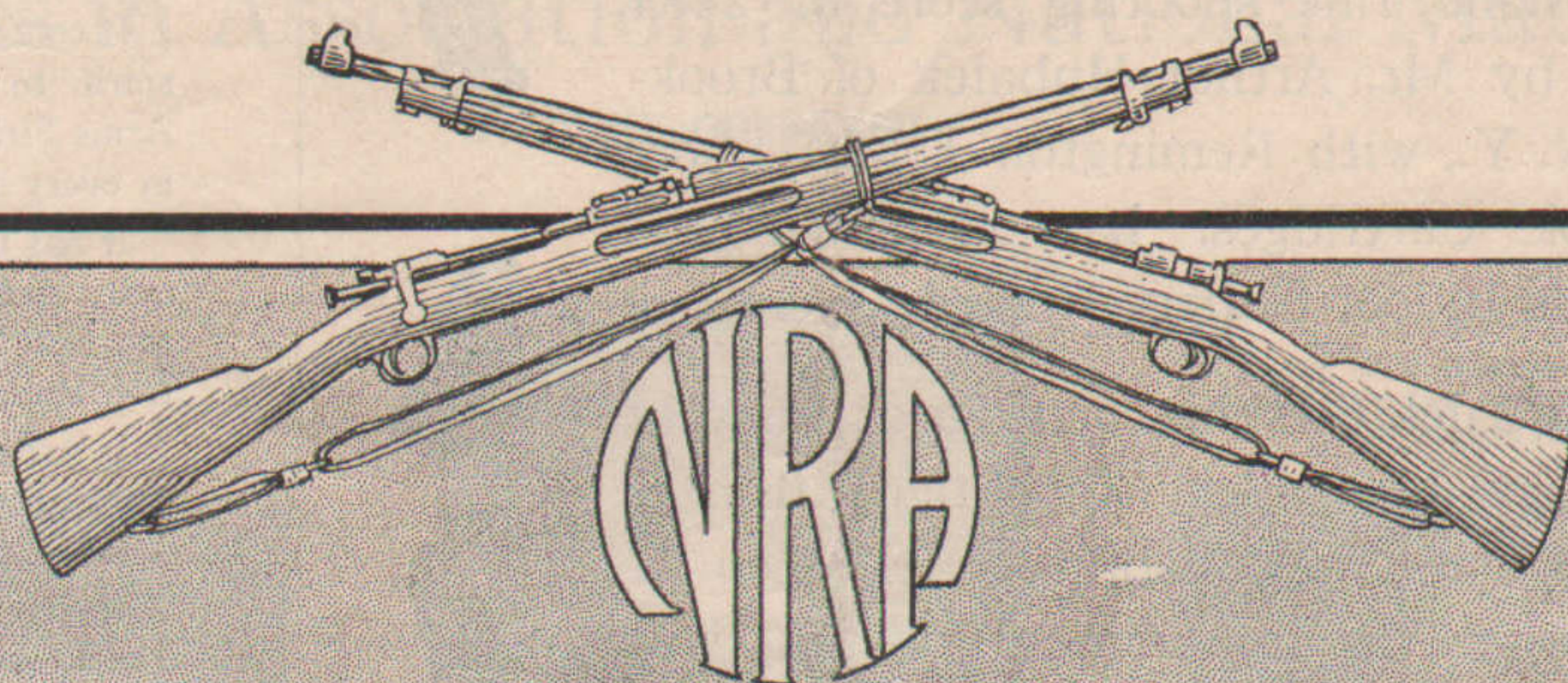


ARMS AND THE MAN



VOL. LXI, No. 17

ANNUAL REPORT

JANUARY 18, 1917

THIS NUMBER CONTAINS FULL DETAILS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE, AND OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, FROM THE DELIBERATIONS OF WHOSE MEMBERS HAVE RESULTED IMPORTANT CHANGES IN RIFLE MATCH RULES.

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Official Organ of the

National Rifle Association of America

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ARMS AND



THE MAN

The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association of America.

VOLUME LXI. No. 17

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 18, 1917.

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N. R. A. and National Board Prescribe Radical Changes in Association and National Matches.

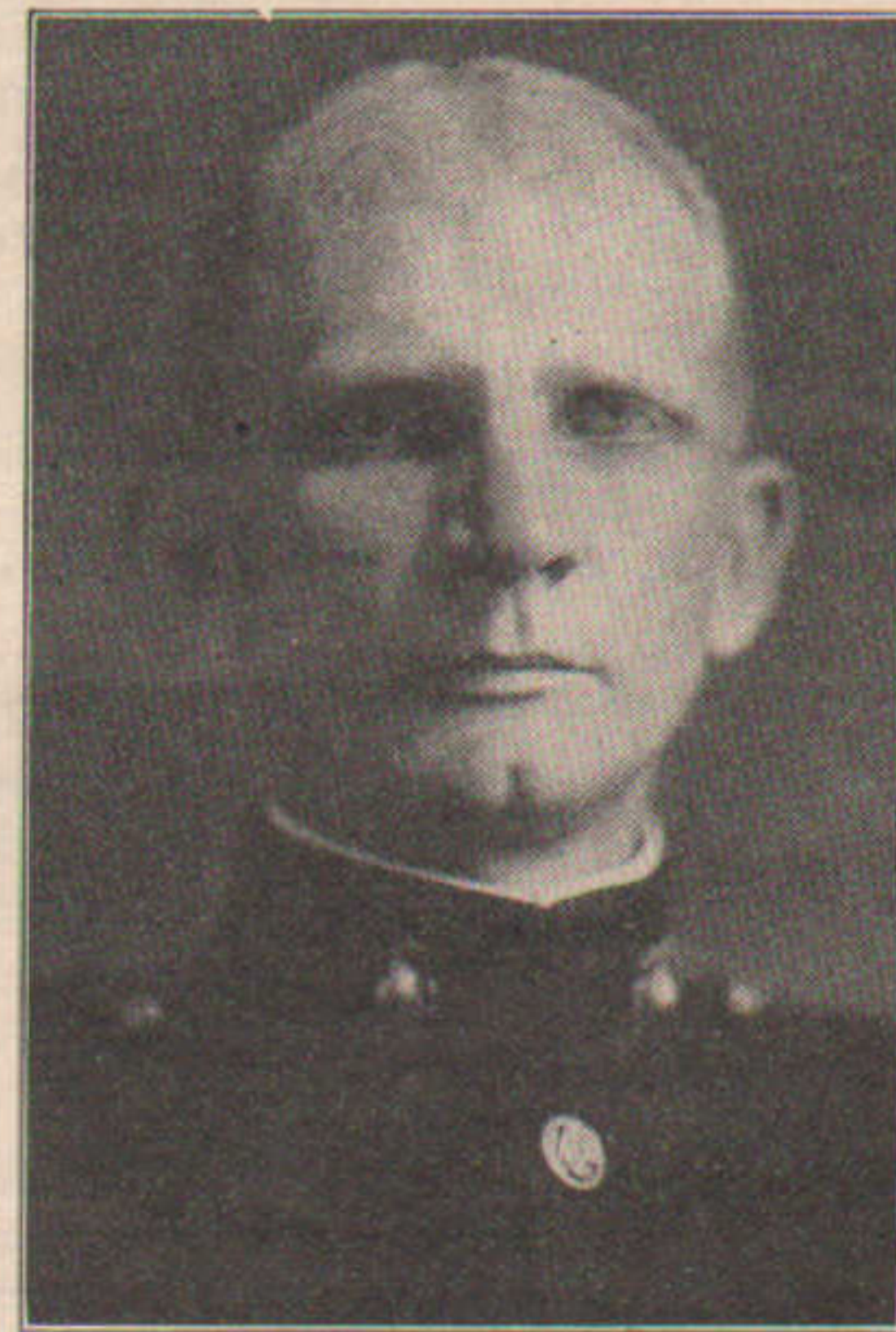
BY "THE OBSERVER."

BRIG. GEN. FRED H. PHILLIPS, JR.
RE-ELECTED SECRETARY OF
THE N. R. A.



LT. COL. WILLIAM LIBBEY, RE-ELECTED
PRESIDENT OF THE N. R. A.

MAJOR W. C. HARLEE, U. S. M. C.
ELECTED 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
OF THE N. R. A.



SWEEPING changes in the conduct of the National Matches and in the annual competitions of the N. R. A. will in all probability result from the deliberations of the National Board for the promotion of rifle practice and the National Rifle Association of America in Washington, D. C., January 10, 11 and 12.

Members of both bodies undertook the outlining of work for the coming year with a full appreciation of the fact that never before have conditions been as favorable as they are now to establish a basis whereon can be built a far-reaching and nationally valuable system of teaching the civilian to shoot.

The work of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle practice has not yet been completed. Its members are confronting a task of peculiar magnitude and paramount importance to the future of rifle shooting in America. Upon their recommendations to the Secretary of War may largely depend whether the real intent of Congress in making the \$300,000 appropriation for the establishment of rifle ranges, is carried out to the end of making this sum a fund with which to start upon a systematic development of a vast body of

civilian shots, or whether the appropriation fails of its purpose.

Quite properly, the National Board is not submitting itself to snap judgment on so weighty a matter and is taking time to consider every angle of the possibilities presented in the expenditure of the \$300,000.

The meeting of the directors of the National Rifle Association resulted in wiping out the system of cash prizes which many civilian riflemen have felt left a taint upon the N. R. A. competitions. Steps were taken, however, to provide a substitute which in the opinion of many present will result in giving even more recognition to the men who make high scores but do not win matches, than the payment of a dollar or two in prize money has done.

At the meeting of the National Rifle Association there were many faces which have grown familiar to National Match shots in the past. Maj. K. K. V. Casey was there, and Col. "Jack" Dooley, not to mention General Gaither and Major Fort, of Maryland; Major Waterbury, of New York; Colonel Cook, of California; Lieutenant Samworth, of Pennsylvania; General Wood, of Minnesota; E. Yarde Breese, of

New York; C. C. Crossman, of St. Louis; Major Harlee, Capt. G. K. Shuler and a score of others, all of whom, during intermissions of the meetings and during the buffet supper which followed, seized the opportunity to bring up the pleasant recollections of the big shoots at which almost all of them had crossed trails in the past.

The meetings of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, held in the office of the Secretary of War, were far more formal in their nature. But the friends of the civilian riflshot were actively present, and there is little doubt

but what the action taken by the National Rifle Association, and the recommendations made by the Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, will exert far-reaching results to the benefit of the cause of rifle practice.

It is also likely that as the result of the N. R. A. meeting a system of indoor qualifications will be devised, for the small-bore and reduced-load enthusiasts and the advocates of such a course promise that it will be made as attractive as possible for the rifle club members.

National Board Makes Radical Changes in National Match Course of Fire.

EFFORTS to throw open the National Matches of 1917 to any rifle, using service ammunition, and equipped with any sights, were defeated by a vote of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, taken on January 11.

The ballot came only after a stubborn fight had been waged by the proponents of the idea, and followed a protracted and exhaustive discussion.

The decision was based upon the belief of a majority of the members present that the National Matches should be kept in the class of military competitions using military arms.

As a compromise between the any-rifle-and-any-sight adherents, and those who opposed this idea, the contestants at Jacksonville next August will be permitted, in all courses of fire, to use the open, peep or battle sight, as desired.

The National Board held its meeting in the office of the Secretary of War. In the absence of Assistant Secretary of War Ingraham, president of the Board, Gen. C. D. Gaither, of Maryland, presided. There were present, in addition to Gen. Gaither, Brig. Gen. Charles W. Thomas, of California; Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Secretary of the National Rifle Association; Col. George W. McIver, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. William Libbey, president of the National Rifle Association; Maj. W. C. Harlee, U. S. M. C.; Maj. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U. S. M. C.; Maj. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A. and Capt. Frank R. Curtis, U. S. A.

As soon as the meeting was called to order, General Gaither brought up for consideration the tentative rules drawn by the board's committee for the holding of the National Matches of 1917.

At the beginning of the discussion, an invitation from Brig. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, of Florida, was read, which offered to the Board, State Camp, Jacksonville, Florida, as the scene of the Matches.

The invitation was accepted and the date of the matches fixed for August 23.

The first evidence of opposition to the tentative rules came during the consideration of the section relative to the National Team Match. This section, as proposed, read:

"National Team Match: Open to teams of 12 men from the following:

- (a) The Army of the United States, one or more from each—Cavalry, Infantry, and Coast Artillery.
- (b) The United States Navy, one or more.
- (c) The United States Marine Corps, one or more.
- (d) The United States Military Academy, one.

(e) The United States Naval Academy, one.

(f) The National Guard, including the Naval Militia of the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, one from each.

(g) School teams composed of students of universities, colleges, and schools, one or more from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia.

(h) Civilian teams composed of members of the National Rifle Association or its affiliated clubs, one or more from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia."

Colonel McIver, of the Army, advanced the opinion that a disposition to add so much to the National Match would tend to make it unwieldy. General Phillips and Major Harlee each explained that the "speeding up" of the course of fire, contemplated in the new rules, would make it possible to handle a much larger number of teams during 1917 than under the course shot in 1916, as all ranges would be simultaneously in full blast. Major Harlee estimated that a maximum of 150 teams might be expected in Florida next summer.

In explaining that an effort would be made to have one National Guard, one civilian and one school team sent from each state, at government expense, and

as many more additional civilian and school teams as desired to come at their own expenses. General Phillips said:

"The National Matches can be made the apex of a system of competitions in each state from the result of which the teams to represent the state at the National Matches can be selected."

Because some of the members of the Board were not satisfied that adequate provision for operating the matches on an enlarged scale had been made in the proposed rules, a vote upon this section was suspended until all other sections had been considered. Near the close of the session on January 11, however, the section was adopted after being amended to provide that the school and civilian teams who attend the National Matches of 1917, be designated and authorized by the Governors of States and Territories and by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Considerable time was devoted by the Board to a discussion of the course provided for the 200-yard rapid-fire stage of the National Match. The new course is a marked departure from that shot last year, and embodies changing position fire, which while not new in the Navy, is not included generally in army courses. The section prescribing this style of fire, as proposed, calls for target "A" at 200 yards, 4 strings of five shots each, and read:

"For each string each target is exposed five times and the firer

What the Meetings Accomplished.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Eliminated all cash prizes from N. R. A. competitions.

Approved the award of badges of merit in addition to winner's medals in annual N. R. A. events.

Considered favorably the adoption of a shooting uniform for civilian riflemen and referred the selection of such a uniform to the executive committee.

NATIONAL BOARD FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

Recommended changes in the course of fire for the National Matches, prescribing changing position for rapid-fire at 200 yards and rapid fire prone, instead of slow fire, at 600 yards.

Increased the number of teams authorized to attend the National Matches, to include a National Guard team, a civilian team and a school team from every State.

Authorized the use of peep, open or battle sight in any course of fire at the will of the shooter.

