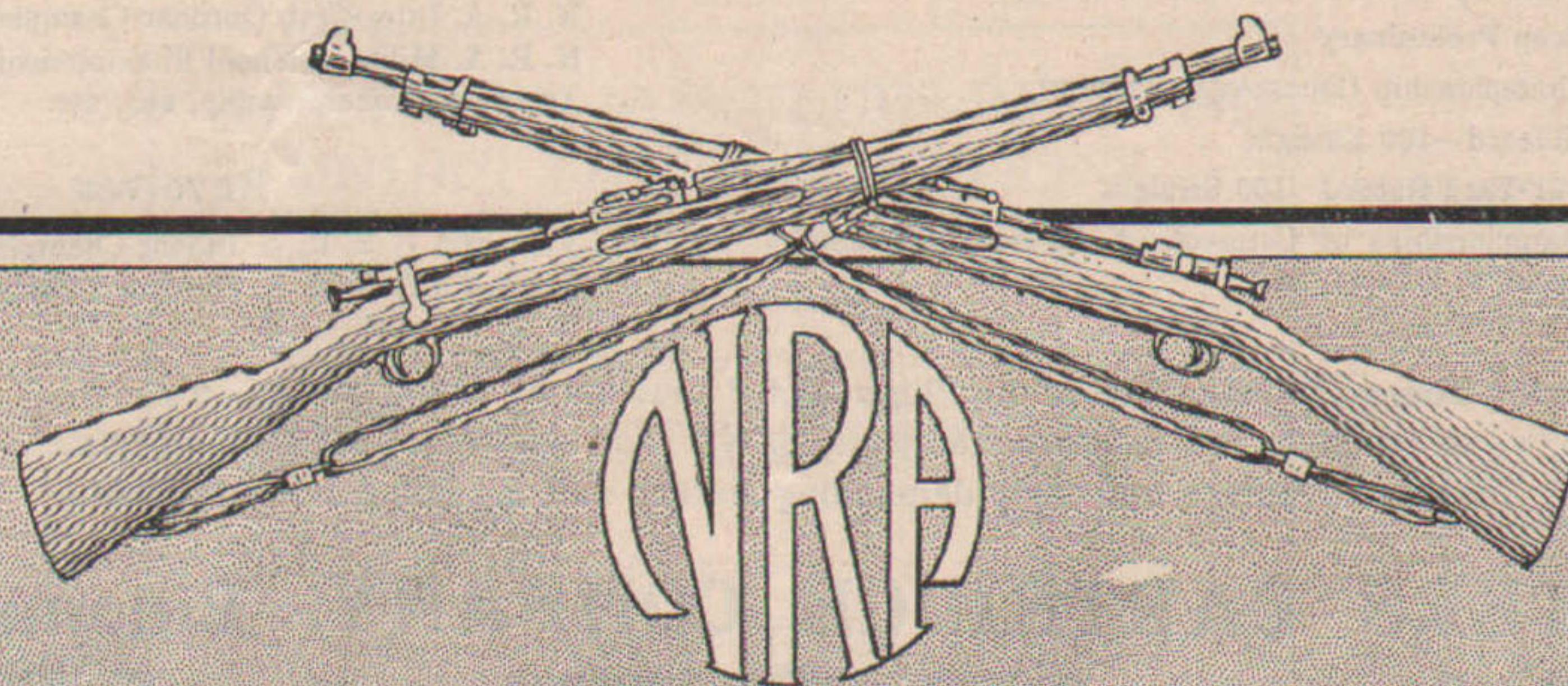


ARMS AND THE MAN



VOL. LXI, No. 18

JANUARY 25, 1917

National Board Drafts Regulations for \$300,000 Rifle
Practice Fund

The Effect of Wind at 1,000 Yards

The American Army's Weapons

The 100-Shot Indoor Championship

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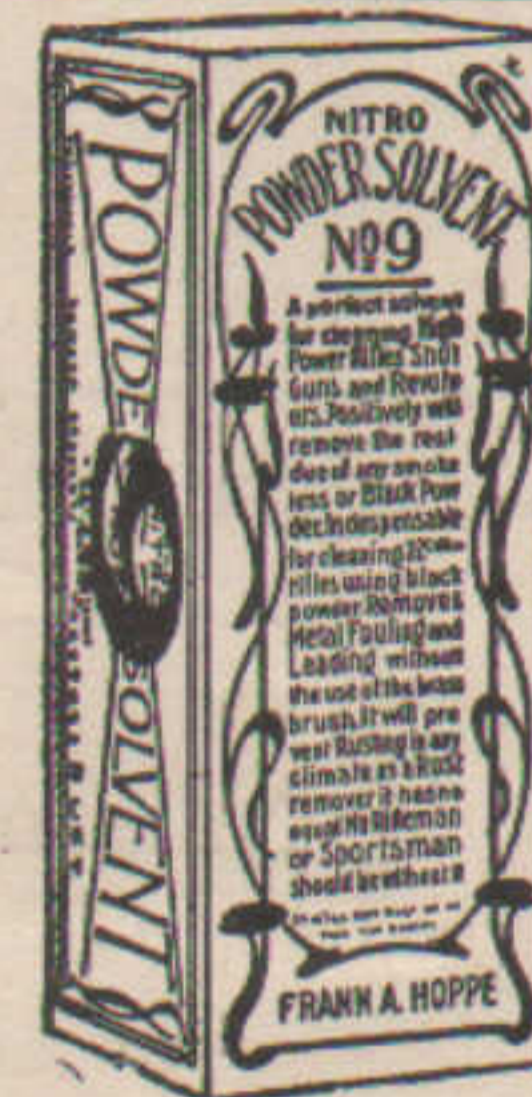
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The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association of America.

VOLUME LXI. No. 18

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 25, 1917.

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National Board Drafts Regulations for Rifle Practice Fund.

REGULATIONS, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, have been drawn by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice to govern the expenditure of the \$300,000 appropriation "to establish and maintain indoor and outdoor rifle ranges, for the use of all able-bodied males, capable of bearing arms," which was carried in the Army Appropriation Act approved last August.

The details of the expenditure of this amount were considered at a meeting of the Board held in the War Department, Washington, D. C., January 21. Following the vote upon the regulations, which now go to the Secretary of War for his approval, four members of the Board—Brig. Gen. C. W. Thomas, of California; Col. G. W. McIver; Maj. Palmer E. Pierce, and Capt. Frank R. Curtis—presented a minority report upon the subject of rules for the National Matches of 1917. This will also go to the Secretary of War for consideration.

The provision of the army bill making \$300,000 available for the promotion of proficiency with the service rifle among civilians, and from which every civilian rifle club is to receive material benefits, was first discussed by the National Board at its meeting of January 12. The provision reads:

To establish and maintain indoor and outdoor rifle ranges for the use of all able-bodied males capable of bearing arms, under regulations to be prescribed by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and approved by the Secretary of War; to provide standard military arms and ammunition; indoor gallery rifles and ammunition; for the employment of labor in connection with the establishment of outdoor and indoor rifle ranges, including labor in operating targets; for the employment of instructors; for clerical services; for prizes, trophies, badges and other insignia; for the transportation of employes, instructors, and civilians to engage in practice; for the purchase of materials, supplies and services, for expenses incidental to instruction of citizens of the United States in marksmanship, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to remain available until expended, \$300,000.

At the meeting on January 12, the Board went upon record as favoring the appointment of a committee charged with drafting a tentative set of regulations, to be submitted to the full board at a later meeting. On the committee were: Brig. Gen. Charles W. Thomas, of California; Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., secretary of the National Rifle Association; Maj. W. C. Harlee, U. S. M. C.; Maj. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., and Capt. Frank R. Curtis, U. S. A.

When the January 21 meeting was called to order, Major Pierce prefaced the submittal of the committee report with a statement that the appropriation of the \$300,000 opened a vast new field to the Government, and that in considering the regulations which would govern its expenditure the committee had endeavored to draft such rules as

WHAT CIVILIAN CLUBS RECEIVE UNDER THE REGULATIONS. FOR TARGET PRACTICE.

INITIAL ISSUE.

One Target (Aiken Standard complete, or other design with a single carrier preferred).
One Disk, marking, and staff, middle range.
One Disk, marking, and staff, short range.
One Flag, Danger.
One Flag, Ricochet.
Two Indoor Target Carriers.

ANNUAL ISSUE.

100 Targets, A, B, D or L.
1,000 Targets, Gallery.
10,000 Pastors.
6 Spotters, short-range.
6 Spotters, mid-range.
10 yards of Target Cloth.

ARMS, APPENDAGES AND ACCESSORIES.

Two Springfield rifles and accessories.
Two gallery rifles, with military sights (single shot musket type recommended).
120 Springfield ball cartridges for each member who during the previous target year qualified as marksman or better.
200 ball cartridges, gallery, caliber .22, annually for each member of the Rifle Club, not more than 20,000 per annum to be issued to any club.

would give a basis for valuable future evolution.

As finally adopted, the regulations read:

"1. In so far as practical, the appropriations made to carry out the provisions of Section 113 of the Act will be used for the establishment of adequate facilities for rifle practice of all able-bodied male citizens of the United States capable of bearing arms.

"2. Target facilities will be made available only to physically fit males between the ages of 18 and 45, who are citizens of the United States.

"3. Arms, appendages and accessories, ammunition, targets and target supplies, including gallery rifles and gallery ammunition, will be issued to indoor and outdoor rifle ranges where instructors have been assigned to duty, as provided by law.

"4. No part of the moneys appropriated by Congress to establish and maintain indoor and outdoor rifle ranges and for the transportation of persons to participate in target practice shall be expended, in providing facilities for or participation in target practice, upon persons who are unfitted by age or physical condition, or for any other reason, to bear arms in defense of their country.

"5. Such parts of appropriations as may be allotted by the Secretary of War for the following persons will be expended under the direction of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, who is authorized to make use of the National Rifle Association of America as an agency for establishing and maintaining indoor and outdoor rifle ranges and instructing the citizens of the United States in marksmanship.

"(a) For the employment of labor in connection with the establishment of indoor and outdoor rifle ranges, including labor in operating targets.

"(b) For expenses and the employment of instructors and the operation of schools for the training of civilian instructors.

"(c) For prizes, except cash prizes, trophies, badges and other insignia.

"(d) For the transportation of employes, instructors, and civilians to engage in target practice.

"(e) For the purchase of materials, supplies, and services incidental to instruction in marksmanship of citizens of the United States.

"(f) For clerical services.

"(g) For expenses incidental to instruction of citizens of the United States in marksmanship.

"Regulations for the use of rifle ranges which have been already constructed, or which may hereafter be constructed, in whole or in

part, with funds appropriated by Congress as prescribed in Section 113, Act of June 3, 1916, shall be prepared by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, and submitted to the Secretary of War. The establishment of new indoor and outdoor rifle ranges will be made only after approval by the Secretary of War in each particular case.

"7. Instructors will be assigned from capable officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army, Officers' Reserve Corps, and the National Guard, to duty at established ranges on the approval of the Secretary of War. Each application for instructors will be decided upon its merits. Consideration will be given in each case to the established range facilities, expected attendance, and, in general, the importance of the work.

"8. (a) To establish local indoor and outdoor rifle ranges for the use of members of rifle clubs, the Ordnance Department will issue to Rifle Clubs organized under the rules of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, targets and target materials and other necessary accessories, for use in target practice as follows:

"Initial Issue.—1 target (Aiken Standard Complete—or other design with a single carrier preferred); 1 disk, marking, and staff, middle range; 1 disk, marking, and staff, short range; 1 flag, danger; 1 flag, ricochet; 2 indoor target carriers.

"Annual Issue.—100 targets, A, B, D, or L; 1,000 targets, gallery; 10,000 pasters; 6 spotters, short range; 6 spotters, mid-range; 10 yards target cloth.

"(b) Arms, appendages and accessories, and ammunition will be issued by the Ordnance Department to rifle clubs organized under the rules of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice as follows:

"To each Rifle Club.—2 U. S. rifles, caliber .30, model 1906, and accessories; 2 rifles, gallery, with military sights (single-shot musket type recommended); 120 ball cartridges, caliber .30, for each member who during the previous target year qualified as marksman or better; 200 ball cartridges, gallery, caliber .22, annually for each member of the rifle club, not more than 20,000 per annum to be issued any club.

"9. The Director of Civilian Marksmanship will collect data and present to the Secretary of War annually estimates for the purchase of described tracts of land for the establishment of rifle ranges with the ultimate purpose of providing in each State a principal range and a number of other ranges wherever suitable tracts can be found.

"10. The Director of Civilian Marksmanship will consider the availability of tracts of land already owned or leased by the Federal Government and will recommend to the Secretary of War the establishment of rifle ranges on such tracts or parts of tracts as are available, suitable and needed for the purpose from any appropriations available or from future appropriations and shall recommend annual estimates within the purview of this item.

"11. The Director of Civilian Marksmanship will, under the provisions of law, draw up and put in operation plans for training civilians to act as instructors in marksmanship; for their appointment as such upon proper evidence of qualification; for their employment to the end that instruction in the use of the rifle may be widely given to able-bodied male citizens capable of bearing arms.

"12. Systematic programs of instruction will be prepared by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship in cooperation with the National Rifle Association of America. In general, these programs will be so formed as to develop a wide participation in rifle practice by prescribing (a) thorough individual instruction, (b) local competitions leading up to (c) State or district competitions, from which will be selected the civilian competitors and teams that go to (d) the national matches."

In undertaking the discussion of the recommendations of the committee, the Board scrutinized the report paragraph by paragraph. The first section was read and approved without change.

The second section, however, brought a motion from Major Harllee that the limitation "between the ages of 18 and 45" be amended to read "between the ages of 16 and 64," which was seconded by Maj. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U. S. M. C. Major Harllee declared that the Navy received boys of 16 years of age, and that the retiring age, in the United States service is 64 years. He urged that if the section were approved in the form submitted, many skillful riflemen would be excluded from the benefits from the act. Col. William Libbey, of New Jersey, called attention to the fact that many men who have passed the 45-year mark make excellent instructors. Major Pierce argued that, in active service, men between the ages of 18 and 45 were the only ones considered capable of bearing arms, and subject to a call, and Colonel McIver stated his belief that while lowering the age limit to 16 would be a great benefit, since boys are potential soldiers, he thought the language of the law left the members of the board no leeway. When put to a vote only three of the members—Colonel Libbey, Major Harllee and Major Holcomb—voted for the change, and it was lost. The section, as submitted, was approved.

Major Harllee attempted also to amend Section 3, by the addition of paragraphs providing that all ammunition placed either on National Guard or Regular Army ranges for the use of civilians be supplied not from the \$300,000 appropriation, but from a \$3,000,000 item, also carried in the Army Appropriation act, and which reads:

"For manufacture and purchase of ammunition, targets and other accessories for small arms, hand and machine-gun target practice and instruction; marksman's medals, prize arms and insignia for all arms of the service; and ammunition, targets, target materials and other accessories may be issued for small-arms target practice and instruction of able-bodied males capable of bearing arms . . . \$3,000,000."

Major Pierce, upon the offer of this amendment, declared that he had been informed that the apparent authorization of part of this amount for civilian work was a "clerical error." He stated that he was certain all of the \$3,000,000 appropriated in this item had already been apportioned by the Ordnance Department and that any inroads into the amount for civilian rifle practice would "curtail the rifle practice of the Regular Army."

When the vote on the amendment was taken, only General Phillips, Major Harllee and Major Holcomb voted for it, and the amendment was lost. The section, as submitted, was adopted.

