

SMALL ARMS RING REGULATIONS

FOR THE

NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA.



Approved November 30, 1896.

SMALL ARMS FIRING REGULATIONS

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Sgt. D. M. L.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., November 30, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 14.

The following Firing Regulations for Small Arms having been adopted by the officers mentioned in Section 2031, Political Code, and, having received the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, will govern in the future Target Practice of the Guard:

FIRING REGULATIONS FOR SMALL ARMS FOR THE
NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA.

1. Rifle practice is an important part of the school of the soldier, and its principles will be taught to each recruit by the squad drill officers. Outdoor practice will be conducted in accordance with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and under the supervision of an Inspector of Rifle Practice.

2. Target practice in the National Guard shall be held in the months of January, May, September, and October; and at 200, 300, and 500 yard ranges, and skirmish firing.

3. Each officer and enlisted man will be allowed annually 55 rounds of ammunition, and the same will be fired as follows:

One score of 5 shots at each of the 200, 300, and 500 yard ranges, in January.

One score of 5 shots at each of the 200, 300, and 500 yard ranges, in September.

One score of 5 shots at each of the 200, 300, and 500 yard ranges, in October.

Provided, that each officer and enlisted man must make a score of at least 15 at the 200-yard range before he will be permitted to fire at the 300-yard range; and he must make a score of at least 15 at the 300-yard range before he will be permitted to fire at the 500-yard range; also, one score of 10 shots at skirmish firing, in May.

4. Classification.

MARKSMAN—A total annual score of at least 52 points out of a possible 75 at the 200-yard range, and 45 points out of a possible 75 at the 300-yard range.

RIFLEMAN—A total annual score of at least 52 points out of a possible 75 at the 200-yard range, 45 points out of a possible 75 at the 300-yard range, and 45 points out of a possible 75 at the 500-yard range.

SHARPSHOOTER—A total annual score at the three ranges of at least 180 points out of a possible 225.

DISTINGUISHED MARKSMAN—A total annual score at the three ranges of at least 192 out of a possible 225.

Only "distinguished marksmen" will be permitted to participate in the contest for what has been heretofore known as State "sharpshooters' medals."

5. In all target practice and contests, ammunition furnished by the State, or such as is approved by General Headquarters, shall be used.

6. Skirmish firing will be at silhouettes at unknown distances between 600 and 200 yards; individual skirmishers will fire at the group composed of D, E, and F targets; company skirmish firing will be at target G, as provided in paragraph 390, Blunt's Small Arms Firing Regulations.

7. All line officers will make themselves thoroughly familiar with the system of instruction adopted for the troops, as well as with all regulations for carrying out the practice.

8. Rifle practice in armories will be as frequent as other duties will permit; it will be conducted under the supervision of the officers or non-commissioned officers of the company, or such other officers as may be detailed therefor, and according to the system recommended by the Department of Rifle Practice.

9. It shall be the duty of the officer in charge, either at the field or armory ranges, to see that after practice no cartridges or shells are left in the hands of the men or in the rifles, but are collected and turned in to the proper person.

10. The names of all National Guardsmen who have attended 60 per cent of the drills for the year ending June 30th, and who have qualified in any of the classifications, will be announced in orders by the Adjutant-General and be published in his report.

11. The Division, Brigade, Regimental, and Battalion Inspectors of Rifle Practice shall perform such duties as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

12. The Division, Brigade, and Regimental Inspectors of Rifle Practice will have supervision of all matters

appertaining to that portion of military instruction within the limits of their respective commands, under the direction of the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice and their commanding officers. They will also inspect, or cause to be inspected, from time to time, all ranges and practice grounds over which practice is held, by authority of law, or competitions between the troops, for State or other prizes; and see that the necessary regulations for rifle practice are carried out, and the proper returns thereof are made, and report to the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, from time to time, as directed by him, the condition of rifle practice within their respective commands, and what practice has been carried on therein within any period, together with all other matters appertaining to their duties. If, at the conclusion of any inspection of any range or practice ground by any Inspector, he shall find any property or range unsafe or deficient in any respect, or that such range or practice ground is dangerous, he shall forthwith report the facts in relation thereto to his commanding officer. They shall also attend the competition between the troops, for State or other prizes, and see that the same are conducted with fairness, and according to the prescribed regulations, and report to the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice the result of all such competitions, with names of the winners, together with such suggestions as they may see fit to make. All Inspectors of Rifle Practice are authorized, from time to time, to examine the officers of their commands upon the subject of rifle practice.

