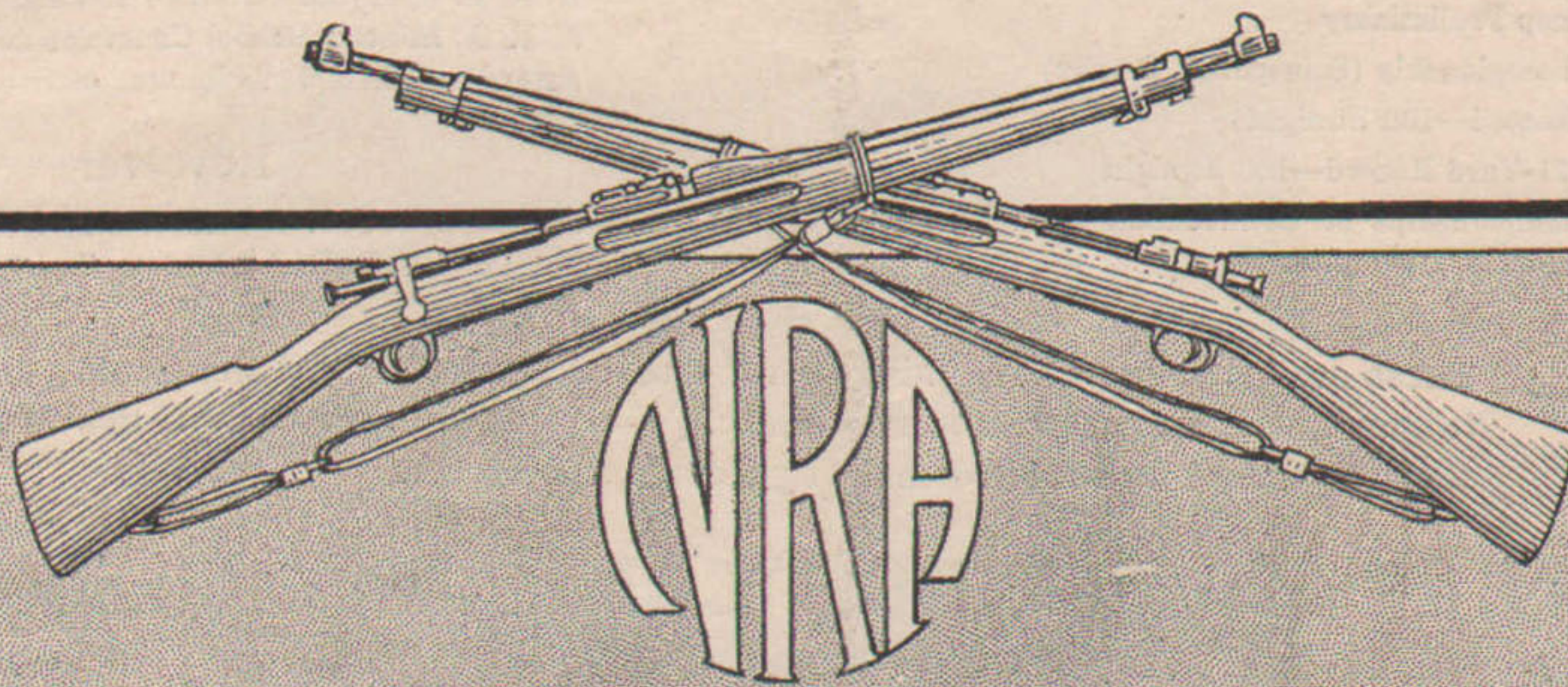


# ARMS AND THE MAN



VOL. LXI, No. 20

FEBRUARY 8, 1917

The "Fool Proof" Rifle Range

Trying Out the Oval Bore  
(Conclusion)

Military Rifle Sights

High Scores in First Stage of the  
Gallery Matches

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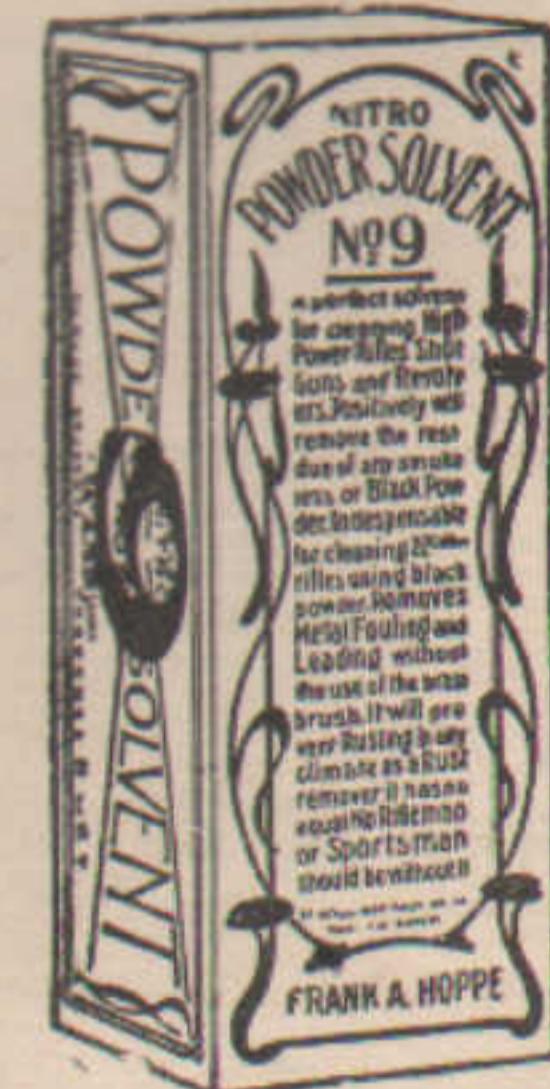
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# ARMS AND



# THE MAN

The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association of America.

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## The "Fool-Proof" Rifle Range at San Antonio.

BY E. P. LIPSCOMB.

THAT it is possible for every city in the United States to construct a municipal rifle range which will be "fool-proof" and which will provide adequate safeguards against loss of life, needs no other evidence than the success which has attended the installation of five 300-yard targets on the outskirts of San Antonio, Tex.

When the project of giving the riflemen of Bexar County a range was first considered, the question of locating the targets upon an accessible site was one of the principal phases of the question.

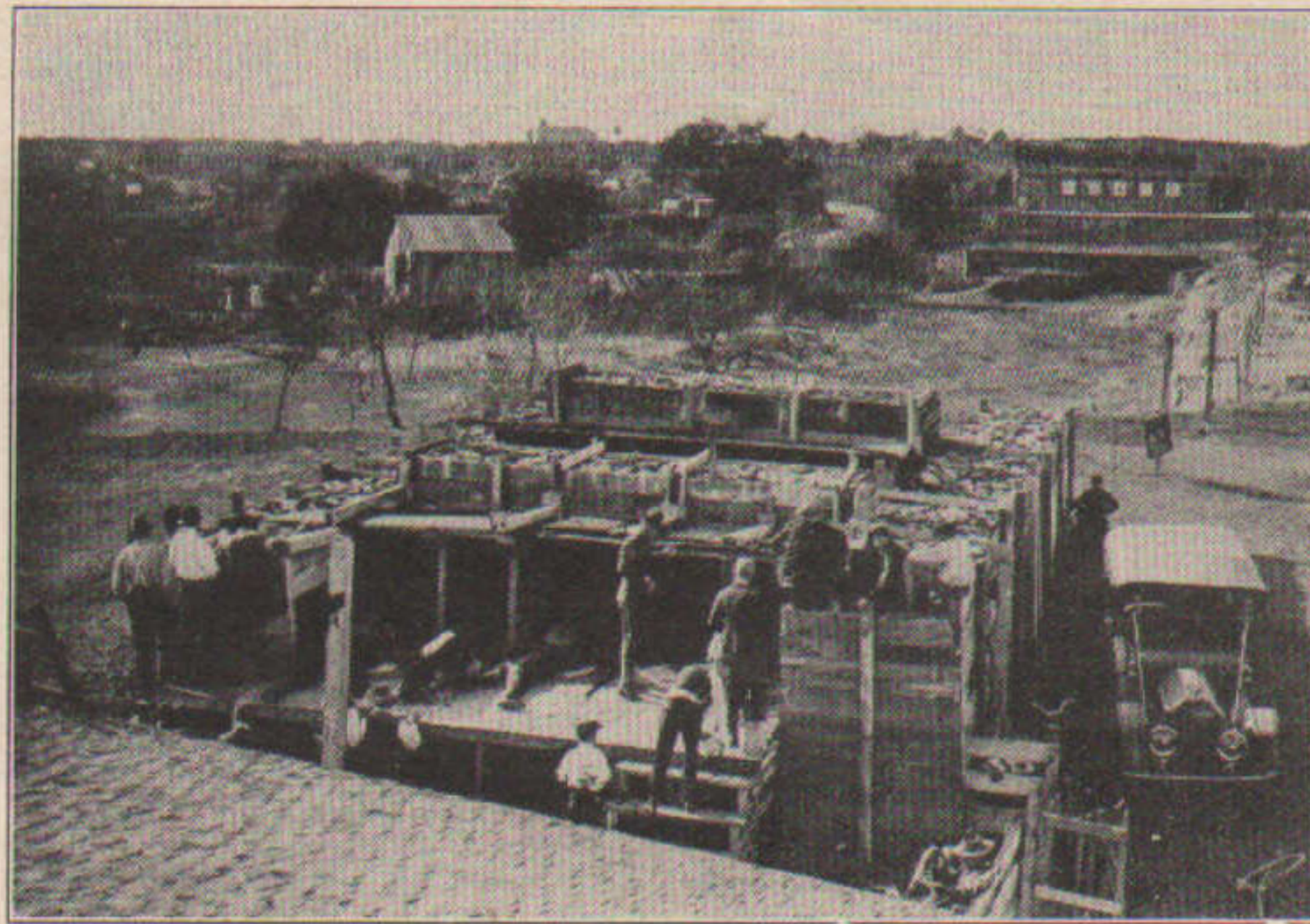
By the application of a few basic "safety-first" principles, it was possible to install the targets in the city rock quarry adjoining Brackenridge Park.

The range is approximately 2 miles north of the business center of San Antonio, is due west of Fort Sam Houston and Camp Wilson, and is reached via the Tobin Hill and River Avenue street car lines, or via automobile through Brackenridge Park and the Alpine Drive.

The rifle range, the entire cost of which was borne by the city of San Antonio, has five 300-yard targets. Both the "A" target (8-inch bull's-eye), and the "B" target (20-inch bull's-eye) are used, but the 8-inch bull's-eye is used by almost everyone, except beginners. The firing is done in a westerly direction, almost entirely from the prone position, though plans are on foot for the installation of platforms hoisted and lowered by jacks, from which platforms it will be possible to fire from the standing, prone, kneeling, sitting, and squatting positions, at the will of the rifleman.

A local telephone system connects the firing point with the targets, the "Devoe" system being used. The targets are generally operated by city employees of Mexican descent, who are employed by the month as city laborers. The high-school boys shoot on Saturday, the general public on Sunday, and the other days are used by soldiers, the police, and boys from local military academies. Sergeant Mitchell, from the machine-gun company of the 37th United States Infantry, is in charge of the range, and, with his family, resides upon the property.

Sand bag pads, about 2 inches thick, 1½ feet wide, and 3 feet long, are provided for the riflemen to place between their elbows and the hard boards of the firing platform, when shooting from the prone position. Each man who shoots is required to fire through two holes or apertures, 4 and 20 feet in front of him, respectively, one hole being placed about 20 feet behind the other, said portholes or apertures be-



FIRING POINT OF THE SAN ANTONIO RANGE.

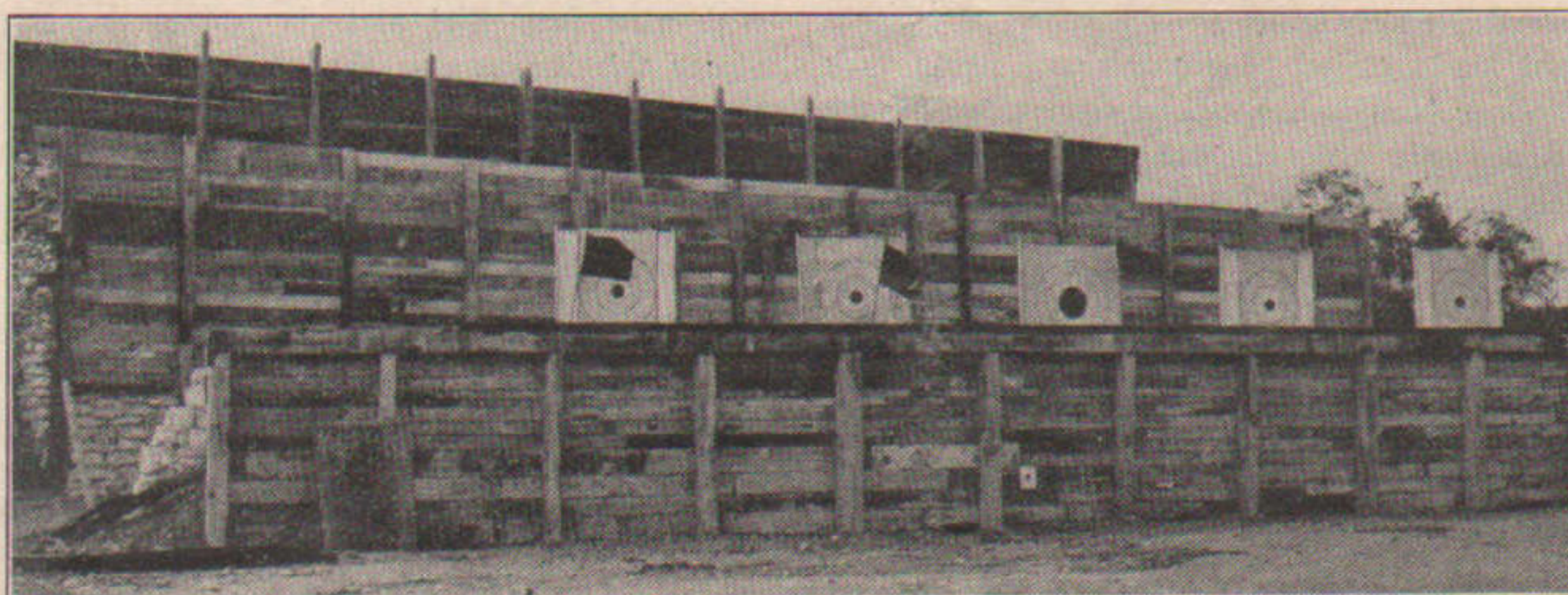
ing in walls built with heavy timbers on the outside, and old asphaltum filling inside. There are separate booths or stalls for each target, each booth being separated from its neighbor by a board partition. A wooden roof, covered with steel and iron, is overhead, and on the extreme right and upon the extreme left are asphaltum walls more than 3 feet thick, and held in place by heavy timbers. All steel and iron projections near the firing point have been covered with wood to prevent ricochets.

The firing booths or stalls are sufficiently open to prevent unnecessary noise and concussion. The two successive portholes or apertures through which one shoots are directly in line with the respective targets, and are so arranged that it is not possible for a shot passing through said two successive apertures to miss the backstop 300 yards in rear of the firing point. If a man pulls his rifle to one side or the other, or up or down, while in the act of firing, in such a way as to miss said two successive square portholes in his immediate front, his wild shot is caught by the asphaltum-filled walls 4 and 20 feet in front of him, respectively, or by the asphaltum-filled walls on his extreme right or extreme left, or by the firing platform and ground beneath him, or by the roof made of wood and covered with steel and iron over his head. The range, in short, is constructed in such a way that it is not possible for a wild shot to escape and go off into space.

Sergeant Mitchell, custodian of the range, requires every man to keep his bolt open when not firing, to refrain from loading his rifle until in the firing booth, always to point his rifle toward the targets, to load but one cartridge at a time (except in rapid fire), and to refrain from aiming and snapping rifles in rear of the firing line.

To prevent ricochets, heavy board walls, enclosing and retaining 12-foot thick walls of asphaltum have been erected every 100 yards, said series of asphaltum-filled walls being 12 to 15 feet in thickness, and as high as they possibly can be, without interfering with a clear view of the targets from the firing point.

THE TARGET PITS.



The targets are erected behind an asphaltum wall, which is used as target butts, this wall having a square front to prevent ricochets, and being held in place by boards and heavy timbers, and being capped with a double thickness of steel rails obtained from the local traction company. This wall protects the men operating the targets.

The backstop behind the targets is a rock-quarry bluff about 30 feet in height, with an added height of 10 or 12 feet, obtained by constructing an asphaltum-filled board wall upon the top of said rock-quarry bluff. To prevent ricochets from this rock-quarry bluff, same is covered and protected by an asphaltum-filled board wall.

The plans for the San Antonio, Texas, Municipal Rifle Range were obtained from the DuPont Powder Company. Both the Country Club and Civilian Rifle Club plans were studied. The boards and timbers used in constructing the range and series of walls between the firing point and targets, and in covering the rocks, to prevent ricochets, were procured from an abandoned cement plant close at hand, and the asphaltum was obtained from worn-out city streets and pavements, while the local traction company supplied the necessary steel and iron.

