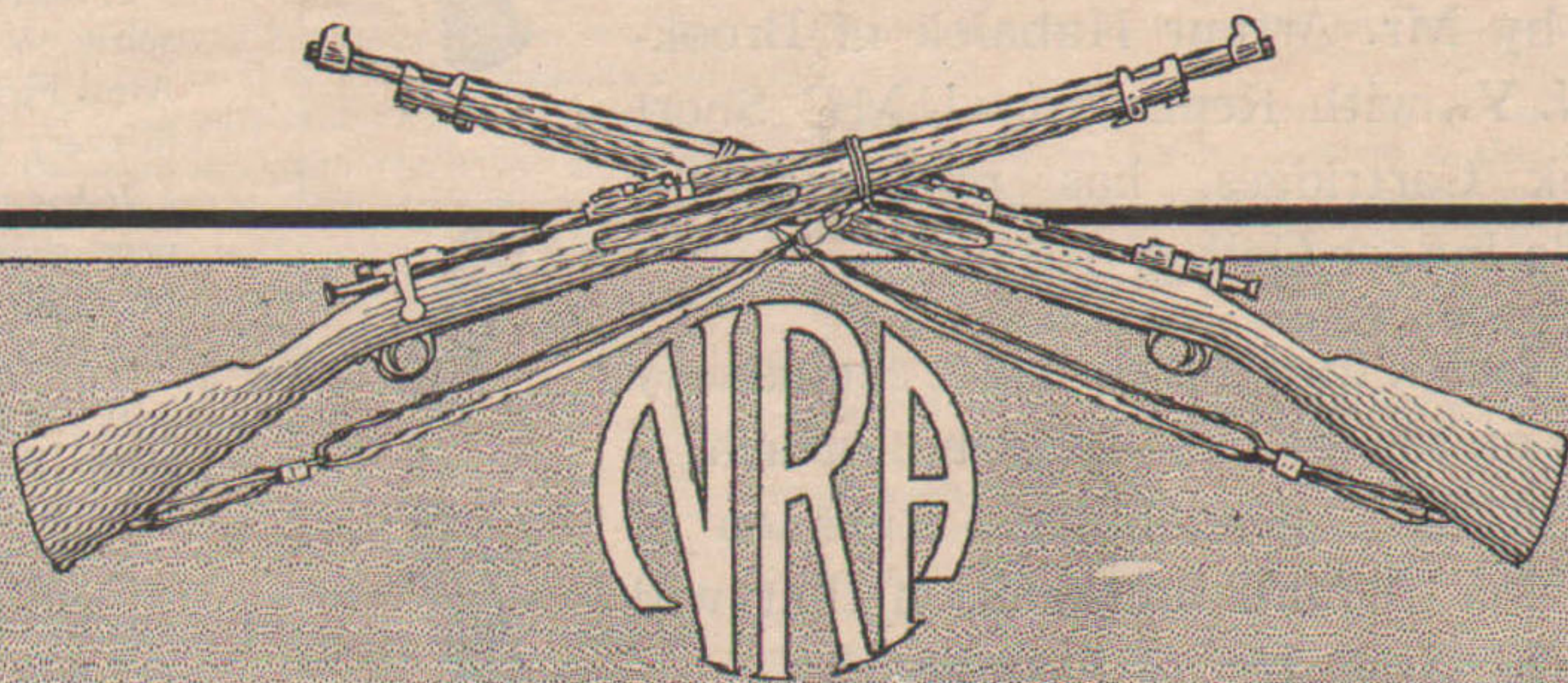


ARMS AND THE MAN



VOL. LXI, No. 16

JANUARY 11, 1917

Some Comments on the Rules Proposed for the
1917 National Matches

New Trophy System in Force for Navy Matches

The "Twenty-Two" as a Sporter

Harlee Talks on Compulsory Service

Latest News of the Rifle, Pistol and Shotgun;
The Army, Navy and the National Guard

\$3.00 A YEAR

10 CENTS A COPY





World's Indoor Gallery Record 2484 Still Unbeaten



FOR nearly six years the phenomenal offhand rifle shooting score of 2484 made by Mr. Arthur Hubalek of Brooklyn, N. Y., with Remington UMC Short Lesmok Cartridges, has remained the World's Indoor Gallery Record.



Mr. Hubalek uses this cartridge exclusively in all of his gallery shooting, which is proof of its dependability. Riflemen of reputation require ammunition that will stand the target test of accuracy.



Remington UMC Metallics are standard.



For your gallery shooting use Remington UMC .22 Lesmok Cartridges.



**THE REMINGTON ARMS UNION
METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.**



WOOLWORTH BUILDING

NEW YORK CITY



Bull's-Eye

If you are an advocate of preparedness for yourself, or if you are going into the thing for the sake of seeing that others are prepared, the best aid you can enlist is the BULL'S-EYE SCORE BOOK, by Maj. E. N. Johnston.

You can't beat it as a work of instruction. It is the best record of your scores you could have.

It conforms in letter and spirit to the new Small Arms Firing Manual, 1913, in every feature.

It has the finest original, new, short-cut simple and practical Wind and Elevation Rules in the world.

It has great pictures that show the shooting positions in the clearest way.

It has score sheets which are wonders of simplicity and helpfulness.

It is approved, adopted and issued by the Ordnance Department on requisition for the Army or National Guard, or it can be bought of ARMS AND THE MAN, loose leaf 50 cents, fixed leaf 25 cents, single copies. Reduction on quantities.

Here for a small cost is at last a

PERFECT SCORE BOOK

ARMS AND THE MAN

Official Organ of the

**National Rifle Association
of America**

Clip this subscription blank for your use or that of a rifleman you know.

BRIG. GEN. FRED H. PHILLIPS, JR., *Secretary*,
National Rifle Association of America, Washington, D. C.

Enclosed find \$.....for my subscription to ARMS
AND THE MAN from.....to.....

Title and Name.....

Address.....

Subscription, \$3.00 a year. To Life and Annual Members N. R. A., members of affiliated Rifle Clubs, and members of United States Revolver Association, \$2.00 a year.

ARMS AND



THE MAN

The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association of America.

VOLUME LXI. No. 16

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 11, 1917.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy

Some Comments on the Rules Proposed for 1917 Matches.

WIDESPREAD comment upon the proposed rules for the National Matches, 1917, has resulted from the publication of the tentative draft of these rules in *ARMS AND THE MAN*.

In the main, many of the more important regulations proposed have met with marked favor from the riflemen of the country.

Whether the rules as drafted tentatively will prevail, or whether they will be materially amended will depend upon the action of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice whose annual meeting will be held January 11, at the War Department.

At this time the suggestions concerning the advisability of the rules made by many well-known members of the rifle shooting game including Captain George Shaw of the Infantry, E. C. Crossman, of Los Angeles, C. W. Linder of San Francisco, Col. Thomas F. Cook, of Los Angeles, Adjt. Gen. Bond of West Virginia and C. B. Russell, of the Michigan State Rifle Association, will be considered before any conclusion is reached.

In proposing to permit any rifle which shoots the service ammunition, and sights of different patterns from the service type, the committee on the rules of the National Board seem to have hit upon a provision which will prove popular and which will be well received.

One of the provisions which has come in for the most general condemnation has been that prescribing the "L" target for the pistol matches, instead of the Standard American target which for the past three decades has been approved by the revolver and pistol shots of the country.

E. C. Crossman, of Los Angeles, in speaking from the standpoint of the civilian rifleman says:

"There are, in *ARMS AND THE MAN* for December 21, a set of tentative rules for the National matches of 1917 and, being tentative, are evidently set up target-wise for those concerned to shoot at. In some ways they are very revolutionary; the course is not only a complete change in two out of three stages, but one of the stages embodies a style of fire absolutely new to most American riflemen in spite of having been included in the trial qualification course for 1916. I refer now to changing positions fire.

"Some features of the rules I am rash enough to prophesy are going to be failures from the start if adopted.

"One of them is that each team shall bring with it three "target operatives." If I am right in my interpretation of the term, this means three men to man targets in the pit.

"I must insist that this clause is most inadvisable, first because transporting, for instance from California, three men to do ordinary manual labor for which any regular or any high school boy or any semi-intelligent working man is qualified, is not economical or sensible. Second, because teams might have trouble getting men to put in three weeks and to lose that much time from their business, if they knew that their rôle was to haul targets all day long in the pits.

"Rapid fire at 600 yards under the tricky conditions of an eastern range strikes me as going far into the realms of "horse-shoes," pure downright luck. A team getting off its 600 stage rapid fire in a calm would beat every time a team of the best wind-dopers firing in a breeze, because thirty seconds is long enough for the wind to change but not long enough for the firer to follow it or think of anything but working the bolt and holding.

"Why not rapid fire at 300 yards, target preferably the B with 12-inch inner counting circle which alone is worth the five points of the "bull." Here we have adequate aiming mark, with counting circle somewhat in proportion to the skill of the shooter.

"Changing positions fire at 200, well and good, but never again the fool A target.

"Firstly, the bull of the A target is far smaller than the group of shots put on by the shooter, so much smaller that a good score is going to partake of the horse-shoe's nature again. Secondly, the bull is so small that a quick confident aim and let-off is not possible; it does not define clearly to anybody.

"Thirdly, the four ring is clear out of proportion to the bull. The 26-inch circle is so large that the veriest dabbler can worry along in this circle, well out on the edge, maybe, while the skilled shot will put a series of shots in the same circle, but close to the edge of the bull, and worth points more on any sane target, such as the Standard American, International, or even the German Ring. Why put mediocrity on a plane with skill by use of an over-large four ring, and a too-small bull's-eye?

"Why not use the B target, with 12-inch counting circle, giving a large and plain aiming mark, with a counting circle small enough to prevent possibles, and large enough to contain most of the shots of the fine shot?

"The use of the L target for any shooting is most unfortunate. Years ago the Standard American became the standard for our civilian pistol men, and for off-hand riflemen to a great extent. It is known the country over, its value appreciated, and scores on it "visualized" by men who have been there.

"Nobody outside the blooming military shark knows about the L target. It is not so good a target as the Standard American because its bull is too small, too hard to catch, and likely to make the shooter slow and poky with a weapon designed for quick use against large marks. Even though it were just as good as the 8-inch bull's-eye Standard American, there is no sense in running in some strange and foreign target unfamiliar to the thousand of civilian shooters of the country, and the scores of which are mere gibberish to the man reading them and not knowing the values of the hits.

"Why have the U. S. R. A. using one target, the best one, and the one thirty years old, and the military men using another, not so good and conceived in ignorance of the requirements of pistol shooting by gentlemen who have known better? The 5-inch L target bull is a joke for pistol work. Why the confusion in marks for men whom we want to see interested both in military and civilian styles of pistol shooting? Why insist upon keeping open and widening the breach between the U. S. R. A. and the military pistol shooters of the country?

"The Standard American was used in 1913 at Camp Perry and was a success, and a satisfaction to every man using it. Why the step backward to the inferior mark, merely because it has in the past been wished on the unfortunate army? The army and the gentlemen getting up the army targets may be wrong; their judgment may warp now and then. We know the Standard American is satisfactory, a fair measure of the skill of any man, a mark large enough to see clearly, to hold on easily, and still not so crude as to allow any flock of possibles. It is universal in this country, it ought to supplant any freak I, or Q or X targets any army board may have designed.

"Why restrict the matches to ammunition manufactured by the Ordnance Department? The surest way to make poor ammunition or poor powder or poor rifles or poor sights is to make the manufacture thereof a Government monopoly. Consider French powders, sporting and military.

"Our Ordnance Department didn't make good ammunition until the open machine rest tests wherein its stuff and that of private make, selected at random from million round lots, had little show-down

parties. Frankford stuff, prior to 1908, shot like a Queen Anne musket of the days of '76. Competition is the life of improvement in any line of endeavor; mould creeps in when there is nothing to drive manufacturers ahead. Particularly is this true in Government departments. I appreciate that this rule has always been in effect since private makers were shut out of the Government contracts by law of Congress and so the machine rest tests were abolished, but why the discouragement to private makers by this forbidding clause in the provisions for the national matches.

"Any sights and any rifle—BULLY! At last is the interested and experiment loving rifleman permitted to use his brains instead of having to swallow the assertion that the rifle and sights designed by the Ordnance Department thirteen years or so ago, are beyond improvement even from a military standpoint. The National shoots are merely big clearing houses of rifle information, valuable ideas come up, mayhap improvements on both rifles and sights will result, because even an Ordnance Department will admit that a thousand heads of interested riflemen are better than a small set of a dozen or so.

"Pistol course: No sense in seven shots. Old six shooter held six shots but this was not taken as a reason for using six for a score instead of the standard and easily counted decimal number of five.

"One man at firing point. I fired through every match scheduled at Jacksonville after the Southern Matches, and comparing the time with time taken to fire a pair instead of one man straight through, I do not agree that time is saved. I do know that one man is rushed all the time, that he knows while he's scoring a shot in his book or making a mike change or watching the wind, the game is marking time, whereas if two men are up, he can do a lot of that stuff while his partner is firing. Also he can do it leisurely, feeling that he's wasting nobody's time, and that the man next up is not sitting back of the line, hoping that he'll get finally through his damned system of double-entry book-keeping or quit playing with his mike.

"I much prefer the system of two men up at the firing point, even in the individual matches. I imagine there are others who will agree.

The view taken by an army man is to be found in the comments of Capt. George C. Shaw, 30th Infantry, a veteran of national matches. He says in part:

"It is proposed to have "One or more teams" from the various branches of the Permanent Establishment. It is believed that the present rule limiting the teams from the Permanent Establishment to one from each branch is better than the rule proposed.

"If each branch is represented by a team and each State represented by a National Guard Team, there will be from these organizations alone about 55 teams.

"It is probable that there will be at least one civilian team of some sort from each state. This will badly crowd any range now constructed in this country.

"To increase the service teams would crowd the civilian teams. The civilian teams should be given as much space on the range as possible.

"It is proposed to change the present slow fire at 800 yards to rapid fire at 600 yards.

"From the shooting at the National Matches of 1916 it is evident that at the present time very few teams have developed accuracy enough in slow fire at 600 yards to warrant them to take up rapid fire at that distance.

"This was especially true of all civilian and school teams. To obtain good rapid fire there must first be obtained accuracy, or there will be a great waste of ammunition. Since the outbreak of the European War a careful study of the subject of rapid fire convinces me that this class of fire is seldom or never used at a range greater than 200 yards. Instead of increasing the range for rapid fire I am convinced that it would be better to increase the accuracy and speed at 200 yards than to attempt rapid fire at 600 yards. I am of the opinion that it would be better to fire rapid fire at 200 yards at a rate of 15 shots per minute than to attempt to fire rapid fire at 600 yards. This speed of fire can be obtained and the fire still remain accurate. Such a fire would be of some practical value. I am convinced that a rapid fire at 600 yards would never be used in action.

"The proposed rule allows alterations of the parts of the rifle but provides that when the rifle is returned to the Ordnance Officer the mutilated part must be replaced at the expense of the competitor.

"It will be impossible to enforce any such rule. It would require that all rifles taken apart and turned in in that manner in order that the Ordnance Officer might determine whether any part had been mutilated. The Ordnance Officer might claim a mutilation and the Team Captain or the competitor might claim that the rifle was "as issued." This matter has caused disputes without number in

former years. If a part was found mutilated how would a competitor be made to pay if he declined to do so? At present rifles are issued to team captains and they turn them in. The proposed rule would require rifles to be issued to individuals and to be turned in by individuals. This would largely increase the work of the Ordnance Officer. The present rule works very well.

"The plan proposed to have each team furnish three operatives for the range is a very poor one if the range work is to be done in an efficient manner.

"As proposed each team 'should' bring three operatives but there is nothing to compel any team to bring them. It would be a very expensive proposition to bring men to work in the pit from California, Alaska, Hawaii or any states far distant from the national matches.

"Even if each team brought three extra men it would not create a force large enough to operate the range. This force with no organization and scattered as individuals all over the camp and changing from day to day would be without discipline and absolutely unreliable. You would never know today who you would get tomorrow or what number of men you would have. You might have 150 today and tomorrow only 100 would show up.

"To have satisfactory range and pit service you must have organizations of trained men. These must come from complete organizations of the Regular Service or from organizations of the National Guard all under their own officers and non-commissioned officers.

"The proposed rule allows operatives to be obtained locally. If this is done the question arises as to how they are to be paid and subsisted. Perhaps they are to be paid from the \$300,000 appropriated for the training of civilians in rifle shooting. It is a question whether or not this appropriation would be available for the hire of operatives for National Guard teams.

"All ammunition used in matches where service ammunition is required should be issued on the firing line. This was not done in 1916 and the result was that charges were flying up and down the range that this competitor and that competitor was shooting special ammunition. This could be avoided by having a box of ammunition at each firing point and the scorer issue the ammunition to be fired to each firer as he comes to the firing point. This was the rule prior to 1916 and is a very good rule. Boxes should be provided at all firing points for empty shells. Their collection should be supervised by range officers and the empty shells and ammunition should be collected each night by the Ordnance Officer. The scorers should not be allowed to consider that the empty shells were their private property."

