

- Billets**—Billeting troops in houses, buildings, etc. It has the disadvantage of dispersion. Close billets is where some troops are billeted and the remainder bivouac. Close billets partly overcome the disadvantage of dispersion caused by billeting.
- Ballistics**—The science of hurling projectiles in the air. Exterior ballistics deal with barometric pressures, temperature, wind, etc. Interior ballistics deal with temperature of the gases raised by the charge after firing, temperature of the charge before firing, air spacing, etc.
- Camp**—An encampment comprising tents or hutments.
- Crest-line**—Where the top of a hill appears to meet the sky.
- Cover**—Cover from view or fire of the enemy. Cover to be effective must allow of the free use of the rifle.
- Cossack Post**—A "group" in outpost mounted troops.
- Column**—Bodies of troops formed one in rear of another.
- Calibre**—The diameter of the bore of a gun or rifle in inches, measured across the lands.
- Counterscarp**—The side of a ditch of a work nearest the parapet.
- Col**—A gap or break in a ridge of hills.
- Cone of Fire**—The dispersion of the trajectories of a number of projectiles fired at a given range simultaneously.
- Copse (or Coppice)**—A small wood comprising young trees and undergrowth.
- Dead Ground**—Ground which cannot be covered by fire.
- Distance**—The space between men or bodies from front to rear.
- Dressing Station**—A place where wounded are collected and attended by the field ambulance.
- Deploy**—To increase frontage.
- Defile**—A portion of a road which troops must pass on a narrow frontage, i.e., a bridge, a mountain pass.
- Echelon**—A formation of successive and parallel units each on a flank and to the rear of the unit in front. A suitable formation for advancing under artillery fire.

- Embrasure**—A channel through the parapet of a work through which a gun is fired.
- Escarp**—The side of a ditch nearest the parapet.
- Epaulment**—A small parapet to give cover to a gun in action.
- Fire-Enfilade**—Firing at troops from a flank of their position.
- Fire, Frontal**—Firing at the front of a target.
- Fire, Oblique**—Firing at an angle inclined to the front of the target.
- Fire, Reverse**—Fire directed against the rear of a target.
- Fire, Grazing**—Fire which is parallel or nearly so to the ground.
- Fire, Plunging**—Fire which has a steep angle of descent (the reverse of grazing fire).
- Fire, High-angle**—Fire at all angles of elevation exceeding 25 degrees.
- Fascine**—A bundle of brushwood.
- File**—Two infantrymen, a front rank man and his rear ranker.
- Fold in the Ground**—A slight hollow caused by the regular lie of the ground being broken.
- Gradient**—A slope represented by a fraction, i.e.,  $\frac{1}{8}$  represents a vertical rise of 1 unit to 8 horizontal units.
- Interior Slope**—The inner slope of a parapet between the crest and the banquette.
- Indirect Laying**—The method of laying a gun when direction is obtained by an aiming point and elevation by a clinometer.
- Interval**—The lateral space between units measured from flank to flank.
- Incline**—A movement by which troops are advanced and moved to a flank simultaneously.
- Knoll**—A low hill standing by itself.
- Loop Hole**—An opening in a wall through which a rifle can be fired.