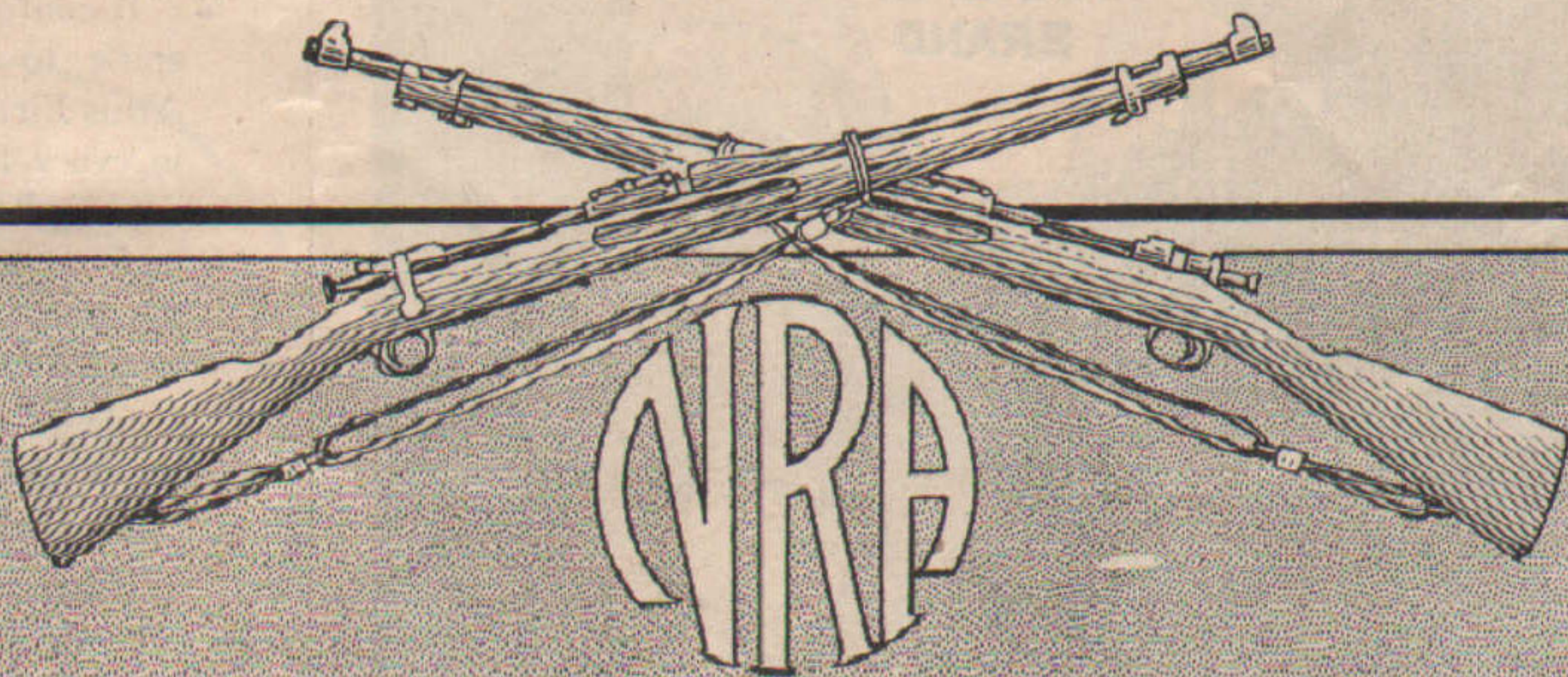


# ARMS AND THE MAN



VOL. LXI, No. 15

JANUARY 4, 1917

Supplemental Chambers, Reduced Loads and the  
Service Rifle

The Pelagic Sealer Passes  
(Conclusion)

Nineteen-Sixteen Busy Year in Rifledom

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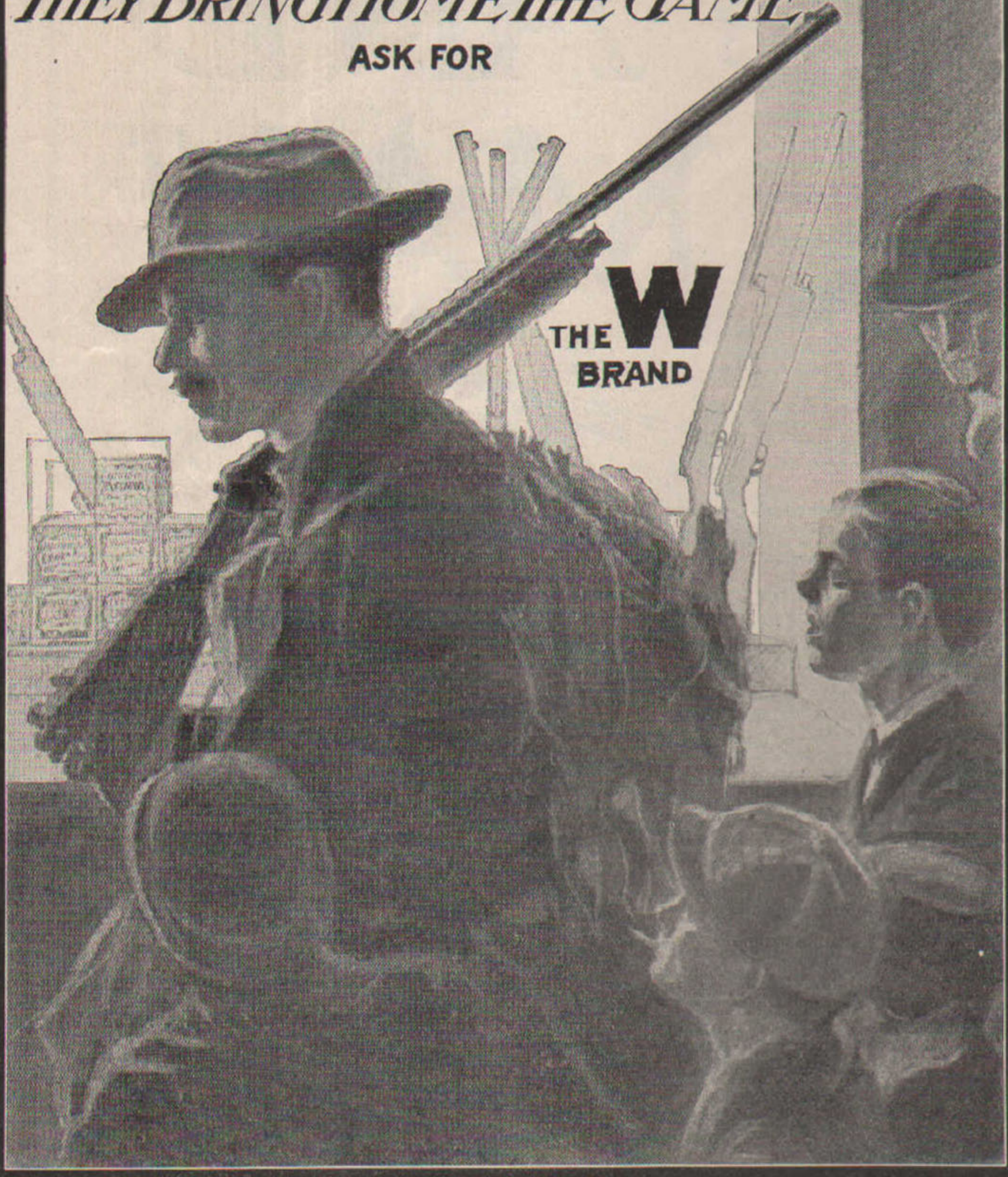


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# ARMS AND THE MAN



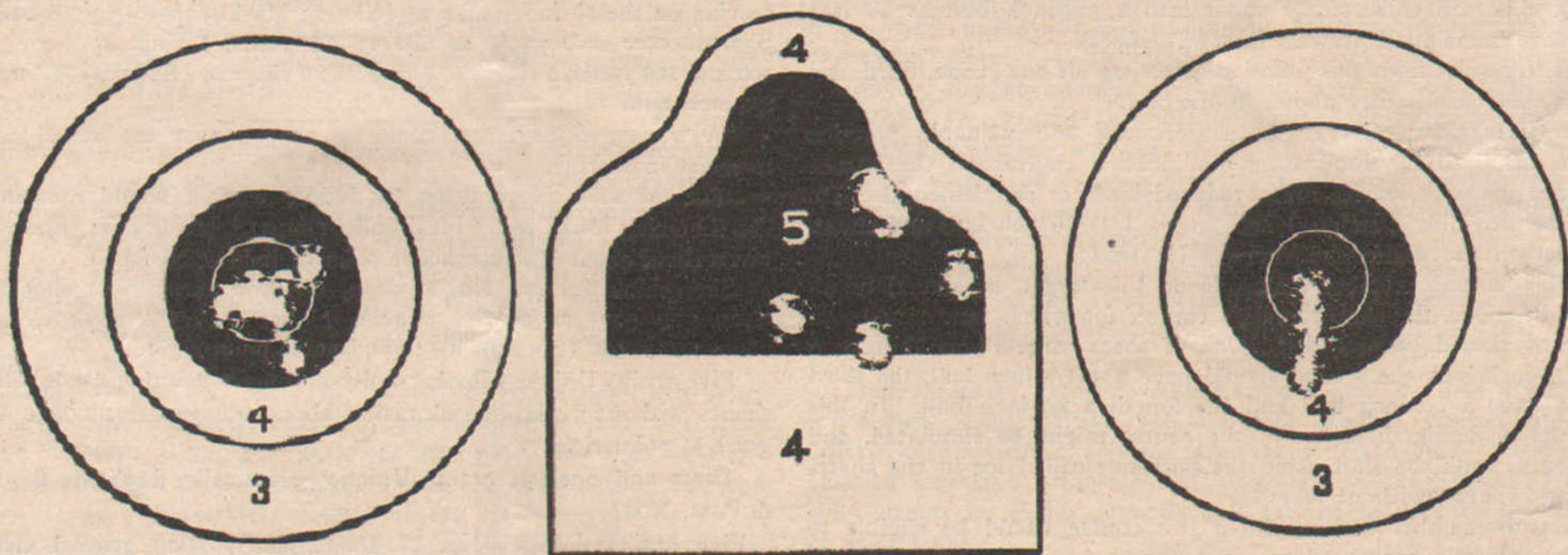
The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association of America.

VOLUME LXI. No. 15

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 4, 1917.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy

## Supplemental Chambers, Reduced Loads and the Service Rifle.



GOOD AVERAGE 5-SHOT STRINGS MADE WITH SUPPLEMENTAL CHAMBER ON WINDER TARGET.

WITH the exception of a few rifle clubs whose ranges lie in regions where the climate permits out-of-doors winter shooting, practice with the service rifle has practically ceased.

Shut off the open range, the riflemen have naturally turned to the indoor gallery matches or to general small-bore work. Many rifle club members, however, seeking to keep up practice with the service arm, have turned their attention either to reduced loads or to supplemental chambers which will enable them to continue the use of Krag or Springfield, in galleries not sufficiently armored to stop bullets driven by a full charge of powder.

In several of the rifle clubs the use of a .32 caliber pistol cartridge, fired in a supplemental chamber has been found entirely satisfactory, some good scores have resulted, and in most cases where the ordinary precautions as to cleaning and the prevention of metal fouling have been observed the use of the supplemental has not caused any deterioration of the rifle barrels.

For a long time members of the Houghton, Michigan, Rifle Club have used supplemental chambers and .32 caliber pistol cartridges for indoor gallery work, in models 1898 and 1906 of the Service rifle, as well as reduced loads. Based upon this experience, F. L. Batchelder, president of the club, has discussed for ARMS AND THE MAN the results obtained. He says:

"The Houghton Rifle Club began on the 50-foot range, January 30, 1913, using a varied assortment of Krag carbines, and rifles, as well as a few Springfields. For each of these types, Marble-Brayton auxiliary chambers and S & W cartridges, either smokeless or Lesmoke were obtained.

"The target used was the Winder reduced 'A' target, 1 1/3-inch sighting bull and 2/3-inch scoring bull, the course of fire called for 5 shots each prone, sitting and kneeling,—a duplicate of the indoor practice then in use among the riflemen of the Third Michigan Infantry.

"The highest score made under these conditions was 74 out of a possible 75 by Paul D. Swift who used a Springfield, although a number of 5-shot possibles were made by myself and others, using the carbine.

"On March 20, 1915, ten of our boys received star-gauged Springfields, and a big improvement was manifest at once.

"Soon after that, the reduced 'D' target was put into use for the kneeling position. This course was followed for about one month

last winter when the Army 'Y' target was substituted and the course changed to 10 shots prone. The 'Y' target is a reduced 'A' target, having a 2/3-inch bull and is very hard to see through the present military sight, but which can be found very quickly when a strip of white as wide as the bull is held between the bull and the muzzle sight.

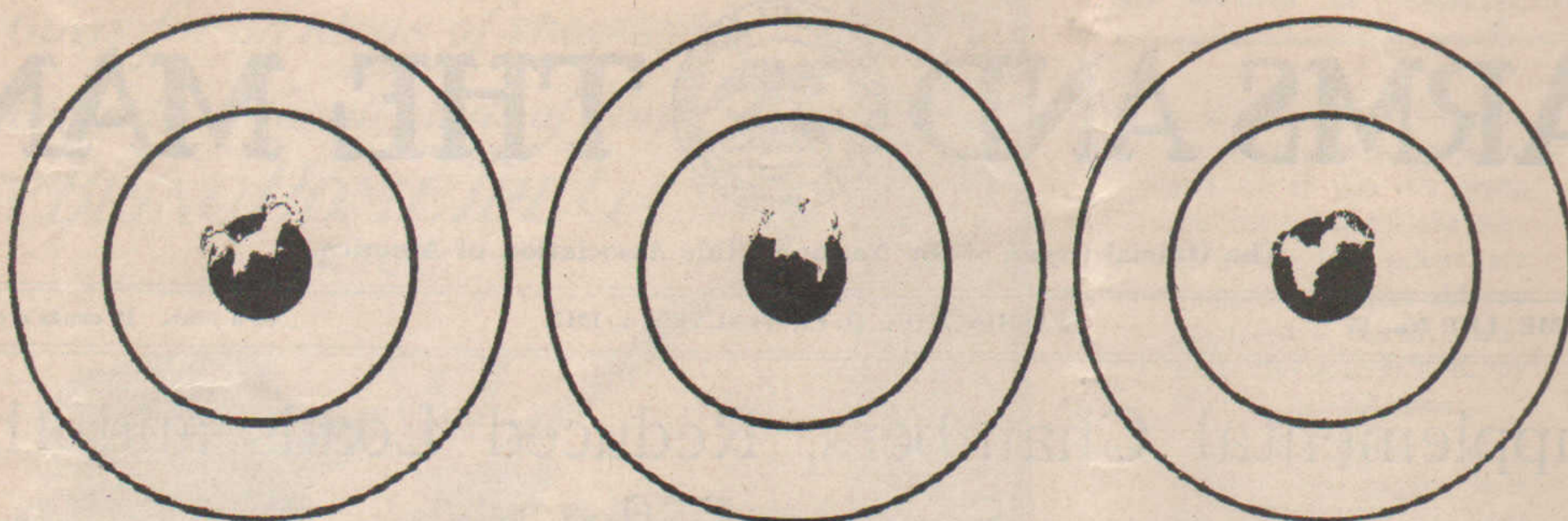
"Last winter I used reloaded reduced-charge ammunition entirely except on one occasion when one of the boys, a little sore at the string of possibles my rifle was turning in, remarked that such a record could not be made with a supplemental. The result of switching to the 'container' was a perfect score.

"Now in regard to the accuracy possible of attainment, I have heard some very caustic comments concerning the combination of a supplemental and a service rifle—how this supplemental won't shoot in that gun, and that auxiliary in this—and while there may have been good foundation in fact for such criticism as applied to some of the guns that were in use by the militia and which were in bad condition, I do not believe that such statements will hold good when the auxiliary chamber is used in new rifles.

"I have owned two Krag and two Springfield supplementals, picked at random, and have never been able to note any difference in the shooting qualities between the units of either pair.

"I have repeatedly heard supplementals damned as the cause of poor scores, but have also seen the same star-gauged Springfield which ran the poor score with the auxiliary chamber, do just as erratic work in the same hands on the out-door range with a full service charge. Long ago I learned to take the stand that if gun and ammunition were all right, and poor scores resulted, maybe F. L. B., or some other uncertain quantity would stand investigation; and working on this basis I have found 'unaccountables' few and far between.