A movement is now on foot for the installation of 10 additional targets, and 10 additional loopholes in order to have 15 men fire at one time, at the following targets, viz.:

Five 300-yard rifle targets.

Five 200-yard rifle targets.

Five 25-yard pistol targets.

The Municipal Range here was constructed, for the most part, as the result of the personal interest and activity of the Hon. Ray Lambert, City Commissioner of Parks and Public Property. The range is absolutely free to the public, without any charge whatever, each rifleman being required to bring nothing more than his own arms and ammunition.

The San Antonio Municipal Range is naturally not restricted to civilian clubs. It has been opened to all comers and many members of the militia have taken advantage of the opportunities presented for target practice. Several matches have already been shot in which National Guardsmen and civilians have competed against each other. Such contests cannot but exert a beneficial influence upon both citizen and militiaman and bring about more friendly relations between them.

The San Antonio police are the most recent comers on the range, and the guardians of the city's peace will soon be engaged in rifle practice. Krag rifles and 18,000 rounds of ammunition have been requisitioned for the use of the policemen by the Police Rifle Association. The association will hold a meeting within the next few weeks to perfect a schedule of practice shoots.

## German Military Rifle Practice.

THE German, with his intense desire for efficiency and possibly a mistaken notion as to what constitutes efficiency in some lines, designed the rear sight of his military rifle so no man could do fine shooting, or stand a show in a long-range rifle match, even if the desire, so foreign to the German, should enter his breast.

The rear sight is so arranged that a man with enough intelligence to feed himself and button his clothes could set it instantly to any given range. The sight then kindly locks itself into position. It is strong, very strong, and very simple. It is devoid of fine gim-cracks, such as wind-gauges and devices for making fine changes in elevation. Also, the most expert rifleman in the world, using one in front of spectators in the endeavor to make a good score at 1,000 yards, would speedily give vent to frenzied yells and assault the nearest solid object with the poor rifle. As a matter of fact, although sufficiently accurate for military shooting, the German rifle will do little more than stay on the 6-foot target at 1,000 yards.

The German rear sight, like the rear sight of every other nation, outside of England, Canada and the United States, is a bar with a large and generous "V" cut in it.

The elevating arrangement, moving along a graduating bed on the barrel of the rifle and raising the arm on which the bar is fastened, allows of no changes less than 100 yards.

At 1,000 yards a change of 100 yards on the rear sight moves the bullet approximately 100 inches on the target, and so the poor target man, hitting the 6-foot paper a little low, would have no alternative but leave the sight where it was or else move it up 100 yards and go 2 or 3 feet over the top of the paper. There is no wind-gauge.

Immensely practical, this sight, but not one to encourage fine shooting or long-range work such as is the delight of the American and the Canadian and the Britisher—and lately of the Argentine.

The German recruit in times of peace was first given the same preliminary instruction that the American recruit receives—the rifle and its parts and manipulation, the theory of the cartridge and its action, and then how to aim the empty rifle.

Then he graduates to light loads, called "Teilmunition," using very light powder charges and hollow lead bullet, about equivalent to the American .22 "sub-caliber" army rifle used for the same work.

With ball cartridges the longest range used in German rifle instruction is 435 yards. Longer ranges are used in their field firing—"fight shooting," as they term it, but the distance stated is the limit for the regular target work.

In his first year the recruit is in the second class, and starts his actual firing at 150 meters, about 165 yards. The target facing him is 4 by 5 feet, with annular divisions, the 12-ring being 2 inches across. Beside this target is another of the same size, but using the head, face

and part of the shoulders of the figure of a prone man, reddish brown in color. From the breast at the bottom to the top of the head, the available mark, is 12 inches. Around head and shoulders run the rings counting the same as those of the ring-target.

Firing three shots from rest, the recruit must score 27 points, with no hit below a six. Without rest, passing the first test, he must score 21 from the prone position. Queerly enough, they also instruct the recruit in off-hand or standing work, whereas the American Army, usually toddling dutifully along the path pointed out by Von Der Goltz, does not teach this position at all. The next stage is 200 meters, prone and kneeling, using the head-target, and finally off-hand again at the 200-meter distance.

Passing this preliminary stage, then at 200 meters prone, the soldier must score 30 points, with no hit off the target, to advance in the class. The minimum hit clause is a good one, because the man who scores a clean miss and four fairly good shots is not so good as the man holding all five on the paper, even though both scores total the same.

At 300 meters—330 yards—the soldier must score 25 points with five shots from the rest, and then 20 points without the rest.

Then he does a stunt kneeling, which is one of the hardest shooting positions the human frame can assume, and one of the poorest, military gentlemen to the contrary notwithstanding.

The minimum of 20 points from the kneel at 300 meters on this many-ringed target is not easy.

At 400 meters—about 435 yards—a different target is used, a sheet of paper containing three-man figures set with a 10-inch interval—figures not unlike the old "pup" figure of the American skirmish target. The soldier fires over field entrenchments at this group target and is given three points for a hit in the center figure, and two points for a hit in either right or left figure. There is also a parallelogram about the center figure counting two points, while hits in the space above the figures and below them, 19 inches wide and the length of the paper count one point.

All five shots fired over this breastwork must hit the paper, and must score not less than eight points, which is not a high standard of musketry. Starting with three shots in the rifle, the recruit then fires five shots, which requires reloading via clip, in the string, 1 minute time being given for the string. Four shots must hit the paper, six points must be scored. A five-shot kneeling string follows, with also four hits and six points the minimum. Personally, being under the impression that I am some pumpkins at the rapid fire, I should much prefer the task of making the six points in the rapid fire to making them from the kneel, slow fire.

Making the requisite score at these ranges, the soldier enters the first class, and is given the acorn of the second class, the "Sign of Shot," in the form of twisted cord, black, white and red, with an acorn at the end of it, to be worn on the breast of the uniform.

The first-class firing is a trifle more difficult than that of the second, but still pathetically insufficient in making what we consider first-class shots.

(Concluded on page 390.)

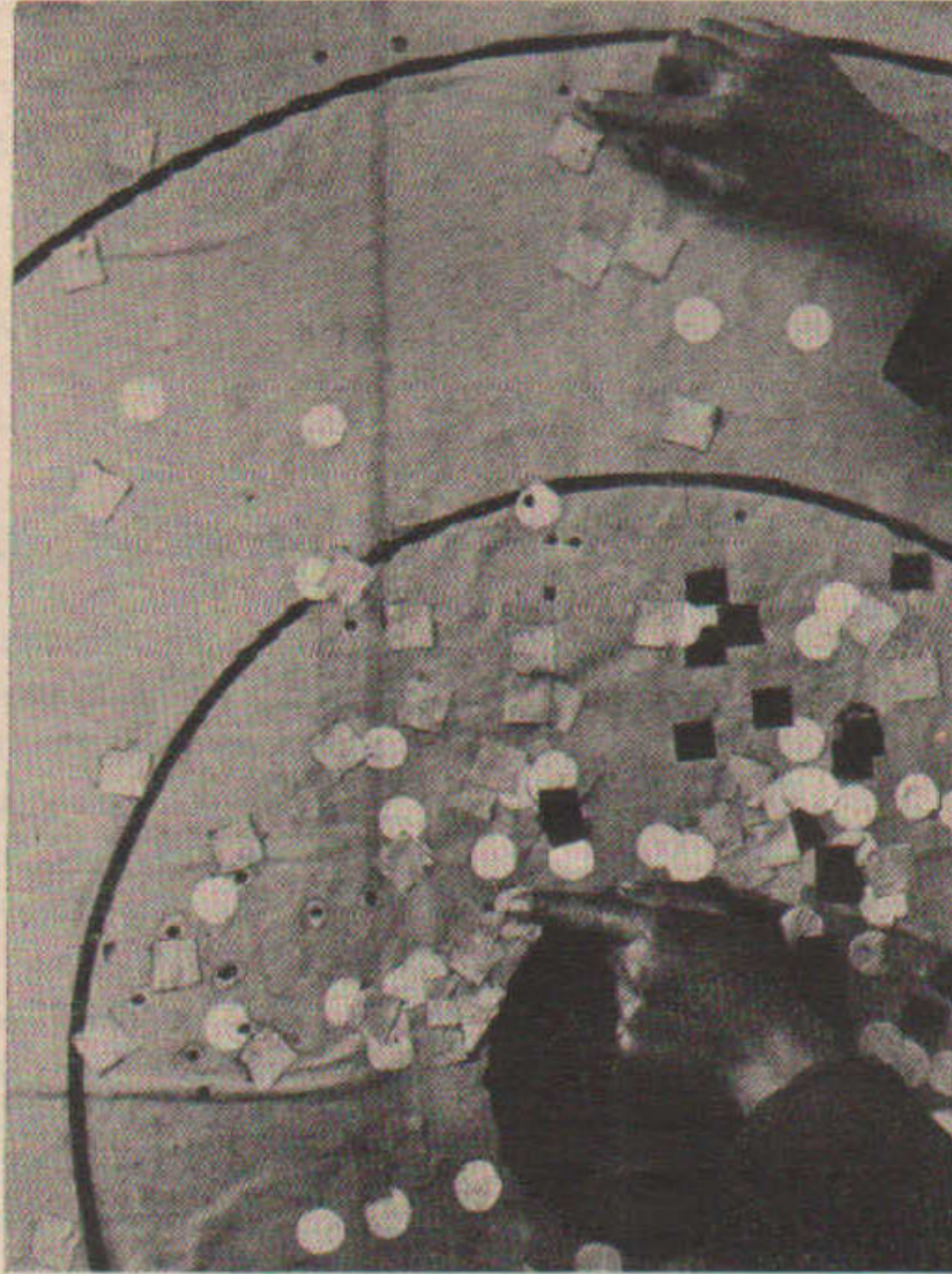
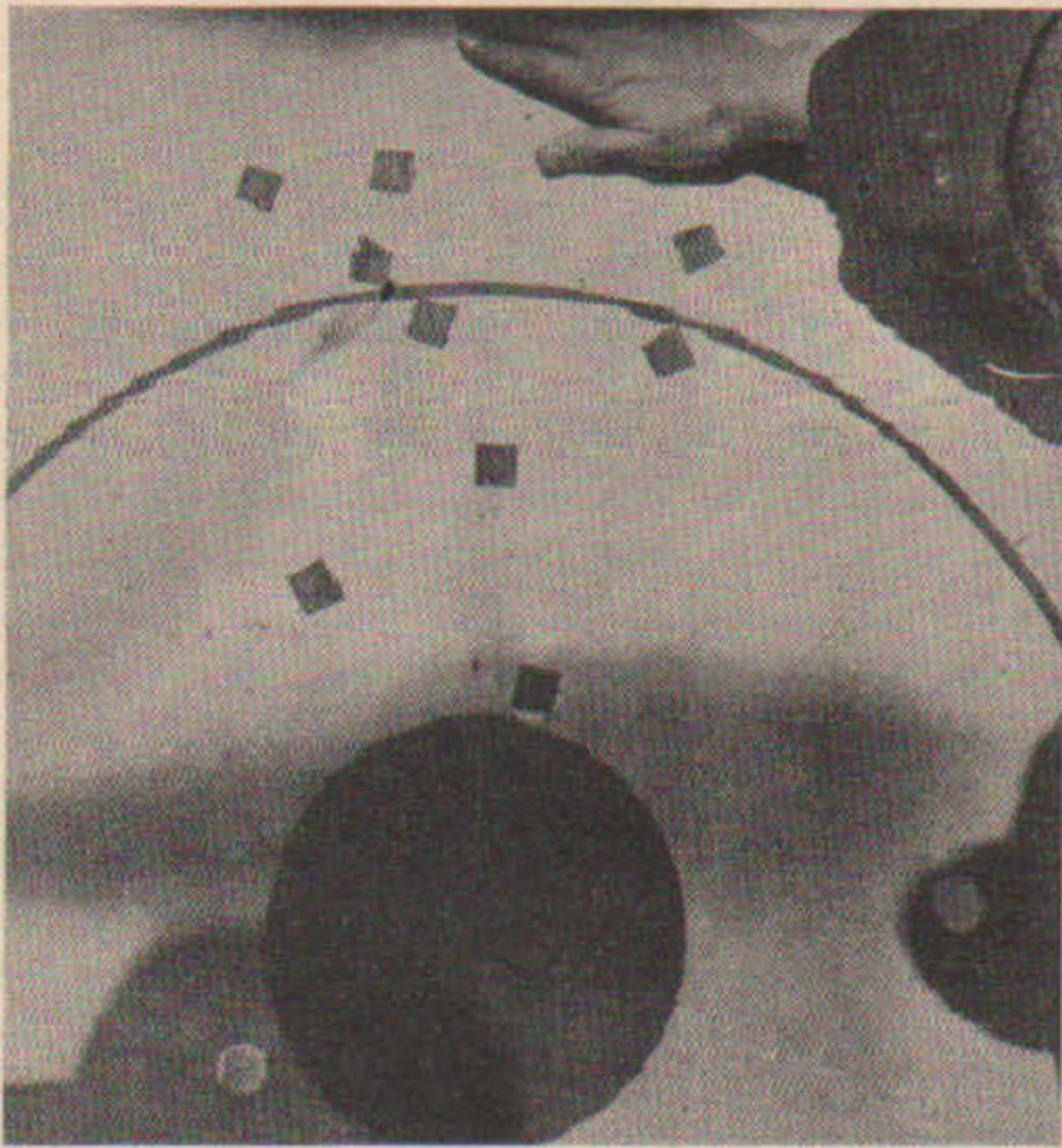
## Trying Out the Oval Bore.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

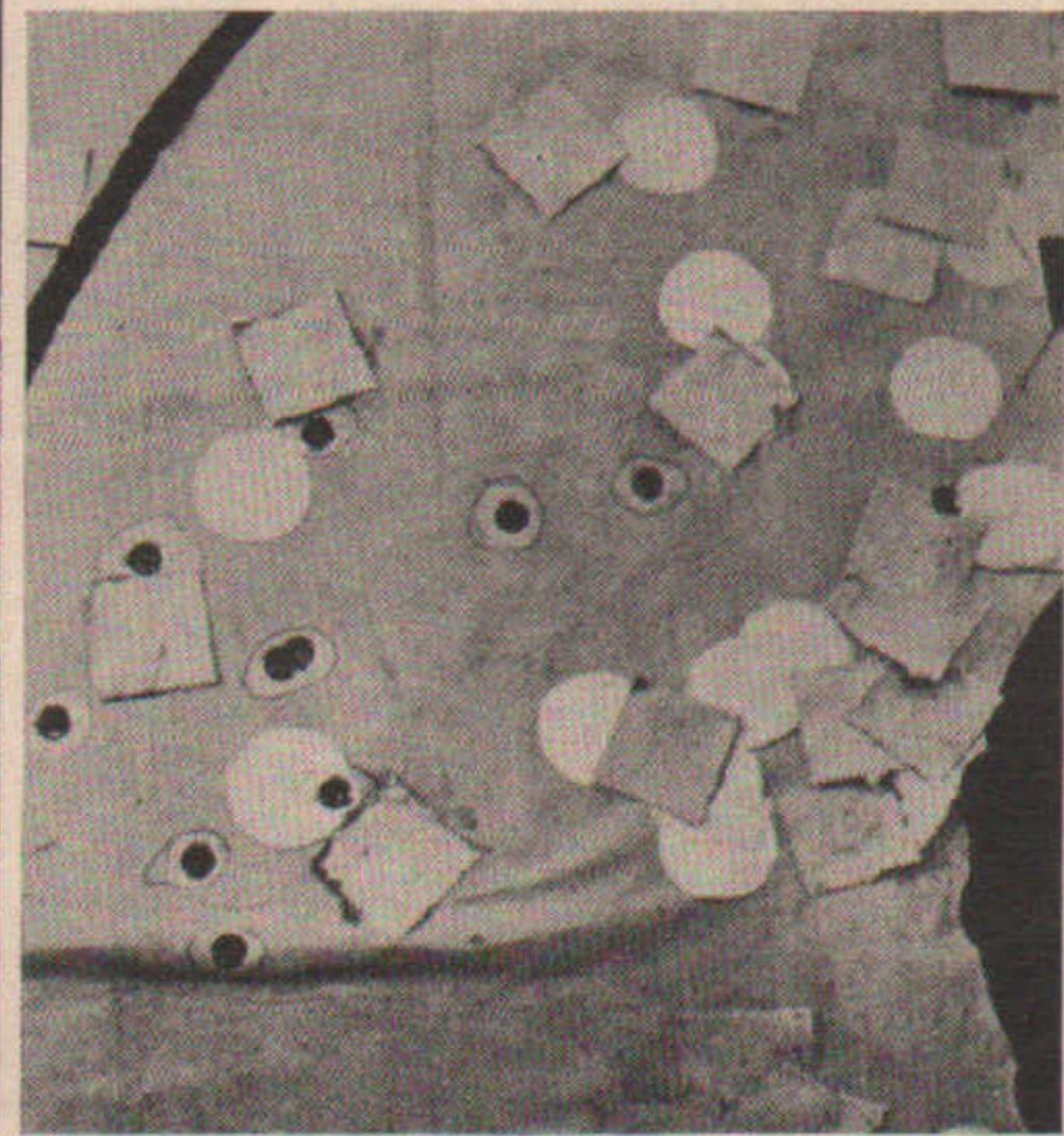
(Conclusion.)