Undertook the compilation of rules to make effective the \$300,000 appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of rifle ranges, and the free distribution of targets and target materials to rifle clubs.

fires one shot at each exposure. The target is exposed for five seconds, and five seconds elapse from its disappearance to its appearance again.

"The sequence of positions is: Prone, kneeling, squatting, kneeling, prone. After firing the first shot in the prone position, the firer kneels for the second shot, squats for the third, kneels for the fourth, and lies down for the fifth. At the successive disappearances of the target, the commands or cautions, "Kneel—Squat—Kneel—Lie Down" may be given. The firers may change position immediately after firing without waiting for the command or caution. For each shot fired from the wrong position five points will be deducted from the score of that string; provided, that if the score of that string is thereby reduced to zero, further deductions will not thereby be made on the total score.

"Except as prescribed above, the procedure on the firing line is the same as in rapid fire.

"In the butts the requirements and procedure are the same as at rapid fire, except that five seconds after the first command or signal "up" the command or signal "down" is given. Then five seconds later "up" is given, five seconds later "down," and so forth until the targets have been displayed for five shots."

The introduction of the squatting position in this course caused considerable adverse comment from Colonel McIver and Major Pierce. General Phillips and Major Harlee defended the provision.

General Phillips said: "Changing positions fire should be encouraged, as it teaches men to fire rapidly and accurately from positions they would be likely to assume in action. The squatting position only appears once in the course of fire as against the appearance twice of prone and kneeling."

Major Harlee, illustrating the squatting position for the benefit of Colonel McIver, who declared he had never seen it in use, described the posture as one of the steadiest positions possible to assume. When a vote was taken, this section was approved as proposed.

The second radical change in the course of fire came with the consideration of the 600-yard stage of the National Match course which formerly called for 20 shots prone, slow fire. The proposed rule changed the course to 20 shots, rapid-fire, prone. It was also sanctioned, as was the 1,000-yard stage—20 shots slow fire, prone—which was unchanged.

The real tug of war came when the Board began considering the regulations proposed by the rules committee to fix the type of rifle authorized for use.

The proposed regulation read:

"Arm.—Any arm using U. S. Service ammunition, Model 1906.

"The Ordnance Department shall be authorized to select star-gauged and targeted rifles as of high grade as can be produced, for issue and for sale to teams and individuals competing in the National Matches, and will issue drift slides which permit of adjustment to compensate for differences in zeros in rifles.

"The alteration of parts of the rifle is authorized; provided, that when the rifle is to be returned to the ordnance officer the mutilated part must be replaced at the expense of the competitor.

"Ammunition.—The Ordnance Department shall manufacture and issue ammunition for use in preliminary practice and in the National Matches; all such ammunition to be as nearly as practicable of the same date of manufacture and of the same quality. No other ammunition than that manufactured by the Ordnance Department of the Army may be used."

Colonel McIver opened the argument against the provision by declaring that such a regulation would result in one contestant being better equipped than another for accurate shooting, and that endless complaints would arise.

Colonel Libbey inquired whether the permission to alter a government arm would permit the use of hair triggers, and although Major Harlee explained that he believed the average civilian shot preferred a 3-pound pull, General Gaither proposed amending the provision to prevent any modification of trigger-pull, which was agreed upon.

Colonel McIver then called the attention of the board to the fact that the regulations as drawn would permit the use of telescopic sights, and General Thomas entered the discussion with an opinion that to permit the use of the telescope would not be a fair deal to all competitors and would cause dissatisfaction. Major Pierce urged that a uniformity for the rifle should be provided as well as uniformity of ammunition which could best be done by designating the service rifle as issued and asked Major Harlee why this had not been done.

"From the military point of view," replied Major Harlee, "uniform ammunition is necessary; but why not encourage the development of rifles to shoot this ammunition?"

General Phillips, at this point, offered the explanation that a man shooting 180 grain bullets has an immense advantage over the man shooting the 150 grain bullet at long range, although the 150 grain bullet is the better service load.

"This is a National Match, and it should be shot with a strictly service arm," General Gaither argued, sounding the keynote of his objection to the any-rifle-and-any-sight provision, which in the end proved to be the balance of power which defeated the provision.

Major Harlee and Major Holcomb, both enthusiastic proponents of the section, stuck by their guns, however, Major Harlee arguing that although the Springfield is the greatest rifle, ballistically, that has ever been produced, its efficiency is greatly impaired by an inadequate and unsatisfactory sight.

"By permitting the use of any sight not containing glass," he said by way of compromise, "the National Matches may result in the development of a satisfactory sight."

In this stand he was warmly supported by Major Holcomb, who urged the board to make the National Matches of the greatest possible value to the government which appropriated for them.

At this point, Major Harlee offered as a substitute, a provision designating the service rifle as issued, star-gauged, targeted and equipped with special drift slides to take care of abnormal zeroes, or, if desired, equipped with any sight not containing glass.

Major Harlee called attention to the fact that in the Marine Corps, whose enlisted men are the most frequently under fire of the several branches, the men themselves are changing the service sight whenever possible, and Major Holcomb added: "They want a sight which will cause the rifle to hit where it is aimed, and not 4 or 5 feet away."

Throughout the entire consideration of this question, the discussion was frequently enlivened by tilts between the Army and Navy men over the relative merits of the systems of marksmanship in the two branches.

Major Harlee, in urging the board to adopt his substitute, told the members that the shooters of the country want an adequate service sight and want it badly and that the adoption of this provision was likely to develop the wanted and needed.

In spite of the fight Major Harlee put up, the Army officers stood firm, and General Gaither indicated that his views coincided with theirs, since he declared: "if the alteration of sights is permitted, the National Matches will no longer be marksmanship competitions, but a contest of wits."

A vote on the substitute showed that the advocates of throwing open the match to any rifle and any sights were outnumbered, and after further discussion the conditions governing the type of arm to be used, which were in force last year, were reinstated in the rules, in place of the provisions which had been rejected.

In a last-ditch effort, Major Harlee proposed and had carried an amendment permitting the use in all courses of the open, peep or battle sight, according to the shooter's desires.

Except in the matter of minor amendments, the remainder of the proposed rules were adopted, although for a time there was spirited discussion upon that section providing for the manning of the range by operatives brought by the entering teams, in such instances as it is impossible to get pit and firing line operatives from the regular service.

An eleventh-hour effort on the part of Major Pierce to have the squatting positions deleted from the course of fire for the rapid fire stage was a failure.

At the conclusion of the first session of the Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, the attention of the members was called to the necessity of drafting regulations which would make effective the legislation passed last summer appropriating \$300,000 for the establishment and maintenance of rifle ranges, and for the distribution among civilian rifle clubs of targets and target materials.

With this matter before them, the members voted to appoint a subcommittee charged with drafting a tentative set of regulations. On this committee were named: Captain Curtis, General Thomas and General Phillips.

The committee made a preliminary report to the full Board at a meeting called January 12.

At this meeting, every member of the Board agreed that the question of formulating these rules was one of the most important questions ever raised, and voted to devote a longer time to the consideration of the problem, so that a comprehensive plan which would form a basis for future development, on a country-wide scale, would result.

The Board added to the already existing membership of the com-

mittee Maj. W. C. Harllee, U. S. M. C., and Major Pierce, of the Army.

Major Harllee told the Board that at present there is no lack of ranges and no lack of rifles in the country, but that the trouble lay in the fact that most of the time the already existing ranges were idle, no provision having been made for keeping them open. He then broadly outlined a plan for the maintenance of so-called "capital ranges" in every section of the country where, at government expense, civilian rifle shots from that locality might be educated as small arms coaches, and returned to their respective cities or clubs fully qualified to undertake the training of other civilians, as teachers.

General Gaither declared himself as heartily in favor of any practicable plan which would result in establishing a nucleus from which might be developed a vast utilitarian system for the wholesale training of riflemen.

Within the coming week, the committee charged with drafting the tentative regulations will report and their findings will be acted upon before the Board makes its recommendation to the Secretary of War.

Before considering the question raised by the immediate need of making the \$300,000 appropriation effective, the Board disposed of several minor matters.

The case of Sergt. John Stima, a member of the Marine Corps Team, who, last fall in Jacksonville was disqualified from participating in the National Matches, was brought before the board for review. The members of the Board, however, entertained the opinion that no

authority to reopen such matters was vested in them, and referred the papers in the case to the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that such remedial action, as will permit Sergt. Stima to have another chance to vindicate himself, be taken.

A request was received and heard from the Main line, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club. The communication asked whether it is possible for a club's free allotment of service ammunition—120 rounds per man—to be exchanged for .22 caliber ammunition on a basis of the money value of the Krag shells. The club also asked for the detail of a non-commissioned officer as a musketry instructor. The Board after considering the letter found that there is no law under which the exchange of ammunition can be accomplished. The matter of assigning an instructor to the club was referred to the Director of Civilian Rifle Practice as was a request from the Adjutant General of Nevada for the establishment of ranges in that State.

Major Harllee requested the Board to authorize the acquisition of a fourth trophy for the National Matches. This trophy was won last year by the South Carolina Military Academy.

E. W. Deming, an artist of high attainment who has pictured various phases of frontier life, and who is also an enthusiastic rifleman, has volunteered to design the trophy.

Upon Major Harllee's motion, the Board named a committee of three—Colonel McIver, Major Holcomb and General Phillips—to pass upon the design.

N. R. A. Directors Enact Progressive Legislation.

CASH prizes were eliminated from National Rifle Association Matches, machinery was set in motion for providing recognition for holders of high scores in lieu of money, and the initial steps taken to devise a shooting uniform for civilian club members, life and annual members at the meeting of the National Rifle Association.

The meeting was held in Washington, D. C., on the evening of January 10, at which time the annual election of officers was held. The balloting resulted in the unanimous election of Col. William Libbey, of Princeton, N. J., to succeed himself as president; Maj. William C. Harllee, U. S. M. C., first vice-president; Maj. Smith W. Brookhart, of Washington, Iowa, second vice-president; C. C. Crossman, of St. Louis, third vice-president; Lieut. Col. David M. Flynn, of Princeton, N. J., to succeed himself as treasurer, and Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., of Chattanooga, Tenn., to succeed himself as secretary.

Three members of the Executive Committee were named. They are: Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood, of Minnesota, Col. Edward B. Bruch, of New York, and Col. John J. Dooley, of Maine.

Four members of the Board of Directors were elected. They are: Lieut. Isaac Dortch, U. S. N., Maj. Fred M. Waterbury, of New York, Capt. E. W. Opie, of Virginia, and Maj. S. J. Fort, of Maryland.

After the meeting was called to order the reports of the president, the secretary and treasurer of the association were called for. In his remarks, Colonel Libbey suggested the advisability of making certain changes in the N. R. A. competitions, to the end of classifying school and civilian teams in matches to be held at times when an attendance of such teams could be assured. Colonel Libbey also made a plea for the rehabilitation of the National Guard.

General Phillips' report showed that the National Rifle Association had completed a year of unprecedented prosperity, with a wider affiliation of clubs than ever before and a firm financial standing.

As soon as the reports were submitted, Major Harllee advised the association of the action taken by the executive committee at State Camp during the National Matches, to the end of eliminating the cash prize system. This was done, the Major declared, to purge the Association Matches from any taint of commercialism arising from its being a party to the payment of entrance fees to matches by the United States Government, the winnings of which would go into the pockets of individual shooters.

This action was generally sanctioned by the meeting, but Major Church, of Connecticut, called attention to the fact that some substitute should be devised to take the place of the cash prize system so that men who finished high up in the scores of a match would receive some honor token for their skill. He suggested the distribution of badges to a percentage of the men making the highest scores.

Maj. K. K. V. Casey, while agreeing with the idea of abolishing cash prizes, did not agree with the suggestion for the distribution of medals, and urged that an honor badge of some character be provided. He cited the British custom of awarding miniature brassards to men who make high scores in such competitions as the Queen's, King's, and Prince of Wales' Matches. These brassards, he declared, are easily affixed to the sleeve of a shooting jacket, and are particularly appropriate as honor awards.

During the discussion of the merit badges, Capt. G. K. Shuler, of the Marine Corps, brought up the question of providing a suitable uniform for civilian riflemen. He emphasized the need for a loose, comfortable shooting coat to which adjustable elbow and shoulder pads could be affixed for range work and which, when removed would leave the jacket in condition for use as a uniform coat.

When these matters were brought to a vote, it was decided to refer the question of providing honor awards and of determining the style of uniform to be officially adopted by rifle clubs, to the executive committee, for action.

During the meeting the by-laws of the association were amended so as to include the Assistant Secretary of the Navy or his representative upon the executive committee of the association.

Major Harllee, following the authorization of this change, proposed to the meeting the election of Brig. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, of Florida, to honorary directorship in the association for life. This is the most signal honor which the association can confer. Major Harllee proposed General Foster for this recognition, in appreciation of the untiring effort and unflinching interest which the Floridian has exerted toward the perfection of State Camp Range, and the promotion of rifle practice among National Guardsmen and civilians. The honor was conferred by unanimous vote, after several members had accorded to General Foster's work unstinted praise.

After the regular business of the meeting had been transacted, several members of the association and some of the guests were called upon for short addresses. Col. Samuel W. Miller, of the Infantry, the director of civilian marksmanship, recently appointed, told the members of the N. R. A. of the great personal interest he feels in advancing the cause of the civilian riflemen, and gave a brief résumé of the work done so far by his department, together with an outline of the plans which he intends to pursue. Capt. C. P. Plunkett, of the Navy, discussed the work which is being done by the branch of the service to which he belongs in small-arms practice. Major Waterbury, of New York, described the construction of the big range at La Gloria by the New York National Guard, and told of the field firing problems which have been worked out there, and General Gaither outlined the training which the Maryland Guardsmen underwent during their border mobilization.

President Libbey in his report said:

Gentlemen of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association of America:

It is a pleasure to welcome you to this meeting after a most prosperous year. Our Treasurer's and Secretary's reports will give you the full details of our condition financially, and the great amount of work which has been accomplished during the year. It only remains for me to call attention to certain matters of policy which are deemed worthy of your consideration.

1. In the first place, it seems to me that the time has come for us to consider the advisability of a subdivision of the matches into two if not three groups.

There are several reasons for this, the most important being the capacity of our range. The moment there are more than fifty teams, a number of problems arise.

(1) The difficulty of grouping the teams in such a manner as to make the conditions of the match fair for all the contestants.

This difficulty will have to be faced this year, if all the States send both civilian and National Guard Teams. If school and college teams are added, the problem becomes all the greater.

I do not think that we can fairly say that the teams present this year from our schools and colleges, properly represented the educational institutions of the country. No first class college or university could be present this past year, for the reason that none of them could keep a team in training throughout the long vacation.

In order to meet these conditions a first subdivision should be made, so that the match for these teams could be held in the middle of the latter part of June. Then the teams could be brought together, when in their best condition after the winter and spring training season. We would then accomplish something worth while, instead of holding a merely desultory shoot among a few teams representing the institutions in the immediate neighborhood of the place where the match may be held.