"Careful experiments which I made last winter show that under certain light conditions, bullet-size groups on targets hung six inches apart may vary as much as half an inch in relative locations on the target, which in itself is enough to account for a good deal of the trouble for which the supplemental is usually blamed. Getting away from theory, and judging from the results I obtained in firing 120 rounds, prone and sitting, at the Winder target as well as from what I have learned from lighting effects, with a little allowance for possible errors in judgment, I believe that the supplemental in a good



GOOD AVERAGE GROUPS RESULTING FROM REDUCED LOADS IN THE SERVICE RIFLE ON THE ARMY "Y" TARGET.

service rifle will consistently shoot into a one-inch bull at 50 feet and leave some little leeway for light effects.

"As to results from this practice—after we hit our stride, Bard and myself shot consistently above 70 out of 75."

Mr. Batchelder believes that interesting and valuable practice can be obtained by duplicating qualification courses on the 50-foot indoor range with service arms, reduced loads or supplementals. He suggests providing a reduced "B" target, 1 11/16-inch bull and shooting thereon the marksman course. He says:

"When a club member makes 75 on this target, he should be allowed to go on the sharpshooter's course, for which four targets on one card should be provided. One of these targets should have a 1 11/16-inch bull, the second should have a 1 1/8-inch bull, the third should have a 7/8-inch bull and the fourth a 2/3-inch bull. In this way the changing distances of the course might be simulated, and the course could be shot using the positions called for in the sharpshooter's course, without rests.

"A club member making 75 in this course would be eligible to try the expert's course, slow, on a target having a 2/3-inch bull, with possibly the changing position fire without time limit, which would accustom the shooter to the sequence of fire.

"Provision could be made for rapid fire work for those using repeating .22 caliber rifles or reloads for the military arms.

"The main difficulty in such a plan lies in obtaining satisfactory targets. I had thought some of using the N. R. A. 75-foot target

scoring on the 50-foot range as follows: Marksman—5-ring, 4 bull=5. Sharpshooter—200 yards as above; 300 yards, 5 ring=4; 8 ring=5; 400 and 500 yards, 5 ring=3; 7 ring=4; 9 ring=5. Expert—"Y" target, 2/3-inch bull.

"A tracing cloth target could be slipped over the actual target to assist in scoring.

"For reloaded ammunition for indoor work I would recommend the following loads, using Ideal bullet 308,241S, 125 grains. Elevations given shoot about 5/8 inch above point of hold at 50 feet.

Six grains duPont, No. 1, clean, accurate except first shot from clean gun goes about two minutes higher than the rest; elevation about 600 yards (Springfield); windage 3/4 point right.

Five grains Unique—Rather noisy and hard shooting, leads a little, shoots without variation; elevation about 600 yards, windage (zero gun) 1/2 point right.

Three and one-half grains Unique—practically duplicate 6 grains duPont, No. 1.

Five grains duPont, No. 75 (marksman), same general characteristics as 6 grains duPont, except no inconsistency in shooting. Note: Six grain charge duPont, No. 1, required same elevation and windage as supplemental and 32 S. & W.

For 75-foot range cut elevation down 100 yards. Suggestion—In using supplemental, leave chamber oily and use Marble wire brush freely after each string to remove lead from barrel."

#### "TOMMY" POTS PHEASANTS FROM THE TRENCHES.

FROM a trench "Somewhere in France," E. Galwey-Foley sends to the Shooting Times and British Sportsman this account of "live bird shooting" during the lulls of war. He says:

"Since I last wrote I have succeeded in knocking over a couple of brace of pheasants and a few hares with the aid of a rifle. 'Pot shots,' of course, sounds rather unsportsmanlike in the eyes of our sportsmen at home, but I think if one takes the circumstances into consideration it is to a certain degree pardonable. For example, after daybreak one morning you hear a couple of pheasants crowing behind the front-line trenches. You carefully look over the parados, bearing in mind that the proverbial German sniper in the opposite trench is lying in his lair, with his accurate telescope rifle, awaiting his chance at bigger and more important game. The average German sniper is not to be despised. Sometimes you find your bird to be within good range from the trench, but usually a little stalk via shell-holes is necessary before you get within easy range. This must generally be accomplished to a certain degree in view of the wily Hun, should he chance to be watching that particular part of the line. After a crawl under these conditions over wet, muddy ground, you generally find the pheasant moving about, and your object is to hit him in the head, if possible, as our bullets cut a bird up somewhat. Partridge are very plentiful, but in their case a shot-gun is necessary, and I feel the loss of one very much out here. A large covey numbering about 14 birds fly over a certain part of our front line every morning, with clockwork precision, and drop into Noman's Land to spend the day there between the two fires, and return again in the evenings, presumably to feed during the night in some once-upon-a-time tillage fields behind our lines. Some mornings ago, just before 'stand down,' I heard the unmistakable 'honk' of geese coming from our rear, flying

towards the Hun trenches. I shouted at our men on the 'firing steps' to give them rapid fire, which they did as the geese passed overhead, and as they reached the Hun trenches they met with a similar reception, but in each case there were no casualties, both sides being taken unawares, and the light at the time was not too good. There is the remains of a shell-battered wood some 60 yards in rear of the enemy line on our front. In the early morning I often see pigeons pitch on the few surrounding hapless trees. They do not rest there for long, as invariably you hear the sharp crack of a German rifle, and the pigeons make a hurried exit. One morning last week, just at breakfast time, I saw a pigeon pitch on one of the trees. Shortly afterwards there was a fusillade from the Hun trench, and the pigeon tumbled down. Fritz had to wait that day to retrieve his bird, as we kept good watch on the spot during the day, and we had a fixed rifle kept going that night, so whoever went for the bird ran a sporting chance. Hawks are very numerous in this part of the country. We often get a nice shot at them as they quiver over our lines. One of my men brought down two in one morning, both birds being shot through the head. We get excellent practice with our revolvers at rats, which may be counted in thousands, some of them being as big as the average cat. In fact, the few cats we have in the trenches and billets seem anxious to keep out of their way. Some time ago I saw a cat meet a large rat in a disused trench. The cat paused for a few seconds and then beat a hasty retreat. I hear from home that 'cocks and snipe are plentiful in old Tipperary, but I fear I will not get back for any shooting this season. Possibly we shall be back for the opening of the pheasant-shooting next year—but one never knows!"

# The Pelagic Sealer Passes.

BY KENDRICK SCOFIELD.

(Conclusion.)

IT remained for Rudyard Kipling to immortalize two of the seal raiding rovers in his "Rhyme of the Three Sealers," which begins:

"Away by the lands of the Japancee,  
Where the paper lanterns glow  
And the crews of all the shipping drink  
In the house of Blood Street Joe,  
At twilight, when the landward breeze  
Brings up the harbor noise,  
And ebb of Yokohama Bay  
Swings chattering through the buoys,  
In Cisco's Dewdrop Dining Rooms  
They tell the tale anew  
Of a hidden sea and a hidden fight,  
When the *Baltic* ran from the *Northern Light*  
And the *Stralsund* fought the two."

Now, according to Johnny Kernan, who for many years kept a sailors' boarding house in Manila, and who knew every water front from Hong Kong to the Canal head—he died at Mayence, Germany not so many years after, after having accumulated a considerable fortune—if you seek the real story in Kipling's epic you must switch the name *Baltic* to read *Arctic*, and for *Northern Light* read *Silver Fleece*. There was no *Stralsund*, and the affair happened in the middle eighties.

Johnny Kernan was wont to tell of the happenings this wise:

The *Arctic*, with Capt. Pine, stole off to Robben Bank, a rookery in the Okhotsk Sea. She anchored out until the Russian shore guards returned to the fort at Kamschatka, and then, putting her crew ashore, began a wholesale slaughter of the breeding seals.

"There were fifteen hundred skins abeach, cool pelt and proper fur," Kipling wrote later, describing the kill after Johnny Kernan had told about it.

But before the *Arctic's* crew could finish their work the *Silver Fleece*, Capt. Snow, with Johnny Kernan aboard on a like mission, stole into the bay. The *Silver Fleece* saw the *Arctic* and quietly put about before the *Arctic's* men discovered her.

Johnny Kernan then hit on the plan which gave Kipling his theme and which later was successfully used by Ritchie on the *Kensei Maru*.

A "Quaker" funnel was hastily constructed of black paper. Through one of the foreward ports a section of stovepipe was thrust and, with a "Russian flag at the fore," the *Silver Fleece* headed back into the bay. To paraphrase:

"The *Arctic* called her men and weighed—she could not choose but run—

For a stovepipe seen through the closing mist, it shows like a four-inch gun."

And that is the real story of the "Three Sealers."

Shrouded in that sort of mystery which folks are apt to attribute to a swashbuckling navigator in a fleet-heeled schooner, one of the sealing skippers, second only in exploit and audacity to "Sandy" McLean and Dan McCauley, came upon the Smoky Seas, harried and worried them, and won for himself the title, "The Flying Dutchman."

His last home port, before a swift wind scudded him into the sealing fleet in the late eighties, was Yokohama. His schooner, the *Adele*, a pert little craft of arrogant speed, gave "The Flying Dutchman" a sense of added security.

"The Flying Dutchman" came upon the killing grounds about the time the old steam frigates of the Civil War period were doing patrol duty there, and the *Mohican* was the special guardian of the peace.

Along the water front of Port Townsend, lean seal hunters, in the early nineties, were wont to tell a tale, which is frankly hearsay, but in proof of which remains the fact that the *Mohican* on a certain occasion limped into that port one morning under sail because a tricky round shot had torn its way through the vitals of her engine room. This is the story:

Early one morning "The Flying Dutchman" found his kill in a swiftly moving herd very near the three-mile limit of the Bering rookeries. Over went his boats, each with a seasoned hunter, and the big-bore rifles were cracking merrily at the sleek brown heads

of the swimming seal, when the lookout, in the barrel swung high in the *Adele's* top spars, described a smudge of smoke on the drab horizon.

The sealers' call brought the boats scuttling back to the schooner by the time the hull of a high-sterned, ancient craft raised the skyline.

The raider showed a pair of clean heels. But it was steam against sail, the wind showed signs of a let up, and the *Mohican* was gaining.

One of the frigate's starboard guns—she carried twenty-two smooth bores and one rifled cannon—coughed out a round shot, which, chipping over the waves, sank a length ahead of the *Adele*.

In immediate answer, the long gun which the schooner carried forward, answered. The *Mohican* staggered, spurted and then laid down, until under sail she could limp to port, while "The Flying Dutchman" flew.

Copper, Robben and St. Paul islands have all known the incursions of "The Flying Dutchman's" marauding crew. One of his most notable exploits was the raiding of St. Paul's Island, and contrary to custom, he chose a time when the seals were away from the rookeries. He was after nothing less than the pelts salted away by the leasing company—a season's catch.

When "The Flying Dutchman's" hunters had stuck their rifles under the noses of the Aleut guards, the Indians were not anxious to show fight, and the raider got away with his spoils.

Many of these hardy adventurers know well the feel of Russian prison pen. Capt. Balcom, the late Capt. Hughes, Capt. Coppe, and others were captured and immured at Petropavlovsk. There the Russian Governor stripped their schooners of all fixtures, set the ships' lamps up in his grounds and put the masters to the utmost of misfortune.

So, also were served the crews of the *Rosie Olsen*, *Maria*, *Carmelite*, *Vancouver Belle*, and *Ariel*, when they became the prizes of the Russian cruisers *Zabiaka*, *Aleut* and *Ketick*. The release of these crews was accomplished by Great Britain only by repeated efforts.

American statutes stretched out across Bering Sea to impede the liberty of the sealing crews first in 1884. And the *Adele*, under "The Flying Dutchman," was the first to fall into the clutches of the revenue cutter *Corwin*.

That "Never a law of God or man runs north of Fifty-three" had been the motto of this hard-fisted crew. So they laughed at edict and sneered at force and this is how two of them did it.

The *Minnie*, an American schooner, Victor Jacobson, master, also fell prize to the *Rush* that year. C. Swenson, a revenue seaman, was placed aboard her, and the *Minnie* was also ordered to Sitka.

But the crew of sixteen Indians and five white men, unwilling to be deprived of their season's catch, virtually kidnapped Swenson, manufactured spears out of ship's lumber to replace the weapons confiscated by the *Rush*, and headed the *Minnie* for Bering Sea. The *Minnie* was seized July 11. She remained on the killing grounds until August 17, and then sailed to Victoria with 478 skins, and the *Rush* had only her trouble for her pains.

The *Pathfinder*, a British schooner, with "Sandy" McLean aboard, followed the same course when seized July 29 of that year.

Among the early American and Canadian poaching fleets, there were at least two schooners on whose top spars rode a nautical "jinx." They were the *Alfred Adams*, a British schooner, and the *Annie Beck*, an American schooner.

The *Annie Beck* was seized by the *Rush*, July 2, 1887. Her owners redeemed her and she dropped from view. On July 20, 1889, the *James G. Swan* was captured and was recognized as the old *Annie* whom misfortune had followed.

A more singular case was that *Alfred Adams*, John Riley, master, a British schooner that was seized August 6, 1887, also by the *Rush*. She, too, was paid out. Two years later to the day, and within a few miles of the spot where she first came to grief the *Adams*, under the name of the *Lily*, was again taken for poaching, with Riley still master.

One of the most interesting of the old sealing schooners was the *Aurora*, which at one time went on a secret treasure hunt to Cocos

Island, where it is said the treasures of the *Mary Dier*, a Nova Scotian bark, lie buried.

The tale of Cocos Island treasure dates back to the time of the war between Chili and Peru. At that time the Nova Scotian bark lay in Callao, and the jeweled service of the cathedral at Lima, together with some six millions of dollars, gold, was smuggled on the craft, which put to sea. On the lonely isle off the Costa Rican coast the crew of the *Mary Dier* buried their treasure.

The lure of buried treasure often drew the adventurers of the poaching fleet away from the Northern Seas, and it was on one of these expeditions that the *Aurora* was used.

Not a whit less daring than the raiders of old were the Japanese "pelagic"—a polite term for poaching—sealers, who, usurping the place of the old-time rovers, slipped across the shambling Pacific during the past ten years in ramshackle sealing steamers or in old schooners.

In 1906, the Russian rookeries suffered heavily from incursions by the Japs. Perhaps the most daring of all their raids, save the pre-concerted raid on Northeast Point, which will come later, was the one perpetrated that year on the Copper Island Rookeries.

A fleet of schooners—all of them perhaps named the "Something-or-other" *Maru*, for *Maru* appears in the name of nearly every Japanese schooner—participated in the raid.

The fleet descended on the rookeries, landed small field guns and stood off the guard while the seal herds were looted.

Although daring, the Jap raiders, as a general rule, did not have the same success in making their "get away" as did the old-time sealers. Witness the fate of the *Shinonome Maru* and the *Kayetsua Maru*.

The *Shinonome Maru*, with a crew of stolid Japs, sailed to one of the rookeries on the Kamtschatkan coast in 1906. Into the seal herd they went, but when the clubbing was at its height, the Russian guard, debauching from behind sheltering rocks, opened fire.

Rapid-fire rifles stretched the marauders among the slaughtered seal, and not one of the crew escaped, for sealing club and flogging knife are but poor weapons against long-range guns.

When the battle ceased, great volumes of smoke arose from the little cove outside the rookeries. The *Shinonome*, soaked as she was with the greases of sea hunting, had been fired by the Russians.

A year passed, and the fate of the pelagic schooner remained untold. Then her sister ship, the *Hinone Maru*, put into the cove for repairs, and scattered over the beach among chattering seals they found many skeletons of men who had once been short and swart, and whom after death, the arctic animals had not left in peace in their graves. In the cove lay the charred bones of the ill-fated schooner. Mystery, too, for a time surrounded the fate of the *Kayetsua Maru* until a prisoner taken to Petropavlovsk told her story. He was the sole survivor of a raiding crew that had also singled out the Kamtschatka rookeries as its prey.

As they killed the seal, secure as they thought in the ever-present fog blanket, they were attacked by the Russian guard. They fled, but, turning landward, instead of seaward, could not escape. Pursued and hard pressed, they stumbled on through woodland, blind in the mist, until the sheer face of a cliff dealt death to them.

Only one escaped, and, by hiding in the woods, threw his pursuers off his trail for weeks, until he was finally captured.