Sections 4 and 5, as submitted, provoked no discussion and were approved without attempt at amendment. Section 6, however, came in for close scrutiny, and minor changes, which resulted in more clearly defining the duty of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship to draw up detailed regulations for the operation of rifle ranges already in existence and thrown open to civilians by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916.

In considering Section 7, which provides for the assignment of instructors from the lists of "capable officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army, Officers' Reserve Corps and National Guard," a hard fight was waged to have adopted a provision to include civilian instructors, and to establish small-arms schools for the development of civilian coaches.

The matter was brought up when Major Harllee offered this amendment as an addition to the section as submitted:

CIVILIAN INSTRUCTORS.

For the training of civilian instructors in rifle practice, there will be established practical schools for small-arms coaches similar to the Navy School for Small-Arms Coaches, at Winthrop, Md.

Only qualified graduates of schools for small-arms coaches, including the schools operated by the Navy and Marine Corps, will be eligible for employment as Civilian Instructors, Chief Civilian Instructors and Managing Civilian Instructors.

Managing Civilian Instructors will be paid at the rate of \$2.80 per day, or, when employed at a school for small-arms coaches, \$3.20 per day. Chief Instructors will be paid at the rate of \$2.40 per day, Civilian Instructors will be paid at the rate of \$2.00 per day, Operators will be paid at the rate of \$1.60 per day, and Student Operators will be paid at the rate of 80 cents per day.

On regular outdoor rifle ranges open to members of rifle clubs organized under the rules of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, there may be employed one Operator for each target, one Instructor for each target and for each telephone instrument in use on the range, one Chief Instructor for each separate pit and for the firing line of each separate pit, and one Managing Instructor for each rifle range.

As many civilians as may be authorized to attend the schools for small-arms coaches will be paid as student operators during the time of attendance not exceeding 20 days.

The superintendents of the schools for small-arms coaches may be officers of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps or Managing Civilian Instructors, and at each school there may be in addition to the instructors provided for the range, not exceeding one Chief Civilian Instructor and one Civilian Instructor for each 10 targets.

Permits to attend these schools will be issued by their respective superintendents, not exceeding 8 students per target at any one time. In addition to the above, the president of each rifle club organized under the rules of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice is authorized to recommend and the Director of Civilian Marksmanship to designate, one member of each rifle club to attend a school and to receive reimbursement for railroad fare based upon the regular published rate from the locality of his rifle club to the location of the rifle range where the school is held and return, provided that in no case will the amount of reimbursement of railroad fare exceed \$10. Such recommendations of presidents of rifle clubs will be submitted via the Secretary of the National Rifle Association to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. Designations as superintendents of schools for small-arms coaches will be made by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy. Managing Civilian Instructors will be designated by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. The authorized number of Chief Instructors and Instructors will be employed by the Superintendents of Schools for small-arms coaches or at ranges other than these where such schools are held by Managing Civilian Instructors from list of eligibles furnished by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. The authorized number of range operators may be employed by Superintendents of Schools for small-arms coaches or, at ranges where there are no schools, by the Managing Civilian Instructor in Charge.

For one indoor small-bore gallery and one indoor full-charge range in each designated city of over 10,000 population, not exceeding for each gallery or range one Chief Civilian Instructor and one Civilian Instructor, may be employed by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

Traveling instructing parties, consisting of one Managing Civilian Instructor, and as many Chief Civilian Instructors and Civilian Instructors as may be necessary, may be employed to visit such localities as have accessible and available rifle ranges, to organize rifle clubs under the rules of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and to instruct their members in marksmanship.

No instructors or Chief Instructors will be employed except under the authority of allotments of funds made for the purpose by the Secretary of War on the recommendation of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

The pay of all grades of Civilian Instructors and their transportation will be paid from the appropriation \$300,000, and such other sums as shall hereafter be provided for the purpose.

Major Harlee's amendment also provided for the detail of instruc-

tors, and a general schedule for expenditure of funds to carry out the provisions of his plan.

Major Pierce led the opposition to Major Harlee's amendment on the ground that no warrant of law was given for such a plan. When put to a vote, these answered in the affirmative: General Phillips, Colonel Libbey, Major Holcomb and Major Harlee, and these in the negative: Colonel McIver, Major Pierce, Captain Curtis, General Thomas and General Gaither.

Sections 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 developed little or no opposition, and a vote upon the entire draft of the regulations, as amended, was taken.

Four Members of National Board Submit Minority Report.

AS the result of a minority report, submitted by four members of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice at the conclusion of the meeting which considered the regulations to govern the expenditure of the \$300,000 appropriation, the Secretary of War will be asked to consider setting aside the report of the board containing recommendations for the conduct of the 1917 matches.

In brief, the minority report, which bore the signatures of Brigadier General Thomas, of California, and Colonel McIver, Major Pierce and Captain Curtis, of the Army, advocates a return to the rules under which the National Matches of 1916 were held, with a few modifications.

The action of the four minority members came as a complete surprise. At the meeting of January 11, these members, while opposing most of the changes in the rules while the recommendations of the Rules Committee of the Board were being discussed section by section, voted for the recommendations, as a whole, after amendments had been considered and ordered.

One of the principal points of difference between the minority report and that submitted as the sense of the board's deliberations is the question of the range upon which the match is to be held.

The board as a whole voted to hold the matches at the State Camp

Range, Jacksonville, Florida, beginning August 23 next. The minority report suggests Camp Perry, Ohio, or Sparta, Wis., as the scene of the matches, on the ground that either of these ranges is more centrally located and affords a better climate during the summer months than does the Jacksonville range.

The minority report also seeks to restore the old course of fire—rapid fire, kneeling from standing at 200 yards, target A, slow fire, 600-yards, target B, and slow fire, 1,000 yards, target C; as against the new course of fire which if adopted will call for changing position fire at 200 yards, rapid fire prone at 600 yards and slow fire prone at 1,000 yards.

The report of the minority also limits the attendance of civilian teams to one team from each State, and expunges the provision carried in the board recommendations to establish a system of manning the National Match Range, should emergency arise, by civilians and supernumerary members of service and National Guard Teams. This section, in the board report required each team to stand ready to furnish three target operatives and a range officer. The minority report also cuts down the number of team members, which in the board report was fixed at 25.

WANTED—AN EULOGY

SOMEbody ought to eulogize the gun crank!

Who is he?

Well, he may be the president of your favorite bank—his heart beats stronger under the huntin' jacket than under the wes'kut at the directors' meeting—or he may be that gladsome neighbor who owns four dogs and an arsenal and who has to scramble every year to pay for his shooting license.

He's the fellow who is always fussin' over velocities and penetrations and muzzle energies. The local sporting goods dealer's head aches after his visits and the munitions manufacturer, even, is too apt to consider him one of the necessary evils of his business.

But, Crank, old boy, you are the backbone of the game—you are the salt of the earth.

You're so gun-nutty that you sometimes astonish your good wife by talking about trigger-pulls and foot-pounds in your sleep. You

almost eat "dope" for your three meals and you're often happier in the company of your gas pipes than with human friends. You're as loyal in your disciple-ship as was the Quaker who went backward in his attempt to walk straight.

But, Crank, you hit up such a pace in your enthusiasm for the good old sport that—maintaining a high level yourself—you carry your whole community up with you to a little higher pitch than the ordinary drab, now—and—then sportsman usually reaches.

You're a community asset—that's what you are—you're Advisor, Prophet, Seer and Revelator in Gundom and we all look up to you and treasure you, though we may have never told you so before. Yes—all of us—neighbors, sporting goods dealers, manufacturers and all!

We salute you, Crank, old boy.

Somebody ought to eulogize you.—Sporting Life.

MILWAUKEE MUSEUM HAS RARE COLLECTION.

AT the public museum in Milwaukee, Wis., is one of the largest and most complete collection of firearms in America, says the Sentinel of that city. The gathering of it has extended over a period of a great many years, and the specimens have been culled from almost every corner of the globe by collectors who are famous for their discrimination.

The collection includes some 2,200 pieces, and its value runs into many thousands of dollars. There are several pieces worth more than \$2,000, but the monetary value is secondary to the historical interest of the collection.

One of the three known Ferguson rifles in America and, for that matter, in the world, is included in the collection. The rifle represents the first breech-loading gun ever made. It was first used in the revolutionary war, the invention of Maj. Ferguson, who, at his own expense, manufactured a sufficient number to equip a regiment which was brought to America to fight against Washington's soldiers. This regiment was annihilated in Georgia, and the southerners kept the arms as relics. For many years the guns were kept in the south, and then interest was awakened in them by the progress of firearms manufacture. When the guns were searched for, only three were found to be in existence.

The one in the possession of the Milwaukee museum was pur-

chased by Rudolph J. Nunnemacher for something like \$5. Its real value is more than \$1,500. The gun was purchased by the late Mr. Nunnemacher because of its unusual appearance, and because there was no type in his collection just like it. At his death, when his collection, one of the most complete in the world, was turned over to the museum as a memorial to him, the real value of the gun was discovered, and it immediately took its place as a firearm rarity.

The Nunnemacher collection represents years of effort on the part of its collector. The late Mr. Nunnemacher began gathering guns when he was a boy, and continued until his death. He traveled all over the world in his search for rare firearms and, at his death, he had succeeded in getting together a veritable arsenal of small arms.

At the death of Robert Nunnemacher, the collector's uncle, some two years ago, it was found that the museum had been willed \$15,000 for the purpose of increasing the Nunnemacher collection, and with this sum purchases will be made from time to time. Already several rare pieces have been purchased from A. A. Lawrence, of New York, who is said to be one of the most expert of firearm collectors in the world.

At present there are 1,500 pistols in the collection and 700 shoulder arms. They range from the earliest type to the latest.—The American Field.

The American Army's Weapons.

By JOHN S. BARROWS

AMONG the many mile-stones that mark the progress of the human race, that of the fire-arm is entitled to more than passing notice, for while it is an invention of deadly intent, it has been a friend to progress and has kept civilization from destruction by barbarism to such an extent, that in collecting the powers for good in this world, powers which have advanced good above evil, the fire-arm must be given an important position.

Fire-arms are but a stage in evolution of weapons; a stage which seems to have reached its limit, and the limit of weapons seems to have been reached in them. They followed the cross-bow in a direct step to secure a means for propelling a missile with even greater force. That means was supplied by the adaptation of an explosive, in the form of gunpowder. When gunpowder was discovered is uncertain, but an explosive was early known, and that the Chinese knew of its power before the Christian Era is well known.

The development of the fire-arm is an evolution from a simple origin. The small fire-arms, such as a pistol, was not the first form. In all probability the cannon was the first practical form, and that the mortar was the first of these forms is still more probable, for it is believed that the chemist who was mixing saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal with a pestle in a mortar, struck a spark in the braying, and ignited the compound, with explosive results. If it threw the pestle out of a vessel made to resist explosive force in other directions. From that time the development has been steady and progressive.

While the explosive powder was known so early, fire-arms were not used in Europe before the fourteenth century, when cannon of various forms were produced. Toward the middle of that century the hand-cannon was evolved, which was a small cannon, capable of being held by a man bracing it against his body, but it was almost another century before this hand-cannon was developed sufficiently to call it a fire-arm.

It was during the latter half of the fifteenth century that the Harquebus (from the German, *Hack-Buss*,—cannon with a catch) was devised. This was a hand-cannon where the charge was fired by a match, by means of a trigger and a tumbler. The stock was but rudimentary, and the barrel was about 3 feet 3 inches long. In 1498 in Germany rifling was invented, but used but little.

In 1515, in Nuremberg the Wheel-lock was invented, which was an improved arquebus fired by the spark caused by a cogged wheel striking on sulphurous pyrites, and the spark communicating with the powder. The arquebus was the first weapon capable of taking steady aim, but its use in some forms required a fork for support, on account of the size and weight; but as time went on a better form of stock was evolved. Following a custom of the age, of giving the names of animals and birds to ordnance, the name of the smallest bird of prey was given it, and it was called a "musket," which was the name of the male young of the sparrow-hawk, a name derived from the Italian "moschetto," a small stinging fly. Hence the word "mosquito."

The musket was manufactured with both the wheel-lock and the match-lock actions, but the wheel was further developed to a form of hammer, and was called "schnapphahn," meaning "a cock pecking," and in the latter years of the sixteenth century, these snaphaunces became common.

From the hammer which ignited the pyrites, to the hammer which struck a flint against steel, is but a very natural step, and about 1640 the flint-lock was produced in France, but it was not until 1700 that the flint-lock musket became the standard fire-arm.

The early fighting of the colonists of this country was done with wheel-locks and fire-locks, arquebuses of uncertain accuracy, but of tremendous efficiency on account of their noise and deadly effect when they were discharged and happened to hit the object aimed at. The ammunition was carried in a bandolier, and rammed home with a wooden ramrod.

Before the beginning of King Philip's War, in 1673, the colonists had come up to date in their arms, being supplied with the new muskets which were fire-locks; and soon after that war the flint-locks began to be common.

From that time the muskets were steadily improved, and there were many gunmakers in the colonies. During the wars between the Colonies and the French and the Indians the smooth-bore musket was the standard. And the smooth-bore was in use throughout New England at the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

It must not be assumed that the rifle was the typical fire-arm of the Revolution. It was not. The Revolutionary War was fought by both sides with smooth-bore flint-lock muskets, of many patterns and varied accuracy. The rifle was a weapon of limited use, being peculiar to a few organizations, or scattered instances among the troops, who had secured one of these improved weapons on his own account.

The rifle first began to be known in this country well into the eighteenth century, although the art of rifling arms was discovered more than two hundred years before.

The first rifles made in this country were produced by Austrian and German artisans who had come to this country among the emigrants, bringing their tools with them, and the great demand for weapons for hunting which would be accurate made their trade at once productive of rifles for the hunters.

It was not until about 1750 or 1760 that the American rifle, the product of the country smith and gun-maker, became a weapon of real character, when the "Kentucky rifle" was the type of the best in the weapon. This arm was a long, graceful weapon, weighing about 7½ pounds in the small sizes to 11 pounds in the more formidable ones. They carried balls weighing ½ ounce, and were loaded by means of a ramrod, the ball being made to fit the bore by use of a "patch" of greased cloth or leather.

These weapons were more common throughout Pennsylvania and adjacent colonies than in New England, and the Pennsylvania and Virginia riflemen were a power in the Revolutionary War wherever they were engaged.

The great expense entailed in producing a rifle made it impossible for the Colonial authorities and the Committees of Safety to supply them to the troops raised to fight against Great Britain in the War of the Revolution. It was necessary to obtain muskets where possible, and they were bought abroad wherever they could be procured, many in France and from the West Indies. The Committees of Safety organized their manufacture in Westfield, Mass., and in various places in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and thousands of muskets were procured by these various means. Capture of supply ships by privateers added a quota.

In 1778 a depot of supplies and a shop for the manufacture and repair of cannon was established at Springfield, Mass., and there, in enlarged and increased shops, in 1795 the first Springfield muskets were manufactured. That year 245 were produced, and the capacity was increased each year, until in 1800 the annual output was 4,862. This capacity was increased during the next fifty years, and about 1855 the output of arms was 15,000. During the Civil War the manufacture was crowded up till 1,000 a day was possible.

The standard weapon of the United States Army from 1795 to 1842 was the flint-lock musket, and in 1846, although the percussion musket had been manufactured for four years, Gen. Scott preferred to send the American Army into Mexico armed with those old-fashioned weapons, to making use of what he styled "new-fangled" percussion muskets.