Another difficulty in this connection is to be found in the unwillingness of our larger institutions to grant a leave of absence, just after the work of the year has really begun, and the boys have settled down to their tasks. It would be too serious a break in their studies.

(2) The reason for a second subdivision may not be quite so apparent, but I think is just as real.

This match while called National, has been throughout almost its entire history to the present time, more a National Guard Match than anything else.

This year the place of a great many State teams was taken by civilian teams and if all the States had been represented by their regular teams, the matches would have been uncomfortably crowded, if not seriously interfered with. Is it not a question whether better results would not be attained by a further separation into civilian and military matches, held within the natural limits of the summer vacation when everybody would be free to go to them.

There is an increasing feeling that the matches as now arranged, are held too late in the year, and men cannot get away from their work, for such a length of time at this period. Many of us can arrange to get away, but there is great force in the argument that many of our best shots cannot do so, and it should not be treated merely as a case of hard luck, but steps taken to overcome the difficulty.

If the Association concurs in this opinion, the matter should be brought to the attention of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, so that some plan can be devised to carry it into effect.

II. The next point I would call to your attention is the composition of the teams. I have long felt that qualification for membership in a State team should be obtained in a "free for all" competition. I would disqualify men who earn their living, so to speak, by shooting, or who have unlimited opportunities for the use of a range, through being connected with it in any capacity.

I think that the idea that this match is a part of the training of the militiaman, is a mistaken one. The training should all be completed before the selection of the team takes place. Every effort should be made by lesser competitions within each State to bring everyone into the best condition possible. Then let a final competition be held in which "the best man wins." Then the States would be represented by their best shots, and a place upon the team would be coveted and worked for. At present just about the time when a man has worked up to a point where he is worth something, he is disqualified. In no other sport do we find such fantastic rules, and a man who makes a team today, if he knows anything at all, knows that there are probably half a dozen men in his own State who could shoot him off of the team in an open competition. This rather demerits the team in his eyes.

A National Match in any real sense, should be a supreme test, and not a training school.

III. Another point I should like to emphasize, is found in connection with our civilian club work—it is the subject of ammunition.

I do not see why the old type of bullet should be furnished for this work, simply because there is a large stock of it on hand, when we know how to produce a perfect load and a proper bullet for the Krag rifle.

This rifle was retired from use for the sufficient reason, that a uniform rifle was wanted for all branches of the service, and this was done just at the time, when experimentally its best balanced load had been developed. If the use of this rifle is to be continued, and there is no good reason why it should not, for it is a valuable gun for such training, why not provide good ammunition for it, instead of stuff which should be scrapped instead of stored and doled out to produce disappointing results. There has been a whole lot of complaint upon the subject of ammunition during the past summer on the part of men who knew what they were talking about, and if we wish to encourage men to perfect themselves in this line, and not let them feel that no matter how hard they work they are going to get indifferent results, we should refer this matter to the National Board, also, as it is a very serious question.

IV. Once more I should like to say a few words upon the subject of preparedness. It seems to be in the air, and I cannot resist the temptation, although I know that you have been deluged with opinions upon the subject, and my excuse is that the solution of the problem has not been reached.

I know that this is the era of heroic armchairs and invincible sofas, and that many would like to think that the National Guard had received a deathblow by its recent experience. But I am far from believing that it is dead yet, and I fail to see why it should not be made the means of carrying out the most elaborate plan of preparedness that can be devised.

Why not enlarge it, make service in it compulsory, and arrange that service in such a way that it will require everybody at *some* time and in *some* way to do his share. It ought not to tax the brain of any one to devise a scheme which would give us a progressive training, which would contain all the good points of the plans of every other nation, be it Switzerland, Australia or Argentina.

Let the men developed in the great schools of West Point and Annapolis be the officers for this training, but let them put the responsibility of carrying out the work under their direction, upon brevet officers just as fast as they qualify by test and experience. Our regular officers are drawn from every State—why should not some of them at least be sent back to their own States to do this work. Then when any real need comes, let the brevet officers become real officers, and help us to do away with politics in such matters.

As has been well said recently, "In accordance with the customary practice, such training would come at a time in youth, when a young man has not settled down to his life's work. He is unproductive from an economic standpoint, and he is a burden upon his parents. He is finding himself morally, mentally and physically. And if there is any class of individuals in this country who do not believe that the average American youth would be all the better for a course of military training, they must be far removed from the troubles most of us endure from these youths every hour of the day." (Army and Navy Journal.)

We have been troubled recently with an excess of Peace and Defense Societies. They have been assuming a leadership which is not their due when consideration is shown for the long and faithful work of the only men who have shown their faith in preparedness by making sacrifices of all sorts for it.

Why throw all this work on the scrap heap, when it could be strengthened

and expanded? There never has been any question as to where this Association has stood in the matter of preparedness, for of its essence, it has been fostering for all of these years, the most valuable item in the work of preparation; namely, rifle shooting; and it seems a little out of place for persons, even if their zeal is commendable, to invite our cooperation in this work, instead of their coming to the aid of the National Guard and this Association. Would it not be more becoming in them to offer to help in making our work more perfect and complete? I confess the situation savors a little of that brought about by a youngster to teach his grandfather how to suck eggs.

In the matter of peace, these worthy gentlemen are going about the matter in that hopelessly American method of procedure, so common in everything from charity to politics, namely drumming up publicity. It does not seem to make very much difference what the plan is so long as it is sensational enough. It is the last method to be advised under the present conditions, and may do more harm than good.

Nothing that they can do or say will be regarded abroad as anything but politics and they are tired of listening to our politics over there. An unfortunate word would be dangerous, because it will destroy our influence now and after the war, for our genius for misrepresentation and captious criticism will get us into trouble. We should remember that peace cannot be made to order without some regard to right or wrong.

And then again, their whole attitude upon the subject of preparedness is wrong, for it is self-evident folly for us to pretend to have rights, if we are not ready to defend them. It savors too much of political campaign methods. Their destructive criticisms would wipe out of existence the work of many serious minded men who have worked for preparedness for years, and whose opinions are worthy of our consideration and there is too little evidence of the helpful advice of real experts in their suggestions.

They have apparently been captivated by what seems to them a new idea, whereas it has existed, even if in a crude form, from the beginning of our Republic. The system may be bad, we must admit that, because it involves the volunteer idea, but I must maintain that the spirit and willingness have been there, and I do not believe in ignoring it or killing it off.

The enthusiasm of "dinner societies" must be guided by more competent hands if it would inspire respect, and some evidence of *results* required at their hands, which will compare with the zeal which has built armories, and kept them filled with eager and gifted, but perhaps as they would tell us, misguided youths.

I am sometimes tempted to think that this outbreak is only another evidence of the spirit of restlessness and even lawlessness too common in our day, and I would plead for harmony.

Here there is no room for politics or even jealousy, for the good name of our nation is involved. We all want to see a united nation standing behind our colors, a citizenship which believes that our institutions demand the best there is in us, and that is willing to give its last drop of blood if need be, in their defense.

Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., then submitted his report as Secretary of the National Rifle Association. He said:

I have the honor to submit to the Board of Directors of this Association my report as Secretary for the past year. I assure you that the Association has been steadfast in its single purpose—the promotion of rifle practice throughout the United States. The evidence of the active work of the Association during the year can best be presented to you by the growth of the National Rifle Association, the condition of its finances, the legislation accomplished, the results of rifle matches, and the rifle practice engaged in by the 96,000 and more citizens enrolled as its members and members of its affiliated clubs.

During the year 1916 we gained by organization and affiliation 1 State rifle association, 69 civilian rifle clubs, 12 college and university clubs, 48 high school clubs, 4 military school clubs, 11 boys' clubs, 63 life members, 8 regiments and 3 companies, which added to the organizations reported by the secretary at the last annual meeting gives as the enrollment for the year 1916:

- 24 State Rifle Associations
- 1508 Civilian Rifle Clubs
- 76 College and University Clubs
- 135 High School Clubs
- 10 Private Preparatory School Clubs
- 36 Military School Clubs
- 20 Boys' Clubs
- 612 Life Members
- 71 Regiments
- 50 Separate Military Organizations.

Of the 943 annual members enrolled during the year 1915, only 395 renewed their affiliation. However the enrollment of annual members for the year 1916 is 1402, a net gain of 409, with 1007 new names on our books.

This large increase in the Association membership necessitated from time to time an increase in the office facilities. A year ago the office force in addition to the secretary was two stenographers, one multigraph operator and one office-boy. Today our office force in addition to the secretary consists of an associate editor of ARMS AND THE MAN, a cashier, six stenographers, one multigraph operator, and one office-boy. The offices now occupied by the Association consist of five rooms in the Woodward Building as against three a year ago.

Of course our operating expenses increased in proportion to the greater work done. Our revenues, however, kept ahead of our expenditures, to the extent that, whereas a year ago your treasurer reported that there was a cash balance on hand January 1, 1916, of \$4,289.65 in all accounts, against which there were several hundred dollars worth of unpaid bills outstanding, your treasurer's report for the year 1916 will show that the Association has \$12,196.99 cash on hand, an increase of \$7,907.34, after paying all bills outstanding at the beginning of the year and all bills contracted for during the year 1916 with the exception of about \$1,200.00 in accounts against the Association which are offset by good accounts due the Association.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held June 26, 1916, your secretary was authorized to enter into contract with General James A. Drain whereby the publication known as ARMS AND THE MAN was transferred (July 1, 1916) to the National Rifle Association of America. The Association has published this paper as its official organ during the past six months and it is believed that the publication is much better from a shooter's standpoint than ever before. We have received for advertising and subscription during this period, \$5,599.05 and there was due December 30, 1916, on advertising accounts, \$870.44, making a total of \$6,469.49. During the same period it has cost for printing and mailing 4,000 copies each week and for the office force connected with its publication, \$200.00 less. Your secretary has been enabled by the publication of this paper to reach the secretaries of all rifle clubs and all other subscribers each week with the latest shooting information of interest to the Association's members. Shooting News was published under the auspices of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice by the National Rifle Association during the year 1915 and January and February, 1916, in lieu of the annual report. The money for this work became exhausted and in March, 1916, its further publication was discontinued. The publication of ARMS AND THE MAN by the National Rifle Association has more than made up for its discontinuance, especially as Shooting News was a monthly publication and ARMS AND THE MAN is a 20-page paper issued weekly.

In 1903 Congress enacted a law authorizing the sale of ordnance stores and supplies to organized rifle clubs. This enabled enthusiastic riflemen to secure by purchase for their use at target practice the service rifle and ammunition. In 1914, Congress passed a bill authorizing the issuance of the obsolete Krag rifle and ammunition for same to rifle clubs. This provision was an incentive to the organization of rifle clubs.

A paragraph in the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, authorized the opening of all rifle ranges constructed in whole or in part from funds furnished

(Concluded on page 330.)

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.

THE NEW NATIONAL MATCH RULES.

By reason of the changes made by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in the National Match rules, the Nineteen-Seventeen annual competitions scheduled to begin August 23, at State Camp, Florida, should appear more attractive than ever to military and civilian shots.

One of the most radical changes is evidenced in the new course of fire. The "changing position" fire will perhaps prove the most popular of any of these modifications among the marksmen of the country. All who attended the Nineteen-Sixteen N. R. A. Matches will recognize in it the "monkey drill" which scored such a decided success, and those who have shot the new N. R. A. qualification course will identify it as being a Navy institution.

The change made in the 600-yard course, prescribing rapid fire instead of slow fire, is also likely not only to prove beneficial but popular as well. In the opinion of many rifle shots, the slow fire at 600 was too little different from the slow fire at 1,000 yards to make the shooting of this course, as previously prescribed, worth while.

As the course of fire stands today, it provides much more of variety, and a greater training in quick, accurate shooting than it has in the immediate past.

Through the provision which requires each team to stand ready to furnish three pit operatives, the holding of the National Matches are assured. Many rifle club members have apparently misunderstood the true significance of this section. It does not mean necessarily that each team must bring three supernumerary men in addition to its shooting members to the matches whose only participation in the big shoot will be the hauling of targets. It does mean, however, that if for any reason an insufficient number of service men are detailed from the regular establishment, the executive officer of the matches may call upon every team for a maximum of three men to assist in the operation of the range. These men may either be brought as supernumeraries, may be team members, serving in rotation one day in every three or four and shooting the rest of the time, or may be hired from a waiting list which will probably be provided.

The new rules also provide for the participation of an increased number of teams in the National Matches, as next August it will be possible for each State, Territory and the District of Columbia to be represented by one National Guard, one civilian, and one school team. On this basis, at least 150 teams are expected to attend the matches.

Last year, with much less than a month's notice, fifty-five teams were assembled at State Camp, and the greatest shoot in National Match history resulted.

In Nineteen-Seventeen, clubs will have seven months' notice, and the new rules provide a plenty of ammunition for practice at home stations for the teams selected to represent the different states.

There is no reason why the riflemen of the United States, by making a united effort within their several States and Territories, cannot make this year's competitions the giants of their long line, demonstrate the value to the nation of such a congress of marksmen, and show to the government that the citizen and the National Guard shooters are eager to do everything possible to advance the cause of rifle practice.

It is up to the rifle club members to lose no time in arousing interest in the shoot next August. Call representative gatherings of National Guard, civilian and school marksmen, get the newspapers interested, and through them point out the necessity of holding statewide competitions from the high scores in which the state teams may be picked.

There is little going on now on the outdoor range. The rifleman has plenty of time to devote to this organization and publicity work. This is the time to start things going.

Reloading Cartridges.

By Charles Newton.

THE owner of a high-power rifle, in a great majority of cases, loses a great part of the enjoyment to be derived from its use unless he reloads his ammunition. Some are so fortunately situated that the cost of ammunition is no object, and they can afford to shoot all they wish with new cartridges. Some are so unfortunately situated that their only opportunity for using a rifle during the entire year is a single "big-game hunt" of a week or two, and the question of cost of ammunition is of minor importance. The third class, and this includes the great majority of us, are so situated that while we go occasionally upon big-game hunts, yet may frequently use the rifle at target or for woodchuck or small-game shooting, thus deriving much pleasure from the use "between times." Much shooting means much money, if factory ammunition is used, and there are few of us who have not a few minutes available during the evening in which we might even enjoy reloading a batch of shells.

Shells for high-power rifles may be reloaded to give just as good results as any factory ammunition, if ordinary care be used, and the cost of reloading with full charges is from \$2.10 to \$2.50 per 100 even at present prices for materials. This "listens" much better to most of us than does the \$6 paid for the same number of cartridges new. The difference in price between reloading 100 shells and pur-

chasing the same number of new cartridges will pay for a complete reloader, and the saving on the next 100 will come well over settling the bill for powder scales or powder measure. In fact, while a little slow, the old method of dipping up the powder in a scoop or cup is more accurate than any of the machines which operate faster.

