

ARMS AND  
THE MAN

BALTIMORE'S INDOOR RANGE  
THE HUNTER'S WOODS-SENSE  
THIRTY YEARS AGO WITH THE HAND-GUN  
The Story of Ira Paine  
THE "OVER AND UNDER" GUN  
IOWA CITY WINS ASTOR CUP  
EDITORIALS  
and  
LATEST NEWS OF RIFLE, REVOLVER AND  
SHOTGUN, THE ARMY, THE NAVY AND  
THE NATIONAL GUARD

VOL. LXII, NO. 12



JUNE 16, 1917



# 5 GREAT RIFLE VICTORIES

Were won in the 1917 Indoor Matches, conducted under the auspices  
of the National Rifle Association, by users of

## Peters .22 Cal. Semi-Smokeless Cartridges

CIVILIAN CLUB COMPETITION	-	Championship won by Peters R. & R. Club Team, of King's Mills, Ohio, 9,925 out of a possible 10,000
COLLEGE COMPETITION	- - -	Championship won by Michigan Agricultural College Team, 9,638 out of a possible 10,000
HIGH SCHOOL COMPETITION	-	Championship won by Iowa City, Iowa, High School Team, 9,517 out of a possible 10,000
HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL RECORD	-	Made by T. K. Lee, of Birmingham Athletic Club Team, 1,999 out of a possible 2,000
ASTOR CUP CHAMPIONSHIP	- -	Won by Iowa City, Iowa, High School Team, 980 out of a possible 1,000

These decisive wins, with the World's Record of 4,599 out of 4,600 points, made in 1915 and still held by T. K. Lee, clearly indicate that even in the hands of expert marksmen (P) Ammunition will make higher scores than any other kind.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, O.

BRANCHES—NEW YORK: 60-62 Warren Street

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine Street

SAN FRANCISCO: 585-587 Howard Street

## WHY NOT INVEST IN A **WINCHESTER** Shotgun?

YOU will find that it pays splendid dividends and insures accurate shooting.

At the Pacific Coast Handicap Mr. H. Poston used a Winchester, Model 97, Repeating Shotgun to win the Professional High Average. He broke 338 out of 340 clay pigeons.

Mr. Poston also made the remarkably long run of 257, using the same gun.

Winchester shotguns and shells—the sportmen's equipment of tradition and merit for trapshooting and hunting—are used the world over, and sold everywhere.

*Winchester Repeating Arms Company*  
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT





The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association of America

Volume LXII, No. 12

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 16, 1917

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy

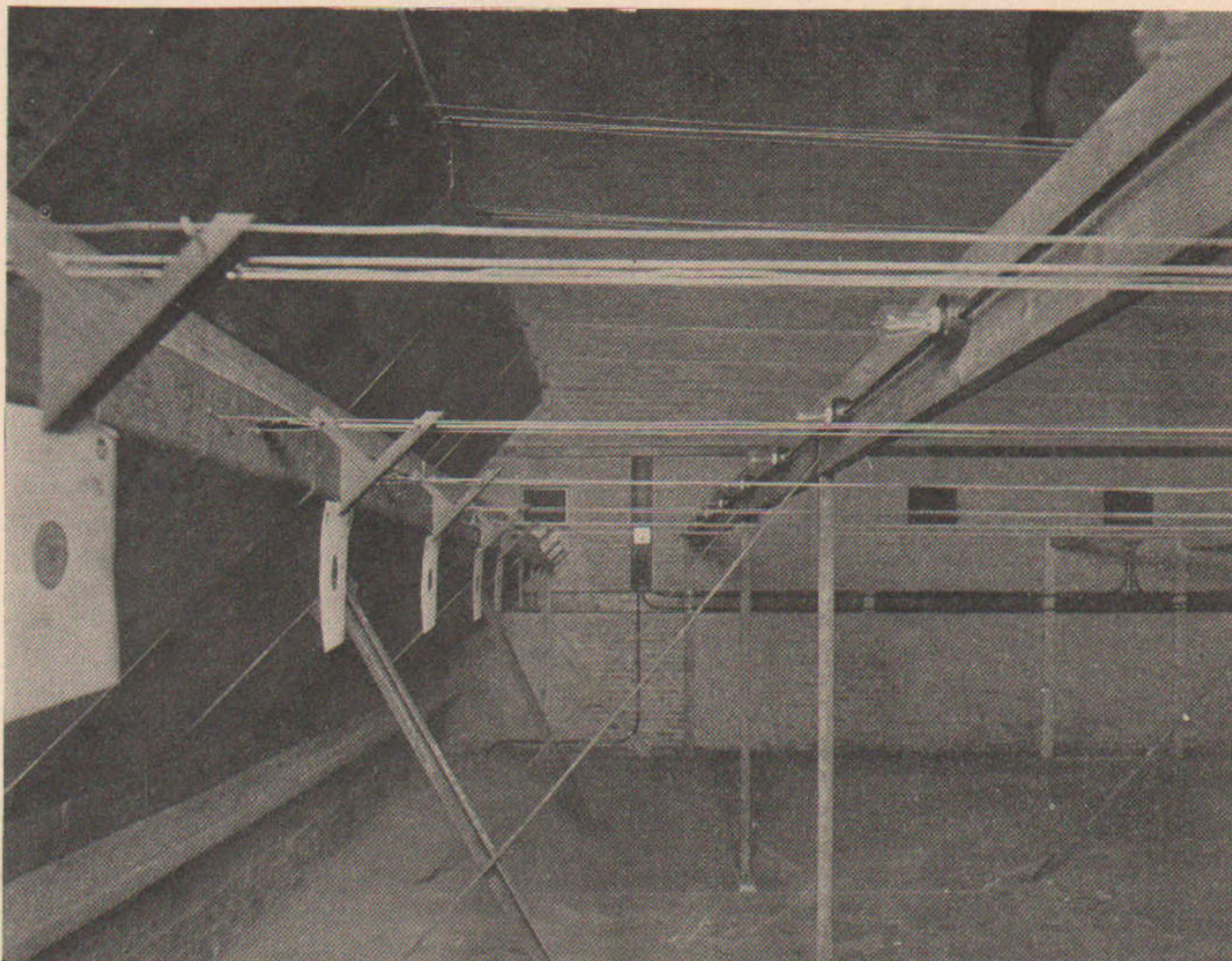
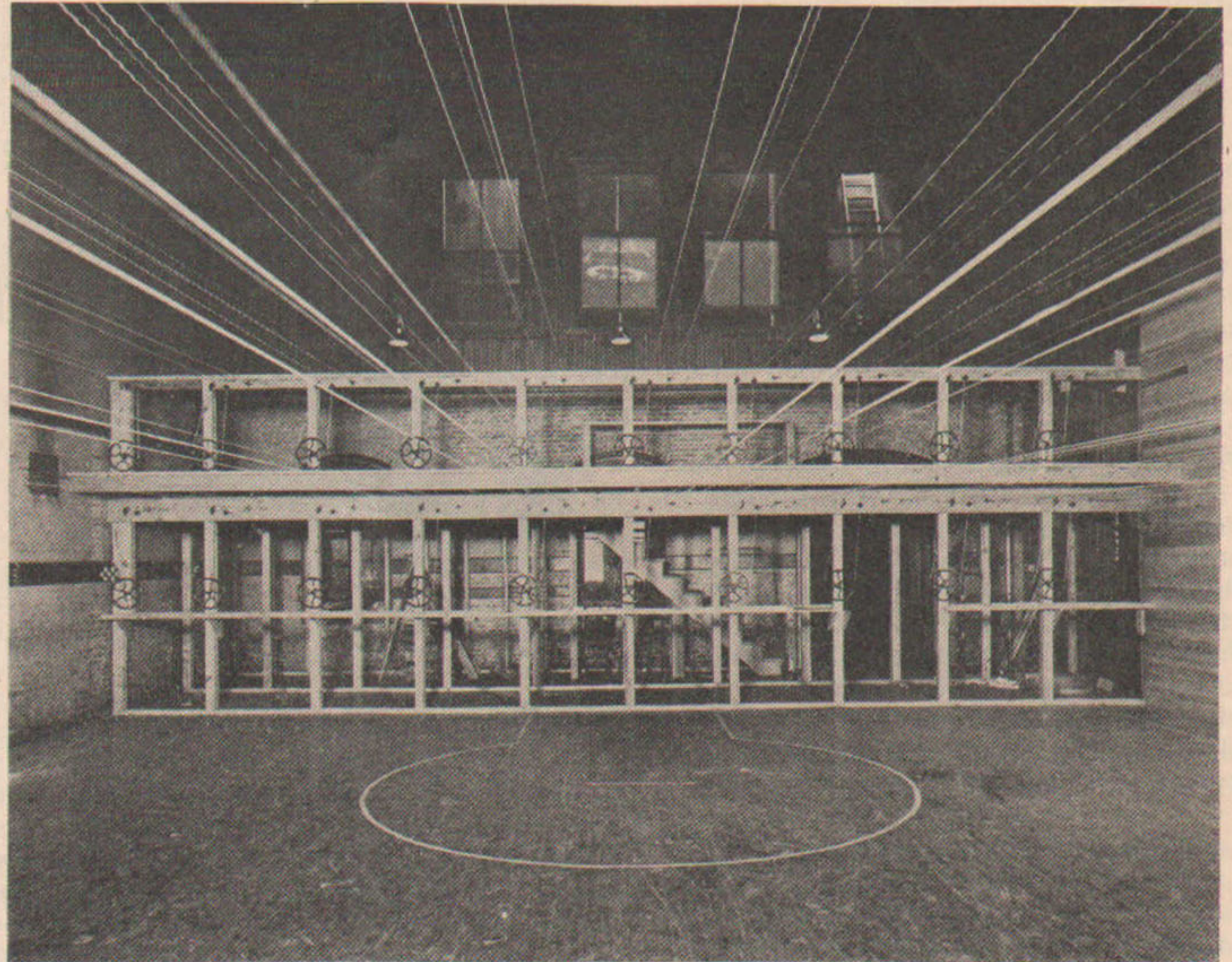
## Baltimore's Indoor Range

THE indoor small-bore range recently completed in the gymnasium of Johns Hopkins University, for the use of the civilian riflemen of Baltimore, is one of the finest ever constructed.

It was built upon what are deemed by N. R. A. officials ideal lines, providing 20 targets. The construction was under the supervision of expert riflemen from the Marine Corps.

Looking from target butt toward firing point, the double-deck feature of the range is apparent.

This permits firing simultaneously upon two banks of 10 targets each, one set above the other. The lower bank is for shooting standing; the upper for prone, squatting or sitting, and does away with cumbersome benches upon which, in most single-deck ranges, the marksman is forced to lie when shooting prone. Cotton mattresses are provided for the comfort of those shooting on the upper deck.



THE target butt arrangement and lighting equipment on the new Baltimore range is considered as good as any in the country. The lighting system gives direct illumination to the target, yet leaves the firing point in comparative darkness. The incandescent globes are thoroughly protected from stray shots by the heavy beam on which they are mounted, and which is faced with thin sheet iron.

The slanting steel bullet stop back of the targets makes a rebounding bullet practically impossible.

The entire range has been constructed upon the "safety first" plan, most of the windows in that part of the gymnasium having either been bricked up or closed with iron shutters, to prevent the straying of bullets.

As a result of the construction of this range, the organization of rifle clubs in Baltimore is rapidly increasing.

A registration fee of twenty-five cents entitles a shooter to the privileges of the range for the season. Ammunition is sold at the rate of 10 shots for 5 cents.



## The Hunter's Woods-Sense

By F. E. BRIMMER

WHAT would you think of a diamond-robber if he marched into a town that he was going to work, with a brass band and flying pennants proclaiming his arrival? Call him extranuttty crazy, wouldn't you? Yet a host of hunters who are counted among the sanest and soundest mentally go through the woods making just as much noise accordingly as though they sent a blaring brass band to herald their approach. A few years ago I hunted deer in the Adirondacks with one of the hardest working hunters I ever shared a camp-fire with. When he got on the war path he was the jumpiest Jumping Jack I ever saw. He acted as if he had stepped into a yellow-jacket's nest just as he got a wireless call from the *Titanic*. Repeatedly we warned him that he must be more quiet, but he would come in night after night the most wilted man of the party and never had anything to show for his frantic efforts. Certainly he worked hard, but he was a miserable failure because he lacked Woods-Sense. On the other hand, I have hunted with men on whom I would bet my last iron-man to bring home whatever they went after. No matter whether it was the humble rabbit, the swerving bird, the bounding deer, or the crashing Monarch of the American forest, they succeeded because they used Woods-Sense in their hunting.

Mighty scarce are the people who really stop to think how keen are the ears of any game animal or bird. There are literally billions of air vibrations that are too faint for our dull human ears to catch, which are plainly audible to more sensitive ears. I once sat concealed near a fox den and was enjoying the frolic of the youngsters when suddenly the mother hustled the little fellows into their home under the roots of a hemlock stub. She thrust her head out cautiously to peer in a different direction from where I was hid, so I knew that it could not be I that she sensed. It was five minutes before I could hear the sound of approaching feet.

The roar of a gun seems to frighten wild creatures very little. I have often wondered if it was because they had become accustomed to the sound of thunder. A few years ago I was called lucky because I brought a deer within range by shooting over him. I decided to try out a theory and it sure worked. Reasoning that a deer was more afraid of the noise that a crashing bullet made than the slight crack of smokeless powder, I sent three ripping bullets into the brush behind the

deer. The result was that he came close enough so that I easily got him. It is the unusual noise that warns of danger. The rustling leaf, snapping twig, the rolling stone, the crunch of dirt or rotten stuff under foot pressure, the scraping of clothing or rifle against anything are blaring danger signals. I would rather hunt the short distance of a mile and do it foxy, than to go ten miles in the same time and imitate a brass band doing it. Just study a fox or cat when hunting if you need an object lesson. The animal-hunter always uses Woods-Sense when he sneaks pussy-footing upon his unsuspecting prey. Watch the man who gets his share of the trophies to bring home, along with a sense of satisfaction to last a whole year, and you see a man who steals through the woods as gently as a kitten, constantly on the alert to choose the most quiet way to glide through the brush. That's Woods-Sense.

Think of the sagacity necessary to outwit a wild creature's nose. Just try to imagine that you could smell as many things as you can see! There is no doubt that any game animal depends for safety on his nose more than any other sense. We poor human animals ought to be ashamed of our noses. Say! If I had the nose to smell mischief that a wood-chuck possesses I never would have been there when the boys put a whole menagerie of toy game animals on the tree for me last Christmas. Old hunters have told me that they believed a crow could smell gun powder and hence could tell when a gun was loaded. I, myself, have smelled an odoriferous fox lying in his nest to windward. Until I actually did this I would not believe an old sport who claimed to be able to locate the nest of Sir Fox with his nose and so be able to sneak near enough to shoot the sleeping Reynard. I have seen a deer pause in mid-air—in the very height of his spring—when he caught the dreaded human odor, and land upon the ground facing at right-angles to the direction which his jump started him. Talk about the way a baby needs its mother, or a flower needs the dew! They don't need them half as much as a hunter needs to watch where the wind blows his human scent. Make it a habit to occasionally hoist a wet finger skyward to see where sits the breeze, then act accordingly.