THE OVAL BORE GROUP AT 200 YARDS, 18 INCHES FROM FINGER TO FINGER. GROUP WITH ORDINARY BARREL AT LOWER LEFT.

NINE SHOTS OF THE 10 MADE WITH MARK VII AND THE OVAL BORE. 8 INCH BULL.



THE CANADIAN SERVICE GUN PUT ON THIS GROUP  $5\frac{1}{4}$  INCHES. PASTERS ARE AN INCH ACROSS.



THE first group shot with the oval-bore barrel and the Lee-Speed action, was made with the silhouette figure at 200 yards as the aiming mark, since I had in the past obtained good results from sighting at the broad bottom of the figure over a broad front sight. Friend Wilson, of the Wallace, Idaho, Club, oversaw the job. Then we went down into the pit with a tape and the Committee of Investigation.

What struck me in using this Mark VII in the oval-bore rifle was the extraordinary uniform performance it gave at all times. The results varied so little that I am satisfied my holding was correct.

The ten shots had gone into 17.5 inches, the variation being up and down. The bullet apparently had gone straight through the paper, the holes being round and surrounded by a black ring from the lubricant. There were no signs of key-holing.

We marked up the group and I returned to the muzzle and elbow rest, followed by poorly concealed and audible sniffs as to my eye-sight and holding.

The next group, also with Mark VII, I fired on the A target, 8-inch bull, good bright light and calm conditions.

This assortment of ten shots also went into exactly 17.5 inches, the group differing from the first in being narrower, but still 17.5 inches vertically. The first group was 12 inches wide, the next one 9 inches for 9 shots, the odd one bringing it out to 12 inches again.

This seance closed after the second group. A rifle with small rear peep aperture, broad front, 35-inch sight radius and good holding, incapable of better than practically a foot and a half for 10 shots at 200 yards, hardly seemed worthy of one's time.

However, we figured at first that the ammunition might have something to do with the results. Wherefore, on Christmas Day, desirous of seeing what damage a storm of the previous day had done and using this for an excuse to get out to the range and fresh air, Friend Siefert, the frau and I went once again into the oval-bore case, using this time the commercial Mark VI, blunt-nose, full-patch ammunition.

Chambered for the sharp point, the rifle accepted the Mark VI with some reluctance, the bullets bearing against the chamber and taking some force.

Two groups I fired without leaving the rest, my incautious companions being cozened into marking off the first group before the second went in. Then I sought the pit.

The blunt-nose Mark VI had gone into 9 inches for the 10 shots, better by far than the Mark VII sharp point, but still a long way from good. The Mark VII had gone into 15 inches, as usual, the dispersion being vertical. Queerly enough the sharp-nose stuff, with

2,440 feet seconds and Spitzer bullet, struck lower at 200 yards than the old blunt-nose stuff at 2,000. Evidently the barrel in the Lee-Speed action must develop a negative whip and the bullet of the higher-velocity stuff must leave the muzzle when it is at a lower point than the point at which the bullets of the lower velocity depart.

Referred to the arbiter of the British Text-Book of Small Arms, we find stated that with the Lee-Enfield, the whip or jump is such that ammunition giving 2,235 feet seconds strikes 12 inches lower than ammunition giving 2,000 feet seconds. In our case the difference in centers of impact seemed to be about 8 inches.

Nine inches sounded better than 17 or 15, but another trial failed to justify our renewed hopes. Seven shots remaining out of the box of Mark VI, blunt-nose, went into 20 inches, up and down, by 3.5 inches wide, and five more shots with sharp point went into 20 inches, up and down by 9 inches wide.

The last two groups I didn't see, being measured and the results brought down to me by Friend John Siefert.

All of this shooting was done carefully, off muzzle and elbow rest table, with A target as the mark, bullets unlubricated save for what the factory put on.

At no time did the sharp-point war stuff shoot even half-way decent, and always the deviation was up and down in a strange, stringing fashion. But one group, that with commercial blunt-nose stuff, approached respectability, 9 inches, about double that of the Springfield under the same conditions with eye-sight and all counted in. This commercial stuff failed to hold up on second trial. The hold for all shooting was in the middle of the bull, Marine style, not with any white line, which may fluctuate with light or eye-sight. I doubt if the error of this hold amounts to more than 3 inches at 200, probably it is less than that if Brother Newton can hold his rifle at this range so it makes 2-inch groups.

We shot another 20 rounds through the barrel to try the rifle for functioning, and to give the barrel a chance to metal foul. Despite the praise of our British optimistic friends, that Lee action is a mean, stiff-working action, particularly with Mark VII and its higher pressures. It extracts steady by jerks, the feed of the magazine is not sure with either form of bullet, and the action cocks as it closes, which does not make for speed of fire in spite of the adherents of this type. There is no comparison between this archaic freak of an action and either Mauser or Springfield—Springfield that is half-way respectable, which is not true of all the roughly cut cocking-cams our arsenals sometimes put out. Also the pull on this Lee is rotten, stiff, fixed—not the double-draw of the Mauser—and weighing about

8 pounds, after the various grating and creaking moves are all gone under the finger pressure.

At home we put the ammonia dope in the pretty oval bore and let her soak a while. The resulting color equaled that of any Springfield fired rapid fire and showing enough to refuse several gauge plugs of my set, although this rifle had not been fired rapid fire, nor at any rate approximating it. Evidently, quite evidently, the oval bore is no panacea for metal fouling, although in just what form it occurred I cannot say. I imagine it occurs in an even plating, thicker nearer the muzzle, as there is no sharp-edged land to scoop it off when friction sufficiently softens the jacket.

Truly the oval bore is a nice barrel to clean. The rag slips through as if one were cleaning a shotgun, and it is easier to clean to stay clean than the cut-up normal rifle barrel with its sharp corners in the grooves and its sharp-edged lands and its hiding places near the muzzle where trouble always starts. Firing the rifle at the range on a Sunday, it got merely a couple of rags soaked with nitro-solvent, and it stayed out in the range house for eight days, during part of which the weather was rainy. It came up clean, which would not have been true of the ordinary type of barrel. I cannot figure any way for such a barrel to sneak bad on you, as does the barrel that accumulates rust growths in the groove corners, even under oil or nitro-solvent. This one, to go bad, has to cloud all over, evenly and so show to the eye, because it is merely a smooth tube with a softly curved oval groove twisting down its bright length.

Evidently something is wrong with this barrel or with the ammunition. Lacking opportunity to try other rifles of this style of boring I shall have to withhold judgment on the oval bore, particularly in view of the groups shot with Lancaster rifles of oval-bore sort by the Field of London, in which I have much confidence.

This particular barrel, with two sorts of ammunition for it, in the first tests, shot miserably. It may be rifled wrong, it may not be the genuine Lancaster work, it may be adapted to some other ammunition and not shoot when chambered for the later stuff.

I merely present the facts of the case, in the trial of the only oval bore I have a chance to fire, although I have seen two such rifles in the larger calibers.

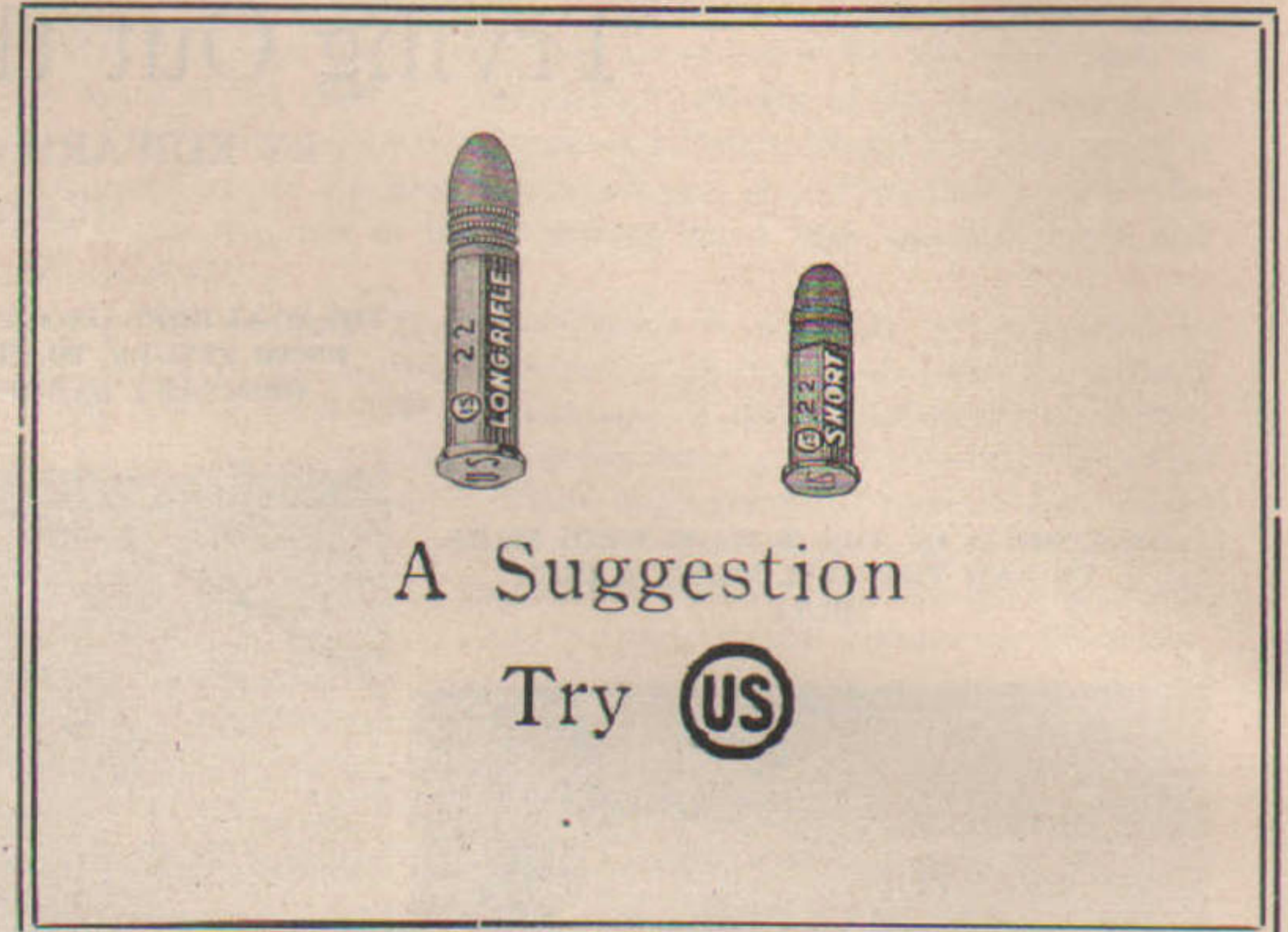
Having exhausted the possibilities of the oval-barrel with the Lee-Speed action, we made some further tests with the oval boy and a Canuck gun for the Mark VII cartridge. Desiring to chip off all the possible alibis, we borrowed from a local dealer a Ross Mark III, Canadian service rifle, one of those made for the Canadians in France, and chambered, of course, for this Mark VII British cartridge.

In this rifle we fired 10 shots, muzzle and elbow rest at 200, and I am attaching a photo of the group. The 10 went into 5¼ inches, and there were no fliers in a second try of 10 more, which went into 7 inches, due, probably, to using the face of an A target with its 8-inch, hard-to-define bull's-eye.

Friend Wotkyns and I shot the same gun at 600, getting perfect elevation and finding that it shot about like the Springfield. This threw new light on the ammunition question. Evidently, therefore, it is all right, and better than can be expected from factories making stuff by the million on war contracts.

Then I turned loose the oval bore at 1,000 yards for 16 shots. Queerly enough it went off the paper but once, and that pull I called a bit shady. But, it shot into about a 5-foot group, putting three or four into 18 inches or so, and then suddenly flopping a wild one, which had been the performance at 200. The 1,000 results were not so bad in proportion as the 200, but still the accuracy of the barrel was not good.

The bullet went through the paper without a sign of key-holing or tipping. We recovered three from the dirt bank behind, two in perfect condition, the third with a rock-score along one side. Strangely enough, they calibrated precisely the same on their small sides, and



nearly the same all the way round, being .3025 on the small side, and .315 and .3155 on the large. They showed their oval form in cross section very plainly and showed very little deformation from impact with the dirt bank, although boat-shaped Swiss bullets at the same range tore themselves to bits on the same bank.

The rifle, zeroed at 12 yards, required from this 59 minutes of elevation on the B. S. A. sight, against 48 for the Springfield for the same range, presuming that the B. S. A. sight gives true minutes of angle, which I have not yet checked up.

We didn't notice the leaking primers in the stuff fired in the Ross, and the trouble, leaky primers and variation in shots, may be due to the shaky Lee-Speed action—which, to quote my sacrilegious, unregenerate and unrepentant former-inmate-of-the-newspaper-business friend, Scofield—is 10 years older than Jupiter.

Anyhow, the skirts of the ammunition were cleared by the second test and the rifle will have to divide the glory for the poor shooting between the oval barrel and the Lee action.

During the zeroing performance at short range, the Mark VII bullet with its aluminum nose did a queer thing that might justify a little peep about dum-dums. Hitting a dirt bank at short range, the jacket, aluminum nose and all, broke off short at the junction of aluminum with lead core, leaving a handsome blunt and opened slug of lead with a jacket around but not over it.

This bullet, as made by the U. S. C. Co., contains an aluminum core in the nose instead of the ordinary lead, the aluminum portion being 7/16 inch long and weighing, with the jacket, 47 grains, leaving 128 grains of leaden core. This is for the same ballistic reason that moved Ross to make his match bullets hollow nose—it throws the center of gravity well aft and makes the bullet spin longer, adding to the steadiness of flight, giving a longer, steadier bullet, and greater accuracy. But, the queer breaking off of aluminum core and forward part of jacket might lead to frightful wounds from the remaining part of the bullet, open forward and constituting the most of the bullet in weight.

As the facts stand, the oval-bore advocates will have to show me; I am just pig-headed enough to count my own trials, conducted to my own satisfaction, as proving more to me than any printed dope, in catalogs or out. I may be wrong in this instance—I am open to conviction. I merely say that one oval-bore barrel I know of won't shoot for nuts with two types of ammunition adapted to it, and if any other oval-bore barrel will shoot, I'd like to try it.

## Captain C. C. Williams Dies in Cuba

**T**YPHOID fever caused the death of Capt. Cash C. Williams, former U. S. Marine and instructor of marksmanship for the Cuban Government, in the Los Animas Hospital, Havana, January 25.

The body of Captain Williams is on its way to his old home, Honey Grove, Texas, where interment will be made.

Captain Williams, who was one of the chief instructors at the Winthrop, Md., small arms coach school, attracted the attention of several Cuban Army officers who attended the 1915 National Matches. At the solicitation of the Cuban Government, he was discharged, and appointed musketry instructor with the rank of captain.

When he went to Cuba he undertook to inculcate the principles of marksmanship as taught in this country into the rank and file of the Cuban Army. How well he succeeded is evidenced by this statement which appeared in the Havana Post:

"Mr. Williams, during his service here, has made friends of every officer and enlisted man in the Cuban Army. He was a man of the highest personal character and was exceptionally well equipped to fill the position he held. He has greatly raised the standard of the enlisted man in the American forces by his splendid work and by his personal conduct."

# Military Rifle Sights.

BY EDWARD M. BOGGS.

*Editor's Note: Too much cannot be printed on the subject of sights for the military rifle, until such a time as persistent agitation has affected the improvements desired by the riflemen of the country.*

*The author of this article has not only been active in recent years in the organization of civilian clubs on the Pacific Coast, but has, during thirty years' residence in Mexico and the Rocky Mountain region, had considerable experience with rifle sights.*

THE discussion on improved sights for military rifles opened by Mr. Crossman and contributed to by Mr. Martin has been both interesting and instructive. It is timely also because of the notable revival and phenomenal growth of interest in the scientific game of rifle shooting, and which in its present form relates more than ever before to the use of military rifles.

The adoption of the service rifle in this recent revival, instead of rifles built expressly for target shooting, is a matter of the utmost importance and its use by both civilian and military experts in the great annual national competitions ought to result in its improvement in every possible way. One of the ways certainly open to improvement is that of its sights. The sights ought to be capable of bringing out the best that is in the rifle and its ammunition.