In 1842 the manufacture of rifles began. The muzzle-loading, percussion rifle, 58-caliber, weighing 9.93 pounds, was begun. This was the type of rifle that was used by the United States Army during the Civil War, and was manufactured at the Springfield Arsenal, and by contractors in different places. This was the rifle which was loaded in nine times; the orders being: "Load; Handle Cartridge; Tear Cartridge; Charge Cartridge; Draw Rammer; Ram Cartridge; Return Rammer; Prime; Aim; Fire"; and sometimes the rammers went off out of the barrel instead of the bullet alone, so excited with the rush of the moment was the soldier. It was possible to load and fire two shots a minute aimed at 200 yards, with this rifle.

In 1866, after the close of the Civil War, a breech-loading rifle was manufactured; and the model of 1875 was a decided advance in military arms, and with the further perfecting of the simple mechanism, the United States led the world in gunmaking.

The new model was 45-caliber, used a metallic, center-fire cartridge, and could be fired, aimed at 200 yards, 20 times a minute. It was a decided advance over anything that the world had known; even the various attempts at repeating and revolving rifles were not so thoroughly satisfactory as this model.

About 1890 this rifle had become obsolete, for advances had been scored abroad in highpowered, multi-shot rifles of smaller caliber,

and it behooved the United States Army to do something if it would keep even abreast of the armies of the world. It was necessary to accept the invention of two Danish ordnance experts, and the rifle was known by their names—Krag-Jorgensen, a magazine, bolt-action weapon capable of discharging five shots from a magazine. The caliber was 30. This rifle was first manufactured in 1892.

This was the first step in American military arms in meeting the complicated problems developing with the advance of civilization. The effort had been to secure rapid action in firing, with a supply of cartridges carried in a magazine. The size of the ammunition used made a magazine capable of containing any reasonable number of cartridges an impossibility, on account of the weight and size. Accordingly the first step was to reduce the caliber of the barrel and the ammunition. This was accomplished by reducing the bore from 45 to 30 caliber.

This change entailed another complication. The diminished bore was more quickly fouled and clogged by the combustion of the powder, and was soon rendered inaccurate. To obviate this it was necessary to produce a powder that was more combustible, and the smokeless powder was produced, that not only fouled the barrel less, but developed greater energy, so instead of a bullet of 500 grains, it was possible to use one of 200 grains, propelled by a charge of 30 grains of smokeless powder, with a much flatter trajectory. The new model rifle replaced the United States Army among the armies of the world.

The Krag-Jorgensen rifle was in use by the army during the war with Spain, but the volunteers were still armed with the breech-loading, 45-caliber, black-powder rifles, and in some instances suffered accordingly, the difference between smokeless ammunition on the side of the Spaniards and black powder in the American lines being revealed by the killed and wounded.

The Krag-Jorgensen rifle was considered in the aggregate to be superior to the Mauser rifle which in the war with Spain was a very efficient arm; consequently it was adopted, and issued to the Regular and State troops, taking the place of the .45 Springfield.

The new rifle had a barrel 30 inches long, was loaded from a magazine on the right side of the breech, with a gate that opened to permit the introduction of five cartridges inserted singly. As the bolt was drawn back, the shell of the discharged cartridge was ejected, and by a spring action the next cartridge was brought into position, so that the return of the bolt into the receiver placed it in the chamber ready for firing. The velocity of the bullet was 2,000 feet a second, and the trajectory was much flatter than in the case of the .45 Springfield.

The small bullet lacked the stopping power desirable in a bullet. The old Springfield .45 was superior in this respect, but the new bullet satisfied the Peace people in being more humane. It punctured without breaking. Wounds were less dangerous, and unless a bone was struck or a very vital part pierced, the wounds of the .30 caliber bullet were comparatively harmless, putting the wounded man out of service for the time of battle, but not killing him.

The Springfield rifle which immediately preceded the Krag-Jorgensen had a "ramrod" bayonet, which was withdrawn from under the barrel, and held in position by a snap fastening. The Krag was given a sword bayonet.

Inventive genius was being applied to the Krag rifle, for there were characteristics which were not desirable in the ideal rifle, and in 1903 the manufacture was authorized of a new rifle, which was called a Springfield, because it was the product of American brains, improving the ideas of previous inventors.

This rifle was shorter than the Krag by 6 inches, or about 10 inches shorter than the old .45 Springfield. It had a bolt action, but was more firmly reinforced than the bolt of the Krag. The magazine was more on the plan of the Mauser types, being under the receiver, and it was possible to fill it with one motion with five cartridges from a clip containing that number, which made for increased rapidity in fire. The cartridge was of a different type, instead of the shoulder at the base, it was cannellured, which gave the same opportunity of the extractor gripping it as formerly. The bullet was of the new "Spitzer" type, and was pointed. It was covered with cupro-nickel steel and was composed of lead and tin. The weight was 150 grains. The powder charge consisted of 48 grains pyrocellulose smokeless, and the whole cartridge weighed 392 grains. Five cartridges were in a clip, and 12 clips (60) cartridges were in a bandoleer, which weighed 3.83 pounds.

The initial velocity of the bullet was 2,700 feet a second, or more than a mile in two seconds. At 50 feet from the muzzle the bullet penetrated 33.5 inches white pine; moist sand 8.7 inches; dry sand, 4.0 inches.

The trajectory was even flatter than that of the Krag, the summit being, at 200 yards, .241 feet; at 300 yards, .595 feet; at 500 yards, 2.03 feet, and at 1,000 yards, 14.480 feet.

The extreme range of this rifle was 5,465 yards, and it was sighted to 2,850 yards. The point-blank range with "battle-sights" was 530 yards. The powder pressure in the cartridge in the chamber was 49,000 pounds a square inch.

The length of this rifle was 43.412 inches, the weight, 8.7 pounds, and the number of pieces required to make the complete arm was 102.

The rapidity of fire was superior to anything heretofore, it being possible to fire 23 shots in one minute, used as a single-loader; and 25 shots in a minute using magazine fire. Firing from the hip, without aiming it, 27 shots a minute were fired as a single-loader, and 35 shots in the same time using magazine fire.

The bayonet is of the sword pattern with a straight blade 16 inches long, 15 inches of which on one side is sharpened, and 5 inches on the other edge. It weighs one pound, and is fastened to the rifle barrel by springs.

The bayonet has been through varied experiences, from the time the first charge with them was made at the battle of Spire in 1703, to the present time. The bayonet was adopted in 1640. Gen. Vauban introduced it into the French army in 1691, the socket pattern being used. Since then it has been variously improved and adapted. The angular bayonet was used generally until the adoption of the sword bayonet, the high front-sight making it impossible to use the angular type. The slight use of the bayonet in the Boer War resulted in the development of the ramrod type, but the vigorous use of the bayonet in the Russian-Japanese War restored the sword bayonet to favor, and that type is generally used by the armies of the world. At present the United States rifle and bayonet is the shortest weapon in the military rifles of the world, and the French is the longest. The United States bayonet is longer than others, but the rifle is shorter.

The production of the Springfield rifle has caused no little amount of administrative effort. In 1841 it cost \$17.50 to manufacture the Springfield muskets. Col. Ripley, the commandant of the arsenal, reduced this cost to \$8.00. The cost of the new Springfield is \$14.40, and of this 85 per cent is the labor charge, and 15 per cent the cost of materials.

The rifles of the armies of other powers are of various types, all of small caliber and high power. England uses the Lee-Enfield, caliber .303, length, 4 feet 1 inch; range 2,800 yards.

France, Lebel, cal. .315; length, 4 feet 3 inches; range 2,620 yards.

Germany, Mauser; cal. .311; length, 4 feet 1 inch; range, 2,187 yards.

Italy, Paravicino; cal. .256; length, 4 feet 2 inches; range, 2,187 yards.

Japan, Mauser; cal. .256; length 4 feet 2 inches; range, 2,187 yards.

Russian, Mossin-Nagant; cal. .30; length, 4 feet 2 inches; range, 2,096 yards.

China, Mauser; cal. .311; length, 4 feet 3 inches.

Some of these in certain particulars are superior to the Springfield.

A NATIONALLY ORGANIZED MILITIA SYSTEM FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—WHY NOT?

BY ARNOLD E. ALLEMAND,

Executive Officer, Tarpon Springs Rifle Club.

MUCH has been said and written and little has been done toward a satisfactory solution on the National Preparedness Issue of our land force and its defense.

I have carefully studied the military systems of the world's powers, and find that the non-aggressive, but purely defensive, organized militia system of Switzerland has saved that little country from the horrors of war.

That very militia system could be adopted and organized in the United States to work in perfect harmony on defensive principles and basis.

With such a system adopted it would do away with the Regular Army, the State National Guards, new laws, special regulations, new bills and special appropriations, all of which are very costly and, to a certain extent, inefficient in case of war.

The new system would therefore be nothing more nor less than a uniformly governed National Army with as many camps of instruction as necessary.

(Continued on page 350)

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 FREE ISSUE OF SPRINGFIELD AMMUNITION.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice is to be especially congratulated upon that provision in the rules recommended to govern the expenditure of the \$300,000 appropriated for training civilians with the service rifle, which makes it possible for any able-bodied man of military age to draw 120 rounds of Springfield ammunition annually from the Government.

This provision is destined to prove one of the most popular and at the same time nationally valuable items of the many free issues granted.

For a long time, as ARMS AND THE MAN has pointed out in previous editorial comment, there has been a growing clamor from civilian riflemen for a free issue of Springfield ammunition. Hundreds of civilian riflemen have paid out of their own pocketbooks for Springfields, purchased through rifle clubs, and have been willing to defer the passing of title to the arm until they have earned that right through qualifying as sharpshooters or expert riflemen. And each one of these men, so far, have been willing to spend cash for ammunition to fit the latest model army rifle in order to perfect themselves with this ballistically excellent arm.

So far as practice with the Springfield rifle is concerned, the civilian rifleman has done more than his share; so it is fitting that in the future the entire burden of keeping up his proficiency will not be borne by him personally.

Of course, there is more or less of a string attached to the provision placing Springfield ammunition on the "free-issue" list. That condition is that the ammunition shall be furnished only to men who have during a previous year qualified as marksman or better. It is a poor rifle shot, however, who cannot make this rating, and the condition imposed will work no great hardship upon rifle-club members. On the contrary, it will prove an additional incentive for practice.

AN ADJUTANT GENERAL PASSES.

It is not often that a change in Adjutants General within the borders of a State can be properly regarded as a signal loss to a country-wide cause. Yet no one who is familiar with the achievements of Brig. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, of Florida, can doubt that his passing will prove a loss to the riflemen of the entire country.

General Foster, according to press dispatches, was removed from the post which he had held for many years by the recent appointment of a new incumbent by the newly inaugurated Governor, Sidney J. Catts.

The retiring Adjutant General took office in 1901, and has been responsible for almost every piece of progressive military legislation placed upon the statute books of Florida since that time.

It was also due to his untiring energy and unflagging enthusiasm that the State of Florida is able to offer to the riflemen of the country one of the most completely equipped rifle ranges for the staging of the National Matches of any in the entire United States.

General Foster undertook the construction of "State Camp" with an ambition to make it the Bisley of the United States. How well he succeeded is best evidenced by the fact that in 1915 and 1916 the National Matches were held there, and that the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice has selected Jacksonville as the scene of the 1917 matches.

Even at the time he was removed from office General Foster was contemplating sweeping improvements on the range—not only the addition of targets, but the construction of permanent, modern barracks where the riflemen of the entire country could be accommodated winter and summer.

It is from such men as the retiring Adjutant General of Florida that the riflemen of the United States may expect the greatest practical help. General Foster's work was always a labor of love, and because of this he was equipped with information and ideas which might have proved of unlimited importance in spreading the gospel of rifle shooting.

General Foster leaves behind him a record which the achievements of no successor can dim, for to him is due the credit of the pioneer work in his State for a sane administration of National Guard affairs; and in years to come, General Foster's monument will stand in the magnificent State Camp Range, and in the country-wide appreciation of his efforts to promote proficiency with the service rifle.

A VOTE IN PIERCE COUNTY.

Pierce County, Washington, by a vote of 22,300 against 3,624, on January 6, authorized a bond issue of \$2,000,000 for the purchase of 70,000 acres of land comprising a plateau at American Lake. The land has long been desired by the War Department as the site for an army post and cantonments. The country will deed this land to the Federal Government and the Secretary of War has indicated that within a short time work will be begun on the post.

That the new army post, will prove of immense value to the protection of the Pacific Coast, lying as it will only a few miles south of Tacoma, cannot be doubted. That in authorizing the bond issue, and making the Federal Government a gift of the land, the voters of Pierce County have performed a patriotic service, cannot be questioned. It is pertinent however to consider in connection with this gift, the material benefits which the establishment of the post will bring to Tacoma and the county.

In a communication signed "Tacoma" and published in a recent issue, a correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal, contributes about half a column in space which reads almost like a summer resort folder. The railway facilities of Tacoma are dwelt upon. The accommodations for officers and their families available while the post is in process of construction is mentioned. The climatic advantages are given considerable attention. In short the communication leads one to wonder whether Tacoma is not planning to add the military reservation to its list of attractions along with nearby Mt. Rainier National Park and the scenic features of the Puget Sound Country.

Following out the same line of thought, one might be pardoned for speculating upon the question: whether a few bond issues might not be voted by counties throughout the United States if county rifle ranges could logically be counted on to augment the sales of county merchants, increase the fame of the county metropolis and add to its population 15,000 potential purchasers of both necessities and luxuries.

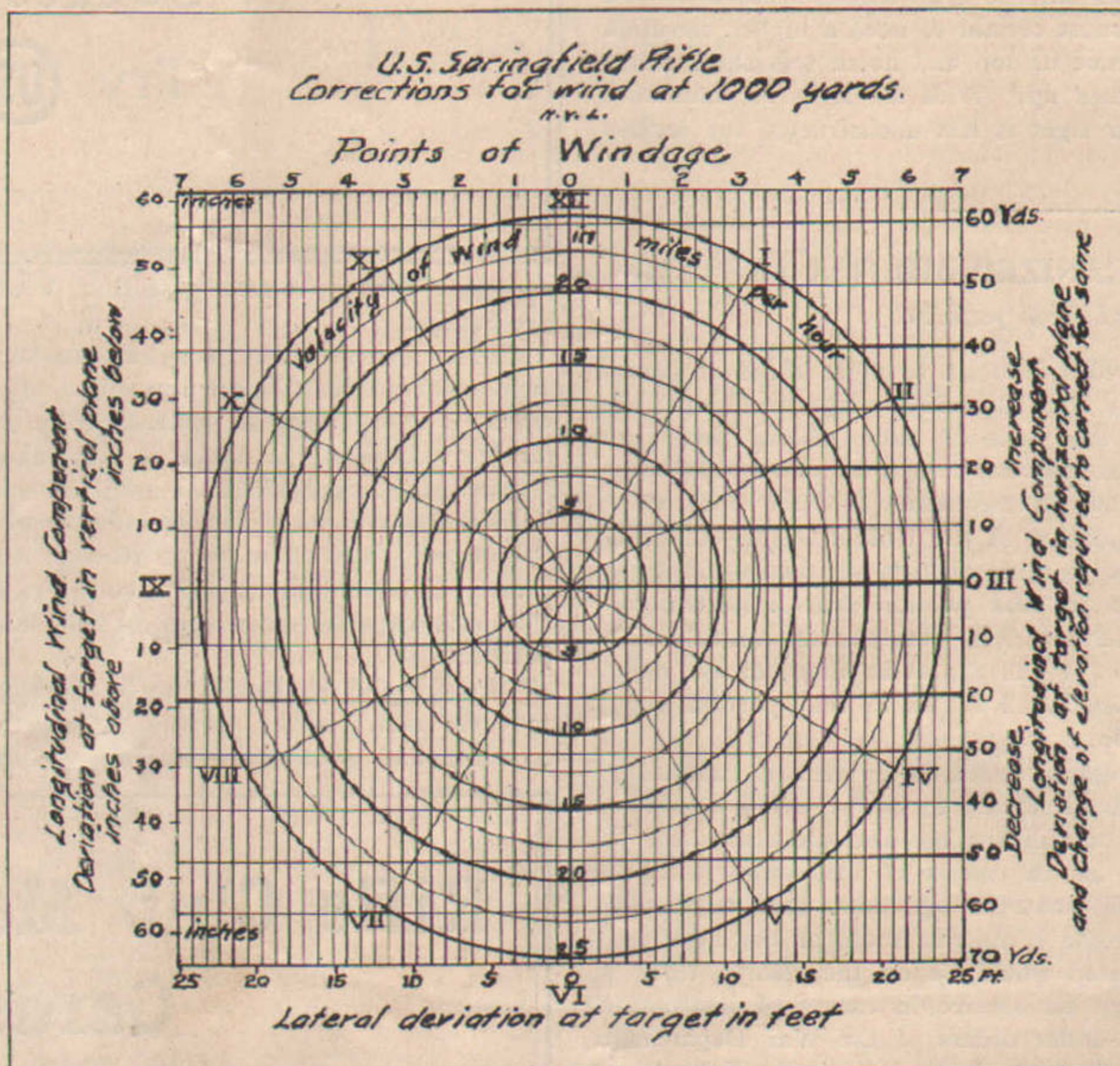
Of course whether or not the plan to present the American Lake

plateau to the Federal Government was a Chamber-of-Commerce plan, makes no difference in the ultimate result. Because of the plan's success, the United States Government acquires its site for the new cantonments. Yet if this \$2,000,000 were to be expended in developing

rifle shots among the thousands of men and boys in the State of Washington, with hope of no reward save a knowledge that the defense resources of the entire nation was thereby increased, how much more significant would the vote of Pierce County have been!