"If civilians are allowed to continue to attend the matches, the Quartermaster's Department should arrange to provide bedding to be drawn on a deposit," says C. W. Linder, of the Olympic Rifle and Pistol Club. "Many civilians attending the 1916 matches, not knowing the conditions of an army camp, were not properly provided with bedding and many were seriously inconvenienced for this reason. Independent targets should be provided for pistol competition at the national matches."

Col. Thomas F. Cooke, formerly of Iowa, has, in part, this to say:

"Require each team, Service, National Guard and civilian, to furnish at least one Range Officer.

"Individual rifle and pistol matches should not be put on at the same time that team matches are being fired, as it breaks up the team work and men are worried over missing their turn in one or the other of the matches.

"Provide for issue of ammunition for preliminary practice at home to civilian teams and its distribution by the States.

"Trigger pull on .45 caliber pistols should be tested at each range, or the requirement of a 6-lb. pull reduced to 2½ or 3 lbs.

"An experienced officer should be placed in charge of the General Mess and held responsible for its quality and variety. If 75 cents per day is not sufficient to include fresh fruit and vegetables, and good coffee, raise the price to \$1.00 or more. The majority of the men comprising the National Guard and civilian teams are not used to and cannot take care of the heavy food that is required by men doing heavy manual labor, such as was furnished this year."

In discussing the proposed rules, Adj. Gen. J. C. Bond, of West Virginia, says:

"One thing occurs to me, and that is relative to the attendance of civilian teams at the national matches. If there was some way by which the subsistence of these teams could be paid, it would be a good thing for such states as West Virginia. In large cities where they have thriving rifle clubs this does not matter; but in states like West Virginia where there are no large cities, and where rifle

(Concluded on page 306.)

New Trophy System in Force for Navy Matches.

THREE handsome cups—the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Asiatic Fleet Trophies—formerly awarded to the ship in each fleet which, at the end of the small arms practice year, had the highest merit rating, have been constituted fleet team competition trophies by the Navy Department.

These three prizes, together with the Auckland Cup, the Canton Cup, and the American-Argentine naval trophy and three new general excellence trophies which are being given to the fleets, constitute awards which are expected to stimulate unprecedented interest in rifle practice among Uncle Sam's sea fighters.

The general excellence trophies, which are now being designed, will take the form of plaques which can be affixed to the bulkheads of the ship in each class winning the trophy. One of these prizes will go to the battleships, one to the cruisers and gunboats and the third to the destroyers.

The fleet trophies, under the new system, will no longer be annual trophies, but will be transferred whenever ships team competitions, with four or more teams competing, are held under the direction of a commander-in-chief. Whenever possible the trophy will be delivered to the winning team on the firing line immediately following the match.

A complete history of the naval trophies, together with the conditions under which they are offered, is published in the latest small arms firing report of the Navy. It says:

Fleet trophies.—Heretofore the three silver cups offered by the department as trophies for excellence in small-arms marksmanship were awarded annually—one in the Atlantic Fleet, one in the Pacific Fleet, and one in the Asiatic Fleet—to the vessel in each fleet having the highest final merit in small-arms practice.

The award of these trophies was made under the above conditions for the part of year beginning January 1, 1916, and ending June 30, 1916. The trophies will be transferred upon the receipt of the department's report of small-arms practice for that period.

The history of the trophies up to date is as follows:

Atlantic Fleet trophy.—In 1907, won by *Missouri*; 1910, won by *Missouri*; 1911, won by *Yankton*; 1912, won by *Dolphin*; 1913, won by *Dolphin*; 1914, won by *Dolphin*; 1915, won by *Dolphin*; 1916, won by *Dolphin*.

Pacific Fleet trophy.—1908, won by *Chauncey*; 1909, won by *Chauncey*; 1911, won by *Pittsburgh*; 1912, won by *South Dakota*; 1913, won by *South Dakota*; 1914, won by *San Diego*; 1915, won by *Yorktown*; 1916, won by *Raleigh*.

Asiatic Fleet trophy.—1911, won by *Albany*; 1912, won by *Helena*; 1913, won by *Rainbow*; 1914, won by *Cincinnati*; 1915, won by *Quiros*; 1916, won by *Samar*.

These three silver cups hereafter will be awarded—one to the Atlantic Fleet, one in the Pacific Fleet, and one in the Asiatic Fleet—to the winning vessel in fleet matches whenever a fleet match is held under the direction of a commander in chief of a fleet, provided that four or more teams compete in a regular ships team competition held under the provisions of the Firing Regulations for Small Arms, United States Navy. The cups will be transferred upon the completion of the matches, and when practicable on the firing line.

Trophies for general excellence in small-arms practice.—Beginning with the year ending June 30, 1917, the department will offer three trophies for general excellence in small-arms practice—one for the battleship nad armored cruiser class, one for the cruiser and gunboat class, and one for destroyers and divisions of submarines. This classification is analogous to the classification for other gunnery trophies except that division of submarines which are considered separate from their tenders are added to the destroyer class. These trophies will be awarded in each class annually to the vessel or division of submarines attaining the highest final merit—provided that the award of trophies may be withheld if in the opinion of the department the final merit of a vessel is not sufficiently high to make appropriate the award of a trophy.

Auckland cup trophy.—On August 13, 1908, on the occasion of the rifle match between the fleet rifle team and a team from the Auckland District Volunteers, a cup was presented by that association on behalf of the citizens of Auckland, New Zealand, to be held as a trophy for rifle competitions in the United States Atlantic Fleet.

Following is the history of this cup up to the present date:

(1) August 13, 1908, match with Auckland District Volunteers, at Auckland, New Zealand. Score, fleet team, 2,262; Auckland District Volunteers, 2,311; possible, 2,625.

(2) August 26, 1908, match with National Rifle Association, Sydney, New South Wales. Score, fleet team, 1,884; National Rifle Association, 1,775; possible, 2,100.

(3) September 3, 1908, match with Melbourne Rifle Club No. 43. Score, fleet team, 1,414; Melbourne Rifle Club, 1,369; possible, 1,575.

(4) Officers' match, Atlantic Fleet, 1910, Guantanamo; won by *Connecticut*.

(5) Officers' match, Atlantic Fleet, 1911, Guantanamo; won by *Virginia*.

(6) Officers' match, Atlantic Fleet, 1912, Guantanamo; won by *Delaware*.

(7) Officers' match, Atlantic Fleet, 1913, Guantanamo; won by *North Dakota*.

(8) Officers' match, Atlantic Fleet, 1914, Guantanamo; won by *Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla*.

(9) Officers' match, Atlantic Fleet, 1915, Guantanamo; won by *New York*.

(10) Officers' match, Atlantic Fleet, 1916, Guantanamo; won by *Florida*.

Argentine-American naval trophy.—On January 14, 1914, Vice Admiral Onofre Betbeder, president of the Argentine Naval Commission, presented, on behalf of that commission, a silver cup as a trophy for the occasion of a match arranged by Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch, United States Navy, and Dr. Juan Carlos

Gallegos, captain of the Argentine team, between teams of five members of the Argentine Navy and five members of the United States Navy, held during the international matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, on September 1, 1913. This trophy was won by the team from the Argentine Navy and is to be held by the Argentine Navy until the next competition, which will take place when an Argentine man-of-war and a United States man-of-war may be in the same waters of one of the two nations.

Canton Cup.—*Fleet Athletic Circular No. 27, June 13, 1916.*—1. In July, 1915, the Province of Kwangtung, China, in which the city of Canton is situated, was flooded and thousands of people lost their lives, besides many thousand others being left destitute.

2. Through the United States Consul General at Shanghai and the special envoy of the Republic of China to Shanghai, the commander in chief offered the services of the United States Asiatic Fleet to the Chinese Government to assist in any way practicable in alleviating the distress of inhabitants of Kwangtung Province. This offer was accepted and provisions and medical supplies were taken to Canton by vessels of the fleet and every assistance was given the authorities to preserve order and distribute the supplies to the destitute inhabitants.

3. Besides letters of appreciation of the service rendered, received from the Chinese Government through the American Legation at Peking, the commander in chief has been presented, as representative of the United States Navy in Asiatic waters, with a silver loving cup as a small-arms trophy by the Cantonese and Chaochow Guilds of Shanghai.

4. This cup is 18 inches high and weighs 4½ pounds, and bears on one side the following inscription in English:

Small-Arms Trophy
presented
The United States Asiatic Fleet
by
The Cantonese and Chaochow Guilds of Shanghai
to show their appreciation
of the assistance rendered
the fire and flood sufferers
of Canton in the month of July,
1915.

On the other side this inscription is engraved in Chinese.
5. Accompanying this cup is a deed of gift, which reads as follows:

DEED OF GIFT.

Know all men by these presents, that we, the Cantonese and Chaochow Guilds of Shanghai, do present to the United States Navy a cup as token of appreciation for the assistance rendered the Canton flood sufferers by the commander in chief, officers, and men of the Asiatic Fleet in the year 1915.

The said cup shall remain property of the commander in chief, officers, and men of the Asiatic Fleet as a small-arms trophy to be shot for yearly in such manner and under such conditions as the commander in chief of the United States fleet may direct.

Representing the committee:

(Signed) TONG SHOA YI.
(Signed) KOH TSOO CHIAO.
(Signed) YANGTCHENG.
(Signed) WU TING FANG.
(Signed) CHAN JACK SAM.
(Signed) CHIANG JAW JE.

Given under my hand and seal this 15th day of November, 1915.
(Signed) HU BING AO,
Secretary.

6. The commander in chief will issue orders covering the competition for this cup.

The conditions of the competition for this cup were announced in Fleet Circular No. 27, Asiatic Fleet, and are as follows:

1. The following rules will govern the competition for the above-mentioned trophy:

Teams shall consist of four men (officers barred).
The match shall be fired at two ranges, 600 and 1,000 yards.
The firing at 600 yards shall be at the "B" target.
The firing at 1,000 yards shall be at the "C" target. ("C" targets may be obtained from the marine detachment of any ship.)
Two sighting shots and 10 shots for record shall be fired at each range; total possible aggregate score for each team, 400.

As it will be impracticable on account of the extent of the station to assemble all the teams at one place for the match, ships and stations may arrange to fire this match at any time of the competition year, which begins July 1, when two or more units are in company and where there are adequate range facilities.

Two umpires shall be detailed from each ship or station competing. Scores, attested by umpires from each ship or station competing, will be forwarded to the commander in chief by the senior officer present.

Each ship or station will fire in this competition once during the competition year.

When a ship wishing to fire in the competition is in port with another ship, or at a station which has already fired, the senior officer present will detail umpires from the other ship or station to observe the firing and attest the score made.

The station of the umpires shall be in the marker's pit and on the firing line. Ships and stations will be handicapped on the total aggregate score as follows:

Brooklyn	10	Quiros	2
Cincinnati	7	Villalobos	2
Galveston	7	Pampanga	0
Helena	5	Samar	0
Wilmington	5	Each destroyer	3
Elcano	4	Submarine division	4
Monterey	3	Cavite (marines)	4
Palos	2	Olongapo (marines)	4
Monocacy	2		

In case of a tie, the ship or station having the lowest handicap shall be declared winner.

In case of further tie, high aggregate score at 1,000 yards will decide the match.

2. There are 1,000-yard ranges available at Shanghai and Olongapo.

3. The name of the ship or station winning the competition will be inscribed on a plate to be placed on the stand supporting the cup.

4. The cup will be forwarded to the ship or station winning the same, to be held until the end of the next competition year.

Disposition of trophies.—If a vessel carrying a trophy goes out of commission or one to which a trophy has been assigned is placed out of commission before the trophy is received on board, it will be retained by the commander in chief of the fleet to which the vessel is attached and will be disposed of by him as provided in the publication of the succeeding annual report.

Engraving of trophies.—The name of the winning vessel, and the year in which won, shall be suitably engraved on the trophies as soon as practicable after their receipt on board. The cost of this engraving will be charged to the appropriation "Gunnery exercises" for the current year and the department will be promptly informed of the amount expended for this purpose.

In his latest report on small arms practice, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt says:

"There has been a general increase in interest and activity in small-arms practice. A large number of vessels while at navy yards have taken advantage of opportunities to practice their crews.

"The time which it is possible to allot to small-arms practice at Guantanamo and the range facilities do not permit the firing of the complete program there and it is only by taking advantage of opportunities which can be found whenever ships are accessible to rifle range or gallery facilities that the desired small-arms program can be fired.

"Each man by merely firing the pistol, machine gun, collective fire, and individual competition general courses and participating in a primary team competition can earn five credits for his division or ship and the department's trophies for general excellence in small-arms practice—one for the battleship and armored-cruiser class, one for the cruiser and gunboat class, and one for the destroyer class—will be withheld in case the figure of merit of the highest ship in a class is less than 5,000. In the qualification courses each man can add five more credits by finally qualifying as expert rifleman. Additional credits can be earned by participating in and by winning division and ships team competitions, and the department sets 10.00 as the figure which will entitle divisions and their equivalents and ships and their equivalents to commendation.

"In order that vessels may always have a number of men specially trained as small-arms coaches and to provide a number of men who will have entirely completed their annual course of small-arms practice and be available for uninterrupted service in coaching and performing other range duties during the period for small-arms practice at Guantanamo, the department will continue the Navy School for Small-Arms Coaches at the Marine Corps rifle range at Winthrop, Md., and will authorize vessels, on request of commanding officers, to send parties to this school while in navy yards or home waters.

"The value of small-arms training must not be measured solely by the value of small-arms efficiency. Its influences reach other features of service training. It inculcates self-control, habits of observation, and intelligent appreciation of things observed. It requires the individual to acquaint himself with and to apply the principles of sight setting and spotting. The gun mount is a pulsating human being whose nerves must be absolutely mastered to steady the gun. It teaches coordination of the features which make for results in the service of great guns and that the failure in any one of these features breaks the circuit which leads to the objective. It furnishes officers and their subordinates with a school for the development of the habit of intelligent instruction and supervision, because each man must receive individual instruction and supervision in the entire scope of the work. It requires the development of many men in the art of the teacher and of supervisory work with close attention to every detail. It furnishes those charged with the instruction of and selection of men for other duties with an intimate acquaintance with the capabilities of those who must serve the other implements of the profession and furnishes an accurate and reliable guide upon which to base selections."

SOME COMMENTS ON NATIONAL MATCH RULES

(Continued from page 304.)

clubs are largely organized among laboring men and small business men, they hesitate when the matter of attending the National Matches is put up to them feeling that they cannot afford to give the time and pay their expenses except for transportation. However, this would be a big undertaking, and I doubt if an appropriation could be procured for a movement of this kind."

C. B. Russell, Executive Officer, Michigan State Rifle Association, says in part:

"As to the course of fire, I think the civilians are willing to shoot whatever the military gentlemen prescribed as being best for them. The old 1,000-yard slow fire has earned its place in all matches as about the longest range that can be fired on a 36-inch bull without the aid of telescopic sights. It is dear to the heart of the 'rifle dope fiend' who loves to out-guess the mirage, the wind and the light, and probably offers more chances for an alibi than any other range. The 600-yard rapid fire is practical, and I do not think anyone can doubt its military value. I am not quite so sure of the military value of the 200-yard changing position fire, but from a civilian's point of view it is a lot of fun any way.

"I believe that it is desirable to have some restrictions on the rifle used. This rifle should at least be suitable for military purposes which it seems to me would limit its weight, trigger pull and would require it to be a magazine rifle.

"Of course, there is a good deal to be said in both sides, but I would not mind seeing the rifle, as well as the ammunition, limited to that as issued by the Ordnance Department, of course allowing shooters to use the special compensated drift slides, any size rear aperture or width of front sight that is issued.

"The elimination of cash prizes will undoubtedly work a great good for the game from a civilian standpoint.

"There is one point of the new rules, however, on which I emphatically disagree with the tentative draft. That is in the manner of providing range officials and operators. Precision in operating the targets will this year be at a greater premium than ever before. In the old 200-yard rapid fire, where a man was allowed 90 seconds to complete his score, an error of a second in the time that the target was exposed meant only about 1 per cent of the allowed time for completing his string. But in the 200-yard changing position fire, where a target was exposed only for five seconds, an error of even one-half second reduces the time for the shot by 10 per cent. No matter how well meaning the operators are, or individually how capable, in order to have the targets come up in one solid line, and not resemble the teeth of a saw, requires training. Not perhaps the actual training in operating the target, but at least precision that comes from obeying commands on the instant and in mechanical manner. This condition is best realized by the trained man of the regular service, and cannot be installed into a bunch of raw recruits in the two or three days available before the National Matches."

MODIFIES REGULATIONS FOR PURCHASE OF OBSOLETE SPRINGFIELD.

THE Ordnance Department has modified its previous regulations governing the purchase of the 45-70 breach-loading Springfield, so that any rifle club member desiring to purchase one or more of this type of arm needs only to forward to the Ordnance Department with his order a certificate from the secretary of the club to which he belongs, stating that he is a member in good standing.

When the old Springfields were first put on sale, prospective purchasers were required to submit certificates from a member of Congress or a Senator, stating that the purchaser was a responsible person.

Under the new ruling, however, the department is willing to accept the certificate of a rifle club secretary as evidence that the applicant is a person of proper character.

VIOLATION OF UNIFORM STATUTE REPORTED.