The most serious objection to the front sight adopted for the service rifle lies against its thin blade, which measures only 0.05 inch in thickness. In former years when the plea for more accurate sights on military rifles was heard the answer was that no sights of delicate construction could endure the rough usage of field service in war. We may admit the force of this reply, and thereby secure an unanswerable argument in favor of increasing the thickness of the blade of this sight. The high thin blade in the front sight of the present service rifle and its predecessor is as weak mechanically as it is bad optically. On my last visit to the range at Fort Barry a friend asked me to look at the sight on the rifle he was using. Upon sighting over it one could see that the blade was bent to the left on a curve so slight as not to attract immediate attention, but still pronounced enough to effect the accuracy. This rifle was a new Krag, seemingly in excellent condition otherwise, and nobody knew when the accident had occurred. Had the blade been about twice as thick it probably would have suffered no injury at all.

No superstition seems to die harder than the ancient belief, fondly nursed for several generations, that in order to do accurate shooting both the sights on the rifle and the object aimed at must be so fine as to be seen only with extreme difficulty.

Until very recently the standard equipment of sights placed on sporting rifles put out by nearly all of the large arms factories consisted of an open rear sight called the "buckhorn" and having an extremely fine notch at the bottom of the V, together with a "Rocky Mountain" or "knife-edge" front sight, usually of German silver or other bright metal. Probably tens of thousands of such sights are still being made annually, their users thinking that nothing could be better, and never knowing that it is wholly unnecessary—as well as undesirable—to have the sights so fine.

The most important feature of rifle sights is to make them coarse enough to be seen quickly and without eye-strain; the eye will do the rest. If the front sight blade of the service rifle were made thick enough it would be seen to have a definite form with straight edges, square corners, and horizontal top surface; then the eye could readily find the middle of that top surface. But it is so thin that its small mass is almost completely lost in the blur caused by interference of light rays along its edges, and there are few eyes able to place it easily and properly on the target.

That the front sight of the service rifle lacks strength to withstand the hardships of campaigns is shown by the adoption of that after-thought, the front sight cover. Now this cover, besides protecting the sight from injury, contains the germ of an excellent idea in that its tubular form, seen as a circle from the rear, aids the eye in finding the front sight and in placing it on the target. In its present form this sight cover is unprepossessing in appearance, and it is a nuisance when wiping the exterior of the barrel for, as Mr. Crossman remarks, its removal requires the labor of two men. It is further objectionable in that its tube is not perfectly cylindrical; the tip of the blade is not precisely in its horizontal diameter, and it does not serve as a sunshade nearly as well as it could be made to do, being too short, and

what length it has being placed too far forward. Why not secure all the desirable qualities by combining the sight and its cover into a unit permanently attached to the barrel? The tube could be made as strong as necessary, a perfect cylinder, and centered within its shelter could be placed any form or size of aperture, disc, pin-head, cross-wires, etc., that any man's taste could desire. My own preference is for an aperture of such size as to give a broad ring of white around the bull's-eye at whatever range it is used. Within the concentric circles of the tube and the aperture the bull's-eye could be found more quickly and seen more accurately than with any other form of sight known to me.

In some respects the rear sight of the new Springfield rifle is an excellent one, but as a peep sight it is far from satisfactory. Its principal defect is in its location too far from the eye to be used effectively. Other objections are the small diameter of even the largest size of peep hole, and the large amount of light that enters the eye from all around the slide containing the peep.

More than thirty years ago I became acquainted with the Lyman rear sight, and ever since have used that type of sight on every sporting rifle that I have owned, besides having been the means of inducing a number of friends to adopt them. None of my acquaintances has ever expressed an unfavorable opinion of them. Some persons have objected that these sights were too slow, or that they could not be used at dusk or in timber or whenever the light was poor. My own experiences have been precisely the opposite of these, and upon asking further particulars regarding these complaints it has been found invariably that the dissatisfied users have attempted to use the smaller of the two peep holes. This small opening is made in a leaf hinged so that it may be turned down out of the way, or turned up into the line of sight, where it serves to reduce the diameter of the larger opening. At the best it is fit for use only for slow fire at targets on measured ranges and when the light is very strong, and in my judgment it is of doubtful utility even in such circumstances. Whenever I have bought one of these sights my first care has been to remove and discard the leaf containing the small peep hole, so that it never by any possibility could get in the way. It is probable that if Mr. Lyman had never provided his sights with the smaller peep at all his idea would have secured more rapid and general acceptance, but doubtless he felt constrained to yield to the inherited prejudices of those numerous persons who imagine that good shooting requires the smallest possible peep hole. It is my recollection, however, that Mr. Lyman regarded the smaller peep hole as superfluous and that he advised the use of the larger one. Were I getting a sight of this type for target shooting at ranges of 500 yards and upward I should compare results obtained with the two sizes of peeps before removing the smaller one. However, it would surprise me if any considerable difference in accuracy in favor of the smaller peep was found to exist even at slow fire, while at timed fire the advantage would certainly lie with the larger aperture.

A peep sight should be placed on the rifle as near to the eye as practicable. When placed quite near it the eye will not consciously pay any more attention to it than when looking out of a window it will give to the frame and sash bounding the field of vision. The whole attention is given to finding the front sight and to placing it on the target, and the eye instinctively finds the center of the opening with marvelous precision. Just how near to the eye it is practicable to place the peep is a question. The answer varies with different types of rifles and the power of their cartridges. In most sporting rifles, particularly those using light charges, the peep sight may be placed on the "tang" or "small" of the stock. Obviously, this location is impossible in the case of bolt-action rifles, as are nearly all designs of modern military rifles: moreover, the exigencies of the manual of arms, and use of the bayonet in combat demand

(Continued on page 389.)

# ARMS AND THE MAN



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EVERY THURSDAY

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

## "SOMETHING WRONG?"

Any one familiar with the organization of the Regular Establishment and the National Guard, and acquainted with the high lights of the recent Mexican border mobilization, is apt to carry plenty of food for thought away from any of the sessions of the Senate Military Committee, engaged at the present time in seeking opinions on the advisability of compulsory military service.

For instance, a few days ago Gen. Leonard Wood, Commander of the Eastern Department U. S. Army, and Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, were on the witness stand. Both of these officers in the course of their examinations were asked a number of questions concerning the recent National Guard mobilization. And between the testimony of these two men, each well versed and experienced in matters military and fully equipped to draw valuable conclusions, there developed the greatest discrepancy.

General Wood in his replies stated that he had no criticism to make of the officers and men of the National Guard. He, however, condemned the National Guard System and admitted that considerable of the adverse comment which has followed the mobilization should be laid at the door of the War Department, because of a breakdown in its supply department.

General Scott, on the other hand, in urging a system of compulsory training, condemned the National Guard system but declared that the recent mobilization was the best which the country has ever had. He claimed also that the supply department of the army had neither broken down nor failed to perform its functions at the proper time.

When high officials of the United States Army begin to disagree, the time has come when something may be learned of the true inwardness of the border mobilization.

As yet, most of the opinions expressed as to the success or failure of the National Guard in the Mexican crisis have come either from army officers, all of whom agreed that the National Guard had failed, or from officers and men of the guard, who have sporadically broken into unofficial print and defended the militia.

From time to time, however, have been heard rumblings which have given rise to a general report that sooner or later National Guardsmen will be officially summoned before the Military Committee of the Senate, and cross-examined as to the details of the mobilization. It is predicted by proponents of the National Guard, as a Federal institution, that if these officers are cross-examined concerning the mobilization, their replies may indicate that there is

something wrong with a system other than the one upon which the State troops are organized.

If there is any chance of National Guard officers throwing any light upon the situation, by all means let the members of the Military Committee of the Senate summon them.

The salient fault in the National Guard system, as pointed out by those who advocate an increased army at the expense of the guard as an institution, lies in the fact that the Guardsman is supposed to serve two masters.

Nothing, however, has as yet been said of the requirements which are made of the National Guard and are not made of the Army.

In considering the system under which the National Guard is organized it might be well to take note of the fact that upon call into active service the guard is expected to recruit to war strength, which means that practically three-fifths of its members must be untrained "rookies" obtained through the efforts of each company captain. Efficiency in drill and discipline is also expected of the guard upon the detail of one army officer to two or more regiments. In the army, more than fifty officers are regarded as necessary before a similar end can be served. When a regiment of National Guardsmen is organized, the regiment comes into being through the union of twelve organized companies. In the regular service, when a new regiment is created, it is through the assignment of field and staff officers and the officers of the companies. The enlisted personnel is obtained by transfer from other regiments augmented by recruits from recruiting depots.

If these requirements and handicaps were applied to the regular establishments, the efficiency of the Regular Army would no doubt be vitally impaired.

It is a point worth taking into consideration; for the fact remains that the Act of June 3, 1916, made the National Guard a part of the nation's line of defense. Every effort should therefore be made to increase its military efficiency. The National Guard should be given every chance, laws should be interpreted as to their intent, and regulations should be made to assist rather than to retard their organization and development. More army officers should be detailed as *inspectors-instructors*, and the title changed to *instructors-inspectors*, and a colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the National Guard of the right caliber should be detailed for duty with the Militia Bureau as the Act of June 3 provides.

The National Guard stands ready in time of peace, emergency or war to defend the national honor.

## THE MARINE CORPS MARKSMEN.

Something more than a month ago, a communication signed "A. C. Z., Fond du Lac, Wis.," found its way into several widely circulated newspapers, both on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

"A. C. Z." said: "While in the U. S. Marine Service, and receiving instructions in the handling and firing of the 30-30 Springfield rifle, I was told that the shooting range of that rifle was 530 yards, but that when shooting at a target 200 yards distant it would be necessary to aim approximately two feet below the bull's-eye. The reason given was that the bullet immediately after leaving the rifle became heated by atmospheric friction, which caused the ball to rise above its apparent course. If this is so, how is it possible for an object heavier than air to rise with no ostensible cause other than velocity and heat? If it is incorrect, why is it taught to recruits?"

To anyone acquainted with the magnificent work which the Marine Corps has done toward teaching practical rifle shooting not only to its own recruits, but to all civilians who have come in contact with the Soldiers of the Sea, the statement made by "A. C. Z." of course carries no weight whatever, and, as an indignant correspondent has declared in writing to ARMS AND THE MAN—"if the ball of the Springfield passed through the atmosphere just in front of the fellow peddling such stuff, it would surely become heated; nor would any friction be necessary."



The serious side of "A. C. Z.'s" statement, however, lies in the fact that it was apparently addressed as an inquiry to Garrett P. Serviss, well known as a commentator on scientific questions, who devoted two columns of the New York Journal of December 30 to explaining the course of a bullet, and to commenting on the hopeless prospect "for the efficiency of the future defenders of our country if such nonsense is officially 'told to the Marines' under the name of instruction."

We agree that if such were the case, the future of rifle shooting in the Marine Corps would be very dark indeed.

As it happens, however, the Marine Corps has amply established its reputation as a trainer of marksmen. Of its entire enlisted personnel, more than 60 per cent have qualified with the service rifle. On several ranges the corps is engaged in graduating small-arms

coaches competent to teach rifle practice. Therefore, it is particularly unfortunate that such a communication as the one from "A. C. Z." should have received such widespread publicity, as it is not easy to recall a statement which has appeared under the signature of a man like Serviss.

The Marine Corps, very properly, has not permitted either the statement of "A. C. Z." or the conclusions drawn therefrom by Mr. Serviss to go unchallenged. Capt. W. Garland Fay, winner of the President's Match last fall at Jacksonville and Captain of the Marine Corps team, having very conclusively shown in a reply to Mr. Serviss' article that the misinformation referred to by "A. C. Z." could not possibly be part of the instruction given to recruits by rifle coaches in the Corps.

### MILITARY RIFLE SIGHTS.

(Continued from page 387.)

a smooth grip at this place. Some accounts have been published of cases in which the user of a peep sight so placed was said to have suffered injury to his eye or adjacent portions of the face when the recoil brought the sight back into contact therewith, but no such instance has ever come within my personal knowledge. I have not used this sight on a rifle having more strenuous recoil than the .40-85 Ballard and the .303 Savage. Neither of these caused the slightest danger of injury; still it might happen with careless or inexperienced users.

Placing a peep sight on the rear end of the firing pin, as is done on the Newton and Mannlicher-Haenel rifles, seems to be practicable within limitations. There, although it is quite near the eye, it is not dangerous because when the trigger is squeezed, and before the recoil commences, the sight jumps forward and away from the eye a distance of some six-tenths of an inch. Placed in this position on the Springfield rifle the sight radius is increased about 10 inches, a very valuable feature, and it is brought the same amount nearer the eye, which is much more important. A small, lightly-made sight would answer the purpose, as the rise in changing from .100 to 1,000 yards would be only about four-tenths of an inch.

If our military friends object to a peep-sight riding in the firing-pin they could find less objection to mounting it upon the "bridge" over the receiver. There it would be some 6 inches nearer the eye than in its present position, with corresponding increase of sight radius.

The best location of all for a peep sight to be used for fine shooting at long ranges is near the heel of the butt. So placed it could, of course, be used only when the user lies upon his back, but that position happens to be far the best yet discovered, and it should be used whenever the nature of the ground and "cover" permit. The human figure can find no steadier position than that of flat upon the back. It is the safest in battle because the vertical dimension of the exposed portion of the body is least. Instead of being propped up on his elbows, with head and chest rising to the height of nearly 2 feet and devoted to the task of stopping the enemy's bullets, the man lies flat with his vital parts as close to the ground as they can be placed, and therefore less exposed to danger. At the most a single knee would rise to any considerable height from the ground. We may not particularly fancy the idea of stopping bullets with our pedal extremities, but if given the option any one of us would unquestionably choose to expose his feet rather than his head.

Objection would undoubtedly be made to a sight placed near the butt on account of its liability to injury, and perhaps if it were left unprotected it might often be damaged. But there should be no great difficulty in making it a "disappearing" sight. The old Kentucky rifle, familiar to the older generation of riflemen, had a large compartment in the stock for carrying a supply of greased patches, and another smaller one for percussion caps; indeed I am not quite sure that some of them did not provide stowage for a bullet-mould also. These compartments were usually bound with brass and had beautifully fitted hinged covers. It should be possible to have a peep sight mounted near the heel of our service rifle arranged to be folded down forward, disappearing into a cavity having a substantial sliding cover. Protected in this manner, it could not be injured by anything which would not destroy the stock, and therefore it could be provided with a micrometer adjustment of great delicacy. Mounted

thus far back the sight radius would be about 42 inches. This would be about 20 inches or 90 per cent more than at present, and it would be the maximum possible for the given length of rifle. Combined with an aperture fore sight, this rear sight would give an accuracy little, if any, inferior to a telescopic sight.

Many have asked why the battle sight is as it is, but thus far no convincing answer has been forthcoming. For a guess, it would seem that the necessary thickness of barrel under the rear sight, and the additional thickness of fixed base, movable base, leaf and slide brought the notch of the battle sight so high above the axis of the bore that the designers of the rifle were unwilling to make the front sight high enough to bring the line of sight parallel with the bore, and that therefore they arbitrarily limited it to its present height. The result is a sight correct at 530 yards, but which causes the rifle to shoot high at all shorter distances. At 300 yards the bullet will pass about 27 inches above the point of aim; therefore, in order to hit a definite object at that range it is necessary to aim at any imaginary point situated 27 inches below the vital point.

It is a well-known fact that in the excitement of battle the great majority of men will shoot too high, even if their rifles have correct sights. Smokeless powder has eliminated the smoke-clouds which obscured the view of the enemy when black powder was in use, but it has not to any great extent corrected this tendency to overshoot. The truth of this is seen every day on the ranges, where probably 20 shots go over the target to every one which goes below it. The exact converse of this ought to be true. A low miss in battle is much better than a high miss; besides, the former may ricochet and still score a hit. Doubtless it is not particularly soothing to a soldier's nerves to hear a high-velocity bullet pass a foot or two above his head, but the experience will not shake him nearly so much as to see the strike of the bullet in front of him, to feel his eyes and face filled with dirt or fragments of metal and to hear the screech of the distorted bullet as it goes tumbling past his ear. The battle sight ought to be designed to correct this error of overshooting instead of magnifying it. There is a manifest absurdity in firing at a man in the enemy's battle line, and at the same time presenting him with a guaranty that the bullet will not hit him but that it will pass in a beautiful curve some feet above his head. Of course, this same bullet may strike someone else far to the rear of the man at whom it was aimed, but probably it will not; moreover, the man at whom you fired may succeed in "getting" you before you get wisdom. This sort of shooting is a little too much like the marksmanship of the Mexicans, as practiced in their street fighting, where the soldier standing close against an adobe wall reaches his rifle out beyond the corner and fires by guess down the street.

It is doubtful whether in actual battle there will be much really effective firing at individual men at ranges beyond 300 yards. If the point-blank of the battle sight were 200 yards instead of 530, it would certainly be much more effective, because then the soldier would aim at the small visible portion of his enemy.

To sum up, the sighting equipment for our service rifle should embrace:

First.—A front sight consisting of a strong tube permanently attached to the barrel, within which would be an interchangeable sight, somewhat on the plan of the old-time "Beach Combination" sight, showing in one position a square block 0.08 or 0.10-inch thick, to be used with the "middle" sight next described, and in the alterna-

tive position a circular aperture of good size, to be used with the peep sight described later.