The first step being to obtain the materials, these should be correct. The bullets offer no difficulties, if purchased expressly for the cartridge to be reloaded. The primers must be suitable for the work as well. Non-mercuric primers should be obtained if possible. U. M. C. No. 9, U. S. Cartridge Co. No. 8, or those used by the Government, made at the Frankford arsenal and furnished to rifle clubs by the Government, are best. U. M. C. No. 8½ or Winchester No. 2½ will give good results, but the mercury used in them will attack and destroy the brass of the shell in time, thus shortening its life decidedly.

The powder used is very important. Unless you are thoroughly familiar with the theory and action of propellants, and also with the chemistry involved always follow directions about the powder. There are dozens of different kinds of smokeless powders on the market, possessing as many different properties. All have their uses, and are safe and proper for the purposes for which they are

made. They may be exceedingly dangerous if used for other purposes. Every other ammunition factory of which we know warns everyone not to reload smokeless-powder ammunition. This is not so much because they wish to increase sales as because of the fear that you will not follow directions and will be injured. Smokeless powder is either one of the most dangerous articles in use or it is one of the least dangerous. It is all in whether or not you use it properly. To enable you to appreciate the situation we will discuss it somewhat.

In use smokeless powder is ignited by the primer flash and begins to burn on the outside of the kernel. It burns until the pressure is sufficient to force the bullet forward into the rifling, then along the bore towards the muzzle. The powder does not burn all at once, but continues burning while the bullet travels along the bore, thus furnishing gas to occupy the space in the bore left by the advancing bullet, and to keep the pressure up to the point where it will continually increase the velocity of the bullet.

The powder kernel burns from the outside inward. The rate at which it burns depends upon the amount of the burning surface. As the kernels burn off the outside they become smaller and the area of burning surface is thus reduced, making them burn more slowly, so far as developing gas is concerned. To offset this the kernels are pierced through the center and burn from this center opening as well as from the outside of the kernel. This center opening thus burns larger while the outside burns smaller and the net loss of burning surface is reduced to that lost by the shortening of the kernel by burning off the ends. In artillery powders there are seven of these perforations, and the burning surface is actually increased as the kernel burns up.

The powder should not be completely burned up until the bullet is within about three inches of the muzzle of the rifle. It should all be burned up at about that time. If it is burned up much before the bullet reaches that point you will not get as high velocities as you should for the breech pressures developed. If it is not all burned before the bullet leaves the muzzle that unburned is lost.

The rate of burning is not absolutely uniform from shot to shot, since the more resistance the bullet meets with the higher the pressures go and the faster the powder burns, and vice versa. Therefore unless you are burning all your powder well within the muzzle you are in effect burning different charges. It makes little difference whether you load your cartridge with 45 grs. of powder and burn it all, or with 46 grs. and burn 45 grs. of it, throwing the rest out unburned. And with a charge of 46 grs. of a grade which is so coarse you normally burn but 45 grs. of it, variations in resistance may increase the amount burned to the whole 46 grs. or reduce it to 44, or even less.

Since the powder begins to burn on the outside and burns inward, the finer the granulation of the powder the greater the area of burning surface and the greater the weight of powder burned in a given time; also the sooner the whole charge is transformed into gas. Therefore, it is important that you use a powder adapted to your high a breech pressure and far less velocity than from a coarser powder which gives less breech pressure, burns longer in the barrel, and keeps up the gas pressure behind the bullet better. Take a suitable charge of a suitable powder and cut each kernel into two parts, and the same charge will give much higher pressures without giving greater velocities; this due to the increased burning surface. Therefore it is important that you use a powder adapted to your cartridge.

The action of coarse powder and fine powder, made from the same material, is the same as that of a stick of stovewood and a pile of kindlings whittled from another similar stick. The coarse powder burns more slowly and lasts longer; the kindlings burn more quickly, make a hotter fire and are burned out sooner, and this for the same reason that the kindlings have more area of burning surface and are thin so that the fire does not have to burn so deeply into the wood.

There are two kinds of rifle powders—those containing nitro-glycerine and those which do not. The W. A., Lightning, Sharpshooter, Unique, Infallible and Bull's-eye powders contain the nitro-glycerine, and the DuPont series of powders, which are designated by numbers, do not. The nitro-glycerine powders compare with the DuPont series as a stick of pitch pine compares with a stick of oak or maple. They burn faster and give off more heat, due to the nitro-glycerine in them having the same effect as the pitch in the pine. These powders are too hot for use in strictly high-power rifles. The W. A. burns properly at from 38,000 to 40,000 pounds pressure. The Lightning is of finer graduation and burns best at

from 32,000 to 36,000 pounds. The Sharpshooter is still finer and burns well at from 20,000 to 25,000 pounds. The Infallible should not go above 10,000 to 12,000 pounds and is intended for shotguns. The Bull's-eye is used only in revolvers.

Summarizing, if your powder is too fine you get high breech pressures with low velocities. If too coarse you get uneven shooting and low velocities. If you use too much fine powder, or powder containing nitro-glycerine, you are likely to burst your rifle; and if you do not burst it you will ruin it by erosion from the heat of the gases. The Ordnance Department demonstrated that by using W. A. powder at 46,000 pounds pressure they would ruin a barrel in 600 rounds. By using a powder free from nitro-glycerine they obtained an accuracy life of 15,000 rounds when used at 50,000 pounds pressure. Therefore, the nitro-glycerine powders must be avoided except for light loads.

All gases under pressure vary in temperature according to the pressure to which they are subjected. The higher the pressure the higher the temperature will be. This is why the W. A. powder when used in the Krag cartridge at 40,000 pounds pressure did not injure the barrel rapidly, yet when used in the New Springfield at 46,000 it ruined the barrels in 600 rounds. The higher pressure made the gases that much hotter.

For reloading with reduced charges the nitro-glycerine powders are all right, as the pressure is very low and they burn more freely than do the DuPont series. In fact, they must be used to get good results, just as in case you wish a hot, quick fire in a stove you whittle some pine shavings for it. For use with a 100-gr. bullet in, for instance, the .256 Newton, 10 to 12 grs. Sharpshooter gives fine results.

In this cartridge with 123-gr. bullet 42 grs. DuPont No. 20 will give as high pressure as 46 grs. DuPont No. 10, which is coarser. Using 46 grs. No. 20 would increase your pressure about 10,000 pounds per square inch.

Bear carefully in mind the fact that smokeless powder and black powder are as absolutely different in their actions as in their composition, and must be handled differently. Smokeless powder is loaded loose in the shell and the primer flash ignites each separate kernel at practically the same time; they all begin to burn together and burn from the outside inward as the bullet travels along the bore. Black powder is loaded closely packed and it ignites at the back end and burns forward, kernel after kernel exploding as the fire reaches it, and thus furnishing a constant supply of gas. The action of a charge of smokeless powder burning is a steady push like that of a steam engine, while the action of a charge of black powder is like the continuous explosion of a multitude of charges for gas engines, or like the powder train in a sky rocket.

As a result, if you overload a black-powder rifle with powder the pressure is not greatly increased, since the charge merely burns off the black end, and in case it is not all burned before the bullet reaches the muzzle the unburned balance is thrown out. One can burn only a certain amount of black powder in a given gun. The balance is thrown out, unburned and unscorched.

With smokeless powder, however, if you overload a shell you increase the amount of burning surface beyond what is suitable for that particular bullet, and the pressure goes above normal. As the pressure goes up the gases become hotter than normal, and burn the powder faster than normal, which in turn sends the pressures still higher and burns the powder still faster. The effect aggravates the cause and the cause aggravates the effect. In fact, the more a smokeless powder cartridge is overloaded the more power it will burn in a given time.

As an illustration, if you fire a .25-35 factory-loaded cartridge and then look through the barrel you will see little rings of unburned powder, left because the pressure was not high enough to burn them completely. Increase the charge 2 grs. and these little rings are not left. The higher pressure gave a higher temperature and burned the powder in less time. With any smokeless-powder cartridge the charge may be reduced a grain at a time and soon the little rings of unburned powder will appear, and become larger and larger as the charge is reduced lower and lower. Increase the charge again, and again they disappear, burned up in the hotter gases of the higher pressures. From this it will be seen that one cannot reason on smokeless-powder questions from black-powder experience.

From the above I trust you will be able to see clearly the reason why you should follow the instructions of the powder and cartridge makers, as they know what they are doing and what their product will do.—Outdoor Life.

N. R. A. DIRECTORS ENACT LEGISLATION.

(Continued from page 327.)

by the United States to civilian as well as military shooters. This paragraph, however, provides that an officer or noncommissioned officer of the Army or National Guard must first be detailed at the range as an instructor before rifles and ammunition can be furnished for the use of the shooters. A paragraph in the Army appropriation bill provides three million dollars for furnishing ammunition, a part of which was to be used on such ranges for the instruction of civilians in order that they may engage in rifle practice. \$90,000 of the appropriation is authorized for ammunition for colleges and schools. Realizing that no provision had been made for furnishing ammunition, target materials, etc., to those rifle clubs that had constructed their own rifle ranges or had selected sites on which rifle ranges could be constructed, but to whom a Government rifle range was not accessible, I had inserted a paragraph appropriating \$200,000 to provide the necessary materials for such clubs. This paragraph was amended in the Senate providing for a Director of Civilian Marksmanship. The Ordnance Department has ruled that no portion of the three million dollar appropriation is to be used for furnishing ammunition to civilian shooters as provided in the law, and insists on charging to the \$300,000 appropriation supplies which the law provides should be charged to the three million dollar item. These appropriations were in addition to the \$10,000 appropriated annually for the National Matches, the appropriation for subsistence of enlisted men at the Matches, and \$60,000 for the transportation of rifle teams to the National Matches, which opened the Matches to civilian riflemen as well as riflemen from the military establishments.

The 1916 Gallery and Post outdoor matches were the most successful in the history of the Association.

There were seventy-two entries in the Civilian Rifle Club Gallery Match, whereas the year before there were but thirty-six.

Twenty clubs shot the Military School Match; in 1915 there were but sixteen entries.

In the College Rifle Club Matches thirty-nine teams competed; in 1915 there were twelve entries.

In the High School Matches there were thirty-six entries; during the year before there were twenty-nine entries.

The entries in the Individual Gallery Championship Matches numbered two hundred and thirty-two as against sixty-nine the year before.

In the Astor Cup Match shot by High School teams there were twenty-nine teams in competition as against eighteen contestants in 1915.

In the Inter-Collegiate Out-Door Match, seventeen colleges participated; in 1915 there were but thirteen teams in the contest.

In the Civilian Out-Door Match fifty-eight club teams were entered; in 1915 there were but thirty-five.

In the Civilian Out-Door Military Match, thirty teams from the Civilian Clubs were entered—five more than the previous year.

In spite of the fact that the National Matches would be held was not announced until September 13, 1916, a greater number of shooters gathered for the matches than in any previous year, 55 teams competing in the National Team Match, one service team, twenty-seven National Guard teams, twenty-five civilian teams, two military school teams. The N. R. A., through its official organ, ARMS AND THE MAN, and by letters and telegrams, secured the attendance of most of these teams. At those matches the Association took its first step toward elimination of cash prizes, making the shooting for each prize optional, allowing the shooters to enter all of its matches if they so desired without paying any fee. The executive committee at a meeting held October 23, at State Camp, Florida, unanimously resolved to request the Directors at this meeting to eliminate all cash prizes, and shooting for money in future annual N. R. A. Matches. At the Jacksonville shoot the Association gained by affiliation 4 life members, 8 regiments, 8 military companies and 610 annual members. The receipts of the Association at these matches amounted to \$4,215.25. Out of these receipts there was returned to the shooters \$1,446.20 in cash prizes. There was redeemed \$30.35 of prize checks issued in 1915. The expenses of officers of the association and for the maintenance of the N. R. A. office at State Camp amounted to approximately \$600. The cost of the medals distributed was about \$800.

The annual reports of affiliated organizations are now being received and indicate that there was more activity than ever before on rifle ranges throughout the United States and that many thousand riflemen qualified as marksmen or better last year. The greatest activity shown in any section was in the District of Columbia. The members of the District clubs, in spite of the handicap of having a range 30 miles down the river with poor and expensive transportation facilities, fired 500,000 rounds of ammunition during the target year. So much interest was aroused in rifle practice by the District of Columbia clubs that the range was visited officially by the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, Assistant Secretary of War, William M. Ingraham, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carl Vrooman, Maj. Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, Capt. T. C. Plunkett, U. S. N., Director of Target Practice of the Navy, and others. The activity and aroused interest in the District were due almost entirely to the enthusiasm and energy of Maj. William C. Harilee, U. S. M. C., vice-president of this association.

I recommend that the association continue in the future as in the past to unselfishly 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 practising on the ranges and to create a public sentiment in respect to the necessity of rifle practice as a means of national defense.

Intercollegiate Outdoor Rifle Matches

WON BY

Norwich University Rifle Team

With six men making a score of 841 Norwich University secured another victory for itself and **US** Ammunition.

The treasurer's report showed:

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 30, 1916	\$2,806.57
Deposits made by secretary, cash on hand, Dec. 30, 1915....	136.00
Deposits made by secretary, 1916 receipts	30,279.90
Interest	112.45
Total accountability	\$33,334.92

Transferred to savings account, voucher 123.....	\$900.00
Transferred to petty cash account, vouchers 27, 107.....	300.00
Vouchers drawn 1915 paid in 1916	857.93
Vouchers drawn and paid 1916 less checks Nos. 27, 107, 123..	23,611.75
Bash in bank Jan. 9, 1917	7,665.24
Total	\$33,334.92
Vouchers drawn and outstanding	
1915 No. 114	\$6.41
1916 Nos. 134, 316, 326 to 330, inc.	695.80
Total vouchers outstanding	\$702.21
Net balance to credit N. R. A.	\$6,963.03

PETTY CASH ACCOUNT.

Net balance to credit N. R. A. certified check.....	\$300.00
SAVINGS ACCOUNT.	
Balance Dec. 30, 1915	\$2,347.42
Transferred from commercial account, voucher 123	900.00
Interest	111.54
Affiliation fees, 63 life members deposited by secretary.....	1,575.00
Net balance to credit N. R. A. Jan. 9, 1917	\$4,933.96

RECAPITULATION.

All bank balances and certified check	\$12,899.20
Less all checks outstanding	702.21
Net cash to credit N. R. A. Jan. 9, 1917, covering business to Dec. 30, 1916.	\$12,196.99

Those present at the meeting were: Lieut. Col. William Libbey, New Jersey; Maj. Earl D. Church, Connecticut; Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Delaware; Maj. Fred M. Waterbury, New York; Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., District of Columbia; Lieut. Col. John J. Dooley, Maine; Col. Thomas F. Cook, California; Maj. William C. Harilee, U. S. M. C.; E. Yarde Breese, New Jersey; Col. M. A. Winter, District of Columbia; C. C. Crossman, Missouri; Capt. George K. Shuler, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Thomas G. Samworth, Pennsylvania; Maj. S. J. Fort, Maryland; Capt. C. P. Plunkett, U. S. N.; Maj. Thomas Holcomb, U. S. M. C.; Brig. Gen. Charles D. Gaither, Maryland; Col. R. M. Blatchford, U. S. A.; Maj. John DeP. Douw, Maryland; Maj. J. M. Portal, Massachusetts; Maj. John D. Carmody, District of Columbia; L. M. Rumsey, Missouri; G. G. Rorke, Tennessee; Freeman Corte, West Virginia; A. Winter, District of Columbia; Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood, Minnesota; Brig. Gen. W. W. Moore, South Carolina; Brig. Gen. John C. Bond, West Virginia.

