upon the right leg without bending the left knee.

At the command *march*, move the left leg smartly, but without jerk, carry the foot straight forward thirty inches from the right, measuring from heel to heel, sole near the ground, knee straight and slightly turned out; at the same time throw the weight of the body forward, and plant the foot without shock, weight of body resting upon it; next, in like manner, advance the right foot and plant it as above; continue the march, keeping the face to the front. The instructor indicates from time to time the cadence of the step by calling *one, two, three, four;* or, *left, right,* the instant the left and right foot, respectively, should be planted.

The cadence is at first given slowly, and gradually increased to that of quick time.

33. To arrest the march: 1. *Squad*, 2. HALT.

At the command *halt*, given as either foot is coming to the ground, the foot in rear is brought up and planted without shock by the side of the other.

Double Time.

34. The length of the full step in double time is thirty-six inches; the cadence is at the rate of one hundred and eighty steps per minute.

35. To march in double time: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Double time*, 3. MARCH.

At the command *forward*, throw the weight of the body on the right leg; at the command *double time*, raise the hands until the forearms are horizontal, fingers closed, nails toward the body, elbows to the rear.

At the command *march*, carry forward the left foot, leg slightly bent, knee somewhat raised, and plant the foot thirty-six inches from the right; then execute the same motion with the right foot; continue this alternate movement of the feet, throwing the weight of the body forward and allowing a natural swinging motion to the arms. The recruits are also exercised in running, the principles being the same as for double time.

When marching in double time and in running, the men breathe as much as possible through the nose, keeping the mouth closed.

To Mark Time.

36. Being in march: 1. *Mark time*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, given as either foot is coming to the ground, continue the cadence and make a semblance of marching without gaining ground, by alternately advancing each foot about half its length and bringing it back on a line with the other.

To resume the full step: 1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH.

Short Step.

37. Being in march: 1. *Short step*, 2. MARCH.

Take steps of fifteen inches. The full step is resumed at the commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH.

The length of the short step in double time is eighteen inches.

Side Step.

38. Being at a halt: 1. *Right* (or *Left*) *step*, 2. MARCH.

Carry the right foot twelve inches to the right, keeping knees straight and shoulders square to the front; as soon as the right foot is planted, bring the left foot to the side of it, and continue the movement, observing the cadence for each foot, as explained for quick time.

The side step is not executed in double time.

Back Step.

39. Being at a halt: 1. *Backward*, 2. MARCH.

Step back with the left foot fifteen inches straight to the rear, measuring from heel to heel, then with the right, and so on, the feet alternating.

At the command *halt*, bring back the foot in front to the side of the one in rear. The back step is used for short distances only, and is not executed in double time.

40. The *short step, side step* and *back step* may be executed from *mark time* and conversely.

Change Step.

41. Being in march: 1. *Change step*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, given as the right foot comes to the ground, the left foot is advanced and planted; the toe of the right is then advanced near the heel of the left, the recruit again stepping off with the left.

The change on the right foot is similarly executed, the command *march* being given as the left foot strikes the ground.

Covering and Marching on Points.

42. The instructor selects two points on the ground and requires the recruits, in succession, to place themselves so that the prolongation of the straight line through these points shall pass between their heels.

The instructor places himself in the rear of each recruit, points out the faults of his position, and causes him to cover accurately.

When the recruits are able to cover the points quickly and accurately, they are required, after covering, to march upon the points in quick and double time. The instructor, remaining in rear of the recruit, observes his march; when halted, the recruit corrects his covering, if necessary; at the command *fall out*, he steps to one side. The other recruits are halted near the same point, and when all have arrived the instructor, selecting new points, continues the exercise.

Two recruits should also be established by the instructor, one covering the other, and the others required to cover them at considerable distances apart; the recruits should then be faced about and the exercise repeated in the new direction.

It should be demonstrated to the recruits that they cannot march in a straight line without selecting two points in the desired direction and keeping them covered while advancing.

43. A distant and conspicuous landmark will next be selected as a point of direction; the recruit will be required to choose two intermediate points on the ground in line with the point of direction and to march upon it by covering these points, new points being selected as he advances.

MANUAL OF ARMS.

[The following manual, issued by the War Department, is a substitute for the manual heretofore used, and originally published in the U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations of which the foregoing and that which follows this circular is a part. The regular order of numbers has been inserted as in the discarded manual, for convenience of reference.—EDITOR.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 28, 1897.

CIRCULAR, No 16.

The following adaptation of the manual for the service magazine rifle, caliber .30, to the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, is approved and published for use when required.