Second.—The present rear sight to remain about as it is now, as a middle sight, for use in case of injury to the real peep sight, and at ranges between 1,500 and 2,850 yards, or whenever more convenient than the third sight. The battle-sight notch to have a point-blank of 200 yards.

Third.—A *real* rear peep sight, located on the bridge, on the cocking-piece, or on the heel, anywhere so that it be near enough to the eye. It need provide for elevations up to 1,500 yards only. At 100 yards its line of aim through the aperture of the front sight should pass entirely above the middle sight, so that the latter would not obstruct the view.

### GERMAN MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE.

(Continued from page 384.)

There is a special higher class for officers and non-coms, a sort of Teutonic Distinguished Rifleman grade, in which those hoping to qualify must make 35 points at 300 meters with five shots from rest, and so on in proportion, but never going over the 400-meter distance. These marvelous shots, when they finish, are given a third acorn, and a cord of black, silver and red, with a large gold "w" on a badge at the other end of the cord.

The German field firing is, in theory at least, more thorough than our own scanty instruction in this work.

The recruit is taken out into the fields and woods and is taught distance estimating and the speed of moving marks, with the theoretical lead of bullet to hit them.

Then the men in pairs are sent out to pick up various concealed targets in front of them, silhouettes of men in various positions. Actual firing on these targets is then conducted, the targets being of the automatic falling sort used in the American school of musketry, a hit in the figure releasing a catch and letting it fall out of sight. Proper taking of cover is part of this instruction.

The German does not countenance the firing at single targets by detached soldiers at ranges more than 600 meters, although he allows firing on group targets up to 1,200 yards.

Each company receives for practice 30,000 cartridges per year, but the German company runs about 300 men, and so this figures out only 100 cartridges to the man.

The whole course is marked by its paucity of ammunition allowance and the few shots necessary to qualify at a given stage. It bears all the imprint of men who have an enormous number of men to put through the course, and likewise an enormous number of men to depend upon for volume of fire in case of war.

The course is pathetic, so far as the higher points of rifle shooting are concerned, while the little skill that might be gained from an ample ammunition allowance, even over these restricted ranges, is made unlikely in view of the ammunition allowance—30,000 rounds with a minimum of 12,000 to be expended in field firing and so but 18,000 for the target range.

The German target shooting course is precisely in line with what we know of German shooting ability, and the opinion of the British regulars is borne out by the training the troops received before they faced the short Lee-Enfields of said British regulars.

As compared to the crude, if simple, sight of the German, the British rear sight is provided with wind-gauge and with very fine slow adjustment for making fine changes in target shooting, which does not interfere with the quick setting of the sight for ranges ordered in action. Such devices, even admitting that they cannot be used in actual warfare, encourage the men in practice to regard the weapon as an instrument of beautiful precision, encourage the men to make fine adjustments and take care in their firing to hit what they are firing at, and by encouraging care in the small details of rifle firing on the range, encourage a frame of mind that will regard as disgraceful the senseless, blind squibbing away of cartridges at the immediate landscape in front, which is a process of fire common to the infantry of most of the powers.

Knowing the shooting ability of the soldiers of both races, knowing the care taken in their training by the officers of both armies, and knowing the almost inherited ability of the Anglo-Saxon to shoot well with a little training, I would back the splendid regular regiments of the British Army of 1914 to whip handily the picked regiments of the Prussian Guard, numbers being even and siege howitzers kept out of the computation.—Scientific American.

### AID FOR LOST WOODSMEN.

**E**MERGENCY food boxes have been distributed throughout the hunting camps of the Upper Michigan Peninsula by the Northern Forests Protective Association, for the benefits of woodsmen who have lost their way. The boxes are of metal and are porcupine proof.

The contents of each box consists of the following: Hardtack, dried foods, including eggs, pea soup, beef cubes, sugar, dried milk, skillet, pail, knives, forks and spoons, cups, matches, candies, game and forest fire laws, locations of camps and directions for getting out if lost. Those who find the boxes are warned to use the contents sparingly and only at need.

### NEW RIFLE FOR JAPAN.

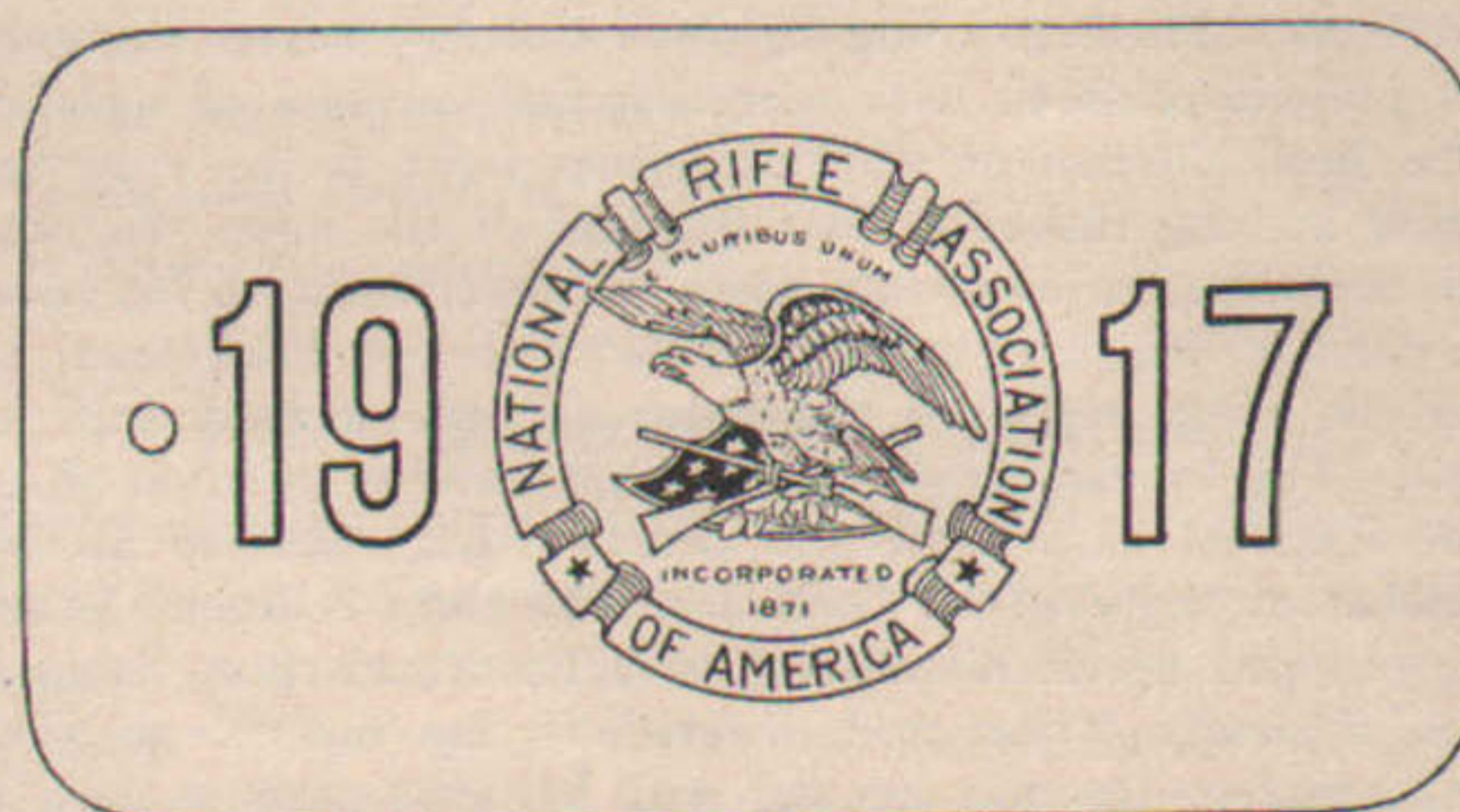
**A**NNOUNCEMENT of the development of a new and longer range military rifle for the Japanese Army is contained in recent press dispatches from Tokio. The new rifle is the invention of Col. Kijiro Nambu, an authority on ordnance who has in the past invented several useful firearms accessories. The new rifle is said to be an improvement on the weapon invented by the late Lieutenant General Murata which is now used by the Japanese Army. Its special features include a longer range and improvements in the internal mechanism. It is said to be more powerful in its firing capacity and more convenient to handle.

### Why They Cheered.

"Who are those people who are cheering?" asked the recruit as the soldiers marched to the train.

"Those," replied the veteran, "are the people who are not going."  
—London Saturday Journal.

## Rifle Club Membership Cards

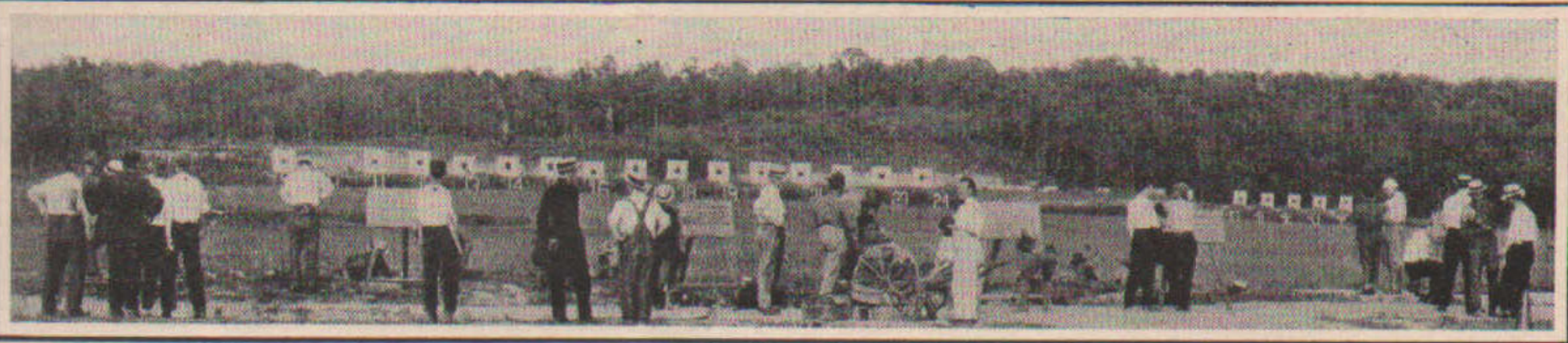


**T**HIS size and cut of membership card, seal and year tinted in rifle green, makes an attractive and valuable credential for club members when black print is used over the tint. Many rifle clubs used cards of this pattern in 1916. More should take advantage of their possibilities in 1917.

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

**ARMS AND THE MAN**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

# AT THE TARGETS!



## First Week of Gallery Competitions Brings High Scores.

JUDGING from the scores which the first week's stage of the N. R. A. gallery competitions have brought forth, the civilian rifle clubs, at least, are not finding in the smaller scoring bull provided instead of last year's targets, any insurmountable handicap.

And more than that, quite a few "Possibles" cropped up through the scores, kept company by an unusually large number of individual strings which were only "one down," and rather higher percentages all along the line than was manifest at the close of the first week's shooting in 1916.

Out of the ninety-five civilian clubs from whom reports and targets have been received in time for the first official classification—several sets of targets have failed to reach N. R. A. headquarters—The Peters Rifle and Revolver Club of King's Mill's, Ohio, repeated its performance of last year and have taken the bit of leadership firmly in its teeth on a team total of 996.

At the head of the list of 32 college clubs already reported, stands the Washington State College, on a total of 987.

A score of 926 puts the Iowa City, Iowa, High School in the forefront of the 21 high school teams whose targets have been received.

Among the military academies, high score was 914—the total of the New York Military Academy. Eleven returns were received in this competition in time for rating.

Although the names of the five high shots on the Peters Rifle and Revolver Club team are entirely different from the "five high" at the close of the first week's shooting in 1916 (Rothrock being the only man who appears in both lists), a "possible" started off the high score on both occasions. In 1916, when the team total was 8 points lower than this year, Forest McClung put across the "200" necessary to give the team a good start off. This year, Rothrock did the trick.

Taking a score of 989 as its starting point this year, the Quinpiac Rifle and Revolver Club of New Haven, Connecticut, finish this week in second place. This team also started out its work with a "possible," the result of the straight shooting of C. T. Dunn. Among the "five high" during the first week for this team is W. H. Richard, well-known as a service rifle champion, and winner of the Leech Cup at Jacksonville, last fall. Captain Richard fell two points under a "possible."

The Marion, Ohio, Rifle Club Team who finished in third place at the conclusion of the first week, 1916, occupies the same position in the initial line-up of civilian clubs this year. Although the Marion team cannot boast of a perfect score this time—the highest individual total being 199—there is a marked improvement in this year's total of 985 over last year's 975.

The general results of the first week seem to indicate that the change in targets has resulted in a much harder course of fire, and that some of the teams are doing remarkable good work. The team average of the Peters outfit—199.2—is an unusually high standard, and those of the Quinpiac Club (197.8) and the Marion Club (197), need bring no ingenuous blushes to the cheeks of the team members.

### THESE MADE "POSSIBLES."

A. D. Rothrock,  
Peters Rifle and Revolver Club.

C. T. Dunn,  
Quinpiac Rifle and Revolver Club.

C. E. Shapley,  
Auburn, N. Y., Rifle Club.

L. S. Chillcott, Sr.,  
Bangor, Me., Rifle Association.

J. H. Ray,  
Salt Lake City Rifle and Revolver Club.

T. K. Lee,  
Birmingham Athletic Club Rifle and Revolver Association.

F. Chase,  
Newport, R. I. Rifle Club.

Francis Whelan,  
Lowell, Mass., High School.

Away down in the list, at the head of Class D, stands a name which in the past has been familiar to all who have followed the small bore game—it is that of T. K. (Tackhole) Lee. Lee has not been much in evidence during the past year, and rumor had it that he had about given up the rifle game. Anyway, "Tackhole" is back, at least for the time being, and by way of announcing his recrudescence, he hung up a perfect score.

At the close of the first week, a number of clubs appear as unclassified. This was due to the fact that complete classification cannot be made until the official record for the first week's shoot is at hand from all clubs. The clubs appearing in Classes A, B, C and D are clubs which shot in last year's matches.

The scores of those clubs reporting after the first match include:

#### Civilian Clubs.

##### CLASS "A."

Peters Rifle and Revolver Club,  
Kings Mill, Ohio.

A. D. Rothrock	200
Geo. Guckenberger	199
Geo. A. Muenzenmaier	199
John Ennis	199
John Beedle	199
Club total	996

Quinpiac Rifle and Revolver Club,  
New Haven, Conn.

C. T. Dunn	200
W. H. Richards	198
S. L. Stunson	198
S. A. S. Hamman	197
F. J. Rohloff	196
Club total	989

#### Marion, Ohio, Rifle Club.

M. E. Carroll	198
A. R. Sammons	198
Ray Williams	197
Z. A. Meredith	197
E. E. Smith	195
Club Total	985

#### Auburn, New York, Rifle Club.

C. E. Shapley	200
F. B. Annin	198
W. A. Ockenden	196
L. A. Wheeler	195
J. H. Cole	194
Club total	983

#### The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn.

A. B. Gully	198
R. D. August	197
Martin Lyons	196
C. Naramore	195
Harvey Graffin	194
Club total	980

#### Bangor, Maine, Rifle Association.

L. S. Chillcott, Sr.	200
L. W. Somers	197
Geo. A. McLaughlin	195
C. P. Allen	194
E. M. Sylvester	192
Club total	978

#### Bucyrus, Ohio, Rifle Association.

F. W. Croncis	197
B. F. Spicer	196
Wm. Kranich	195
V. M. Virtue	195
J. W. Sharrock	194
Club total	977

#### Watertown, South Dakota, Rifle Club.

E. D. Lacy	197
H. C. Parsons	196
G. A. Abbott	194
C. H. Bell	194
Carlyle Marquis	193
Club total	974

#### Hopkins, Minnesota, Rifle Club.

Peter Sundgruist	196
C. C. Snavely	195
A. G. Hamilton	195
J. B. Shuley	195
A. L. Hamilton	192
Club total	973

#### Salt Lake City, Utah, Rifle and Revolver Club.

J. H. Ray	200
C. T. Letchfield	195
F. T. Letchfield	193
E. A. Mack	191
F. Hogan	191
Club total	970

*Buffalo, New York, Rifle Club.*

Eugene Smith	196
Chas. W. Petersen	194
A. D. Bissell, Jr.	194
Art. C. Trantman	192
E. Herdeggen	192
Club total	968

*Manchester, New Hampshire, Rifle and Pistol Club.*

E. A. Haycs	197
Dr. G. C. Wilkins	193
C. B. Coeing	193
R. P. Farmer	189
R. G. Lang	189
Club total	961

CLASS "B."