Four dark-browed, lean Japanese squatted in a house in one of Hakodate's evil-smelling alleyways one night in the spring of 1906. Their talk was of sealing, and, in particular, of the rich St. Paul rookeries, the prize of American properties. Thirty thousand seals, they knew, would be upon the rocks by the time their hulks of schooners could cross to Bering Sea. Fifteen thousand of those seals would be valuable females.

The *Dai Ni Toyai Maru*, with her crew of thirty-two seamen and hunters, and the *Mei Maru*, with a crew of thirty more, were even then tugging at their moorings along the water front.

The *Dai Ni Toyai Maru* raised her anchor and set her head across the sea of Japan May 20. Three days later the *Mei Maru* followed in her wake.

This much, long afterwards, the custodians of St. Paul Island learned. They were also told that the Hakodate schooners bespoken two other sealers, the *Boso Maru*, and a fourth, name unknown, after they had entered the Bering Sea.

All this foreran the raids on St. Paul rookeries, July 16 and 17, 1906, in which five were killed, two wounded and twelve Japanese taken prisoners, but not before a hundred and eighty-three seals, nearly all females, had, had been clubbed to death on the rocks, and a hundred and twenty skins taken.

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Little of fog hung over St. Paul on the morning of July 16. Northeast Point, the richest rookery of them all, jutted out into a placid sea over which a native guard descried the approach of a long, low hull. It was the *Toyai Maru*, two miles out, heading in for the raid.

A small boat put out from the sealer at 10.30 o'clock, made for the shore and then, changing her course, headed for the rookeries east of Hutchinson's Hill and, landing two hundred yards away, the boat's crew began to creep upon the herds of seal.

"Hands up!" rang out suddenly, and the six raiders halted at the rifle muzzles of Chief Agent W. I. Lembkey and the native guard, who had lain ambushed in the rocks.

With one boat and crew captured, and the Northeast Point guard alarmed, the *Toyai Maru* cruised around the Point until night-fall and then vanished.

The first move in the concerted raid had failed.

While Agent Lembkey and the guard lay in concealment waiting for the *Toyai Maru's* crew, a second schooner was sighted off the southern end of the island. Around Reef Rookery the vessel tacked and veered, finally sailing off.

A third of the raiding quartette poked her black nose around Halfway Point in the late afternoon. The Lukanin and Polovina rookeries are there, but no attempt was made to land.

Then the seal herds, under armed guards, were left in quiet when the arctic night came down.

Dense fog lay in an all-concealing curtain over the sea when dawn came July 17. But sound penetrated the thick atmosphere—the quick jarring of muffled gunshots off Northeast Point—warning the guards that the raiders were at their kill and that somewhere, out in the mist, Japanese armed with deadly sealing rifles, were sending loads of buckshot among the swimming herds.

One of the guards started inland to warn Lembkey. The others, John Fratis and Michael Kozloff, lay down among the rocks with rifles a-cock.

Then the deep fog tore "like a splitten sail." There, in fair range, three boats rocked in toward shore.

Hails from the two guards startled the boat crews into flight.

Six shots the concealed men pumped into the only boat which the friendly fog had not quickly swallowed up. The volley crumpled the boat crew of three to the bottom of their craft. Two of them were dead when the boat was drawn ashore.

Off safely in the fog, the *Mei Maru*, for it was she, leaving her dead and wounded, sailed away. The mist that day also gave cover to a raid on Zapadni rookery, twelve miles from Northeast Point, but eighteen boat crews of Japs, from a schooner unidentified, were repulsed by volleys of two lone guards. The *Boso Maru* is believed to have been concerned in this raid.

Out of the fog all that day to the waiting guards came the crack of guns and the boom of signal cannon. From early morning until late evening the heavy mist held, but at 8 o'clock that night the curtain of fog sagged upward, revealing a drama of wanton slaughter of seal on Northeast Point.

Two hundred yards off the rocky shore a schooner rode at anchor. Upon the beach twenty of her swart crew were up with the herding seal making their kill with stout bludgeons.

Scores of the *matkas* had been slain when the fog lifted to show

(Continued on page 289.)

# Nineteen-Sixteen Busy Year in Rifledom.

**N**OTING an increase in the number of rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association which brought the totals from 841 clubs to 1,725 clubs, the year just closed has been an exceptionally successful one in the annals of rifle shooting.

As a result there are nearly 100,000 young men and boys, unallied with military organizations, who have taken up practice with the service rifle, and the annual competitions, including both the matches held under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, and the National Matches themselves, received unprecedented support.

Some of the high lights in the rifle history which has been written during the past year include:

## JANUARY, 1916.

National Board met and recommended 1916 Matches be held at Jacksonville, Fla., in October. Changed classification of teams, eliminated cash prizes in team match and provided medals for all teams.

N. R. A. annual meeting of Board of Directors. Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., of Tennessee, elected Secretary.

## FEBRUARY, 1916.

Fifty clubs organize in Washington and District of Columbia Rifle Association organized.

## MARCH, 1916.

A second indoor gallery was opened by the N. R. A. for rifle clubs in Washington, D. C.

## APRIL, 1916.

Season's outdoor shooting by D. C. R. A. clubs at Winthrop, Md., inaugurated, and continued all summer, many public men visiting the range.

## MAY, 1916.

N. R. A. modified Navy course of firing promulgated. Border troubles resulted in restrictions being placed by War Department on issue and sale of arms and ammunition to border clubs. Because of attacks on border great number of rifle clubs organized for defense.

Sea Girt, N. J., rifle range opened to civilian rifle clubs. Hon. William M. Ingraham, of Maine, appointed Assistant Secretary of War and President of National Board for the Promotion of rifle practice.

## JUNE, 1916.

With mobilization of National Guard many rifle club members joined the colors and went to the border to State camps.

## JULY, 1916.

ARMS AND THE MAN transferred to N. R. A.

New regulations governing sale of ordnance stores to rifle clubs issued by War Department.

## AUGUST, 1916.

Idea of distinctive uniform for rifle club members suggested.

Wakefield, Mass., rifle matches called off. Rifle clubs in Baltimore organized and shooting begun on Saunders Range modeled after the Winthrop fashion.

Congress passed legislation appropriating \$300,000 for civilian rifle practice and created office of Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

## SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Sea Girt matches called off. Definite announcement made by War Department that National Matches will be held. Col. S. W. Miller appointed Executive Officer, and Maj. W. C. Harllee, Assistant. Congress authorized participation of civilian teams and appropriated \$60,000 for transportation of teams.

Third indoor N. R. A. gallery opened for D. C. R. A. Clubs.

Design of N. R. A. decorations changed.

## OCTOBER, 1916.

National matches held at State Camp, Fla., 55 teams competing, the largest in history.

Annual meeting of N. R. A. held and new Directors named. Went on record against cash prizes in N. R. A. matches.

## NOVEMBER, 1916.

Adj. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, N. J., and Dr. F. W. Mann, Mass., died.

## DECEMBER, 1916.

Conditions of gallery matches announced with important changes. Col. S. W. Miller appointed Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

## Rifle Match Chronology

### SOUTHERN RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Rapid Fire Match.	
Lieut. Walter Meyers, Iowa N. G. ....	90
600-yard match.	
Pvt. E. E. Waters, Miss. N. G. ....	97
1,000-yard match.	
A. N. Dow, Fla., Civilian .....	91
Graves Skirmish Match.	
C. A. Gould, U. S. M. C. ....	96
Cup to Sergt. C. D. Barker, Ga. N. G. ....	85
State Team Match.	
Mississippi N. G. ....	1016
Long Range Team Match.	
Georgia N. G. ....	679
Southern Rifle Champion.	
Thos. L. Starnes, Ga., N. G. ....	272

### NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

President's Match.	
Capt. W. Garland Fay, U. S. M. C. ....	290
Wimbledon Cup.	
Sergt. J. J. Andrews, U. S. M. C. ....	99
Marine Corps Cup.	
Capt. D. A. Preussner, Iowa N. G. ....	196
Adjutants General Cup.	
Adj. Gen. W. M. Moore, S. C.	
Rapid fire match.	
Sergt. Foster Houck, Indiana N. G. ....	94

Members' match.	
Geo. W. Chesley, Quinnipiac Club, Conn. ....	50
Grand Aggregate.	
Geo. W. Chesley, Quinnipiac Club, Conn. ....	809
Regimental team match.	
1st team, 1st Regiment, Iowa N. G. ....	809
Company team match.	
Co. F, 1st Ohio N. G. ....	361
Leech Cup.	
W. H. Richards, Quinnipiac Club, Conn. ....	104
Enlisted men's team match.	
4th team, U. S. M. C. ....	557
Civilian club match.	
1st Mound City Club, St. Louis .....	702
Individual Pistol Match.	
Lieut. J. B. Garland, Indiana N. G. ....	387
Pistol team match.	
Mound City Rifle Club, St. Louis .....	1760
Highest score in practice matches.	
Lieut. C. E. Braden, W. Va., N. G., 53 straight bull's-eyes.	

### NATIONAL MATCHES.

National team match.	
U. S. Marine Corps .....	3047
Class B.	
New York National Guard .....	3037
Class C.	
California civilian team .....	2964
South Carolina Military College .....	2839

(Concluded on page 290.)

# ARMS AND THE MAN

1108 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

Editor

BRIG. GEN. FRED H. PHILLIPS, Jr., Secretary N. R. A.

Associate Editor

KENDRICK SCOFIELD

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

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That the man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

## THE MARINES AND HAITI.

Since primordial man, armed with stone ax and bone-head spear, marched in company with his Auroch-thewed companions against a rival tribe, and, vanquishing his enemy, laid waste conquered village and rudely tilled field, military establishments, by reason of the inexorable necessities which witnessed their birth from the vitals of the world's first impending conflict, have been regarded as forces of destruction.

Hand in hand with War through the world's history has marched Devastation. Destruction has been almost a fundamental of military occupation.

From the war-wracked countries of Europe, where the contending armies embrace the product of the world's greatest civilization, have constantly come grisly tales of the destruction which follows in the path of war.

Therefore it is not strange that whenever a fighting contingent takes the field, Humanity-at-home sees visions of fields laid waste, cities razed to smouldering ruin, and the disruption of all that, through centuries of effort and development, may have been carefully builded by the dwellers in the land to which the fighting men go. And not alone have the civilized countries of the world suffered from military occupation. History frequently turns to a page whereon the disasters wrought to dark-skinned peoples by armed columns are recorded.

So, when regeneration and improvement follow the occupancy of a degenerate land by a fighting force, when existing pestilence and chaos are dispelled, when decent modes of living supersede plague-breeding squalor, the circumstance is worthy of more than passing notice.

Perhaps the latest instance wherein the military occupation of a land by an army from a stranger country has wrought regeneration, it is to be found in the work which the Marine Corps is doing in Haiti and San Domingo.

Some interesting evidence upon what the Marines have accomplished in the black republics was given by the Rt. Rev. Charles Blayney Colmore, Bishop of Porto Rico and Haiti, when he was in Washington recently, on his way home from the convention of the Episcopal Church in St. Louis. He said:

"The reconstruction work of the United States Marines in Haiti provides one of the most thrilling and gratifying chapters in American history.

"Americans can hardly visualize the awful squalor, suffering and

chaos that existed in Haiti before its occupancy by Admiral Caperton," continued the bishop, "nor realize the extent of the regenerating labors of the United States Marines during the months they have been on duty there.

"The Marines have literally taught the Haitians how to live decently. Before their coming, sanitation, save in the crudest and most unsatisfactory forms, was unknown; fevers and epidemics were as plentiful as revolutions, a press gang was in vogue and the country was the victim of continuous uprisings engineered by political scoundrels, each of whom ravaged the customs money drawer as each in turn came into short-lived power.

"The entry of the United States Marines ended this sorry story. With the wonderful facility and adaptability for which the Marines are noted, these advance agents of American civilization so changed Haiti, that after they had been there four months when I went on my annual visitation to the island I hardly knew it to be the same spot. It had been improved beyond my wildest hopes. Sanitary systems had been installed, the towns had been cleaned up, former idlers and revolutionists were working happily for living wages and a new spirit was animating the people. The United States Marines quietly were at their tasks as reconstructors of a nation and efficient guardians of the Monroe doctrine and peace-makers of the Americas.

"I want the American people to realize what a big work is being done there. Too little is known of it and the men who are doing it deserve the praise and gratitude of the nation. It isn't a pleasant task to teach a people how to 'govern straight,' and the Marine officers and men realize this and yet go at it with stout hearts and high courage. They laugh at the hardships of the life. It is their duty and their motto is 'Semper Fidelis.'

"The teamwork of the Marines is magnificent and they provide a standard that is military efficiency raised to the *n*th power. Naturally, they are greatly interested in the reorganization of the Corps under recent legislation and other improvements instituted by Maj. Gen. Barnett, who is the idol of this ever-ready fighting force.

"There are great possibilities in Haiti. It is a country blessed with many natural advantages. Its people are a simple, well-meaning folk—too easily led for their own good—but under such wise supervision as they are enjoying now they are capable of contributing in large measure to the well-being of the West Indies and to the material prosperity of the Americans."

## THE RIFLE CLUB AND ITS RANGE.

There are a good many rifle clubs throughout the country whose members are experiencing difficulty in obtaining suitable range sites. Usually this is true when a club starts out to locate a spot where the high-power service rifle may be fired without danger to human life. It is often the case, however, when the club wishes only to establish an indoor gallery for small-bore practice work.

Too often, in such instances, the city fathers are slow to extend a helping hand to the civilian rifleman. Too often rifle clubs organize and disband because of discouragements which crown the efforts of its members to obtain a suitable place for practice.

The Crosby High School Rifle Club of Waterbury, Conn., was a few months ago facing the same difficulties which many another club has encountered. But the school boys made up their minds that they were going to have a range, and they will soon be shooting on one of the finest indoor galleries in the East. How the range was obtained may be of interest to other clubs.

The members of the Crosby Club, after shooting here and there, wherever an opportunity offered, and having their organization suffer from lack of enthusiasm as the result, waited until plans for a new high school were being considered. Then the boys launched their campaign for a range in the new school building. A petition to the local Board of Education was the first step. This was presented on



December 18. Next the boys visited the local papers and interested the dailies in their plan. They then set about interesting the mayor of the town. But with all this accomplished, the club still had more work to do.

Just about the time that the agitation in favor of constructing the range in the basement of the school was beginning to bear fruit, some of the influential citizens of Waterbury conceived the idea that the High School Rifle Club was a military organization, and that any-

thing done for the club would be in favor of militarism. With this added obstacle, the boys worked harder than ever, wielding not only what personal influence each could bring to bear but, also, the influence of the press.

The result of the effort made by these boys was that in less than two weeks from the time the club's petition was presented, the architect of the new school was directed to incorporate in his plans, an indoor, small-bore rifle range.

## More About the All-Purpose Gun.

BY L. E. EUBANKS.

CERTAINLY, if a man's means are unlimited he can have just about what he wants in a gun, or in anything else. But expense has to be the first consideration with most of us; so we keep up the world-old struggle to make one dollar do duty for five.

Being unable to own an arsenal, our average shooter turns to the problem of obtaining an "all-round gun." And problem it surely is; an unsolvable one, if we talk literally. Some guns are good for a variety of purposes, but no one piece will answer for every use; we cannot combine all the handy features of a .25-20 with the killing power of the .30 U. S.

Many men have tackled the problem of finding the all-purpose arm, but it always ends in one of two ways; he either narrows his purpose, or accumulates a dozen or two of guns. Frank D. Carskaddon is an example; he has collected a magnificent bunch of guns, but he has given up the idea of ever finding one to cover the whole field. Carskaddon's guns are ten in number: .25-20, .30-30, .351 Auto., .38-56, .32-40, .32 Special, .38-55, .38-40, .303 Savage, and a 16-gauge pump.

Most gun men have a decided preference in gun makers; but speaking generally, there is little room for choice in this respect. Any of the standard firms can be relied on; what seems to be a difference in their guns is usually a difference in the men who shoot them. A poor shot might lose every deer he hit with a .25-20, while the man who could "reach the spot" would drop them in their tracks. The same with bear; most of us would feel uncomfortable in a big black's presence without a rifle; but the expert pistol man would be perfectly safe with a .32-20 H. V. caliber revolver, and could get his bear at 80 or 100 yards.