But I have seen more than one hunter who carefully watched the wind and could stalk his game as quietly as a microbe hunts its victim,

yet was a laughable failure. It takes something more to make up the quality which I call Woods-Sense. Remember your game has eyes. I have seen a cat move so slowly for the spring upon a bird that you could see no movement whatever. That's the finishing touch to Woods-Sense. Never move suddenly or rapidly. Procrastination should be the hunter's middle name.

The best hunting companion that I ever enjoyed was an old deer hunter who never allowed a word to be spoken aloud from the time we left the camp until the day's hunt was ended. The instant he got to the woods he became a crafty Indian. Indeed, sometimes it seemed as if he was walking in some sacred place where to break a twig or voice a sound would be to violate the laws of the holy of holies. He would steal along, stopping every few yards to listen, and carrying his rifle poised for instant action. None of his movements were sudden or jerky; he never followed the track directly but was constantly circling about to come upon his game from an unexpected quarter; and he must often stop and uncover his egg bald dome to test the direction of the wind. Few liked to hunt with him because he went so slowly that they soon lost patience, but Killdeer Jim always shot his deer. I have seen him shoot several deer as they layed sleeping in their beds with noses pointed to windward along their back trail, and the number that I have seen him shoot on the jump would be numbered by the dozens. He was a still-hunter with Woods-Sense.

Some men may be born hunters, but any hunter can be successful if he cultivates or develops a Woods-Sense, which is the mystic charm that enables him to outwit the clever ears, nose, and eyes of the hunted.

### AVIATOR BREAKS RECORD

American height flying records were broken at San Diego, Cal., on May 11, by Lieut. W. A. Robertson, U. S. A., junior military aviator at the North Island training school, who reached a height of about 16,400 feet. The American record, 16,335 feet, had been held by Victor Carlstrom, who was killed in a flight at Newport News, Va., on May 9. Lieutenant Robertson had as a passenger Lieut. C. K. Rhinehardt, U. S. A. They used a 300-horsepower battleplane. Zero temperature prevailed above the 16,000-foot level and both aviators suffered intensely from the cold.



# Thirty Years Ago With the Hand-Gun

## PART 2—THE STORY OF IRA PAINE

**T**O Chevalier Ira Paine belongs the honor of being the first American to meet and defeat the finest pistol shots of the Old World.

From 1881 to 1885 the European press extolled his marvelous skill at exhibition shooting before the royalty of Russia, England, Austria, Germany, and Portugal, where he was decorated by the King Chevalier of the ancient Portuguese military Royal Order of Jesus Christ; and his victories over such masters-at-arms as Henri Cartier, the famous duelist, litterateur and journalist of Paris, and Josef Schulhof, the Viennese armorer.

One of Paine's most remarkable exhibitions was that at Nunhead, the grounds of the London shooting club. He appeared there to demonstrate the superiority of the American army service charge at long range over the lighter load of the British service revolver ammunition.

Chevalier Paine's wonderful shooting, however, was by no means confined to Europe. Not only in American exhibition tours, but on the Walnut Hill and other ranges he gave an ample and authentic evidence that he was one of the most remarkable pistol shots of his day.

The Paine-Bennett match for the championship of America and the controversy which followed, however, in the opinion of many dimmed to some extent the glories of his first victories.

Ira Paine was born in Hebronville, Massachusetts. He was educated as a musician and his first public career was that of a singer. In search of recreation, he became identified with a yacht club, wherein many of the members were fond of shooting. He rapidly became the best shot in the club, not only with pistol and revolver, but with shotgun and rifle, and followed his club victories by besting many of the noted shots of his day.

At the outset of his shooting career, Chevalier Paine noticed that few men had mastered the pistol. He therefore determined to concentrate upon this arm. He selected the Stevens pistol and with this weapon was soon able to perform unequalled feats of marksmanship.

A. C. Gould declared that he had repeatedly seen Paine "fire ten shots at ten or twelve yards, grouping them within a circle of less than an inch in diameter."

Paine early chose to become a professional shot, giving exhibitions of his skill as parts of theatrical entertainments, rather than to remain an amateur, and set out upon a tour of the United States.

During his first tours of this country he used a Stevens pistol exclusively. Some of his favorite exhibition shots at



Chevalier Ira Paine  
(From a contemporary cut)

that time included breaking small glass balls at 12 yards; shooting glass balls the size of a walnut from the top of a helmet worn by his wife while she walked about the stage; smashing swinging balls; shooting the "spots" from playing cards held by his wife, and then splitting the card, when held edgewise, by a single accurate line-shot.

So small were the bullets of his .22-calibre Stevens that the effect of Paine's performances was often spoiled because his entire audience could not see the bullet holes, and although it was harder for him to perform his feats with a small calibre weapon, he set out to find an arm of heavier calibre, retaining the pistol for use in the acts where his wife assisted him.

In his first attempts with a larger bore weapon he used a dueling pistol made by the noted manufacturer, Gastine Renette, of Paris. Later he selected a Smith and Wesson revolver of .44 calibre.

In 1881, following his American tours, he determined to cover Europe, where many expert riflemen and shot gun artists had preceded him, but where no one of exceptional skill with the pistol had appeared in public.

In the four years which followed he visited such cities as Brussels, Paris, Berlin, Bordeaux, Madrid, Barcelona, Lisbon, Hanover, Breslau, St. Petersburg, Moscow and Warsaw, in addition to most of the English cities, remaining in each from a week to four months.

When Chevalier Paine reached England he immediately began a search for pistols and revolvers, superior to those

manufactured in the United States, but often declared that he was never able to find in England at that time a better weapon than those manufactured in the United States.

During his tours he was frequently invited to shoot before the foremost European armorers. Among these occasions his appearance at the London shooting club is worthy of note.

In undertaking to demonstrate the superiority of the American service charge over that of the English army he used a Colt .45 army revolver, 7½-inch barrel, carrying a charge of 40 grains of powder and a 200-grain bullet, as against the English service charge which ranged from 13 to 18 grains of powder with a 265-grain bullet. For short-range shooting at this exhibition he used a Colt .45 calibre, with a 5½-inch barrel.

Chevalier Paine opened his exhibition by firing 50 shots at 12 yards, using a Boxer cartridge with 18 grains of powder, and 265 grains of lead, the bull's-eye being 4 inches in diameter. All of his shots were bull's-eyes, with two "nippers." He then fired 25 shots, with a 7½-inch Frontier model Colts with a regulation charge. Of this string of 25 shots, 23 were bull's-eye.

The next trial was at 25 yards at a 4-inch bull's-eye with a Boxer cartridge. On this target, 18 of the shots were bull's-eyes and the remainder formed a parallelogram of 5 inches by 4½ inches.

A third trial at 100 yards with the Colt Frontier model and a heavy charge, in which six shots were fired, resulted in four bull's-eyes and two close shots. Six additional shots were fired under the same conditions on an iron target and an excellent group resulted. All of this shooting was done under unfavorable weather conditions.

While in Paris, intimations that Madam Paine assisted by trickery in many of his feats resulted in an invitation to Chevalier Paine to visit the shooting gallery of Gastine Renette, which was then a place of resort for the famous duelists and expert pistol shots of Europe. His shooting on this occasion demonstrated that his skill was bolstered up by no trickery, and many of Paine's scores framed, hung on the wall of this gallery for many years.

Another of Paine's scores, the letter "F" cut with pistol bullets, for a long time hung in the rooms of the Paris *Figaro*.

During his visit to Paris a match was arranged between him and Henri Cartier, the duelist who was counted one of the foremost pistol shots in Europe. The match was shot at the Renette gallery



and resulted in victory for the American by nine per cent.

While in Vienna, a match between him and Josef Schulhof, counted the best pistol shot in Austria, was arranged. The conditions of the match called for 50 shots each at fifty paces; 50 shots at 150 paces; and 100 shots at 400 paces. The shooting occupied two days. The weapons used were heavy single-shot pistols, known as "Postler model," of about .38 calibre.

An account of this match published about the time, says:

"The cartridge used in these pistols was similar in shape to, and contained about the same charge of powder and lead as the .44-calibre Winchester model '73 rifle shell.

"The targets for the shorter distances were similar to the German ring target, the carton being a trifle over one inch in diameter, surrounded by 11/16-inch rings. The carton counted 12, the other circle counted down to one; the diameter of the "1" or outer circle being 16 and 1/8 inches.

"The target used at 400 paces was 46 inches high by 25 inches wide, and contained a rectangular space with half semi-circle ends added, divided into 10 16-inch spaces evidently to give the shooter the benefit of "line shots," the count being from 20 down to 1.

"The Austrians believed Chevalier Paine might excel at the shorter distances, but believed that his opponent would surpass him and win the aggregate by superiority at the longer distance."

The result of the match was:

50 paces, Paine, 196; Schulhof, 99.  
150 paces, Paine, 234; Schulhof, 157.  
400 paces, Paine, 363; Schulhof, 285.

Although Chevalier Paine appeared for a number of years as a professional he was always glad to mingle with amateurs, and gladly accepted an invitation to attend the Walnut Hill Range of the Massachusetts Rifle Association during the fall meeting of 1887.

A revolver match was running on the Standard American target, 5 shots at 25 yards. He shot in this match, and out of possible 50's, recorded two 48's, two scores of 49, and one score of 50—a total of 244 out of a possible of 250. He then retired, and the other participants shot constantly for three days trying to best this record, but at the end of this time his nearest competitor had only 234 points.

The fine shooting done by Chevalier Paine at the Fall meeting created a desire to see him shoot with an Army revolver at a distance of 50 yards, and *The Rifle* arranged for such an exhibition, which took place at Walnut Hill, October 15, 1886.

He shot the Smith & Wesson .44-

calibre Russian-model revolver, using factory ammunition, and secured 791 in 100 shots. This score was not satisfactory to Chevalier Paine, and *The Rifle* again arranged for a second exhibition, which took place at the same place March 18. The same Russian-model, Smith & Wesson, .44-calibre revolver, with a 6 1/2-inch barrel, was used. The Standard American target was used. The match was fired in scores of ten shots, as follows:

9	5	7	10	10	10	9	10	9	8=87
7	6	6	7	6	9	9	10	7	5=72
10	9	10	7	7	7	9	10	9	7=85
10	10	9	7	9	6	7	10	9	9=86
10	10	6	10	10	8	10	7	10	9=90
9	8	7	8	7	9	10	6	8	7=70
10	8	9	9	8	10	9	8	6	0=86
10	7	8	9	10	9	10	10	6	8=87
8	8	8	6	10	9	7	9	10	7=82
10	6	9	10	9	8	7	10	9	9=87

Total ..... 841

Seventy of the 100 shots were bull's-eyes; 29 of the shots were tens, or in the 30/100 circle. The first 10 shots broke all previous 10-shot records. The points more than ever had been secured by any other individual in a 100-shot match. During the firing of the 100 shots, which occupied about 85 minutes, he did not take the revolver down for a second sight. The exhibition was witnessed by a large number of spectators, and it was, undoubtedly, the finest exhibition of shooting with the revolver ever seen in America at that time.

**NAMED DIRECTOR OF CIVILIAN RIFLE PRACTICE**

Under appointment of the War Department, Major Edwin V. Bookmiller, U. S. Army, has been detailed to active duty as Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

Major Bookmiller assumed the duties of the office on June 1st, having reported that day to General Mann, Chief of the Militia Bureau, to which Bureau the Office of Director is attached.

Major Bookmiller has made his residence in Washington since his retirement from active duty on September 4, 1915. He succeeds as Director of Civilian Marksmanship Colonel Samuel W. Miller, who was ordered to command the citizens' training camp at Fort Niagara, New York, the latter part of April. During the interval Captain W. N. Hughes, Jr., of the Militia Bureau, had charge of the office.

Major Bookmiller is a native of Ohio, having been born October 2, 1867. He was appointed to West Point from that State and entered the

Military Academy June 14, 1885. On graduation June 12, 1889 he was made a Second Lieutenant of Infantry and assigned to the 2nd Infantry. In this grade he saw service at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, and Fort Keough, Montana, from 1889 to 1896, and in the Sioux Indian Campaign in South Dakota from 1890 to 1891. On July 10, 1896 he was advanced to the rank of 1st Lieutenant and assigned to the 9th Infantry. While holding this rank he was on duty at Madison Barracks, N. Y., between the years 1896 and 1899. In the Spanish-American War he saw service in Cuba during the Santiago campaign in 1898. On July 8, 1899 Lieutenant Bookmiller was advanced to the grade of Captain and assigned to the 16th Infantry. On August 29 of the same year he was transferred back to the 9th Infantry in which regiment he served for nineteen years and in three grades until his retirement. In 1900 he served with the Pekin Relief Expedition in the Boxer Uprising and from 1901 to 1902, 1905 to 1907 and again in 1912 was in service in the Philippine Islands. From 1907 to 1910 he was on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and in 1910 and 1911 had a tour of duty at the Army War College in Washington, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. On March 11, 1911, he was promoted Major and assigned to the 9th Infantry. From 1913 to 1915 Major Bookmiller was on duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and on September 4th of the latter year was retired from active service.

At the time of his detail as Director of Civilian Marksmanship Major Bookmiller was Military Instructor at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., where he assisted in preparing a number of candidates for the civilian training camp now under way.

**AMMUNITION IN 1863 AND IN 1917**

In six weeks the British alone have fired two hundred thousand tons of ammunition in France. The official estimate of the ammunition by both the Union and Confederate armies at Gettysburg is 569 tons, including the missiles hurled from Lee's 150 guns on Seminary Ridge across to Meade's center on Cemetery Ridge, the most terrific bombardment of the Civil War. The British, therefore, have used three hundred and fifty times as much ammunition as was fired at Gettysburg, enough to have kept that great battle going at the same rate for three years. The nation trusts that the War Department is figuring on the basis of 1917 rather than the basis of 1863 in providing ammunition for the new army.—*From the Kansas City Star.*



## The "Over and Under" Gun



A high grade British  
"Over and Under"  
Shotgun

**M**ORE than a century after the principle which it involves was discovered, the "Over and Under" Gun bids fair to become a popular sporting weapon in England.

For the benefit of those who may not have met this type of firearm, the "Over and Under" gun is nothing more than a shotgun whose barrels are vertically super-imposed instead of being horizontally joined by a central rib.

The "Over and Under" principle made its appearance in flintlock days when many double-barreled pocket-pistols of this type were manufactured. In the flintlock pistols, after the upper barrel was fired, it was necessary to rotate the lower barrel into position by hand.

Considerably more than a century ago, fowling pieces embodying similar barrel mechanism appeared. These earlier types, however, did not meet with widespread approval.

The principle established in the weapons was not permitted to die, and from time to time, the "Over and Under" system has appeared not only in percussion weapons but in breech-loading fowling pieces. But until late years they have never even approached general use.

Some of the British sporting arm experts seem now to have recognized in the later patterns of guns of this type, the possibility of constructing a light-weight firearm admirably adapted to use by men who find the double barreled arm excessively heavy, or who desire a light firearm by reason of physical disability incurred in the present war. Men who have lost the sight of one eye, or who have lost an arm or a leg, some of the British ex-

perts believe, will find a suitable weapon for field shooting among the modern "Over and Under" guns.