*Glendale Rifle Club, Bedford, Ohio.*

E. E. Tindall	198
H. B. Strachan	196
G. G. Black	196
B. T. Wright	195
W. C. Miller	193
Club total	978

*Lynn Rifle and Revolver Club, West Lynn, Mass.*

C. C. Richardson	198
F. H. Bowman	198
W. T. Hill	194
A. O. Niedner	193
F. E. Roberts	191
Club total	974

*Kiowa Shooting Club, Des Moines, Iowa.*

L. W. Scott	194
W. E. Kessler	194
A. T. Carter	194
L. Bentley	193
B. G. Simms	190
Club total	965

*Pierre, South Dakota, Rifle and Revolver Club.*

P. J. Murphy	196
C. B. Stough	194
E. G. Smith	194
I. W. Haswell	190
J. H. McCoy	190
Club total	964

*Brooklyn, New York, Rifle Club.*

P. E. Lahm	194
A. Kumke	194
H. L. Burn	190
F. W. Dearborn	190
F. E. Prescott	188
Club total	956

*Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Rifle and Pistol Club.*

Emil Teich	195
H. W. Mansfield	193
N. E. Dahm	191
W. C. Roeseler	186
John Kline	186
Club total	951

*Stanton, Nebraska, Government Rifle Club.*

Riley	193
Morse	192
Tiedtke	192
J. Hoff	189
C. H. Hoff	185
Club total	951

*Hoosier Rifle Club, Indianapolis, Ind.*

H. H. Jones	198
H. S. Evans	198
W. A. Walker	189
Harvey Wheatley	183
P. F. Thompson	182
Club total	950

*Corinna, Maine, Rifle Club.*

Norman Burrill	194
E. H. Holt	191
W. E. Ireland	190
W. S. Bradford	188
W. H. Momer	185
Club total	948

*Detroit, Michigan, Rifle and Revolver Club.*

H. L. D. Smith	195
C. R. Neigebaur	191
A. J. Walrath	189
F. O. Taylor	188
A. J. Coon	180
Club total	943

*Detroit, Michigan, Y. M. C. A. Rifle and Pistol Club.*

Fred Hearn	193
H. L. Mudge	188
Dr. S. E. Sanderson	182
C. B. Russell	182
Joe Peters	174
Club total	919

CLASS "C."

*Boston, Massachusetts, Rifle and Revolver Club.*

H. Marshall	197
L. F. McAleer	197
N. C. Nash	196
M. Standish	196
W. A. Natale	195
Club total	981

*Fort Harrison Rifle Club, Terre Haute, Ind.*

H. J. Mueller	196
W. E. Conner	195
A. O. Van Gilder	194
L. Reintjes	194
E. H. Bindley, Jr.	193
Club total	972

*Citizens Rifle and Revolver Club, Rochester, N. Y.*

F. C. Sherman	196
E. S. Mix	191
L. D. Slade	189
C. B. Spraker	189
W. W. Lewis	188
Club total	953

*Guthrie Center, Iowa, Rifle Club.*

C. C. Kennedy	193
J. W. Leach	190
P. E. Wylie	190
S. W. Aldrich	187
D. E. Boots	185
Club total	945

*Portland, Oregon, Rifle Club.*

J. Hyatt	198
C. A. Myers	191
E. D. Ritter	187
Rodger Newhall	183
H. F. McDonald	182
Club total	941

*Shawnee Rifle and Revolver Club, Lima, Ohio.*

Guy Sproule	194
Chas. Hover	188
L. F. Blank	187
Guy B. Myers	186
John Happensberger	177
Club total	932

*Toledo, Ohio, Rifle and Pistol Association.*

H. O. Yunker	190
Bruce C. Wilson	189
J. W. Taylor	185
Guy D. Carpenter	184
H. S. Crawford	183
Club total	931

*Albion, Indiana, Rifle Club.*

Albert Black	192
Milo D. Snyder	191
Harry Black	185
Geo. Leatherman	178
John C. Lee	173
Club total	919

*Ashburnham, Massachusetts, Rifle Club.*

A. H. Perry	187
G. A. Hook	184
H. S. Hubbell	183
Geo. Willard	182
J. R. Briggs	181
Club total	917

*St. Augustine, Florida, Rifle Club.*

H. J. Paffe	187
H. P. Davies	186
B. M. Hall	185
H. M. Snow	183
C. S. Brumley	176
Club total	917

*Hydraulic Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio.*

E. Gruber	188
J. Patterson	186
P. Culham	173
W. E. Condit	166
M. England	74
Club total	787

CLASS "D."

*Birmingham, Alabama, Athletic Club Rifle and Revolver Association.*

T. K. Lee	200
Frank Flynn	192
M. Jones	192
Roy Shelnutt	191
O. L. Garl	189
Club total	964

*The Gisholt Club, Madison, Wis.*

A. M. Vinge	194
Al. Geiger	191
C. Boyer	191
E. H. Lamp	190
H. W. Woodstock	189
Club total	955

*Chicago, Illinois, Rifle Club.*

D. E. Moore	195
G. L. Nichols	194
E. L. Marmaduke	193
W. J. H. Land	190
W. A. Lee	183
Club total	955

*Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York.*

D. J. Gould, Jr.	195
Dr. R. H. Sayre	192
Alfred H. Seeley	190
John A. Dietz	189
J. E. Silliman	189
Club total	955

*Springfield, Massachusetts, Rifle Club.*

D. B. Wesson	193
C. R. Hamilton	191
L. G. Carleton	191
G. W. Rice, Jr.	190
C. F. Munn	189
Club total	954

*Middletown, New York, Rifle Club.*

R. D. Clemson	193
C. M. Horton	193
Dr. DeWitt	187
E. Conetto	184
A. W. Corwin	183
Club total	940

*Helena, Montana, Rifle Club.*

W. R. Strong	191
John J. McGuinness	190
O. H. Koch	190
C. E. Kumpe	183
Elmer M. Keith	182
Club total	936

*Covington, Kentucky, Rifle and Pistol Club.*

L. C. Corcoran	190
C. A. Schroetter	187
R. L. Trimble	186
J. J. Pontius	177
A. W. Roetkin	176
Club total	916

*Fort Wayne, Indiana, Rifle and Revolver Club.*

G. R. Gawelin	188
J. W. Patch	183
Otto Brintzenhope	181
H. E. Glock	174
F. J. Rapp	171
Club total	897

*Louisville, Kentucky, National Rifle Club.*

C. Kelly	176
A. Groeshel	166
E. Groeshel	165
C. Heiatt	158
E. Stevenson	156
Club total	821

*Unclassified Civilian Clubs.*

*Washington, D. C., Rifle Club.*

C. L. Smith	198
O. M. Schriver	198
J. H. Robertson	197
R. H. McGarity	197
R. Alderson	197
Club total	987

*Newport, Rhode Island, Rifle Club.*

F. Chase	200
R. Rhodes	197
A. A. Albro	193
A. R. Anthony	193
H. I. Chase, Jr.	192
Club total	975

*Mound City Rifle Club, St. Louis, Mo.*

Geo. C. Olcott	198
C. C. Crossman	193
L. C. Niedner	192
G. A. Bilsbarrow	192
J. G. Westerman	192
Club total	967

*Sidney, Ohio, Rifle Club.*

Ben. D. Higgins	192
Fred Schultz	192
A. J. Yarber	192
Wm. Rostion	190
Roy Fry	188
Club total	954

*Greenwich, Connecticut, Rifle Club.*

Paul Raymond	197
H. A. Bayles	193
L. Vail	190
Joseph Ribers	187
Claude Yost	186
Club total	953

*Bureau of Engraving and Printing Rifle Club, District of Columbia.*

J. H. Windsor	192
H. H. Leizar	192
H. C. McFate	187
J. E. Rhodes	186
W. H. Montgomery	182
Club total	939

*Jacksonville, Florida, Rifle Club.*

A. A. Dow	194
Arthur Reynolds	189
C. H. Edwards	186
C. W. Birchwood	185
Wm. McNamece	185
Club total	939

*Altoona, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club.*

S. H. Owens	193
L. C. Douglas	190
A. O. King	189
C. M. Kerns	184
W. M. Ensminger	183
Club total	939

*Corvallis, Montana, Rifle Club.*

W. H. Christoffersen	190
C. Dale	188
Hans DeYoung	185
Carl E. Magni	184
Herman DeYoung	183
Club total	930

*Ridgeville Rifle Club, Evanston, Ill.*

H. O. Clauson	189
W. L. Cocroff	189
Chas. L. Davis	188
E. J. Moberg	184
B. A. Eddy	179
Club total	929

*Morgantown, West Virginia, Rifle Club.*

A. E. Thomas	188
D. M. Thomas	188
E. C. Grumfach	185
O. N. Brape	183
Geo. F. C. Harkness	183
Club total	927

*Fitchburg, Massachusetts, Sportsman Club Rifle Club.*

E. G. Moulton	190
G. Mack	187
Geo. Farras	183
B. E. Murch	182
Dr. R. C. Lane	182
Club total	924

*Paterson, New Jersey, Rifle Club.*

E. Ryder	191
M. McGurk	191
Theo. Natale	184
E. C. Nichols	178
Wm. Reagan	178
Club total	922

*Princeton, New Jersey, Athletic Club Rifle Association.*

E. G. Hunt	190
W. G. Garver	186
J. Kreisa	185
H. M. Peach	182
Z. H. White	175
Club total	918

*East Orange, New Jersey, Rifle Club.*

R. M. Roper	194
J. F. Cross	185
T. R. Varick	179
J. G. O'Keeffe	178
A. L. Browning	177
Club total	913

*Dayton, Ohio, Civilian Rifle Club.*

David Toth	194
F. R. Moser	187
E. E. Arnold	183
C. R. Walker	175
D. D. Upfold	173
Club total	912

*Gunnison, Colorado, Rifle Club.*

Homer Elliott	186
E. Miller	184
M. B. Herrick	183
D. B. Likens	181
F. N. Reckter	174
Club total	908

*Franklin, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club.*

W. W. Mackey	184
C. H. Bronson	184
W. H. Shaffer	183
C. S. Boswell	178
Max Bark	176
Club total	905

*Cazenovia, New York, Rifle Club.*

H. C. Thorne	186
H. H. Kingsley	183
C. D. Hutchinson	180
Fred Holdridge	176
F. F. Marshall	176
Club total	901

*Washington, District of Columbia, Marine Draftsman Rifle Club.*

S. A. Sanders	187
C. Walsh	183
J. W. Webb	180
A. Campfield	174
W. W. Burrell	173
Club total	897

*Minneapolis, Minnesota, Rifle Club.*

T. W. Breckheimer	195
C. W. Stoufer	188
E. M. Schafer	184
P. L. Boody	178
F. J. Porter	152
Club total	897

*Scott, Arkansas, Rifle Club.*

Dr. H. Thiboult	180
J. M. Moose	179
W. O. Scott	178
H. Brown	174
H. Fletcher	172
Club total	883

*White Motor Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio.*

J. H. Selfridge	180
F. H. Squires	179
F. G. Klinit	178
J. Garton	174
J. Wilson	170
Club total	881

*Ridgewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club.*

H. S. Willard	186
C. K. Nichols	178
A. P. Coburn	174
J. E. Sowler	172
F. A. J. Hering	169
Club total	879

*Lakewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club.*

P. Sheely	185
Dr. Kayser	184
D. Jensen	172
C. Newman	170
H. Newman	168
Club total	879

*Atlanta, Georgia, Rifle Club.*

A. Wright	191
J. E. Oxford	190
W. J. Tims	183
S. Y. Tuppen	169
C. Watson	144
Club total	877

*Second Kiowa, Kansas, Rifle Club Team.*

Chas. H. McBraver	188
J. M. Miller	176
Roy S. Bainbridge	171
Z. E. Ikard	171
Ed. W. Mercer	169
Club total	875

*Towanda, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club.*

H. D. Crouch	182
E. J. Barnes	181
F. W. Ruter	171
Stanley Moore	170
F. L. Van Horn	165
Club total	869

*Pacific Service Rifle Club, San Francisco, Cal.*

R. A. Monroe	190
W. B. Mel	181
L. H. Patty	178
J. C. Steele	164
E. N. Murphy	155
Club total	868

*Salmon, Idaho, Rifle Club.*

V. Clark	180
D. W. Chard	172
H. W. Bradley	172
K. T. Soule	170
W. A. Hill	166
Club total	860

*Danbury, Connecticut, Rifle Club.*

D. Brodie	176
F. Davis	174
A. Mansfield	174
J. R. Perkins	174
R. Sears	158
Club total	856

*Bureau of Chemistry Rifle Club, District of Columbia.*

F. J. Swingle	176
J. J. Huff	173
J. A. McLaughlin	172
H. J. Demaree	170
E. L. P. Treuthardt	161
Club total	852

*Duluth, Minnesota, Spanish War Rifle Club.*

L. F. Chapman	172
S. C. Baumgartner	171
E. J. Hibbard	168
V. L. Baker	168
F. W. Bordeleau	166
Club total	845

*Main Line Rifle Club, Berwyn, Pa.*

Nathan Sperring	175
Charles A. Strong	172
N. Beaver	171
S. Earle Haines	168
H. L. Justice	157
Club total	843

*Middleboro, Massachusetts, Rifle Club.*

Henry L. Pember	172
J. H. Burkhead	171
A. E. Jenney	166
S. L. Brett	166
Roy Caswell	164
Club total	839

*Grand Forks, North Dakota, Rifle Club.*

Henry S. Wentat	175
William C. Allen	168
C. E. Hale	168
J. M. McNicol	163
A. H. Fink	161
Club total	835

*Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club.*

Joseph Trombley	180
N. Dengler	173
C. Bogt	161
Howard Vogt	161
Glenn Spencer	158
Club total	833

*Reo National Rifle Club, Lansing, Mich.*

Fred Hill	178
Floyd Werts	178
Wm. Franklin	175
G. M. Ferris	148
H. S. Applegate	139
Club total	818

*Davy Crockett Rifle Club, Des Moines, Iowa.*

P. Lindgren	180
Sidney Freeborn	177
S. Freeborn	153
W. C. Renter	153
C. A. Hamer	153
Club total	816

*Premo Industrial Rifle and Revolver Club, Rochester, N. Y.*

F. C. Sherman	184
P. Voelckel, Jr.	168
E. Goff	156
J. H. McKenny	154
W. N. Schuler	148
Club total	810

*Sudbrook Park Rifle Club, Baltimore, Md.*

J. G. Harvey	168
F. B. Shepherd	162
W. P. Duvall	159
I. H. Hamilton	152
E. B. Whitman	142
Club total	783

*Niskayuna, New York, Rifle Club.*

Frank H. Santer	167
F. T. Marks	165
H. Cregies	152
E. C. Weisz	145
John Crawford	141
Club total	770

*First Kiowa, Kansas, Rifle Club Team.*

J. McBrayer	177
R. P. Primm	161
W. McArthur	157
W. A. Whitton	136
Z. H. Tibbetts	134
Club total	765

*Durham, North Carolina, Rifle Club.*

I. G. Hershey	177
T. Graves	165
E. W. Morris	164
James P. Rose	155
J. T. Still	73
Club total	734

*Santa Fe, New Mexico, Rifle Club.*

B. H. Gibbs	160
M. P. Manzamares	150
H. S. LeDuc	138
A. R. Southard	133
T. H. Parkhurst	132
Club total	713

*Varnum Continentals Rifle Club, East Greenwich, R. I.*

E. R. Butts	151
H. D. Banks	150
P. C. Means	148
H. V. Allen	137
C. H. Balfour	126
Club total	712

*Lamar, Colorado, Rifle Club.*

C. J. Laughlin	163
W. B. Deisher	154
John R. White	149
W. C. Weagar	135
A. C. Harris	109
Club total	710

*Litchfield, Connecticut, Rifle Club.*

James Kerwin	141
Hobart Guion	137
George Guion	109
James Moraghan	105
John Moraghan	82
Club total	574

*Second Team, Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club.*

J. E. Morrison	135
Arthur Gray	134
W. H. Spurgin	127
K. W. Duncan	90
Frank M. Barber	81
Club total	567

*Torrington, Connecticut, Rifle Club.*

W. E. Hoffman	118
J. F. Ackerman	117
R. H. Wilcox	110
Frank Morrison	100
George Weston	97
Club total	542

*First Team, Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club.*

J. C. Kimball	151
Charles W. Barber	142
J. M. Large	104
C. W. Dietrick	83
A. W. Baumgarten	36
Club total	516

No reports or targets from the following clubs:  
 Bedford, New York, Rifle Club.  
 Haverhill, Massachusetts, Rifle and Gun Club.  
 Newport, Kentucky, Rifle Club.  
 Salem, Oregon, Rifle Club.  
 Westfield, New Jersey, Rifle Club.  
 Des Moines, Iowa, Rifle Club.  
 Highland, California, Rifle Club.  
 Rifle and Revolver Club of New York (Class C).  
 Tulsa, Oklahoma, Rifle Club (Class D).  
 Takoma, Washington, Rifle Club (Class D).  
 Olympic Rifle and Pistol Club, San Francisco (Class B).