SEVERAL cases have come to the notice of the War and Navy Departments of alleged violation of the provisions of section 125 of the act of June 3, intended for the protection of the uniform and prohibiting the wearing of it except on the part of members of the military-naval personnel and certain organizations. In this connection it is interesting to learn that the civilians who attended the training camps may wear the uniform provided for them by the Government only during their period of service under instruction and not afterward on their return to a civil status. On the other hand, the students of the military schools who belong to the senior and junior classes of the officers' training corps may wear the uniform continuously. Members of the Army Officers' Reserve Corps who have been duly commissioned by the President may also wear the uniform after the manner of officers of the regular establishment whenever there is occasion to do so. It is more or less difficult to regulate the misuses of the uniform or parts of the uniform in other directions, and it remains to be seen to what extent this may be accomplished by the provisions of the new law. It is intended by the military-naval authorities to prosecute the offenders and take official action to the end, now that there are means of doing so, that the uniform may be fully protected from unlawful use.—*Army and Navy Register.*

MARINES TO VISIT NEUTRAL PORTS.

With the prospect of viewing the greatest engineering feat of the century, hundreds of United States Marines, now serving with the Atlantic Fleet, are eagerly looking forward to March 17, when battleships, cruisers and destroyers are scheduled to make a five day trip to the Panama Canal.

The war in Europe curtailed the customary visits of the sea soldiers to many foreign ports, and, while no formal arrangements have been decided upon, plans are being made to enable the men of the fleet to make an annual visit to South American and other neutral ports, mainly for educational and recreational purposes, until a world-wide peace has been established.

The "Twenty-Two" as a Sporter.

THE troubles attached to the .22 rifle from the sporting point of view lie in the fact that too much is expected from it without that regard to varying conditions that is given to rifles of larger caliber; consequently it is of little use except in the hands of one capable of finding the heart or brain shot, as the effect of the present bullets is not sufficient to prevent escape where cover is close, as in a rabbit warren, for instance, and believing it to possess useful qualities still undeveloped I wrote these remarks, says a contributor to the *Shooting Times and British Sportsman*. "For proof of penetration, should anyone care to visit the slaughter houses in most of the bush towns of the Colonies, they will find most of the cattle and pigs are dispatched, to save time, trouble and expense, with the miniature rifle and .22 L.R. solid bullet. Near Newcastle, N. S. W., at a large abattoir, I have seen fairly wild cattle dropped in the killing shed, and possess a few sample bullets picked out of the brain cavity, fired from an American repeater, .22 L. At another place I know of near to Winnipeg the pigs are shot in the pen with a single-shot .22, to save trouble, lifted out, and then bled in the usual manner. There are, to my knowledge, two authentic cases of bear shot dead with one shot, each under natural conditions—a Marlin giving the brain shot, a B. S. A. a heart shot—both kills. I used one myself for six months to feed a party of prospectors which has killed most things from centipedes to goats; but I do not wish to assume that, properly used, it would become a big-game rifle. That is out of the question. I can lose a rabbit easily enough with it, when fired at short range—say, up to 40 yards—and hit too far back, with a solid bullet. The only other kind I know of in this caliber is the hollow-point, and in so small a bore I don't take it seriously, though the principle may be good on the larger sizes; for I am not certain which end of the bullet first influences the "set up." Some of the knowing experts will smile at this, it being generally understood that a bullet will commence to set up first from the point of contact with resistance, a hollow bullet point opening from that end, and so on. It may depend for its displacement entirely from the frontal influences of resistance, or the following on of the back portion of the bullet may also have something to say in the matter. A train running with sufficient speed into an obstruction will buckle up, telescope, anywhere from the center coach to the last van, showing greater damage than the front portion of the train, for the reason that the forward motion receives in addition the energy waves from the resistance traveling back, and at the point where the limit is reached there will be the greater damage, the limit meaning that point where inertia has reached the forward motion of the rear portion, which, being now the stronger, the back buckles over the front. An ideal sporting bullet would perform a similar act, after making the required penetration, instead of carrying on in bulk, taking its energy with it and leaving the object struck behind as a result of much lost game and dinners. I sent a design some time ago to U. M. C. of a bullet for the use of .22's on the principle described. They reported to the effect that, though the bullet may be all I claimed for it, accuracy was what was aimed at for most. So there it is. If a rabbit squealing down in its burrow is more than one dead on the top or missed altogether, there is no argument; but should a hit mean paralysis, it is better from the bag point of view. The bullet in question was a .22 long-rifle, sharp-point, solid for the front section, and two-thirds in from base deep hollow cavity. Another alternative for very close range, where resistance would be insufficient for the penetrative power, the point flat, the bullet being hollow; a little extra powder could be used, if necessary, on larger game. Whether it would have been a success in practice I have never had money enough to have any made to try; but I believe, were all the latent qualities of a few bores worked out more, there would be less need for so large a variety of calibers to choose from as confronts the novice at present."

How a .22-caliber rifle was used successfully in rabbit hunting in connection with a ferret is interestingly described by "S" in the same publication.

"Sounds a queer combination—and so it is," says the writer. "It happened this way: Gossiping in an old inn at Morpeth, the conversation turned on sport generally, and I discovered a friend of a mutual friend; hence the invitation to do a bit of ferreting for the good of the wounded, using nets for the sake of clean rabbits. I stayed at the cozy house on the hill over night—nothing to bother about. Everything would be in readiness for the sport next morn. I'd brought a

wee rifle—repeating fellow—and asked to be permitted to take it along. Mine host smiled, but cheerfully assented.

"The morn was dry—just a wee suspicion of frost. As we traversed the meadows the mist hung not quite breast-high. Now and again a plover would rise, uttering his rather plaintive note—wheeling a little, then making off, to daintily alight and watch us pass. We were smoking. Mine host turned to me, asking if by any chance I thought it possible to get a plover with the little gun I carried. I agreed the odds were it could be done. 'Have a go,' he said. Soon after a lapwing sailed idly by, offering such a chance as doth rejoice the heart of any rifle lover. Up went the dainty weapon—scarcely a pause—crack, crack—for it took two shots. The result was decent—fair under the wing. A pot-shot at one standing some 50 yards away resulted in a miss, and G., mine host, smiled.

"A mound almost devoid of bush or verdure, sandy, drilled with innumerable holes. Here we waited for the two helpers to come up. Pipes were put out, speaking was tabooed, tread softly. Soon the nets were deftly fixed, and two ferrets taken from the box and turned in. The helpers retired; it was up to the two of us to see this through until said helpers were summoned.

"Very soon the fact that the ferrets were busy was evident. Thump! thump!—now and again a scatter near a hole-mouth. So far, not a bolt; then they came, first one side, then the other. In silence we grasped 'em, necked, and laid 'em out to cool, taking care to speedily fix nets to replace those we moved. But, for all our care, twice or thrice a bunny bolted from some unnetted smoot.

"By now we had progressed some way along the big old bank. A trifle of breeze swayed the mists in the distant hollows; the sun did its best to air the world.

"I say,' said G., 'what about that "something" rifle? Suppose you couldn't get one of those runaways?' This in a whisper. I grinned. 'Might have,' I said. 'Then why the —?' was the terse reply.

"A set of fresh holes now called for our attention. Of malice 'a prepense' I left a seemingly favored bolt-hole unnetted. Still lying low, quiet, invisible, I handled the maligned wee repeater lovingly. G. had two in the nets ere there was a chance to shoot. Keeping my eye on the special smoot, I waited. Patience rewarded! A fellow put his head out; perhaps he thought the world a bit unaired; anyhow, before he could decide to take an airing a wee crack decided matters. He hung limply, half in, half out of the smoot. Creeping up, I removed him. Shot cleanly, just a wee forward of the ear. 'Get him?' from G. 'Yep!' the reply.

"Presently, after several had fallen victims to the nets, one took it into his head to promenade the top of the bank, at no mean speed. Crack! That bunny did a really refreshing somersault down the bank to G.'s side.

"Lunch was a scratch affair—a snack on a bank-side; but we talked some. It amounted to this: We wanted three couple bunnies more; then why not do a saunter round and pick up aught I could manage with the uncanny bit pump-machine? I agreed: it suited me well, just as it would any child who uses and cares for the wee repeaters. We got the bunnies; one of them fell to the wee gun. Loaded the helpers up and sent them home, paunching the bunnies before loading them.

"May I mention that the wee rifle is not a toy? It could, in fact, stop a beast far bigger than those we shoot this side in the ordinary way.

"Well, we made for an ash-pole copse; no dog. G. proposed he went quietly through, tapping a bit with a stick. I stood at a corner, and so could command two ways. A lazy old cock tail showed; he came a cropper; a hen got off. A cock rose somewhere about the center of the plantation; towering some, he fell; one or two others were missed—that's all in the piece.

"Leaving the higher ground, down to the stream we went. A rush-girt pool seemed suddenly alive. How many I know not, but quite a lot of duck went off; one stayed behind. Frankly, it was bad shooting. I expected at least three. A nice job we had gathering the beggar, but did it by the aid of hazels. A hare—evidently he had been disturbed—paused for a moment on a wall-top; from thence he took his last look around.

"G. by now had quite a nice little load. We lighted our pipes, and, falling into step, strolled homewards.

"S,' said he, 'I'll not be laughin' at the little rifles any more.' I
(Concluded on page 310.)

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.

Entered as second-class matter, April 1, 1908, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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.

AMMUNITION FOR THE SPRINGFIELD.

When Congress enacted legislation which placed in the hands of members of civilian rifle clubs the obsolete, although still serviceable Krag, a free allotment of 120 rounds of ammunition for the Krag was voted for each rifle member. This action was a long way ahead of anything of the kind which had ever been done before. It marked the beginning of a wonderful and unprecedented growth in rifle practice. It is still accomplishing much toward fostering interest in rifle practice.

The rifle enthusiast, however, is no different from any other sport fanatic. When he has mastered the intricacies of shooting the small-bore, he will not be satisfied until he has become proficient with the full-charge, high-velocity weapon, and when that weapon chances to be a Krag, he is not satisfied until he has obtained a Springfield, and thoroughly tested that out from the 200-yard rapid fire to the 1,000-yard distances. Moreover, as soon as a more highly developed arm than the Springfield makes its appearance, Mr. Civilian Gun-bug is going to be just as eager to get one in his hands as he is today to acquire and use the service arm.

All this is just as it should be. If the time ever comes, when real, dyed-in-the-wool gun cranks can look, unmoved, upon a newly developed high-power rifle, and fail to feel a consuming desire to handle it, to own it—and even more—to actually live with it, that time will mark an unfortunate hour for the nation's hope of once again becoming a race of marksmen.

Now, because a rifle enthusiast is always on the lookout for a rifle which will better his scores, a good many thousand men and boys among the civilian rifle clubs of the United States have progressed from the Krag to the Springfield. Although the Springfield is not made the subject of free issue by the Government, it may be obtained in several ways: by sale to rifle clubs, by sale to life members of the N. R. A., or by sale to individual club members upon their qualification as sharpshooters or expert riflemen among them. Perhaps most of the Springfields now owned by individual members of rifle clubs have been acquired by "qualification," which method represents conscientious and unremitting effort on the part of the riflemen toward proficiency in handling the service arm.

It, therefore, seems that the question of placing Springfield ammunition within easy reach of the men who own this type of arm might fittingly be made the subject of some consideration by the powers that be.

Of course, civilian riflemen owning Springfields can purchase ammunition therefor from arsenals, but that is a long and tedious method of procedure.

It might not be unwise for the Government to authorize the issue of 120 rounds of service ammunition to every rifle club member who owns a Springfield, provided the cartridges are expended in target practice as provided in the Krag issue. Or perhaps some arrangement might be made whereby purchases could be made by duly accredited club members in good standing from the nearest military post.

Whether this can be done or not, the Government should overlook no possibility in fostering the innate love of the gun crank for a new, modern and accurate rifle.

GARRISON ON PREPAREDNESS.

Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, a few weeks ago broke the silence which he had maintained since he relinquished the war portfolio. Although not now actively connected in any way with the government, Mr. Garrison's recent first hand knowledge of things military cloaks his utterances with consequence and value.

Mr. Garrison talked upon that greatest of all public questions, "Preparedness." He brought to his discussion the evident dignity of serious thought, and his conclusions, bearing as they do the stamp of sincerity, are not to be lightly dismissed.

In its report of Mr. Garrison's address, the Army and Navy Journal says:

"He began his address with a review of the subject of nationalism which he defined, from the viewpoint of the citizen, as 'the yielding, not in theory, but in practice, of his mind, his heart and his spirit to the welfare of the nation, the contribution of his material means, and of his physical force to its preservation and defense. It means service and sacrifice, devotion and loyalty. Apart from religious considerations, man primarily loves himself, then his fellow creatures, and lastly the tie which binds men together in the unity of government.'

"Mr. Garrison declared that 'this latter sentiment must be cultivated,' and that it had been put to the test, and survived it both in the Civil War and very recently in the hyphenated issue.

"'There are other and equally dangerous tests,' he said, 'which threaten its integrity. They are exceedingly insidious and they cloak themselves in attractive disguises. One of the most dangerous of them is that which utilizes the natural and universal abhorrence of war as a reason for not preparing for its possibilities. Self-defense is the cardinal duty of the nation. The National Government is the only agency that can make proper preparation. To deny its power or to question the imperative necessity of its exercising that power is little short of treason.

"'This is a duty which the Federal Government has neglected. In this particular the modern tendency has been reversed. The National Government flinched and faltered and sought to pass its neglected duty to the States. The result was, and was bound to be lamentable failure. All such movements either way are against the inherent nature of our Government. Each agency must operate only in its own sphere. Each must do fully and completely its own duty and not impugn upon the other. Only then can its existence as planned and conceived be continued and preserved. This, then, is true nationalism. Full, complete, and wise exercise of national function by the nation's agencies supported, encouraged, and invigorated by the national attitude of the citizens.'

"The speaker then turned to the subject of the world court and quoted the words of Washington, warning the country against entangling alliances with foreign nations. 'Any proposition which required the United States to enter into an alliance with the other nations of the world,' said Mr. Garrison, 'and to engage to join with

those who side with the belligerent found to be righteous against the belligerent found to be wrongful should be tested in the fiery furnace of fierce debate and discussion before it should be accepted and acted upon.

"If the United States is engaged, as suggested, in a universal alliance she is perforce a party to every quarrel the wide world over. Is it not inevitable that instead of pursuing her natural development along lines expressive of her innate genius and energy she will surely be diverted therefrom and plunged into alien matters utterly foreign to her real concern and her best and vital interests? I cannot escape the conviction that such a result is inevitable. I cannot reach the conclusion that inviting such a result is rational.

"No acceptable reason occurs to me which warrants or justifies the

United States in becoming by its own voluntary act a party to all the quarrels of all the nations of earth. They always have quarreled from the dawn of history. We have it upon the highest authority that there have been wars and that there will be wars and rumors of wars, and that the end is not yet. That men cry "Peace, Peace," when there is no peace. A self-respecting nation, walking the path of rectitude, strictly attending to its own affairs, seeking no offense and giving none, seems to me to be better serving the interests of mankind than could possibly be done by a nation voluntarily crossing the path of every other nation in the world, pledged to feel offense where none was intended, and taking up the quarrels of others in which it has and can have no proper concern. With Washington's conception of nationalism in this sense I am therefore in entire accord."

Harlee Sheds New Light on Compulsory Service.

MAJ. WILLIAM C. HARLEE, of the United States Marine Corps, vice-president of the National Rifle Association of America, and one of the "preparedness" boosters, appeared before the Senate subcommittee, which is holding hearings on compulsory military training, January 8. The major introduced a new element in the controversy over compulsory military training by declaring flatly that it was "quite unnecessary to scrap the volunteer system," inasmuch as it could easily be modified, and should be modified, "to bring it more closely in touch with American traditions." He said, in part:

"I have no patience with those 'preparedness' advocates who insist that the volunteer system has broken down. What has broken down is not the volunteer system, but certain out-of-date and antiquated features of our Army establishment. My contact with civilians whom I have met by the thousands in the rifle association work and elsewhere has convinced me that the Americans have the fighting tradition and will gladly train themselves for national defense if they can do it under self-respecting conditions. Rightly or wrongly, they believe that they cannot do it with self-respect and join the Regular Army. The thing to do is not to scrap the volunteer system and introduce a compulsory system which is alien to our traditions; the thing to do is to overhaul our defense establishment and scrap those features of it which Americans have learned to resent.

"The chief feature they have learned to resent is the caste system, which still prevails in our military establishment. There is no use denying the fact—it is there, not only as a social fact, but buttressed by law as well. The caste system, for example, dictates that the enlisted man who stays in the lower ranks until he has passed the age of 27 is doomed to remain in it; he is forbidden by law to associate with his 'superiors.' No matter how brave and skillful he may be he cannot by a life time of effort approach the inexperienced youngster appointed to a commission. The relationship between officers and men is made thoroughly artificial and un-American; it ought to be abolished.

"Our present military institution, with its two castes transplanted from England and patterned also after the armies of Prussia before the days of the French Revolution, doesn't fit this country. That is the whole trouble. If we had courage and initiative—if we used on the reform of our military establishment the courage and initiative which we use in our industrial progress, we would eliminate the features of our military establishment which American citizens don't like, and we would speedily have all the trained men that we need.