The Effect of Wind at 1,000 Yards.

By H. V. Latham.



ALL riflemen are familiar with the lateral deflection of the bullet caused by wind and the corrections necessary to counteract its effect. They also know that a wind blowing from 12 o'clock, that is, from the target towards the shooter, has a retarding effect upon the bullet, and that the sights must be raised to overcome it; and that a 6 o'clock wind requires a lower elevation. However, many never consider the fact that a wind, from any direction whatsoever except directly from the right or left, has a decided effect upon the elevation required. This is very pronounced at 1,000 yards as will be seen from the accompanying chart.

From the circumference of the circle representing the wind velocity in miles per hour and at a point corresponding to the direction from which the wind is blowing, a vertical line to the horizontal axis of the figure represents the longitudinal components of the wind, while the horizontal distance to the vertical axis gives the lateral deflection and the corresponding points on the windage scale.

Thus for a 20-mile-an-hour wind from 2 o'clock the longitudinal components are 25 yards in range and 23.5 inches vertical deviation at the target, and the horizontal component is 16.5 feet, corresponding to a correction of 4.6 points of windage. That is, a bullet fired from a rifle with a normal elevation of 1,000 yards and the sights set at that range will be so retarded by the wind that it will cross the line of sight at 975 yards, and fall 23.5 inches below it at the target. This would require an increase in elevation of 25 yards. If the wind should shift to 1 o'clock it would require an additional rise in elevation of 18 yards.

It will be noticed that the longitudinal component at 2 o'clock is just one-half that at 12 o'clock, and the horizontal component at 1 o'clock is one-half that at 3 o'clock.

The effect of a wind from 6 o'clock or from any point between 3 and 9 o'clock is to increase the velocity of the bullet, causing it to go high at the target, and the deviation is slightly greater than for a wind in the opposite direction. A 20-mile wind from 4 o'clock calls for a reduction of 27.4 yards in elevation and causes the bullet to go 25.7 inches high.

The distance from the center of the bull to the upper or lower

edge of target C is 36 inches, so that a 15-mile wind from 12 or 6 o'clock is sufficient to cause a miss if not taken into consideration in setting the sights. The difference in elevation for a 20-mile wind at 12 o'clock and the same wind at 6 o'clock is more than 100 yards.

In determining the normal elevation of a rifle not only should the barometer and thermometer readings be noted, but due allowance should be made for wind. At any given locality the variations of the barometer are likely to be slight and changes in temperature gradual, but changes in the wind calling for an increase or decrease of 50 yards or more in elevation may occur at any time.

Probably the greatest difficulty in shooting at 1,000 yards is to find the target. Once on the target the average shooter believes he can stay there. But the main trouble in finding the target is one of elevation, and the writer believes that this can be largely overcome by giving as much attention to the effect of wind on elevation as is usually done to the proper setting of the wind-gauge.

SIGHTING FOR MINIATURE LOADS.

By Van Allen Lyman.

IN the most popular sizes of sporting ammunition it is usually possible to supplement the high-powered hunting cartridges by pistol cartridges fired from a chamber bushing or by light loads in the regular shell. These miniature loads are cheap and convenient for killing small game at short range.

The shooter will find, however, that miniature loads almost invariably require a sight adjustment different than that for the high-powered cartridges. This adjustment may be for elevation only, or it may be necessary to have it both vertical and lateral. The shooter who uses a gun on which the sights are not readily adjustable is apt to con-

tent himself with holding off the mark an amount estimated to be equal to the deviation of the bullet, meantime hoping his bullet will be lucky enough to connect. The story of the shooter who has his gun fitted with sights adjustable in every direction is that he had his sights all set for accurate shooting with the miniature load, expecting small game, then large game appeared and he lost it because there was no time to set the sights correctly for the big-game cartridges.

One thing is quickly learned by the man who uses full and miniature loads in the same rifle, that the sight setting is necessarily different for both. Furthermore, it is very desirable to be able to make a quick change from one sight setting to the other. What is simpler than two rear sights? If one favors the tang peep sight for general work, then the matter is easy, simply install in the rear barrel sight slot

one of the folding rear sights, the kind which is made with a hinge which enables the sight to lay flat on the barrel and out of the way when not in use. Discard the tang sight and use the folding barrel sight for miniature loads, adjusted for the average range at which miniature shooting is done, say 30 yards. When big game shows up, the folding barrel sight is folded down and the tang sight turned up and there you are, provided you have remembered to change the miniature cartridge in the barrel for a full-powered one.

The problem is equally simple for the man who prefers and uses a barrel rear sight for big-game hunting. Use two barrel sights; there is no law against it. Leave the regular sight as it is for big-game work, and in front of it mount another sight of the turn-down kind for use with reduced loads. No slot to put it in? Make one. A suitable file and a little care and patience is all that is necessary. The miniature load sight will be almost certain to need a higher elevation than the regular sight, and hence its top and notch will show above the other sight when it is turned up. With the sight for miniature loads turned down, the regular sight is left unobstructed for serious work.—Field and Stream.

A NATIONALLY ORGANIZED MILITIA SYSTEM.

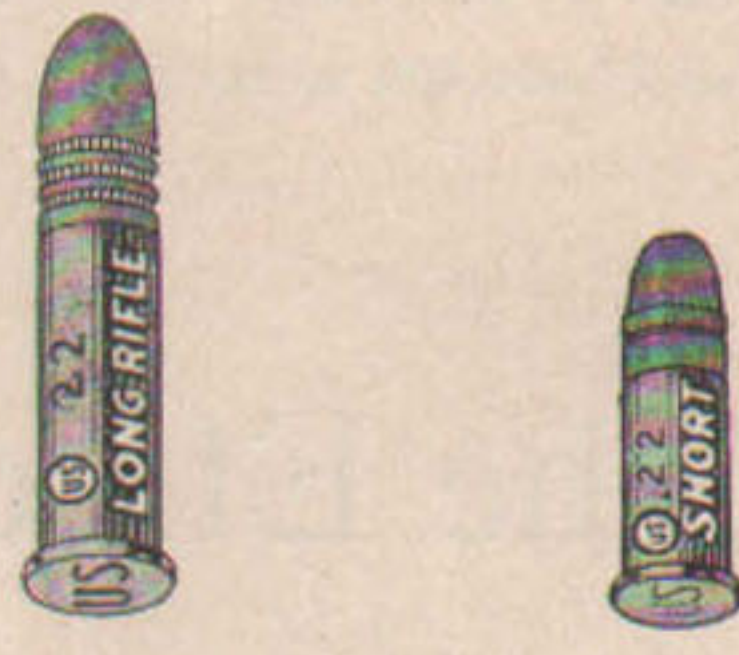
(Continued from page 347.)


The country would be divided into six or more zones or camps of instruction, to which every man of military age and physically fit and from every State in that zone or radius should report for duty at a specified date. The different camps of instruction would have as a unit as many States as convenient to draw from, thus: All States in that portion northeast of the United States—Camp of Instruction No. 1; all States in that portion southeast—Camp of Instruction No. 2; all States in that portion central northwest—Camp of Instruction No. 3; all States in that portion central southwest—Camp of Instruction No. 4; all States in that portion northwest—Camp of Instruction No. 5; all States in that portion southwest—Camp of Instruction No. 6.

In order to adopt the Organized Militia System, a compulsory service law would, therefore, be necessary to compel every unmarried citizen of the United States of military age and physically able to serve three months every year in camps of instruction until he reaches the age of thirty, or whatever age limit may be decided upon, or until he should become a married man, or the head of a family. Every man thus listed would be on the reserve force at all times during his eligibility for service in camps of instruction.

The Army General Staff, under orders of the War Department and Secretary of War, would, therefore, be systematically divided into branches or sections in accordance to all the different camps of instruction and each General Staff section would have charge of its branch, giving orders as put before them by the Army General Staff and Chief of Staff. The General Staff sections existing in the Organized Militia system of Switzerland and which could be advantageously adopted by our Government are divided into groups as follows:

Army General Staff, Chief of Staff, Bureau of the Press Section, Topographic Operations Section, Transportation Section, Postal Service Section, Telegraphic Section, Infantry Section, Cavalry Section, Artillery Section, Quartermaster General Section, Commissary De-



A Suggestion
Try 

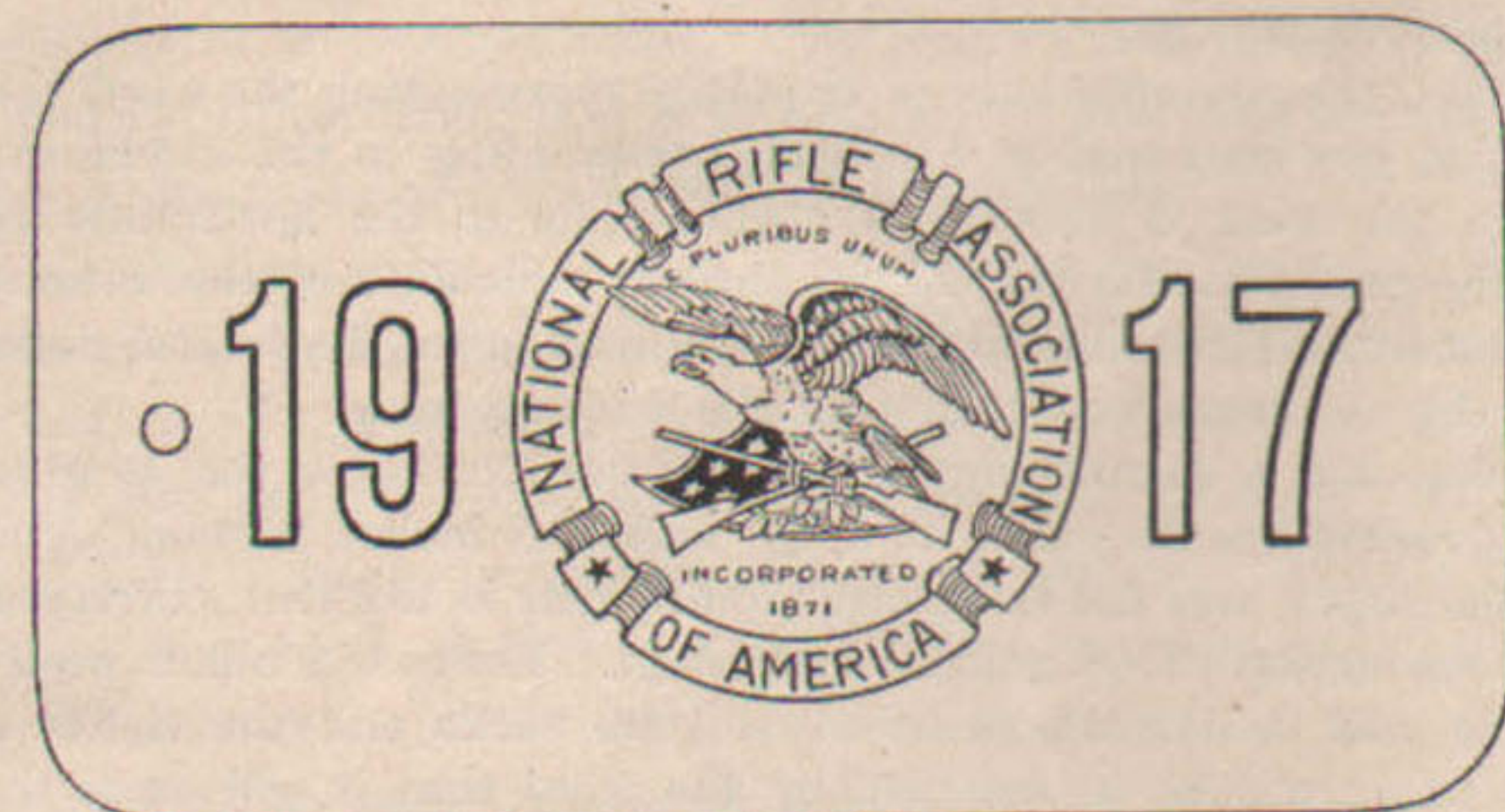
partment Section, Sanitary Section, Veterinary Section, Army Justice Section.

These are the principal divisions of the Army General Staff, including one Chief Officer and minor officers, to each section. As a whole, it is organized so systematically that nothing of any interest for the welfare of the nation is overlooked.

Such Organized Militia system in our country would not only be of great value and benefit in time of war, but in time of peace it naturally creates more patriotism, because it affords an equal chance of advancement and promotion to each and every man in the ranks capable and worthy to take command of more responsible positions.

Morally and physically, such training would be of great value to every man's career, because it teaches patriotism, discipline and economy, and is otherwise instructive and educational.

Rifle Club Membership Cards



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

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

ARMS AND THE MAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Marine Corps Score Book

A Rifleman's Instructor

For use in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Naval Militia, Schools and Civilian Clubs.
For beginners, advanced riflemen and rifle teams. For self-instruction and for use in instructing others.

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

Adopted by the War Department and issued by the Ordnance Department to organizations of the Army, and to the Organized Militia (under Sec. 1661 R. S.), and for sale to educational institutions (Bulletin No. 12, 1916, and G. O. No. 1, 1916).

Remittance should accompany order. Stamps accepted for orders less than \$1.00.

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AT THE TARGETS!

The Indoor One-Hundred-Shot Championship Rifle Match.

By "AL BLANCO."

THE eleventh annual tournament of the Indoor .22-Caliber Rifle League of the United States was conducted by the Philadelphia Rifle Association from January 13 to 20 inclusive. It is the first time that the shoot has been held in Philadelphia, although ten contests have previously been held in various cities.