Further, the same gun will act differently when the kind of ammunition is changed. This matter of ammunition must be studied if a man expects to shoot well and get the most out of his gun. Grinnell used an effective and economical system. He began the season with one ounce of No. 10 shot for woodcock, partridges and quail. As the weather grew cooler and the leaves began to fall, he counted on the birds being wilder and more thickly feathered, so he changed to No. 8 shot. At the tail end of the season, when prairie chickens rise at long range, he used No. 6. A coyote shot with a .30-30 may seem to have been killed by lightning, as far as any sign is concerned; but use a soft nose bullet and the outlet hole will look more like the work of a cannon. We all know how differently "longs" and "shorts" act in a .22. These differences, and many other similar ones, account for a large portion of the alleged differences in gun making. Before condemning the makers of a weapon it is best to study the methods of use and all the circumstances.

Many shooters, particularly novices, expect too much of a gun. To them "a gun is a gun"—that is, all but the .22 caliber. I have noticed that nearly all beginners, and many fellows who should be wiser, feel it their duty to scoff at this weapon. The neophyte to show himself a real gun man, calls the .22 a child's gun, a toy. If the .22 was such a worthless piece would the National Rifle Association recommend it for practice? Those who have tried it impartially are astonished at its range and killing power. A friend of mine uses a model '97 Marlin for coyotes, fox and hawk, and seldom fails to "get 'em." Another puts bullets from his .22 Savage H. P. through the thin part of a railroad rail at forty paces.

"The best rifle for deer" is the "one best bet" if you want to throw a bomb into a bunch of hunters. They will all answer it at once, and probably not agree at all. For long range, it is hard to beat the .30 Government '06 Winchester, on account of its flat trajectory. The man who is looking particularly for smashing power would

prefer the 35 or 405. In Mexico, where the deer are usually smaller than in the States, a .30-30 is the popular gun, though they use any that will carry four or five hundred yards, level sighted. Many shooters are surprisingly ignorant on the matter of range. I once heard a violent argument on the question of superiority between a .30-30 and a .25-35. I "budded in" to say that it was a stand-off, that each cast its bullet 500-700 yards; but I had to quote the Remington people before I was believed. Personally, I think the .35 Remington, with its splendid penetration and rapidity of fire, is "good enough for anybody" on deer or bear.

The fellow who visits the traps, but has a chance at ducks and large water fowl, as well as brush shooting, expects one gun to answer this three-fold purpose. A shotgun is assuredly a wonderful weapon, and it can be "tried" on anything—"once" anyway; but it will not be a "high score" piece if it has to be adapted to more than one use. The up-to-date trap gun is a 32-inch single barrel, with a long straight stock; surely not the best shotgun for work in the brush. For quail, a 28-inch barrel has been found generally satisfactory, right cylinder and left full choked, weight 7½ pounds. But here is quite a difference; to say nothing of the extra barrel, there's a difference of four inches in the length. We can split the difference and have a good duck gun; 30-inch barrel, right modified and left full choked; but we have sacrificed the excellent qualities for either of the other uses.

The gauge of shotguns comes in for a lot of discussion. Every size, from the 28 to the 8, has its supporters. The fellow who uses the big gun calls the other fellow's weapon a lady's toy, and the admirer of the little gun speaks of the 8 as an "old blunderbuss." Each gun has its work, and even the reliable old 12-gauge, admittedly the most widely useful, is not equally good for all purposes. When the gauge is agreed upon, perhaps opinions will differ as to the correct weight of the gun. Across the water, users of the 12-gauge like a weight of 5½ pounds, whereas Americans generally favor the 7½-pound gun.

And so it goes. We should not expect too much of any one gun. If we can have but one arm, let us specialize on the game to which it is adapted, or if we venture into other fields let us recognize the handicap as natural, and not blame the gun or its makers.

### THE PELAGIC SEALER PASSES.

(Continued from page 286.)

the last stand of the grizzled old bulls of the rookery in defense of their harems. Impervious to blows upon their heads, the great men seal, roaring and fighting with claw-shod flipper and teeth, were putting up a good fight.

Three of the Japs, harried by the onslaught of the bulls, turned upon them, and, showering blows, clubbed the old warriors' eyes to blindness.

It was then that Agent Lambkey and the guards arrived. They fell upon the raiders, who took to their fleet of five small boats and put off for the schooner, loaded to the gunwales with stolen pelts.

From the sealer, spurts of flame and the whine of heavy seal slugs answered the volleys that the guards sent after the boats, and covered the retreat of the raiders.

# The Wise Sportsman's New Year Resolution: Use The Brand Shells and Cartridges

Wherever ammunition is used the name "Peters" is synonymous with **QUALITY**. The high standards used in the production of these goods guarantee that every lot of shells or cartridges shipped under our labels embodies all the essentials of perfect ammunition, such as accuracy, penetration, uniformity and general reliability.

In the last analysis, successful performance is the most conclusive evidence of quality, and during the year 1916 the exceptional shooting proficiency of Peters shells has again been demonstrated.

Mr. Rolla O. Heikes, a veteran of more than twenty-five years' experience in trapshooting, began using Peters shells a little over a year ago and his Official Average for 1916, 96.24 per cent, exceeds by several per cent the best average he ever made with other makes of shells. Similarly Mr. W. R. Crosby, another man with country-wide fame among trapshooters and sportsmen of all classes, averaged, in 1916, 96.79 per cent, using Peters shells exclusively, and exceeding any yearly average he has ever made on a similar or greater number of targets when using other brands of ammunition.

Add to this the achievement of Mr. Woolfolk Henderson in winning the Official High Amateur Average in 1914, 96.63 per cent, and in 1915, 97.53 per cent, and Second Amateur honors in 1916, 97.14 per cent, and you have evidence enough to convince the most skeptical that Peters shells are a real contributor to the making of high scores.

The amateur shooter who heeds the handwriting on the wall and decides to use the P brand shells in 1917 is sure to make the best scores of which he is capable.

We extend to the members of the shooting fraternity our best wishes for the New Year, including "100 per cent" happiness and a "straight run" of 365 prosperous days.

## THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW YORK: 60-62 Warren Street

SAN FRANCISCO: 585-587 Howard Street

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine Street

From one of the retreating boats a poacher toppled at the first fire and floated dead. Others in the boat, wounded, with idle oars, awaited capture. The others escaped.

A second poacher was found in the sea, and, before the schooner weighed anchor, a third body was heaved from her deck into the waves.

Six prisoners from the disabled boat were marched back to the devastated rookery where the blind old bulls still guarded the harem.

### NINETEEN-SIXTEEN IN RIFLEDOM.

(Continued from page 287.)

United service match.	
U. S. Marine Corps .....	4320
National individual match.	
W. H. Spencer, Mo., civilian .....	274
National pistol match.	
G. E. Cook, Washington, D. C. ....	399

### GALLERY N. R. A. COMPETITIONS.

#### CIVILIAN CLUB.

Peters Rifle & Revolver Club, Ohio .....	10,911
Class B, Ogden, Utah Rifle Club .....	10,833
Class C, St. Paul, Minn., Rifle Club .....	10,800
Class D, Quinnipiac Club, Conn. ....	10,817
Class E, Pierre, S. D., Rifle Club .....	10,681
Class F, Taunton, Mass., Indoor Club .....	10,562

#### MILITARY SCHOOL GALLERY.

St. Johns, Delafield, Wis. ....	8,851
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Class B, Wentworth Military, Lexington, Mo. ....	8,489
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#### INTERCOLLEGIATE GALLERY.

Michigan Agricultural College .....	12,998
Class B, University Michigan .....	12,831
Class C, Columbia University .....	12,654

#### HIGH SCHOOL GALLERY.

Placer County High School, Cal. ....	10,632
Class B, Erasmus Hall, N. Y. ....	10,111
Class C, Central, D. C. ....	8,353

#### INDIVIDUAL GALLERY CHAMPIONSHIP.

A. R. Sammons, Marional, Ohio, Rifle Club score 500  
a perfect one, 50 shots at 75 feet.

#### ASTOR CUP MATCH FOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

Iowa City, Iowa, High School .....	993
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#### INTERCOLLEGIATE OUTDOOR MATCH.

Norwich University, Vermont .....	841
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#### D. C. R. A. INDOOR MATCH.

Bureau of Engraving Club, 1st team .....	1,109
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#### SMALL BORE CIVILIAN CLUB MATCH, OUTDOOR.

Peters Rifle Club, Ohio .....	9,610
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#### CIVILIAN CLUB OUTDOOR MILITARY MATCH.

Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, Butte, Mont. ....	2,373
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# At The Targets!



## Oakland Defeats Telephone Club.

In its first experience in match shooting the Oakland, California, Rifle Club defeated the Telephone Club, of San Francisco, by a score of 2,066 to 1,997, on the Fort Barry Range, December 17, 1916.

The total score on the face of it is rather disappointing, coming, as it does, from the clubs that have reported so much more efficient performances in the past. However, in extenuation, neither club appeared on the field with anything like its premier team; three or four of the most consistent shooters in the Bay District were absent. Moreover, the day was cold, for California, and the atmosphere was dense and not at all conducive to good shooting.

A return match that the Telephone Club has requested will be watched with much interest, and if the first teams of these two clubs are in the field the score will be well worth watching.

The score of the first match was:

OAKLAND RIFLE CLUB.	
Rowland .....	238
Cox .....	225
Nichols .....	219
Porter .....	219
Hanchette .....	209
Tillman .....	201
Osborne .....	195
Kent .....	191
Bordwell .....	191
Dykes .....	178
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2066</b>

TELEPHONE CLUB.	
Blanck .....	227
Way .....	217
Linder .....	207
Forsythe .....	206
Sawyer .....	204
Rodgers .....	203
Heller .....	201
Norton .....	179
Carmichael .....	177
Seawright .....	176
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1997</b>

In the 200-yard and 300-yard rapid fire shooting A. Rowland, of the Oakland Club, made possibles, and in 500-yard slow fire Forsythe, of the Telephone Club, shot a possible.

B. W. Cox.

## Co. F Wins Cup.

The rifle team of Company F, of the Rochester, New York, National Defense contingent won the first annual inter-company rifle match of the contingent, held November 18 at the contingent's range in West Rush. The winners gained possession of the cup presented for competition by O'Donnell Iselin, one of the organizers of the contingent.

The winning team was composed of Lieut. William J. Booden, Capt. Horace S. Peck, Corpl. George H. Gage, Sergt. James J. Phillips and Pvt. Ernest Unger. The total score of the team was 562 out of a possible 750. Sergt. Phillips had the highest individual score, making 126, and Lieut. Booden got 116.

Companies B, C, D, E, F, and G and the headquarters detachment took part in the match. The men fired on three ranges, 200, 300 and 600 yards. The rapid fire was shot on the 200-yard range. Kneeling rapid fire was the only type attempted. Every man was allowed 10 shots at every range.

## Merion High in Inter-Group Match.

The Merion team, with a group total of 866 points won the second of the monthly inter-group competitions of the Main Line, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club, shot recently at the club's Ardmore range. Marked improvement was manifest in the scores of all the groups over those of the first match. The Wayne group finished second on a total of 637 points, with Bryn Mawr in third place, with 561 points.

High individual honors went to S. Earle Haines, of the Merion group on 138 points, with Dr. R. L. Dubbs, also of Merion, one point behind him.

The scores:

MERION.				
	Stdg.	Klg.	Pronc	Tl.
W. M. Patrick .....	35	44	49	128
M. Spearing .....	38	44	48	130
Dr. R. L. Dubbs .....	42	45	50	137
S. Earle Haines .....	45	46	47	138
S. Keffauzer .....	39	47	47	133
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>666</b>

WAYNE				
	Stdg.	Klg.	Pronc	Tl.
W. Beaver .....	43	47	45	135
W. M. Gault .....	43	38	36	117
H. Justice .....	44	39	44	127
H. P. Lengle .....	28	40	46	124
N. Beaver .....	42	46	46	134
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>637</b>

BRYN MAWR				
	Stdg.	Klg.	Pronc	Tl.
C. N. Gemberling .....	43	40	46	129
C. Strong .....	45	42	43	130
W. Miller .....	32	42	30	104
H. Miller .....	32	26	38	95
J. Hart .....	30	29	43	102
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>561</b>

## High Score at Slow and Rapid.

Walter E. Roper, of Hopedale, scored a possible at slow fire 200 yards, and 89 at rapid fire during a recent match between the Upton and the Gardner, Massachusetts, Rifle Clubs.

## Patoka Wins Match.

Five of the small-bore shots of the Princeton, Indiana, Rifle Club, shot a match with a team from the Patoka Club on the latter's range, December 13. Five 10-shot strings comprised the course of fire. The scores made were:

PATOKA.	
Adams .....	466
Boyles .....	430
J. Jones .....	480
W. Jones .....	474
Key .....	482
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2332</b>

PRINCETON.	
Baker .....	440
Bean .....	458
Graetz .....	436
Heller .....	451
Tichenor .....	452
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2332</b>

## Westfield Shoots Against Militiamen.

By a comfortable margin of 68 points, the Westfield, New Jersey, Rifle Club defeated a team from the First Battalion Naval Militia of New York, on its home range, December 9.

The course of fire called for 5 shots each at 200 yards standing, 300 yards kneeling, 400 yards sitting, 500 yards prone, slow fire, and a skirmish run of 5 shots each at 500 yards prone, 400 yards sitting, 300 yards kneeling, and 200 yards standing, 30 seconds being allowed for each 5 shots and 1½ minutes at each stop for loading, locking and setting sights.

Although the Naval Militiamen used the Springfield, with its sharp-nosed bullet, while the Westfield shots relied on the Krag, the salt-water boys lost out.

Capt. J. J. Thomas was in charge on the firing line, and A. Albert Bishop superintended the operation of the targets.

The Westfield Club, an organization which now numbers 160 active members, and seven contributing or associate members, was established only last June. Its range is located on the Cook farm near Westfield, with a mountain for a backstop. It is now proposed to add 12 targets to the club's equipment. The organization has established a junior auxiliary for boys between the ages of 12 and 18.

The scores made during the match with the militiamen were:

NAVAL MILITIA			
	Slow Fire	Sk'm'sh	Total
Charles Holmberg .....	91	84	175
O. Baxter .....	89	83	172
Fred. Lemke .....	87	70	157
W. J. Willis .....	80	76	156
Edw. Steffins .....	66	59	125
J. Bardes .....	57	35	92
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>877</b>		

WESTFIELD			
	Slow Fire	Sk'm'sh	Total
Percy A. Cook .....	82	84	166
Dr. W. L. Lloyd .....	86	78	164
Kenneth Hare .....	81	80	161
W. A. Stryker .....	78	79	157
Sherman W. Reese .....	78	72	150
L. L. Condert, Jr. ....	79	68	147
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>945</b>		

## Good Scores at Everett.

With cold weather the day before and cold rain during the shoot, conditions were not ideal for expert shooting, and yet on the range of the Everett Rifle and Revolver Club some fine scores were made by the field of 10 men who contended there December 1 and 2.

The rifle fire was at 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards, off-hand, difficult shooting under most favorable conditions, and the score rolled up by W. R. McDonald, 157 out of a possible 200, was very good when weather conditions are taken into consideration.

Here are the scores made:  
W. R. McDonald, 157; E. L. Colburn, 155; W. J. Becker, 143; S. Follestad, 138; C. A. Turner, 132; W. M. Maloney, 131; F. W. Johanson, 114; F. A. Milheim, 97; Jud Hull, 92; John Gans, 66.

**D. C. Clubs Hold Matches.**

A series of indoor matches, both full-charge and small-bore, are being shot in Washington, D. C., ranges under the auspices of the District of Columbia Rifle Association.

The service rifle matches which will extend from December 18, the starting date, to February 28, are re-entry matches and include: Slow fire match, rapid fire match, and alternate fire match, 20 shots each, 5 kneeling, 5 squatting, 5 sitting, and 5 prone. In addition there is scheduled an individual handicap match, individual championship match and inter-club team championship match. These matches are being shot with Springfields, Krags or Krag carbines on reduced targets.

The small bore re-entry matches are being shot on the Polk range. There is a prone match, a mid-position match, a standing off-hand match, an individual pistol match, an individual championship match and an inter-club team championship match.

High scores for the small-bore matches, week of December 28, were:

Prone.	
Harrison, W. C. ....	196
Stracham, E. A. ....	192
Morris, R. M. ....	192
Harbaugh, F. J. ....	188
Ruddiman ....	187
Mid-Position.	
Stokes, W. R. ....	194
Harrison, W. C. ....	187
Winter, A. ....	173
Ruddiman ....	170
Standing.	
Stokes, W. R. ....	182
Harbaugh, F. J. ....	100
Cooley, J. B. ....	166
Stokes, R. C. ....	164
Pistol.	
Miller, R. N. ....	161
Winter ....	121

**Scores 193 Out of 200.**

Using a Springfield rifle with re-loaded shells, carrying a charge of 46 grains of No. 20 powder and the Newton, 170-grain copper-jacket, heat-insulated bullet, E. L. Forsyth ran up a score of 193 out of a possible 200 at the shoot staged by the Needles, California, Rifle Club November 23. Six of the 13 members who appeared on the firing line qualified as marksmen.