*Military Schools.*

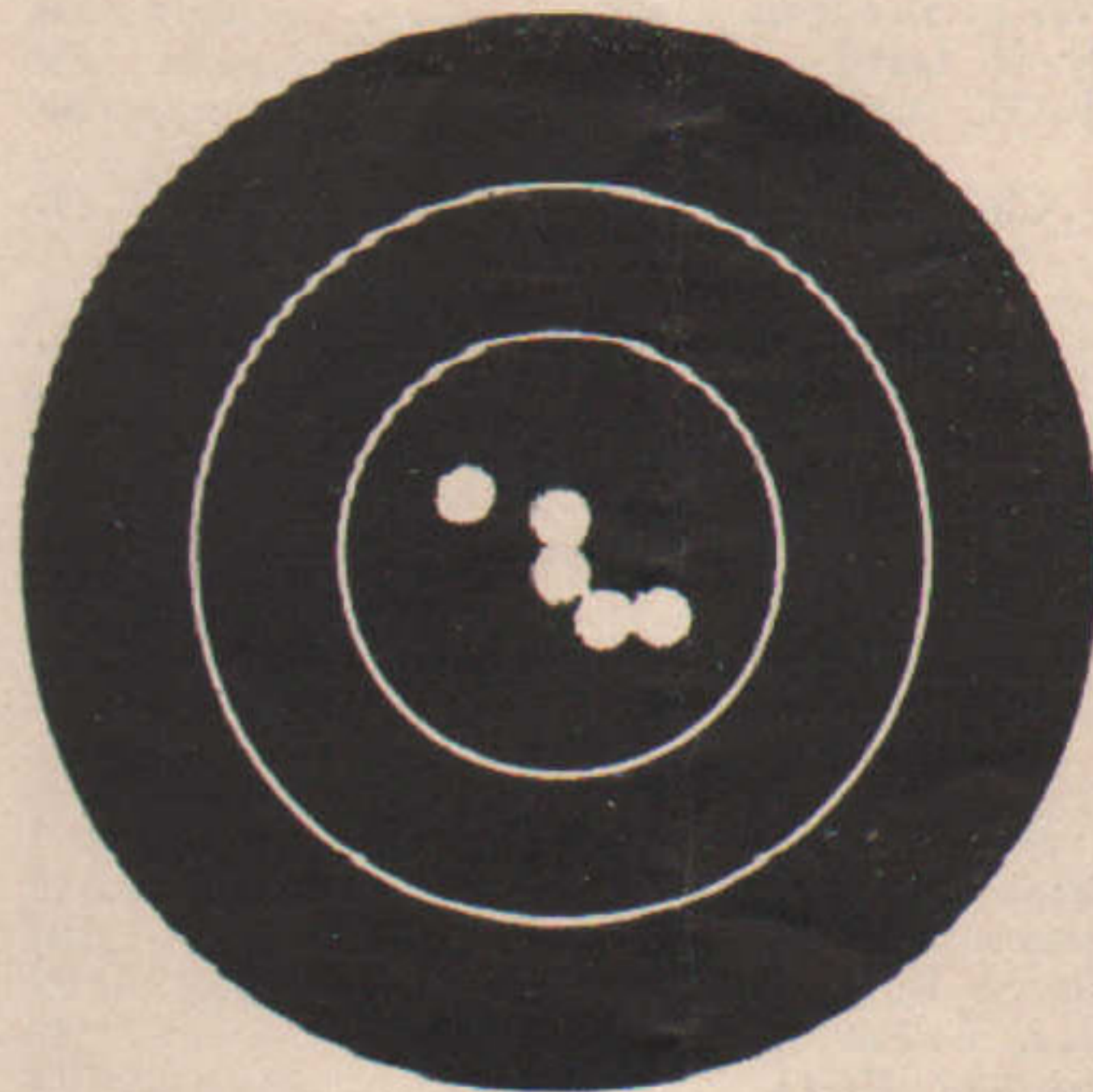
CLASS "A."

*New York Military Academy.*

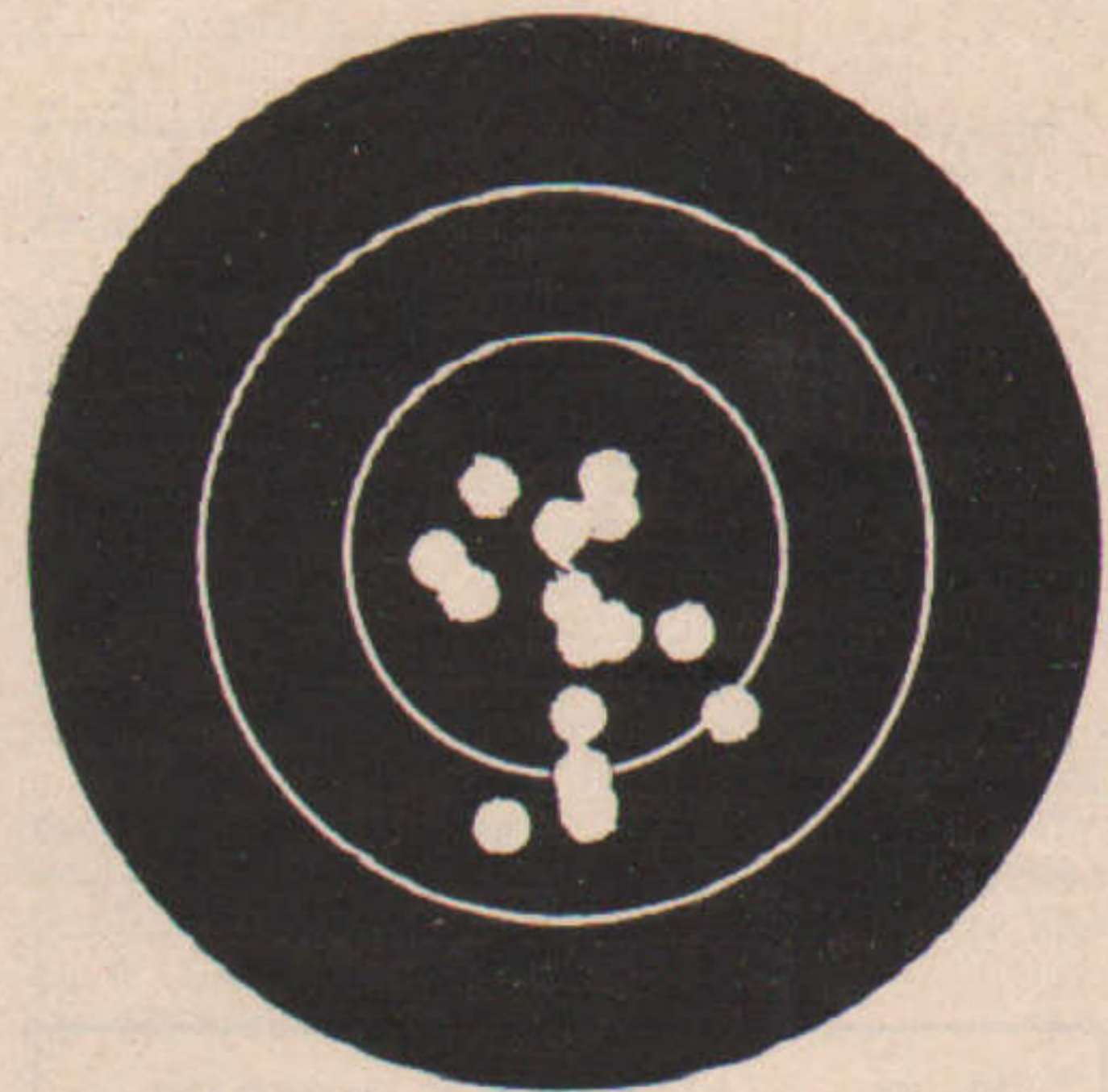
M. Sibley	186
W. L. Elliot	185
G. F. Marshall	185
W. R. Jackson	181
A. A. Young	177
Club total	914

(Continued on page 396.)

# REVOLVER AND PISTOL



MR. KIMBALL'S FIRST STRING OF FIVES—  
A POSSIBLE.



COMPOSITE OF KIMBALL'S 15 SHOTS,  
SCORE 149x150.

## Kimball Makes Wonderful Score.

ONLY a fraction of an inch separated George Kimball, of San Francisco, shooting on the Olympic Club Team, from making a possible score of 150 in the ninth match of the U. S. R. A. League. As it was, Kimball hung up the remarkable total of 149 in 15 shots.

Kimball's performance is looked upon as one of the sensations of the season. Using a 10-inch barrel, single-shot pistol, and .22 long rifle Lesmok ammunition, he put his first shot in the bull's-eye, and followed it with 13 more. With one shot remaining in his string, he appeared to have a perfect score well within his grasp. His fifteenth shot, however, slipped out of the 10-ring and struck in the center of the 9-ring, just a fraction of an inch too much to the left to break the line.

ARMS AND THE MAN has received two accounts of Kimball's shooting. They arrived in the same mail, the first from "Gloomy" Linder, of the Olympic Club, and the second from A. P. Lane, of New York. Both enclosed composite targets of Kimball's score. In commenting upon the Olympic shot's work, Lane, the small arm champion, said:

"The grouping of the shots reminds one of the work of such men as Hubalek and Hudson. The whole fifteen are so close together that many an expert rifleman would be tickled to get such a group off-hand with a rifle!

"Mr. George Armstrong, one of the best pistol shots the country has ever known, says that Kimball will some day put the rest of us in the shade completely, and George is certainly right if his team mate keeps up the stiff pace shown by these targets."

In sending in his account of the score, Linder says:

"I note in ARMS AND THE MAN of January 11, 1917, a story by 'Al Blanco' requesting some of the old-time fun shown in the former U. S. R. A. League matches. This individual enclosed scores, but what club they were shot by is not mentioned. If we had not met the gentleman and if we had not seen him sleeping in his bridal-veil bunk, at Black Point, we would not have known who was guilty of this spiel. Well, Al, old boy, I am going to lend my bit to the cause. I am enclosing a composite target shot by George E. Kimball, the boy wonder No. 2 of the Olympic Club Pistol Team, of San Francisco. This target was shot in Match No. 9 of the U. S. R. A. League, and on the face of it before all the shots fade, as we are told by the secretary, it scores 149 out of a possible 150. If the score of 149 is allowed by the U. S. R. A. this will be the 15-shot record; 148 has been shot several times. Armstrong, of the O. C.; Dolfin, of the Springfield Club, and, I think, one of the Pittsburgh and one of the Portland Club members duplicated the performance.

"It is to be noted, my dear 'Al Blanco,' that in this match the team total was 701, which is also the record. Pittsburgh, Portland and

Olympic Club shot 700, respectively, in matches.

"The old stand-by, Jim Gorman, is shooting with us no more. Jim has hit it to the tall and uncut. Dock Milliken is now standing in Jim's shoes, but Dock's feet are several sizes too small. If Dock can't wear the shoes, 'Gloomy' is going to take a bloomer at them, but the shooting this year of poor old 'Never-Was Gloomy' is pathetic. Nine other live ones are now handing it to him. Randall is now the undisputed champion of Howard Street Basement."

The official league scores for Matches 7 and 8, and the standing of the clubs to date are:

### MATCH 7.

666 Springfield vs. St. Louis	644
604 Quinnipiac vs. Portland	681
627 Manito vs. Seattle	647
631 Chicago vs. R. R., N. Y.	640
626 Youngstown vs. Columbus	623
Ashburnham vs. Toledo	595
671 Olympic vs. Citizens	588
613 Providence vs. Dallas	622
669 Spokane vs. Aspinwall	559
666 Boston vs. Cincinnati	657
Manhattan waits.	

### MATCH 8.

617 Quinnipiac vs. Springfield	672
632 Manito vs. St. Louis	647
626 Chicago vs. Portland	676
637 Youngstown vs. Seattle	646
Ashburnham vs. R. R., N. Y.	616
694 Olympic vs. Columbus	605
625 Providence vs. Toledo	598
679 Spokane vs. Citizens	589
669 Boston vs. Dallas	632
652 Manhattan vs. Aspinwall	567
Cincinnati waits.	

	Won	Lost
Portland	8	0
Springfield	8	0
Olympic	7	0
Boston	7	0
Spokane	6	1
R. R., N. Y.	6	2
Cincinnati	5	2
Providence	5	2
Seattle	5	3
Manhattan	4	3
St. Louis	4	4
Dallas	4	4
Manito	3	4
Youngstown	3	5
Columbus	2	6
Quinnipiac	1	7
Chicago	1	7
Toledo	1	7
Aspinwall	-	8
Citizens	-	8

In publishing the scores, J. B. Crabtree, secretary of the U. S. R. A., says:

"Olympic has made it interesting for its old opponents by raising the team record to 701. The former record was 700, held by Olympic and Pittsburgh.

"Kimball, of Olympic, has a beautiful fif-

teen-shot score that surely ties the league individual record of 148 held by Armstrong and Dolfin and has a hair the best of it in a three-shot group cutting away the line and possibly counting one point more.

"The secretary will call for help in scoring these targets.

"The Chicago shooters held their election the other night and chose R. R. Palmer president; W. H. Schroyer, vice-president; I. S. Reynolds, secretary, and L. W. Parke, treasurer.

"Hereafter the 'unofficial' scores for the clubs arranged as opponents will be the only ones given to save time and space. We can then give the standing of the clubs by matches won and lost and any changes in place caused by official scoring can be sent to the clubs concerned.

"We wonder if any of the clubs are congratulating themselves on winning matches with low scores and shaking in their boots for fear the good luck won't last."

The unofficial League score sheet for matches No. 9 and 10 shows:

### Match 9.

589 Toledo vs. Citizens	584
638 Columbus vs. Dallas	609
637 R. R. N. Y. vs. Aspinwall	584
656 Seattle vs. Cincinnati	638
690 Portland vs. Manhattan	650
670 St. Louis vs. Boston	678
676 Springfield vs. Spokane	675
609 Quinnipiac vs. Providence	647
632 Manito vs. Olympic	699
585 Chicago vs. Ashburnham	
Youngstown waits.	

### Match 10.

630 Chicago vs. Manito	608
617 Youngstown vs. Quinnipiac	590
Ashburnham vs. Springfield	682
677 Olympic vs. St. Louis	665
630 Providence vs. Portland	683
678 Spokane vs. Seattle	663
675 Boston vs. R. R. N. Y.	640
665 Manhattan vs. Columbus	619
656 Cincinnati vs. Toledo	598
616 Aspinwall vs. Citizens	593
Dallas waits.	

Club	Won	Lost
Portland	10	0
Springfield	10	0
Olympic	9	0
Boston	9	0
Spokane	7	2
R. R. N. Y.	7	3
Cincinnati	6	3
Providence	6	3
Seattle	6	4
Manhattan	5	4
Dallas	4	5
Youngstown	4	5
St. Louis	4	6
Chicago	3	7
Columbus	3	7

Manito .....	3	7
Toledo .....	2	8
Aspinwall .....	1	8
Quinnipiac .....	1	9
Citizens .....	0	10

Roll of Honor.

Scores of 50, five shot possibles. Craddock 2, Wilson 1, of Portland; Kimball 2, McVey 1, of Olympic; Johnson of Seattle and Runck of Cincinnati, one each.

Honorable Mention.

Scores of 49 out of 50. Portland, Major Wilson 4, Newhall 2, Craddock 3; Olympic, Kimball 2, Armstrong 2, Millikin, Randall and McVey one; Spokane, Rush, Kuist and Coats one; Springfield, Calkins and Dolfen one each; St. Louis, Kronrdl and Peterson one each; Centner of Columbus, Nash of Boston, A. L. Johnson of Seattle, one each.

The annual indoor championship matches of the United States Revolver Association will be held March 31 to April 8, inclusive.

N. R. A. GALLERY SCORES.

(Continued from page 394.)

<i>Bordentown, New Jersey, Military Institute.</i>	
Cdt. Pvt. Thatcher .....	176
Cdt. Lieut. Harris .....	173
Cdt. Corp. Landon .....	172
Cdt. Capt. Terry .....	172
Cdt. First Sergt. Cleves .....	164
Club total .....	857

<i>Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater.</i>	
Clifton Jones .....	173
B. M. Lines .....	170
F. C. Sanderson .....	168
E. C. Dike .....	164
John Gillespie .....	163
Club total .....	838

<i>St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.</i>	
Cadet Van Fossen .....	182
Cadet Leidgen .....	167
Cadet Craig .....	163
Cadet Stohlan .....	163
Cadet Vanderpool .....	160
Club total .....	835

<i>Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.</i>	
Phillips .....	180
Dew .....	178
Palmer .....	164
O. Stevens .....	153
Wootten .....	152
Club total .....	827

<i>Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn.</i>	
F. Palmer .....	150
G. S. Patty .....	136
H. Ogden .....	131
E. H. Fite .....	131
E. Johnson .....	129
Club total .....	677

<i>Miami Military Academy, Germantown, Ohio.</i>	
Giffen .....	151
Merrill .....	149
Sepin .....	114
Baird .....	112
Dohner .....	112
Club total .....	638

<i>Bingham School, Asheville, N. C.</i>	
Denny .....	121
Bartleson .....	107
Barfield .....	97
Steineck .....	96
Summer .....	88
Club total .....	509

CLASS "B."

