Chapter II,-Continued

"The Fine Adjustment Scale" on the right hand side of the frame is divided from zero to 9, each numeral representing 10 minutes of angle; thus the figure 2 means 20 minutes, and so on. Each of these divisions is again divided into five spaces, each of which represent two minutes of angle.

A Minute of Angle is the distance on the sight which it is necessary to adjust to make a difference of one inch on the target per 100 yards of range; that is to say, if the elevation was raised or lowered one division (two minutes) of the fine adjustment scale, it would correspondingly raise or lower the elevation on the target two inches at 100 yards, four inches at 200 yards, twelve inches at 600 yards, and so on. To make this adjustment correctly the line cut in on the centre of the slide is to be brought into line with the desired minute of elevation.

"The Vernier Scale," sometimes called the windage scale, works in a similar manner, and the adjustment of one minute on the scale means a corresponding lateral adjustment of one inch on the target per 100 yards of range, so that if shooting at the 500 yard range an adjustment of one minute on the scale would mean a corresponding lateral alteration of five inches on the target.

The scale on the sliding plate is divided into six spaces, and the fixed plate into five spaces, on each side of the aperture or zero mark. When the first division of the sliding plate is moved opposite the first division of the fixed plate this represents a movement of one minute of angle on the scale and a lateral movement of one inch per 100 yards of range on the target, and when the second and third divisions of the fixed and moving plates coincide two and three minutes of angle respectively are represented, and so on, a movement of five minutes bringing the larger divisions opposite to each other.

It must always be remembered that the aperture or peep is to be moved over to that side on which it is desired that the next shot shall go on the target, or, in other words, move the back sight into the wind.

Chapter III.

AIMING AND FIRING INSTRUCTION

The first lesson in Aiming Instruction should take the form of blackboard diagrams illustrating what the recruit will see when looking through the back sight and aiming at a bull's-eye target with

(a) open sights,