Henry Sharp whose comments on field shooting are well known to the English sporting public, writing recently in *The Shooting Times and British Sportsman*, said:

"It is highly probable that in succeeding months gunmakers will be confronted with many problems in the art of gun-construction that will tax their ingenuity and inventiveness to the utmost limit.

"Guns for men who have lost eye or limb will, doubtless, soon have to be built, and it is probable there may be a greater call for light guns, giving as little recoil as possible, than has ever occurred in the whole history of gun-making. It may even be that such demand will lead to the deposition of the 12-bore from its long-maintained position as the most popular size of gun for game-shooting purposes. Sportsmen who have been through the war and whose bodily powers and shooting capabilities are not what they were four or five seasons back will naturally turn to lighter guns. Therefore it would seem likely that the natural tendency will be to take up with 16-bores and 20-bores, as these sizes will confer a weight reduction ranging up to 1½lb. Were I in similar case I certainly would acquire a 16-bore gun built on the "over-and-under" principle.

"Guns with barrels longitudinally superposed were constructed upwards of 100 years ago, but they did not become popular. As it could not be urged that the joining of the barrels presented any great difficulty in this vertical pattern, it is probable that ob-

stacles arising in the way of providing suitable firing mechanism caused these guns to be relegated to a back seat at the time when Joe Manton and his contemporaries ventured upon their construction. Similar difficulties as to firing mechanism, plus those connected with the provision of a suitable breech closure and cartridge ejection, still faced the maker of breechloading arms. These undoubtedly were big obstacles, and, as the gunmaker was not so completely assured that the shooting public would approve and reward his labors, there is little wonder that the gun with side-by-side barrels enjoyed so long a period of complete appreciation. Within recent years, however, a change has come, and some of the foremost among British gunmakers have given much attention to devising mechanism suitable for the over-and-under type of double gun. In the result Messrs. Boss, Edwinson C. Green, Charles Lancaster, Joseph Lang, and Westley Richards have designed and built arms which they assure us will answer every sporting requirement. Thus, after a remarkably long innings, the double gun with side-by-side barrels would appear to have encountered a formidable rival with barrels vertically poised.

"Speaking in the interest of my correspondent, I may say that my own experience with certain of these over-and-under guns tends to the assurance that the best of them are to be looked upon as practical sporting firearms with an assured outlook as regards popular appreciation. Were I in my correspondent's situation I would not hesitate to order one of these guns,

(Continued on page 230)



# ARMS AND THE MAN

1110 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY SATURDAY

Editor

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

Associate Editor

KENDRICK SCOFIELD

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

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

## THE PURCHASE PRIVILEGE

THE Ordnance Department ruling, which permits the sale of ammunition, target supplies, and spare parts of rifles to rifle club members will go a long way toward mitigating the hardship incident to the suspension of the free issue of rifles and service cartridges, and the purchase privilege as respects firearms.

It is to be hoped that the War Department will see its way clear to at least continue this custom. If the war upon which the United States has entered lasts for two or three years, the encouragement of target practice among men and boys who sooner or later will be subject to military service, will continue to prove its value.

Only one thing should stand in the way of a country-wide continuance of rifle range activities—that is a real national need for the munitions which otherwise would be expended in practice by civilian riflemen.

But so long as more than 2,200 rifle clubs are already equipped with rifles, and target materials may be purchased from the government, there is no justification for a falling off in the sport.

## INTENSIVE TRAINING IN MARKSMANSHIP

UNDER the caption "Teach the New Army to Shoot," Col. R. C. Van Vliet, of the 37th Infantry, contributes to the *Army and Navy Journal* some very pertinent and pointed remarks anent the need of intensive training in marksmanship for the new national army.

In the course of his discussion, the Colonel says:

"I hope for the honor of American marksmanship that the General Staff has perfected plans for an intensive course of instruction in rifle firing for the 500,000 men to be enlisted. The bulk of these men have never had a military rifle in their hands, and without instruction, it would be folly to pit them against seasoned troops in Europe.

"If great camps are to be established for the instruction of

these men it will be extremely difficult to accomplish this most important part of the soldier's training owing to the immense rifle range necessary. There is no better system known than the one now in use by the regular Army in training its marksmen, but we must remember that at each military post there is an elaborate range and each man is given two months' instruction under experts. It is evident that this cannot be done if tens of thousands of men are rushed into great training camps.

"The practical way is to put the men into brigade camps—roughly speaking 6,000 men—this, besides localizing the increments—a thing to be recommended, would allow each camp to have its 200-yard range, which is sufficient for a hurried training, and with the gallery firing is all that is necessary. One month per regiment must be given up for this instruction, including the gallery practice—pointing and aiming and position drills—gallery practice is of the utmost importance to men unaccustomed to arms and with unlimited ammunition and opportunity any man can become a proficient rifleman. My system in the regiment is to divide the companies into three parts—one part is pointing and aiming, another is learning the positions and the use of the strap, etc., and the third is firing. This keeps the entire company at work and by changing from one to the other keeps them interested.

"For fast work each company should have four target rifles and practically unlimited ammunition. The regular range should be a pit containing twenty-four "A" targets (sliding) with a range of 200 yards. Everything that can be learned upon an extended range can be learned at 200 yards. I am greatly in favor of brigade camps, for many reasons—the principal one being that the training of 6,000 men is a big enough undertaking for one man and another, the difficulty in obtaining the necessary ranges for rifle shooting.

"If this training is contemplated it will require a directing officer, assisted by regular officers conversant with Army methods and the manner of building ranges, and remember these cannot be made in a day—the work is long and difficult. Safety for the markers and the inhabitants of the neighborhood must be considered. Now is the time to appoint the officers, select the sites, contract for the work and have everything ready before the recruits are rushed into their camps."

Whether one is disposed to agree or disagree with Colonel Van Vliet's plan as outlined, does not alter in the least the fact that this officer has called attention to what, if properly carried out, will be of the greatest service possible in welding together a strong and potentially victorious army, and which, if neglected, will not only send men into the trenches poorly equipped to care for themselves and handicapped beyond measure by ignorance of the tools of their trade, but may result in disaster to the American Arms.

The plan outlined by this officer at least is practical. It harbors no elaborate and difficult program of field firing, and it is calculated to be of real service.

When the increments of the draft are made part of the established forces of the United States, the regular Army will have been distributed so widely to give leaven to the new mass that it will, practically, have disappeared, and instead



of having absorbed the draft, the Army as it is known today will have become completely merged with the conscripts.

Therefore what has already transpired in the matter of rifle practice, save in individual instances is, to all practical intents and purposes, past and gone.

But the way is open. The United States can send her soldiers to France equipped to uphold the ancient honor and tradition of America's riflemen. And the one way in which such equipment can be supplied is intensive training in marksmanship.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**G**ENUINE "sailor poems" which carry in their rhymes the swish of a following sea, the lift of the steady, gentle ground swell, the crash of wind in storm-torn rigging, and sagas of the lives and loves and fights of deep-water men are not of frequent occurrence.

But between the boards of a thin little volume recently published under the title of "The Old Way," by John Murray, of London, seven very much worth-while poems of the sea are to be found. The author is Captain Ronald A. Hopwood, R. N.

Among the verses, those entitled "Our Fathers" is especially worthy of note. It concludes:

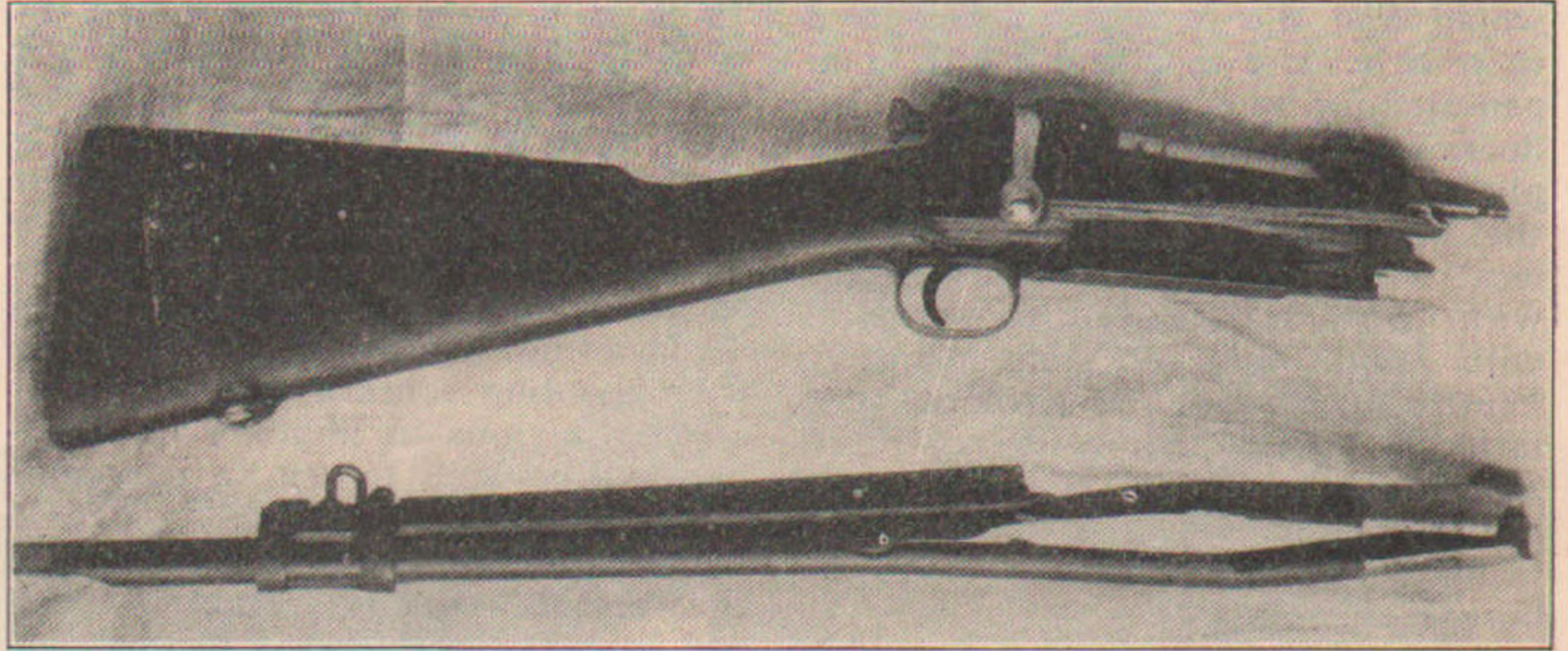
"Wherefore, when we've raced the seagulls,  
Run submerged across the bay,  
When we've tapped a conversation  
Fifteen hundred miles away,  
When the gyros spin superbly,  
When we've done away with coals  
And the tanks are full of fuel  
And the target full of holes;

"When the margin's full of safety,  
When the weakest in the fleet  
Is a hyper-super-dreadnaught,  
When the squadrons are complete,  
Let us pause a while, and ponder  
In the light of days gone by,  
With their strange old ships and weapons,  
What our fathers did—and why.

"Then, if still we dare to argue  
That we're just as good as they,  
We can seek the God of Battles  
On our knees and humbly pray  
That the work we leave behind us  
When our earthly race is run  
May be half as well completed  
As our fathers' work was done."

In the issue of March 22d, ARMS AND THE MAN printed "The Laws of the Navy." Clipped from an exchange which credited it as being "Anonymous," there was nothing to indicate the authorship. "The Laws of the Navy," however, is one of the verses in "The Old Way."

"Military Training for Boys," by Major James A. Moss and Major M. B. Stewart, has just been published by the Banta Company, of Menasha, Wisconsin. This little volume should prove of great value to the "American boy who loves his country, his home, his mother, his sister, and who wants to learn how to train himself to defend them," and to whom the book is dedicated.



Even the best of rifles will burst under certain conditions. This rifle was one of the specially selected star-gauged and targeted Springfields issued at the National Matches of 1917. It was purchased by a civilian rifleman from one of the western states. The bursting of the barrel was the result of the bore becoming clogged with snow, the owner believes

### HERE'S THE GOOD NEWS!

**T**HE Ordnance Department has ruled that the orders suspending the free issue of rifles, ammunition and supplies, and the privilege of purchasing rifles and carbines, does not prevent rifle clubs organized under the rules and regulations of the war department from purchasing reasonable amounts of ammunition, spare parts or target materials.

The regulations in effect stop absolutely the free issue of arms and ammunition of all kinds, as well as the purchase privilege which formerly applied to Krags, 45-70 Springfields, the Springfield, model of 1906, and the .45 calibre automatic pistol and army revolvers.

The book treats of such subjects as practical patriotism, personal preparedness, national preparedness, the school of the soldier, the school of the squad, the school of the company, physical drill, rifle drill, how to shoot, first aid, care of health, camping, and signaling.

Coincident with the appearance of "Military Training for Boys," another book by the same authors was published by the J. B. Lippincott Company. The second book is entitled "Our Flag and Its Message." The book not only contains a history of the National Banner, but the words of all National anthems, as well as the text of the President's Appeal for Unity.

"Explosives, Their Manufacture, Tests, Properties and History" is the title of a volume recently issued in enlarged and revised edition by P. Blackiston's Sons & Company, of Philadelphia.

The book is the work of Arthur Marshall, chemical inspector, Indian Ordnance Department, Great Britain.

The fact that the first edition of this work was exhausted in a year is testimony to its value. In his preface, dated Naini Tal, India, the author tells us that "certain aspects of the manufacture of explosives have become of great importance since the European war and these have been treated in detail in this new edition. Before the war, nitric acid made from the air could hardly anywhere compete with that manufactured from sodium nitrate, but the blockade of Germany has altered this." The book is to be published in two volumes at the price of \$16 for the two. The second volume deals mostly with properties and tests of explosives, but there are also several chapters on various special explosives. The first volume is the only one issued thus far.

Commander Yates Stirling, U. S. Navy, has written a book on "The Fundamentals of Naval Service." The volume has just made its appearance from the press of the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

The book was prepared to be a manual to those citizens who are interested in the service and who may choose to serve their country on the water. The book is valuable for the variety of the subjects which it treats so comprehensively and yet so succinctly. It is replete with historical as well as technical information. The text is accompanied by diagrams and tabulated statistics. No officer is better qualified to compile such

(Concluded on page 232)



## THE "OVER AND UNDER" GUN

(Continued from page 227)

and it would be a 16-bore of  $6\frac{1}{4}$ lb. weight, or possibly an ounce or two less. Of course, 16-bore guns on these lines may be constructed to weigh a little less than 6lb.; but I think shooters more or less incapacitated would find the extra recoil incurred therewith a drawback not at all compensated for by even a  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. weight reduction. This remark, of course, applies to the use of standard charges; the heavier gun mentioned may be used with 1oz. charges, lighter guns with  $\frac{7}{8}$ oz. I have shot a good deal with guns built on this plan by Westley Richards, and have no hesitation in saying that, with regard to strength, solidity, speedy action, beauty, and handiness it would be difficult to improve upon the 16 and 20 bore of this class.