"Some of these things sound heterodox, but I am glad to say that there are men in the military establishment who know that it must be reconstructed. We know, from our contact with Americans in all walks of life, that he doesn't need conscription to make him fight and he doesn't need conscription to make him train. All he needs is an opportunity to train under conditions which he finds self-respecting, which economizes his time and holds his interest. Those conditions can, and should be, met."

Maj. Harlee outlined his plan of an active rather than a Regular Army. He claimed that under a proper system individual training in the essential points of how to march, to cook, to give first aid treatment, to dig and to shoot did not require over three weeks and that when men were enlisted for three years to receive this training and spent the time in barracks they acquired habits of idleness.

"The best type of discipline," he said, "is the discipline of active work. The present system does not tend to prepare officers for training men quickly or give them opportunities to practice the more important features of their profession. We would be better off, better equipped for the actualities of war, if we had a new army every year, to be moved out after one month of individual training and then to be kept afield like a real army until discharged after six months' service."

He recommended the abolition of the oath of enlistment and suggested that if the greater part of the pay were given at the end of the engagement, the binding of men by oath to service would not be necessary, and that if men, in time of peace, were dissatisfied with the conditions enough to leave the service before the pay day at the end of the six months, it would be better to let them go because dissatisfied men injure an organization. The line of cleavage between the commissioned officers and the non-commissioned officers would disappear if all were hired on the same basis and the grades readjusted so that the gradient of pay in the different grades would be gradual.

Maj. Harlee suggested at the muster out of each year's army the selection of only a few officers for the following year's work and the discharge of all the rest, all selections to be made by the next higher commander, who would select competent men because his own results and chances for future advancement would depend upon the work of competent subordinates.

"The present barracks," he said, "ought to be used as a winter school for the officers selected for the coming year. Such a plan would accustom us to the habit of organizing armies from civilians, would develop and standardize methods of real training and would furnish a method of selecting tested officers for rapid advancement; would distribute each year many trained officers into civilian life available for efficient service in volunteer armies in case of need and would result in bringing young men of demonstrated capacity to the top and return them to civil life before they became too old to begin a civilian career."

Maj. Harlee declared that there were not enough jails in America to house those who would evade compulsory service and he doubted, if such a plan were put into effect, whether the so-called training would possess any value and that real training was quite a different thing from such as could be given by night-school methods.

"The real need of the country is not so much universal training, but an effective system, which will develop methods of organization and of training real armies for real service," he said.

THE "TWENTY-TWO" AS A SPORTER.

(Continued from page 307.)

could think of no appropriate sarcasm, and believe I told him, 'The thing was simple, and most easily learnt in the camp of necessity.'

Discussing the .22-caliber rifle as part of the goose-shooters' armament, Henry Sharp says:

"I have shot a good deal with a .22, using the long rifle cartridge at a variety of game, but when it came to a question of shooting wild geese a similar conclusion to that arrived at by this correspondent was shortly arrived at. That this class of weapon and ammunition will kill the geese under favorable conditions there can be no doubt, but those same conditions are so seldom 'just right' that better work will be accomplished with a rifle that is capable of surmounting just that one or other difficulty so often and so tantalizingly present in this phase of sport. A light bullet and a high trajectory are more than most sportsmen can cope with wherever there is a high wind, a bad light, and a hazy background. And it is astonishing how often the goose-stalker finds either that same high wind or, alternatively, his quarry, so merged into the background as to be practically indistinguishable, and thus, on trying to fix his foresight against a gray goose, he cannot for the life of him determine whether aim is being taken at the bird or at gray sky, gray sea, or gray winter fog. In the season for shooting these birds, most things appear more or less gray and indeterminate, and this applies even to the marsh grasses upon which the geese are oftenest feeding. Therefore, anything that will assist the shooter to direct his bullet to the spot may fairly be requisitioned by anyone who assays to stalk wild geese with the rifle. To this end, the higher the bullet speed and the flatter the trajectory the better will be the chances of scoring a kill. I believe that I have shot far too much with a shot-gun ever to hope to become a consistent shot with a rifle. And I believe that is the case with nearly all shot-gunners—we all snatch too quickly at the trigger to insure reliable work with the rifle. When shooting at a mark, and all the while realizing that a rifle is in hand, I have occasionally made fairly creditable practice; but the moment that game confronts one the circulatory system is responsive, the trigger is sharply 'pulled,' as in the shot-gun, and when too late it is realized that on shooting in that way a miss rather than a hit too often results. The .22 long rifle rim-fire cartridge I am satisfied has been left far behind for goose-stalking by more recent ammunition; its 40-grain bullet is much too light to insure really accurate results in a strong wind. I have a .297-.250, and this insures results in face of adverse weather conditions, for the bullet weight is here 56 grains and the muzzle velocity of 1,350 feet per second shows an increase of 300 feet over that displayed by the 'long rifle' .22-bore ammunition. Still, from all I can gather, the recently devised high-power .22-bore would appear to conform more fully to the needs of the goose-stalker than any other rifle of which I have heard. This innovation hails from the United States and shows a marvelous advance in the ballistics of so small a bore. Here we find a bullet weighing 70 grains, propelled by 25 grains of smokeless powder, attaining a velocity of 2,800 feet per second, the striking energy being sufficient to completely perforate half-inch steel boiler-plate, or to penetrate to a depth of $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches endwise into a solid pine block. This rifle is made in the well-known Savage magazine form with rotary feed, an excellent principle, which obviates that objectionable change of balance noticeable in some other systems, for here we have the cartridge weight fixed midway between the shooter's hands. The weight of this rifle is less than that of an ordinary double 12-bore. But what will probably appeal even more is the fact that the bullet trajectory in this case is sufficiently flat to enable the remarkable claim to be made that one sighting will suffice up to 350 yards. This is a great advance, one of inestimable advantage to the stalker of wild geese or other wild fowl in a gray environment where distances are so bad to estimate and the wintry atmospheric effects so bewildering that objects which the most proficient rifle-shots may deem to be no more than 100 yards distant often turn out to be 200 yards away. The possession of power such as this carries with it an increase of responsibility; the shooter handling such arms will do well to assure himself of a clear flight for his distant bullets. I am not as yet aware what power for injury to humans or to cattle this little bullet may possess at extreme ranges, but in shooting with any degree of elevation the shooter should certainly first be assured that before firing this powerful small-bore all is clear for at least a mile ahead. I feel assured that in capable hands very fine work may be accomplished with this remarkable weapon upon wild geese or other wild fowl."

TO HOLD CONGRESS OF CONSTRUCTIVE PATRIOTISM.

PREPAREDNESS organizations throughout the country will be represented by delegations at the sessions of the Congress of Constructive Patriotism which will be held in Washington, January 25, 26 and 27.

So far ten governors, fifty mayors, and two hundred commercial, labor, agricultural and patriotic organizations have signified their intention to be represented at the Congress.

An important feature of the Congress will be the meeting of representatives from patriotic and defense organizations in a special conference to formulate plans whereby through co-ordination of effort the passage of a federal universal military training and service law can be obtained.

Patriotism through education, assuring "America unified and prepared" for the duties and obligations of a world power will be initiated through the creation of a university extension or lecture system on patriotic topics to spread the gospel of civic duty and responsibility.

The broad scope of the Congress is indicated by the program, which is almost completed and which contains the names of many men of national prominence. Announcement of the program so far decided upon is announced by the League as follows:

"America's Present Needs" will be the theme of the first session which opens at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, the afternoon of January 25. Robert Bacon, former American Ambassador to France, will preside, and Elihu Root will deliver the keynote of the Congress. S. Stanwood Menken, chairman of the Committee on Congress, will present the foreword and Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington, will deliver the invocation.

The second session the evening of January 25 will be devoted to a discussion of America's position as a world power. This session will be presided over by Senator George Sutherland, of Utah, President of the American Bar Association. William Roscoe Thayer, of Harvard, author of the life of John Hay, will discuss international relations, and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., former Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer and former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson will speak on the Army and Navy.

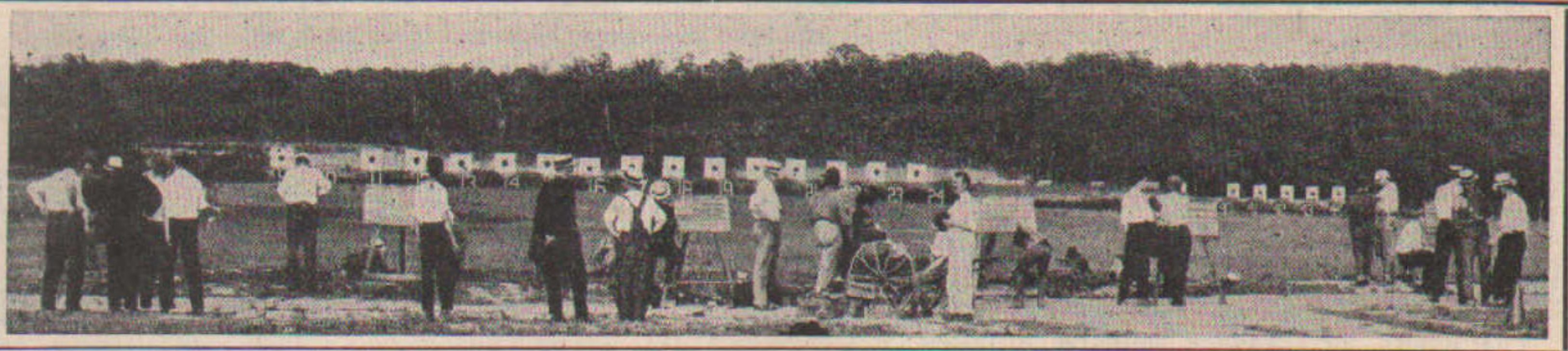
Raymond G. Price, of New York, will preside at the third session the morning of January 26, at which a paper on Americanization by Theodore Roosevelt will be read and at which Prof. Edward A. Steiner, of Grinnell College, Iowa, will speak on "Nationalizing America."

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, Medill McCormick of Chicago, and others of national prominence will deal with the subject of "Governmental and Individual Efficiency" at the fourth session, to be held in the afternoon. In the evening, the fifth session, which will be devoted to Universal Military Training and Service, will be held at the D. A. R. Continental Memorial Hall, and is expected to be one of the most important of the Congress. Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York will preside, and among the other speakers will be George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, Rev. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish, New York, and former Secretary of War Luke E. Wright, of Memphis.

The last day of the Congress will be devoted to morning and afternoon sessions. At the former, preparedness in its relations to industries, railroad, labor, agriculture, merchant marine and kindred subjects will be considered. Howard E. Coffin of Detroit, chairman of the sub-committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; and Alton B. Parker of New York will be among the speakers. "Patriotism Through Education" will be the subject dealt with at the afternoon session, presided over by Edmund J. James, President of the University of Illinois. Senator Wm. E. Borah of Idaho will speak.

The Congress will close with a banquet at the New Willard Hotel, when the speakers will be Senator George E. Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs; George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States; former Senator Lafayette Young, of Iowa; Martin W. Littleton, of New York, and others.

At The Targets!



Farm Management Wins 10-Club Match.

WITH a total of 955 out of a possible 1,000, the Farm Management Rifle Club of the Washington, D. C., Department of Agriculture Rifle Association won the interclub match staged during December. Entered were ten of the thirteen clubs which comprise the Association. The match was shot on the Eastern Market, full charge indoor range, using reduced targets. The scores:

OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT.

	S. F.	R. F.	Tl.
Tolley	98	92	190
Strait, E. D.	91	97	188
Cooper	97	98	195
Strait, H. G.	99	89	188
Ruark	97	97	194

DIVISION OF PUBLICATION.

Stevenson	97	87	184
Young	95	89	184
Ludwig	99	98	197
Downs	98	90	188
Moore	99	99	198

"BIG FOUR."

Borden	91	95	186
Graham	97	85	182
Roberts	99	98	197
Knight	99	89	188

FOREST SERVICE.

Orion, H.	95	83	178
Merrill, O. C.	98	94	192
Wheeler, B. L.	96	92	188
Reynolds, R. V.	97	95	192
Frothingham, A.	99	93	192

BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES.

Speakman, E. G.	97	95	192
Ruddiman, H. D.	97	93	190
Eldridge, J. E.	96	88	184
Arnold, H. G.	98	94	192
Gage, Chas. E.	93	81	174

BUREAU OF SOILS.

Olmstead	99	90	189
Steinkoenig	100	87	187
Crowley	96	89	185
Lapham	96	84	180
Schroeder	94	84	178

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Miller, F. S.	99	90	189
Ashley, A. McC.	96	88	184
Hazard, S. T.	90	93	183
Hickey, J. A.	91	86	177
Williams, J. R.	86	86	172

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

Wheeler, B. C.	82	67	149
Smith, N. R.	92	90	182
Traver, R. C.	97	93	190

Dillman, A. C.	98	90	188
Goss, W. L.	88	88	176

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

White, Wm.	94	86	180
Jones, H. M.	89	87	176
Bowen, J. T.	91	85	176
Potter, G. M.	92	80	172
Newmyer, E. J.	59	88	147

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

Swingle, F. J.	97	86	183
Demaree, H. J.	84	85	169
O'Neill, C. F. J.	83	81	164
Woodward, H. E.	81	78	159
Lucas, F. G.	82	76	158

Machigonne Wins.

Machigonne Red Men took the scalps of the Mechanics in the Fraternal Rifle League of Portland, Maine, on December 28, by 3 points, the team aggregate being 110 to 108. High individual went to Capt. W. E. Sheafe, Jr., of the Mechanics with a 24, while high individual for Machigonne was divided between Capt. Taylor and Crockett with 23 each. The scores:

MACHIGONNE.

McKenna	22
Pullen	20
Spaulding	22
Capt. Taylor	23
Crockett	23

Grand total 110

J. O. U. A. M.

Capt. W. E. Sheafe, Jr.	24
Knight	21
C. H. Irish	20
R. W. Irish	21
J. L. Sheafe	21
Brooks	21
Edgerly	19

Grand total 107

Androscoggin Active.

Members of the Androscoggin, Maine, Rifle Club certainly had their shooting eyes with them, December 19, and were able to hang up the best scores attained thus far during the season. The results of this, the sixth match, are fully 50 per cent better than those of the first match held this year by the club which goes to show that the men have improved to a considerable extent and that interest and concentration are being rewarded. The individual matches were finished with an average of 87.2, several points above that of the previous competitions.

With a total of 96 in the individual shoot, Estes was superior to all competitors but was not so far ahead of Bly and Coburn who scored 94 and 93, respectively. There were five other men in the ninety class and but one man fell below the 80 mark.

Following the individual shoot two teams were picked headed by Bly and Estes. Bly's aggregation won the contest by 20 points on a total of 941 out of 1,000 with Chase high gun at 95.

The individual shots with 90 or better to their credit, included: Estes, 96; Bly, 94;

Coburn, 93; Pottle, 92; Abbott, 92; Whitehouse, 91; Howland, 90; Edwards, 90.

The club shoot, on December 5, resulted in nine men shooting better than 90, Norris being high with 96. Only 6 of the 26 men on the firing line fell below 80. In the team match, Capt. Getchem's aggregation lost to that of Capt. Elliott.

University Men Shoot.

The University of Chicago Rifle Club expects to shoot weekly on the Fort Sheridan range during the entire winter. Late in November ammunition was received, but the allotment of service rifles has not yet arrived. The distance to the range, requiring five hours of travel, is a serious handicap.

Professors von Noe' and Land furnished service rifles and since December 1, six marksmen and one sharpshooter have been qualified. The shoot on December 16, held under exceptionally severe conditions, was very instructive to beginners in military shooting. The day began with zero temperature, a wind varying from five to forty miles per hour and accompanied with snow flurries, which at times completely obscured the targets. The skirmish was run in snow varying in depth from 10 inches to 2 feet. Later in the day the temperature rose to 15 degrees, and toward night the wind ceased. Hangfires and misfires were much in evidence, although the action of the rifles had been completely freed from oil and then graphited.

It is the intention that those members who wish to keep up winter shooting shall have indoor practice with the service rifle, using a very accurate reduced load, the proportions of which were worked out by Dr. Land, the club captain. The man who qualified as sharpshooter had never used a service rifle until the week before, when he qualified as marksman.

Marksmen:

W. S. Durgeon	76	82-158
S. D. Hattery	74	84-158
W. F. Loehwing	86	79-165
R. V. Merrill	81	84-165
F. W. Parker, Jr.	77	79-156
A. C. von Noe'	75	77-152

Sharpshooter:

S. D. Hattery	90	66-156
---------------	----	--------

W. J. G. Land.

High Scores at Andover.

The ten high scores made by members of the Andover, Massachusetts, rifle team during the past season are: Kroham, 94; Bugbee, 92; Boyle, 90; Scheide, 90; Ivins, 90; Rutherford, 89; Stubbs, 87; DeCamp, 87; Kibble, 86; Stohn, 86; Average 89.1.

Ridgewood Holds Shoot.

Seven members of the Ridgewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club turned in scores in the December event which was a competition of 20 shots offhand, with handicap, and unlimited reentry. The match was shot on the club's

indoor range at 75 feet, using the standard N. R. A. target.