The PRIZES

For the NATIONAL MATCHES, SOUTHERN RIFLE ASSOCIATION and NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION were designed and made by this House. A large number of dies of prizes appropriate for marksmanship are obtainable. Special Designs submitted upon request.

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At The Targets!



Eight Weeks Straight for Wenimissetts.

THE Taunton Indoor Rifle Club has begun to do business at the old stand after the usual holiday interval, although, owing to uncertainties in regard to the use of the present armory ranges after the Ninth Company moves into the new State armory this month, how long it will continue its present series is problematical. The indoor ranges in the new armory will not be ready for some time yet, so it will be up to the club to make arrangements to use the present ranges if it is to continue shooting after the armory owned by the city is abandoned. We have hopes.

The Wenimissetts still have to be licked after eight weeks and Joe Richard of that team has a good lead in individual averages.

The prone men are now shooting in an individual series in which there are four classes, A, B, C and D. The first three are also called Expert, Sharpshooter and Marksman and each man shoots one string each week, which is placed in its proper class according to the scores of 95 or better, 90 to 94, 85 to 89, and below 85. Each man thus scores one point weekly in one of the classes and his qualification title will be obtained from the class in which the greatest number of his scores fall. Sounds rather complicated, but it really isn't and is working out well and proving interesting. In addition there are to be prizes for best averages at the finish. The standing in the offhand matches follows:

	Won	Lost	P. C.	Points
Wenimissetts	8	0	1.000	3,089
Erifmirs	7	1	.875	3,055
Spring Brooks	6	2	.750	2,877
Centers	5	3	.625	2,727
Highlands	5	3	.625	2,541
Wampechos	3	5	.375	2,607
Ninth Co.	2	6	.250	2,146
Sabbatias	2	6	.250	1,687
Echoes	1	7	.125	2,460
Spanish War Vets.	1	7	.125	2,183

P. C. Taylor.

Soldiers and "Cits" Shoot.

Members of the Davy Crockett, Lone Star, Alamo and San Antonio Military Rifle Clubs and several of the officers and enlisted men of the District of Columbia National Guard opened San Antonio's "fool-proof" municipal rifle range with an open match at 300 yards on New Year's day.

Lieutenant Schmidt and Sergeant Atkinson of the military contingent tied for top honors by scoring 92 out of a possible 100, which is considered a meritorious performance, since the bull's-eye is but eight inches in diameter.

The majority of the local marksmen were handicapped a bit by the distance of the target, many of them being used to distances from 50 to 100 feet and several were quite unable to get the range, although their marks improved as the afternoon wore along.

Lieutenant Utterpack was third with 89. Those to hit above the 80 mark were: E. M. Ingram, 86; F. L. Weisser, 86; T. J. Matthews, 83; E. P. Lipscomb, 82; C. D. Birkhead, 82.

Others to make scores over the 50-50 mark were: Alex Martinez, 79; H. Newberry, 78; Morris Gilbert, 76; C. O'Neill, 73; W. McFadden, 70; M. Friedrich, 70; Ed. Martinez, 65; Ed. Menn, 65; Leo Cotton, 63 and Charles Barbera, 52.

The city engineer who built the big range was on hand early to watch results and was pleased to hear expressions from the local

marksmen relative to the merits of the shooting ground. Most of them voiced the opinion that the range was absolutely "fool-proof." The urgent need of military training in the high schools of the city is being brought to the attention of the city officials by E. P. Lipscomb, secretary of the San Antonio Military Rifle Club.

Boston Stages "Old Timers' Match."

The usual Old Timers' Telescope Match of the Boston Rifle and Revolver Club was started earlier than usual this year so that the practice might be of use in the N. R. A. matches as the conditions are exactly the same, 20 shots each week for ten weeks. Only three matches have been shot and the scores are running lower than usual, owing partly to it being the first of the season and partly to the fact that every one seems to be having difficulty in getting ammunition in the .22 long rifle that will make as good groups as in former seasons. Those who have cartridges left over from last year treasure them as a miser does his gold and only bring them out on match nights. Following are the scores to date:

H. H. Bennett	194	189	187
*E. M. Bruce	184	189	192
W. E. Fennell	179	188	190
*W. S. Gibbons	192	192	177
O. E. Gerrish	183	188	195
*L. R. Hyde	188	176	185
*Chas. Kelly	192	194	191
J. E. Kelley	197	197	197
H. R. Marshall	194	191	197
*L. F. McAleer	187	177	195
*W. A. Natale	189	189	191
A. O. Niedner	193	189	186
H. G. Selby	186	197	189
Miles Standish	196	200	197

*Used iron sights.

In last year's N. R. A. matches it was sometimes difficult to get even five men to shoot, but the changed conditions for this year is going to make elimination matches necessary, so many want to shoot on the team. L. F. McAleer has been chosen team captain, and he is not only "good" but is a hustler, has the confidence of the boys, and will be able to get the best out of them. He is at present in Louisiana on a business and hunting trip, but will be back in time for the first match—if he don't get lost in the canebrake while hunting "b'ars."

The pistol team is going good and has hopes of landing up among the leaders this year.

The club has about 150 members and starts the new year prosperously and with lots of enthusiasm.

At the annual meeting, held January 6, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Gen. Charles H. Cole, president; Maj. J. W. H. Myrick, vice-president; L. F. McAleer, secretary; Maj. K. A. Burnham, treasurer; J. H. Fitzgerald, shooting master. The board of directors consists of H. H. Bennett, W. E. Fennell, W. C. Paine, Miles Standish, George L. Hosmer, W. L. Darling, G. M. Weeks, O. E. Gerrish, C. B. Kinsley, H. R. Marshall, George H. Kimball, Dr. H. R. Brunton.

Miles Standish.

Ends Season with Shoot.

The Rochester, N. Y., Rifle Club closed its season for 1916 with a practice shoot on Christmas Day.

The club has qualified five experts and seven sharpshooters during the season.

Under new management and with a largely increased membership of the right sort in sight, 1917 promises to be our banner year.

The members' match, held November 30, was won by M. C. Bradbury with a score of 128.

At the annual meeting, held January 26, the following officers were elected and installed for the coming year: President, Charles Warder; vice-president, H. H. Tozier; secretary, Charles B. Spraker; treasurer, C. C. Rogers; executive officer, M. C. Bradbury.

C. B. Spraker, Secy.

Maine Team Winner.

In the Fraternal Rifle League match, Portland, Maine, January 5, the Maine Lodge team defeated the O. U. A. M. outfit by a net score of 101 to 95. The summary:

	TL.	Net
MAINE.		
Vanderward	17	17
Simpson	20	20
Armstrong	16	..
Trantenberg	21	21
Campbell	22	22
McGlauffin	21	21
Lee	17	..
Totals	134	101
O. U. A. M.		
C. H. Irish	21	21
Grant	20	20
Mitchell	18	18
Brooks	18	..
J. S. Sheafe	23	23
W. E. Sheafe, Jr.	23	23
Totals	123	95

Championship Match Scores.

Good scores made during the week ending January 13, in the service rifle matches of the District of Columbia Rifle Association championship matches, were:

Slow fire—M. E. Weaver, Home Club, 100; R. T. J. Barber, Army and Navy Union, 100; J. R. Robertson, Army and Navy Union, 98; V. Cobb, Army and Navy Union, 96, and T. E. Parnin, Home Club, 94. Rapid fire—M. E. Weaver, 100; C. F. Chisholm, Eastern High School, 100; R. T. J. Barber, 98, and V. Cobb, 89. Alternate fire—R. T. J. Barber, 94, and W. C. Harrison, Central High School, 93.

The leaders in the small-bore matches are:

Prone firing—E. A. Strachan, War Department, 193; Alvin Colburn, Home Club, 191; J. B. Cooley, Central High School, 191; E. D. Wilson, Army and Navy Union, 190, and S. H. Weeder, Home Club, 188. Mid-position firing—Alvin Colburn, 187, and Alpheus Winter, Army and Navy Union, 177. Standing, off-hand—L. Minnich, Army and Navy Union, 176; Alvin Colburn, 170, and Alpheus Winter, 154. Pistol matches—J. C. Bunn, Army and Navy Union, 178; R. Alderman, 172; A. L. Gibson, Army and Navy Union, 164, and R. N. Miller, Big Four, 159.

Those leading with the highest scores to date in the service rifle matches are:

Slow fire—Walter R. Stokes, Central High School, 100; M. E. Weaver, 100; R. W. Reynolds, Forest Service, 100; R. C. Stokes, Central High School, 100; R. M. Morris, Central High School, 100, and C. F. Chisolm, 100. Rapid fire—W. R. Stokes, 100; W. C. Harrison, 100; C. F. Chisolm, 100, and M. E. Weaver, 100. Alternate fire—W. R. Stokes, 100, and R. M. Morris, 100.

The leaders to date in the small bore matches are: W. C. Harrison, prone, 196; W. R. Stokes, mid-position, 194; W. R. Stokes, standing, 182, and J. C. Bunn, pistol, 178.

Ricochets.

Qualifications reported by the Davenport, Iowa, Rifle Club include the following:

Marksman: Harold Jacobsen, 165; A. D. Ficke, 155; L. Van P. Allen, 188; George Decker, 165.

Sharpshooter: Lester Dau, 156; V. V. Allen, 205; Chas. H. Wilson, 201.

Expert: Joe J. Rohlk, 146; C. G. Schlegel, 142; J. LeRoy Vosburg, 153.

Competition for the N. R. A. medal in the members' match was held by the Boston, Massachusetts, Young Men's Christian Union Rifle Club on October 21, at the Wakefield range. Mr. Baird won the match with a score of 123.

Eight members of the Bowie, Arizona, Rifle Club, have qualified as marksmen with these scores:

J. D. Prewitt, 157; G. W. Foreman, 174; J. W. Lancaster, 181; Wm. Beverage, 155; A. R. Spikes, 174; J. H. Jaque, 154; J. H. Hardy, 167; J. E. Franks, 171.

The Lowell High School Rifle Club of California reports 10 junior marksman qualifications on the indoor range.

Qualifications reported by the Savannah, Georgia, Rifle Club, include:

Marksmen: St. Julian R. de Caradeuc, 178; H. W. Hesse, 183; R. H. Smith, 184; S. B. Heidt, 181.

Sharpshooter: C. W. Bridger, 198; J. C. Postell, 200; T. S. Clay, 202; Bond J. Sullivan, 201.

Expert: M. R. Thomas, 220; Kent A. Duncan, 226; C. X. Balfour, 214; E. G. Schroeder, 217; H. Y. Righton, 229; Frank Sloat, 223.

Ten sharpshooter and five expert qualifications have been reported by the Boston, Massachusetts, Young Men's Christian Union Rifle Club as follows:

Sharpshooter: Edward J. O'Leary, 207; John W. Clary, 206; E. B. Hartin, 205; Robert Baird, 203; G. A. Cowland, 201; G. E. Tisdale, 201; P. S. Lincoln, 197; A. S. Hewett, 194; P. A. Pazetti, 194; E. H. Mackay, 194.

Expert: Jas. Fergie, 213; C. A. Nicholson, 213; G. S. Turnbull, 211; H. M. Duffill, 212; Chas. W. Foley, 212.

The Yonkers, New York, Rifle Club, which for three years has shot the members' match on the 200 yard range, reports that it expects to have a 500 yard range next year.

The Oakland, California, Rifle Club, reports a very successful season of shooting on the outdoor range. Members of the club were on the range at eight different times. At the last shoot there were 25 members present. In the shoot three qualified as experts, four as sharpshooters and twelve as marksmen with scores ranging from 161 to 231.

Attention is now being given by the club to indoor shooting. The city of Oakland has given permission to the organization to use the police range in the City Hall.

The San Bernardino, California, Rifle Club, fired the members' match on October 29th, with fifteen members in attendance. Will A. Boren won the match with a score of 142.

G. Aldersey Clark, Secretary of the Waltham, Massachusetts, Rifle Club, has qualified as sharpshooter on the re-entry qualification course, scoring 91 standing and 96 prone for a total of 187.

Alvin Colburn of the Interior Department Home Club Target Association of the Dis-

trict of Columbia who qualified as marksman on November 16th with a score of 179 has qualified again, December 27, as sharpshooter with 97 standing and 90 prone, total 187.

James W. Quiggle of the same club has qualified as marksman, score 181.

Allyn M. Brand, secretary of the Norwich, Connecticut, Rifle Club has qualified in the re-entry match as marksman with a score of 88 standing and 95 prone for a total of 183.

With a score of 181, Adolph H. Johnson won the Members' Match, fired by the Grand Rapids, Michigan, Rifle Club, on November 4, ten members participating.

Report of the Members' Match has been received from the Leetonia, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club. The match was fired October 15, with thirteen members taking part. Thurman P. Graham won the match with a score of 118.

Members of the faculty of the University of North Carolina, as well as some of the student body, are planning the organization of a rifle club. Three members of the faculty and fifteen students who attended the Plattsburg Camp, form the nucleus for the proposed club. The membership is expected to reach forty.

The El Paso Rifle Club started its practice shoot on October 8, in order to qualify as many members as possible.

Twenty-two qualifications are reported by the Niagara Falls Rifle Club under the new course. Fourteen are marksmen, four are sharpshooters and four are experts. They include:

Marksmen: E. L. Howard, 146 (77 at rapid-fire); R. A. Bennett, 157; H. Simkins, 157; J. M. Reisdorf, 166; W. J. Shaefer, 161; C. G. Campbell, 165; R. Ransom, 155; H. Ransom, 150; G. Carter, 167; A. L. Simmers, 174; W. M. Primus, 156; L. Stephensen, 159; Ray Haskell, 155; W. C. Stahle, 157.

Sharpshooters: W. J. Coleman, 150; W. S. Whittaker, 151; C. E. Leffel, 153; Charles Irwin, 150;

Experts: J. B. Crick, 157; A. L. Simmers, 152; H. S. Millichamp, 141; Ross Godfrey, 145.

The Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club has reported thirteen qualifications under the old course. They are:

Marksmen: Charles T. Buell, 165; Sophus Christiansen, 186; E. J. Lewis, 168; Everett C. Shaw, 178; O. P. Shideler, 185.

Sharpshooters: Kenneth W. Duncan, 190; Harlow D. Grose, 192; Rex McKee, 194.

Experts: Ralph H. Bush, 217; Joseph C. Kimball, 216; James M. Large, 213; Carl McKee, 223; J. E. Morrison, 216.