By order of the Secretary of War:

SAM'L BRECK,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[NOTE.—Revised to include change in Par. 28, made in Circular, No. 24, Nov. 15, 1897, A. G. Office.]

FOR SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, CALIBER .45.

Individual Instruction with Arms.

[**44.**] **1.** The recruit should, as soon as possible, be taught the use of his rifle, its care and preservation.

When fair progress has been made in the individual instruction without arms, the recruit will be taught the manual of arms; instruction without arms and that with arms alternating.

Part of each drill with arms should be devoted to marching.

[**45.**] **2.** The manual of arms is explained for double rank, but for the instruction of recruits it is first executed in single rank, omitting reference to the rear rank.

At the command *fall in*, the recruits, usually not exceeding four, assemble (Par. 20, D. R.) pieces at order arms.

The piece shall not be carried loaded except when specially ordered.

[**46.**] **3.** To prevent accidents, the chamber will be opened (Par. 12) whenever the squad is first formed, and again, just before being dismissed. *This rule is general.*

[**47.**] **4.** The cadence of the motions is that of quick time; the recruits will at first be required to give their whole attention to the details of the motions, the cadence being gradually acquired as they become accustomed to handling their arms.

Before requiring recruits to take a position or execute a motion for the first time, the instructor will execute the same for illustration; after which he will cause them to execute it by themselves, then to execute it together at command.

The movements relative to the cartridge, fixing and unfixing bayonet, adjusting sight, breaking and forming stack, are executed with promptness and regularity, but not in cadence.

[**48.**] **5.** Being at a halt, the movements are, for the purpose of instruction, divided into motions and executed in detail; in this case the command of execution determines the prompt execution of the first motion, and the commands, TWO, THREE, etc., that of the other motions.

To execute the movements in detail, the instructor first cautions: *By the numbers;* all movements divided into motions are then executed as above explained until he cautions: *Without the numbers;* or commands movements other than those in the manual of arms.

General Rules.

[**49.**] **1.** *First.*—In all positions of the left hand at the balance (center of gravity, bayonet unfixed), the thumb clasps the piece except in *present* arms and *load*, in which two positions the thumb is extended along the stock; the sling is included in the grasp of the hand.

Second.—In all positions of the piece "diagonally across the body," the positions of the piece, left arm, and hand, are the same as in *port* arms.

Third.—In resuming the *order* from any position in the manual, the motion next to the last concludes with the butt of the piece about three inches from the ground, the left hand above and near the right, steadying the piece, fingers extended and joined, forearm and wrist straight and inclined downward.

Fourth.—The piece is habitually carried with the hammer at the safety notch.

[**50.**] **2.** The recruit being in the position of the soldier, the instructor will first cause him to place his piece in the following position:

Position of Order Arms.

Pl. 2, Par. 2.

The butt rests evenly on the ground, barrel to the rear, the toe of the butt on a line with and touching the toe of the right shoe, arms hanging naturally, elbows near the body, right hand holding the piece between the thumb and fingers, the first two fingers in front, the others in rear.

[**51.**] **3.** Being at order arms: 1. *Present*, 2. ARMS.

Carry the piece in front of the center of the body with the right hand, barrel to the rear and vertical, grasp it with the left hand at the balance, forearm horizontal and resting against the body. (TWO) Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand.

Pl. 3, Par. 2.

1. *Order*, 2. ARMS.

Let go with the right hand and regrasp the piece just above the lower band, back of the hand to the right; let go with the left

(Continued on page eleven.)

100,000 INVALID WOMEN
have obtained relief through my efforts to benefit my sex. I send FREE a simple home cure for womb troubles, painful periods, leucorrhœa and other female disorders. It cured me at home without medical aid after years of suffering. If others im tate this advertisement don't be deceived. It can only be obtained FREE through me.
Address MRS. L. E. HUDNUT, South Bend, Indiana.

TRY IT FREE
for 30 days in your own home and save $10 to $35. No money in advance. $60 Kenwood Machine for $22.00; $50 Arlington Machine for $19.50. Singers (Made by us) $8, $11.50, $15 and 27 other styles. All attachments FREE. We pay freight. Buy from factory. Save agents' large profits. Over 100,000 in use. Catalogue and testimonials Free. Write at once. Address (in full) CASH BUYERS' UNION 158-164 West Van Buren St., Dept. 24 Chicago, Ills.
Mention The National Tribune.