The Philadelphia Rifle Association undertook the responsibility of conducting the matches in an effort to stimulate interest among the members of the club. The association was organized about 1895 and received its charter and became affiliated with the National Rifle Association in 1897. In that year Nathan Sporing became its president and has served continuously in that capacity up to the present time. Undoubtedly this is a record for an officer of a civilian rifle club.

Some very fine rifle and pistol shots have been developed as a result of this aggressive policy of indoor and outdoor shooting practice. It should be mentioned in this connection that the organization has met with many obstacles but none of these has been too great for the ambitious and energetic officers who have had the welfare of the association at heart for these many years.

About two or three years ago the club obtained an option on a dwelling at 1926 Green Street, with the idea of converting the same into a permanent home. Many unforeseen difficulties were encountered which delayed the completion of the club house until about the first of 1916. The Association is now comfortably located and provided with many facilities for the growing membership list of rifle and pistol shooters. On the ground floor there are four pistol targets and the mezzanine provides three rifle targets.

For championship shooting the Philadelphia range is not ideal. There is too much vibration on the mezzanine due to the fact that pistol contestants are constantly passing up and down the stairs. But this was no serious handicap because all shooters were placed on the same basis but undoubtedly it did pull down the average of the scores made.

The program called for a 100-shot, off-hand, rifle match, for the championship of the United States. Each contestant fired 100 consecutive shots on 20 targets of 5 shots each, on the regular 1/4-inch ring target. Any rifle of .22 caliber, rim fire, was permitted and there were no restrictions as to weight, length of barrel, trigger pull, palm rests, or sights. Of course everyone used the telescope. No slings were allowed. All shooting was done at 75 feet.

There were nine entries in this match, which was disappointing, but the fact remains that eight of these were out-of-town shooters. The only member of the Philadelphia Rifle Association to enter this match was J. G. Schnerring. What the match lacked in numbers was more than made up in class for practically the cream of the eastern off-hand Schuetzen shots competed. When Dr. Hudson, Arthur Hubalek, H. M. Pope, Louis Buss and Geo. Chesley came together for a 100-shot match one may expect to see some fine shooting and high scores. This occasion was no exception for the result shows that Dr. Hudson and Arthur Hubalek, un-

questionably the two greatest indoor off-hand Schuetzen shots that ever breathed on a hair trigger, were separated by but one point at the conclusion of the week's shooting. Dr. Hudson won the match with a score of 2,468. Before shooting Dr. Hudson confessed that two years at desk work with his favorite Schuetzen rifle resting quietly in the gun cabinet did not keep him in the best of condition for turning in any high scores. With the ordinary mortal this contention of the doctor's might hold water but here we have a super-man (at least in the shooting game) to deal with and there was not a single competitor present who did not fully expect the doctor to rise to the occasion and come across with his customary heavy wallop. No one was disappointed for the doctor's 2,468 was good for 2,475 on any range other than the one on which he did the shooting.

Arthur Hubalek, the present record holder who, it will be remembered, boosted the score to 2,484 some six years ago, is always a dangerous competitor and being in the championship class the shooters naturally expect him to shoot true to form. His score of 2,467 might have been 2,469 if two shots had not missed the 25 ring by 1/32 of an inch. Likewise the doctor might have been tied with Hubalek had one of his 25's been a 1/32 of an inch removed from the ring. In other words, it was one of the closest 100-shot matches ever held.

George Chesley shot at a consistent gait throughout and finished with 2,462. Louis Buss got away to a very bad start but finished strong. His 2,454 was a good fourth. Harry Pope fell away below average and we can only attribute this to the fact that he has been doing plenty of exacting work and was, therefore, not in the best of condition for high score shooting.

A new name will be found in the 100-shot match in 6th place, that of Capt. W. H. Richard, one of the finest military rifle shots this country has ever produced. But Richard is a versatile chap, especially in the shooting game, and it matters not whether the arm be military, Schuetzen, target or sporting, he is there with all of them and simply needs a bit of practice to develop a natural skill with firearms. His 2,432 for the initial effort is a good score. We cannot quote his exact words upon the completion of this score but in sum and substance it was to the effect that he was glad it was over and it was the hardest work he had done for some time.

George Schnerring got 7th place with 2,430. In 8th place will be found the name of S. N. Murphy of Grand Gorge, N. Y. Some years ago a facetious scribe dubbed Mr. Murphy "The Owl from the Catskills." We do not recall why this name was "wished" on Mr. Murphy. The owl sleeps with one eye open; Mr. Murphy probably sleeps with both eyes closed. However, for the 100-shot match Mr. Murphy had no eyes at all because some careful baggage smasher had handled his baggage too carefully and broken the lens in the cup of the telescope of Mr. Murphy's rifle. The cup in question, consisting of the head of a shotgun cartridge case, contained a lens giving the

correction for astigmatism. Mr. Murphy was, therefore, up against the proposition of shooting the match with an outfit capable of doing fine work but his shooting eye saw the target where it wasn't. As we understand it when one is afflicted with astigmatism one sees things where they "ain't." Mr. Murphy saw them where they were not, and as a result his score suffered.

The continuous match and off-hand competition, three shots to a target, possible 75, brought out some spirited competition and much shooting. Geo. Chesley made five 75's and as the three best targets counted for the prize he had two extra 75's to back up his claim. Dr. Hudson took second with three 75's and a 74 and 73 for the next best. Louis Buss and Arthur Hubalek divided 3d and 4th prizes. There were 10 prizes.

George Chesley won 1st prize for the best five targets, while Hudson, Hubalek and Buss divided 2d prize.

With an almost perfect center shot Chesley won the bull's-eye match with a 5 degrees below. As the machine was set about 3 1/2 points off center, the bull's-eye actually measured a degree and a half. They do not come much better than this. J. G. Schnerring had the next best bull's-eye, measuring 6 degrees. J. G. Dillon won the prize for having the most bull's-eyes.

The two shot re-entry match on the regular 1/8-inch range target one shot on each bull's-eye, possible 50 points, brought out some excellent shooting. George Chesley had several possibles and won the match with plenty to spare. J. G. Schnerring took second place also with possibles. Dr. Dubbs, Louis Buss and H. M. Pope finished in the order named.

The N. R. A. prone match did not bring out a very large line of competitors. Had the members of the Philadelphia Rifle Association turned out for this match it would have been the best on the program.

The 20-shot match consisting of 20 consecutive shots from the prone position with any rifle and any sights on the official N. R. A. target, no time limit, was won by Captain Richard with a score of 199 out of a possible 200. Captain Richard used the 5-A aperture telescope of five powers.

P. A. Raymond took second place with a score of 196 and Frank J. Kahrs, third place, with 182.

The 10-shot re-entry match, best 10-shot score to count, was also won by Captain Richard who had several clean scores of 100 and numerous 99's to spare. P. A. Raymond took second place, Schnerring, third place, with Kahrs and Patrick in the order named.

On the programme was also a rifle match for the ladies which allowed any .22 caliber rifle to be used. There were three competitors, Mrs. Keefauver, Mrs. Bodine and Mrs. Haines. All of these ladies used the Schuetzen rifle and telescope, shooting off-hand at 75 feet. Mrs. Keefauver won the match with a score of 593, Mrs. Bodine was a close second with 585, and Mrs. Haines finished third with 507. Be it said to the credit of the ladies that they took much interest in the shooting and were present every day and also on Saturday evening when the prizes were presented. That their presence was ap-

preciated is borne out by the fact that they were given a great hand when Mr. Sperring announced the winners of this match.

On the program were two pistol matches, a single entry 25-shot match and a reentry 10-shot match.

A. P. Lane shot true to form and his score of 236 showed excellent grouping though it was a bit off center.

G. T. Hoffman, who never claimed to be any pumpkins with the pistol, turned in a 226 which would have been considerably better had it not been for a bad half minute in the middle of the match when "Hoff's" arm circled around like a windmill, but the aforesaid gyrations ceased as suddenly as they began and the last two 5-shot scores were made with the arm absolutely "frozen." In fact someone remarked that the old arm stood out there so stiff and steady that you could sit on it. Be that as it may, he finished up with two clean 47's and a total of 226.

A. P. Lane, who is always willing to give points to the chap struggling along for recognition in the hall of fame of pistol shots, stood close by while Hoffman was shooting and loaned his moral support at least. It was remarked that Lane would have actually been glad had Hoffman beat him.

J. Miller tied Hoffman's score but was out-ranked. His 220 is the result of but a few days practice. It is understood that Mr. Miller never previously shot in these matches and his acquaintance with the pistol is very slight.

Notes of the Shoot.

Immediately upon the conclusion of shooting on Saturday evening, President Sperring presented the prizes. Of these there were many but had the shooters turned out in larger numbers the value of each prize would have been materially increased. As it was most of the competitors received prizes and the general impression was that the shoot was quite a success.

The committee to decide doubtful shots and to measure bull's-eye targets consisted of the following: Nathan Sperring, George Chesley, George Schnerring, Maj. E. Claude Goddard and Frank J. Kahrs. This committee had some very hard work to do. It is a labor of love at best and the men who serve on these committees must come in for more or less criticism. In justice, therefore, to the men who composed this committee it should be said that they rendered decisions to the best of their ability and judgment and whenever there was any reasonable doubt gave the benefit to the shooter.

The trade representatives present, and most of these shot in the matches and otherwise lent their aid in making the shoot a success, were Mr. Frank A. Hoppe, the man who made Hoppe's No. 9 famous; Mr. George Chesley and Capt. W. H. Richard of Winchester Repeating Arms Co., and Frank J. Kahrs and A. P. Lane, of The Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

All rifle shooting was at 75 feet, pistol shooting at 60 feet.

To hold a rifle and pistol tournament extending over one whole week of solid shooting is no easy task. Any club that takes on this responsibility also assumes considerable risk. There is never any knowledge of what the attendance will be. The expense involved is considerable. The club, therefore, cannot be criticized for not offering larger and more numerous prizes. If the shooters will support these annual contests the clubs will do their part toward paying back to the shooters in prizes all they are entitled to with a small profit for the club.

The probabilities are that the next annual tournament will be conducted by the Quinipiac Rifle Club of New Haven, Conn. There are a great many shooters, both Scheutzen and N. R. A., up that way, and undoubtedly a good turnout can be relied upon.

The scores:

100-SHOT MATCH.

W. G. Hudson, Wilmington, Del.—	246 249 245 250 248 244 246 247 247 246—2468
A. Hubalik, Brooklyn, N. Y.—	245 247 243 246 249 249 249 249 247—2467
George W. Chesley, New Haven, Conn.—	247 245 244 246 249 246 245 245 249 246—2462

C. Buss, New York—

241 244 246 248 246 246 245 247 244 247—2454	
H. M. Pope, Jersey City—	246 241 245 242 243 243 247 247 245 246—2439
Capt. W. H. Richard, New Haven—	247 244 243 244 241 241 237 248 242 245—2432
J. G. Schnerring, Phila. R. Asso.—	238 243 245 243 245 246 236 246 245 243—2430
S. N. Murphy, Grand Gorge, N. Y.—	239 245 240 238 241 241 244 245 242 244—2419

TWO-SHOT MATCH.

Geo. W. Chesley	50 50 50 50 49 49 49
Geo. J. Schnerring	50 50 48 47 47 47 46
Dr. R. L. Dubbs	49 49 49 47
L. C. Buss	49 49 48 48 47 46
H. M. Pope	49 49 47 47

LADIES' MATCH—25 SHOTS.

Mrs. Keefauver	593
Mrs. Bodine	585
Mrs. Haines	507

20 SHOTS, PRONE.

Capt. W. H. Richard	199
P. A. Raymond	196
F. J. Kahrs	182

10 SHOTS, PRONE.

Capt. W. H. Richards	100 100 100
P. A. Raymond	100 98 98
J. G. Schnerring	98 94 90
F. J. Kahrs	96 95 93
W. N. Patrick	92 89 87

BULL'S-EYE MATCH.

	Degrees
G. W. Chesley	5
J. G. Schnerring	6
W. H. Richard	7
C. H. Johnson	7 1/4
L. C. Buss	8 1/2
J. G. Dillon	8 1/2
P. A. Raymond	9 1/4
R. L. Dubbs	10
S. N. Murphy	10 1/2
D. W. Stubbs	16
J. G. Dillon (most bull's-eyes)	52

CONTINUOUS MATCH.

G. W. Chesley	75 75 75 75 75
Dr. W. G. Hudson	75 75 75 74 73
L. C. Buss	75 75 74 74 74
A. Hubalik	75 75 74 74 74
J. G. Schnerring	74 74 73 72 72
H. M. Pope	74 73 73
W. H. Richard	73 73 73
Dr. R. L. Dubbs	69 69 67
C. H. Johnson	70 67 65

Prize for best five targets.—G. W. Chesley, 375; Hubalik, Buss and Hudson tied for second, with 372.

25-SHOT PISTOL MATCH.

A. P. Lane, New York	236
G. F. Hoffman, New York	226
J. Miller	226
Dr. Quicksall, Phila. Rifle Association	219
P. A. Raymond	211

10 SHOTS, PISTOL.

Dr. Quicksall	97
J. Miller	95
A. P. Lane	95
G. H. Smith	87
Dr. Davis	82

Michigan Matches On.

In spite of the busy rush of the wheels of industry of our larger cities and the relentless demands of the winter activities, the primitive instinct of the northern man to get out and get a gun, manifests itself in the interest centering around the Michigan Indoor Tournament.

Slowly, but surely, the sentiment is growing, and the season promises to be one of great interest. This is especially encouraging because this movement is a marked innovation, and was launched only after the Indoor Season had begun.

Our object was to get men to shoot, and they are shooting. We aim to foster team work and we are getting it. The perfect score

is appearing in our midst and our boys are really becoming quite familiar with it. Because of delay in getting under way the following is the first report published.

	Dec.	Dec.	Jan.
Detroit Y. M. C. A.	15	31	15
Hearn, F. (Capt.)	93	100	100
Sanderson, Dr. S. E.	100	100	100
Hearn, G.	96	96	..
Pyatt, B.	91	94	95
Petric, J.	94	95	96
Kask, N.	90-A	93-A	96
	474	485	487—1,446

Wyandotte Team.

Baxter, H. (Capt.)	98	96
Stein, H.	97	100
Bowbeer, Dr. N. G.	98	92
Browne, H. R.	88	96
Albright, E.	82	..
McClurg, E.	..	98
	463	482— 945

Sanderson, Dr. S. E.	100	100	100
Hearn, F.	93	100	100
	193	200	200— 593

Saginaw

Vogt, C.	97	96	98
Vogt, H.	99	98	99
Holt, W.	98	97	99
Coleman.	90	91	95
Wager.	95	81	..
Raleigh, M.	90
	479	463	481—1,423

Trombley, J.	96	84	80
Lynch.	89	90	93
McIntosh.	78	87	99
Britchenback.	77
Taub, A.	37
	263	201	386— 910

Gooding, P.	81
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Menominee

Bottkle, J. A.	98	98	100
Shockey, W.	90	92	95
Dixon, D.	78	89	97
Moore, W. K.	82	84	95
Shainholtz, F.	94	90	98
	442	453	485—1,380

Hedgecock, G.	94	88	95
Simpson, H.	89	80	93
Packard, F.	91	86	..
Humbert, T.	78	84	73
Nickolas, F.	74	70	80
Munroe, P.	90
	426	408	431—1,265

Bottkol, J. A.	98	98	100
Shainholtz, F.	94	90	98
	192	188	198— 578

Dixon, D.	78	89	97
Moore, W.	82	84	95
	160	173	192— 525

Hedgecock, G.	94	88	95
Simpson, H.	89	80	93
	183	168	188— 539

Shockly, W. A.	90	92	95
Packard, R.	91	86	90
	181	178	185— 544

Humbert, T.	78	84	73
Meals, F.	78	70	..
Nickolas, F.	80
	152	154	153— 459

S. E. Sanderson.

Off Hand From the Clubs.