"The 12-bores I do not fancy so much; their greater depth of breech does not lend itself to this form of construction so admirably as the slenderer barrels of the smaller bores. From one over-and-under 16-bore by the makers just named I must have fired several thousands of shots, and from its use I have noted certain good points worthy of mention. No stretch of imagination nor sophistical reasoning could serve to designate the broad, side-by-side-barrelled gun as a perfect tool with which to insure accurate aim. In this respect alone the over-and-under gun confers a great advantage, for with it there is not a barrel on each side of the rib—the one line of aim—to blur and obstruct the vision. In the latter form of gun the narrow rib on the upper barrel stands out alone, clean cut as a 'straight-edge.'" Lengthy practice with these small bores inclines me to the belief that the good shot will make as good use of  $\frac{7}{8}$ oz. or  $\frac{3}{8}$ oz. of shot from these guns with a 25in. killing circle of pellets as formerly he could of 1 1-16oz. and a pellet spread of 35in. It is probable it may not have been realized to what extent the great barrel-breadth of the commoner form of gun hides a bird from the view of the shooter, and thereby in many situations most effectually baulks the aim. Herein is a matter of much concern to both the one-eyed and the two-eyed shooter, for it is most disconcerting to have the object of aim totally screened from observation by the gun-barrels. Breadth of gun-barrels has a vital bearing upon shooting practice, and the reduction in barrel width as secured in the superposed barrels materially assists in the ready and certain alignment of the gun.

"Consideration of the position of the gun with regard to much of the game shot at proves that the major percentage of the birds must be more or

less covered by the gun-barrels in order to effect a kill. Most oncoming birds, such as driven grouse, partridges, or pheasants, and, generally, all birds rising before the shooter have to be partly or wholly hidden from view by laterally disposed gun-barrels when the trigger is pulled. Whilst the obstructive breadth of the ordinary 12-bore will be reduced by the superposing of its barrels, I still think that some smaller bore, the 16-bore or the 20-bore, by reason of further reduced barrel width, will secure popular favor as a gun for game-shooting. So many misses recorded in the shooting field and at the traps arise from shooting beneath the object that anyone anxious to improve his practice will do well to try an over-and-under gun.

"Over-and-under guns of suitable construction combine great solidity and strength with—so I believe—increased shooting power. In relation to both standing breech and stock the barrels show a directness of attachment unattainable in the gun with side-by-side barrels. Thus in the former the side pull of the barrels and stock cast-off may be eliminated, and more accurate shooting and harder-hitting guns can be produced. Another pleasing feature, in my estimation, about the over-and-under form of gun is that therewith may be discarded one objectionable feature in the stocking of guns. I refer to that most awkward kinking of the gun-stock termed "cast-off", and which leads to more errors of performance in the shooter than are dreamt of in the philosophy of multitudes. Some few years ago, when visiting the Westley Richards factory and shooting grounds at Burnbrook, I remarked respecting an over-and-under gun placed in my hands that it displayed too much cast-off. After shooting this gun at clays I became more than ever assured that this was so, and I suggested to the makers that guns built on these lines would need stocks little cast off, or, possible, with none at all, for many individuals. On a subsequent visit I found this hint had been acted upon, for the 16-bore with which I have shot so successfully has a perfectly straight stock—that is, there is no cast-off whatever—with the result that the barrel comes up to the eye with pleasing directness.

(To be concluded)

## THE "BOOMERANG" SHELL

THE accident on the steamer *Mongolia*, by which two Red Cross nurses lost their lives when part of a shell, fired from a gun a few feet away from where the women were standing returned to the deck, forms one of the most curious freaks ever recorded in the

history of gun-fire. The official statement made by the Secretary of the Navy, following reports of the accident, gives these details:

"When about 100 miles to sea, in accordance with the usual procedure, guns were fired to test mounts, ammunition and to practice the Navy crew in their use. The guns were of the 6-inch caliber, for which the shell and powder are loaded separately into the gun. The powder charge is contained in a brass case and there held in place by a paste-board wad, distance pieces and a brass mouth cup which fits closely, thus making a moisture-tight joint in order that the powder may always give the velocity and pressure intended.

"When the gun is fired this brass cup is propelled some distance, sometimes whole and sometimes in pieces, but always in front of the gun. Several nurses who were watching the firing were sitting on the promenade deck, some 175 feet abaft and ten feet above the gun. On the third shot the brass mouth cup struck the water peculiarly, boomeranged directly back to the ship, struck the stanchion near where the nurses were sitting and broke. Its pieces instantly killed Mrs. Edyth Ayres and Miss Helen Burnett Woods, of Chicago, Ill. The firing was stopped at once and the vessel returned to port to land the bodies. This method of sealing the cartridge cases has been used in the Navy for many years, certainly for fifteen years, and that such an accident as this sad one could occur had not even been considered possible by ordnance experts. An investigation has been ordered, and its findings will enable the Department to ascertain fully the cause and provide the remedies to prevent a possible recurrence of the accident."

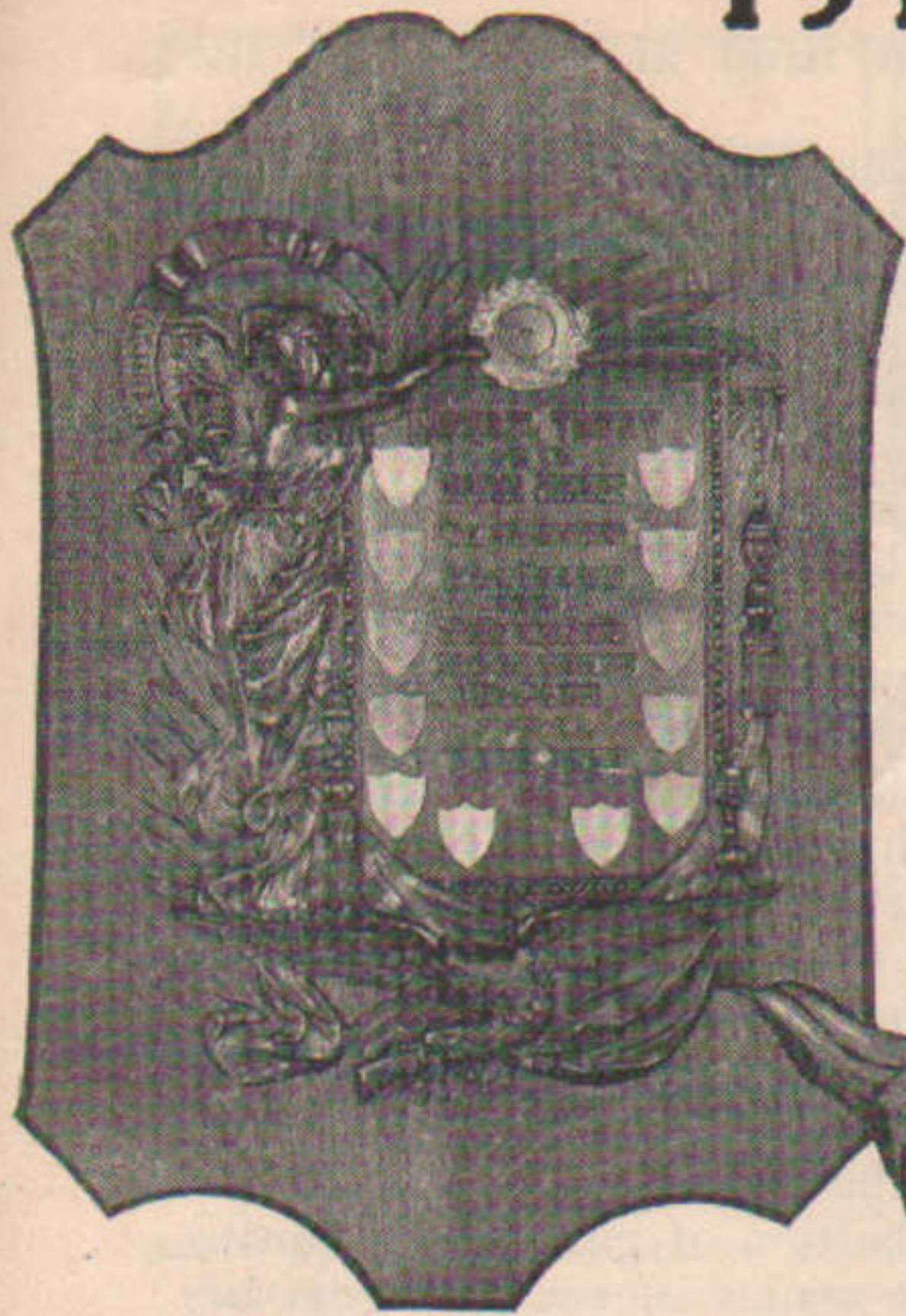
Subsequent to the issuing of the above statement various stories appeared in the daily papers that there had been trouble with the ammunition furnished the liners *St. Louis* and *St. Paul* with the result that the rifling of two of the guns on board the *St. Louis* was damaged so as to make them practically useless. This was borne out by a report of his investigation of the premature explosion on the three steamers by Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to Secretary Daniels on May 22. Admiral Earle states that in spite of the fact that all the guns mounted on American merchant ships since March last were of the best type known at the present time and were "nearly all absolutely new" and the ammunition "was assembled according to standard methods in December, 1916," several shells burst prematurely while gun practice was going on aboard the *St. Louis* and later on the *St. Paul* and *Mongolia*. The damage done to the rifling of the guns made it necessary for them to be relined.

(Concluded on page 232)



# 1917 CHAMPIONSHIPS

Won With  
**STEVENS RIFLES**



National Civilian Indoor Championship  
Plaque Won by Peters Rifle and Revolver  
Club with Stevens Rifles

## Stevens Cleans Up in N. R. A. Contests

The victory of the Peters Rifle and Revolver Club of Kings Mills, Ohio, and the remarkable shooting done by T. K. Lee, of Birmingham, Ala., in the Interclub Civilian Gallery Competition of the N. R. A. were both made possible by the exceptional accuracy of Stevens Rifles.

Every member of the Peters Club used a Stevens, and the team score was 9925 out of a possible 10,000.

Mr. Lee used a Stevens in eight of ten matches, making a perfect score in each one of the eight. His total score was 1,999 out of a possible 2,000, the high individual record.

Stevens Rifles were used also by the teams that won the Military, College and High School Competitions—New York Military Academy, Michigan Agricultural College, and Iowa High School.

The No. 414 Armory Model Stevens is the standard of accuracy. It is just the rifle for military training and target shooting. To members of the N. R. A. its price, without strap, is \$13.50.

Stevens Telescope Rifle Sights furnished for use with the No. 414 or any other model or make of rifle. Prices from \$12 to \$20.

*If your dealer can't supply you, write us.*

J. STEVENS ARMS COMPANY  
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

# Stevens

Rifles - Shotguns - Pistols





## BOOK REVIEWS

(Concluded from page 229)

a work than Commander Stirling. Every subject of interest to the service, or which in any way pertains to the naval establishment in its personnel or material branches, is treated sufficiently. It is a most useful and informing book of a size that makes it easy to handle. Special chapters are provided by Lieutenant Commander H. C. Mustin on the naval aeroplane, Lieutenant Commander C. S. McDowell on electricity in the navy, and Passed Assistant Surgeon R. W. McDowell on first aid and hygiene. The author credits Commanders F. R. Payne and F. A. Traut for assistance in the preparation of the chapter on naval research and Lieutenant John Staper in the preparation of the development of the torpedo. The text is divided into five parts with 37 chapters. It is a comprehensive and informing document.

The *Journal of the United States Artillery* has contributed to the nation a valuable publication in its "German Warships," which has recently been issued.

The compilation of facts contained therein is principally the work of Captain F. H. Lincoln, instructor in the department of artillery and land defense of the Coast Artillery school. The information regarding these German ships is constructed on the loose-leaf system and consists of 69 cards printed on 6-ply cardboard, each card measuring  $4\frac{3}{8}$  by  $6\frac{7}{8}$  inches. The set stacks  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches high and weighs 26 ounces. The set comprises the following: (1) A short introduction stating the purpose of the compilation; (2) a card showing the several flags used by the German warships and merchantmen, as well as the "admiral," "seaplane," "division," etc., flags; a key shows the color scheme; (3) a card giving the general data as far as it can be determined, including losses, etc.; (4) an index of ships by classes and individual names; (5) a card for each ship giving, as far as can be determined, a picture, silhouette to scale, armor, armament, and general dimensional data.

The purpose of the cards is to afford an opportunity of classifying and identifying German warships. The system was suggested by Major John W. Gulick, of the Coast Artillery, and the form in which it is printed is much more convenient than the ordinary book form for use at batteries and fire-control stations. Additional cards will be issued as new ships are built or as more authentic data as to ships built or building becomes available.

The price is fifty cents for the set, singly or in numbers, carriage charges additional.

## THE BOOMERANG SHELL

(Concluded on page 230)

A test of eighty-nine rounds of ammunition taken from the steamers St. Louis and Mongolia was made at the proving grounds, immediately following the premature burst, "in an effort to develop a reason for such incidents." In eighty-seven rounds the test was perfect, but on an investigation of one shell that burst it was found that it had been made prior to 1900, while the second one was found to have been a little thinner walled than the latest design in use. The conclusion is reached, Admiral Earle's report states, "that all 6-inch shells and fuses manufactured since the year 1900 are satisfactory, and that the premature bursts, so unfortunately occurring on our armed liners, may be attributed to shells made prior to 1900, and made possibly with slightly thinner walls than the latest type of shells. \* \* \* No such shells are afloat now on armed liners.

## INSIGNIA ADOPTED FOR AIRCRAFT

THE United States Government has adopted a distinguishing insignia for its aircraft and all American aeroplanes, seaplanes, captive balloons and dirigibles will bear it.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a general order providing for the adoption for naval aircraft of this insignia, which is described as follows:

"A five-pointed white star inside of a blue circumscribed field, with the center of the star red. The diameter of the circumscribed circle will be equal to the chord of the wing on which the insignia is placed. The diameter of the inner circle will not extend to the inner points of the star by an amount equal to one twenty-fourth of the diameter of the circumscribed circle. The inner circle will be painted red; that portion of the star not covered by the inner circle will be painted white and that portion of the circumscribed circle not covered by either inner circle or star will be painted blue. The shades of red, white and blue will be the same as those used in the American flag."

The order in regard to naval craft continues:

"One of each of these insignia will be placed on the upper surface of each upper wing in such a position that the circumference of the circumscribed circle just misses contact with the wing flap. One of each of these insignia will be placed in a corresponding position on the lower surface of each lower wing. Both sides of that portion of the rudder which is in rear of the rudder post will be painted with three equally wide bands, parallel to the vertical axis of the airplane and colored red, white and blue of the same shades as mentioned hereinbefore, the blue band being nearest the rudder post, the white band in the center,

and the red band at the tail of the rudder.

"One of these insignia will be placed on top and one on bottom of gas bag of dirigible balloon, the center of each insignia being in the vertical plane through the fore and aft axis of the gas bag. The center of insignia on top will be 60 feet from forward end and the center of insignia on bottom will be just forward of suspension band. The circumscribing circle of insignia for dirigible will be 5 feet in diameter. The rudder of each dirigible will be marked in a manner similar to that applied to airplanes, except that stripes will not exceed 5 feet in length or 18 inches in width. If there is more than one rudder, only the outboard side of each outboard rudder will be marked.

"One of these insignia will be placed on top and bottom of gas bag of captive balloons, the center of each insignia being in the vertical plane through the fore and aft axis of the bag and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet aft of the seam joining nose to main body. The circumscribing circle will be 5 feet in diameter.