Regimental Inspectors of Rifle Practice.

13. The Inspector of Rifle Practice aids and assists the commanding officers of companies in all matters relating to rifle practice, both in the field and in the

armory; and is charged with the care, safe-keeping, and good order of all the material and appliances used for rifle practice in the armory range. He sees that the necessary targets and markers are in readiness at the time prescribed for the practice by the different classes; that the different companies and classes practice without interference with each other or with other persons using the range; that the scores are properly kept and returned, and that special care is taken to secure safety. He acts as umpire in his regiment in case of disputed hits. He prepares all returns upon the subject of rifle practice required to be made by his regiment or battalion, together with all reports or other information required by his commanding officer, the Brigade, Division, and General Inspectors of Rifle Practice.

14. He will require any officer or enlisted man who is intoxicated upon the range, or who, by carelessness or otherwise, endangers others, to desist from firing, leave the range, and shall at once cause charges to be preferred against such offender.

15. The percentage of each company is annually announced in orders by the Adjutant-General, and constitutes the measure of efficiency by all organizations in rifle practice.

16. The target practice of all unattached organizations and the Naval Battalion will be under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice.

17. Ranges should be selected with regard to the following conveniences: Convenience of access; as level as possible between firing points and butts; place poles with streamers at intervals of 50 yards between targets and firing points, as indicators of the wind; if a wind-

gauge is erected fewer flags will serve. The firing point should be made level.

18. The marker must be supplied with red danger flags, and the instant one is displayed the firing must cease, and must not be resumed until it is lowered.

Windage.

19. A side wind frequently depresses the bullet in addition to moving it sideways; a front wind retards it, and requires a greater elevation; a rear wind carries it, and reduces the elevation. Allowance for wind must be increased with the distance to be shot over.

20. *Classification of winds.*

I—Gentle.....	Four miles an hour
II—Moderate.....	Ten miles an hour
III—Fresh	Twenty miles an hour
IV—Strong.....	Thirty-five miles an hour
V—Very high.....	Fifty miles an hour
VI—Gale.....	Eighty miles an hour

A most important requisite to good shooting is a correct record of every shot fired marked on the plan of the target, with a note of the time of the day, kind of light, and direction and force of wind.

Government of men and ranges.

21. The men must, on all practice days, be under the charge of an officer or non-commissioned officer. They will preserve quietude at the firing point.

22. Those not firing will be placed a sufficient distance to the rear to prevent comment being heard by the man firing.

23. No man should be allowed at the firing point, when the danger signal is displayed, with the chamber of his rifle closed. The instant the red flag goes up the

chamber should be opened. Never load except at the firing point, and then keep the muzzle always toward the target.

24. In all practice at ranges the first and most important duty is that which will render the firing safe, not only to the men engaged, but to lookers-on as well. The men must watch the red flags, and the markers must use them carefully and quickly. When the flag is raised the marker should not rush out at once, but allow an interval to elapse, so as to be safe from any mistake at the firing point.

25. All practice, either private or in regular course, should be carried on manly, earnestly, and with one aim in view—improvement.

26. The rules now in use by the United States Army will be the basis for all practice in the National Guard of this State, except when the same may conflict with these rules and regulations.

27. No arms but those regularly issued to the National Guard by the State of California shall be used at any target practice required by law.

Use of the sights.

28. Be careful to keep the sights perfectly perpendicular when firing, as a slight variance from it to the right or left will cause the ball to take a corresponding direction.

29. Be sure the rear sight is properly elevated. In aiming use the rear sight, through the notch of which find the target, and then, and not till then, bring the fore sight to bear on it by glancing along the top. Don't make the mistake of using the fore sight before your eye is fixed on the target.

30. At point-blank distance, which is one hundred yards, aim a trifle under the object to be fired at, at the same time drawing a fine sight, as the elevation will be too great if more than the very point of the front sight is seen.

31. The front sight may be blackened or painted, but no filing of sights is allowable.

32. No rifle, carbine, or pistol shall be taken apart except by the direction or under the supervision of a commissioned officer.