Gallery Entries Break all Records.

ALL previous records are broken by the number of entries recorded in the indoor gallery matches of the National Rifle Association series, the first stage of which is being shot this week on civilian, college, high and military school ranges throughout the United States.

The total number of all entrants in the several matches is 177, 10 more than was recorded by the high-water mark last year, when 167 teams were in competition. Of this number, 100 are civilian teams, 36 are college teams, 24 are high-school teams, and 17 military-school teams.

A comparison of these figures with those of the 1916 matches show an increase of 28 civilian teams, but a loss of 12 among the high school, 3 among military schools and 3 among the colleges.

The Civilian Teams.

Peters Rifle and Revolver Club, Kings Mills, Ohio.
The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn.
Bucyrus, Ohio, Rifle Association.
Marion, Ohio, Rifle Club.
Buffalo, New York, Rifle Club.
Bangor, Maine, Rifle Club.
Manchester, New Hampshire, Rifle Club.
Birmingham Athletic Club Rifle and Revolver Association, Alabama.
Watertown, South Dakota, Rifle Club.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Rifle and Revolver Club.
Hopkins, Minnesota, Rifle Club.
Detroit, Michigan, Rifle and Revolver Club.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Rifle and Pistol Club.
Boston, Massachusetts, Rifle and Revolver Club.
Gisholt Rifle Club, Madison, Wis.
Tacoma, Washington, Rifle and Revolver Club.
Hoosier Rifle Club, Indianapolis, Ind.
Stanton Government Rifle Club, Nebraska.
Corinna, Maine, Rifle Club.
Brooklyn, New York, Rifle Club.
Albion, Indiana, Rifle Club.
Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club, Rochester, N. Y.
Quinnipiac Rifle and Revolver Club, New Haven, Conn.
Auburn, New York, Rifle Club.
Lynn Rifle and Revolver Club, West Lynn, Mass.
Ashburnham, Massachusetts, Rifle Club.
Middletown, New York, Rifle Club.
Pierre, South Dakota, Rifle and Revolver Club.
Glendale Rifle Club, Bedford, Ohio.
Shawnee Rifle and Revolver Club, Lima, Ohio.
Fort Harrison Rifle Club, Terre Haute, Ind.
Toledo, Ohio, Rifle and Pistol Club.
Guthrie Center, Iowa, Rifle Club.
Chicago, Illinois, Rifle Club.
Helena, Montana, Rifle Club.
Tulsa, Oklahoma, Rifle Club.
Detroit, Michigan, Y. M. C. A. Rifle and Pistol Club.
Hydraulic Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio.
St. Augustine, Florida, Rifle Club.
Portland, Oregon, Rifle Club.
Covington, Kentucky, Rifle Club.
Kiona Shooting Club, Des Moines, Iowa.
Corvallis, Montana, Rifle Club.
Salmon, Idaho, Rifle Club.
Bedford, New York, Rifle Club.
Cazenovia, New York, Rifle Club.
Bureau of Engraving and Printing Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.
Morgantown, West Virginia, Rifle Club.
Franklin, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club.
Mound City, Missouri, Rifle Club.
Sidney, Ohio, Rifle Club.
Haverhill, Massachusetts, Rifle and Gun Club.
Durham, North Carolina, Rifle Club.

Ridgewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club.
Greenwich, Connecticut, Rifle Club.
Washington, District of Columbia, Rifle Club.
Niskayuna, New York, Rifle Club.
Premo Industrial Rifle and Revolver Club, Rochester, N. Y.
Newport, Kentucky, Rifle and Pistol Club.
Towanda, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club.
White Motor Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio.
Atlanta, Georgia, Rifle Club.
Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club, N. Y.
Scott, Arkansas, Rifle Club.
Bureau of Chemistry Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.
Lakewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club.
Pacific Service Rifle Club, San Francisco, Cal.
Washington Marine Draftsmen Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.
First Team Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club.
Second Team, Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club.
Davy Crockett Rifle Club, San Antonio, Tex.
Ridgewood Rifle Club, Evanston, Ill.
Princeton Athletic Club Rifle Association, New Jersey.
Duluth, Minnesota, Spanish War Rifle Club.
Altoona, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club.
Fort Wayne, Indiana, Rifle and Revolver Club.
Salem, Oregon, Rifle Club.
Santa Fe, New Mexico, Rifle Club.
Newport, Rhode Island, Rifle Club.
Middleboro, Massachusetts, Rifle Club.
First Team Kiowa, Kansas, Rifle Club.
Second Team Kiowa, Kansas, Rifle Club.
Fitchburg Sportsman's Club, Massachusetts.
Gunnison, Colorado, Rifle Club.
Paterson, New Jersey, Rifle Club.
Main Line Rifle Club, Berwyn, Pa.
Litchfield, Connecticut, Rifle Club.
Reo National Rifle Club, Lansing, Mich.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, Rifle Club.
Westfield, New Jersey, Rifle Club.
Des Moines, Iowa, Rifle Club.
Lamar, Colorado, Rifle Club.
Springfield, Massachusetts, Rifle Club.
Sudbrook Park Rifle Club, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Forks, North Dakota, Rifle Club.
East Orange, New Jersey, Rifle Club.
Highland, California, Rifle Club.
Torrington, Connecticut, Rifle Club.
Jacksonville, Florida, Rifle Club.
Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club.

The College Teams.

Michigan Agriculture College, East Lansing, Mich.
Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.
Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.
Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
West Virginia University, Morgantown.
State University of Iowa, Iowa City.
U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
University of Vermont, Burlington.
University of Illinois, Urbana.
University of California, Berkeley.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
Notre Dame University, Indiana.
University of Maine, Orono.
University of Idaho, Moscow.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Massachusetts.
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.
Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.
Columbia University, New York City.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College.
Iowa State College, Ames.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.
Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs.
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse.
North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College.
Clark College, Worcester, Mass.
Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.
Pennsylvania State College, State College.
Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

The Military Schools.

St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.
Bordentown Military Institute, New Jersey.
Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater.
Kemper Military Institute, Boonville, Mo.
Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Highland Park, Ill.
Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.
Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio.
Bingham School, Asheville, N. C.
Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.
New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson.
Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.
Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.
Columbia Military Academy, Tennessee.
Culver Military Academy, Indiana.
Montclair Military Academy, New Jersey.
Nazareth Hall Cadets, Pennsylvania.
Hill Military Academy, Portland, Ore.

The High Schools.

Placer Union High School, Auburn, Cal.
Iowa City High School, Iowa.
Salt Lake City High School (East), Utah.
Morris High School, New York City.
Northfield Rifle Club, Vermont.
Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cedar Rapids High School, Iowa.
Sacramento High School, California.
Smith Academy Manual Training School, St. Louis, Mo.
Central High School, Washington, D. C.
Burlington High School, Iowa.
McKinley Manual Training High School, Washington, D. C.
East Orange High School, New Jersey.
Crosby High School, Waterbury, Conn.
University High School, Laramie, Wyo.
Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Wash.
Baltimore City College, Maryland.
Central High School, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Jamaica High School, L. I., N. Y.
Dixon High School, Illinois.
New Haven High School, Connecticut.
Vermilion High School, Danville, Ill.
Western High School, Washington, D. C.
Lowell High School, Massachusetts.

Season's Events Announced.

Taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the N. R. A. gallery matches, the Middletown, New York, Rifle Club has arranged a series of competitions, many of which are closely linked with the inter-club events.

The schedule of competitive events and of trophies to be awarded during the indoor season of 1916-17 calls for:

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Silver Medal.—Awarded for high average score made during the shooting of the N. R. A. Inter-club Indoor Competition. Previous winners of this event are handicapped one point per match. Participation in four-fifths of the events of the contest necessary.

CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

First Class, Trophy Cup.—Match to be shot at close of N. R. A. Indoor Inter-club Shoots. Open to all members who have made "place" during the N. R. A. Competition Shoots.

Second Class, Trophy Cup.—Match to be shot at same time as preceding match, open to all members who have not qualified for first-class competition.

High Aggregate Score, Cup.—To be awarded to the member having the highest aggregate score for all indoor shooting for the year.

SINGLE-SCORE TROPHIES.

On N. R. A. Targets, Trophy Cup.—Awarded to the member making the highest single score on the N. R. A. targets under indoor competition rules, in competition.

On Military Targets, Trophy Cup.—Awarded to the member making the highest single score on the indoor military targets in competition.

Handicap Championship, Trophy Cup.—Awarded to the winner of the Annual Handicap Shoot.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

First Place.—Medal
Second Place.—Cup.
Last Place.—Cup.

Awarded on the scores of the Annual Consolation Handicap Shoot.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP.

Trophies, Five Medals.—Awarded to the five men on the winning team in the Intra-Club Team Contest, who have added the highest total number of points to the team score during the contests.

Massachusetts Association Meets.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of Massachusetts Association of N. R. A. Rifle Clubs was held at the office of the Bay State School of Musketry on Tuesday evening, January 16.

The principal business of the meeting was to determine whether or not this Association would enter a team, or teams, in the National Matches for 1917. It was unanimously voted that we would do this, and a sub-committee was authorized to take the matter up at once and make plans for the preparation of this team.

A legislative committee of five was appointed to keep in touch with any legislation of the State that might be of interest to rifle clubs. This committee was given authority to appoint sub-committees from the various clubs should they decide at any time that such committees were needed.

Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, of Massachusetts, was present and assured the committee that any assistance that the State could give to rifle clubs who were working along preparedness lines would be gladly given.

The indications are that we shall have a very active club season in Massachusetts during 1917.

J. M. Portal.

Club Opens New Range.

On Saturday evening, January 13, 1917, the indoor range of the Fort Wayne Rifle and Revolver Club, located in the warehouse of the General Electric Company, was opened to the members of the club. This range was donated to the Fort Wayne Rifle and Revolver Club by the General Electric Company through the efforts of the superintendent, E. A. Barnes, president of the club for 1916. It is one of the finest ranges in the State, and has given an added impetus to the interest of the general public in the club.

The range is 75 feet and is equipped for 5 targets. The targets are run to and fro by means of a motor-driven trolley system, on which the targets are hung, and the shooter is able to run the target up to him whenever he wishes to see his shots. Each target is illuminated with a 200-watt nitrogen lamp. At the firing line there are five heavy, movable platforms with a padded top.

The officers of the club had the honor of firing the first string on the new range. The scores for the evening were not very high, owing to the fact that this was the first time that any of the members, with the exception of one or two, had occasion to shoot the 75-foot range on the N. R. A. target.

These nights have been selected for shooting: Monday night, revolver and pistol; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights and Saturday afternoon for rifle. The club expects to have a membership of about 200 by the middle of the season.

Plan Association of Clubs.

Efforts are being made by representatives of rifle clubs in the State of Maryland to form an organization to be known as The League of Civilian Rifle Clubs of Maryland.

The initial meeting of the rifle-club representatives was held January 12, at which time an executive committee was named to undertake the formulation of details. The league plans affiliation with the National Rifle Association, although most of the individual clubs are already members of the N. R. A.

On the executive committee named are: Redmond C. Stewart, chairman; W. L. Baldwin, secretary, and William C. Coleman, Col. Lewis M. Rawlings, Robert Garrett, Ralph C. Sharretts, B. F. Courtright and C. Delano Ames. This committee will submit resolutions to the representatives of the various clubs within a few weeks, which will undoubtedly be adopted and the organization effected.

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. Does the Government still manufacture Krag ammunition?

A. The Krag ammunition furnished to rifle clubs is that which remained in the armories at the time the Krag rifle was retired from the service. The arsenals at the present time are not manufacturing any new Krag ammunition, although many marksmen are urging the development of a load and a bullet which will bring out the full possibilities of the Krag.

Q. Is it true that the eye naturally finds the center of a peep sight?

A. It is an optical fact that the human eye, when looking through a small aperture, naturally finds the center for the reason that the center of a small opening gives better light.

Q. With a telescope sight, do you have to be careful to look through the middle of it?

A. A telescopic sight is so constructed that you cannot see anything through it unless your eye is properly centered.

Q. Can free issue Krags be transferred to members who qualify as sharpshooters or experts?

A. The free-issue rifle is not subject to transfer. Qualification as an expert or sharpshooter only entitles the man so qualifying to purchase and obtain title to a Krag, a Springfield, or a service pistol.

Q. Is it necessary for those members of civilian rifle clubs who purchased rifles at the 1916 National Matches to have the receivers of the rifles stamped "N. R. A." to guard against having them recalled?

A. The rifles sold at Jacksonville were disposed of by the Ordnance Department, and title rests absolutely with the purchaser, regardless of qualification and without any strings attached thereto. It is not necessary to have the receiver stamped.

Q. Why is it that high power cartridges are made of brass instead of copper and then, because the rim is too hard to dent, a center-fire primer made of copper must be set in them? It seems to me that it would be much cheaper to make a cartridge such as the .30-30, for example, out of copper and use rim fire.

A. In the first place, a copper cartridge of large size would not be strong enough to stand even moderately rough usage and, when fired in the rifle, would expand and make extraction difficult. Rim-fire priming cannot be used because high-power smokeless powder, such as used in the 30-30 cartridge, requires a powerful flash to ignite it properly, a very difficult thing to attain where the priming mixture has to be spread evenly in a rim of relatively large diameter.

Q. Will a club, entering the indoor gallery matches, be permitted to divide the team members into two squads of five each, shooting their records on different days, in order to meet the convenience of the team members?

A. There will be no objection to such an arrangement, provided all other conditions of the matches are observed.

Q. Will a revolver rust if left in a holster?
A. When a new leather holster is purchased, the chances of a weapon rusting if left therein can be lessened by giving the holster a thorough treatment with some leather dressing, such as neatsfoot oil. This will prevent the leather absorbing moisture on damp days and causing rust.

Civilian Rifle Clubs Elected to N. R. A. Membership During the Past Week.

Arizona.

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

California.

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

Colorado.

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

Gunnison Rifle Club.—M. R. Herrick, secretary; E. G. Palmer, president; M. J. Schmitz, vice-president; R. O. Barrett, treasurer, and Homer Elliott, executive officer. Membership, 21.

Montana.

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

New Jersey.

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

Pennsylvania.

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

Life Member.

Edgar Taylor, Westbrook, Conn., artist.

REVOLVER AND PISTOL



U. S. R. A. Holds Annual Meeting.

STEPS were taken to infuse new life into the U. S. R. A. at the annual meeting of the association held January 15 in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, New York City. As a result:

The .22 caliber automatic pistol was taken out of Match A, for target revolvers, and placed in Match B, among target pistols;

Automatic pistols, which can be classed as pocket arms, were authorized for Match F, with other pocket arms;

Second and third prizes for the Winans Match which failed to fill because of insufficient entries in the recent series, and graded medals for the association's Grand Aggregate, were offered by A. M. Poindexter, of Denver, and accepted by the U. S. R. A.;

Action was taken to rigidly enforce the regulation adopted at the 1916 meeting, providing a heavy penalty for the failure of any governor to report the result of a U. S. R. A. match at the expiration of two weeks following the close of the match;

The Secretary was authorized to issue association certificates to all pistol shots who shall in the future, or who have in the past, made records recognized by the U. S. R. A.;

Post-entry fines of \$1 were provided for dilatory contestants desiring to register in matches subsequent to the closing dates thereof; and

Committees were named to undertake campaigns of publicity and to look after the interests of the association in pending legislation.