The scores were:

	Hcp.
J. E. Lower	154 44-198
Dr. H. S. Willard	181 16-197
W. S. Carroll	136 58-194
J. S. Gillies	177 14-191
C. K. Nichols	156 30-186
P. Meigs	154 28-182
L. D. Forman	145 31-176

The event for January will be a prone competition of 20 shots with handicap and unlimited reentry.

The club has entered a team in the N. R. A. gallery matches.

Ricochets.

Two sharpshooter and eleven marksman qualifications are reported by the Greater Omaha, Nebraska, Rifle and Revolver Club. The scores are:

Marksman: D. C. Kloke, 151; L. G. Woodford, 153; T. E. Whitlock, 171; W. E. Burroughs, 152; C. A. Darling, 153; W. E. Hall, 167; Glen Clark, 157; J. L. Terry, 157; B. M. Horrigan, 174; C. F. Westcott, 150; B. K. Higgins, 159.

Sharpshooter: W. B. Riley, 151; G. L. Williamson, 168.

A large number of qualifications have been reported by the Watertown, New York, Rifle Club. In the marksman class there are 16, in the sharpshooter 11 and in the expert class 4. The scores are:

Marksman: C. H. Carpenter, 164; J. S. Boyer, 184; E. C. Crandall, 185; C. D. Carter, 167; E. W. Jones, 163; Henry Waite, 188; H. L. Lane, 178; J. F. Tucker, 150; E. W. Vary, 181; Walter Tyler, 157; R. H. Cooper, 164; E. D. Boyer, 151; Floyd A. Fox, 151; J. W. Hessian, 171; Carl Shaver, 169.

Sharpshooter: J. S. Boyer, 173; E. C. Crandall, 182; C. D. Carter, 156; Henry Waite, 163; H. L. Lane, 159; E. W. Vary, 167; Walter Tyler, 150; R. H. Cooper, 160; Carl Shaver, 155; C. H. Carpenter, 152; J. W. Hessian, 185.

Expert: E. W. Vary, 167; E. C. Crandall, 165; J. W. Hessian, 144; H. L. Lane, 144.

Four members of the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club have recently qualified as expert riflemen, with these scores: Dr. E. L. Denniston, 166; Walter B. Fisher, 140; P. C. Schwartz, 142; Fred F. Unger, 143.

Qualifications reported by the Buffalo, New York, Rifle Club include the following:

Marksman: C. W. Peterson, 164.
Sharpshooter: William Coit, 202; William Michael, 202.

Expert: Walter C. Newcomb, 229; Marcus O. Nielson, 225; Edwin A. Herdegen, 213.

These qualifications are reported by the Adrian, Michigan, Rifle Club:

Marksman: W. H. Matterson, 158; J. N. Podrasnik, 150; Wallace Harvey, 155.

Sharpshooter: H. W. Brainerd, 156; Clyde W. Harris, 165.

Expert: John S. Bonner, 141; Glen Drake, 144; E. O. Baldwin, 140; Milo L. Mitchell, 161.

The club was without the use of an outdoor range for the greater part of the past season, as it lost the use of the farm where matches were formerly held. This cut down the interest of the members somewhat. The club has now secured a 600-yard range with a high hill for a backstop and running water on the land. The land has been leased for a term of years.

Thirteen qualifications are reported by the Ottawa, Illinois, Rifle Club, as follows:

Marksman: D. G. Cairns, 187; Alfred Denny, 187; C. A. Feuerer, 184; Frank Pool, 182; J. B. Stewart, 182; Chris. Stewart, 180; E. S. Woolbert, 178; Charles Brown, 175; D. L. Dunovan, 162.

Sharpshooter: E. F. Sullivan, 208; Glen McKay, 196; E. H. Westerman, 191; C. B. Sharpe, 190.

Sixteen qualifications have been reported by the Palm Beach, Florida, Rifle and Revolver Club. The scores are:

Marksman: B. B. Beil, 174; O. K. Braley, 170; H. E. Sealey, 169; O. K. Ostgard, 168; H. E. Noble, 161; S. H. Burkhardt, 160; F. Jordan, 157; R. C. McGriff, 154; S. T. Lainhart, 151.

Sharpshooter: H. E. Knoble, 178; O. K. Ostgard, 175; B. B. Beil, 166; S. T. Lainhart, 155; R. C. McGriff, 155; S. H. Burkhardt, 153; F. Jordan, 153.

Report of target firing received from the Manhattan, Kansas, Rifle Club, shows the following qualifications:

Marksman: F. W. Buckmaster, 188; J. J. Marshall, 183; H. E. Knight, 161; A. E. Fairman, 162; J. B. Meyers, 180; George Kristenson, 180; A. V. Snow, 185; J. C. Campbell, 172.

Sharpshooter: D. L. Stagg, 197; C. E. Schermerhorn, 198; Frank Schermerhorn, 200; F. W. Langdon, 192; G. A. Thierer, 191; L. L. Thierer, 209; Jacob Thierer, 195; Edward Thierer, 193.

Expert: E. A. Cole, 237; C. B. Knox, 224; N. L. Roberts, 216; Frank Aiman, 225; Boyd Coffey, 233.

The Members' Match for the N. R. A. medal was fired by the Sheridan, Wyoming, Rifle Club on November 30, with ten members participating. B. C. Lee won the medal with a score of 130.

By a score of 139 W. L. Cocroft won the Members' Match shot by the Ridgeville Rifle Club of Evanston, Illinois, fired October 14. Twelve members of the club took part in the match.

On November 26 the Bowie, Arizona, Rifle Club fired the Members' Match, twelve members taking part. A. R. Spiker won the match with a score of 124.

The Members' Match was fired by the Portola, California, Rifle Club on November 25. Eleven members took part and the winner was Homer Bryan, score 126.

C. W. Buckley won the Members' Match fired on December 8 by the United States Rifle Club of St. Albans, Vt., score 147. Ten members took part.

With twelve members participating the Ft. Harrison Rifle Club of Terre Haute, Ind., shot the Members' Match on November 26. H. J. Mueller made the highest score, 130, and received the N. R. A. medal.

The Allegheny County Rifle Club of Pennsylvania fired the Members' Match on November 30, thirteen members taking part. The winner was James McRorie, score 122.

E. D. Neff of Pasadena, Cal., won the Members' Match shot by the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club on November 28. His score of 140 was the highest made by seventeen competitors.

Competition was held by the Fourth Maccabee Rifle Club, of Zanesville, Ohio, in the Members' Match for the N. R. A. medal on November 26. Ten members took part and the winner was Wm. L. Boyer, with a score of 105.

A score of 135 by Robert T. Portal won the Members' Match, shot by the Boston, Massachusetts, Fusilier Rifle Club on the Wakefield Range, October 26. Ten members took part.

This club reports 11 qualifications, as follows:

Marksman: H. A. Chester, 175; C. O. Nordling, 164; A. P. Payette, 164; Geo. P. Daly, 162; Jas. L. Malley, 160.

Sharpshooters: Sigfried Swenson, 203; Jas. W. H. Myrick, 201; Fred H. Howard, 199.

Experts: James Fergie, 216; R. S. McCarter, 215; Robert T. Portal, 213.

(Concluded on page 316.)

Qualifying Scores Win Watch Fobs



BRONZE and silver-plated watch fob medals are offered by the N. R. A. for proficiency in indoor, small-bore shooting.

A score of 85 standing and 90 prone entitles the rifleman to the marksman's bronze decoration.

A score of 90 standing and 95 prone wins the sharpshooter's silver-plated decoration.

Ten shots are fired from each position, with a rifle weighing not more than 10 pounds and equipped with any sight which does not contain glass. The distances are 50 feet or 75 feet as desired.

The Shooting must be done on registered targets which can be obtained at a cost of 20 cents for each target. In ordering, specify whether for prone or standing position, and the distance desired. Address

The Secretary of the
National Rifle Association
of America

1108 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.

"Off Hand From the Clubs.

Rifle Records Should be Kept

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN: In view of the great increase in the interest taken in rifle shooting, why would it not be a good idea for the National Rifle Association to compile a handbook on rifle records and put such records on the same footing as the other national organizations, such as the Amateur Athletic Association? The complete record of the meetings of the N. R. A. since its start at Creedmoor up to this year would in itself be interesting reading for most riflemen of today. The details of the Palma competitions, old style and new and the various pistol and revolver records also would be read with pleasure. Right in your neighborhood there might be living such men as S. I. Scott, W. M. Farrow, S. B. Wetherald and others who can give many details of these old matches, and don't leave out the Schuetzen men, for they were the ones who upheld the fight for many a long year when rifledom lived in the darkness of the Middle Ages. "There were kings before Agamemnon," so don't imagine that because a man makes a record of, say 75 or 100 out of 75 or 100 at 1,000 yards, that the same thing was not done with the black powder gun. Or someone makes some 50 odd bull's-eyes at 600 yards that some of the older records, if traced up, don't show 40 odd cartons at the same distance. Wake up, and attend to the keeping of these records. A. C. Gould, in his day, made a good effort in this line. See that you keep up his work.

Yours sincerely,

EDWARD L. CRABB,
Shoshoni Rifle Club.

How To Construct an Indoor or Cellar Range.

By A. L. McCabe.

The object of this article is to afford to anyone who is contemplating the erection of an indoor or cellar range a plan which has been thoroughly tried out and which has been found to overcome the difficulties in securing an efficient lighting arrangement, an effective back-stop, and safety from rebounding bits of lead.

A wall is first erected where the back-stop is to be. This wall should be of heavy planks and of sufficient area to stop any stray shots which might miss the back-stop. At an angle of about 45 degrees, a steel plate is fastened to this wall. The area and thickness of this plate depends upon the size of the target and the skill of the shooters. Iron will do as well as steel, but a thicker plate would be needed where iron is used, as it is easier cracked.

One-quarter of an inch is thick enough for a .22 when iron is used. The surface next to the target should be smooth. (An old iron plate may be purchased at a junk shop very cheaply.) The purpose of this slanting of the plate is to deflect all bits of lead downward and thus prevent their rebounding and tearing the target.

The second wall is now erected. This wall can be made of any old boards which one may have on hand. The board on which the target is to rest should be fastened in such a way that it can be easily removed and replaced, as it will get shot to pieces in time. The object of this wall is to hold the target, to prevent any piece of lead from possibly rebounding and hitting lights, and to keep the light on the target.

The lights are now installed. Two mantle gas lights give good results. Care must be taken to get the lights equally distant from target, and on the same level.

Now erect the third wall. A window is left in the wall a trifle larger than the target. The object of this wall is to keep the light where it belongs, on the target. There should be no other light burning on the range it-

self. If a space is desired for cleaning the rifle, then it must be partitioned off from the range, as another light besides the one near the target would spoil the effect. With this arrangement of lighting the sights are in relief against the background of light and give the very best results. The rest of the range is left dark, as enough light will shine through the window.

While the details may be modified to suit the conditions of the individual builder, the fundamental principles must be carried out as they are set down above.—The National Sportsman.

Will Build Club House.

Construction of a small club house on its range has been undertaken by the Gallatin Rifle Club, of Bozeman, Mont. This will permit of winter practice.

Clark Wright, secretary of the club, says: "We expect to shoot a great deal this winter and next spring because that is the period when there is no hunting here.

"During the summer and early fall there are so many gophers that are hunted with .22 rifles that it is difficult to get the boys to shoot at inanimate targets. Then, during the late fall, the hunting season for big game is on, and again the fellows will not shoot at targets, and you can't blame them, for we have one of the best big-game countries in the world. In the season just closed, the game warden estimates that more than 400 elk were killed in the Bozeman district."

Sighting Shots.

The Huntington, West Virginia, Rifle Club has a 600-yard range, on which practice has been held all summer. The outdoor work has been stopped on account of cold weather. Officers of the club are at work on plans to establish an indoor range for .22-caliber work.

The National Defense Organization Rifle Club, of Summit, N. J., has an excellent rifle gallery, and since August 15 has been teaching members to shoot with the Springfield Army rifle, using the .30-caliber ammunition, with reduced load. The club plans to get in touch with other clubs in New Jersey, New York City and Brooklyn for mutual good.

After shooting all summer on a 300-yard range the Bramwell, West Virginia, Rifle Club has secured another range location which will afford shooting from 100 to 600 yards. The club has been handicapped because many of the members are students at out-of-town colleges and have been unable to shoot. They will be home for the holidays and expect to shoot on the new range.

I. C. Farwell, secretary, reports that the Fitchburg, Massachusetts, Sportsman's Club has completed an indoor range and will enter the interclub league matches this winter.

Secretary E. L. Thompson, of the New Castle, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club, reports that the organization has secured a 75-foot range in the office basement of the Pennsylvania Engineering Works and will practice with the small-caliber rifle and pistol. It is equipped with two targets and more will be installed later.

Members of the Bemidji, Minnesota, Rifle Club are negotiating for a lease upon an old theater property, with the idea of fitting it up with revolver and rifle ranges.

The Coin, Iowa, Rifle Club has disbanded owing to the necessity of vacating the building in which it had its range and its inability to locate another suitable site.

Lacking indoor range facilities, the Dixonville, Oregon, Rifle Club will not participate in the gallery matches.

With a membership of 30, the East Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club is preparing for its winter practice.

Cold weather and frequent snowstorms have curtailed the activities of the Bristol, New Hampshire, Rifle Club on the outdoor range. The club is endeavoring to locate an indoor range.

The Fourth Maccabee Rifle Club, of Zanesville, Ohio, is preparing for a winter season on the indoor range, using the service Krag, with reduced loads. The members of this organization are also planning to do most of their outdoor work with reloaded ammunition.

One shoot every week throughout the year is the program of the Costilla Estates Rifle Club, of San Acacio, Colo.

L. E. Morales has resigned as secretary of the Bureau of Standards Rifle Club, of Washington, D. C., because of his transfer to another government office.

Three official shoots are being planned by the Mountain View, California, Rifle Club. They will be held between the present time and next July.

New officers have been installed during the course of a reorganization which the Moline, Illinois, Rifle Club has recently undergone.

A first and second vice-president, and an assistant secretary have been added to the list of officers of the Tucson, Arizona, Rifle Club, which now has a membership exceeding 500.

The club has the use of two ranges—one with firing points to 1,200 yards and the other with firing points to 600 yards. On both ranges there are 19 targets.

The National Defense Organization Rifle Club, of Summit, N. J., now has an infantry company of 100 men, well officered, drilling regularly and shooting constantly on the indoor range.

Civilian Rifle Clubs Elected to N. R. A. Membership During the Week Just Closed Include:

California.

El Cajon Valley Rifle Club.—C. C. Clark, president; J. W. Walsh, vice-president; B. H. Rayn, treasurer; R. T. Robinson, Jr., executive officer; Benj. D. Shoemaker, secretary. Membership, 23.

Florida.

South Jacksonville K. of P. Rifle Club.—T. G. Gordon, president; Benj. F. Goldman, vice-president; W. S. Acoff, treasurer; A. Johnson, executive officer; C. K. Hannon, secretary. Membership, 35.

Massachusetts.

Southbridge Rifle Club.—William T. Power, president; U. A. Godell, vice-president; Walter C. Chace, treasurer; Harry C. Cunha, executive officer; J. A. Christenson, secretary. Membership, 62.

Missouri.

Jefferson Barracks Rifle Club.—Maj. C. E. Stodter, president; Capt. R. L. Collins, vice-president; First Lieut. C. M. Thiele, treasurer; Capt. O. H. Sampson, executive officer; First Lieut. A. G. Strong, secretary. Membership, 20.

New York.

Albion Rifle Club.—J. S. Beckwith, president; L. M. Burrows, vice-president; C. R. Sawyer, treasurer; H. G. Dickinson, executive officer; L. M. Spaulding, secretary. Membership, 15.

Oswego Rifle Club.—Francis D. Cufkin, president; Martin W. Carlton, vice-president; Thomas McPeak, treasurer; H. H. Thompson, executive officer; J. P. Robertson, secretary. Membership, 54.

Wisconsin.

Milwaukee Training Camp's Rifle Club.—Paul B. Jenkins, president; Clarence B. Falk, vice-president; Michael F. Cudahy, treasurer; H. B. Wells, executive officer; Stanley Hauxhurst, secretary. Membership, 15.

School Clubs.**Massachusetts.**

Fay School Rifle Club, Southboro.—W. B. Duncan, president; Charles N. Dewey, treasurer; John H. Whitfield, captain; Clinton J. Smallman, N. R. A. judge; Elliott B. McKee, secretary. Membership, 54.

Tabor Academy Rifle Club, Marion.—W. Huston Lillard, president; Allen Michon, treasurer; Morgan Stedman, captain; N. R. A. judge and secretary, same as president. Membership, 23.

New York.

Addison High School Rifle Club.—Fair Stevens, president; Blakslee Barrow, treasurer; M. Casson, Jr., captain; Edwin Young, secretary. Membership, 10.

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. May a club shoot more than one match in the gallery competition series in an evening, foreseen mishap?

A. There is no objection to a club shooting more than one match in an evening. The official targets of the additional match or matches however must not be sent to the National Rifle Association prior to the specified time.

Q. Will team members be permitted to shoot their scores on different nights of the week?

A. There is no objection to this, provided the shooting is properly witnessed and certified to in accordance with the match rules.

Q. When a large percentage of Krag cartridges, 1898 model split in the neck immediately after or at the time of firing, does it indicate that the chamber of the rifle is faulty?