33. Be careful to place the piece in the rack gently, as the barrel may become indented or marred; once this happens, the piece is useless for accuracy. Never sit on the piece or use it for carrying weights.

34. Bring the piece gently to the ground in "order arms," as a heavy shock is apt to loosen the screws and split the woodwork. The piece must never, under any circumstances, be used for applauding by striking the butt on the ground, and commanding officers will see that this rule is strictly enforced.

35. See that the sights are in good order. The front sights should be specially guarded.

36. If any obstruction should find its way into the barrel, leaving an air space between it and the cartridge, remove it before firing; the barrel is liable to burst if fired under such circumstances.

37. The range is the place, not to learn, but to put in practice what has been learned in drill. Pointing and aiming drill in barracks or quarters is the foundation of successful shooting on the range or at the target. Take one man and let him shoot at the target, say twenty times without preliminary drill, and he will probably

miss nearly every shot; take the same man and let him for one month practice aiming and pointing in his room; then go on the range, and out of twenty shots he will make probably fifteen hits. Skill in marksmanship can be taught in the same manner as the manual of arms, and the same exact attention should be paid to the different positions required in firing as in manual. Among soldiers it is customary to put a small target in the barrack yard, and from the door or window of barracks to aim at this, standing, kneeling, and lying down.

38. For lying down, heads to target, the belly is on the ground, and toes of feet turned out. On the back, what is known as the "Texas grip" is best. The left leg is passed through between gun and sling, above knee, and stock drawn back; the left hand, back up, is placed under the head, and over heel of the butt. The right hand is reversed, finger in rear of hammer, thumb on trigger, elbow resting on ground. In this position one can lie and fire all day; the gun, not resting on stomach or lungs, is free from being affected by breathing. It is customary to draw before firing three or four long breaths, and then hold or take a gentle breath.

Aiming.

39. Draw a full sight on lower corner of bullseye, to the left or one side, giving full view of same; the drift will be more apt to carry the bullet into the bullseye. If the wind is from the right, and more than balances the drift, aim to the right of the bullseye.

40. By full sight is meant seeing all the sight in front through the rear sight. You must not see the stud upon which the sight is put. Then, if you shoot high, you can take a fine sight; that is, see less of the front sight. It is best to do this, and not change the elevation till

you find it necessary. Be careful to look through the rear sight. If you neglect that, the gun will shoot high, and you will never be able to ascertain exactly how much of the front sight you see every time. The gun must not be held too tight in the hands, or against the shoulder. This tends to high shooting, and the pulsations of the body give it unsteadiness. The right hand should grasp the small of the stock, the thumb and fingers touching. Passing both the first and second fingers in front of the trigger, the second resting on it, the end touching stock, gives a good way of pulling a hard trigger; in fact, by a gradual contraction of the hand, the trigger becomes almost a hair one. The eye and mind should act together with finger in firing the gun.

Sun.

41. Upon observing its effects, good or bad shooting results. If the sights are not blackened, the sun shining on the front sight makes a glare, which, if on right of front sight, makes the shooting to the left; if on left of front sight, shooting will be to the right. The range being north, the best usual direction, shooting in the morning with a bright sight will be to the left, or with no wind will about balance the drift. In the afternoon shooting will be to the right, and this added to the drift will make the shots go still farther to the right. Hence the necessity of having the front sights blackened. On a bright day a lower elevation is needed than on a dull day. But unless the gun is kept clean, as powder cakes and fouls the gun more easily on a dry than damp day, a greater elevation will be required. A hot or foul barrel drops a shot, or shoots low. A clean barrel raises a shot, or shoots high. On a cloudy day, if the sun appears and lights up the target, the shooter being in the

shade, use less elevation. If the target is in the shade, and the shooter in the sun, increase the elevation. The more moisture in the atmosphere the less elevation is required. Best shooting is done on damp, gray days not too dark.

Wind.

42. A front wind, or one in the face, retards the bullet; one from the side does also, in addition to throwing bullets off the target; so in both cases greater elevation is required. A wind from the rear helps a bullet, and therefore less elevation is required. Winds are called twelve o'clock, three, six, nine, etc., depending upon their directions. The direction of the wind is expressed by a watch-face notation; the watch being held with the figure XII toward the target; a wind blowing from the target is called a "twelve o'clock wind"; one from the left a "nine o'clock wind"; one from the right a "three o'clock wind," and so on.