The Chicago Banner Rifle Club has reported five qualifications under the new course. They are:

Marksmen: G. J. Grabowitz, 161; Anthony Lawadzki, 154; Robert Johannies, 150; Jacob Laskowsky, 151.

Sharpshooter: M. J. Weilanil, 151.

(Concluded on page 334.)

Gun Health



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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.

Winthrop Movies Show Riflemen in the Making.

HOW "The Winthrop Fashion" is applied to the rank tyro, to the end of making of him a competent rifleman in an unbelievably short space of time, was illustrated in Washington, D. C., January 9, when Maj. William C. Harlee of the Marine Corps presented for the first time the motion picture, the making of which last summer he superintended at the big Maryland rifle range.

The picture was screened for the entertainment of the rifle club members of Washington, many of whom had the pleasure of seeing themselves on the film.

When it became apparent that it was possible, through intensive and intelligent effort to take a young man to a rifle range and sometimes in the course of a single day to qualify him as a marksman or better with the service rifle, Major Harlee conceived the idea that a motion picture of the activities of the Winthrop Range could be used through the country to great benefit. Accordingly motion picture operators from the Department of Agriculture and the Navy Department made the films, during a specially staged shoot, at which many members of the President's Cabinet were present.

The motion picture is one of the most complete educational films which has ever been taken. It begins at the point where the young men of Washington, during all of last summer, were daily loaded upon a passenger steamer and taken to the range several miles below the city. It shows the classes of instruction held aboard the steamer. It depicts the landing at Winthrop, the sessions of the small arms coach school which is held there, the big range in full blast, and "close-ups" from which an excellent idea can be obtained, even by the uninitiated, of the detail work which is necessary to intelligently train the civilian rifleman.

In the picture of the Winthrop activities has been interpolated several hundred feet of film depicting the working of the largest rifle range in the world—the Naval range at Guantanamo, Cuba.

Major Harlee delivered a lecture while the picture was being exhibited, explaining the Winthrop Fashion, and the purposes of the National Rifle Association.

Portland Rifle School Opens.

A school of instruction in rifle shooting, and the use of and care of small arms was opened January 4 at the Naval Militia Armory on Portland pier, Portland, Me. All men between the ages of 18 and 35 are eligible as pupils. The instructors are Mate (first class) Harry E. Scully and Gunner's Mate (first class) Victor R. Cary, both graduates of the U. S. Marine Corps at Winthrop, Md., and both qualified and expert riflemen and instructors. The U. S. Marine Corps methods which have produced the world's champion riflemen will be taught.

There will be instructions in 1917 United States Army and Navy qualification courses and indoor gallery practice. The mechanism and art of using the Springfield rifle and Colt automatic revolver which are Government regulation firearms also will be taught.

The coming summer competing rifle teams will be made up for competition on the outdoor range.

Pupils will be under no obligation to the naval militia, all instruction being free, and this is a fine opportunity for young men to learn something that may some day be of great use to them.

Fort Pitt Holds Dinner.

An account of the Seventh Annual Dinner of the Fort Pitt Rifle Club of Pittsburgh, appears under the signature of Florent Gibson, in the Pittsburgh Post of January 7. The account says:

"When it comes to enthusiasm, there is no more virulent brand on tap than that exhibited by the confirmed shooter of the military rifle. Take the Fort Pitt Rifle Club, for example. There is a score or more of gunners who can be expected to lug their gas-pipes out to the Highland rifle range every Saturday and holiday from April to October. This is more than enthusiasm—it's devotion. And in the winter time, when the annual banquet, business meeting, social session and awards of trophies are held—as was the case last night—it's always easy for the Fort Pitt Club to get a hundred or more pairs of legs tucked away under the table.

"The annual affair was held at the Seventh Avenue Hotel January 6, and it was a huge success. The club's enjoying remarkable prosperity just now, for this 'preparedness' slogan has directed a lot of attention to the sport of scientific, long-distance lead-slinging with the military arm, and the season just closed has been the most active in its history. It is entering upon its eleventh year, and better things are ahead.

"Officers elected last night were: President, Dr. D. A. Atkinson; vice-president, T. C. Beal; secretary-treasurer, Paul H. Dillan; executive officer, Capt. E. B. Riddle. The board of directors chosen includes R. S. Everett, G. A. Snyder, G. B. Armstrong, G. B. Keil, F. C. Douds, M. C. Hazlett, G. Teter and V. J. Shepard.

"Besides the banquet and the presentation of the cups, medals, trophies and prizes won on the range last season, the business meeting was held. It is the plan of the club members to send a team of eighteen or twenty riflemen to the National Rifle Matches for civilian clubs, which will be held at Jacksonville, Fla., next October. This will stimulate shooting next year, as the trip will be a mighty nice one, and the riflemen doing the best work will be selected.

"As usual, moving pictures and stereopticon slides of hunting scenes, outdoor subjects and such were enjoyed. Moving pictures taken on big game hunting trips were shown by Dr. W. H. Kirk, W. S. Brown of Punxsutawney and M. N. Depue, and the colored bird slides of T. W. Weisman's were displayed. Other similar items were on the program.

"Honored guests, among others, were Col. Edward Kearns, Maj. E. P. Kuhn and Lieut. E. B. Riddle, officers of the Eighteenth Regiment, N. G. P., recently returned from border duty.

"The annual report of Secretary Paul H. Dillan follows:

"The season just drawing to a close has been one of the most successful ones in the club's history. We have more paid-up members than ever before, have done more shooting, and have more money on hand to start the new year, and the schedule of matches as drawn up by the committee was enjoyed by all who attended the matches with any degree of regularity, and while our efforts to improve the club this year have been successful, I would like to urge the members of the Fort Pitt Rifle Club on to bigger and better things for the next year, and which could be done if many of our members who visit the range two or three times during the season would endeavor to attend at least half of the matches, and if we had fifty men shooting on the Highland range every Saturday afternoon, our matches would become so interesting that it would not be long before our entire membership would be lugging their gas-pipes out to the range on Saturday afternoon, and that is the way it should be.

"Our range house will be enlarged this year and more lockers provided, as our quarters have become entirely too small and a

600-yard range installed, the plate for which is on the ground.

"The National Rifle Association issued an order on July 1, 1916, that all rifles issued after that date be held as club property until the member receiving the gun qualifies as sharpshooter or expert rifleman, when a certificate of ownership will be issued by the War Department, and only one rifle every four years will be issued, so it is up to us to take the best of care of our rifles. This is done to compel club members to shoot through the qualification course at least, as too many guns are purchased and never used on a club range.

"We entered a team in the Civilian Club national match which we shot on July 15, and finished in second place in a field of twenty-five. The Rocky Mountain Rifle Club of Butte, Mont., took first prize with the fine score of 2,373; Fort Pitt Rifle Club second with 2,333, and the Los Angeles Rifle Club of California, third with 2,321. The best clubs in the United States participate in this match, so the Fort Pitt still holds its reputation for good shooting. In 1915 we finished third in this match, in 1916 second prize was our reward and in 1917 first prize should come to the old Fort Pitt, and while it is a little premature to claim the championship for 1917, I feel sure that we are going to turn the trick."

Calls Springfield "Jaw Pounder."

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN: I have read with interest, bordering upon appreciation, the article on "The Springfield and Our New Military Rifle" and with Mr. Patterson I hope soon for our "New Military Rifle" and do not agree with Mr. Freeman as stated in his letter of December 28, that Mr. Patterson was any too severe, but congratulate Mr. Freeman upon being one of those very few that the Springfield type of stock fits.

I have shot the military stuff only since 1914 and never have I shot without having my "face and jaw pounded" and I have used the strap hold of Lieutenant Whelen's "Suggestions to Military Shooters," page 53, the arm loop short enough to place a heavy pressure (about 75 pounds) on sling, etc., to the British Army Prone position, which makes no use of the sling. Also I have used the Massachusetts Militia Rifle Team sling hold that helped them win the 1915 Divisional shoot which is about half way between the two extremes but always with the same results. Also following Major Harlee's advice, jaw hard against stock. I always have a lump on the edge of my jaw bone and my eye tooth—yes lucky if not the ones each side also—driven into my upper lip so that after each shot I have to spit blood and like Mr. Patterson I would like to see the sharp edge of the Springfield butt plate rounded off just a little, because even shooting with a thick flannel pad on my coat and wearing an O. D. shirt, the Springfield prints elliptical red dot forms of its butt upon my tender skin like a tracing wheel upon a dining-room table and I run my left hand all the way up to the lower swivel, at that so close in fact, I have to wear a glove to keep the swivel from biting into my finger and then I read such advice: "The only recoil, etc.—you will not feel." With Mr. Patterson, I hope that the "New Military Rifle" will not be long coming through the experimental department of the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army.

C. F. Munn.

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

Arizona.

Golconda Rifle Club. Douglas Walin, secretary; F. J. Powell, president; H. E. Bagley, vice-president; Werner Johnson, treasurer; C. C. Stevens, executive officer. Membership 24.

California.

Ojai Valley Rifle Club, Nordhoff. Philip E. Miles, Secretary; Wm. L. Thacker, president; Philip Bard, vice-president; James W. Campbell, treasurer; John P. Gilbert, executive officer. Membership 23.

Solvang Rifle Club. Anker Bredall, secretary; C. G. Lamb, president; Joseph Murphy, vice-president; Harold Harkson, treasurer; Ludwig Anderson, executive officer. Membership 23.

Colorado.

Gunnison Rifle Club. M. B. Herrick, secretary; E. G. Palmer, president; M. J. Schmitz, vice-president; R. O. Barrett, treasurer; Homer Elliot, executive officer.

Julesburg Rifle Club. G. S. Smelser, secretary; Frank Atkinson, president; J. V. Twomey, vice-president; P. R. McDowell, treasurer; Roy E. Stevenson, executive officer. Membership 51.

Indiana.

Indianapolis Rifle Club. Lynn C. Webber, secretary; Clempson F. Gordon, president; Roland H. Breedlove, vice-president; Earl W. McClung, treasurer; Wm. H. Hert, executive officer. Membership 13.

Montana.

Varney Rifle Club. Paul Daems, secretary; L. L. Mattson, president; C. O. Dale, vice-president; W. F. Everly, treasurer; Peter Marek, executive officer. Membership 14.

New Jersey.

Essex Rifle Club. R. W. Cuttries, secretary; J. R. Price, president; Karl Monroe, vice-president; Chester Knight, treasurer; W. Wankmuller, executive officer. Membership 15.

New York.

Twentieth Maccabee Rifle Club, Syracuse. H. B. Walden, secretary; C. C. Young, president; R. E. Archer, vice-president; C. R. Parry, treasurer; Peter O. Buettner, executive officer. Membership 23.

Oregon.

Silverton Rifle Club. R. B. Mount, secretary; G. W. Hubbs, president; Ray C. Russell, vice-president; Carl W. Brown, treasurer; C. Quall, executive officer. Membership 25.

Pennsylvania.

P. O. S. of A. Rifle Club, Pottsville. Wm. E. Neuser, secretary; Earl Manhart, president; Samson Koch, vice-president; Jesse L. Spehrley, treasurer; Edw. H. Mortimer, executive officer. Membership 29.

Boys' Club.**Indiana.**

Hartsville Junior Guard Rifle Club. F. Ray Scott, secretary; William Morrison, N. R. A. judge; Donald Porterfield, president; Roscoe Porterfield, treasurer; Paul L. Morrison, captain. Membership 41.

School Clubs.**California.**

Thacher School Rifle Club, Nordhoff. Totton P. Heffelfinger, secretary; Robert R. Cawley, N. R. A. judge; Philip E. Miles, president; James W. Campbell, treasurer; Philip Bard, captain. Membership 22.

Connecticut.

New Haven High School Rifle Club. Philip Hapler, secretary; Coach Cawley, N. R. A. judge; Walter Ryan, president; Walter Hallier, treasurer; Thomas Nolan, captain. Membership 21.

North Carolina.

Sandhill Farm Life School Rifle Club. Carthage, N. C. Frank Smith, secretary; C. H. Stanton, N. R. A. judge; Camp Poe, president; Waylon Bluc, treasurer; C. H. Stanton, captain. Membership 49.

Oklahoma.

Muskogee High School Rifle Club. Walton Ledyard, secretary; Lewis Boyd, president; Francis Prosser, treasurer; W. O. Forman, captain. Membership 25.

Life Members.

Fred M. Kelly, Needles, Calif., Postmaster.
Allan A. Nichols, Beverly, Mass., Machinist.

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. Which is regarded as the best sight for the Krag—the 1901 or the 1902 model sight?

A. The 1901 sight is regarded as the most practical sight. It is practically the same as the Springfield sight.

Q. What is the best kind of grease to put on Springfield bullets to prevent fouling of rifle barrel?

A. Most of the shooters at the National Matches used ordinary mobile-lubricant, among them the members of the Marine Corps Team. Gredag, a combination of grease and graphite, manufactured by the Atchison Graphite Co., of Niagara Falls, has also been recommended as a suitable lubricant. In using any lubricant, however, too much care cannot be taken to see that the bullet is not overlubricated, as greasy chambers often cause serious accidents.

Ricochets.

(Continued from page 332.)

The Ft. Harrison Rifle Club of Terre Haute, Ind., has reported twenty qualifications in the three grades as follows:

Marksman: L. S. Reintjes, 179; E. H. Bindley, Jr., 173; Jacob Smith, 169; H. T. McCoskey, 167; D. V. Shourds, 166; William E. Horning, 165; R. F. Prox, 162; R. Johns, 154; James Tingley, 150.

Sharpshooter: William B. Hill, 166; F. R. Casebeer, 162; A. O. Van Gilder, 161; George H. Deusner, 156; T. I. Colwell, 154; O. F. Hess, 153.

Expert: H. J. Mueller, 169; W. E. Connor, 152; H. A. Elton, 152; C. A. Burrows, 148; C. Jewett, 141.

The Cheyenne, Wyoming, Rifle Club has reported seven qualifications under the new course. They are:

Marksmen: O. E. Albin, 179; Charles Slagle, 158; David Brundy, 168.
Sharpshooters: Fred Cavilli, 165; Tom Kirk, 158; Melker Ostling, 153.
Expert: W. E. Spence, 160.

The Binghamton, New York, Rifle Club has reported eleven qualifications under the new course. They are:

Marksmen: G. W. Lamb, 151; W. A. Gathany, 153; J. C. Harris, 163; F. J. Halsey, 167; J. L. Gregory, 187; J. W. Wood, 181; R. Nicholas, 165; H. L. Snedeker, 160.
Sharpshooters: Lacey Abel, 207; H. F. Kent, 202; T. Townsend, 209.

J. McLain Gibbs of the Everett, Washington, Rifle Club has qualified as a marksman with a score of 164.

Eight members of the Bristol, New Hampshire, Rifle Club have qualified under the new course. They are:

Marksmen: A. W. Woody, 173; F. M. Robertson, 163.