A. A faulty chambering might cause the neck of a cartridge shell to split. Try some of the cartridges in other Krag rifles and the result should determine whether your rifle or the ammunition is at fault.

Q. Many rifle club teams are equipped with guns chambered to shoot the .22 caliber long rifle cartridge. To use the .22 caliber short in the gallery matches would be a handicap to the team. In such instances can .22 long rifle cartridges be substituted in shooting the indoor gallery matches for the .22 short?

A. When the match rules specifically provide .22 short as the type of ammunition. This condition will be adhered to.

Q. With the use of the telescopic sight in the gallery matches sanctioned, is the sight regarded as part of the weight of the rifle; and if the mounting of a telescopic sight increases the weight of the arm to a few ounces above the limit, will this bar the rifle from use?

A. The telescope, so far as the weight of the rifle is concerned, is considered as part of the rifle. The rifle and sights, according to the conditions, must come within the weight limit. In case a telescope sight brings the rifle a few ounces over weight, it should be easy to compensate this increase by removing the butt plate or some other non-essential.

Q. Has any attempt been made to obtain the free issue of 120 rounds of Springfield ammunition free to rifle club members?

A. No such action has ever been taken. The Krag ammunition now issued is distributed under the act of Congress which specifically mentions only ammunition for the model of 1898 Krag rifle.

Q. When members of an affiliated rifle club are in competition for the N. R. A. medal is it allowable to come from "standing to sitting" instead of from "standing to kneeling" on the 200-yard rapid fire range?

A. Members' match conditions prescribe "standing to kneeling" in the 200-yard rapid fire. Any other procedure would not be permitted unless incorporated in the rules.

Q. Many members of the N. R. A. purchased special match Springfield rifles during the national matches, Jacksonville, last fall. Have these men clear titles to these particular rifles, or must they qualify before title passes?

A. Title to the match rifles sold to rifle club members at Jacksonville under special conditions, rest with the purchaser. No qualification on his part is necessary. These rifles were not sold through clubs, and the clubs to which the purchaser belongs will not be charged with them.

Q. When a Krag rifle is purchased by an annual member of the National Rifle Association, is it still the property of the government and subject to recall?

A. Krags purchased by annual members of the N. R. A. immediately become the purchaser's personal property.

Q. What is the difference between the star-gauged Springfield and the special Springfields which were issued at the national matches?

A. The star-gauged Springfield is one which has been measured for uniform calibration. The special rifles issued at Jacksonville were not only star-gauged but were tried out and especially selected as being adapted for match work.

Q. Is it advisable to use the present service 150 grain bullet in the Krag rifle?

A. It is not advisable to use the Springfield bullet in the Krag. The Krag is chambered for its own ammunition. The Hudson bullet, however, has given splendid results when used in the Krag.

Q. Where can one purchase a sight micrometer, a telescope tripod and a shoulder pad?

A. Communicate with P. J. O'Hare, 33 Bruce Street, Newark, N. J.

GALLERY ENTRIES**CLOSE JANUARY 15.**

No entry for any of the N. R. A. indoor gallery matches for 1917 will be received after January 15. Secretaries of clubs desiring to compete in this series should be certain that the Secretary of the National Rifle Association has the entrance fee by that time.

The first match of the series will be shot during the week ending January 27.

Use Motion Pictures as Animated Targets.

A new device for indoor target practice, a practical and interesting system which makes use of motion pictures as targets, is being exhibited in New York city, according to the Army and Navy Journal. In this system the shooter faces moving targets photographed from real life, at various distances, shown in true perspective. A shooter aiming at a 300-yard object, for example, sees the picture as it was actually photographed at 300 yards. The pictures show birds, animals, troops and individual horsemen, or a large number of mounted or dismounted men, and move as if alive. By a simple and ingenious arrangement of electric control between the machinery that projects the moving target and the bullet stop back of it, as soon as the shooter hits the moving object aimed at, the picture stops and the bullet hole, shown by a light flashing behind it, is seen distinctly. It appears at once exactly where the shot hit and stopped the bird, animal or man in motion. The picture remains at rest long enough for the shot to be recorded, and the shooter to survey it, and realize the value of his shots. The picture then starts moving again, and all the old shot holes instantly disappear; the targets are ready for the next shot. No marking at the butts is required, as all the shots are automatically shown by the holes, and then disappear. The screen on which the pictures appear is of paper, and moves on rollers, there being a second screen of paper, in the rear of the first, which moves and covers the shot holes at the proper time. The bullet stop of steel is divided from top to bottom by horizontal strips, and when hit by a bullet at any point automatically stops the target.

These moving targets are expected to work a revolution in indoor target practice, and certainly arouse the most observing interest not only in the shooter, but in the onlooker. It is safe to say that if they were introduced in armories and elsewhere, no effort would be required to get men present to attend target practice. The task might be to keep them away. Several marksmen from the Army and Navy Journal office tried these targets with other experts, and were greatly impressed with the interesting possibilities of this new device.

PROVIDES "AIDS" TO AMMUNITION DEVELOPMENT.

The chief of ordnance of the Army has begun work on the clause in the Army appropriation act of August 29, which provides that \$650,000 of the appropriation of \$25,000,000 for arms and ammunition for the Army, may be used to procure gauges, dies, jigs, tools, fixtures and other special aids and appliances necessary for the manufacture of ammunition needed in time of war. It was the idea of Congress at the last session that a step could be taken in this direction to acquire special devices and implements to be kept in stock and issued to manufacturers or to the Government plants so that the production of ammunition might be facilitated. Negotiations have been conducted with two important manufacturers, but the prices named have been regarded by Gen. Crozier as excessive; for example, in the case of shrapnel the gauges would cost 20 per cent of each article, and this was deemed of sufficient importance to require further correspondence. Then, too, Gen. Crozier expects to place orders for ammunition to the extent of \$6,500,000, and it is desirable to await the placing of these contracts before the order is given for these fixtures. Another detail which must be settled is the kind of articles to be purchased, in which direction experts are devoting themselves, and the results of their investigations will be the basis of a schedule of supplies. There is great satisfaction expressed by those who understand the situation over the prospect of acquiring material of this sort.—Army and Navy Register.

REVOLVER AND PISTOL



Anti-Pistol Law for St. Louis.

By "Hair Trigger."

ST. LOUIS, the home of many revolver and pistol enthusiasts, is to have a law curtailing ownership rights as applied to firearms, if the law which has just been proposed by Maj. Samuel E. Allendar, chief of detectives, is enacted.

Section 1 of Maj. Allendar's law is, in the main, good, sound sense. That is the part which provides easy methods for identifying weapons and tracing their ownership through serial numbers. To these provisions there can be no logical or sound objection, inasmuch as the man who purchases a pistol or a revolver for legal use cannot in any way object to being identified as the owner of any particular weapon.

Section 2 of the proposed law, however, is made up of the same kind of misdirected, pitifully inadequate attempts to avert crime by imposing puny penalties that seem to have characterized every such bit of such legislation since the first anti-revolver law was put into effect.

The proposed law for St. Louis, which Chief Allendar fallaciously believes is going to result in a marked falling off in the 300 per cent increase in the number of murders in the country during the past 20 years, at least so far as St. Louis is concerned, is, according to the St. Louis Police Journal:

"An Act to provide for the public safety by requiring each pistol, revolver or other similar weapon, to be stamped with a description of the same, and a record of all sales thereof to be kept by all dealers therein, and regulating the buying, selling, borrowing, loaning, giving away, trading, bartering, delivering or receiving of such weapons, and prescribing punishments for the violation thereof," and reads:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

"Section 1. No wholesaler or dealer therein shall have in his possession for the purpose of sale or shall sell, any pistol, revolver or other similar weapon, which does not have plainly and permanently stamped upon the metallic portion thereof the trade-mark or name of maker, the model and the serial factory number thereof, which number shall not be the same as that of any other such weapon of the same model made by the same maker, and the maker and no wholesale or retail dealer therein shall have in his possession for the purpose of sale, or shall sell, any such weapon unless he keep a full and complete record of such description of such weapon, the name and address of the person from whom purchased and to whom sold, the date of such purchase or sale, and, in the case of retailers, the date of the permit and the court granting the same, which rec-

ord shall be open to inspection at all times by any police officer or other peace officer of this or any other State, and shall be admissible in evidence in all courts of this State.

"Section 2. No person, other than a manufacturer or wholesaler thereof to or from a wholesale or retail dealer therein for the purposes of commerce, shall directly or indirectly buy, sell, borrow, loan, give away, trade, barter, deliver or receive, in this State, any pistol, revolver or other similar weapon, unless the buyer, borrower or person receiving such weapon, shall first obtain and deliver to, and the same be demanded and received by, the seller, loaner or person delivering such weapon, within 30 days after the issuance thereof, a permit authorizing such person to acquire such weapon. Such permit may be issued upon the order of the Judge of the Circuit Court of any county in this State, if the Judge be satisfied that the person applying for the same is of good moral character, and of lawful age, and that the granting of the same will not endanger the public safety. The permit shall recite the date of the issuance thereof and that the same is invalid after 30 days after the said date, the name and address of the person to whom granted, and of the person from whom such weapon is to be acquired, the nature of the transaction and a full description of such weapon, and shall be countersigned by the person to whom granted in the presence of the clerk of the court. The clerk shall attest the permit with the seal of the court and shall receive therefor a fee of Two (\$2.00) Dollars. If the permit be not used, it shall be returned to the clerk by the person to whom granted within 30 days after its expiration, with a notation thereon of the reason why the same was not delivered to the other party. If the permit be used, the person receiving the same shall return it to the clerk within 30 days after its expiration, with a notation thereon showing the date and manner of the disposition of such weapon. The clerk shall keep a record of all applications for such permits and the action of the Judge thereon, and shall preserve all returned permits. No person shall in any manner transfer, alter or change any such permit, or make a false notation thereon or obtain the same upon any false representation to the Judge granting the same, or use or attempt to use a permit granted to another.

"Section 3. Any person, his directors, officers, agents or servants, convicted of violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars nor more than Five Thousand (\$5,000.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Lane Makes Possible.

We did not show any substantial improvement in matches 3 and 4 of the U. S. R. A. series over the previous week's shooting. The only feature of note was a possible 50 by Lane.

The two pacemakers of our team are James A. Baker, Jr., and A. P. Lane. Both are consistently good shots and we all appreciate them for their great interest and help to the team score, but we, independently and separately, serve notice on these two distinguished pistol pointers that if we ever learn to control the muscular nervousness of our good right arm for about a half hour every Thursday night, there will be a new name at the top of the list each week.

This shooting game is darn uncertain. We have a pistol and ammunition that will do the work of the best, yet two ordinary men stand up to the firing line each match night and trim the daylights out of us. It's all wrong, Henry, it's all wrong.

This week Thomas and Parris made the team for the first time. We have some good material for the team. We may get licked oftener than we beat the other fellow, but, take a tip from an old has-been, we get lots of fun out of this grand old game.

What we don't understand is why some of the other clubs don't come across clean with detail scores, similar to the scheme below. Let's stir up some of the old-time excitement that has been missing these many moons.

Match No. 3, December 21, 1916, against Columbus:

J. A. Baker, Jr.	43	44	46—133
A. P. Lane	47	40	43—130
Dr. A. B. Leavitt	48	36	43—127
E. S. Duncan	42	38	42—122
E. J. Parris, Jr.	41	37	39—117
Total			629

Also ran:

H. F. Barrett	39	38	38—115
U. D. Thomas	35	27	38—100
E. E. Monland	37	33	31—91
S. Baker	23	34	30—87

Match No. 4, December 21, 1916, against Seattle:

A. P. Lane	50	46	43—139
J. A. Baker, Jr.	45	46	47—139
E. L. Parris, Jr.	42	42	39—123
Dr. A. B. Leavitt	40	42	40—122
U. D. Thomas	43	41	38—122
			644

Next timers:

H. F. Barrett	40	35	38—113
E. S. Duncan	38	35	35—108
E. E. Monland	38	36	30—104

"AL BLANCO."

11 of 15 in Black.

As the result of placing 11 out of 15 shots in the black, Daniel was high man at the December 26, shoot of the Cincinnati Revolver Club. On Daniel's second target three 10's were well grouped, while his third target showed two 10's and a 9 at 6 o'clock.

Van Matre had a couple of closely bunched pairs at 11 and 1 o'clock, in the 9 and 8 ring, and his total was close to Daniels. Baugham and De Beck were the only ones to fire the "rapid" round, the former being high.

The scores made were as follows:

Marethens—Slow	36	33	36—105
Stewart—Slow	35	26	28—89
Daniel—Slow	34	46	42—122
Van Matre—Slow	44	35	42—121
Phillips—Slow	42	34	43—119
De Beck—Slow	41	31	35—107
Rapid	9	19	14—42—149
Baugham—Slow	31	35	34—100
Rapid	23	19	30—72—172

Chicago Club Practices.

These scores were made December 28 on the Chicago Revolver Club Range under rules calling for two scores of 10 shots each and one of 5 shots, possible 250:

W. P. Northcott	87	92	38—217
T. D. Tuite	82	92	41—215
Walter Wolf	83	80	45—214
Lieut. W. A. Lee	83	80	46—209
J. J. Schumacher	78	86	43—207
Ward Douglas	74	76	46—196
I. S. Reynolds	78	74	43—195
A. E. Tucker	83	74	37—194

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

Ricochets.

(Continued from page 312.)

These qualifications have been made by members of the Englewood, Illinois, Rifle Club:

Marksmen: Frank H. Woods, 173; W. A. Carson, 168; H. D. Hoover, 161.

Sharpshooters: Geo. Horning, 161; L. O. Kob, 160; A. Spink, 160; D. L. Spink, 160; T. E. Hannan, Jr., 155; Geo. N. Sawyer, 153; G. F. Kock, 152.

Experts: Marin Donker, 155; Fred A. Richter, 155; E. R. Lundie, 151.

Three qualifications are reported by the Fort Washington Rifle Club of Cincinnati. Ed. Holock qualified as sharpshooter with a score of 193. F. M. Montgomery with 212 and Walter Faulkner with 218 made the expert rating.

C. M. McNeer of the Jackson, Ohio, Rifle Club, has qualified as expert rifleman with a score of 21.

E. B. Sunderhous of the Canton, Ohio, Rifle Club has qualified as sharpshooter, score 165. H. W. Dahl with 149 and A. E. Hart with 240 have qualified as experts.

Members of the Wallowa, Oregon, Rifle Club, have qualified as marksmen, as follows:

Roy Schaffer, 188; Jay Skillings, 151; J. H. Wilson, 150; Hobart Young, 151; Jay Billings, 183; J. A. Harris, 178; and H. W. Harris, 176.

George Boyd has qualified as sharpshooter with a score of 190.

Marksmen qualification scores have been made by these members of the North Canton, Connecticut, Rifle Club:

Douglas Deane, 158; Norman Deane, 157; O. C. Adams, 152; E. H. Adams, 152.

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. Roskrige.....Tucson

Arkansas, Maj. H. F. Fredeman.....Little Rock

Carlyle P. RobertsGuernsey

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. DayCarson 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....Mooreville

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. Ariail.....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. FleetMontesano

West Virginia, Major John H. Charnock, A. G. O., Charleston

Wisconsin, Capt. Frank H. Fowler*.....La Crosse

Wyoming, Major Charles W. Sheldon.....Sheridan

Clay Chips from the Scattergun World.

Texan Discusses Mrs. "Top's" Record.

W. P. REYNOLDS, of Olney, Texas, cites records made by Capt. A. H. Bogardus and Dr. W. F. Carver, for long runs of targets in a single day as being greater performances than the breaking of 1,952 targets out of 2,000 by Mrs. "Ad" Topperwein, November 10, at the Montgomery, Alabama, Country Club.

In a letter to ARMS AND THE MAN, Mr. Reynolds says:

"I was much interested and very much amused at some statements in the issue of December 7, 1916. The article had to do with the shooting done by a lady, Mrs. Topperwein, and while I do not wish to detract from the shooting done by the lady, which was very fine, indeed, but to keep the record straight, I beg to advise that the shooting there done has been excelled several times by the great world shots, Capt. A. H. Bogardus and Dr. W. F. Carver.

"Capt. Bogardus is dead and I cannot say if Dr. Carver is still living or not. You state that no man but one ever shot at 2,000 targets in a day. I can only infer that you are not aware of the great matches against time made by Capt. Bogardus, in one of which he shot at 5,000 targets in New York in 1878, in a trifle more than six hours, failing to break 156 out of the 5,000, a percentage of close to 97, a fraction less than the lady's score, and considering that he was shooting a much heavier gun, with a heavy load that was kicking him badly at the start, it was a feat that has probably never been equaled.

"Capt. Bogardus' best straight run, that I am aware of, was 300.

"In some matches in London in the early Eighties between Dr. Carver and Mr. W. Scott, Mr. Scott made a straight run of 700 targets without a miss or failure to break and Dr. Carver only failed to break two out of 950. I procure the latter facts from Mr. Greener, whom, I consider an authority. Let us keep these matters in a correct light and try to find out more concerning any great shooting record that may be or may have been made."

Tournament Details Arranged.

Elmer E. Shaner, who manages the trapshooting tournaments for the Interstate Association, has arranged all details for the Grand American Trapshooting Tournament and the four subsidiary handicaps. There will be no conflict in dates, and the subsidiary events will all take place previous to the Grand American.