43. The wind gauge is on the rifle for the purpose of making the gun point and shoot to one side. Practice will determine how much to aim to the right or left. Pushing the wind gauge to the right makes the gun shoot to the right; to the left, the left. Not counting wind, generally to allow for drift—that is, the bullet's tendency, owing to the rifling of the gun or twist, to go to the right of the point aimed at—the wind gauge has to be moved one sixth, one third, one half, to one point to the left for distances from two hundred yards up to six hundred. If the wind is a three o'clock, it may just balance the drift, so the wind gauge should remain even. If from the left, or a nine o'clock, this, with the drift, will require the wind gauge to be moved still farther to the left. The bullet striking to the right or left, and low, is often caused by the sights or piece not being level.

A gun leaning to the left, will shoot low and to the left; leaning to the right, low and to the right. A small spirit-level should be placed in front of the breech-block till the man learns how "to level his piece." At long distances this is of the greatest importance for successful shooting. Outers will always be made without it. The sights should be evenly divided—that is, looking through rear sights, an equal amount of front sight should be seen on each side of it. The eye will soon detect if the sights are not vertical or straight up and down.

Drift.

44. With the 500-grain service bullet the drift is 1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 16, 22, 28, 36, and 43 inches from one hundred to one thousand yards, and from regular tables, knowing the value of a point on the wind gauge, we know how far to shove the gauge to the left. With the 405-grain bullet the drift up to five hundred yards is less, and beyond that greater. The greater the charge of powder, the flatter the trajectory or line of flight of bullet, and more accuracy of fire and more hits made.

Ranges.

45. These should be laid off so as to shoot toward the north, or to have the prevailing wind from front or rear, and not from the side, and sun toward your rear. If toward the east or west, firing will have to be regulated so that the sun will not shine in one's face. Stakes should be driven every fifty yards from butts to firing stands; this gives a line of fire and prevents shooting on wrong targets. At long distances, with ground not level, firing stands will have to be raised by making a crib-work of logs, and filling with dirt. Grass should be planted, so as to make a green surface for the eye.

If a canvas has to be used, it should be painted some dark color—the dazzle from the white is very bad for the eyes. In firing, men should not strain their eyes by looking to see the effect of shots. These will be called out to them as made. Behind each butt, if an officer cannot be spared, a non-commissioned officer, in addition to the company detail, should be required from a company other than the one firing, so as to prevent at any time the questioning of a score made.

The rifle.

46. Should be carefully cleaned with a wooden wiping-rod and rags, so as to remove the lead, which makes bad shooting; the passing of a rag through is not enough. Opening the breech-block and ejecting shell immediately after firing should be done, and blowing through the barrel is a good plan to keep powder from caking. Each man should handle his own gun carefully, to prevent rubbing of sights or injury to barrel. No two guns shoot exactly alike, so each one should learn how, and always shoot his own gun. A soldier desirous of learning more, must study manuals on rifle practice. ("Blunt's Firing Regulations for Small Arms" is now the standard work on rifle practice, and has been adopted by the War Department, U. S. A., for use in the Army and National Guard.)

47. Every time a man reads he will gain some information; then he should practice daily what he reads. By this means he will become, if not an expert, at least a first-class shot, and able to make from time to time the required marksman's score with good general averages. By following the above, the result of experience and information compiled from books not always accessible to the enlisted man, rapid improvement will follow, and

the soldier will have confidence in his gun, and know at all times just what he can do with it.