Some amusement not scheduled in the program was afforded by a V-shaped flock of wild geese which came lazily down the river just as a squad was ready for "rapid fire." They were at a distance which even in the warped judgment of the wildest gander would be considered safe. Now the reader will call to mind that no more enthusiastic disciple of "safety first" can be found than these chronically frightened birds. So judge what must have been their surprise and consternation when about a peck of high-speed bullets came sifting through the air around them, accompanied by a most infernal din. None of them died of fright, as might have been expected, but one member of the flock got so rattled that he left the rest and when last seen was going up the river "on high" in exactly the opposite direction from his companions. The scores:

	S.	F.	R.	F.	Total
D. K. Youtz.....	76	57			133
G. E. Hartin .....	90	68			158
F. H. Giles.....	95	81			176
R. W. McKray.....	81	59			140
Roy Cain .....	85	56			141
V. F. Shafer.....	96	85			181
O. E. Searson.....	95	83			178
E. L. Forsyth.....	96	97			193
Jens Larson .....	56	48			104
Roy Barnett .....	79	50			129
F. J. Ball .....	79	50			129
E. A. Mansker.....	93	71			164
J. B. Potter.....	57	67			124

**Ricochets.**

Reports of target firing received from the Salt Lake City, Utah, Rifle and Revolver Club, show sixteen qualifications:

Marksmen: William Pischell, 151; L. C. Miller, 151; A. M. Glover, 170.

Sharpshooter: James Jorgensen, 201; E. A. Vandeventer, 152.

Expert: Ora Lee, 162; G. C. Headley, 159; Frank Hogan, 149; E. A. Mack, 151; F. T. Letchfield, 161; C. T. Letchfield, 149; R. B. Harkness, 220; J. W. Siefert, 214; J. W. Arey, 121; M. A. Keyser, 214; William Stokes, 224.

These qualifications have been made by members of the Pentwater, Michigan, Rifle Club:

Marksmen: A. J. Jeffries, 153; M. D. Gerard, 154; P. N. Lageson, 163; E. B. Clark, 159; H. F. Sands, 154; Elmer Stanhope, 150; W. C. Taylor, 154; George Venn, 175; J. B. Hendrick, 181; Jerome Richmond, 151.

Sharpshooter: M. D. Gerard, 155; A. J. Jeffries, 169; H. F. Sands, 152; Jerome Richmond, 157; J. B. Hendrick, 178; P. N. Lageson, 102.

Qualifications made by members of the Salem, Oregon, Rifle Club include:

Marksmen: W. C. Moorehouse, 77; H. W. Elgin, 157; C. W. Elgin, 172; A. B. Poole, 160; I. C. Beers, 159; W. H. Prunk, 156; K. T. Arnold, 78; W. J. Entress, 159; H. A. Frccland, 158; J. G. Kennon, 165; B. W. Macy, 182; Charles MacCarter, 151; J. T. Welch, 77; A. Burleson, 163; H. V. Doe, 171; A. C. Mitchell, 168; J. C. Mullen, 184; G. H. Mudge, 154; F. A. Robertson, 153, and Earl Anderson, 150.

Sharpshooter: H. V. Doe, 150.  
Expert: H. V. Doe, 150.

Fourteen expert, four sharpshooter and eight marksman qualifications are reported by the Worcester, Massachusetts, Pistol and Rifle Club, as follows:

Marksmen: H. J. Greene, 189; H. C. Young, 186; B. P. V. Lindfoss, 171; R. F. Cagney, 169; A. E. Warren, 164; H. C. Rose, 162; W. J. McCorney, 160; L. B. Wheaton, 100; H. L. Hastings, 178.

Sharpshooter: F. H. Harrington, 206; A. S. Haywood, 203; A. C. Hedlund, 194; C. A. Root, 193.

Expert: W. S. Greene, 230; D. R. Nichols, 224; H. R. Woodhead, 221; H. W. Caldwell, 220; Charles A. Bliss, 219; E. W. Hjelm, 218; A. L. Smart, 217; D. J. Cullity, 216; M. C. Shepard, 216; P. J. Griffin, 215; R. L. Morgan, 212; Chester Berry, 212; H. C. Smith, 211; Haskell Williams, 210.

Frederick Vogel of the Nazareth Hall, Pennsylvania, Military Academy has qualified under the junior marksman course, score 84.

H. Cottrell, with a score of 78, and Hugo Ruediger, with 76, members of the Morgan Park, Illinois, Academy Rifle Club, have qualified as junior marksmen.

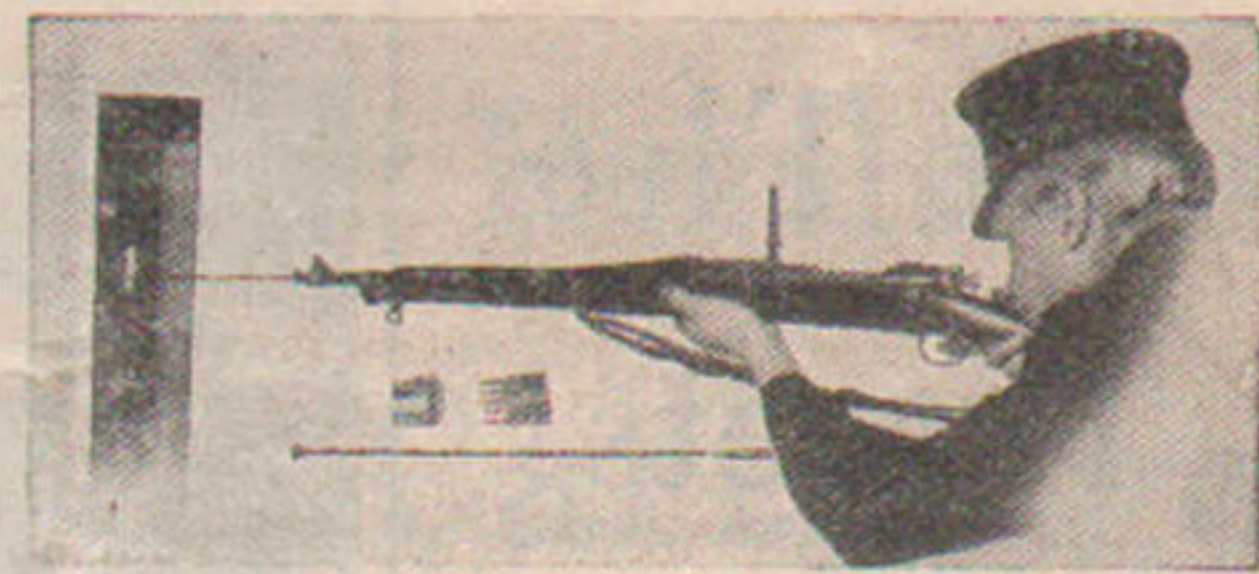
Thirteen junior marksman qualifications are reported by the El Paso, Texas, High School Rifle Club.

J. N. Draeger of the Knoxville, Tennessee, Rifle Club has qualified as sharpshooter with a score of 196.

Six qualifications have been reported by the Albion, Michigan, Rifle Club, as follows:

Marksmen: M. M. Miller, 179; L. C. Prough, 171; George Palmiter, Jr., 169; D. L. Boyd, 166.

Sharpshooter: Roy F. Barry, 193; Charles K. Bliss, 191.



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A total of 65 qualifications, 45 as sharpshooter and 20 as expert riflemen, have been reported by the United States Rifle Club of St. Albans, Vermont. The scores follow:

Sharpshooter: M. C. Banister, 199; H. L. Lawrencce, 199; Delos Paquette, 202; Rob Underwood, 197; M. F. Abel, 196; Roy B. Davis, 194; J. H. Hunt, 192; C. H. Barber, 198; Charles Dansercrau, 203; C. H. Stevens, 196; J. W. Reardon, 195; C. W. Thompson, 199; Rudolph Ladue, 200; Dr. W. H. Wright, 203; Dr. E. J. Melville, 198; George Buckley, 198; W. T. Loomis, 198; Donald Cullen, 196; C. E. Dunton, 199; Charlie Clary, 195; E. W. Bushour, 196; Fred Lake, 196; Leo Suprenant, 208; Lawrence Newland, 194; E. F. Russell, 195; R. N. Abell, 202; Kenneth Parmalee, 190; George Fadden, 201; F. E. Blake, 195; Herman Greene, 207; Phil LaBounty, 197; W. J. Erwin, 196; P. J. Partlow, 199; W. N. Merrick, 198; Noble Merrick, 191; C. W. Patterson, 204; Walter Fadden, 199; Julius Hermann, 201; Charles Revoir, 203; J. R. Spear, 191; Ray Bushey, 199; Harlow Button, 197; S. P. McKenzie, 200; Henry Benedict, 195; Clifton Barrett, 208.

Expert: C. W. Buckley, 232; Jay Chamberlain, 226; W. N. Barnes, 221; A. L. Barkyoub, 223; Royal Larry, 215; George Bliss, 218; F. B. Ashland, 224; Calvin Niles, 224; F. W. Chapman, 223; J. A. Evarts, 249; J. N. Wilbur, 219; G. H. Pattee, 218; A. G. Smith, 216; Dr. C. A. Loftus, 216; Dr. F. W. Norris, 210; M. A. Common, 210; F. J. Steinhour, 216; W. N. McLea, 216; P. S. Marvin, 213; F. L. Badger, 219.

The Reading, Massachusetts, Rifle Club has reported twenty-two qualifications, as follows:

Marksmen: Harry A. Turner, 178; Charles A. Taylor, 163; H. B. Jewett, 160; J. H. Dumont, 152; Lionel Springford, Jr., 155; Warren F. Charles, 158; A. E. Hibbard, 166; Edward Tilton, 166; James Alger, 160; M. R. Buck, 164; George D. Putman, 172; L. T. Kinsley, 164; R. L. Buck, 184; S. M. Hodson, 163; F. L. Smalley, 160; A. E. DeLouis, 161; Harold Batchelder, 157; Chester Putman, 161.

Sharpshooter: Harry A. Turner, 169; Chas. A. Taylor, 163.

Expert: Harry A. Turner, 173; Charles A. Taylor, 174.

Fifteen indoor junior marksman qualifications have been reported by the Smith Academy Manual Training School Rifle Club of St. Louis.

## “Off Hand From the Clubs.

### Would Organize Forest League.

FOREST rangers in the National preserves of Montana, Idaho, Eastern Washington and South Dakota may be organized into a rifle club league, if the work which P. S. Gray, Secretary of Forest Service District 1 Rifle Club 2 of Missoula, Mont., wishes to undertake, is successful.

In Mr. Gray's organization there are many members, and several of them have already obtained title to Springfield rifles through qualifying as sharpshooters or experts.

“As you probably know,” Mr. Gray writes, “this field district of the service is composed of 25 forests. There are from 10 to 30 men on each forest, mostly a great distance from town. Range facilities are, of course, available for the majority of the men, and the competition between the different forests and the Missoula bunch would be keen. At least once a year the men meet on the different forests and record scores could then be made and properly certified.”

#### To Hold County Plattsburg.

Civilian riflemen of Middletown, Conn., plan a “County Plattsburg” in the event the State has no citizen training camp in 1917.

According to the president of the Middletown Rifle Club the camp if established will call for a one week's tour of duty and each applicant, before acceptance, must have taken at least a month's training at home in graduated physical exercise, in order that the training at the camp may be of an intensive nature.

#### Porto Rico Clubs Organize.

The three rifle clubs which are now chartered in the Island of Porto Rico, and three others now in process of organization, are planning the formation of an association.

Joseph A. Rose, Secretary of the San Juan Rifle Club, is at the head of the movement. He says: “The shooting bug seems to be taking hold in the island and we should have an excellent organization.”

#### Points on Rifle Shooting.

C. B. Lister contributes to the Du Pont Magazine a compilation of tips on rifle shooting which should be interesting to the newcomer in the game. He says:

“At the present time there is being evidenced in the United States a great interest in rifle shooting. Rifle clubs are being organized in all parts of the country and being supplied with free arms and ammunition. Many of the members of these clubs a year ago scarcely knew what a military rifle looked like. However, the first shock of acquaintance with their new plaything is overcome by a careful reading of the pamphlet enclosed in each case of rifles. These pamphlets describe in detail the construction and operation of the rifle.

“Before handling the rifle in public, or even in his own home, the budding rifleman should learn by heart the following:

- “I promise on my honor never to—
- “1. Point my gun at any human being.
- “2. Pick up a gun without examining it to see if it is loaded.
- “3. Load my gun while it is pointed in any direction except at the target.
- “4. Skylark with firearms in hand.
- “5. Kill harmless birds or animals for mere pleasure of killing.
- “6. Aim or snap the trigger unless gun is pointed at the targets.
- “7. Be unsportsmanlike when engaged in competition.
- “8. Lay away my gun without cleaning.
- “9. Always keep the breech open until on the firing line.
- “10. Never take anything for granted and always bear the above rules in mind.”

#### BRIDGEPORT BUMPS.

BY DISBROW.

Officers were elected and preparations made for a busy season at the annual meeting of The Park Club, held recently in the organization headquarters.

Following the election there were many interesting discussions pertaining to the shooting affairs of the club, with many a side glance at the vacant space on the wall, and how really and truly we missed that massive panel of oak, which was so carefully packed and sent to that Peters bunch early last spring.

Following a nicely arranged luncheon, the “Old Guard” gradually drifted to the shooting room, where many old pieces of gaspipe were thoroughly scoured out and checked up as to just how many more possibles there were in that old rusty bore. Also about a half bushel of iron sights were dragged from the lockers and stories told of how this and that were changed; why you had to solder this one, and use a Stillson wrench on the other one.

While these memories were being revived, another group were exhibiting and assorting what looked to be a useless assortment of scrap sheet iron, but which proved to be the most wonderful collection of apertures of every conceivable shape; and the yarns of how this shape had proved better than that one, from that one and this one, were developed, and so on. This, of course, was an old, old story to many of us, and we gradually drifted into a group by ourselves where silence is golden.

Upon looking the members of this group over, all their heads were gray; and then on the crown, some were bald; but all were deficient in vision. Every vest pocket contained one or more of those black cases for artificial eyes. They all gave up their Schuetzen rifles, helped change their ranges, and gave the N. R. A. all they had in them, and at the time when this help was most needed, as there were only about a dozen or so clubs represented in the Inter-club matches.

These men still love to shoot a match just as much as they ever did, and can hold a rifle just as steady as any man. But the N. R. A. says you shall not have a lense in your eyecup, and you cannot have a telescope on your rifle and shoot in our matches. If you can't see good enough to shoot in Class A where you have been, why, get a young fellow into your club who can see, to take your place, and you go sit on the side lines and shoot solitaire.

These men are not any different than those of the other clubs. They are not old in years, but have strained their eyes continually, not alone for the necessities of life, but also on the range with the iron sights, for the good and benefit of the N. R. A. *Is there any reason why these fellows should not use telescopes and stay in the game*, giving the use of their knowledge to the N. R. A. through keeping up the interest and breaking in the rookies to become more proficient? And when that time comes these same men will be the first to back out and give their places to the rookies, not alone for the best interest of their club, but for the N. R. A. as well. These are civilian matches, so let's do all we can to change that condition to read “any sights,” for no man can shoot better than he can hold, and a man with good normal vision can get better scores with metallic sights than he can with the telescope.

The following are the officers and live-wire committees for the ensuing year:

President, J. C. MacDonald; vice-president, Jarvis Williams, Jr.; secretary, H. E. Graffin; treasurer, A. B. Gully, shooting master, G. L. Marble; team captain, W. W. Naramore; board of governors (three years), C. R. Disbrow, W. W. Naramore, Capt. R. D. August; (two years), T. Bestick, W. G. MacMonagle, A. B. Waldhaus; (one year), James Robson, George H. Peck, A. L. Birks; house committee, A. B. Gully, H. E. Graffin, H. J. Dietrich; shooting committee, H. E. Graffin, A. B. Gully, A. L. Birks; by-laws committee, G. L. Marble, Capt. R. D. August, Capt. E. S. Hall.