The Southern will take place first. It will be staged in Roanoke, Va., on May 8, 9 and 10. The Pacific Coast tournament will be held at San Jose, Cal., on May 28, 29 and 30. The Eastern will be handled in Hartford, Conn., on June 20, 21 and 22, and the Western in St. Joseph's, Mo., on July 17, 18 and 19. The Grand American will take place at the South Shore Country Club, Chicago, Ill., during the week beginning August 20.

The Interstate Association will add \$4,000 in money to the prizes in the Grand American, \$1,000 each to the Eastern, Western and Southern, and \$1,300 to the Pacific Coast handicaps. The winner of the Grand American handicap is guaranteed \$500, and in each of the subsidiaries \$100. The second place winner in the Grand American is guaranteed \$400; third place, \$300; fourth place, \$200; fifth place, \$100. Second place winners in all the subsidiaries are guaranteed \$75, and third place, \$50. Trophies will also be awarded to all winners.

The amounts above are guaranteed to the trapshooters, the chances are that the prize money will be greater in every instance. Last August Captain Wulf pulled down close to \$700 by winning the Grand American in St.

Louis, and there were less than 600 contestants. There will be many more than this number in Chicago, and it would not be surprising if a victory in the Grand American netted the winner close to \$1,000. The Grand American handicap and subsidiary trapshooting handicap schedule includes:

May 8-9-10—The twelfth Southern trapshooting tournament, under the auspices of the Roanoke Gun Club, Roanoke, Va.

May 28-29-30—The twelfth Pacific Coast trapshooting tournament, under the auspices of the San Jose Gun Club, San Jose, Calif.

June 20-21-22—The eleventh Eastern trapshooting tournament, under the auspices of the Hartford Gun Club, Hartford, Conn.

July 17-18-19—The twelfth Western trapshooting tournament, under the auspices of the St. Joseph Gun Club, St. Joseph, Mo.

August 20-21-22-23-24—The eighteenth Grand American trapshooting tournament, under the auspices of the South Shore Country Club, Chicago, Ill.

Habit Strong at Traps.

It is positively unfair—in fact, unsportsmanlike, to place a boy or girl before a trap with "any old gun" in the thought that because it is only a child it makes no particular difference.

A poorly fitting stock will tend more to discourage a new shooter than anything else, not alone from the possible punishment which it delivers in the recoil, but the fact that the load will not land where the shooter looks.

The recoil of a correctly fitting stock is not punitive. The novice soon instinctively sets his muscles against it and is forever after immune from a lame shoulder.

Habit is strong in trapshooting and, once formed, is hard to break; therefore, start right.

See that your pupil assumes a natural position, with the right foot slightly to the rear of the left and body only a little inclined forward. You may have some very excellent shots in your club who shoot in poor position. Some squat, some bend way forward, while others place the right foot a half yard to the rear of the left and bend both knees.

Primarily this was all unnecessary, but they formed the habit, and it cannot be shaken off. If your own form is poor, have your boy or girl copy that of some shooter who began right.

George Peck.

Clark Smallest Professional.

That size and weight are not important factors in trapshooting was proven in 1916 by Homer Clark, of Alton, Ill., when he broke 2,055 of 2,100 targets shot at in tournaments registered by the Interstate Association. This gives Clark an average of 98 per cent, the highest ever compiled by a trapshooter, amateur or professional. The best previous average was 97.75 made by William H. Heer on 2,000 targets in 1910.

Clark is the smallest in point of stature of the present day professional trapshots. What he lacks in inches he makes up in ability. He is considered the best professional trapshot in America—even though he failed to win the professional championship held at St. Louis last August in connection with the Grand American Handicap tournament. The championship was the only professional event held during the week that Clark did not win.

Clark is the proverbial iceberg when it comes to trapshooting. He never becomes flustered, never hurries, and his misses are rare. He showed his nerve and ability in the final championship match for the "E. C." trophy the Sunday preceding the G. A. H. The youngest of the array of great shots who had won the trophy, Clark kept smashing

his clays as did all the others—for a few misses would eliminate one from consideration.

The doubles was the last order of business. With three pairs to shoot at Bill Crosby had a lead of five on Clark. There didn't appear to be a chance in a million of Clark winning—but he did. The heat got Crosby and he missed all six targets. Clark broke every one of his and won by a target. After Crosby missed his last pair it was up to Clark to break both of his—and all eyes were centered on him. He knew what he had to do—and did it.

Here is the list of professional high average winners since 1908, which is the best evidence of the ability of the midget:

	Thrown	Broke	Ave.
1908 J. M. Hawkins	5945	5745	.9663
1909 C. G. Spencer	8325	8092	.9720
1910 W. H. Heer	2000	1955	.9775
1911 Jno. R. Taylor	2100	2038	.9704
1912 W. R. Crosby	2000	1952	.9760
1913 W. H. Heer	5350	5206	.9730
1914 L. H. Reid	2225	2146	.9644
1915 C. G. Spencer	5620	5480	.9750
1916 Homer Clark	2100	2055	.9800

The amateur who can smash pretty close to 98 per cent for a season's shooting at registered targets is a mighty fine trapshot. And that is just what Fred Harlow, of Newark, Ohio, is. Harlow averaged 97.71 for 2010 targets, or, in other words, he broke 1968. This average is the highest ever compiled by an amateur trapshot. And it has only been bettered twice by the professionals, by Heer in 1910, and by Clark in 1916.

Only on two other occasions, previous to 1916, has the leader of the amateurs in average gone over 97 per cent. Day did it in 1910, and Henderson last year. Henderson was over the 97 mark in 1916, too, being next to Harlow with an average of 97.14 on more than 2500 targets. But for Harlow, Henderson would have led the high average shooters for three years in succession.

Once before Harlow checked the Kentucky shot. That was in 1908. At that time Harlow was shooting off 16 yards, and Henderson from 19. They tied in the Grand American Handicap in Columbus, Ohio, and on the shot-off Harlow won; 1916 was Harlow's big year. He was high average shooter in the Indians and Westy Hogans—the biggest tournaments outside of the Grand American. In the Hogans he broke 490 out of 500 targets, and the weather was far from being ideal for the pastime.

Following Harlow and Henderson in the amateur averages come Mark Arie, of Thom- asboro, Ill.; A. B. Richardson, of Dover, Del.; H. B. Bonsar, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. H. Peck, Remington, Ind.; F. A. Graper, Custer Park, Ill.; R. A. King, Delta, Col.; J. R. Jahn, Davenport, Iowa, and A. C. Skutt, of Morton, N. Y. The Middle West seems to have a monopoly on the average honors. The East only broke in with the late A. B. Richardson and Skutt, of New York.

The appended list shows how the leaders hit the targets for the past nine years:

	Thrown	Broke	Ave.
1908 C. M. Powers	5960	5383	.9460
1909 J. S. Young	4130	4498	.9509
1910 J. S. Day	4280	4164	.9728
1911 W. S. Spencer	2100	2022	.9623
1912 Wm. Ridley	800	767	.9587
1913 Bart Lewis	6080	5811	.9557
1914 W. Henderson	2050	1981	.9663
1915 W. Henderson	2800	2731	.9753
1916 Fred Harlow	2010	1968	.9771

Peter P. Carney.

Scattering Shot.

A fifteen-pound roast pig was the feature prize at the Christmas Day shoot of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. Eight men competed for this trophy, which was the gift of Francis M. Wilson, one of the crack shots of the club. It was a fifty bird match and it resulted in a tie between Wilson and B. R. Stoddard, each having smashed forty-nine clay birds. Wilson yielded the prize to his opponent.

George P. Granbery was high scratch man of the day with eighty-seven as his score. He also captured the ten and fifteen-bird scratch prizes and he returned a perfect score of twenty-five for the take-home trophy. The prize for the first fifty birds also went to Granbery. The high handicap prize was won by B. R. Stoddard, who also won a leg for the December Cup with a full score. The leg for the Accumulation Cup went to Wilson who now has five to his credit, and Stuart Scott was the winner of the Distance handicap.

Eighteen scattergun enthusiasts, refusing to be kept from the traps by arctic weather, braved snow and wind to attend the final shoot of the Gloucester County, N. J., Trapshooter's League at the Woodbury Gun Club, December 16. Three clubs entered the competition, the conditions calling for 50 targets, with the five high scores of each club to count as the team's total. Budd of the Sewell Club tied with Boothby of Woodbury on 40 breaks each for high individual score honors, while the Woodbury Gun Club carried off the honors by a margin of seven targets over the Sewell Gun Club. The scores follow:

Woodbury Gun Club—Boothby, 40; M. Dehner, 39; Redfield, 37; Wakeman, 35; Felman, 33; total, 184.

Sewell Gun Club—Budd, 40; Armstrong, 39; Harry Lafferty, 38; J. Chew, 32; James Lafferty, 28; total 177.

Wenonah Gun Club—Leap, 31; Ford, 22; ("Absentee"), 25; ("Absentee"), 25; ("Absentee"), 25; total, 128.

Turkeys and chickens were the prizes for successful strings at the shoot of the Jersey City, New Jersey, Gun Club, December 23. The shooters were divided into three classes, 16, 18 and 20 yards, and there was a pair of chickens for each event of 20 targets, and a turkey for high gun in each of the classes, 100 targets. The turkey winners were as follows: Thos Boothroyd in the 16 yards, E. E. Hillinger in the 18 yards and G. F. Hutchings in the 20 yards classes; Hutchings also won the \$5 gold piece given by the club for high scratch gun. The scores made were as follows:

Sixteen yards, 100 targets:
Boothroyd 74 Schrenk 64
Schultz 64 Louis Piercy 56
Garrett 45

Eighteen yards, 100 targets:
Dr. Pinkerton ... 66 Buckman 56
Hollinger 77 Peirce 62
Kearney 68

Twenty yards, 100 targets:
Dr. Culver 85 Hutchings 86
Geo. Piercy 83 Hank Stevens .. 82
Dixon 78

Dr. Ittner and Dr. Groll came late and shot in over three events, 60 targets, and each hit 39 from the 18-yard mark.

Statistics garnered throughout the United States show that more than 700 gun and trapshooting clubs were formed during 1916—yet only seventy-two of that number applied to the Interstate Association for the encouragement of Trapshooting for Trophies.

The Interstate Association, in its efforts to promote and popularize trapshooting, offered in 1916 to give a trophy to every new gun club organized—if application was made for same—and the association will do the same in 1917. Either the clubs do not know of the offer of the Interstate Association or they do not want the trophies. The writer is inclined to the opinion that the former is the case.

Iowa leads in the formation of new clubs registered with the Interstate Association, with 10. The appended list shows the ac-

tivities of the various States in fostering trapshooting.

Iowa	10
Illinois	7
Indiana	6
Maryland	5
Kansas	4
Ohio	4
New York	3
Delaware	3
Nebraska	3
California	3
Minnesota	2
West Virginia	2
Michigan	2
Virginia	2
Colorado	2
Pennsylvania	2
South Dakota	2
Arkansas	1
Oklahoma	1
Tennessee	1
Missouri	1
Texas	1
Connecticut	1
District of Columbia	1
Montana	1
Florida	1
Massachusetts	1
Total	72



**HOPPE'S
NITRO
POWDER SOLVENT
No. 9**

For cleaning rifles, shotguns and revolvers where high power powders are used. Indispensable for cleaning .22 caliber Schuetzen rifles using black powder.

Sold by all dealers, and at post exchanges. No rifleman or military organization can afford to be without it.

FRANK A. HOPPE
1741 North Darien Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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.

All he needs to do is to send in the advertisement for insertion at the same time calling attention to the date when his subscription was paid.

FOR SALE—Rifle trunks, marine and British shooting bags, imported telescopes, British cleaning rods and brushes, shooting glasses, rifle rests, British micrometers and verniers, telescope rests, Marble cleaning rods and brushes; locking front sight protector and rear sight cover, Hoppe No. 9; bull's-eye score books, Marine score book, sweat bands, elbow pads, the adjustable shoulder pad, gun covers, "Never Nickel" lubricant, Motter paste, rim oil, Winchester oil, barrel gauges, Marble field and rifle cleaner, cleaning patches, all kinds and calibers of brushes, Spitzer greaser, Mobile lubricant, Ideal micrometer, B. S. A. Rifle Saftipaste, Elliott ear protector, gun bore wicks, revolver and pistol rods, rifleman's favorite sight, black; barrel reflectors, officers' hat cords. Send for catalog and price list. P. J. O'Hare, Importer and Manufacturer of Shooting Accessories, 33 Bruce St., Newark, N. J.

CLUB SECRETARIES

All standard make Typewriters at rock bottom prices. Perfect condition, guaranteed for long time, cash or time payments, or rent.

Free trial. Send for catalogue and price list.
M. DONKER, Secy., 6713 Peoria Street, Chicago



**N. R. A.
Membership Button**

Government bronze finish lapel button. Seal of National Rifle Association of America. 15 cents each, \$12 the hundred.

ARMS AND THE MAN
Washington, D. C.

ARMS AND THE MAN

1108 WOODWARD BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Published by the National Rifle Association of America

\$3.00 a year. 10 Cents a Copy

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
United States and Mexico—One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.50; Three Months, 75 cents.
Canada—50 cents a year additional.
Foreign Countries—\$1.00 a year additional.
A subscription can begin at any time; payable invariably in advance.
The trade supplied through the American News Company and its branches. Washington News Co., local distributors.
The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the world.

ADVERTISING.
Rates for advertising space furnished on application to this office.

REMITTANCES.
Remittances may be made by Express Money Order, Draft, Postoffice Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps will be received in part payment for subscriptions, for the convenience of remitters, but must be of the denominations of One or Two Cents ONLY. Address all communications and make all drafts, checks, postoffice and express orders payable to the National Rifle Association of America, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

BOOKS FOR SALE

FIREARMS, SCORE BOOKS, ETC.	
Bull's-eye Score Books, fixed leaf.....	\$0.25
loose leaf.....	.50
The Book of the Rifle. T. F. Fremantle.....	5.25
Pistol and Revolver Shooting by A. L. A. Himmelwright.....	80
Suggestions to Military Riflemen. Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 1909 Edition.....	1.10
The United States Service Rifle, Model of 1903, with 1906 Ammunition; Its Mechanism and Its Use... ..	.10
Our Military Rifle and How to Use It.....	.10
The Bullet's Flight from Powder to Target. By F. W. Mann, B. S., M. D.....	4.00
Rifle Range Construction.....	1.00
The Sporting Rifle—the Shooting of Big and Little Game. By Walter Winans.....	5.40
The Art of Revolver Shooting. By Walter Winans.....	5.40
The Rifle in War. By Capt. Henry E. Eames, U. S. A.	2.00
Musketry Training. By Capt. J. N. Pickering, U. S. A.	1.50
Guncraft, Bruette. Cloth, \$1.50; Paper.....	1.00
Automatic Pistol Shooting. By W. Winans.....	1.00
Marine Corps Score Book.....	.20
Firearms in American History. By C. W. Sawyer. Vols. 1 and 2, \$2.60 each; 2 Vols.....	4.10
U. S. Single Shot Martial Pistols. By C. W. Sawyer.....	1.50
Arms and Ammunition. By Ommundsen and Robinson.....	6.50