Sharpshooters: Wilson J. Adams, 150; R. R. Smith, 151; Frank Stoll, 158; S. A. Spencer, 157; C. A. Smith, 151; W. H. Hill, 157.

The Oceanside, California, Rifle Club has reported five qualifications under the old course. They are:

Marksmen: A. McCallum, 189; M. W. Elston, 184; O. F. McCallum, 180.

Sharpshooters: J. Remur, 191; E. B. Johansen, 202.

Eighteen qualifications, under the new course, are reported by the El Paso, Texas, Rifle Club, as follows:

Experts: George Rutledge, 148; F. M. Filler, 157; J. M. Paul, 144; George Corning, 154; L. A. Pope, 147; J. B. Williams, 156; H. W. Coffin, 140; Al. Carpenter, 162; W. C. Leighton, 146; G. A. Reherd, 152; J. C. Perry, 154; Frank Erwin, 147; J. E. Farnsworth, 140.

Sharpshooters: A. H. Hughes, 163; Dave Crockett, 156; W. L. Pringle, 161; F. H. Bailey, 156; E. J. Alcorn, 151.

The Rumford, Maine, Rifle Club has reported twenty-two qualifications, eight under the old course and fourteen under the new course. Those qualifying under the old course are:

Marksmen: M. J. Brooks, 176; Edward Ambach, 160.

Sharpshooters: Bert H. Bean, 206; Everett S. Braden, 204; Homer C. Frost, 204; John Geer, 202; John Christopher, 196.

Experts: Robert P. Millett, 224.

Those qualifying under the new course are:

Marksmen: William E. Sturtevant, 186; James A. Dermody, 184; Frank E. Pratt, 174.

Sharpshooters: Frank A. Proctor, 155; Joseph M. Haines, 157; Charles S. Proctor, 154; Leon B. Reynolds, 151; J. J. Sullivan, 163; N. J. Brooks, 161.

Experts: Edwin F. Swain, 170; Earl S. Glover, 156; Frank L. Bean, 143; Fred C. Berry, 146; Arthur W. Frecker, 141.

The Niskayuna, New York, Rifle Club has reported eighteen marksman qualifications under the new course. They are:

Harry Creiger, 186; J. L. Crawford, 178; F. G. Bordeleau, 165; R. R. Bush, 165; F. H. Sauter, 191; Harry Boocock, 162; Robert Rennie, 186; T. D. Fry, 180; B. A. Vail, 165; E. G. DeFrate, 176; Rider Wakeman, 154; H. W. Snyder, 156; F. T. Marks, 192; C. C. Sliter, 159; Frank Martin, 155; Robert G. Rennie, 152; E. S. Moncton, 187; Frank Ennis, 163.

Shooting the old course, the Sweet Home, Arkansas, Rifle Club has qualified eight members. They are:

Marksmen: J. G. Frazier, 188; W. K. Mason, 178; Eustes Wright, 179; Dr. G. K. Mason, 172; Oscar W. Watson, 178.

Sharpshooters: T. A. Tarpley, 200; K. F. Thaxton, 190; G. M. Elrod, 192.

The Douglas, Arizona, Rifle Club has reported ten qualifications under the old course. They are:

Marksman: William Savicki, 173.
Sharpshooters: M. A. Clyatt, 207; F. C. Hopkins, 203; Henry Elvey, 202.

Experts: J. P. Sexton, 231; J. W. Gilliland, 229; H. R. Nash, 226; E. M. Riggs, 219; C. H. Foss, 217; W. R. Parks, 126.

Two sharpshooter qualifications are reported by the Cambridge, Illinois, Rifle Club: B. A. Tyler, 157; W. D. Fierce, 150.



REVOLVER AND PISTOL

Col. Pirkey Scores Fifty-nine Ex Sixty.

SOME unusually good shooting was done by Lieut. Col. Frank Z. Pirkey, National Guard of California, retired, in making his score in the expert's pistol test this year, the colonel dropping only 1 point out of a possible 60, on the "L" and the "E" targets.

Colonel Pirkey, who lives in Colusa, Cal., started his record practice on the "L" target with a 5-shot string. The conditions of this test called for rapid fire at 50 yards, with a time-limit of 30 seconds per score. His first shot was a close 9. The remainder of the string each brought a 10, or a total of 49 out of 50 points. The colonel then undertook the tests at the "E," or so-called "bobbing," targets.

The bobbing target tests call for a quick-fire string of 5 shots—hit or miss—at 15 yards, 3 seconds for each shot, and a quick-fire string of 5 shots at 25 yards, 4 seconds for each shot. According to the regulations, under which Col. Pirkey fired, the shooter stands at the firing point, pistol loaded with 5 cartridges, and weapon in holster. The flap, if any, is buttoned. The target is operated as a bobbing target, which means that from 3 to 5 seconds after notice is received at the pit that all is ready, the target is alternately exposed to and turned from view at the firing point. Upon the first exposure of the target, the shooter draws and fires or attempts to fire one shot at the target before it disappears. The weapon, having been drawn to fire, is retained in the hand until five shots have been fired.

Colonel Pirkey made perfect scores at each of the bobbing-target tests. His score, officially witnessed and certified, shows:

Rapid fire, 50 yards..	9	10	10	10	10	—49
Quick fire, 15 yards...	1	1	1	1	1	—5
Quick fire, 25 yards ..	1	1	1	1	1	—5
Grand total						59

National Match Course Fixed.

With a few minor changes, which will work to the benefit of such pistol shots as enter the 1917 National Pistol Match, the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice has recommended rules for this competition.

The principal changes made call for an allotment for each State and Territory participating in the National Matches to be devoted to preliminary practice at the home station before the matches, and subsequent to the selection of the team, and for a generous allotment of practice ammunition at the firing points after the team arrives at State Camp. The section of the National Match rules dealing with the pistol competi-

tion, as recommended for the approval of the Secretary of War, reads:

"There will also be a pistol match, to be known as the National Pistol Match.

(a) The following are the conditions of this match:

Open to any citizen of the United States.

(b) Stages.—

- (1) Slow fire (30 seconds per shot), 2 scores (7 shots each), 25 yards;
- (2) Rapid fire (30 seconds per score), 2 scores (7 shots each), 25 yards;
- (3) Rapid fire (15 seconds per score), 2 scores (7 shots each), 25 yards.

"Targets.—Target L will be used for all firing.

"Positions.—Without body or artificial rest; one hand only to be used.

"The procedure for rapid fire pistol is the same as for rapid fire rifle, except that the time limits and the number of shots in a string are as stated above.

"Arm.—Colt's automatic pistol, caliber .45, Government model; trigger pull not less than 6 pounds.

"Ammunition.—The Ordnance Department shall manufacture and issue ammunition for use in preliminary practice and in the National Pistol Match; all such ammunition to be as nearly as practicable of the same date of manufacture and of the same quality. No other ammunition may be used in the match.

"The Ordnance Department will issue, on request, to the Governor of each State and Territory and the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia 24,000 rounds of pistol ammunition for practice of National Guard, school and civilian teams at home stations. At the range where the matches are to be held, ammunition for practice and for all competitions will be furnished at the firing points.

"Rules.—As laid down in the Small Arms Firing Manual, 1913, except as herein modified.

"Prizes:

- (a) To the winner of the match, the National Individual Pistol Trophy, to be held for one year.
- (b) To each of the 20 competitors making the highest aggregate scores, a gold medal.
- (c) To each of the 30 competitors making the highest aggregate scores, after the gold medal scores, a silver medal.
- (d) To each of the 50 competitors making the highest scores after the silver medal scores, a bronze medal."

Tells of New Pistol Test.

A correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal, signing himself "Punitive Expedition," contributed to the current number of that magazine a discussion upon the results obtained through a recent radical departure from the Small Arms Firing Manual in the matter of pistol shooting. The communication was written "somewhere in Mexico," and reads:

"Not the least interesting of the many demonstrations conducted by troops of the Punitive Expedition was one of pistol firing on December 13, 1916. The most radical departures from the regular courses prescribed for both mounted and dismounted practice and from the customary methods of accustoming horses to fire mounted were enthusiastically received by the officers and non-commissioned officers present. They saw demonstrated with the greatest ease and simplicity kinds of fire that heretofore had been generally considered impossible; they saw the means by which the efficiency of the Cavalry could be greatly enhanced; their minds were directed from the bugaboos of firing to the front in close order with ball cartridges to the more important methods of employing this effective fire.

"It is no exaggeration to say that this demonstration marked a new step in pistol practice, and on completion of the course

prescribed for the troops in Mexico there will follow an insistent demand for modification of present methods prescribed in the Small Arms Firing Manual. A rather remarkable feature about the demonstration was the number of officers who would not believe the principles possible until shown, and the number of immediate conversions after having been shown. The climax was reached when the men mounted sixteen horses that had not been fired from in any of the practice and in twenty-five minutes delivered a charge in close order, firing ball cartridges at suspended kneeling figures, and made 43 per cent of hits.

"Work leading up to the demonstration and to the adoption of a course of firing was instituted by an order of November 1, 1916, convening a board of officers, known as the Pistol Board, to make an exhaustive method of training men and horses in mounted pistol work. The board will also consider the effect of the increased range of the service pistol upon the tactical handling of mounted troops using that weapon. General Pershing had previously issued the following general order:

"The general efficiency in pistol practice by the Cavalry during recent years has not been high enough to inspire confidence in the effectiveness of that weapon, even among its advocates. Nor has the development of fire tactics of troops using the pistol mounted kept pace with the progress made by troops armed solely with the rifle. But the very positive results obtained during the campaign in the mounted attack with the pistol, in the hands of average shots, clearly indicate the possibilities if handled by troops well trained in its use. With the view of developing a scientific method of quickly training men in mounted work with the pistol, all Cavalry officers are enjoined to give the subject careful thought before the period of pistol practice begins, and to study the tactical features involved in leading mounted troops in the pistol charge. They will be expected to prepare and submit their views for consideration by a board of officers shortly to be designated to make exhaustive experiments in methods of instructing both men and horses in pistol work and to consider the tactical problems that present themselves in this connection."

"Under these instructions the pistol board, assisted by twenty-four specially selected non-commissioned officers, practiced for twenty-one days about two hours each in addition to their drills, and wound up with the demonstration above referred to. The complete report is on its way to the War Department, and an article consisting chiefly of extracts from the report has been forwarded to the Cavalry Journal for publication in its next issue."

The Fannington "Annual Shoot."

Each year the Fannington Club holds an annual pistol match. It is quite an event in the life of the club, and all the members enter. Everyone from George Atkins, who considers that fate is against him if he puts one out in the "white," to valiant Doctor Porter, who gets down on his knees and says a prayer of thankfulness if he has a string of ten shots in succession on the paper!

This year the crowd assembled for the big contest, primed for an evening of keen sport. Bud Williams, as usual, had his hands full making out the match targets, and keeping track of the entry-fee money. Atkins was there, nonchalantly waiting his turn to line out a string of bull's-eyes. Doc Porter had hopes—no matter how rotten his shooting is, he holds steadfast to the faith that some day a miracle will happen which will land him in first place.

Finally the targets were all made out, and the first squad lined up for the test. Atkins had a bad time of it. Probably something he had eaten for dinner had not agreed with him—anyway, his score was points below his

average. The second and third squads came up to the firing line, shot their scores, and still nothing surprising had happened.

The fourth squad consisted of "Doc"—several fair to middlin' shots and a comparatively new member named Prentiss. Nobody paid any attention to the shooters until the first targets came sliding up from the back-stops. Then there was a real buzz of excitement, for Prentiss had a good 92. Now, Prentiss had no reputation as a shot—at least, no one could remember that he had ever made such a good string before, and the fellows stopped their laughing and talking and watched intently to see what the new man was going to get for his second string. "Doc" kept looking at him out of the corner of his eye with an expression of mingled awe and desperation. Several whisperers in the background freely predicted to each other that it was just a flash in the pan and that the next string would be "punk."

If you have ever shot in a match, and found yourself making an unexpectedly good score with a chance to win, you can realize the feelings of Prentiss. If not, I can tell you from personal experience that his nerves were under a pretty severe strain. About like a ninth-inning play with two strikes, three balls and the bases full.

Prentiss was nervous—those who watched closely could see that—but he was game as they make 'em, and right through the match he held to a winning pace and the last shot found him in first place, with Atkins a close second. Well, the fellows went wild. They pounded him on the back and shook his hand and asked him dozens of times how it happened.

I know—and you can guess—practice did it! Prentiss started out, when he joined the club, to make a success of the game, and he worked away, shooting up thousands of rounds of ammunition, not recklessly, but with the deliberate intention to make each shot help in his struggle for expertness.

I don't often miss a shoot at the Fanning-ton Club—they're too interesting to pass by. A. P. Lane.

Publish Scores of Four Matches.

J. B. Crabtree, secretary of the U. S. R. A., has made public the official scores made in the first four matches of the league series. They are:

MATCH 1.

Columbus	607	vs. Toledo	698
R. R., N. Y.	623	vs. Citizens	607
Seattle	640	vs. Dallas	618
Portland	677	vs. Aspinwall	556
St. Louis	616	vs. Cincinnati	648
Springfield	683	vs. Manhattan	671
Quinnipiac	577	vs. Boston	673
*Manito	615	vs. Spokane	676
*Chicago	625	vs. Providence	625
Youngstown	631	vs. Olympic	682
Ashburnham waiting.			

MATCH 2.

Manito	641	vs. Quinnipiac	598
*Chicago	622	vs. Springfield	665
Youngstown	614	vs. St. Louis	637
Ashburnham	667	vs. Portland	676
Olympic	689	vs. Seattle	637
Providence	648	vs. R. R., N. Y.	638
*Spokane	678	vs. Columbus	617
Boston	667	vs. Toledo	556
Manhattan	659	vs. Citizens	598
Cincinnati	636	vs. Dallas	627
Aspinwall waiting.			

MATCH 3.

R. R., N. Y.	630	vs. Columbus	623
Seattle	640	vs. Toledo	584
Portland	677	vs. Citizens	596
*St. Louis	633	vs. Dallas	611
Springfield	675	vs. Aspinwall	611
Quinnipiac	571	vs. Cincinnati	630
Manito	607	vs. Manhattan	686
Chicago	625	vs. Boston	664
Youngstown	633	vs. Spokane	680
Ashburnham	667	vs. Providence	636
Olympic waiting.			

MATCH 4.

Seattle	642	vs. R. R., N. Y.	642
Portland	632	vs. Columbus	632
*St. Louis	625	vs. Toledo	611
Springfield	675	vs. Citizens	603
Quinnipiac	608	vs. Dallas	620
Manito	632	vs. Aspinwall	632
*Chicago	621	vs. Cincinnati	650
Youngstown	631	vs. Manhattan	660
Ashburnham	658	vs. Boston	658
Olympic	682	vs. Spokane	671

Providence waiting.
Scores marked * are unofficial.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Five-shot possibles were made by Wilson and Craddock, of Portland; Blasse, of Olympic; Taylor, of Boston; Hanford, of Manhattan; Armstrong, of Olympic; Carpenter, of Toledo, and A. P. Lane, of R. R., N. Y.