"The building number of each aircraft will be placed in figures 3 inches high on each side of the rudder, at the top of the white band hereinbefore mentioned.

"No other markings shall be placed on any naval aircraft, except such as may hereafter be prescribed.

"All naval aircraft will be immediately marked in accordance with this order, and in future specifications for naval aircraft will require that the contractors place the building number and distinguishing insignia on all aircraft and on such spare parts as bear these marks in completed aircraft."

## BORDER CLOSED TO "SLACKERS"

By closing the Canadian-American border, the governments of both countries believe they have blocked this avenue to men seeking to evade military service.

The Canadian-American border has been closed by an order in council of the Canadian government to all men of military age unless they have special permission of the Government to enter into the United States or leave Canada by either Atlantic or Pacific ports. Since conscription has been announced as probable, hundreds of eligible young men in Canada have crossed the border into the United States, and some Americans have been crossing into Canada to remain until after the war, getting work whenever possible. Orders were issued in Canada May 23 to the military authorities that trains were to be watched and all men of military age and without Government permission should in future be turned back. Many of those who have already crossed have been located and returned to Canada. The same orders apply to Americans entering Canada.



# AT THE TARGETS!



## Iowa City Again Wins Astor Cup

FOR the fifth time since the inception of the match in 1909, the Iowa City, Iowa, High School has won the Astor Cup.

The match has been awarded to this hard-shooting aggregation of youngsters by the National Rifle Association over the other sixteen teams competing.

The total score upon which the award was made was 980 points out of a possible 1,000.

Second in the competition stands the team of the Tennessee Military Institute of Sweetwater, on a total of 973.

The Central High School of the District of Columbia finished in third place.

The course of fire in the Astor Cup Match called for 20 shots for record—10 standing and 10 prone—with 2 sighting shots, at 50 feet. Any .22 calibre rifle weighing not more than 10 pounds was permitted, and any sight not containing glass, in front of the firing pin.

The Iowa City team entered the Astor Cup match fresh from its victory in the Inter High School Gallery match series, which it won on a total of 9517 out of a possible 10,000.

In the Astor Cup competition, which, unlike the Gallery match, was concluded in a single stage, the individual average of the members of the winning team was 196 points out of a possible 200. This was 6 points better than the individual average for the High School gallery series.

The average in the Astor Cup match of the Iowa City team was 1.4 points higher than that of its nearest competitor, the Tennessee Military Institute, and nearly 10 points higher per man than that of the Central High School Team of Washington, D. C., whose average was 185.2.

There were no possible scores in the Astor Cup match, the highest individual total being 198 out of 200. This rating was made by Kelleher of the winning team, and Jones of the Tennessee Military Institute.

The team scores:

### (1) Iowa City, Iowa, High School

Kelleher .....	198
Darner .....	197
Osborn .....	196
Smith .....	196
Donehoc .....	193
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>980</b>

### (2) Tennessee Military Institute

Jones .....	198
Gillarpie .....	197
Fogg, G. B. ....	195
Sanderson .....	192
Boughton .....	191
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>973</b>

### (3) High School, Washington, D. C.

Stokes .....	190
Morris .....	190
Day .....	184
Cooley .....	183
Harrison .....	179
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>926</b>

### (4) New York Military Academy

Marshall .....	189
Kilmarx .....	189
Edwards .....	186
Simmons .....	178
Jackson .....	177
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>919</b>

### (5) St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.

Strehlow .....	182
Nixon .....	180
Seidgen .....	177
Wanderpool .....	174
Cooper .....	156
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>869</b>

### (6) Evander Childs High School, New York

Lowenstein .....	176
Schoenstadt .....	172
Peterson .....	172
Kuhlman .....	169
Opoznaur .....	158
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>847</b>

### (7) Erasmus Hall High School, New York City

Duncan .....	177
Groat .....	169
Edwards .....	168
Abel .....	168
Brownel .....	161
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>843</b>

### (8) Jamaica High School, Long Island, New York

Van Allen .....	173
Helmer .....	171
Wehle .....	168
Kellogg .....	165
Marsters .....	163
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>840</b>

### (9) Morris High School, New York City

Wein .....	171
Mandell .....	170
Condon .....	169
Keer .....	164
Johnston .....	160
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>834</b>

### (10) Kemper Military Academy, Missouri

Dew .....	166
Phillips .....	165
McLean .....	153
Pilmer .....	147
Wootten .....	146
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>777</b>

### (11) Williamsport High School, Pennsylvania

Pray .....	155
Cupp .....	152
Cockburn .....	139

Huff .....	135
Clapp .....	134
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>715</b>

### (12) Temple Normal School, Arizona

Shuck .....	144
Newcomb .....	138
Markovick .....	126
Austin .....	115
Turner .....	112
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>635</b>

### (13) Thacher School, R. C., Nordhoff, Calif.

Heffelfinger .....	147
Miles .....	139
Wood .....	116
Gilbert .....	113
Bard .....	112
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>627</b>

### (14) Crosby High School, Waterbury, Conn.

Gilhland .....	146
Hull .....	140
Horan .....	116
Moran, W. J. ....	115
Pape, W. B. ....	109
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>626</b>

### (15) Chestnut Hill Academy, Pennsylvania (First Team)

Bailey, Gilbert .....	137
Murphy .....	132
Hooper .....	115
Barclay .....	104
Wiegard .....	103
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>591</b>

### (16) Chestnut Hill Academy, Pennsylvania (Second Team)

Bailey, Wm. ....	113
Landreth .....	107
Ross .....	105
Durfee .....	102
Kingsley .....	101
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>528</b>

### Newport Club Shoots

About three weeks ago Fred Spooner had a letter from George Chesley stating that he was coming to make a visit to the Newport, Rhode Island Club. He came and every one that could scare up a clean pair of overhauls and a shirt with enough buttons on was out to the shooting house to see George and hear what he had to say. Gee, but that man sure knows a lot. He talked and talked from the time Brooks dumped him out of the "Fliver" at the shooting house about 8:00 P. M. till most time for Arthur Albro to load the milk wagon for the next morning's trip to town, and even then he had some more to say. Well the fellows went home in a sort of a daze, so when Memorial Day showed up, believe me, there was some shooting dope brought out to the range.

After a week of rain and all sorts of



weather from the red flannel variety to the B. V. D. kind. Memorial Day dawned kind of undecided like, but the shoot came off just the same.

These Rhode Islanders are awfully set in their ways, so the course was the regular 2, 3, 5 and 6 N. R. A. qualification course arranged in different combinations, so that a fellow could get a chance at several prizes and try to qualify, too. Business started at 300, slow fire, and Fred Spooner, in showing Harry Chase how to sight in his new Springfield and apply the Chesley dope, pulled down a 49. Fletcher, Brooks and Rhodes each got 44's, but what is a 44 when there is a 49 belonging to some other fellow.

When the 500-yard stage had been finished, H. P. Fletcher was discovered with a 47, and an upper lip that was getting redder and more prominent every minute. With this combination, Henry P. began to attract attention, for the dopsters had it figured that the N. R. A. member's medal would go to one of three men, Fletch. Harry Chase, or Bill Thurston. Another happy homo about this time was H. W. H. Powel, with a newly born 46.

When it came time to get over the wall and start in at the 600-yard peg, the sun began to come out like the measles—in spots. Sometimes the spot was on the target and just about the time a fellow got the dope for a bright target and a dull firing point, the target would be in the shade, and it would hurt your eyes to look at your score book. Harry Chase got a 46 out of this range and Fletcher a 44. Fletcher was some pleased boy by this time, with a smile and a lip, either of which was noticeable a mile off.

At the rapid fire stunts the old cheval de bataille, P. E. Brooks, pulled down a 47 and a 48. Spooner did most as well, and some didn't do so well, to put it charitably.

The shooting being over with, the figuring started, and as this progressed, the prize winners began to be announced. Henry P. Fletcher copped the N. R. A. member's medal. This was duly announced in a loud voice, and after every one had walked up and wiggled his wing, figuring was resumed. Pretty soon enough figures had been made to be reasonably sure that Fred Spooner was high man over the whole course, and entitled to four dollars, his 227 being two points better than Brooks' 225. The rule that a man may take only one prize, barred out Brooks and Spooner from further consideration, and gave some of the also-rans a chance at the money. In this way Rhodes got a prize for a 44 at 300 S. F., Thurston pulled down two dollars for making a 45 at 500, Harry Chase annexed a similar amount for a fairly good score at 600, and Jete Peckham was allowed a dollar for his performance at rapid fire. Every one qualified for some kind of a button, but I venture to say that none will rest on so proud a bosom as the Expert Rifleman decoration to be awarded by the National Rifle Association of America to one Jethro Jackson Peckham.

In addition to information about barometer, temperature, wind and weather during the match, and a slight discoloration in the 5:00 o'clock corner, due to a standard solution of fine cut and secretion of the salivary glands, the score sheet shows the following:

Name	300 SF.	500 SF.	600 SF.	200 RF.	300 RF.	Total
Fred B. Spooner...	49	44	43	45	46	227
Wm. Alderson.....	34	30	20	40	44	168
J. J. Peckham.....	40	44	37	43	46	210
H. W. H. Powel...	40	46	43	45	43	217
Henry P. Fletcher..	44	47	44	43	39	217
Robert F. Hay.....	32	41	38	38	26	175
R. F. Rhodes.....	44	44	38	38	36	200
H. I. Chase, Jr....	41	34	46	39	21	181
P. E. Brooks.....	44	43	43	47	48	225
Norman T. Fludder	39	28	32	39	30	168
Wm. Thurston, Jr..	40	45	31	43	42	201

R. F. RHODES.

**St. Louis Schoolboys Shoot**

The sixth annual shoot for the School-Boy Rifle Championship of St. Louis County was held on the range of the Colonial Revolver Club, Saturday afternoon, May 26th.

As was expected Webster won over Clayton, although the race was close all the way. Maplewood and Kirkwood finished in the order named, though neither one crowded the winners at any time.

A team from Webster won the first trophy, a beautiful silver cup, which they retired from competition by winning four times out of five contests.

Conditions: Teams of 5 from any school in St. Louis County, any 22-caliber rifle, 50 yards on standard revolver target, 8 in bull's-eye; possible 100 points each.

WEBSTER	
R. Morton .....	97
P. Chamberlain .....	93
H. Fine .....	88
K. McMath .....	87
W. N. Avis .....	85
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>450</b>

CLAYTON	
Victor Weir .....	94
Curtis Dover .....	91
Henry Chomeau .....	90
Norman Klein .....	84
Wm. Surkamp .....	83
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>442</b>

MAPLEWOOD	
V. Schultz .....	87
C. Avis .....	84
H. Underwood .....	83
A. Reik .....	75
H. Sell .....	64
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>329</b>

KIRKWOOD	
E. Berthold .....	80
A. Stites .....	79
G. Signor .....	76
J. Gunn .....	75
C. Nichols .....	67
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>298</b>

C. C. CROSSMAN.  
St. Louis, Mo.

**RICOCHETS**

Ten qualifications have been reported by the Shoshone, Wyo., Rifle Club—nine under the old course and one under the new course. They are:

Experts: Edward L. Crabb, 238; Roy E. Ireland, 230; William Garden, 219; Andrew Olson, 216; L. E. Blackwell, 216; L. C. Boott, 213.

Sharpshooter: F. M. Northern, 193.  
Marksmen: Under the old course, Jos. Klehr, 172; L. V. Abbott, 176. Under the new course, F. A. Gabus, 154.

The Scott, Arkansas, Rifle Club has reported six qualifications under the new course. They are:

Expert—J. K. Thibault, 158.  
Sharpshooters: H. T. Brown, 159; R. L. Pemberton, 163; Walter Alexander, 155; Dr. H. Thibault, 179.  
Marksmen: Hubert Fletcher, 172; W. O. Scott, 175.

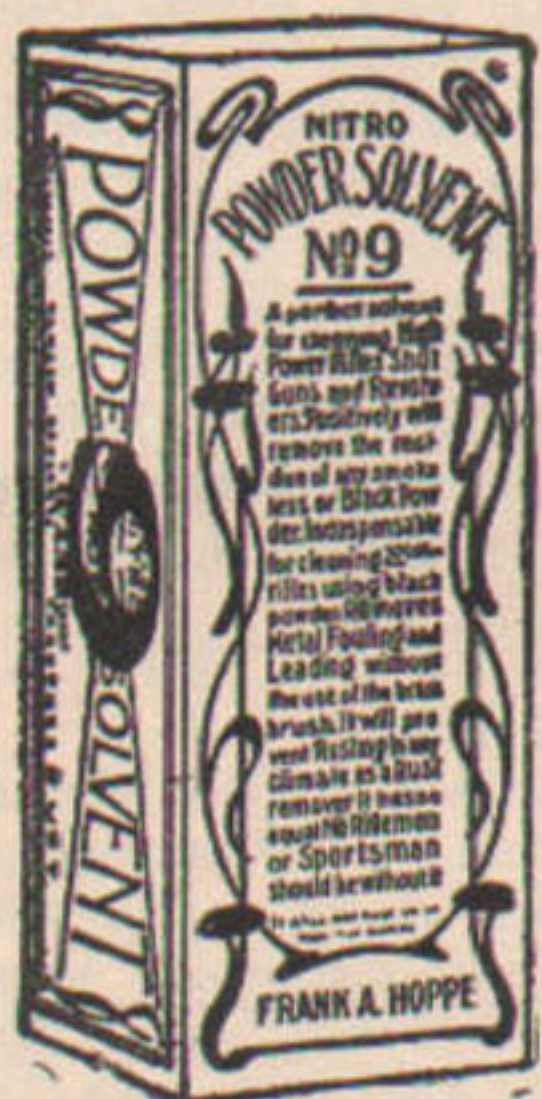
**Aiken Rifle Range Target**

Official Army Target in use on all State and Government Ranges

BUY DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY

For prices write to

**The Aiken Engineering Company**  
WINTHROP HARBOR ILLINOIS



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

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

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

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

Six qualifications have been reported by the Needles Rifle and Revolver Club, of California, under the new course. They are:

Experts: R. L. Woodling, 142; E. L. Forsythe, 140.  
Sharpshooters: Geo. Muize, 151; J. B. Claypool, 164; Courtney Boom, 152.  
Marksmen: J. L. O'Toole, 172.

Twelve qualifications have been reported by the Davy Crockett Rifle Club, of San Antonio, Texas, under the new course. They are:

Expert: M. M. Nuessle, 155.  
Sharpshooters: S. D. Freeborn, 155; J. W. Schofield, 152; H. L. Panacoast, 145; Kit Carson, 154.  
Marksmen: H. C. West, 151; August Erfurth, 154; A. L. Cotten, 160; V. L. James, 191; F. V. Panacoast, 154; Sterling Freeborn, 156; J. W. King, 167; Albert Siegel, 173.

Six qualifications have been reported by the Canton Rifle and Pistol Club, of Ohio, under the old course. They are:

Experts: A. E. Hart, 231; J. C. Foltz, 223; W. K. Perdue, 212.  
Sharpshooters: N. W. Brooks, 193; W. L. Hart, 208; G. W. Bront, 200.