TOURGEE'S STORY
Just published in handy and handsome book form, Judge Tourgee's Striking Story,
THE MAN WHO OUTLIVED HIMSELF.
This little volume (4½ x 7) in decorated cloth, gilt top, contains not only the title story,—one of the most ingenious and powerful Tourgee has written,—but also two other admirable tales, *Poor Joel Pike* and *The Grave of Tante Angelique.* The clear type and portable size will make the book a favorite "pick-up" for casual or railroad reading. *Price, 75 cents.*
Also: All of Tourgee's great historical novels of the war-time. Send for list. Any reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE can get any of these books from the Publishers, postpaid, at 25 *per cent. discount.*
FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT,
47 E. 10th St., New York.

GARLAND THEIR GRAVES, No. 5.
WORDS AND MUSIC ALL NEW.
This book of Memorial Songs for Decoration Day and Memorial services is now ready.
It contains 20 pages, large size, words and music, fine paper, plain, large type, and is nicely bound.
Price per copy, 15 c.; per dozen copies, $1.50. Sent postage or express, prepaid, upon receipt of price.
Order of the author, an old soldier.
C. V. STRICKLAND, Huntington, Ind.
Mention The National Tribune.

$9.00 Buys A High Arm Machine
High grade makes, double lock stitch, self-threading shuttle, full set of attachments and 10 years guarantee. We will send to your home on 30 days free trial, without any money in advance, your choice of our Folding Table Cabinet Sewing Machines, as illustration, or our three, five or seven drawer machines. We pay freight. Buy direct and save agents' and dealers' profits. Catalogue free.
SHEPHERD MFG. CO., 355 E. 22nd St., Chicago.
Mention The National Tribune.

WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS The addresses of all Federal soldiers who made a HOMESTEAD filing on less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874, no matter whether FINAL PROOF was made or not. Will buy Land Warrants. Enclose stamp. Address W. E. MOSES, Box 867, Denver, Col.
Mention The National Tribune.

600 2ND HAND BICYCLES
$75 Special, $60 Art Derby, $7.50; Crescent, $25 Credenda, $7.50; Ashland, $20; Shell, $7; Suburban, $20; Dunlopes, $7.50; Gazelle, $60; Triumph, $60; Temple, $50; St. Nicholas, $40; Rover, $35; Princess, $35, and Hundreds of Others. Write for Bargain List and Special Offer.
B. T. MEAD & PRENTISS, Chicago.
Mention The National Tribune.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.
Mention The National Tribune.

$1. We will examine your eyes by mail, fit you a perfect pair of Glasses, finest on earth, for $1. Write for free examination sheet. If they don't suit you you can get YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT. National Optical Company, Box 306, Washington, D. C.
Mention The National Tribune.

WANTED NOW. AGENTS AT ONCE to sell Sash Locks and Door Holders. Sample Sash Lock free for 2-cent stamp. Immense; better than weights; burglar proof. $10.00 a day. Write quick. Address BROHARD & CO., Dept. 1, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mention The National Tribune.

RUPTURE CURED
Worn NIGHT and DAY. Perfect comfort, protection. Everyone Ruptured should read our NEW full Illustrated book on Rupture, valuable information, sent FREE, securely sealed.
Patented.
G. V. HOUSE M'F'G CO., 744 Broadway, New York.
Mention The National Tribune.

ATTENTION, COMRADES!

The greatest discovery of the age. A soft, pliable, comfortable and durable *Air Pad*, for all kinds of Trusses. Cures Ruptures. Every soldier pensioned for hernia under the old law can get one free of cost. Write for illustrated Catalogue free. Address
THE RORICK AIR CUSHION TRUSS CO., No. 915 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Mention The National Tribune.

BLOOD POISON
A SPECIALTY Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary BLOOD POISON we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 1435 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.
Mention The National Tribune.

RUPTURE Sure Cure at home; book free. Dr. W. S. Rice, Box 1, Smithville, N. Y.
Mention The National Tribune.

WANTED—ADDRESSES.

Subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE may insert a three-line advertisement under this head at the rate of 50c. for one insertion three insertions for $1. This rate is less than one-quarter of the regular rates charged by the paper. The privilege of this column is strictly confined to our subscribers.

WANTED—Ernst Bauman, Co. A, 2d Pa. H. A., 1862 to 1863, wishes to communicate with a comrade. Address, 148 Second street, Portland, Ore. 870-3t

WANTED—By Mrs. Rachael Birdsall, Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa—Information of the present whereabouts of William C. Birdsall, late member of Crocker's Iowa Brigade, Co. C, 13th Regiment. Information as to whether living or dead will be thankfully acknowledged. 870-3t

WANTED—By William G. Miller, Keyes Mills, Madison County, Ala., the whereabouts and address of Lieut. S. B. Coe, Quartermaster of Second Brigade Cavalry, of which the 4th Ohio C