### A Battle Sight for the Nash

“I HAVE read with much interest the article appearing in the last issue of ARMS AND THE MAN descriptive of the Nash receiver sight for the Springfields,” says R. G. Rodman, of Cherokee, Iowa. “It should certainly prove practicable, as it lengthens the distance between the sights and brings the rear sight near the eye, which makes instant alignment possible. I do not see why the objection to the lack of an open or battle sight could not be easily overcome. It would appear to me that a battle-sight could be incorporated in the peep-sight aperture, placing same on top of the sight ring. The distance between the peep aperture and the ‘V’ of the battle-sight could be an accurate number of ‘minutes’ or ‘clicks’ of the elevation mechanism and a mark offset on the frame of the sight so that there would be one to control the adjustment of the peep-sight and one for the battle-sight.”

#### Plans Range for Women.

Miss June Haughton, of New York City, a skilled marksman, proposes to organize a woman's rifle club as her share in the task of preparing the country for war. The club will have headquarters on the roof of a downtown hotel, it was said yesterday. Rifle ranges will be constructed atop the hostelry, and there the members will practice shooting rifle, pistol, or gun, and so disprove the theory that a woman cannot hit what she aims at.

“Women are far behind men in this respect, for no reason at all,” said Miss Haughton. “I doubt if one woman out of 1,000 knows how to handle a rifle or gun, yet our nurses going out to the seat of war now realize what a terrible handicap this is. It is knowledge that should be part of their training. I propose to organize at the women's range what may prove to be the foundation of a great woman's army. Who knows but that we may need such a thing in time? Certainly the great conflict abroad has proved that there is such a possibility. Women are in the munitions shops, in the mines, in the field, and in various branches of manual and military service. Why not on the battlefield?”

#### Wants City-Limit Range.

A range within the limits of Lockhart, Texas, is being constructed by the rifle club of that town. It will permit firing at 800 yards. The club also plans affiliation with the Texas Rifle Association.

#### Shooting, Real Exercise.

Several days ago I attended a qualification shoot held by the Farmington Rifle Club.

Bud Williams called me up on the 'phone and said that if I wanted a chance to reduce my increasing weight to come out with the boys and try for a sharpshooter medal.

Now, rifle shooting is good exercise, but I didn't think there could be much work connected with the civilian qualifications, so I agreed to his proposition.

Bright and early the next day about a dozen of us started for the range.

Have you ever seen any of the big National Guard rifle ranges? Well, the range we went to was quite “some” different. In the first place, it is laid out in a section of the country which strongly resembles a part of the Swiss Alps. The Farmington Club got the use of the land because even mountain goats won't grow there.

By the time we reached the firing point I was not so fresh as I was before I started, and that skirmish run which you have to go through to become a sharpshooter didn't loom up as a soft snap by any means.

"Get ready, boys," said Bud, "five shots at five hundred yards in thirty seconds from the prone position, then a minute and a half to run down to four hundred yards, then five shots more in thirty seconds and then another gallop down to three hundred yards and so on. Hurry up, we haven't got all day!"

Maybe you think it's a cinch to run one hundred yards in one and a half minutes. Sure it is if you are attired in B. V. D.'s and you have a nice smooth track to run on, but, believe me, it's a whole lot different if you have to lug a nine-pound rifle and the course includes climbing over logs and stone walls, and wading through brooks.

By the time I got down to one hundred yards, I was puffing like a horse with the heaves, and that old rifle had more wiggles than a snake.

The next time Bud Williams tells me he has some shooting that includes real exercise, I guess I'll take it for granted.

#### Receives Range Equipment.

The Proctor, Vermont, Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club has recently received nearly all of the equipment ordered for both indoor and outdoor ranges. The installation of the indoor ranges over the bowling alleys is now being done and will be finished in a few days. Two new Winchester .22-caliber target rifles of the military type have been purchased for the indoor ranges, where the regulation N. R. A. 25-yard targets will be used. Seven new Krag rifles have been received from the Government and shooting on the outdoor ranges on East mountain will be carried on as weather will permit. The club now has 37 members.

### Sighting Shots.

Because of limited range accommodations and adverse weather conditions, together with the lateness of the date on which its members began practice, only a small number of the shots of the Englewood Rifle Club, of Chicago, finished qualification shooting.

The Riverside, California, Rifle Club now has 300 members and a good supply of rifles and ammunition. The arrival of the rainy season has, however, greatly curtailed the activity of the members on the range.

A 600-yard range has been constructed by the Imperial, California, Rifle Club. As soon as the marksmanship of the club warrants such an expenditure a 1,000-yard range will be added.

An early snowfall interfered badly with the practice of the Manchester, Vermont, Rifle Association.

First Lieut. W. D. Frazer, Coast Artillery Corps, has been detailed to the military department, University of Washington, at Seattle. Lieut. Frazer is organizing rifle teams for entry in the gallery matches.

The National Rifle Association has appointed W. R. Strong, of Helena, State Secretary for Montana.

The Salem, Oregon, Rifle Club has installed a double-unit Reed Spot Shot Target for use on all indoor ranges to 75 feet.

The Worcester, Massachusetts, Pistol and Rifle Club has a range which includes 6 targets at 200, 300 and 500 yards, 4 targets at 600 yards, 2 targets at 800 yards and 1 target at 1,000 yards.

The Reading, Massachusetts, Rifle Club is following the policy of keeping its indoor range open at all times for its members.

The Boston Fusilier Rifle Club, composed mostly of business men, expended about 7,000 rounds of service ammunition in practice during the season just closed.

A campaign has been started by members of the Tucson, Arizona, Rifle Club to have an indoor range installed in the basement of the new armory recently constructed there.

Riley Martin, until a few weeks ago secretary of the Ridgeville Rifle Club, of Evanston, Ill., has joined the American Ambulance Corps in France.

A rifle club is in process of organization among the members of the Gardner, Massachusetts, Boat Club. The small-bore range will be located in the club house.

Waste land, backed by a river bank 70 feet high, has been used by the Kenyon College Rifle Club, of Gambier, O., as a range site. The club has been holding weekly and bi-weekly shoots.

A heavy rain caused the postponement of the Members' Match arranged for Thanksgiving by the Greentown, Indiana, Rifle Club.

The North Dakota Agricultural Military College Rifle Club has been granted the use of the 50- and 75-foot ranges of the Military Department of that institution. In addition, the club members will have access to the outdoor range belonging to the college, with firing points up to 500 yards.

### INQUIRIES OF GENERAL INTEREST

In this column will appear excerpts from requests for information and for official interpretations, made to the National Rifle Association, the replies to which may be of a generally informative nature.

Q. Can a bolt for the 1903 model be purchased complete without sending the rifle to the arsenal?

A. The bolt for this model Springfield can be purchased for \$2.70. It is not necessary to send the rifle to the arsenal.

Q. Where can the Nash Receiver Sight be obtained?

A. The Nash sight cannot be purchased at this time. When the sight was first devised, about 100 of them were manufactured and these were the ones which were given a try-out in the Navy. Only a few of the improved pattern were made.

Q. For what model is the .38-caliber revolver ball cartridge listed for sale by the Ordnance Department?

A. The cartridges which are listed at \$10.78 per M are not for any particular model. It was manufactured from time to time at the Frankford Arsenal prior to the date when the adoption of the .45-caliber pistol was adopted by the Army.

Q. What .22-caliber rifle is most generally used by the best small-bore shots? For what purpose is the .22-caliber short used and for what purpose the .22-caliber long rifle?

A. The Stevens 414 and the Winchester musket are popular models with the shooters in the small-bore league. Some very creditable scores, however, have been made with the Government Krag .22 and the .22 Springfield. The .22 short ammunition is generally used on the indoor galleries, while the .22 long rifle cartridge is used for out-door work at from 50 to 100 yards.

Q. Is the use of the S. & W. .32-caliber pistol cartridge with adapter in the .30-caliber Springfield detrimental to the arm?

A. The use of the .32-caliber lead bullet pistol cartridge with adapter has been tried out by many rifle clubs. We have never heard

of injury to the barrel resulting if care is taken to prevent metal fouling.

Q. The conditions for the coming gallery matches prescribe any sights: Does this allow a telescope sight?

A. Telescope sights are permissible this year in the matches.

Q. Under the heading "Preliminary Practice" in the conditions to govern the gallery matches, team members are prohibited from firing more than 5 shots preliminary to his score on the night of the match. At what time does this prohibition take effect?

A. The conditions prescribed mean that after the team has assembled to shoot the match, not more than 5 shots may be fired preliminary to the firing of the 2 sighting shots and the 20 shots for record called for in the course of fire.

Q. Where can new barrels be obtained for Krag rifles, and must the change be made at the arsenal?

A. Krag barrels may be purchased from any arsenal at a cost of 59 cents. It is not necessary to send the arm to the arsenal if a competent gunsmith who can make the change is available.

Q. In the conditions governing the civilian club contests, it is stated that medals will be given the winning teams in classes B and C. In ARMS AND THE MAN, the statement is made that five medals are given the winning team in each class. What will be the ruling on this point?

A. The team making the highest score of all will receive ten bronze medals. This team will be the winner in Class A. For the teams making the highest scores in other classes—B, C, and D, as well as E, F, etc., if the number of entries provide for that many classes—will receive five bronze medals. The entries will be divided into classes of 12 teams each.

Q. May a new Krag rifle, never used and in its grease as received from the Ordnance Department, be returned and its cost applied to the purchase of a Springfield?

A. Questions of this character should be taken up direct with the Ordnance Department for decision.

Q. What action, if any, has been taken by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice to the end of taking advantage of the \$300,000 appropriation made by Congress for the furtherance of rifle practice among civilians?

A. The National Board will meet on January 11. At that time the question of handling the \$300,000 fund will be considered.

Q. Can the Nash Receiver Sight be fitted to Springfields as now issued to rifle clubs?

A. The Nash sight cannot be fitted to the present model Springfield without a modification to the receiver bridge.

Q. What courses does the N. R. A. offer for qualification as marksman, sharpshooter or expert rifleman on the indoor gallery?

A. Marksman qualifications may be made on full-charge indoor ranges with using reduced targets at 50 yards. The only other courses are the so-called "watch fob" courses, shot at 50 and 75 feet.

Q. Has there been any change in the "watch fob" qualification targets?

A. These targets have undergone no change.

Q. What is the difference between the 1898 model Krag and the 1896 model? Will the 1896 model take the cartridge issued to civilian rifle clubs?

A. All parts of the model 1896 Krag are interchangeable with the 1898 model except the receiver, stock, cut-off and side-plate. The receiver and stock of the 1896 model follow the general lines of the 1898 model, with the exception of the bolt handle seat. The spindle of the cut-off is 0.05 longer and the tennon of the side-plate is 0.2 inches thinner than in the model 1898.

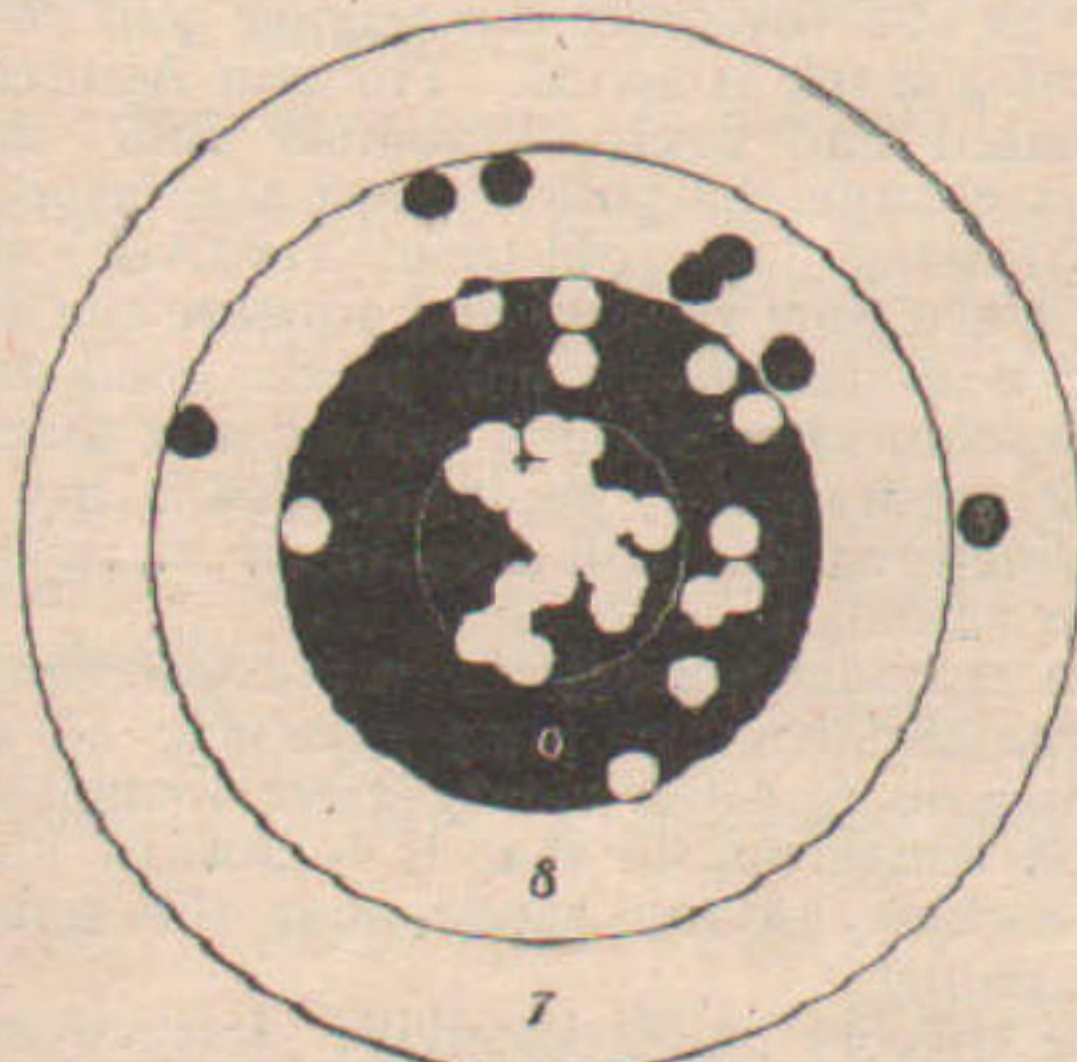


# REVOLVER AND PISTOL

## Woman Wins at Shanghai.

Hanging up a total of 374 points out of a possible 400, Mrs. K. D. Stewart, in competition with more than 30 members of the Shanghai, China, Miniature Rifle and Revolver Club, captured the club revolver match. In the ranks of her rivals were both men and women. The contest carried added importance by reason of the fact that the title of club champion was at stake.

None of the men members assumed for a moment that one of the women entrants would win the championship, and their astonishment was great when the final results showed that Mrs. K. D. Stewart had pointed best, for her total score of 374 out of the possible 400 was the highest of any of the competitors who had entered the match. Mrs. Stewart, in addition to winning the club championship, captured the gold medal which is presented to the winner of this competition.



MRS. STEWART'S WINNING TARGET.

There has always been keen interest in the sport of rifle and revolver shooting in this far-off Chinese city. Practice matches are held frequently and always with a good attendance of the members of both sexes. All of the arms used are of American make, Colt and Smith & Wesson, and the ammunition, Remington UMC.

The conditions of the competition called for 10 shots at 10, 15, 20 and 25 yards, all shooting off-hand without artificial rest. Mrs. Stewart's individual 10 shot strings were 98, 95, 90, 91, total 374. Dr. R. J. Marshall was the nearest competitor to Mrs. Stewart, for his score of 372 was just two points short of the winning total.

### Yungblut High Man.

A. A. Yungblut won the high score button with a score of 125 at the December 20 shoot of the Cincinnati Revolver Club. He also made the high 5-shot score of the evening.

A. H. Kenan was present for the first time this season.

J. F. Stevenson was second high, his second target showing a good group of two 9s and two 8s at 12 o'clock. Yungblut and Cornish were the only ones to shoot scores in the U. S. R. A. matches, the former scoring 125 and 126, respectively, in matches 3 and 4, and the latter 118 in match 3.