J. C. Wheate, a member of the Washington, D. C., Rifle Club, qualified as an expert with a score of 141.

The P. R. R. Keystone Rifle Club, of Harrisburg, Pa., has reported fifteen qualifications, twelve under the new course and three under the old course. They are:

Experts: H. H. Appleton, 221; H. S. Flowers, 215; E. L. Watson, 220.  
Sharpshooters: J. H. Feigler, 167; N. N. Greiner, 158; S. J. King, 157; G. E. McGowan, 159; A. J. Souillard, 161; T. J. Shannon, 159; T. L. Sproule, 174; G. H. Williams, 155.  
Marksmen: W. H. Baldwin, 164; N. J. Harmon, 161; Earl Shultz, 156; C. D. Wittle, 151.





WATCHES FOR  
MILITARY MEN

PHILADELPHIA *Indestructible Crystal with Luminous Dials*

PHOTOGRAPHS AND INFORMATION ON REQUEST

Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company

Military and Naval Jewelers Since 1832

PHILADELPHIA

Savage Arms Corporation



Manufacturer of

LEWIS AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS  
MILITARY HIGH-POWER and  
SMALL CALIBER SPORTING RIFLES  
AUTOMATIC PISTOLS and AMMUNITION

Factories: UTICA, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Executive Offices: 50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Off Hand From the Clubs

The Twenty-Two  
As a Trainer

AS I have already stated in several previous articles, an efficient soldier must be able not only to drill properly, but he must also be able to shoot the military rifle with accuracy.

To train a man to shoot a rifle straight it is necessary to have him do a lot of actual shooting at the targets. War needs have made government sizes of ammunition which can be used in the regular military rifle very scarce and also very high priced. The .22 calibre rifle with its inexpensive ammunition is a very acceptable substitute in teaching to teach the elementary principles of rifle shooting. Just after the war broke out .22 calibre target rifles were practically unobtainable on the English market, because the entire output had been bought up for the various military training camps.

To teach a man how to sight, how to press the trigger and how to hold the .22 calibre rifle is practically as satisfactory as instruction with a high power arm, and in some ways it is actually better. For one thing, the .22 calibre rifle has a very light recoil, a feature which is of great importance since it permits the beginner to learn how to press the trigger without flinching. After this art is mastered a change to the high power rifle can be made, and no trouble from flinching will be experienced. Some people have advanced the argument against the .22 caliber rifle that it is only a short range weapon. It is certainly true that the .22 rifle is a very short range weapon as compared with the military rifle, but this is not an objection, because it is just as hard to sight at a small bullseye at short range as it is to sight a proportionally larger one at long range. Judging distance and the effect of the wind at the longer ranges is, of course, something that is worth knowing, but such knowledge can only be gained through experience, and for large groups of men who are being trained it is only possible to instruct them on the theoretical side of the subject anyway.

A .22 calibre rifle suitable for preliminary military training should be fitted with a sling strap as the use of the sling is a great aid to steadiness. It should be simple, strong and reliable, for it will get hard usage. It should

be so constructed that rapid fire shooting is easy, for trench warfare has demonstrated the great value of sudden bursts of rapidly fired and correctly aimed shots.

Perhaps your Home Defense League is fortunate enough to have obtained a supply of high power rifles, if not the .22 calibre rifle is a very acceptable substitute for shooting practice.—A. P. Lane.

Baltimore Matches Arranged

Prizes for percentages made on the range of the Maryland League for National Defense, in Baltimore, have been published for the benefit of rifle clubs in that city.

A bronze button, suitably inscribed, will be given any competitor making a total of 170 points out of a possible 200 to be fired in 20 shots—10 standing and 10 prone. At least 80 must be made standing and at least 90 prone.

A silver button will be given each competitor who makes 85 out of a possible 100 standing, and 95 out of a possible 100 prone—a minimum total of 180 out of a possible 200.

A gold button will be given the competitor who makes at least 93 points out of a possible 100 standing and 97 points out of a possible 100 prone, making a total of 190 out of a possible 200.

No competitor will be eligible to win more than one button for each percentage rating each year.

Competitors for percentage buttons will purchase targets in pairs, one for the standing position and one for the prone position, and each pair of targets must be used at the time when purchased. No one will be permitted to use a total scored in one position to combine with a target from another pair and shot in another position. Each target will cost 5c.

There will be a series of individual matches with suitable prizes for each, arranged as follows: (match entrance fee, 50c).

Match A—To be shot in ten-shot strings at 75 feet, from the standing position. Each competitor will be permitted to shoot this match ten times, at such intervals as he may desire, providing that the entire ten targets are shot before January 1, 1918. The competitor making the highest total for three targets will be adjudged the winner. All ties shot off in ten-shot strings until decided.

Match B—To be shot in ten-shot strings at 75 feet from either the sitting, kneeling or squatting position. Each competitor will be permitted to shoot this match ten times at

such intervals as he may desire, providing that the entire ten targets are shot before January 1, 1918. The competitor making the highest total for three targets, not necessarily consecutive, will be adjudged the winner. All ties shot off in ten-shot strings until decided.

Match C—To be shot in ten-shot strings in the prone position at 75 feet. Each competitor will be permitted to shoot this match ten times. The highest total for three targets, not necessarily consecutive, will be adjudged the winner. All ties shot off in ten-shot strings until decided.

Match D—Grand Aggregate—The competitor having the highest combined totals for Matches A, B, and C will be adjudged the winner of the Grand Aggregate Match. In case of a tie, the competitor having the highest total in the standing position will win. Should this be a tie, the competitor having the highest total prone will win. If this is also a tie, the competitors thus tied will shoot ten-shot strings at 75 feet in the standing position until the tie is decided.

Targets for each match will be supplied by the Chief Instructor, to whom they will be returned after firing a string. Prizes for first and second places in A, B, and C matches A, B, and D at 50 feet for junior marksmen. Any junior marksman will be eligible to compete in the senior matches, but no senior can enter the junior matches. The Chief Instructor will decide a question of eligibility. Prizes for first, second, and third places in A, B, C.

Match X—Open to competitors with any .22-calibre pistol. Ten shots at 60 feet upon the regulation indoor pistol target. Each competitor will be permitted to shoot ten targets provided that the entire number are used before January 1, 1918. The highest total for five targets, not necessarily consecutive, will decide the winner. All ties shot off in ten-shot strings. U. S. R. A. rules to govern all shooting with the pistol. Prizes for second and third places.

Rating or percentage buttons, suitably inscribed, will be given for 80 per cent, 85 per cent, 90 per cent, 95 per cent, ten-shot total scores to be fired on record targets. The record pistol targets will sell 2 for 5 cents.

A "Come-Back" From Linder

In a recent issue of ARMS AND THE MAN was published a target and story of a 35-shot score fired by me at 300 yards on the "A" target with the regulation Springfield rifle, sights and ammunition.



In this article I described the perfect conditions under which the target was shot and, although the group was fairly good, I never felt that the target was anything other than what a great many other riflemen throughout the country can duplicate or better if they tried, under conditions not necessarily anywhere near as good as those under which this target was shot. I have received several letters from shooters who know me and who have kidded me about this "fish story" score. One letter was from no less a man than my old friend, fellow officer and team mate, E. C. Crossman. He says: "Saw that dope about 300-yard shooting in ARMS AND THE MAN. Wait until Tommy writes you, group all right, range all wrong. Probably about 175 yards, or you paced it off when you had gout and could not step out a full man's-size yard. I won't bawl you out in print, but you know what I think about your honesty."

I know it is wrong to toot your own horn, but as I sent in that target with no other intention or idea than of showing fair shooting under the best possible conditions, I am going to answer these "knockers."

Was it not my good friend E. C. who started the argument, some years ago, about 300-yard turkey shooting with the revolver. I know a lot of us poor revolver shots did just what the ARMS AND THE MAN said could not be done about that match after the argument started.

This 300-yard target was shot at full 300 yards and a few good little feet over. It was shot the latter part of August and first of September, long before the 1916 national match was authorized. It is only a matter of record that I was no novice with the Springfield as well as with the pistol and revolver before the Jacksonville match.

Looking over the scores made at Jacksonville, I think the men who have criticized this 300-yard target must admit that my holding in the slow-fire stages of the national matches was as good as that which would be required to keep in the black at 300 yards.

The small item of making a group on a target when man, weather, light, range, rifle, ammunition and everything else was perfect, and over the shortest range, we are called on to shoot a Springfield in the prone position and where a man is required to use his head but little—as doping at 300 yards is of small moment—should not cause much comment. I will again say that over half of the Los Angeles Club members as well as those of many other clubs can duplicate this target and improve on it if they would only try.

Mr. Editor, do you not remember one afternoon at Jacksonville, when everybody was trying for the Souvenir medals at 600 yards, I was lying at Target No. 97 and had shot three 49 scores and was cussing my luck for deliberately "throwing one out," when I heard the astonishing remark coming from the Marine marking my neighbor's score on Target No. 98: "Lieutenant Braden's 35 shot for record a five"? I had paid no attention to what was going on around me until I heard that remark. I finished out my last score by again missing the possible and silver medal by one lone point; I took my place alongside of you, Crossman, and about one hundred other excited spectators, to watch for the Lieutenant to throw out his first shot. But still he kept shooting, never using a *telescope, micrometer or scorebook*, and, in fact, *never touching* his sights, and still the Marine sang out, "Lieutenant Braden's 45 shot for record a five."

The strain must have been great along about this time, because more of the excited shooters began to crowd around and make remarks. I know how the strain tells under such conditions, for did not the gang crowd around the California Civilians' stand in the 1,000-yard

stage of the National Team match? I was the last man up with my partner, and it depended on our score whether the California team won or lost the Civilian Team Match. I started good, but my partner had a heart-breaking string of misses at the beginning of his string. Every time I shot and got a 5 I could hear the crowd groan, and when the Marine would sing out, "Linder's 8th shot for record a 5," I could not help picturing my friend the Lieutenant and hear the Marine singing, "Lieut. B., 50th shot for record a 5." When my partner shot and got another miss, I could hear a shout from the lines and the Marine sing out, "Prichard's 6th shot for record a miss." The strain was tremendous, and after my pal located the target we went along fine and were rewarded for our traveling 7,000 miles to shoot those 60 shots each.

It is a fact that the only time that I ever have had a headache was when I got up off that range. My present 300-yard critics then congratulated me on standing up under a tremendous strain and coming through with a score that was much needed.

When the Marine sang out, "Lieut. Braden's 53d shot for record a 5," every one was as still as if at a funeral. We all held our breath, for we knew that the strain was getting too great for the Lieutenant to keep it up much longer. When his rifle was raised for the 54th shot and the report rang out, many remarked that that was the last shot. When the Marine sang out, "Lieut. Braden's 54th shot for record a 4" and we saw the marking disc, everybody seemed to breathe a sigh of relief, because we had all been pulling for the Lieutenant to win, and it is a fact the strain had taken hold of many of us as strong as it had the Lieutenant.

Having seen Lieut. C. E. Braden, of the West Virginia N. G. Team, shoot 53 consecutive bulls at 600 yards under a tremendous strain and under match conditions and under a great physical strain—for he never got off the ground for the hour and a quarter required to shoot this score—I am criticized for saying that I shot a score of only about one-half as many shots at only half the distance in little strings of five shots each per day, under superior conditions and where there was absolutely no strain. I am inclined now to feel that I fell down, for after having seen the scores made at Jacksonville under very bad conditions, 50 straight at 300 ought to be easy. I don't promise to make it, but I surely will keep trying.

Let me say a few things about the 300-yard shooting on the "A" target. I have played with this range a great deal and always say that it is the easiest range. There is no great amount of doping required. I can set my sights at 30 inches on the micrometer and start shooting bulls, wind playing but little on the average California day.

The Naval Training Station have a range on Goat Island, in San Francisco Bay, and easily reached from San Francisco or Oakland, California. An Ellis self-registering Electric target is installed at what is called 300 yards, but which actually measures 370 yards. I have made 49 and 50 on this target in consecutive scores and have seen other shooters duplicate these scores. In fact, the clubs here have about quit going to this range, because they only get practice in holding and pulling; doping is never required and thus shooting on this range gets monotonous.

The naval officers have assigned rifles to many of the men who visit this range. We thus shoot what amounts to our own individual rifle. We shoot and clean the rifles and return them to the armory, not being allowed to take them away from the island. In the year I have been shooting "my" rifle at Goat Island, I have not changed the elevation of the sights from the first day's shoot.

I have found that the eyes will blur and that the target will "disappear" when looking through the sights at the "A" targets at 300 quicker than at any of the other ranges; but if a shooter does not hold long but shoots

quickly he can see clearer and can make a better short score than at any other range.

I have lately been shooting the Ideal gas-check bullet 308329 at 300 yards, with the shell full of Schuetzen powder, getting very good results. Some scores that I have made I see now I would not dare publish. With this load and about 54 minutes elevation on the sights, I have made ideal runs of bulls and the load shoots clean and pleasant.

The following amusing little incident happened in Jacksonville. Very few civilians had ever shot rapidly on the "A" target. I saw two well-known shooters nearly come to blows because they heard some shooter say that he had "hooked a 47" at 200 rapid that afternoon in practice. They argued pro and con that it could or could not be done; that the group the rifle would make prohibited the possibility of such a score. The very next day both of these men shot a 49 score at this range. The N. R. A. rapid-fire match was won with a 93. I happened to have the pleasure of being present a few afternoons after the argument and witnessed one of the two men referred to, one A. L. Thompson, of Pasadena, California, "hook a possible," or 10 consecutive bulls at the 200-yards rapid fire, "A" target, kneeling position; time, 1½ minutes. This Thompson is the man referred to in Crossman's letter "to wait until Tommy writes to you."

Referring to the grand aggregate scores at Jacksonville, it shows that Linder was many points ahead of this said Tommy. Although he claims all the credit for "hooking a possible" at 200 yards rapid fire on the "A" target in the short time of but one and one-half minutes in the position of kneeling from standing, under the worst weather conditions—because it had been raining and blowing a few minutes before he shot, and, in fact, Tommy shot the score with a poncho on—now he has nerve enough to dispute the fact that I shot a score of a duplicate number of shots where I had 48 hours in which to shoot, with my gun perfectly sighted and I in the prone position.

When the N. R. A. started the 22 calibre game about four or five years ago, shooters all over the country started, and the first scores registered were awful; but as different men studied the game and equipment, the scores began to climb till all at once a perfect score was turned in by some man in Adrian, Michigan, or from a Club in that vicinity. A howl went up all over the country. It was claimed by the old timers that such scores could not be made, that a machine rest would not shoot such scores from a perfect barrel. Many men tried it. We received a letter from no less an authority than H. M. Pope, that the best barrels in a machine rest would not make such groups as were published; but the possibles began to come in singly, in pairs, and from whole cubs all over the country until it was settled beyond a doubt that man, rifle and ammunition could shoot possibles. Was it not tried out and proven by T. H. Lee and others, and the scores published in ARMS AND THE MAN, that an individual rifle shot by an expert in the prone position would make a better group than in the machine rest.

Did the Editor of ARMS AND THE MAN not say that he would bet a "Lincoln Penny" (A. & T. M., December, 1909), that 1100 would not be made by a 5 man team in the U. S. R. A. League match. Did not the Golden Gate Club, of which I was a member, turn in a 1132 score the very next match. Oh, thunder, the things we have seen in the shooting game lead us to believe that nothing is impossible. Talking about big fish, in Los Angeles you can go into one of about 50 different photograph galleries and have your photo taken "catching the big fish," a big stuffed Tuna or Jew fish, and send "your picture on a post card" home to your girl with the medal on your chest for catching the record fish.