<i>Culver, Indiana, Military Academy.</i>	
C. M. Issel .....	164
Victor M. Covington .....	147
W. F. Brodnax .....	147
R. H. Isard .....	146
J. W. Colley .....	143
Club total .....	747

<i>Columbia, Tennessee, Military Academy.</i>	
McCay .....	149
Adams .....	148
Wurdeman .....	128
Shofner .....	125
Rogers .....	121
Club total .....	671

<i>Wenonah, New Jersey, Military Academy.</i>	
Ross Warren .....	115
Harvey McDonald .....	103
R. S. Bulic .....	92
J. L. Fisher .....	84
Samuel Freck .....	74
Club total .....	468

No reports or targets received from: Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal. Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis. Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Pennsylvania. Hill Military Academy, Portland, Ore. Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.

High Schools.

CLASS "A."

<i>Iowa City, Iowa, High School.</i>	
O. Darne .....	191
J. Kellehe .....	189
J. Donlove .....	185
Percy Osborne .....	185
C. Smith .....	176
Club total .....	926

<i>McKinley Manual Training School, Washington, D. C.</i>	
Thomas Y. Waite .....	188
John Byler .....	181
H. B. Brumbaugh .....	180
A. C. Himmler .....	175
H. E. Grogan .....	173
Club total .....	897

<i>Burlington, Iowa, High School.</i>	
H. Horton .....	178
H. Bigler .....	178
Wm. Ewinger .....	168
Wm. Doran .....	164
G. Carlson .....	163
Club total .....	851

<i>Morris High School, New York City.</i>	
L. Condon .....	183
R. Kerr .....	178
R. Johnston .....	163
E. Mandell .....	162
Gus Wein .....	159
Club total .....	845

<i>Salt Lake, Utah, High School.</i>	
Joseph Thomas .....	175
Albert Dennyson .....	166
David Deming .....	163
Russell Twiss .....	156
Edward Richards .....	154
Club total .....	814

<i>Cedar Rapids, Iowa, High School.</i>	
John Agnes .....	174
Robert Dostal .....	173
Barton Pape .....	165
George Koutnik .....	165
Glenn Davis .....	128
Club total .....	805

<i>Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	
Bernard Abel .....	174
Marshall Grout .....	163
Stanley Duncan .....	162
Kenneth Leibert .....	152
John Reilley .....	142
Club total .....	793

<i>Sacramento, California, High School.</i>	
Harold Sydenham .....	157
F. Ready .....	152
H. LaForge .....	148
W. Wegner .....	147
D. O. Hooke .....	145
Club total .....	749

<i>Northfield, Vermont, High School.</i>	
A. S. Kerr .....	157
F. S. Hubbell .....	144
W. R. Orser .....	138
E. S. Hutchins .....	136
Edw. W. Smith .....	134
Club total .....	709

<i>Smith Academy Manual Training School, St. Louis, Mo.</i>	
S. E. Harrison .....	146
J. P. Tebbetts .....	137
H. O. Bollman .....	137
C. W. Brooks .....	131
E. Spiegelhalter .....	128
Club total .....	679

No reports or targets received from the following: Central High School, District of Columbia. Placer Union High School, Auburn, Cal.

CLASS "B."

<i>Jamaica High School, L. I., N. Y.</i>	
Arthur Wehle .....	168
B. Helmes .....	166
Victor Wehle .....	165
H. Van Allen .....	163
Clement Kellogg .....	143
Club total .....	805

<i>Central High School, Grand Rapids, Mich.</i>	
K. Rindge .....	180
J. Sutfin .....	161
R. Bloomer .....	160
Donald Scott .....	156
Norman Schuldt .....	148
Club total .....	805

<i>Baltimore, Maryland, City College.</i>	
K. R. Mulliken .....	167
P. L. Reinhard .....	163
V. J. Wilkins .....	158
B. Van Ness .....	152
F. Obrecht .....	145
Club total .....	785

<i>Western High School, Washington, D. C.</i>	
Prescott Willis .....	158
Geo. Hastings .....	156
A. Hastings .....	148
David Caldwell .....	140
Chas. Shoemaker .....	128
Club total .....	730



*Dixon, Illinois, High School.*

Geo. Schuler	150
Geo. Crawford	142
David Borton	141
Raymond Morsely	140
Ed. Wingert	138
<hr/>	
Club total	711

*Lowell, Massachusetts, High School.*

Francis Whalen	200
Frederick Pyne	139
Arnold W. Milliken	139
V. McKay	125
A. M. Frawley	104
<hr/>	
Club total	707

*New Haven, Connecticut, High School.*

T. Nolan	153
Walter Ryan	137
Dickinson	133
Wheeler	119
Halper	118
<hr/>	
Club total	660

*Crosby High School, Waterbury, Conn.*

O. M. Hull	145
W. N. Pape	119
John Gilliland	114
Leo. Wallace	112
Eric Pape	101
<hr/>	
Club total	591

*University High School, Laramie, Wyo.*

Francis Butler	123
Orson Hunter	121
Kenneth Burke	113
Oliver B. Knight	112
Harmon Baillie	112
<hr/>	
Club total	581

*Vermilion High School, Danville, Ill.*

Stanley Miller	122
L. F. Steube	100
Harry Stone	94
Ed. Krumreig	93
Charles Reed	92
<hr/>	
Club total	501

*Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Wash.*

Moss	175
Parkhurst	155
McGuinnis	129
Peterson	116
Kimball	110
<hr/>	
Club total	685

No report of targets received from the  
East Orange, New Jersey, High School.

*Colleges.*

**CLASS "A."**

*Washington State College (Pullman).*

W. E. Saupe	199
J. E. Geue	199
R. W. Nash	197
T. H. Farr	196
W. L. McCredie	196
<hr/>	
Club total	987

*Michigan Agricultural College (East Lansing).*

S. W. Harmon	194
R. A. Pennington	190
R. W. Berridge	187
R. W. Shane	187
R. D. Kean	183
<hr/>	
Club total	941

*Notre Dame University, Indiana.*

L. Vogel	189
H. Riva	189
E. Watters	179
Navin	177
R. Cullen	186
<hr/>	
Club total	920

*Mass. Agricultural College (Amherst).*

F. H. Canlett	184
A. B. Loring	182
C. R. Phipps	180
W. A. Mack	178
E. F. Parsons	178
<hr/>	
Club total	902

*Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

B. H. Carroll	184
J. C. Gebhard	181
J. W. Stockett	178
J. J. Ryan	176
J. N. Spaeth	175
<hr/>	
Club total	894

*Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.*

P. M. Martin	182
C. A. Shinguin	182
J. F. Loughlin	175
K. A. Davis	171
H. S. Howard	169
<hr/>	
Club total	879

*West Virginia University (Morgantown).*

A. K. Carroll	189
C. I. Jennings	181
V. L. Flinn	173
E. R. Howery	168
A. M. Miller	167
<hr/>	
Club total	878

*U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.*

R. L. Porter	186
Hungerford	183
Grinem	169
Schoefield	167
Rathburn	164
<hr/>	
Club total	869

*State University of Iowa (Iowa City).*

D. A. Price	185
H. Kuhlmann	168
Lyman E. Case	166
Frederick Cox	157
Horace Hinkley	157
<hr/>	
Club total	835

*University of Michigan (Ann Arbor).*

H. Waterbury	176
M. B. Cutting	157
F. S. Huyck	153
J. L. Bateman	153
J. Thompson	152
<hr/>	
Club total	791

**CLASS "B."**

*University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia).*

E. H. TenBroeck	180
P. D. TenBroeck	179
I. S. Guest	173
A. Murray	172
S. R. Campbell, Jr.	172
<hr/>	
Club total	876

*Princeton University.*

J. Horne	182
S. E. Brewster	180
H. F. Hasslacher	163
W. B. Harris	154
K. M. Day	153
<hr/>	
Club total	832

*University of Maine (Orono).*

L. T. Merriman	181
H. Gray	162
R. L. Emerson	158
C. N. Merrill	153
A. N. Couri	151
<hr/>	
Club total	805

*University of Illinois.*

H. Weller	179
E. J. Meek	163
E. J. Cooper	162
B. K. Murphy	158
H. H. Turner	142
<hr/>	
Club total	804

*California University (Berkeley).*

T. E. Boudinot	168
E. H. Sargeant	166
B. S. Hayne	161
H. P. Detwiler	157
H. Hardison	153
<hr/>	
Club total	804

*University of Vermont (Burlington).*

J. W. Meachen	146
A. G. Houston	145
A. W. Stanley	143
W. R. Erickson	142
G. C. Stanley	140
<hr/>	
Club total	716

**CLASS "C."**

*Iowa State College (Ames).*

R. B. Weimer	172
H. C. Goldschmidt	165
L. G. Wilhelm	165
Philip Shive	164
R. A. Case	151
<hr/>	
Club total	817

*Worcester, Mass., Polytechnic Institute.*

A. Bredenberg, Jr.	174
W. T. Livermore	170
W. V. Sessions	155
C. S. Darling	153
H. P. Crane	152
<hr/>	
Club total	804

*Pennsylvania State College (State College).*

G. D. Musser	161
W. W. McMillin	158
R. E. Tucker	157
G. W. McCool	156
H. Siegenfuss	136
<hr/>	
Club total	768

*Oklahoma Agric. and Mech. College (Agric. College).*

Claude Konse	170
R. K. Spencer	157
E. Whitler	148
E. L. Chase	148
M. Walker	139
<hr/>	
Club total	762

*Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.*

C. P. Smith	159
D. Swain	154
G. B. Wilson	148
A. W. Peterson	135
R. B. Lindsay	125
<hr/>	
Club total	721

*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.*

Evitt	151
Chisholm	140
Smith	138
Young	132
Bagley	106
<hr/>	
Club total	667

*Miss. Agric. and Mechanical College (Agric. College).*

J. J. Miller.....	144
M. G. Dyers.....	128
R. G. Ward.....	127
Feltus.....	119
W. E. Meek.....	114
Club total.....	632

**CLASS "D."**

*Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.*

P. M. Johnson.....	178
L. A. Burleigh, Jr.....	177
M. W. Hurlin.....	169
R. T. Schlosberg.....	167
W. N. McCowanghy.....	103
Club total.....	856

*Clark College, Worcester, Mass.*

S. A. Wilder.....	177
C. R. Livermore.....	171
E. T. Dunham.....	162
R. H. Bullard.....	158
E. Anderson.....	134
Club total.....	802

*Connecticut Agric. College (Storrs).*

G. L. Prindle.....	166
A. W. Miller.....	157
E. W. Crampton.....	156
L. H. Collin.....	154
H. E. Maguire.....	151
Club total.....	784

*Kansas State Agric. College (Manhattan).*

H. Fairman.....	168
M. W. Converse.....	168
J. C. Morton.....	155
J. M. Williams.....	145
I. H. Bixby.....	145
Club total.....	781

*University of Tennessee (Knoxville).*

C. P. Claxton.....	172
C. E. Hollister.....	147
J. P. Woodard.....	145
A. W. Brinkley.....	141
C. R. Morse.....	135
Club total.....	740

*New York State College of Forestry (Syracuse, N. Y.)*

Phillips.....	158
Meloney.....	156
Osborne.....	149
Gibson.....	145
Wessel.....	116
Club total.....	724

*North Dakota Agric. College (Agric. College).*

William Johnston.....	147
Melvin McGuigan.....	136
O. F. Studlien.....	123
James Nelson.....	117
Spencer Buster.....	116
Club total.....	639

*Darmouth College.*

C. L. Phillips.....	150
H. F. Small.....	130
W. S. Ross.....	129
J. Perkins.....	122
S. B. Haskell.....	61
Club total.....	592

*Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.*

R. V. Cates.....	120
C. C. Jones.....	106
M. C. Pope, Jr.....	103
G. W. Tappan, Jr.....	76
H. T. Meaders.....	37
Club total.....	442

No reports or targets received from:  
University of Idaho (Moscow), Class B.  
University of Nebraska (Lincoln), Class B.  
Rennsalaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, N. Y.), Class B.

Oregon Agricultural College (Corvallis), Class C.  
Ohio State University (Columbus), Class C.  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge), Class C.

## FROM THE TRAPS

### Yachtsmen Form Trapshot League.

**T**RAPSHOOTING has solved another problem.

Yachting is a summer sport, and it has always been a problem with the clubs and clubmen as to what to do during the winter season to hold the members together. They are in doubt no longer—trapshooting will hold the yachtsmen together from the time the yachts are hauled out of the water in fall until they are returned in the spring.

There are more than 600 yacht clubs in the United States, and to start right a league has been formed with the following clubs enlisted: New Rochelle Yacht Club, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Greenwich, Conn.; Bayside Yacht Club, Bayside, N. Y.; Port Washington Yacht Club, Washington, N. Y.; Bensonhurst Yacht Club, Bensonhurst, N. Y.; Harlem Yacht Club, City Island, N. Y.; Orienta Yacht Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Chicago Yacht Club, Chicago, Ill.

These clubs will engage in three shoots between now and the first of April. They will be held in different sections. A club can enter as many shooters as it sees fit, the five highest scores counting. The winners in the various sections will meet for the championship trophy. Besides this trophy the trapshot with the highest individual score in any one shoot, and the shot with the best average for all the shoots, will receive prizes.

Many clubs signified their willingness to join in the movement, but could not because they did not have traps. Others could not become connected with the league at this time because they make use of property that is on park or city lands and could not get permission to shoot. One year from now the Yachtsmen's Trapshooting League should be a national affair, for, with trapshooting and yachting, they will have something to interest the members in all sections.

When one organizes a gun club outright a clubhouse is necessary. The yacht clubs have this. The only expense is the installation of a trap. It is possible at many of the clubs to shoot from the piers, and there is no finer background for shooting at the clay disks than that furnished where sky and water meet. And if the gun clubs are economical they might be able to salvage the targets that reach the water unbroken.

The Yachtsmen's Trapshooting League is a welcome addition to the many trapshooting leagues now in existence.

Peter P. Carney.

#### Handicappers Named.

Guy V. Dering, of Columbus, Wis., former amateur doubles champion of the United States, has been named as the chairman of the committee that will allot the handicaps to the trapshooters in the Eighteenth Grand American Handicap, which will take place at the South Shore Country Club, Chicago, Ill., in August. The other members of the committee are George K. Mackie, of Lawrence, Kan.; Benjamin S. Donnelly, of Chicago, Ill.; William H. Cockrane, of Bristol, Tenn., and Fred Plum, of Atlantic City, N. J.

It would have been a difficult matter for President Doremus to have selected a more efficient or better-equipped committee. They are shooters who are intimately acquainted

with nearly all of the trapshots in the country, for it is seldom that any member of the committee misses an important shoot. The Grand American handicapping is in good hands.

Other committees appointed by President Doremus, of the Interstate Association, are: Tournament: John T. Skelly, chairman; F. G. Drew, T. H. Keller, Jr., L. J. Squier, Charles North, R. W. Clancey and H. E. Winans.

Gun Club Organization: J. Leonard Clark, chairman; L. P. Smith, Edward Banks, W. B. Stadtfeld, C. J. Fairchild.

Trophies: C. R. Babson, chairman; A. F. Hebard, P. S. Keenan.

Classify Shooters: J. Leonard Clark, chairman; Elmer E. Shaner, L. J. Squier, P. S. Keenan, T. H. Keller.

This last mentioned committee was appointed to assist in the classifying of trapshooters with the idea of having contestants of known ability shoot among themselves.

Class shooting is something that is coming. A great many of the active gun clubs of the country classify their shooters, and the clubs that do this have more genuinely enthusiastic members than the clubs that do not. Under the class system the trophies do not all find their way into the dens of the best shooters, the poorer shots having an opportunity of winning something and thereby maintaining interest in the sport.

#### Californians to Form League.

California trapshooters are getting acquainted with the league idea. An effort is being made to have San Jose, San Francisco, Newman, Stockton, Salina, Watsonville, Modesto and several other cities form a league. There is a likelihood, too, of Portland, Seattle and Spokane being represented in a three-cornered affair.

#### WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

**FOR SALE**—Krag carbine, good condition, web belt, 1 auxiliary, 40 soft point, and 45 steel point cartridges, \$12.00. Arthur L. Clapp, Elliott, Conn.

**WANTED**—Good rifle telescope, Winchester preferred; also B. S. A. Rifle. F. C. Sherman, 287 Congress ave., Rochester, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—Ross Rifle, perfect condition with heavy canvas case. Has been shot not more than ten rounds. Price \$35. J. T. Hollingsworth, P. O. Box 894, Omaha, Neb.

# Bull's-Eye

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Here for a small cost is at last a

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*Largest Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition in the World*  
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*Send stamp for descriptive circular*

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### ARMS AND THE MAN

Advertising Department Washington, D. C.

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Cool-burning Non-erosive Accurate  
Easy to load  
For revolvers and automatic  
pistols

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.  
WILMINGTON, DEL.

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