48. From practice it has been found that firing with the 405-grain bullet at two hundred yards, for the first shot fix your elevation at one hundred and seventy-five, the second at one hundred and eighty-five, the third at two hundred yards, and remain at that during firing, the gun not being cleaned. Firing with the 500-grain bullet at two hundred yards, for the first shot your elevation at two hundred yards, the second at about two hundred and twelve yards, and the third at two hundred and twenty-five yards, and so continue. The same principle should be followed at three hundred yards. The first shot is always higher than the others, and hence for the second shot you must increase your elevation. If the barrel is blown through after every shot, the cleaning out of the gun is considered not necessary, as the moisture from the breath keeps the powder from caking, and the gun cleans itself out. Using too much lubricant, except wetting bullet from the mouth, is not good. If oil is used, dip the bullet, and shake it so the surface will be equally covered. Handle your gun daily, when not on range, by aiming at some object, and success will follow. Aiming and pointing drill is well, but it becomes tiresome. Gallery practice is always of interest, every shot made showing the error in aiming; and men, if left to themselves, would keep it up all day. Any barrack room is suitable; one of fifty feet is always attainable; for this a reduced target is made for one hundred, two hundred, three hundred, and six hundred yards. To do this, divide the different dimensions of the targets by the quotient arising from dividing the length of the field range by that of the gallery range. For example, two hundred yards, or six hundred feet,

divided by fifty feet, gives twelve. Now, dividing the different dimensions of target by twelve gives the bulls-eyes, centers, and inners, and size of your *reduced target* for a fifty-foot range; or paste a bullseye and center on a piece of paper, the diameter of bull being about seventy-five hundredths of an inch, and center a little over two inches. Now paste this target on the outside of an oil can filled with sand, one on each side and on top and bottom, the sand to stop stray bullets, or with iron or heavy board for backing. Let the bullseye be from four feet to four and one half from floor, the leaf of sight at one hundred yards, and gun aimed at lower edge of bullseye will cover the distance of one hundred or two hundred yards corresponding to the reduced targets, or for standing up off-hand practice. For three hundred yards, put one target with a bullseye only, so that the center of it will be two feet six inches from the floor. Above this put your reduced target, so that the center of its bullseye shall be five inches above the lower one, or two feet and eleven inches from the floor. With the leaf raised to three hundred yards, and aim taken on lower edge of lower bullseye, hits will be made on the proper target.

Position, kneeling.

For six hundred yards, lying down on the floor (range fifty feet long), put a bullseye, its center twelve inches from the floor; above this your reduced target, with the center of its bullseye twelve inches from the center of the lower one, or twenty-four inches from the floor, sight adjusted for six hundred yards, and aim at the lower edge of the lowest bullseye. Hits will be made on the upper target. For five hundred yards, the center of the bullseye of the upper target should be ten and one quarter inches above the center of the lower or sighting target

(range being fifty feet long). In fixing sights, owing to the peculiarities of sighting, some have to be below, some above. This will be determined by experience. Light should be, if possible, from overhead. If not, it should be from both sides, so as to shine on both sides of the sight, and stronger at the target than at the firing point. Any windows between the firing point and the target should be darkened, so as not to have cross shadows. From three to four grains of powder is used for fifty feet; four to six for one hundred feet—about as much powder as can be taken up between the thumb and finger. The bullet should be the forty-five caliber pistol bullet, about half an inch long, and should be inserted in the end of the shell with the hand, and not pushed down to the powder.

49. (a) Aiming drills and gallery practice will be conducted as prescribed by Blunt's Small Arms Firing Regulations. (b) The position for firing will be the same as prescribed by Blunt's Small Arms Firing Regulations, except that at the 500-yard range the firing will be from any position laying down, either prone, or on the side or back, except that no form or rest for the person or rifle, other than may be afforded by the body, will be allowed.

50. Targets used shall be the same as prescribed for the United States Army.

Points or counts on all targets.

51. Five for the "bullseye" (i. e., the smallest circle); four for the "center" (i. e., the ring embraced between the bullseye and the outside circumference of the next larger circle); three for the "inner" (i. e., the ring between the outside circumference of the second and third circles, for targets "A" and "B," and between the

outside circumference of the second circle and the vertical lines, for target "C"); two for the "*outer*" (*i. e.*, the space outside the largest circles of targets "A" and "B," and outside the vertical lines, for target "C"). For "*ricochet*" hits (*i. e.*, shots which strike some other object before the target), no credit is given, except in silhouette firing, as allowed by Blunt's Small Arms Firing Regulations. If a bullet touches the outside edge of the bullseye, or one of the lines, it is counted the same as though it went inside.