Yours very truly,

C. W. LINDER.



## Sighting Shots

The range of the Mission, Texas, Rifle Club has been offered for target practice to United States troops stationed there, and been accepted by them.

The range is located three miles southeast of the town, and has six 200-yard targets, six 300-yard targets, six 500-yard targets and six 600-yard targets.

The Swarthmore, Pa., Reserves, an organization established to give military training to young men who might be subject to conscription, has obtained Enfield rifles.

The weapons were manufactured for the British government, chambered for the .303 British cartridge, and were refused because of being slightly over or under the weight specified in the contract. In all other respects they are perfect weapons.

The Reserve is contemplating the organization of "The Swarthmore Rifle Club."

Chester A. Dick has been appointed to fill an unexpired term as secretary of the Niskayuna Rifle Club, of Schenectady, N. Y.

Several members of the Cherry Valley, New York, Rifle Club have joined the land and sea forces of the United States. Harry Stuart Giles enlisted in the Marine Corps. R. B. Wainright has been commissioned a captain of the Quartermaster Corps, Officers' Reserve. Dr. A. B. Carey, president of the club, is awaiting a commission in the medical corps, and the vice-president, A. B. Cox, is to be commissioned a captain in the Ordnance Department, Officers' Reserve.

The Hamilton County, Ohio, League of Rifle Clubs has been tentatively organized as the result of a meeting held recently.

The establishment of an indoor qualification course is under consideration by the members of the Newark, New Jersey, Rifle Club. Steps to perfect such a course were the result of a desire upon the part of the members for club decorations.

The club is considering fixing the course at 10 shots prone, 10 shots standing, 5 shots kneeling and 5 shots sitting at 50 feet. In this way marksmen could be given an indoor club qualification on a score of 225 points out of 300; sharpshooters on a total of 250 points and experts on an aggregate of 275.

The Hawaiian Islands are in the grip of rifle-shooting fever. From the main island the work has spread among the companies of National Guardsmen to the islands of Maui and Kauai, on which the Second, Third and Fourth regiments are located. The development of ranges on these islands, however, has been somewhat slow.

There is a very excellent range, however, in Honolulu, located in the crater of an extinct volcano—"The Punchbowl." This range permits shooting at 600 yards.

The Rochester, New York, Rifle Club is being used as the nucleus for the organization of a citizens' training camp among the men of that locality. As a result scores of men have signed up to spend two hours a week familiarizing themselves with the manual of arms.

Many of the women of Rochester have combined to form a club for practice with the pistol.

During the closing weeks of the present term in the University of Oregon, compulsory drill was established. It is likely that this practice will become a regular feature of the institution.

J. L. N.

Trade Mark

GUNOYLE

A NITRO POWDER SOLVENT

for cleaning Revolvers, Shotguns and Rifles when high-power powder is used. No rifle-man's kit complete without it. Keeps your fire arms

JUST LIKE NEW

and takes away the hardship of cleaning. It makes cleaning easy. If not found at your dealers send 35 cents, the regular price, for 3-ounce bottle, postpaid, and receive in addition a good-sized bottle of J. L. N. WUNDEROYLE free, the most wonderful cleaning, lubricating, and rust-preventing oil on the market today.

"Money's worth or money back"

E. HALSTEAD HAVEN, 181 Front St., New York, U. S. A.

SAVE YOUR FACE  
OIL YOUR RAZOR



Rust causes razor dullness. 3-in-One absolutely prevents rust on the minute "teeth" of every razor blade. Always do this before and after shaving; Draw blade between thumb and forefinger moistened with a little 3-in-One. If an "ordinary" razor, oil strop, too. Then strop and have the most luxurious shave of all your life. Oil blade again before putting away.

3-in-One is sold everywhere in 3 size bottles: Trial size, 10c; 3-oz., 25c; 8-oz., (half pint) 1.00 Also in Handy Oil Cans, 25c.

FREE—Generous sample and scientific "Razor Saver" circular.

3-IN-ONE OIL COMPANY  
165AKR. Broadway, New York City



**Newton High Power Rifles** Highest velocity rifles in the world. A new bolt action rifle. American made from butt plate to muzzle. Calibers .22 to .35. Velocity 3100 f. s. Price \$50.00. Newton straight line hand reloading tools.

Send stamp for descriptive circular

NEWTON ARMS CO., Inc.

506 Mutual Life Bldg.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

## The Book of the Machine Gun

By Longstaff and Atteridge

Arms and The Man has obtained 20 copies of this book. It is the latest and most complete treatment of the subject by men thoroughly familiar with machine-gun fighting. (By mail, postpaid, \$2.75.)

The Fargo, North Dakota, Rifle Club has circulated among its members a questionnaire through which the club hopes to determine how many of its experienced shots are willing to offer their services to the Government.

The newly organized Y. M. C. A. of Rosiclare, Illinois, is organizing a rifle club among the employes of three large mines located in that locality.

The Treasury Department Rifle Club, of Washington, D. C., has organized the Treasury Guards, whose members supplement the force of watchmen guarding Uncle Sam's big money storehouse. The men have been equipped with Krag rifles. About 70 men are attending drills and doing active duty in this connection.

The Mesa, Arizona, Rifle Club was organized in August, 1915, with about 25 members, and in 18 months time has grown to 356 members in good standing. They have the use of the Lehi Military Reservation, on which a fine target range, equipped with three disappearing targets and a good pit, is located. The range is only five miles from Mesa, the home of the club.

The range meetings, which take place every Thursday, are always well attended. The club has qualified three sharpshooters and fifteen marksmen and expect to qualify twenty-five sharpshooters and fifty marksmen this year. Most of our members are ranchers, only about

seventy-five living in town. The town of Lehi, two and a half miles north of Mesa has forty-two members, Chandler, six miles south of Mesa, has fifty-eight members, Gilbert, seven miles south of Mesa, has thirty-eight members, in the Mesa Rifle Club. Every man in the Club can shoot, a number have served in the United States Army, some have been scouts in the Indian wars, and some belong to the early settlers in the Salt River Valley. The Mayor of Mesa is vice-president of the club, the Town Marshall, treasurer; the two Deputy Sheriffs belong to the club, and so does every member of the Town Council, the officers of both banks, and most of the directors.

The club offered its services to the United States Marshal of the district, and the City Marshal has selected by invitation a number of members for the Police Reserve.

The Club held a patriotic meeting in town on April 14. The Adjutant-General of Arizona, and the Recruiting Officers located in Phoenix were given a place on the program. The Indian school in Phoenix tendered the use of its band. A number of young men, as a result, have enlisted, seven out of the Rifle Club, the total being about twenty-five. The club has offered its services to guard the Roosevelt Dam, or all of the Irrigation Project. One of the members is a Captain in the First Infantry, Arizona, two others with the rank of Captains are in the recruiting service in the State; one member, a minister, is to go into the service as Chaplain.

At one of the meetings it was suggested that the club might need a little money for supplies, and over one thousand dollars was raised in ten minutes, and five hundred more promised.

The Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Gun Club, whose members have until this time been almost exclusively from the ranks of trap-shooting enthusiasts, is considering the organization and equipment of an active rifle department. The club is at present composed of about 70 business and professional men, some of whom have indulged in pistol practice at the club's weekly shoots. The club has a fine natural range which permits shooting up to 200 yards.



## INQUIRIES OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

Q. What are the duties of a sharpshooter in the regular army?

A. The sharpshooter performs the same duties that an unqualified rifleman is called upon to perform, except that he is equipped for special detail, if emergency arises, for work as a sniper.

Q. I have invented a receiver sight for the Springfield. Through what channels may it be offered to the government for a try-out?

A. As soon as the application for a patent on the sight is filed, the matter can be taken up direct with the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Q. Is it unlawful for a rifle club member to have possession of a rifle in time of war?

A. We have no information that such is the case. If it were, the government would have recalled all the rifles. However there may be State or County regulations, purely local in their effect, which might embody some such provision.

Q. Are two sighting shots required in the National Match course?

A. The National Match course does not permit sighting shots.

Q. In the rapid fire course proposed, but not approved, for the National Matches 1917, the shooter was allowed to have his position when the target appeared. Could this not be permitted in the markman's qualification course. Some club members have had trouble in getting in 5 shots in 30 seconds when the position had to be taken after the target appeared.

A. In shooting the new N. R. A. qualification course for marksman, the member should be permitted to take proper position before calling time in order that he may get his 5 shots in each position in the specified time.

Q. What powder is loaded into the service cartridges, calibre .30, model '06 and '98?

A. The arsenal cartridges for the '06 model contain Pyro D. G. powder, known as Pyro D. G.; the '98 ammunition, "30 Cal. W. A."

Q. Has the N. R. A. course been changed for 1917 qualifications?

A. There has been no change so far in the qualification courses from those of last year.

Q. Is the use of the front sight cover allowed in qualification shooting? If so, is it considered an advantage?

A. The front sight cover may be used in qualification shooting. Some riflemen consider it an advantage.

Q. Kindly state whether there is a U. S. Springfield rifle, armory model, calibre 30, model of 1896.

A. There is no Springfield rifle, armory model, calibre 30, of 1896. The "Springfield Rifle, model of 1896" was the Krag. The armory model of this arm is 22 calibre.

Q. Is it permissible for a rifle club to constitute itself a "Home Guard"?

A. The National Rifle Association has noth-

ing whatever to do with the formation of such organizations. Many clubs, however, have undertaken such activities, and while the N. R. A. does not disapprove of the idea, it is not possible in any way to aid in obtaining rifles and ammunition for such purposes.

Q. Will you please tell me if there are any standard rules for a target revolver?

A. According to the United States Revolver Association a target revolver is any revolver having a brarel, including the cylinder, of not over ten inches long, not over ten inches between sights; open sights, trigger pull not less than 2½ pounds. Any revolver that will fit into these rules is a target revolver.

Q. Has a club any right to claim or sell the 120 rounds of free ammunition where a member has failed to shoot his entire allotment?

A. The free issue of ammunition is made to the club for the use of its members. The club is responsible for the proper use thereof. If a member fails to use his allotment, the club officials can turn it over to another member, who will use it as prescribed by the regulations.

### Clubs Admitted to N. R. A. Membership During the Past Week Include:

#### CIVILIAN

##### California

Glendale Rifle and Revolver Club—Harry M. Miller, secretary; Stephen C. Packer, president; G. S. Bell, vice-president; Harry M. Miller, treasurer; Roger H. Brown, executive officer. Membership, 80.

Puente Valley Rifle Club—Jay English, secretary; W. S. Herring, president; J. R. Stafford, vice-president; Howard R. Link, treasurer; E. W. Lawrence, executive officer. Membership, 57.

Van Nuys Rifle Club—M. M. McConaughy, secretary; W. P. Whitsett, president; T. E. Bliss, vice-president; C. H. Coulter, treasurer; H. J. Lindeman, executive officer. Membership, 27.

##### Colorado

Durango Rifle Club—W. P. Sugg, secretary; O. K. Nabors, president; Rowe N. Pingrey, vice-president; J. A. Clark, treasurer; A. H. George, executive officer. Membership, 21.

##### Iowa

Le Mars Rifle Club—Chas. A. Lownsberry, secretary; John C. Peterson, president; Dr. C. L. Nevins, vice-president; J. A. Sickler, treasurer; N. J. Mertes, executive officer. Membership, 27.

##### Maine

Springvale Rifle Club—Charles S. Pierce, secretary; Howard Richardson, president; Leo J. Harris, vice-president; Herbert Pitts, treasurer; Charles E. Merrifield, executive officer. Membership, 150.

##### Ohio

Twenty-eighth Maccabee Rifle Club, Mansfield—Judson Ames, secretary; H. E. Johnson, president; John F. Kinton, vice-president; Walter H. Mowery, treasurer; Harry E. Johnson, executive officer. Membership, 22.

##### Oklahoma

Wister Rifle Club—C. H. Davenport, secretary; C. E. Hoover, president; C. W. Young, vice-president; W. F. Hunt, treasurer; J. E. Garrett, executive officer. Membership, 52.

##### Oregon

North Bend Rifle Club—J. P. Bienn, secretary; L. J. Simpson, president; Peter Loggie, vice-president; A. E. Morten, treasurer; Hugh G. Ball, executive officer. Membership, 65.

##### Pennsylvania

Palmerton Rifle Club—L. H. Haupt, secretary; Anderson Offutt, president; P. P. Tillinghast, vice-president; P. T. Vanderwaart, treasurer; R. B. Kirby, executive officer. Membership, 69.

##### South Carolina

Greenville Rifle Club—Myron E. Brockman, secretary; Dr. Jas. L. Mann, president; Clement F. Haynesworth, vice-president; Walter M. Scott, treasurer; Henry H. Orr, executive officer. Membership, 204.

##### Washington

Marcus National Rifle Club—A. M. Heins, secretary; J. H. Yarwood, president; J. H. Jensen, vice-president; C. T. Humphrey, treasurer; J. R. Hendley, executive officer. Membership, 30.

#### LIFE MEMBER

David J. Gould, Jr., Staten Island, N. Y.

#### 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 Saltipaste, 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.

When you want to know something about YOUR guns, ammunition, sights, etc., or want special information on matters of firearms or shooting you will save time and expense by writing to me. Tell me of what you want to know, enclose check, currency, or postage, at rate of 15 cents per question, and I will give you reliable information covering YOUR case. T. T. Pierce, Firearms and Ammunition Expert, P. O. Box 964, Gladstone, Mich.

FOR SALE—One B. S. A. air rifle, improved No. 1 Standard .22 Caliber, like new. W. B. Worstall, Zanesville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—.32 Savage Automatic, with holster. Factory condition. Fired 50 times. Price, \$13.00. Arthur Rotch, 182 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR TRADE—One Colt's auto. .45 government model for star-gauged new Springfield or Colt's auto. .22 caliber pistol, must be in best of condition. R. S. Tichenor, Princeton, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Stevens No. 414 Gallery Musket chambered for .22 caliber shorts; good condition, \$8.00 and express charges. H. A. Phillips, 1336 Chase Ave., Chicago, Ill.