The annual balloting resulted in the reelection of C. C. Crossman of St. Louis, president, and J. B. Crabtree, Yalesville, Conn., secretary. Other officers named were: First vice-president, I. D. Milliken, San Francisco; second vice-president, A. M. Poindexter, Denver; third vice-president, Maj. S. J. Fort, Maryland; fourth vice-president, J. A. Baker, New York City, and fifth vice-president, D. T. Baker, Ancon, Canal Zone. Of several other candidates for president, Dr. R. H. Sayre of New York received the highest number.

There were many old-timers present at the meeting. Among them were Harry Pope, of rifle-barrel fame; Dr. Sayre, G. H. Hoffman, A. P. Lane, John Dietz and A. L. A. Himmelwright, besides a score or more others. C. C. Crossman presided.

During the early hours of the protracted meeting, a letter from A. M. Poindexter, formerly of Red Bank, N. J., and now a resident of Denver, was read in which he mentioned the failure of the Winans match to fill this year. In this connection, Mr. Poindexter announced that he stood ready to provide second and third trophies in this match for the purpose of stimulating interest; and also to provide three graded medals in the association's

grand aggregate match. Both of these offers were accepted by the meeting. Mr. Poindexter also suggested that certificates be awarded all pistol shots who have made or shall make records recognized by the U. S. R. A. This suggestion was also received favorably, and the Secretary was instructed to see that the certificates are provided.

The Executive Committee was requested by the Secretary of the St. Louis Colonial Revolver Club to fix arbitrary dates for the annual matches of the association, so that entrants might arrange their affairs to permit participation.

At this point, C. C. Crossman called to the attention of the meeting an agitation which has been afoot among many pistol enthusiasts for some time past, toward bringing the U. S. R. A. under the same executive head as the N. R. A., yet preserving the identity of the pistol organization.

In bringing up the question he declared that it was a proper subject for discussion and many of those present expressed their views upon the matter. The majority were of the opinion that any move to connect the two associations was inadvisable. The matter was disposed of by the adoption of a motion by

entries. F. J. Kahrs, of the Rifle and Revolver Club of New York, during the discussion, advanced the opinion that such a system would be complicated, and suggested that instead of a deduction, the 50 cents be made a post entry penalty. John Dietz, of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club, urged that the post-entry penalty be fixed at \$1, and, amended as suggested by Kahrs and Dietz, the Lane motion was adopted.

Upon a motion by Mr. Himmelwright, the secretary was instructed to address club secretaries and direct them to start a campaign for entries a month before the closing date of matches, which was approved. He then suggested that in all championship matches, one-third of the members, counting down from the winning score, exclusive of medal winners, be given certificates showing the standing of each man in the finishing score. This was generally opposed, and was lost. Harry Pope, however, at this point, called up the suggestion contained in Mr. Poindexter's letter concerning the award of diplomas for records, and this was adopted.

President Crossman then called upon the secretary for a report upon the promptness with which the results of the outdoor matches had been reported, and upon learning that there had been considerable delay in some of the reports, the meeting voted to rigidly enforce the penalty in such cases provided at the meeting of 1916.

By a vote of those present, the secretary was instructed, upon motion by J. A. Baker of New York, to see that all proxies for the annual meeting are in the hands of the club members thirty days before the date of the meeting.

J. A. Baker then asked for a definition of sights as applied to the weapons allowed in the pocket pistol matches. He asked whether under the conditions of this match adjustable sights would be permitted.

Answering the inquiry, C. C. Crossman declared that whenever this question had been put up to him, he had at times admitted such types of adjustable sights as would not interfere with drawing the weapon upon which they were mounted from holster or pocket.

Montreal Wins Third.

In the Revolver Match, Montreal vs. Toronto, the team of the series, was won by Montreal with a margin of 30 points. Scores as follows:

MONTREAL REVOLVER CLUB.	
F. Dumfries	87 82-169
H. Desbarats	85 84-169
J. Boa	84 84-168
F. Allen	82 86-168
K. D. Young	82 83-165
E. G. Brewer	87 77-164
Total	1,003

TORONTO REVOLVER CLUB.	
A. Rutherford	88 87-175
T. G. Margetts	83 84-167
D. S. Williams	83 82-165
J. P. White	88 74-162
T. A. Henderson	78 74-152
R. Clarke	79 73-152
Total	973

Montreal has won 3; Toronto, 0. Three more matches are to be shot.

Team Standings Announced.

On a record of six matches in the U. S. R. A. League won, Portland leads the list of revolver clubs, published from Association Headquarters.

The finals on matches No. 5 and No. 6 are:

MATCH 5.	
691 Portland vs. Seattle	653
635* St. Louis vs. R. R., N. Y.	656*
666 Springfield vs. Columbus	624
601 Quinipiac vs. Toledo	580
636 Manito vs. Citizens	583

**U. S. R. A. OFFICERS ELECTED
AT ANNUAL MEETING**

PRESIDENT
C. C. Crossman, St. Louis,
746 votes.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
J. D. Milliken, San Francisco,
755 votes.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
A. M. Poindexter, Denver,
690 votes.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
S. J. Fort, Maryland,
690 votes.

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
J. A. Baker, New York City,
690 votes.

FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT
D. T. Baker, Ancon, Canal Zone,
690 votes.

SECRETARY-TREASURER
J. B. Crabtree, Yalesville, Conn.,
759 votes.

Mr. Himmelwright, instructing the secretary to communicate with the N. R. A. and ascertain through what channels a closer and more friendly relationship can be fostered between them. The resolution also contained a specific provision that nothing definite be done in the matter of bringing the two associations under one executive head until the next annual meeting.

Following the presentation of a communication in which the consistent skill of Armstrong, Dr. Atkinson, A. P. Lane and a few others in winning practically every championship in the Association schedule was commented upon, Lane offered a resolution that the winners of championship matches shot under U. S. R. A. auspices be barred from entering these competitions for three years. He declared that, in his opinion, such action on the part of the association would result in fostering interest in the association series.

Lane's resolution met instant opposition. Harry Pope urged that the association cannot hold championship matches if the champions are barred, and Parmley Hanford, concurring with Pope, suggested a system of handicaps. C. C. Crossman insisted that it would be a great mistake to legislate any champion out of the game. The motion, put to a vote, met defeat.

Lane followed his first resolution with a second, this time suggesting that to offer a discount of 50 cents on each entry made a week prior to the closing date might stimulate early

600*	Chicago vs. Dallas	645
635	Youngstown vs. Aspinwall	584
	Ashburnham vs. Cincinnati	651
683	Olympic vs. Manhattan	668
636	Providence vs. Boston	654

Spokane waiting.

MATCH 6.

640*	St. Louis vs. Portland	670
660	Springfield vs. Seattle	646
588	Quinnipiac vs. R. R., N. Y.	631
627	Manito vs. Columbus	633
609*	Chicago vs. Toledo	600
634	Youngstown vs. Citizens	601
	Ashburnham vs. Dallas	646
701	Olympic vs. Aspinwall	576
657	Providence vs. Cincinnati	650
675	Spokane vs. Manhattan	664

Boston waiting.

Scores marked * are unofficial.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Dr. J. L. Bastey, of Boston; Roger Newhall, of Portland, and H. M. Manchester, of Providence, five-shot possibles.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Hilburn, of Dallas; Armstrong and Blasse; Gould, of Manhattan; Wilson, of Portland (2). Craddock, of Portland, 4, two consecutive.

UNOFFICIAL.

	Won	Lost
Ashburnham, no reports.		
Aspinwall	0	5
Boston	3	0
Chicago	1	5
Cincinnati	5	1
Citizens	0	6
Columbus	2	4
Dallas	3	3
Manhattan	3	3
Manito	3	3
Olympic	5	0
Portland	6	0
Providence	4	1
R. R., N. Y.	4	2
Seattle	3	3
Springfield	6	0
Spokane	4	1
St. Louis	3	3
Toledo	0	6
Quinnipiac	1	5
Youngstown	2	4

Nominations for governors for the new year are now in order.

The Indoor Championship Contest will be held March 31 to April 8, inclusive.

St. Louis Reports Scores.

These scores made by the St. Louis Colonial Revolver Club in Match No. 5, against New York, and Match No. 6, against Portland, in the U. S. R. A. Indoor League:

MATCH 5 VS. NEW YORK.			
E. A. Krondl	45	42	45-132
M. B. Peterson	42	44	41-127
A. G. Busch	42	40	45-127
G. C. Olcott	41	41	44-126
C. C. Crossman	46	40	37-123

Total635

MATCH 6, VS. PORTLAND.			
M. B. Peterson	43	44	47-134
C. C. Crossman	45	43	42-130
L. C. Niedner	40	45	42-127
E. A. Krondl	43	44	39-126
G. C. Olcott	46	38	39-123

Total640

Providence Sends Record.

The scores of the Providence, Rhode Island, Revolver Club for Matches 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 of the U. S. R. A. Indoor League have been received. They are:

MATCH 1, VS. CHICAGO			
H. M. Manchester	45	41	46-132
H. C. Miller	47	40	40-127
A. B. Colwell	44	38	43-125
F. P. Day	41	42	39-122
W. H. Brow	38	40	41-119

Total625

MATCH 2 VS. RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB, N. Y.

H. M. Manchester	47	45	42-134
F. P. Day	41	47	43-131
A. B. Colwell	44	46	40-130
H. C. Miller	43	41	44-128
E. C. Parkhurst	39	39	47-125

Total648

MATCH NO. 3 VS. ASHBURNHAM.

H. M. Manchester	42	45	47-134
F. P. Day	42	43	45-130
W. H. Brow	40	45	47-127
H. C. Miller	42	42	40-124
A. B. Colwell	38	42	42-122

Total637

MATCH NO. 5 VS. BOSTON.

H. M. Manchester	42	45	47-134
H. C. Miller	43	42	42-127
S. B. Hibbard	44	41	42-127
F. P. Day	41	45	41-127
Robert Donaghy	30	42	41-122

Total637

MATCH NO. 6 VS. CINCINNATI.

H. M. Manchester	42	50	46-138
H. C. Miller	47	40	45-132
F. P. Day	41	45	41-127
E. C. Parkhurst	44	41	45-130
S. B. Hibbard	43	41	45-129

total660

New York R. and R. Club Results.

The Rifle and Revolver Club of New York has waded through their fifth and sixth matches in the U. S. R. A. Indoor League, with the following results:

5TH MATCH.

Lane	48	49	47-143
James Baker	46	42	48-136
Mouland	42	42	47-131
Moller	39	43	42-124
Thomas	38	43	42-123

Total657

Also shot:

Hughes	45	39	35-119
Leavitt	40	40	35-115
Duncan	42	36	34-112
Haley	37	30	33-100

6TH MATCH.

Baker	46	48	46-140
Duncan	42	40	43-125
Hughes	40	42	42-124
Haley	38	40	45-123
Lane	40	43	39-122

Total634

"Their eyes were not just right":

Leavitt	44	36	40-120
Mouland	39	44	37-120
Moller	39	37	43-119
Barrett	40	39	35-114
Thomas	39	31	29-99

As you will note from the scores, the same men don't always make the team in our club. Lane just missed the Bad Eyes Division on his second go at the targets.

We are very much pleased with the progress that is being made by a number of the members of our club. At this time last year, neither Mouland nor Thomas could stay on the target for a ten-shot string with any degree of certainty. Now look at the young upstarts!

Latest improvements include a large and warm oil stove. This was made necessary to prevent some of the members from freezing their arms in the horizontal position and thus violating the rule with regard to machine rests. Five new members have just been elected. We are working on target carriers at the present time, and we expect before long to be a regular club!

A. P. Lane.

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, Mr. 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. Roakrue.....Tucson
- Arkansas, Maj. H. F. Fredeman.....Little Rock
- California, Brig. Gen. James J. Borree, A. G. O., Sacramento

Colorado, Capt. Clifford D. Davidson, Care A. G. O., Denver

Connecticut, Major Earl D. Church.....Niantic

Delaware.....

Florida, Major H. M. Snow, Jr.....St. Augustine

Georgia, Major W. T. Spratt, Jr.....Atlanta

Idaho, R. E. Herrick.....Box 1447, Boise

Illinois, Col. W. H. Whigam,* 1830 N. Clark St., Chicago

Indiana, Major Thos. B. Coulter*.....Vincennes

Iowa, Capt. Emil C. Johnson.....Council Bluffs

Kansas, Major Bruce Griffith.....Wichita

Kentucky, Major Jackson Morris.....Pineville

Louisiana, Col. Louis A. Toombs.....New Orleans

Maine, Major Gilbert M. Elliott.....Brunswick

Maryland, Major S. J. Fort.....Catonsville

Massachusetts, Major John M. Portal.....Woburn

Michigan, Major M. J. Phillips.....Owosso

Minnesota, Major Orris E. Lee*.....Stillwater

Mississippi, Major Geo. E. Hogaboom.....Vicksburg

Missouri, C. C. Crossman* 416 N 4th St., St. Louis

Montana, Wm. R. Strong.....State Land Office, Helena

Nevada, S. H. Day.....Carson City

Nebraska, Major John M. Birkner.....Lincoln

New Hampshire, Capt. Alonzo L. McKinley, Nashua

New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Tewes, 39 Gautier St., Jersey City

New Mexico, Capt. Norman L. King*.....Santa Fe

New York, Major Fred M. Waterbury,* 829 Municipal Bldg., N. Y. C.

North Carolina, Capt. R. R. Morrison.....Mooresville

North Dakota.....

Ohio, Col. Edw. T. Miller.....Columbus

Oklahoma, Capt. Sam Harrelson, A. G. O., Oklahoma City

Oregon, Sergt. J. S. Hyatt, 8th Co., C. A. C., Portland

Pennsylvania, Major W. P. Clark, 409 E 3d St., Williamsport

Rhode Island, Lieut. Henry D. C. DuBois, 19 College St., Providence

South Carolina, D. M. 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.

Trap Targets— Old and New.

By George Peck.

BACK in the early 80's when America's sportsmen began to demand a between-season outlet for their gunning enthusiasm, some bright Yankee genius conceived the idea of the glass ball as a fitting target to try the prowess of the marksman, when the object was projected at unknown angles from a mechanical contrivance known as a trap.

The name of Bogardus, in connection with glass ball shooting, is not only historical but still alive and dominant in the reminiscences of old timers, a goodly percentage of whom still follow the sport of trapshooting.

The trapshooting of today, however, differs materially from that sport of long ago; the traps are more scientifically constructed, the target, instead of being globular in form, is saucer-shaped and not only covers its fifty-yard flight with the speed of an arrow but rotates as well.

It has become customary for writers to refer to the clay pigeon as "the inanimate target;" so long as they remain packed in barrels or stacked in the trap house this is quite proper. On the other hand, were you to ask anyone of the 500,000 active trapshooters in the country for his personal opinion he would unhesitatingly say that immediately following the release of the trap, it becomes just about as animated as a devilish ingenuity could conceive.

"Amateur" is Defined.

The National Associations of Golf and Tennis have for years been trying to define an amateur—and have not met with any success because every move toward the tightening of the amateur clause has hit some popular player who earns his daily bread through his connection with some sporting goods house.

The Amateur Athletic Union defines an amateur clearly—and then tries to duck from under. The definition is lived up to in some sections and in others it is not. Influence has a great deal to do with whether an athlete remains an amateur or is declared a professional. I speak from experience.

It would pay some of the organizations that are trying to define amateurism to delve into the trapshooting rules and purloin a few pages from the books of the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trapshooting. Here is an association that handles in the neighborhood of a half-million trapshooters annually without any registration and has less friction and complaint than organizations dealing with a half-dozen persons.