52. Each Company Commander shall keep a complete record of all target practice held in his company. He shall make for the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice four copies of the practice held in January, May, September, and October, on blank forms furnished by the Adjutant-General. The Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice shall carefully examine and certify to the correctness of these reports, and within five days after the completion of the practice forward three copies to the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, who shall verify said reports, and within ten days after their receipt by him forward two copies to the Division Inspector of Rifle Practice, who shall, within fifteen days after their receipt by him, forward one copy to the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, together with his report.

53. Officers of troops, batteries, companies, and divisions will practice with the arm of their commands. Field and staff officers will practice with such revolvers as are furnished by the State.

54. Target practice with the revolver will be held at the "A" target, distance 50 yards.

55. *Classification for revolver practice.*

Ten shots will be fired at each of the practices held in January, May, September, and October, and those firing will be classed as follows:

Average of 90 per cent.....	1st class.
" " 80 " "	2d "
" " 70 " "	3d "
" " 60 " "	4th "

The names of those averaging less than 60 per cent for the four shoots will not be announced in orders, and only 1st-class men will be permitted to compete for the State Medal for revolver practice.

56. These regulations will be in force after June 30, 1897.

By order of Commander-in-Chief.

A. W. BARRETT,
Adjutant-General.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

AN ACT

TO DEFINE THE DUTIES OF INSPECTORS OF RIFLE PRACTICE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA.

[Approved March 30, 1878.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Inspector-General of Rifle Practice; duties of, etc.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice to exercise general supervision over the rifle practice of the National Guard; to inspect, or cause to be inspected, from time to time, all ranges and practice grounds, and see that the prescribed regulations for rifle practice are carried out by the National Guard, and that the proper returns thereof are made out; to report direct to general headquarters, from time to time, the improvement in marksmanship among the uniformed forces, together with all other matters pertaining to his duties. Commandants of brigades, regiments, and companies shall furnish to the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice such information as he shall require in regard to the rifle practice of their commands, and as to the number and condition of all targets or other military property of the State issued to their respective commands for use in rifle practice; and if at the conclusion of his inspection of any armory, range, or practice ground, he shall find any property appertaining to rifle practice, which ought to be kept therein, missing, injured, unfit for use, or deficient in any respect,

or that such range or practice ground is dangerous, he shall forthwith report the facts in respect thereto to general headquarters. He may, from time to time, examine the officers upon the theory and practice of marksmanship, and upon the system of instruction of rifle practice. It shall be his duty to attend, as far as practicable, all general competitions in marksmanship among the National Guard, and see that such competitions are conducted with fairness and according to prescribed regulations. He shall make an annual report to general headquarters, in which he shall state the result of all competitions in marksmanship, with the names of the winners, together with such suggestions as he may see fit.

Brigade Inspectors of Rifle Practice; duties of, etc.

SEC. 2. The Brigade Inspectors of Rifle Practice shall have supervision of all matters appertaining to rifle practice within the limits of their respective brigades, under the direction of the brigade commander, as above prescribed for the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice. They shall report to such Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, whenever required by him, the condition of rifle practice in their respective brigades, and what practice of that description has been carried on during any period, and shall also, at his request, report to him upon any matter relating to rifle practice which may require examination within their respective brigades. They shall attend the competition for any prizes that may be offered by the State to the command to which they are attached, or that may be arranged between any of the companies of their brigades, and see that the same are conducted with fairness and according to the prescribed regulations for such competitive matches, and report to the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice

the result of all such competitions, with the names of the winners, together with such suggestions as they may see fit to make.

*Regimental and Battalion Inspectors of Rifle Practice ;
duties of, etc.*

SEC. 3. Regimental and Battalion Inspectors of Rifle Practice shall have supervision of all matters appertaining to rifle practice within the limits of their respective regiments or battalions, as prescribed for the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice. They shall report to said Brigade Inspector of their respective brigades the condition of rifle practice in their respective regiments or battalions, and what practice has been carried on during any period, and shall also, at his request, report to him upon any matter relating to rifle practice which may require examination within their respective regiments or battalions. They shall attend the competitions for any prize that may be offered, or that may be arranged between any of the companies of their respective regiments or battalions, and see that the same are conducted with fairness and according to the prescribed regulations for such competitive matches, and report to the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice the result of all such competitions, with the names of the winners, together with such suggestions as they may see fit.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

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