The team scores follow, possible 150 count per man:

RED TEAM.	
A. H. Kenan	121
Col. Hake	107
L. D. Cornish	118
Dr. Mallett	79
W. Evatt	69—494
BLUE TEAM.	
P. Eschenbach	95
A. A. Yungblut	125
J. F. Stevenson	123
E. Meyer	56
E. Brendamour	99—498

## Championship Titles to U.S.R.A. Winners.

Dr. D. A. Atkinson, of Pittsburgh, has been adjudged target revolver champion; George Armstrong, San Francisco, target pistol champion; Dr. J. H. Snook, Columbus, military revolver champion and Dr. George Earle Cook, Maryland, pocket revolver champion as the result of the U. S. R. A. Outdoor Matches, the finals of which have just been published.

The detailed results of the matches, with the exception of Match D, the Never Have Special and Match E, the Winans Trophy Match, neither of which filled, are:

Match A—Target revolver; 50 shots, possible 500; prizes, 5 medals, custody of silver cup to winner.

1. Dr. D. A. Atkinson, Pittsburgh, gold medal and cup	469
2. Dr. J. H. Snook, Columbus, silver and gold medal	453
3. Dr. R. J. Mullikin, Baltimore, silver medal	453
4. D. J. Gould, Jr., New York, silver and bronze medal	451
5. George Armstrong, San Francisco, bronze medal	448

Match B—Target pistol; 50 shots, possible 500; gold medal and custody of silver cup to highest score.

1. George Armstrong, gold medal and cup	474
2. A. P. Lane, New York, silver and gold medal	463
3. C. M. McCutchen, Denver, silver medal	462
4. Dr. John D. Millikin, San Francisco, silver and bronze medal	458
5. George Kimball, San Francisco, bronze medal	457

Match C—Military revolver; 75 shots, 15 seconds per string of five shots, possible 750; prizes, custody of silver punch bowl and medals.

1. Dr. J. H. Snook, trophy and gold medal	627
2. Dr. D. A. Atkinson, silver and gold medal	608
3. F. J. Dreher, Denver, silver medal	600
4. C. M. McCutchen, Denver, silver and bronze medal	595
5. A. P. Lane, bronze medal	584

Match F—Pocket Revolver Championship; 25 shots, 30 seconds per string of five shots, possible 250; prizes, medals.

1. Dr. George E. Cook, Maryland, gold medal	208
2. Dr. J. H. Snook, silver and gold medal	205
3. Dr. O. A. Burgeson, Denver, silver medal	202
4. Dr. J. L. Bastey, Boston, silver and bronze medal	196
5. C. M. McCutchen, Denver, bronze medal	196

Match G—A novice match for those who have never won an important prize; open for either pistol or revolver; 25 shots, possible 250; a limited re-entry; prizes, medals.

1. Guy D. Carpenter, Toledo, gold medal	234
2. M. D. McVey, San Francisco, silver and gold medal	225
3. A. J. Baker, Oakland, silver medal	225
4. F. L. Simmons, Columbus, silver and bronze medal	224
5. G. W. Rice, Jr., Springfield, bronze medal	223

Match H—Revolver handicap; prizes, five medals for the national honors, medals for State honors if the total number of entries exceeds 20; handicaps based on the records of the entrants on file with the secretary.

	Score.	Hdp.	Tl.
1. A. H. Seeley, New York	164	93	257
2. Earl Naramore, Bridgeport	190	55	254
3. Dr. C. Edw. Sayre, Chicago	198	53	251
4. C. M. McCutchen, Denver	220	22	242
5. F. J. Dreher, Denver	220	21	241

Dr. Dreher outranked R. A. K. Traber of St. Louis and Thomas Tuite, of Chicago, whose totals tied his. There were but 18 entries in this match, so it does not fill for State honors.

Match I—Pistol handicap; prizes, five medals for national honors and State prizes if more than 20 entries are secured for the match. The contestant names his own handicap and is penalized three points for each point his score with handicap added exceeds the possible.

	Score.	Hdp.	Tl.
1. C. M. McCutchen	230	20	250
2. Capt. W. A. Morrall, Columbus	215	35	250
3. F. L. Simmons	205	45	250
4. Lieut. W. A. Lee, Chicago	200	50	250
5. Guy D. Carpenter	222	27	249

State prizes will be awarded for this match, as it filled the requirement with 22 entries.

## St. Louis Against Dallas and Toledo.

The St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club on December 20 shot matches 3 and 4 in the U. S. R. A. League series against Dallas and Toledo. In matches 5 and 6, this club will shoot against New York and Portland, both of which clubs have strong teams. The scores:

### MATCH 3.—VS. DALLAS.

G. C. Olcott	45	43	46—134
M. B. Peterson	43	41	46—130
L. C. Niedner	46	38	41—125
E. A. Krondl	36	45	43—124
C. C. Crossman	42	41	39—120

Total team score..... 633

### MATCH 4.—VS. TOLEDO.

E. A. Krondl	42	44	43—129
G. C. Olcott	43	41	43—127
R. A. K. Traber	44	42	39—125
W. L. Schrader	44	37	41—122
M. B. Peterson	39	40	43—122

Total team score..... 625

Schrader	38	43	36—117
Traber	37	41	39—117
Rumsey	41	36	31—108
Crossman	40	41	37—118
Niedner	33	37	45—117
Rumsey	32	39	37—108

### Seattle Shoots Early.

The Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association has started in again to see how near the top it can come out in the United States Revolver Association League matches. This year its team is shooting a week ahead of the majority of contestants so that the reports can be made by mail instead of by telegraph. The scores of the first two matches were:

### MATCH 1—DEC. 8, 1916.

A. L. Johnson, S. & W. U. S.	44	45	46—135
J. J. Agutter, S. & W. U. S.	46	39	45—130
E. G. Johnson, S. & W. U. S.	44	43	39—126
A. W. Ames, Colt Auto. U. S.	38	46	41—125
W. D. Frazer, S. & W. U. S.	42	41	41—124

Team total..... 640

### MATCH 2—DEC. 8, 1916.

A. L. Johnson, S. & W. U. S.	42	47	42—131
J. J. Agutter, S. & W. U. S.	43	43	44—130
E. G. Johnson, S. & W. U. S.	44	45	39—128
F. L. Averill, S. & W. U. S.	46	41	40—127
W. D. Frazer, S. & W. U. S.	39	43	39—121

Team total..... 637

The matches were shot in the basement of the National Guard Armory.

**U. S. R. A. Scores from Springfield.**

The Springfield, Massachusetts, Revolver Club has shot the first four matches of the U. S. R. A. Indoor League, using .22-caliber single shot target pistols. The scores made by the Springfield shots are:

No. 1.—Against the Manhattan Revolver Club:

P. J. Dolfen.....	47	47	48	142
R. G. Robinson.....	48	48	42	138
Dr. I. R. Galkins.....	44	45	47	136
L. Castaldini.....	47	45	42	134
R. C. Warner.....	46	44	43	133
				683

No. 2—Against the Chicago Revolver Club:

L. P. Castaldini.....	47	45	46	138
P. J. Dolfen.....	49	42	43	134
R. C. Warner.....	47	44	42	133
G. W. Rice, Jr.....	38	45	48	131
Maj. F. A. Wakefield.....	41	44	44	129
				665

No. 3—Against the Aspenvall Club:

P. J. Dolfen.....	47	45	47	139
L. P. Castaldini.....	48	45	43	136
G. W. Rice, Jr.....	43	47	45	135
R. C. Warner.....	41	46	47	134
Dr. I. R. Galkins.....	49	49	47	131
				675

No. 4—Against the Citizens' Club:

P. J. Dolfen.....	47	46	40	144
Maj. F. A. Wakefield.....	47	44	45	136
G. W. Rice, Jr.....	43	44	46	133
L. P. Castaldini.....	45	42	45	132
Dr. W. B. Russell.....	46	40	44	130
				675

**Chicago Club Scores.**

Shooting both practice and record strings, nine members of the Chicago Revolver Club were on the firing line December 21. The record scores were fired in U. S. R. A. matches.

Targets were delayed in delivery, and several matches had to be shot on that evening in order to catch up with the schedule. Nine men were in the contest, of which the five high men composed the team. Those shooting and their scores were as follows:

W. P. Northcott....	125	126	125	130—509
Lieut. W. A. Lee...	125	126	122	126—503
Ward Douglas.....	123	127	126	123—499
J. J. Schumacher...	121	123	125	118—487
Walter Wolf.....	124	120	116	124—484
I. S. Reynolds.....	121	119	123	110—473
T. D. Tuite.....	110	116	115	107—448
John Turner.....	120	107	122	98—437
Tucker.....	112	116	104	95—427

**LINDER RISES TO COMMENT.**

EDITOR ARMS AND THE MAN: Referring to ARMS AND THE MAN of November 23, 1916, an article by "Hair Trigger," subject "Automatics Will Be More Widely Used," was published in which the names of George Armstrong, the revolver champion, Linder, and a couple of good friends of the revolver from Oklahoma were used to prove why us revolver champions did not win the National Pistol Match at Jacksonville. "Hair Trigger" has the right idea, but why did he not slam Crossman as well as me? Please give me a chance to square myself in the eyes of some of my friends.

The majority of the civilian shots journeyed to Jacksonville as guests of the War Department, principally to shoot the military rifle and to make a special effort to win the National team match. Of the California team,

Linder was the only member who owned an automatic pistol. Armstrong, Pritchard and Frahm bought their .45-calibers of the Ordnance Department at Jacksonville, never having shot the arm before. Linder bought his gun through Friend Porter four years ago and carried 42 of his first box of cartridges to Jacksonville.

I will swear that at Jacksonville I saw the first "L" target I ever saw mounted on a frame, and at home I am team captain of our club.

After having purchased the guns at Jacksonville, our boys began a still hunt for ammunition, but got only a smile and a few cheering words from our good friend Maj. Monroe. Crossman and Sid Scars had corraled the whole supply, with the results that very little practicing was had by any civilian up to the time of the N. R. A. matches.

The above is a poor excuse for some of the civilian champions' poor showing, but the following is the opinion of and impressions gained by the Jacksonville pistol matches.

Up to November 19, 1916, very little interest had been taken by civilian shooters in the Colts' .45 Automatic Pistol. In all matches heretofore, in which we were eligible, the opinion has been general that a man handicaps himself by using an automatic. Its accuracy has been questioned; our bulkheads would not stand the heavy pounding. The hang of the gun has not been considered as good as the revolver, the trigger pull in the eyes of a crank is awful. The gun Armstrong purchased had over 12 pounds pull. After cranks change the pull to meet the inspection requirements, all old-time revolver shots must learn how to hold and squeeze the automatic with the heavy pull to do good work. The ammunition is much more costly than revolver ammunition; midrange loads are not manufactured nor will they work successfully in the automatic.

The reloading cranks have not got the best results, besides they must scramble all over the map to find the empty after firing. The arm is dangerous in that it is always loaded and cocked. Many ranges bar the gun on this account.

The officers at Jacksonville deserve much credit for running the matches without an accident. I saw several of the ones that are born every minute. It must be admitted the members of some of the civilian teams were rank tyros when it came to handling a military arm.

The interest taken in the automatic at Jacksonville was beyond expectation. Old-time revolver shots got the automatic bug. After a little practice scores began to climb. The gospel learned will be spread all over the country.

In the time since our return home, 12 automatics have made their appearance on our range. Ammunition will be burned and, no doubt, some way discovered whereby cheaper ammunition may be secured, to the end that by the time of the 1917 National Matches the shooters will have mastered the weapon and will be shooting it in competition with the revolver, old-timers will take their places in the lists and pistol scores, as a result, will be as high as the present revolver scores.

There were other features at Jacksonville that made good scores in some matches impossible. We all remember that at the time the President's, National Individual, National Team and National Pistol matches were staged, the weather conditions were bad. The man who carried a horseshoe generally was the individual who collected. The first stage of the National Pistol Match was shot the same afternoon that the 600-yard stage of the National Team Match was shot. Maj. Harlee gave orders for no one to go on the pistol range until after he had shot his 600-yard rifle team score. Many men were prevented from shooting. Linder and Armstrong reported on the pistol range at 4.20 p. m., and were allowed to compete only by courtesy of the range officer keeping the targets open. Another year provisions will have to be made for enough pistol targets to handle the increased demand for pistol practice independent of the rifle targets. Yours truly,

C. W. Linder.  
Team Captain Olympic Club.

**The National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice:**

- President, Hon. Wm. M. Ingraham, Assistant Secretary of War.
- Recorder, Capt. Frank R. Curtis, U. S. A.
- Assistant Recorder, Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Tennessee.
- Brig. Gen. C. T. Gaither, Maryland.
- Brig. Gen. Lee S. Tillotson, Vermont.
- Brig. Gen. Chas. W. Thomas, California.
- Col. G. W. McIver, U. S. A.
- Lieut. Col. Wm. Libbey, New Jersey.
- Maj. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A.
- Maj. William C. Harlee, U. S. M. C.
- Maj. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U. S. M. C.

**Officers of the National Rifle Association of America, for the Year 1916.**

- President, Lieut.-Col. William Libbey, New Jersey.
- First Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. Fred B. Wood, Minnesota.
- Second Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Macklin, Maryland.
- Third Vice-President, Major William C. Harlee, U. S. M. C.
- Treasurer, Lieut. Col. David M. Flynn, New Jersey.
- Secretary, Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Tennessee. (Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.)

**Additional Members of Executive Committee.**

- Col. S. W. Brookhart, Iowa.
- Lieut. Col. E. B. Bruch, New York.
- Maj. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U. S. M. C.
- First Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d, representative of the Assistant Secretary of War.

**State Secretaries of the National Rifle Association of America.**

- Note: Secretaries whose names are followed by asterisk are on border duty.
- Alabama, Major Cliff S. Price\*.....Florence
  - Arizona, George J. Roskrue.....Tucson
  - Arkansas, Maj. H. F. Fredeman.....Little Rock
  - California, Lieut. Col. James J. Borree, A. G. O., Sacramento
  - Colorado, Capt. Clifford D. Davidson, Care A. G. O., Denver
  - Connecticut, Major Earl D. Church.....Niantic
  - Delaware.....
  - Florida, Major H. M. Snow, Jr.....St. Augustine
  - Georgia, Major W. T. Spratt, Jr.....Atlanta
  - Idaho, R. E. Herrick.....Box 1447, Boise
  - Illinois, Col. W. H. Whigam,\* 1330 N. Clark St., Chicago
  - Indiana, Major Thos. B. Coulter\*.....Vincennes
  - Iowa, Capt. Emil C. Johnson.....Council Bluffs
  - Kansas, Major Bruce Griffith.....Wichita
  - Kentucky, Major Jackson Morris.....Pineville
  - Louisiana, Col. Louis A. Toombs.....New Orleans
  - Maine, Major Gilbert M. Elliott.....Brunswick
  - Maryland, Major S. J. Fort.....Catonsville
  - Massachusetts, Major John M. Portal.....Woburn
  - Michigan, Major M. J. Phillips.....Owosso
  - Minnesota, Major Orris E. Lee\*.....Stillwater
  - Mississippi, Major Geo. E. Hogaboom.....Vicksburg
  - Missouri, C. C. Crossman.....416 N 4th St., St. Louis
  - Montana, Wm. R. Strong..State Land Office, Helena
  - Nevada, S. H. Day.....Carson City
  - Nebraska, Major John M. Birkner.....Lincoln
  - New Hampshire, Capt. Alonzo L. McKinley, Nashua
  - New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Tewes, 39 Gautier St., Jersey City
  - New Mexico, Capt. Norman L. King\*.....Santa Fe
  - New York, Major Fred M. Waterbury,\* 829 Municipal Bldg., N. Y. C.
  - North Carolina, Capt. R. R. Morrison..... Mooresville
  - North Dakota.....
  - Ohio, Col. Edw. T. Miller.....Columbus
  - Oklahoma, Capt. Sam Harrelson, A. G. O., Oklahoma City
  - Oregon, Sergt. J. S. Hyatt 8th Co., C. A. C., Portland
  - Pennsylvania, Major W. P. Clark, 409 E 3d St., Williamsport
  - Rhode Island, Lieut. Henry D. C. DuBois, 19 College St., Providence
  - South Carolina, D. M. Ariall.....Graniteville
  - South Dakota, Capt. Otto B. Linstad.....Pierre
  - Tennessee, Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Washington, D. C.
  - Texas, Gen. O. C. Guessaz.....San Antonio
  - Utah, M. A. Keyser, 328 W 2d South St., Salt Lake City
  - Vermont, Lieut. S. S. Cushing.....St. Albans
  - Virginia, Major Alfred B. Percy.....Lynchburg
  - Washington, Capt. R. H. Fleet.....Montesano
  - West Virginia, Major John H. Charnock, A. G. O., Charleston
  - Wisconsin, Capt. Frank H. Fowler\*.....La Crosse
  - Wyoming, Major Charles W. Sheldon.....Sheridan



# Plum Will Shoot for All-Round Championship.

TEN years ago this month Leonard Tufts inaugurated the mid-winter trapshooting tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club, Pinehurst, North Carolina, and paved the way for the greatest trapshooting tournament of the winter season.

