

Chapter III.—Continued

when firing over level ground, less elevation is required when firing up or down hill. When a wind is blowing from behind the firer less elevation is required, and, vice versa, more elevation is required if the wind is blowing from the front. For side or cross winds the following allowances may be made when using Mark VI. ammunition:—

Strength of wind	500 yd.	1000 yd.	1500 yd.
	Range.	Range.	Range.
Gentle (10 miles per hour)....	2 ft.	9 ft.	18 ft.
Fresh (20 " " " ")....	4 ft.	18 ft.	36 ft.
Gale (30 " " " ")....	6 ft.	27 ft.	54 ft.

When using Mark VII ammunition these allowances may be reduced one-third.

For diagonally oblique winds these allowances may be reduced by one-half.

In aiming off for movement at ranges up to and including 500 yards, aim should be taken in front of the target, as follows:—

For a single man walking....	1 ft.	per 100 yds.	of range
" " " doubling....	2 ft.	" " " "	" "
" horseman trotting....	3 ft.	" " " "	" "
" horseman galloping..	4 ft.	" " " "	" "

Aim should always be taken at the ground line at a moving or a stationary target, and at the front of a body of troops who are moving across the front to a flank.

Chapter IV

VISUAL TRAINING AND JUDGING DISTANCE

Visual training of soldiers and practice in judging distances can only be carried out successfully in the field.

The first lesson should be arranged to familiarize the men with the appearance of the human figure at ranges from 200 to 800 yards by stationing fatigue men at known distances and noting the outline of the human figure in the standing, kneeling and prone positions, noting the visibility of features, outline of shoulders, movement of legs and colour of clothes, etc, and comparing their appearance in relation to the height of the foresight and the bore of the rifle, and also by encouraging the powers of observation and keenness of vision by placing a known number of men in various positions and degrees of visibility dotted about within a radius of 300 yards, within