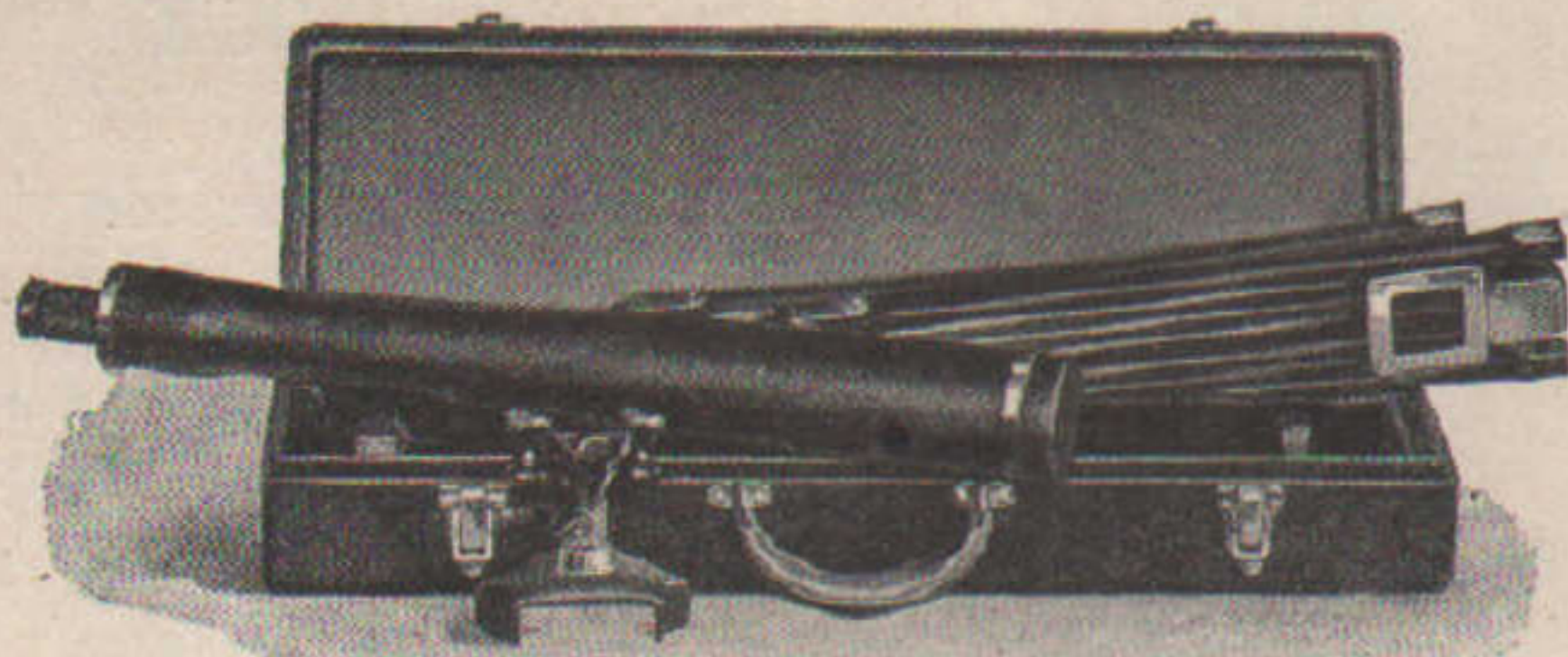
MILITARY SUBJECTS

Sharpshooting for War and Defence. By W. W. Greener.....	.50
Tactical Principles and Problems. By Capt. M. E. Hanna, 2nd U. S. Cavalry.....	2.50
Military Topography, Sherrill.....	2.50
Military Map Reading, Sherrill.....	.90
The Law and Customs of Riot Duty. Byron L. Bargar Officers' Manual, Revised and Enlarged. Moss.....	3.00
Manual of Military Training. By Capt. James A. Moss A Military Primer. Capt. F. C. Marshall and Capt. Geo. S. Simonds.....	2.15
Noncommissioned Officers' Manual. By Capt. James A. Moss.....	1.50
Notes on Military Explosives. By Col. E. M. Weaver, U. S. A.....	3.15
The Valor of Ignorance. By Homer Lea.....	1.80
Ordnance and Gunnery, Lissak.....	6.00
Riot Duty. By Moss.....	.50
Applied Minor Tactics. Moss.....	1.50
The Principles of War. By Gen. E. A. Altham, C. B., C. M. G.....	3.50
Field Service. By Moss.....	1.25
Seventy Problems Infantry Tactics. By Col. John F. Morrison, U. S. A. (Text Alone).....	2.00
Tactics. By Black, Fourth Edition, Volume 1.....	3.00
Fourth Edition, Volume 2.....	3.00
The Technique of Modern Tactics. By Maj. P. S. Bond, U. S. A.....	2.65
Rapid Reconnaissance Sketching, Sherrill.....	1.25
Map Maneuvers and Tactical Rides. By Maj. Sayre, U. S. A.....	1.50
Notes on Field Artillery. By Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., U. S. A.....	1.25
Cavalry Tactics. By Capt. Alonzo Gray, U. S. A.	1.25
The Principles of Sanitary Tactics. By Maj. Edward L. Munson, U. S. A.....	2.00
Horses and Riding. By Edward L. Anderson.....	.75
Critical Study of German Tactics and of the New German Regulations. By Capt. Charles F. Martin, U. S. A.....	1.25
Elements of Modern Field Artillery. By Maj. H. G. Bishop, U. S. A.....	1.50
What Is Back of the War. By Albert J. Beveridge Carranza and Mexico. By Col. I. C. Enriquez, Chas. Ferguson and M. C. Roland.....	1.25
Quaint and Historic Ports of North America. By John Martin Hammond.....	5.00
Self-Helps for the Citizen Soldier. By Capt. James A. Moss and Capt. Merch B. Stewart.....	1.25
Roadside Glimpses of the Great War. By Arthur Sweetser.....	1.25
Military Topography and Photography. By Lieut. F. D. Carlock.....	2.50
The Story of the Submarine. By Farnham Bishop... ..	1.25
The Aftermath of Battle. By Edward D. Toland... ..	1.00
An Army of the People. By Maj. John McAuley Palmer.....	1.00
Fundamentals of Military Service. By Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews.....	1.50

HUNTING
Stories of Some Shoots. Drain..... \$1.00
Hunting the Elephant in Africa. Stigand..... 2.50
The Complete Hunters', Trappers' and Campers' Library of Valuable Information. By Francis H. Buzzacott..... 1.00

For Sale by
ARMS AND THE MAN, Washington, D. C.

The Warner & Swasey Prism Terrestrial Telescope
Complete with
ALT-AZIMUTH MOUNTING, FOLDING TRIPOD
AND CARRYING CASE



The Warner & Swasey Company
Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

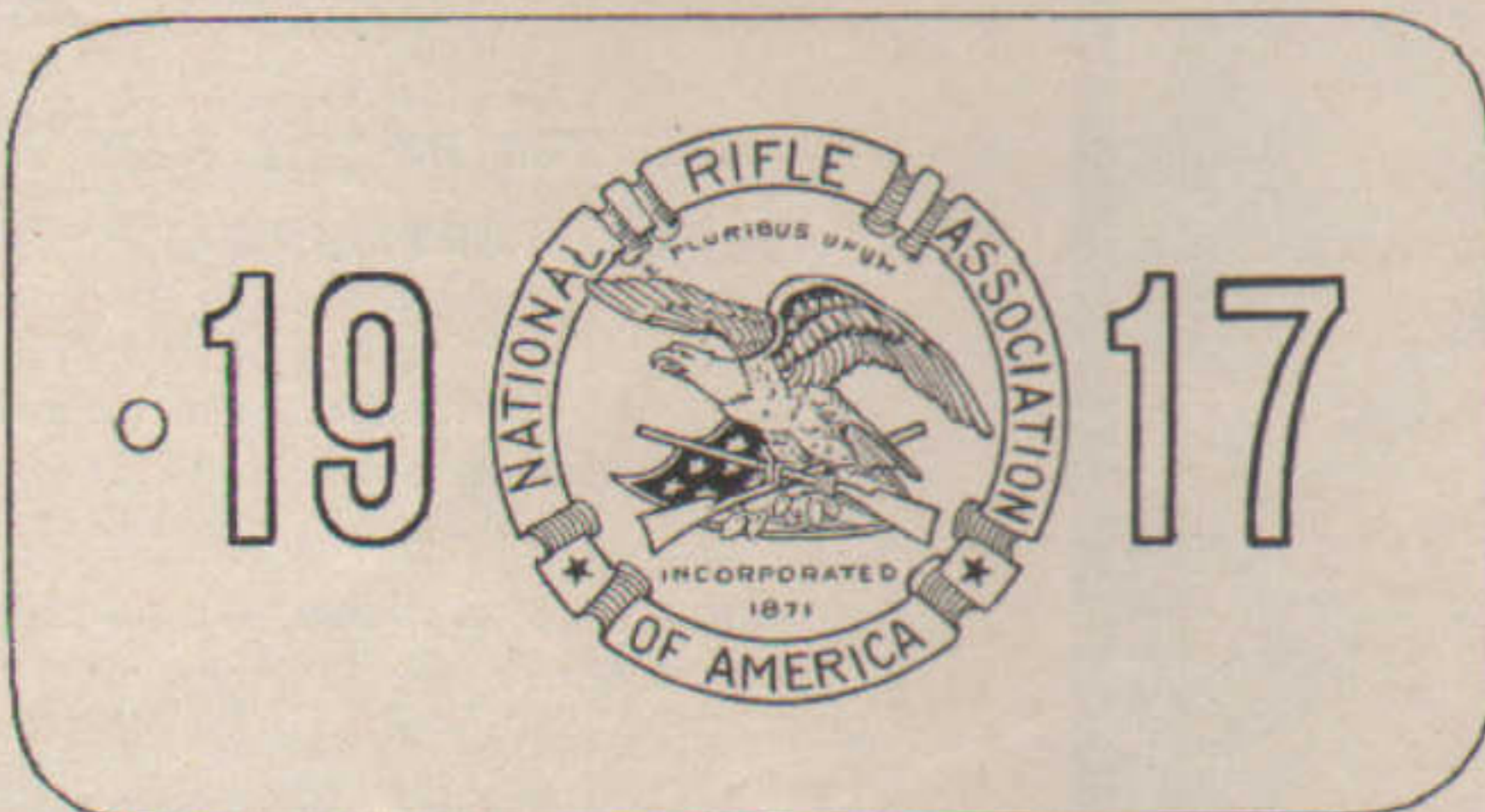
SAVAGE ARMS COMPANY



Manufacturer of
LEWIS
AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS
MILITARY, HIGH-POWER
and
SMALL CALIBRE
SPORTING RIFLES
AUTOMATIC PISTOLS
and
AMMUNITION

Factories: UTICA, NEW YORK, U. S. A.
Executive Offices: 50 CHURCH STREET NEW YORK CITY

Rifle Club Membership Cards



THIS size and cut of membership card, seal and year tinted in rifle green, with black print over the tint, makes an attractive and valuable credential for club members. Many rifle clubs used cards of this pattern in 1916. More should take advantage of their possibilities in 1917.

The cards are sold to rifle clubs at the low cost of \$1.00 the hundred.

ARMS AND THE MAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DuPont Rifle Powders

DuPont Military Rifle Powder No. 10

For .280 Ross, .30 Adolph, and similar cartridges

DuPont Improved Military Rifle Powder No. 15 (Progressive)

For .30 Springfield, .280 Ross, and similar cartridges

DuPont Improved Military Rifle Powder No. 16 (Progressive)

For .250/3000, .30/40 Government, and similar cartridges

DuPont Improved Military Rifle Powder No. 18 (Progressive)

For .30/30, .32 Special, .32/40, etc.

DuPont Military Rifle Powder No. 20

For .30 Springfield, .22 Savage H. P., .25 Remington, and similar cartridges

DuPont Military Rifle Powder No. 21

For Remington Auto Loader, .30/30 and .303 Savage, and similar cartridges

DuPont Gallery Rifle Powder No. 75 (Marksman)

For reduced and gallery charges in high power rifles

DuPont Sporting Rifle Powder No. 80

For .25/20, .32/20, and similar cartridges

DuPont No. 1 Rifle

For black powder rifles

Schuetzen

For 200 yard target rifles

RSQ

For revolvers and automatic pistols

DuPont Pistol Powder No. 3

For revolvers and automatic pistols

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Become a Life or Annual Member of the National Rifle Association of America

The object of this Association is to encourage marksmanship throughout the United States, particularly in the direction of qualifying as finished marksmen those individuals who may be called upon to serve in time of war; to encourage competition in marksmanship between teams and individuals; to encourage legislation for the establishment and maintenance of ranges; to secure the issue of military rifles and ammunition to those practicing on these ranges, and to create a public sentiment in respect to the necessity of rifle practice as a means of national defense.

If a member, clip this and sign up a good citizen.

Application for Individual Membership

MAJOR FRED H. PHILLIPS, JR., Secretary,
National Rifle Association of America,
Suite 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Sir: Believing that the aims and purposes of the National Rifle Association are patriotic and beneficial to the country, I take pleasure in making application for*

.....Membership and enclose you the fee for same.

Respectfully,

Name.....

Address (Street).....

Address (City and State).....

Date..... Business.....

Please write your name exactly as you wish it to appear in our printed lists.
Make checks payable to the National Rifle Association of America.

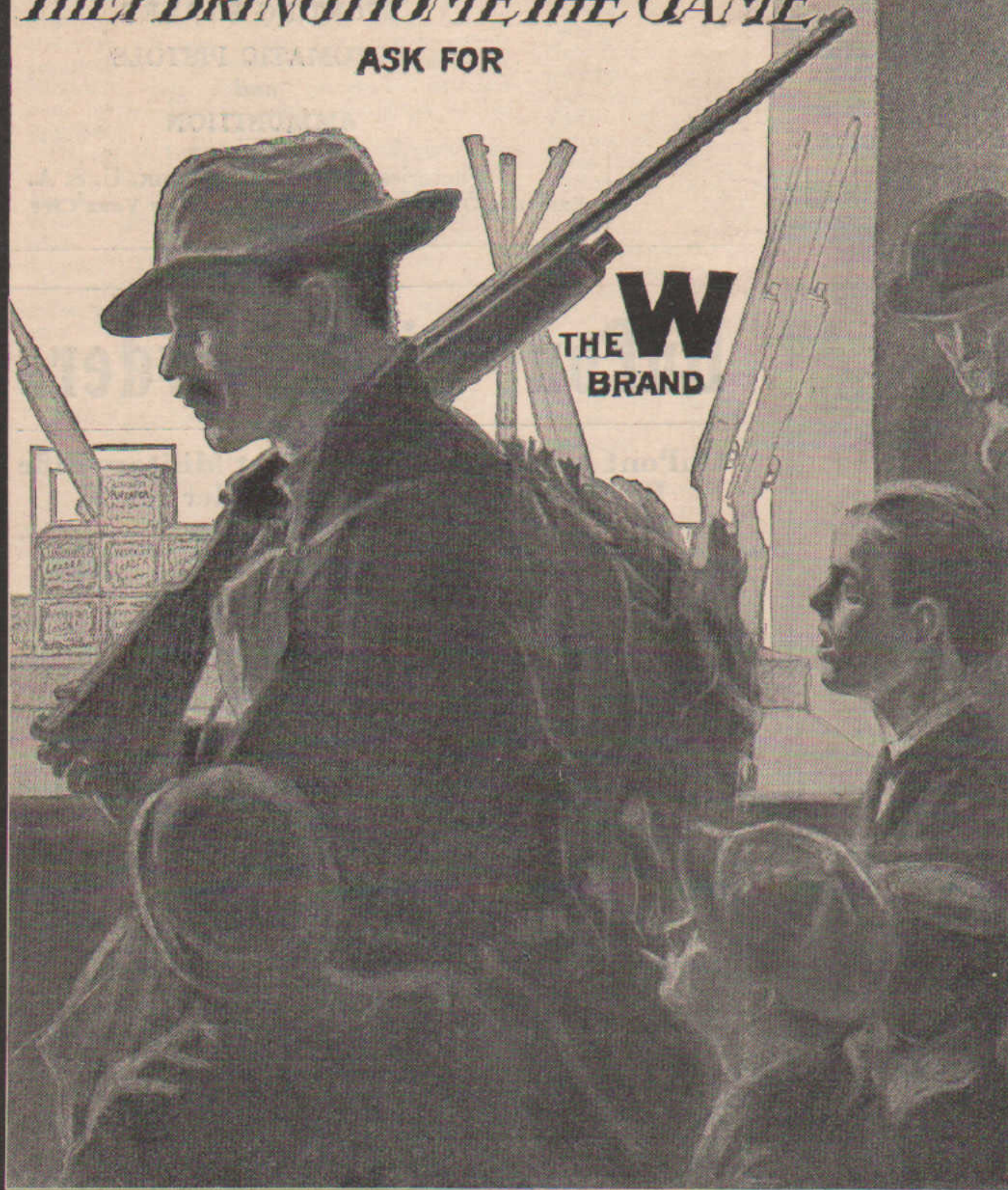
*Life Member, \$25; Annual Member, \$2. Annual Membership expires with the calendar year.

WINCHESTER

*Guns for all kinds of shooting
and
Cartridges for all kinds of guns*

THEY BRING HOME THE GAME

ASK FOR



**THE W
BRAND**

The Marine Corps Score Book

A Rifleman's Instructor

For use in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Naval Militia, Schools and Civilian Clubs.

For beginners, advanced riflemen and rifle teams. For self-instruction and for use in instructing others.

It is the boil-down of the shooting game. Its contents are the digest of range practice and experience. Everything in it is practical, easy to learn and easy to teach. It is the last word in accuracy of the art of shooting, instructing and range service.

Supply it to your Company, Club or Team. It will save you labor. Your men will then instruct themselves. Your subordinates can teach it. It will produce results for you with the minimum of work.

ADOPTED BY THE WAR
DEPARTMENT

Issued by the Ordnance Department to the Regular Army.

Supplied to the National Guard under section 1661.

Supplied by Adjutant General's Office to educational institutions.

Price 20 cents per copy, post paid. Discount of 20 per cent on quantities of fifty or more copies, delivery charges collect.

For Sale by

ARMS AND THE MAN



Newton High Power Rifles. Highest velocity rifles in the world. A new bolt action rifle, American made from butt plate to muzzle. Calibers 22 to .35. Velocity 3100 f. s. Price \$40.00. Newton straight line hand reloading tools.

Send stamp for descriptive circular

NEWTON ARMS CO., Inc. 506 Mutual Life Bldg. BUFFALO, N. Y.

Shooting Medals Costing \$1.00 to \$25.00

In our Trophy Book

Cups \$1.50 and up

Both sent on request

MEYER'S MILITARY SHOPS

1331 F Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

**Sell
Your
Surplus
Shooting
Equipment**

Our For Sale, Wanted and Exchange Column is at your disposal and for this service we make

NO CHARGE

if you are a subscriber and your subscription is paid up. If you are not entitled to a free insertion, send in the advertisement anyway and if it does not run more than a half inch the charge will be fifty cents; one inch, one dollar.

ARMS AND THE MAN

Advertising Department

Washington, D. C.