### N. R. A. Membership Button



Bronze, 15 cents each  
Bronze, 14 cents lots of 25  
Bronze, 13 cents lots of 50  
Bronze, 12 cents lots of 100  
Gold, \$2.50 each

These buttons, together with membership cards, make attractive credentials for Rifle Club Members. FOR SALE BY  
**ARMS AND THE MAN**



## A New Pistol Powder!

# Du Pont Pistol Powder No. 3

A dense, nitrocellulose powder  
Cool-burning Non-erosive Accurate  
Easy to load  
For revolvers and automatic  
pistols

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

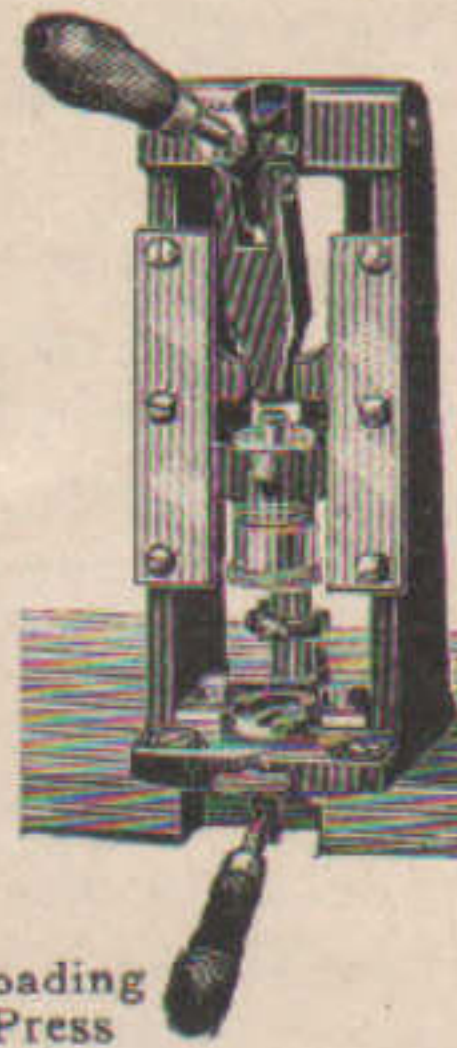
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.  
WILMINGTON, DEL.

After a Thorough Reorganization Under New Management

## The Ideal Manufacturing Company

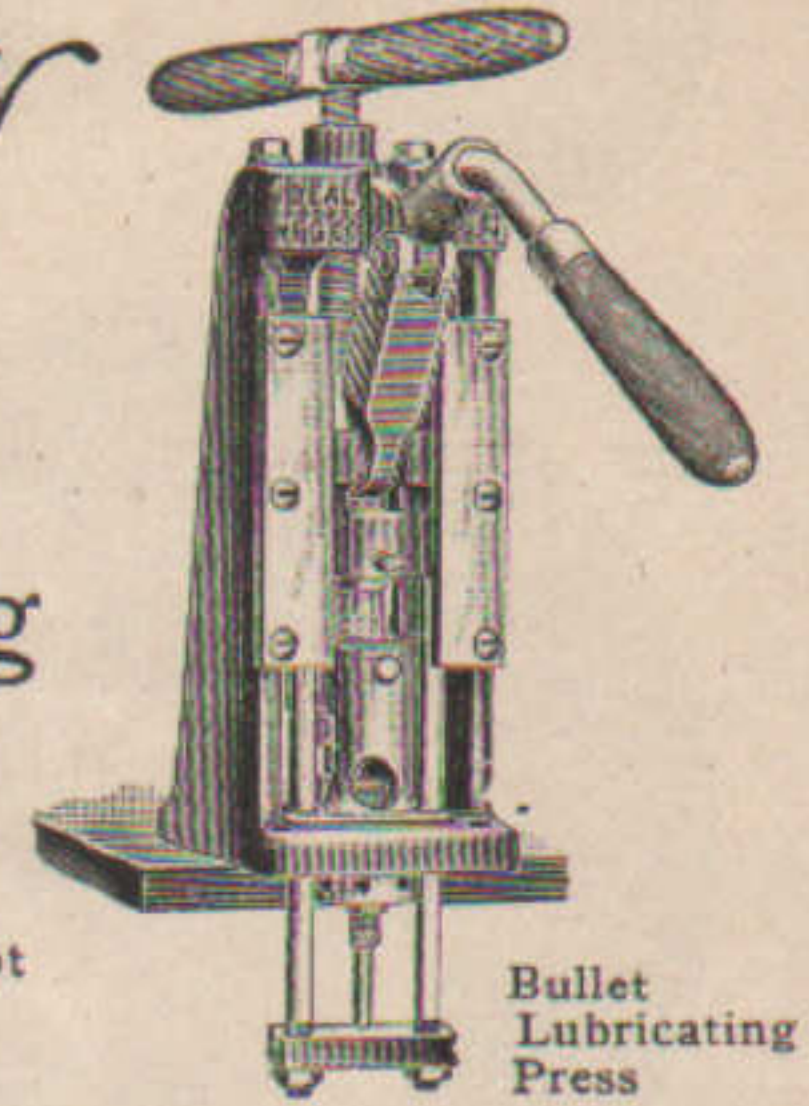
Makers of

IDEAL  
Reloading  
Tools



Loading  
Press

Is able to assure prompt  
delivery of orders.



Bullet  
Lubricating  
Press

(Except for No. 5 powder measure in which there will be some slight delay)

Now that the War Department, during the present crisis cannot furnish civilian riflemen with ammunition, each club member should individually own or have access to

### AN IDEAL RELOADING OUTFIT

Experienced shots declare that RELOADS are quite as accurate and often give better results than the general run of arsenal shells.

RELOADING IS SAFE

RELOADING IS ECONOMICAL

RELOADING IS SATISFACTORY

Outfits for reloading both Krag and Springfield cartridges are ready for immediate delivery.

Orders for single tools will receive the same careful and prompt attention accorded to orders for armory outfits.

Send 6 cents in stamps for Ideal Hand Book No. 26.

The Ideal Manufacturing Co.

*Phineas M. Talcott*

NEW HAVEN

CONNECTICUT

## A Rifleman's Instructor— The Marine Corps Score Book



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

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

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

Adopted by the War Department and issued by the Ordnance Department to organizations of the Army, and to the Organized Militia

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

Price, 20 Cents, Post Paid

ARMS AND THE MAN

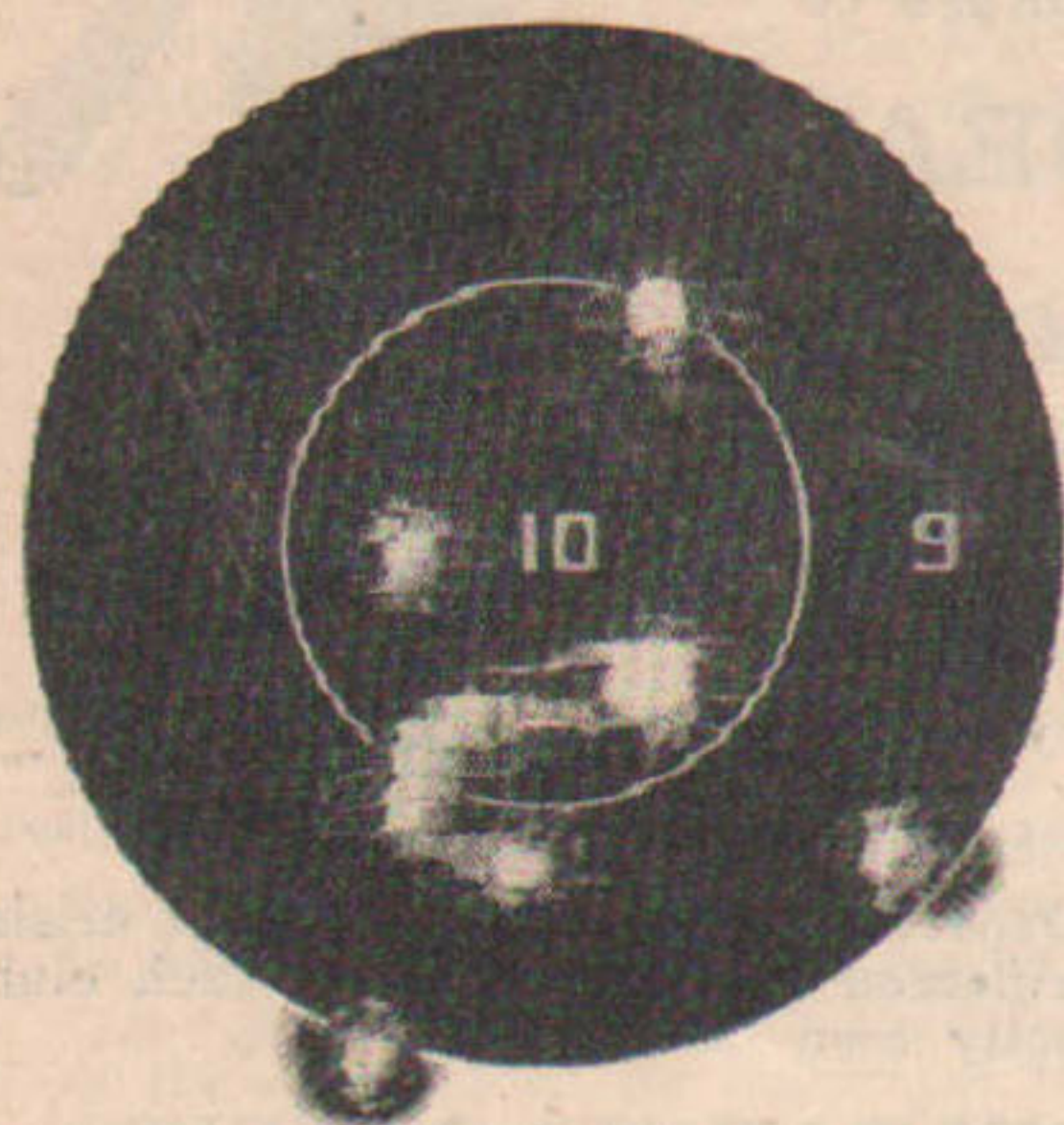
WASHINGTON, D. C.



REMINGTON  
-UMC

# The New N. R. A. Target Model REPEATING RIFLE

REMINGTON  
UMC

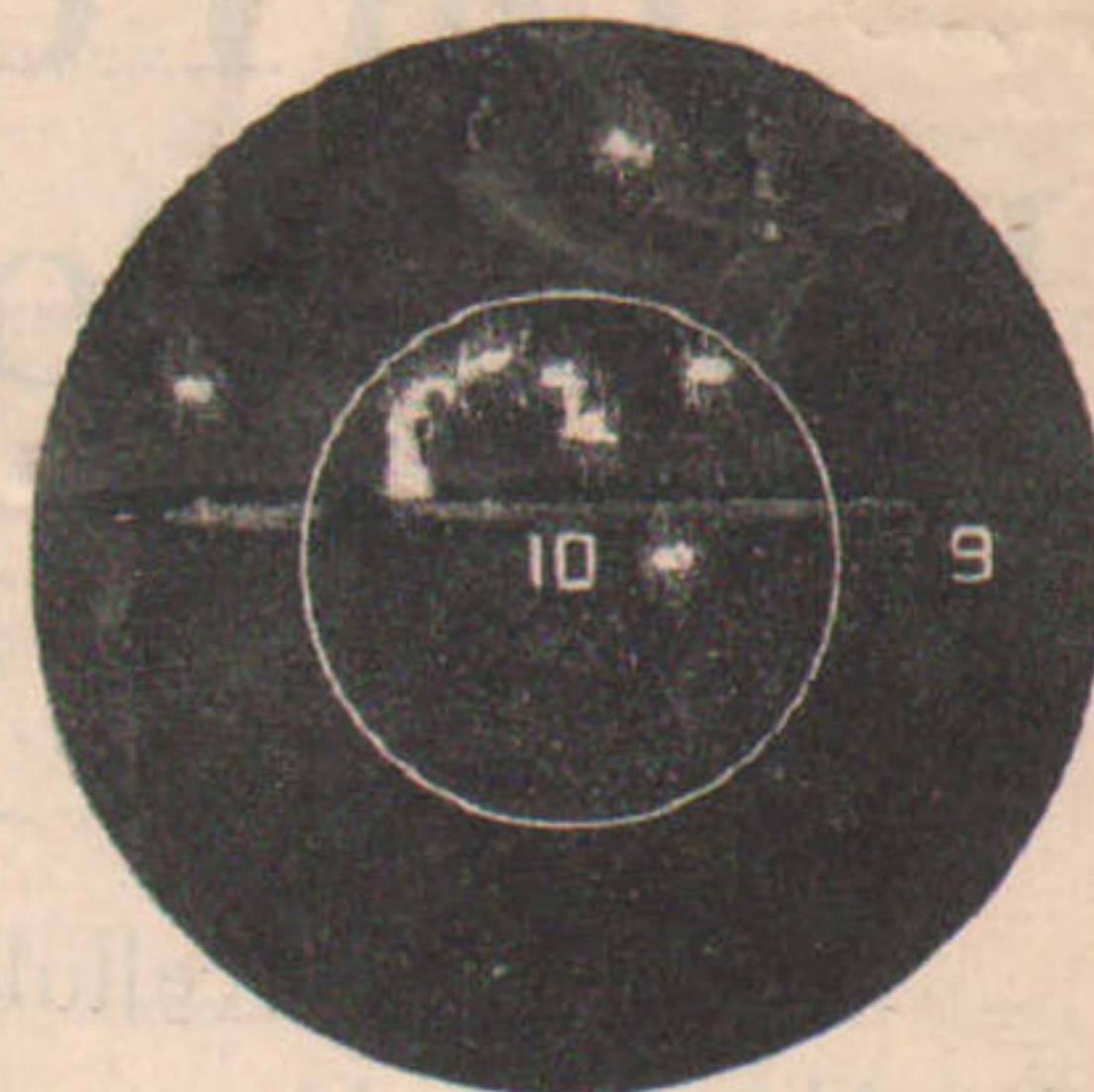


10 Shots at 50 Yards Prone  
(Reproduction same size)

Developed to meet the demand by small bore shooters everywhere for an accurate repeating rifle fitted with aperture windgauge and elevating rear and front sights and adjustable sling strap, the new Model 12-C N. R. A. Target Grade Repeater is now offered to the shooting public.

One of the many advantages of this rifle is that ten Long Rifle cartridges may be loaded at one time, which permits the shooter to concentrate his whole attention to sighting and aiming. The rifle is also especially adapted to rapid fire shooting in any position.

The accompanying targets were made with a regular stock model by a shooter of well-known ability and speak volumes for the accuracy of both rifle and ammunition. The ammunition used was the popular Remington UMC .22 Long Rifle Lesmok cartridge.



10 Shots at 100 Yards Prone  
(Reproduction 1/2 size)



The new model is chambered especially for the .22 Long Rifle cartridge, but also handles the .22 Short and .22 Long. The barrel is 24 inches, with 16-inch twist; pistol grip walnut stock

fitted with steel butt plate; take down; windgauge globe and aperture front sight and elevating rear peep sight with target disc. Weight of rifle complete, about 6 pounds.

Orders should be sent direct, accompanied by remittance in form of money order.

The REMINGTON ARMS UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.

Largest Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition in the World

WOOLWORTH BUILDING

NEW YORK CITY

## CHARACTER

CAN be expressed in printing, as in a portrait, by a master.

Our printing—magazines, de luxe volumes, monographs, brochures, catalogs, booklets and every creation of the art of Cadmus—possesses *character*.

Products which project the personality and individuality of our clients, constitute the secret of our success.

Thomsen-Bryan-Ellis Company

WASHINGTON

BALTIMORE

NEW YORK  
Woolworth Building

PHILADELPHIA  
Widener Building

## OBSERVATION—Based on Experience



"After using the Prism Terrestrial Telescope purchased from you at the National Match, Sea Girt, N. J., last summer, we . . . can only speak in the highest terms of your valuable instrument, and consider ourselves very fortunate to possess the best instrument in the market."—A Post Range Officer.

The Warner & Swasey Company

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A

Sell  
Your  
Surplus  
Shooting  
Equipment

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

**NO CHARGE**

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

ARMS AND THE MAN

Advertising Department

Washington, D. C.