

Gas attacks have been made on fronts varying from 1 to 5 miles; their effects at points several miles behind the front trenches have been sufficiently severe to make it necessary to wear helmets.

## II. TACTICAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

*It is important that all measures taken should be carried out with the utmost calm in order to avoid confusion and waste of energy.*

### 1. Wind observation.

Wind observations will be made at regular intervals by officers of all units in the front line, so that all ranks may be warned when conditions are favourable for a hostile gas attack.

### 2. When the wind is favourable for a gas attack—

- (a) At night, sentries should have at least two men within reach of them, so that the alarm can be spread rapidly.
- (b) Men will be forbidden to wear macintosh sheets round their shoulders or mufflers round their necks and will have the top button of both greatcoat and tunic undone, in order to facilitate rapid adjustment of the helmet.
- (c) A sufficient number of sentries will be posted over large dug-outs, or groups of dug-outs, to ensure that all sleeping men can be roused without delay. All men within 300 yards of the enemy should sleep on the fire-step instead of in dug-outs, when a gas attack is probable.
- (d) When thought necessary, additional inspections of helmets should take place.
- (e) Sentries should be told off for warning the Company and Battalion Headquarters and the Artillery Observation Post, if there is one in the trench.
- (f) At night and at all times when a gas attack is expected, men in advanced trenches will wear the helmets rolled up on the head so that these can be pulled down and adjusted without delay.
- (g) Commanders of units in billets in rear of the trenches but within the area of danger from gas, will organize a system of giving the alarm and rousing all men in cellars or houses, on receipt of information of a gas attack.