HONORABLE MENTION.

The following have 49 out of a possible 50 to their credit: Hanford, Dietz and Douglas, of Manhattan; Strickler, of Youngstown; Dolfen, of Springfield; Kimball (2) and Armstrong, of Olympic; A. P. Lane, of R. R., N. Y.; Craddock, of Portland; Marshall, of Boston; Snook, of Columbus; Fennell, of Boston; McCoskrie, of Manito, and Cook, of Spokane.

"Rapid Fire" at Cincinnati.

Thirteen members of the Cincinnati Revolver Club attended the "Rapid Fire Night," staged by that organization January 3. L. D. Cornish won the five-shot button, topping, with a tie score and a surplus of 8 points on the shoot-off, the total made by Pugh.

Pugh hung up 37, shooting early in the evening, as his high record. He then shot another, scoring 26. Cornish equalled the 37 score on his first string and ran 34 on his second.

In the Individual Challenge Matches, Cornish also won over W. H. Cox, with a total of 92 to 86. In other matches, J. F. Stevenson defeated A. A. Yungblut and O. A. McCormack bested A. H. Keenan.

Queen City Practices.

No rapid-fire records were shot at the Queen City Revolver Club during the practice on January 2, only four members of the club reporting for practice.

Daniel put up two scores of 129 each out of a possible 150, and made high five-shot as well. His second target showed a good group of three 9's at 1 o'clock. Van Matre got a good group of two 8's and a 10 at 5 o'clock on his third target, but failed to place his shots with his usual accuracy. Adams made second high five-shot score on his third target, which showed a finely bunched group of two 10's and a 9 at 9 o'clock.

The scores follow, slow fire: Adams, 105; Marthens, 107; Daniel, two scores of 129 each; Van Matre, 113.

Gun Concerns Consolidated.

N. R. Davis & Sons, of Assonet, Mass., makers of the well-known and popular Davis shot guns, have consolidated their business with that of the Warner Arms Corporation, makers of the Infalible automatic pistols and revolvers.

The new firm is known as the Davis-Warner Arms Corporation, and will continue the manufacture of the two lines under the management of Mr. Rufus P. Davis, who will have the able assistance of Mr. N. J. A. Fyrberg, who is factory manager of the corporation's plant at Norwich, Conn.

The sales will be under the management of Mr. F. B. Warner, who will maintain offices at 96 Chambers Street, New York City. Mr. Warner was owner of the controlling interest of the Warner Arms Corporation, and is also president of the well-known selling firm of Kirtland Bros., in New York City.

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. D. 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, Maj. W. C. Harlee, U. S. M. C.
- Second Vice-President, Maj. Smith W. Brookhart, Iowa.
- Third Vice-President, C. C. Crossman, Missouri.
- 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.

- Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood, Minnesota.
- Col. John J. Dooley, Maine.
- Lieut. Col. E. B. Bruch, New York.
- Col. S. W. Miller, U. S. A., representative of the Assistant Secretary of War.
- Maj. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U. S. M. C., representative of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

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
 - California, Carlyle P. Roberts.....Guernsey
 - Colorado, Brig. Gen. James J. Borree, A. G. O., Sacramento
 - Connecticut, Capt. Clifford D. Davidson, Care A. G. O., Denver
 - Delaware, Major Earl D. Church.....Niantic
 - Florida, Major H. M. Snow, Jr.....St. Augustine
 - Georgia, Major W. T. Spratt, Jr.....Atlanta
 - Idaho, R. F. 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. Philips.....Owosso
 - Minnesota, Major Orris E. Lee*.....Stillwater
 - Mississippi, Major Geo. E. Hogaboom.....Vicksburg
 - Missouri, C. C. Crossman...416 N 4th St., St. Louis
 - Montana, Wm. R. Strong...State Land Office, Helena
 - Nevada, S. H. Day.....Carson City
 - Nebraska, Major John M. Birkner.....Lincoln
 - New Hampshire, Capt. Alonzo L. McKinley, Nashua
 - New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Tewes, 39 Gautier St., Jersey City
 - New Mexico, Capt. Norman L. King*.....Santa Fe
 - New York, Major Fred M. Waterbury,* 829 Municipal Bldg., N. Y. C.
 - North Carolina, Capt. R. R. Morrison.....Mooresville
 - North Dakota.....Columbus
 - 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. Fleet.....Montesano
 - West Virginia, Major John H. Charnock, A. G. O., Charleston
 - Wisconsin, Capt. Frank H. Fowler*.....La Crosse
 - Wyoming, Major Charles W. Sheldon.....Sheridan

Clay Chips from the Scattergun World.

Doremus Again Head of Shotgun League.

By P. P. C.



T. E. DOREMUS, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION.

BEING president of the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trapshooting is a position that few men could fill, and few still could be elected to. The election of T. E. Doremus, of Wilmington, Del., to head the organization for the second time proves his ability.

The Interstate Association—as it is more generally known—has a following of 600,000 trapshooters and is one of the most important sporting bodies in existence. If you are in doubt as to the reliability of this assertion, just wade through these figures:

Seven hundred and thirty-seven trapshooting clubs were organized in 1916.

Trapshooting has averaged more than 50,000 new devotees each year for nearly a decade.

There are 4,108 active trapshooting clubs in the United States.

There are 31 trapshooting leagues in various parts of this country.

One hundred and nineteen golf and country clubs have installed trapshooting equipment.

Thirty trapshooting clubs have been formed among the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—and fully that many more on the other railroads in the United States.

Forty-five organizations have been formed to handle the sport.

Trapshooting clubs have more than \$40,000,000 invested in the sport—more money than is invested in any other outdoor sport, excepting golf.

Trapshooting has more active participants than any other sport—baseball excepted.

Trapshooting is the fastest growing sport in the United States and Canada.

These are but a few of the many reasons

why the Interstate Association is such an important organization. The Interstate, in promoting trapshooting conducts business

Within the last few years trapshooting has somewhat on the lines of the Amateur Athletic Union in granting sanctions to conduct tournaments. These registered tournaments are aided in a financial way—to the extent of \$25,000 yearly. There were more than 500 registered tournaments in 1916, in which some 16,000 different trapshooters contested, and in which nearly 7,000,000 targets were thrown. Naturally, the same number of shells were fired.

Through the Interstate Association these tournaments are managed, records maintained of all shooters, and the averages published each year. The Grand American Trapshooting Handicap Tournament is just as big an event in its way as the World's Series is in baseball—attracting upwards of 1,000 contestants who defray their own expenses to shoot. The expense incurred in handling the Grand American runs more than \$500,000—which compares favorably with the amount of money spent on the world's series.

It was Mr. Doremus who suggested the holding of the State championship for amateurs, and the subsequent idea that the State champions meet during the week of the Grand American Tournament and shoot for the National Amateur title. This event is now on a par with the Grand American Handicap, and in a few years it will be the greatest single event in trapdom.

The Interstate Association came into existence when live-bird shooting was popular. When laws were passed in many States prohibiting live-bird matches, the association gave its support to clay-target shooting; framed the rules for the government of the sport, and is, more than any other organization, responsible for the present prosperous and flourishing condition of the sport.

Before the Interstate Association came into existence there were no standard rules for the sport—every club made its own, which caused no end of confusion when there was a dual club shoot.

Navy Shot to Compete.

The Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trapshooting has announced that the winner of the trapshooting championship of the Atlantic Fleet, U. S. N., which is held every spring at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, will be allowed to take his place before the traps in the National Amateur Championship event—one of the classic events in the Grand American Handicap tournament.

Heretofore only State champions have been allowed to participate in the National Amateur Championship event. This brought together the best shot in every State for the national title.

The trapshooters of the United States Navy complained that they were unable to participate in the various State championships because duty called them elsewhere and they—through Paymaster Williams, who, by the way, is the present champion of the Navy—asked the Interstate Association to allow the winner of their championship event to compete against the State champions for the national title.

This is a step away from the idea of the championship event, but it is a step forward. It is a step in the right direction. It will cause more interest in trapshooting in the United States Navy, where there are already more than 1,000 trapshooters. There are gun clubs on no less than twelve of your Uncle Samuel's battleships.

So the National Amateur Championship at Chicago this year will bring together the State champions and the champion of the U. S. N. It will only be a matter of time when the Canal Zone, Hawaii, the Philippines and Alaska will be represented in the championship event, and possibly the United States Army.

Trapshooting a College Sport.

Within the last few years trapshooting has become established at many schools and colleges as a recognized competitive sport with interclass, intercollegiate and championship shoots between carefully coached teams. The fact that trapshooting has won a place for itself among the many activities of the college world is evidence that it develops qualities which are not obtained in other forms of recreation, a steady hand, keen eye and delicate coordination between mind and muscle, which have commended it as a sport and recreation for college men.

Dartmouth, Princeton, Yale and Harvard were the first colleges to organize clubs, to be followed by Columbia, Penn State, Pennsylvania, Williams and Cornell. Almost without exception, these clubs have had a growth that has been remarkable—in itself a testimonial to the intense fascination of the sport.

The shoots between college teams are usually at fifty birds, except in the intercollegiate, when 100 targets are trapped. There is a five-man team in all shoots, composed of the men who have made the highest averages in the season's shooting. The three-year eligibility rule is observed generally, and Yale and Princeton freshmen are not allowed to shoot on the 'varsity team. There is a Yale Freshmen and Princeton Freshmen gun team, which hold shoots with each other and with Cedarcroft, Hill, Hotchkiss, Kingsley, Mercersburg, Pawling, Taft and Peddie Institute. At Dartmouth the Athletic Council awards an S. D. T. to those who make the gun team, while the Yale team gets its insignia and its class numerals if it wins the shoot. At every college the same recognition is given to trapshooting as to the other minor sports.

The latest development has been the organization of the Intercollegiate Trapshooting Association "for the purpose of regulating intercollegiate trapshooting competition and of increasing interest in trapshooting as a college sport." The colleges at present enrolled in the association are: Yale, Dartmouth, Princeton, Harvard and Cornell. The president and secretary of the association are graduates, elected for three-year terms. The other officers are undergraduates elected from the various constituent clubs. The affairs of the association are transacted by an executive council in which each club, through its authorized representative, exercises one vote.

In addition to its other functions, the association offers trophies at various times, to be shot for under its trophy plan. The plan provides that "only undergraduate members of the association or of affiliated clubs, who are in good scholastic standing, are eligible for these trophies." At present trophies are issued to the winners of the Intercollegiate Championship, the College Championships and the Inter-class Championships. The intercollegiate championship trophies are solid gold watch fobs, and are awarded each year to the five members of the team winning the Intercollegiate Championship. The college championship trophies are silver cups, and one is contested for annually at each college represented in the association. This trophy is awarded to the shooter making the highest average in a series of three club shoots of fifty targets each. The interclass championship trophies are medals and they are awarded to the members of the class team winning the college championship.

Each year an intercollegiate championship shoot is held under the auspices of the association. The last intercollegiate were held at New Haven, November 25, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth and Cornell being represented. Yale won the championship after a close race with Princeton, who finished second. The scores were: Yale, 429; Princeton, 413; Cornell, 362; Dartmouth, 356. Captain Caesar, of Princeton, won the individual championship with the score of 90 out of 100, while Captain Ryan, of Cornell, was runner-up, with the score of 89.

There have been 26 Intercollegiate Shoots.

Of those, Yale has won 14 first places, while Princeton and Harvard have each won the championship six times.

Princeton holds the record for the Intercollegiate Shoots with the high score of 451 out of 500, made at New Haven on May 6, 1916. The previous record of 442 out of 500 was made by Yale in 1912.

Plans are being made to hold a spring Intercollegiate Shoot, in which not only Yale, Dartmouth, Princeton and Cornell will be represented, but Harvard, Penn State and Williams, as well. And there are many who believe the time is not far distant when the Intercollegiate Association will include all the large colleges, east and west. In the words of Nelson Reed, former captain of the Princeton Gun Team: "For the college man who likes to hunt but has not the time nor the opportunity, there is only one substitute, and that is trapshooting. Nothing will serve better to quicken a man's wits, brace up his nerves and train his eyes and muscles than one afternoon a week spent at the traps."—Stanley F. Withe, Harvard, '14, Secretary, Intercollegiate Trapshooting Association.

Farmers Become Trap-Shots.

One of the many delightful phases of trapshooting affiliation and one by the way, which is comparatively new, is The Farmers' Community Gun Club. For many years, with the exception of a few individuals in farm sections who would attend an occasional trapshooting tournament, the young men were content to do a little hunting in the fall and winter, feeling that time and distance precluded the possibility of their indulgence in this fascinating sport.

Today, however, we see marked changes taking place in this respect. Regularly organized Community Trapshooting Clubs are beginning to dot our farming sections and it is indeed a fine example of American independence; it was not convenient for the farmer to go to those distant traps, so he is bringing the traps to the farm. And what a get-together-sport it is! Though they live miles apart they know one another intimately, the general store having been their meeting place for years and during those years, each has studied the ability of the other as a rabbit, quail or duck shot, either through hearsay, observation or personal boasting.

The gun club, however, leaves no room for argument for the scores stand out in mute judgment and in place of the one-time boasting, arguments and doubt, a wholesome friendly rivalry holds sway.

George Peck.

E. L. Bartlett, High Gun.

Edward L. Bartlett, of Baltimore, former all-round amateur champion, was high gun, with a score of 47 out of 50 in a field of 75 shots who attended the T. E. Doremus testimonial shoot on the Bellevue grounds of the Wilmington Trapshooting Association, December 30.

Peters Paragraphs.

High amateur average at Canton, Ohio, New Year's Day, 1917, was won by Mr. C. O. Carothers, of Kenton, Ohio, who scored 140 out of 150, with Peters factory-loaded shells. On the same day, at Clayton, Ohio, Mr. F. C. Koch, of Phillipsburg, Ohio, also using Peters shells, won high amateur and high general averages in a gale of wind; score, 135 out of 150.


High professional average at the Paleface Gun Club, Boston, January 1, was won by Mr. A. E. Sibley, using Peters shells, score 141 out of 160; Mr. W. P. Clarke, of Boston, was second amateur, 140 out of 160, also with the "P" brand ammunition.

Remington Notes.

C. F. Shaw and A. J. Dands, both shooting the perfect combination of a Remington pump gun and the "Speed Shells," won the first and second places, respectively, at a recent shoot of the Westmont, New Jersey, Field Club.

The Manor Gun Club, of Clarkson, Ont., Can., held an interesting shoot recently, at which 33 followers of the clay saucer faced the traps. W. H. Gooderham, of Toronto, shooting Nitro Club "Speed Shells," was high amateur, with a score of 90 out of 100. Norman Gooderham and H. Simpson, both shooting the same brand of shells as the winner, won second and third places, respectively.

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