The first Pinehurst tournament wasn't a big one. No one expected it would be; but it has grown each year until now it attracts trapshooters from every State in the Union and Canada. There was at least one representative from every State and the Canadian provinces last year, some 130 shooters in all, and in the tournament which begins on January 15, and concludes on the 20th, more than 200 trapshooters will participate.

The Pinehurst tournament has earned an enviable name among trapshooters. Those who attend one tournament always return, and they bring others with them. During the past three years the tournament grew faster than the management anticipated and last year the club house wasn't large enough to accommodate the gathering. This year it will be different. A new club house has been erected. It is of brown stone and solid logs, 30 by 80 feet, divided into three rooms, each with an open fireplace. The club house is situated on the edge of an oak grove about 100 yards from the former quarters.

A total of 129,610 targets were thrown at Pinehurst last January, and the daily attendance averaged more than 1,000 persons. There will be twice as many targets thrown this time and there will be many more spectators because there will be more class to the events. As an added attraction, Frank S. Wright, the former New York State champion, and Fred Plum, of Atlantic City, N. J., will shoot for the All-round Amateur Championship trophy. Wright hails from Buffalo, N. Y. Plum is the present champion. He defeated E. L. Bartlett, of Baltimore, for the title at the Westy Hogan's shoot. Plum was originally challenged by Henry Powers, of Atlantic City, but as Powers could not shoot at Pinehurst, Wright asked to be allowed to take his place. This event will be shot on January 15.

The events at Pinehurst will be identical with those of last year, the main events being the Preliminary and Mid-winter handicaps, \$5,000 in cash and trophies being given in the various events. In the two handicap events the shooters will be divided into classes, based on the scores made in the first 500 targets. There will be an equal number of shooters in each class. The trophies for the classes will be the President's, Governor's, Secretary's, and Captain's. By this system, every shooter has a chance to win a trophy. Those who win in the Preliminary handicap are not eligible for trophies in the Mid-winter handicap. The usual number of trophies will be given for high averages at 600 targets and for the entire week's shooting. Four traps will be used. Pinehurst is awaiting the event. It will be a great week.

## TRAP-SHOOTING

### CHAMPIONS, 1916.

#### \*STATE CHAMPIONS—MEN.

- Alabama.....H. C. Ryding, Birmingham.
- Arizona.....C. P. Cooley, Holbrook.
- Arkansas.....E. R. Tansil, Blytheville.
- California and Nevada, H. Pfirrmann, Los Angeles.
- Colorado and New Mexico, R. A. King, Delta, Colo.
- Connecticut...A. L. Chamberlain, New Haven.
- Delaware.....W. Edmanson, Newport
- Florida.....T. H. Evans, Orlando.
- Georgia.....H. Brad Tims, Atlanta.
- Idaho.....E. M. Sweely, Twin Falls.
- Illinois.....G. C. Burmeister, Chicago.
- Indiana.....Roy Pickett, Frankfort.
- Iowa.....Wm. Ridley, What Cheer.
- Kansas.....George Grubb, Wetmore.
- Kentucky.....J. D. Gay, Pine Grove.
- Louisiana.....P. T. Wadley, Alexandria.
- Maine.....E. A. Randall, Portland.
- Maryland and District of Columbia, M. G. Gill, Baltimore, Md.

- Massachusetts...George L. Osborn, Brookline.
- Michigan.....J. L. Bryant, Ceresco.
- Minnesota.....S. W. Hamilton, St. Paul.
- Mississippi.....F. P. Fitzgerald, Clarkdale.
- Missouri.....C. B. Eaton, Fayette.
- Montana.....C. P. Tilsey, Moore.
- Nebraska.....F. H. Rudat, Columbus.
- New Hampshire, H. E. Thompson, Manchester.

- New Jersey.....Cleve Speer, Passaic.
- New York.....H. J. Pendergast, Phenix.
- North Carolina...J. B. Pennington, Tarboro.
- North Dakota...Frank Holland, Devil's Lake.
- Ohio.....M. S. Hootman, Hicksville.
- Oklahoma.....J. N. Walker, Spiro.
- Oregon.....F. H. O'Brien, Portland.
- Pennsylvania.....Allen Heil, Allentown.
- Rhode Island....W. J. Weaver, Providence.
- South Carolina...J. H. Staples, Charleston.
- South Dakota...A. C. Buzzell, Valley Springs.
- Tennessee.....Tom Hale, Mt. Pleasant.
- Texas.....E. F. Forsgard, Waco.
- Utah.....A. P. Bigelow, Ogden.
- Vermont.....Douglas M. Barclay, Barre.
- Virginia.....Dr. L. G. Richards, Roanoke.
- Washington.....F. M. Troch, Vancouver.
- West Virginia...W. A. Wiedrebusch, Fairmont.
- Wisconsin.....A. Bushman, Burlington.
- Wyoming.....Max Weick, Laramie.

#### \*STATE CHAMPIONS—WOMEN.

- Delaware...Miss H. D. Hammond, Wilmington.
- Illinois.....Mrs. H. Almert, Chicago.
- Iowa.....Mrs. C. Edmiston, Des Moines.
- Indiana.....Mrs. J. D. Dalton, Warsaw.
- Michigan.....Mrs. L. C. Vogel, Detroit.
- Missouri...Mrs. D. B. Foster, Kansas City.
- Pennsylvania, Mrs. E. B. Moulton, Philadelphia.
- Wisconsin.....Mrs. H. L. Potter, Madison.

#### STATE CHAMPIONS—PROFESSIONAL.

- Delaware.....E. R. Galvin, Wilmington.

#### NATIONAL AMATEUR.

- Frank M. Troch.....Vancouver, Wash.

#### \*GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

- Capt. John F. Wulf.....Milwaukee, Wis.

#### \*SOUTHERN HANDICAP.

- F. C. Koch.....Phillipsburg, Ohio.

#### \*WESTERN HANDICAP.

- E. F. Gibbs.....Cankar City, Kan.

#### \*EASTERN HANDICAP.

- Clarence B. Platt.....Bridgton, N. J.

#### \*PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP.

- Frank B. Templeton.....Portland, Ore.

#### \*NATIONAL DOUBLES.

- Allen Heil.....Allentown, Pa.

#### \*OPEN DOUBLES.

- George Nicolai.....Kansas City, Mo.

#### OPEN AMATEUR (200 TARGETS).

- Ralph H. Spotts.....New York City

#### \*U. S. NAVY.

- F. P. Williams.....U. S. S. Solace.

#### \*ALL-ROUND OPEN.

- Homer Clark.....Alton, Ill.

#### ALL-ROUND AMATEUR.

- Fred Plum.....Atlantic City, N. J.

#### \*18 YARDS.

- G. N. Fish.....Lindenville, N. Y.

#### \*Amateur.

## THE GUN CLUBS

### OF THE WORLD.

There are 4,666 trapshooting clubs in the world, 4,331 of them being in the good old U. S. A. This is about 4,000 more clubs than there were a decade ago. The appended table, showing the number of clubs in the various States and counties, gives sportsmen a lot of food for thought and furnishes an idea of how popular a sport trapshooting is:

Alabama	24	New Jersey	196
Alaska	9	New Mexico	8
Arizona	14	New Zealand	2
Arkansas	30	New York	384
California	130	North Carolina	34
Colorado	44	North Dakota	59
Connecticut	48	Ohio	211
Cuba	7	Oklahoma	59
Delaware	22	Oregon	55
Denmark	1	Panama	2
District of Columbia	6	Pennsylvania	552
Florida	28	Philippine Islands	2
Georgia	32	Rhode Island	14
Idaho	23	South America	3
Illinois	306	South Carolina	19
Indiana	127	South Dakota	51
Iowa	258	Tennessee	25
Kansas	103	Texas	80
Kentucky	60	Utah	14
Louisiana	23	Vermont	23
Maine	24	Virginia	65
Maryland	64	Washington	69
Massachusetts	100	West Virginia	36
Mexico	1	Wisconsin	192
Michigan	147	Wyoming	20
Minnesota	181	Australia	3
Mississippi	21	Bahamas	2
Missouri	138	Canada	307
Montana	55	Hawaii	1
Nebraska	123	Honolulu	3
Nevada	10	China	4
New Hampshire	23	Total	4666

## Scattering Shot.

December 23 was a great day for the shooters at the Perry Circle Club, Chappaqua, N. Y. The wind was in the game and doing its best to break all records, to the disadvantage of every marksman. Notwithstanding this, some very creditable scores were made, as the records show. For the final score for the Black Diamond Silver Cup, Master Albert B. Turner broke 24 and ended the series for this trophy one bird ahead of his next competitor, thus taking this handsome trophy to Chappaqua. Lieut. H. D. Hinckley, of the United States Coast Guards, was the winner of the final score for the Hercules Bronze Plaque, breaking 23 out of 25, his total score also being but one target ahead of his next competitor. Next on the list was J. Hyland, of Ossining, N. Y., winning the Dupont silver trophy with 22, leading his next competitor in the totals by four targets.

For the regular Saturday afternoon event the following scores were made:

	Scr.	H.	Tl.
Jno. I. D. Bristol	14	20	17 51 12-63
J. Hyland	18	23	19 60 8-68
W. B. Burdick	21	18	17 56 10-66
H. K. Curtis	20	24	21 65 3-68
A. O. Keater	22	19	16 57 4-61
H. D. Hinckley	24	17	20 61 10-71
A. B. Turner	20	23	20 63 10-73
F. A. J. Hering	21	21	14 56 4-60
Perry B. Turner	16	16	16 48 15-63
C. Blandford	20	24	19 63 4-67
D. Brandreth	23	18	21 62 4-66

The sterling prizes won by the above were distributed in the following high gun order: First, Albert B. Turner; second, H. D. Hinckley; third, H. K. Curtis; fourth, J. Hyland.

The Perry Circle Gun Club also gave a Complimentary Shoot on Christmas afternoon, which was well attended by a good number of noted marksmen.

Fairly good scores were, however, made as the following figures show, 75 targets being shot at, with no handicaps given:

- First Prize—H. D. Hinckley..... 64
Second Prize—H. K. Curtis..... 64
Third Prize—A. B. Turner..... 62
Fourth Prize—J. Hyland..... 58
Fifth Prize—J. I. D. Bristol..... 56
Sixth Prize—W. D. Burdick..... 26

This event was marked by many pleasing social features and the occasion was greatly enjoyed by the shooters and their friends who were present.

High amateur average at Indianapolis, Ind., November 30, was won by Mr. C. A. Edmondson, 138 out of 150, using Peters shells.

High general average at West Toledo, Ohio, November 30, was won by Mr. W. R. Chamberlain, who scored 144 out of 150, with Peters shells.

Some hunters do not look before they shoot—and that is the reason five men were killed in New York and four in Michigan during the few days of the deer season.

Pennsylvania gunners assert that the deer season in that State, the first 15 days in December, is too late for the comfort and pleasure of the hunters, and say also that the venison is not fit to eat so late in the year.

MARBLE'S Rifle Cleaner advertisement featuring an image of the product and text describing its use for cleaning rifles.

SAVE YOUR FACE OIL YOUR RAZOR advertisement featuring an image of a man's face and text describing the benefits of the oil.

Target Range and Shooters' Supplies advertisement listing various items like target spotters, score cards, and pasters.

HOPPE'S NITRO POWDER SOLVENT No. 9 advertisement featuring an image of the product box and text describing its use for cleaning firearms.

WANTS AND FOR SALE section header.

Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad in this column.

FOR SALE—Telescopes and rest, shooting bags, micrometers, sight protectors, front and rear; gun covers, elbow pads, Hoppe No. 9. Cleaning rods and brushes; Rifleman's Favorite Sight Black Rifle rest; U. S. Marine Score Books; Elliott Ear Protector, Motty rifle paste will never nickel the Spitzer lubricating.

FOR SALE—Winchester .22 caliber musket with Lyman No. 103, wind gauge, sight nearly new, absolutely perfect condition, \$14, with sling strap. Model 1910 cartridge belt new, never used, cost \$4 from U. S. Government, price \$2.50. 250 Ideal gas check bullets, No. 308,329, \$1.00. L. B. REITER, 24 Gulf St., Ashtabula, Ohio.

WANTED.—Remington target pistol, .22 caliber preferred. Will trade .38 Colt officer's model revolver with extra barrel. W. L. DARRING, Custom House, Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—Two .22 caliber Krag rifles in good condition. State price. Harry Empson, 1593 Cortland Avenue, Syracuse, New York.

FOR SALE.—Stevens .22 long rifle, No. 45, new. Winchester .32 special model 1894, new. Ballard .32-40, good condition. L. C. Smith, 16 gauge, new. W. T. WHITEFORD, 910 West 20th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

CLUB SECRETARIES advertisement listing typewriters for sale or rent.

King's Rifleite Akopos advertisement featuring an image of a man with a rifle and text describing the product.

Outdoor, Porch and Camp Sleeping Outfits advertisement featuring an image of a tent and text describing the products.

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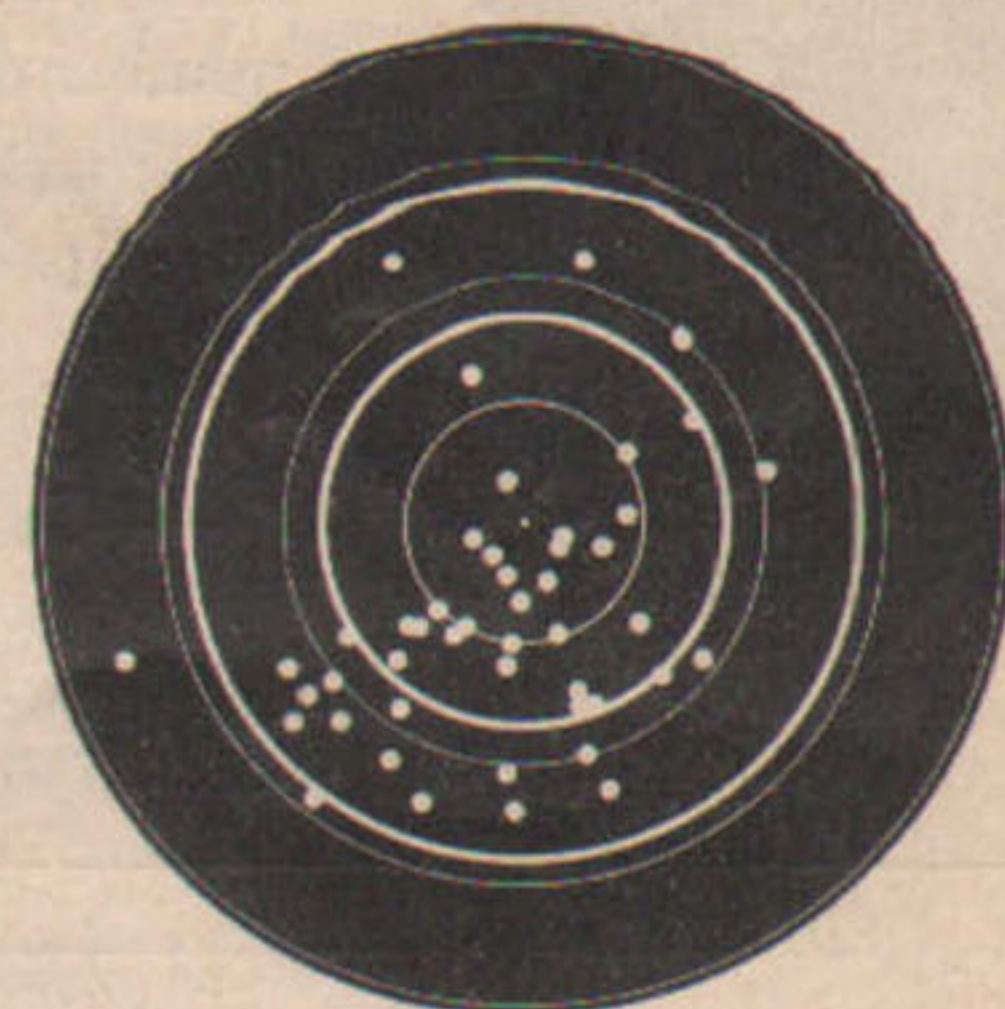
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