The Interstate Association makes a ruling on amateurs and professionals and lives up to it. Some years ago it wasn't very severe. It has been tightened each year, and there have always been some people who were able to beat the rules and remain in classes that they were not entitled to be in. These things are known and as time wore on the Interstate Association corrected the faults.

Now they have defined the amateur and professional so clearly that it will be next to impossible for any person to beat the rules without dishonor. Everything is accomplished on the honor system in trapshooting—and trapshooters are the finest sportsmen in the world.

Here is the Interstate Association's definition of the Amateur and Professional:

"Any shooter, not dependent upon his skill as a trapshot as a means of livelihood, either directly or indirectly, or in part or whole, including employes of manufacturing of, or dealers in, firearms, ammunition, powder, traps, targets and other trapshooting accessories, and who does NOT receive any compensation or concession, monetary or otherwise, or allowance for expenses or trapshooting supplies from such manufacturers or dealers, shall be classed as an amateur.

"Any shooter, including employes of manufacturers of, or dealers in, firearms, ammunition, powder, targets, traps, and other trapshooting accessories, who receives his salary or any portion of his salary, or any expenses of any kind for use in trapshooting, or rebate on the market price of such articles, as compensation for the promotion of the sale or advertisement of any such products handled by such manufacturers, shall be classed as a professional."

In other words, the amateur shooter is the one who pulverizes the clay birds because he likes the sport and shoots for sport only.

The fellow who receives any portion of his expenses in any capacity, or who purchases shells, guns, etc., less than standard figures because he has some ability as a shot, or the hardware clerk who gets his ammunition free, etc., will be found in the professional class this year. The rule is drastic—but it is right—and the Interstate Association didn't mince matters in adopting it. And if it isn't strong enough, they will put in a few more screws and tighten it.

P. P. C.

Professional vs. Amateur.

There is but slight difference in the ability of the professional and amateur trapshot, according to the 1916 averages compiled by the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trapshooting, and just issued by Secretary Shaner. These figures show there is but a fraction of a target difference in the percentage of the highest 20 trapshooters—10 amateurs and 10 professionals.

The ten professional trapshots with the best 1916 averages include:

	Shot at	Broke	Aver.
Homer Clark, Alton, Ill.	2100	2058	.9800
L. S. German, Aberdeen, Md.	4700	4573	.9729
W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.	5545	5367	.9678
C. G. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo.	5160	4988	.9666
C. A. Young, Springfield, O.	3690	3565	.9661
Art Killiam, St. Louis, Mo.	6535	6310	.9655
E. L. Mitchell, Los Angeles, Cal.	2200	2124	.9654
Rush Razee, Curtis, Neb.	2190	2114	.9652
J. R. Taylor, Newark, O.	4250	4101	.9649
H. D. Gibbs, Union City, Tenn.	3050	2942	.9645
Totals	39420	38420	.9676

The ten amateur scatter-gun experts with the highest strings for the same period were:

Fred Harlow, Newark, Ohio	2010	1964	.9771
Mark Arie, Thomasboro, Ill.	2400	2337	.9737
W. Henderson, Lexington, Ky.	2650	2572	.9705
R. A. King, Delta, Col.	2000	1936	.9680
A. B. Richardson, Dover, Del.	3435	3316	.9653
H. Bonser, Cincinnati, Ohio	2000	1929	.9645
H. J. Pendergast, Phoenix, N. Y.	2250	2168	.9635
C. H. Peck, Remington, Ind.	2460	2364	.9609
H. Pforman, Los Angeles, Cal.	2100	2017	.9604
F. A. Graper, Castor Park, Ill.	4250	4074	.9585
Totals	25555	24677	.9656

The professionals have the edge but it isn't much. The fellows who make a living "busting" the blue rocks broke 38,142 out of 39,420 targets for a combined average of 9,676. The 10 leading amateurs—the fellows who combine trapshooting with their business—broke 24,677 targets of the 25,555 for a grand average of 9,656. The 20 trapshooters shot at 64,975

targets and averaged .9666. That is what you call "busting" the targets with a vengeance.

The fact that the professionals had a slight advantage on the amateurs in the averages doesn't necessarily mean that the professionals would beat the amateurs in a team match. The amateurs in the select 10 are a fine bunch of trapshots. One of the amateurs listed is the late A. B. Richardson, of Dover, Del. The eleventh amateur on the list is J. R. Jahn, of Davenport, Iowa, who had an average of 9,565—and in winter league competition he would have to be listed in the place of Richardson.

In the 1915 averages also the professionals had a slight advantage on the amateurs—the figures being 9,617 to 9,604. The best professional shots vary but little in their shooting from year to year. Only two of the men who were in the first 10 in 1915 failed to get in in 1916. Henderson, Richardson and Graper are the only amateurs to get in the select circle of amateurs in 1915 and 1916.

There are a couple of singular things in connection with the averages. Phil Miller, the professional champion, and Frank Troeh, the amateur champion, were 25th in their respective divisions, and both the amateurs and professionals had 31 shooters, with an average of 95 or better. The amateurs had 9 over 96 and 3 over 97. The professionals had 15 over 96, 3 over 97 and 1 with 98. Ralph Spotts, the amateur champion, at 200 targets, was 18th on the list.

Mrs. Adolph Topperwein, the only woman professional shot, broke 2,539 of the 2,690 targets trapped for her for an average of 9,438, and George Maxwell, the one-armed professional shot, broke 3,439 of the 3,640 targets thrown for him for an average of 9,447.

Fred Gilbert, the wizard of Spirit Lake, shot at more targets than any other trapshooter in 1916—9,690, and averaged 9,543. O. N. Ford, of San Jose, Cal., shot at more targets than any amateur—6,580, and averaged 9,491. A shooter had to fire at more than 2,000 targets to get recognition in the interstate list.

In the doubles Frank Troeh led the amateurs with an average of 8,750, and C. G. Spencer led the professionals with an average of 90. Six professionals bettered 80, and four amateurs reached that mark. Altogether, the shooting was better in 1916 than in any year in the history of trapshooting.

Scattering Shot.

Miss Harriet Hammond won the Black Diamond Trophy at a shoot staged by the Nemours Trapshooting Club, January 13.

This was the last of a series of shoots for the prize, an enormous loving cup made of coal and set with sulphur diamonds. It was presented to the club by Mrs. Wm. H. Ehle, of Lansford, Pa., and the contest for it covered a period of seven months, one shoot a month being set aside for this trophy. Miss Hammond was presented with the trophy on Saturday, having won it four times out of the seven. Miss C. D. Gentieu scored two wins for it, and Miss Amy Schofield, one.

Miss Gentieu, for high-handicap score, won the silver spoon, and Mrs. Riley, for second high, the silver watch fob.

The weather conditions were so much against the shooters, that none of them did themselves credit. It snowed very hard while the women were shooting and the weather was bitterly cold.

Miss Hammond, shooting scratch, broke 146 out of 175 for the Black Diamond. Miss Gentieu, with handicap, 137 out of 175, and Miss Schofield, 132 out of 175.

There is a new trapshooter in Portland, Ore. He is James Everding Strowger. He weighed 8½ pounds when he arrived on December 3. His father is the president of the Portland Gun Club, and he is named after H. R. Everding, the former president of the club.

Larry Gardner, third baseman of the Boston Americans, has rigged up a hand trap on the fender of his automobile, and he gets a lot of sport out of the "sport alluring" by trying to break the clay birds while the car is in motion.

The Interstate Association will give \$500 to the Westy Hogans Shoot, beginning in 1917—the same as they give to the subsidiary handicaps.

Pacific coast trapshooters appealed to the Interstate Association to sanction tournaments on Sunday and the Interstate Association granted the request. Hereafter tournaments will be sanctioned on Sunday where the blue laws do not interfere.

Portland, Ore., is the only city in the United States that has a trophy competition in which only 20-gauge guns are allowed.

A suggestion has been offered by a game official that the season on deer and other kinds of game be regulated by an open and closed season alternating. The suggestion is one of merit.

The Keystone Gun Club, of Rahway, N. J., has passed out of existence, and in its stead the New York Division Gun Club, of Manhattan Transfer, is operating. The traps are at Newark, N. J.

There are thirty-three trapshooting organizations on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

One of the most enterprising gun clubs in the Middle West is the Automobile Gun Club, of Kansas City, Mo. This club is a branch of the Automobile Club, of Kansas City. The aim of the officers is to make it the largest gun club in the world, and they are going at it in the right way.

Fred Gilbert's Early Wins.

Twenty years ago the sportsmen's papers were not filled with detailed scores as they are today. In fact, the scores occupied a mighty small portion of the paper, but there was a lot of space given to the opinions and sayings of different writers. Here is what a writer in a leading sportsmen's paper said of Fred Gilbert, who had just defeated Geo. L. Deiter, of Milwaukee for the World's championship at live birds:

"Gilbert is a remarkable shooter—a phenomenon, though not perhaps a star of the brilliancy and dashing style of Rolla Heikes. * * * Gilbert is about to enter upon a career of honor and glory. It remains to be seen whether or not he listens to the sapient counsel that now surrounds him. If he does, and no unforeseen accident befalls him, he will be a conqueror for many, many moons. * * *

"At this writing Gilbert holds the championship at live birds and targets of his own state, in addition to the championship of the world at both live birds and targets. These championships are represented by trophies; such a collection as was never before possessed by any one shooter since shooting became a science. * * * I believe today Mr. Gilbert is without a peer at all 'round shooting. * * * If the young man's mission was performed I would suggest the advisability of his retiring now. It is an opportunity seldom offered. But I feel confident that he can overcome the criticism of the most captious without doing violence to his established reputation. Moreover, if I have judged the young man right, no amount of righteous praise will make him simulate the peacock, or forget his duty to himself and his friends. * * * A single victory or defeat does not make or unmake a shooter; neither can one paper give status to a shooter unless he develops the fact through demonstrated superiority.

"There will come a day when Gilbert will read between the lines:

"The King is dead, long live the king." Some other shooter will come along who will show his ability to kill birds and smash tar-

gets with perhaps a greater degree of excellence than ever was exhibited by Gilbert. But will Gilbert have rounded his shooting career by that time? * * *

This was written more than twenty years ago. The "Wizard of Spirit Lake" has seen shooters come and go. The records of the past few years are known, but still, shooting at about 10,000 targets, in all kinds of weather, in 1916, Gilbert broke nearly 94 per cent.

W. L. M. in the Sportsmen's Review.

Food for the Hunters.

Fifty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-five muskrats were trapped in Wisconsin in 1916.

Connecticut sportsmen are demanding a closed season for deer.

Ten thousand deer were killed in Maine during the past season. Nine thousand more were killed in California and 261 in New Jersey. In the latter State the season is only four days.

Two hundred and fifty bears were killed in Pennsylvania during the season just closed, which is a greater number than were killed in many of the Western States. Eighteen bears were killed in Maine.

California paid out \$60,000 in bounties for mountain lions at \$20 each during 1916. Statistics show that a mountain lion will kill 50 deer a year.

Five game preserves and 67 bird reservations are maintained by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Wyoming appropriated \$60,000 in 1916 to be paid for the hides of coyotes at \$1.50 each. The sum was not enough. Thousands of coyotes were killed which the trappers could not collect for.

United States and Great Britain have signed a treaty for the mutual border protection of migratory birds. One of these days Uncle Sam will have a like treaty with Mexico.

Forest fires have been costing Pennsylvania \$25,000,000 a year. Statistics for Canada show that the provinces have been losing about \$9,000,000 annually because of these fires. They are very expensive.

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FOR SALE—A Krag rifle, in fine condition, with powder reloading tools, etc. Price, \$15. Alfred Nichols, Staatsburg, N. Y.

WANTED—Colt Officer's Model, 7½-inch; Speed kodak; Peters .38 S. and W. special wad cutter bullets; Luger .30 cartridges; mounted game heads. C. Vonrick, Box 37, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

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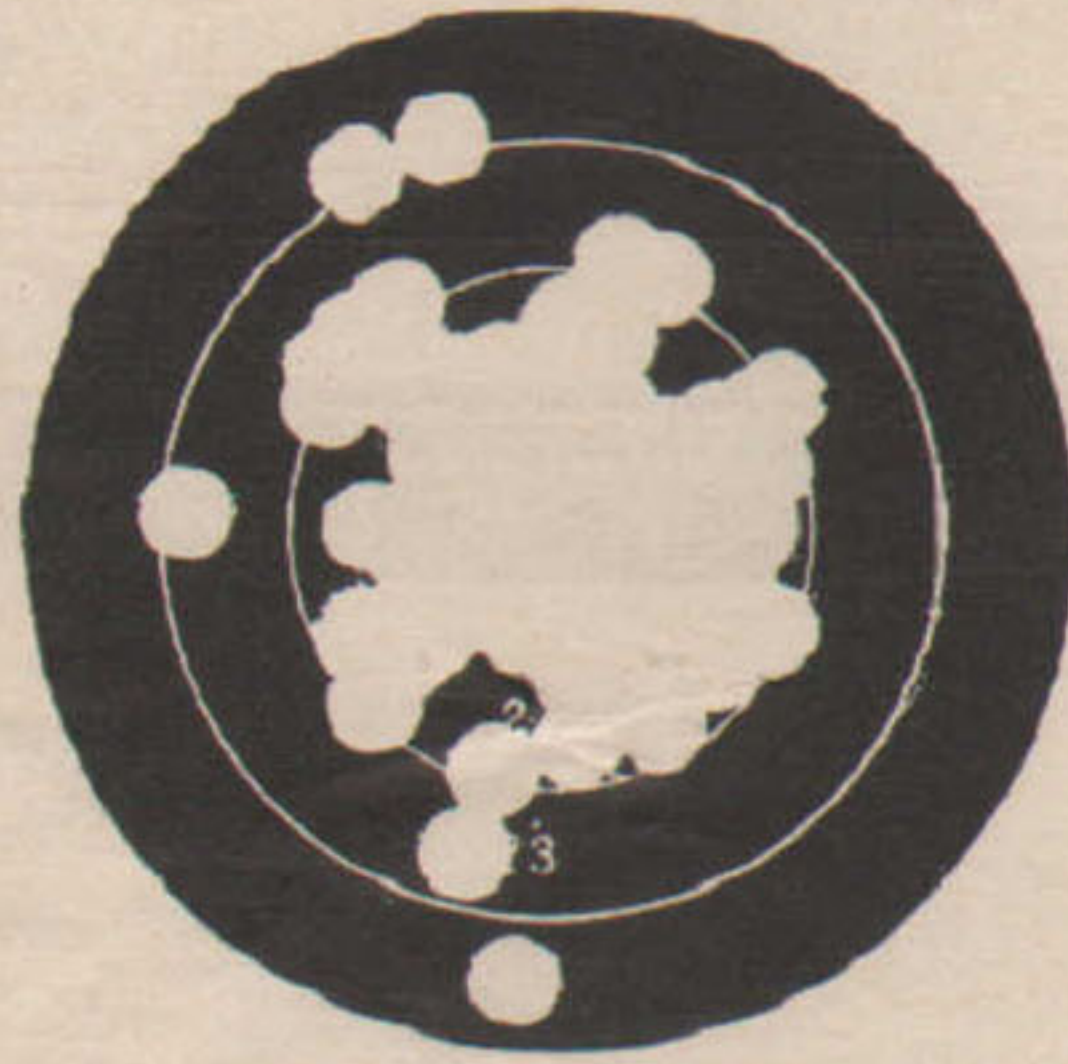
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