

ARMS AND
THE MAN
RIFLE ASSOCIATION
AMERICA

A MINIATURE MILITARY COURSE
NEW RANGE DEvised FOR NAVY AND MARINE
CORPS

THIRTY YEARS AGO WITH THE HAND GUN

The Records of W. W. Bennett

THE "OVER AND UNDER" GUN

Conclusion

THREE TIE IN INDIVIDUAL GALLERY MATCH
CONDITIONS OF OUTDOOR SMALLBORE LEAGUE
ANNOUNCED

EDITORIALS AND
LATEST NEWS OF RIFLE, REVOLVER AND
SHOTGUN, THE ARMY, THE NAVY AND
THE NATIONAL GUARD

VOL. LXII, NO. 13



JUNE 23, 1917

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HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL RECORD -	Made by T. K. Lee, of Birmingham Athletic Club Team, 1,999 out of a possible 2,000
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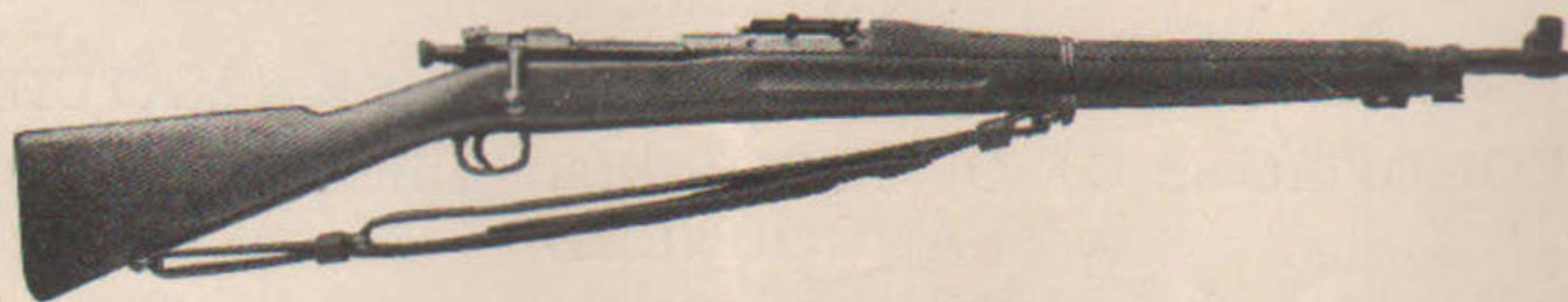
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ARMS AND THE MAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association of America

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A Miniature Military Course

The .22 is a Rifle for Boys, Big Boys, Little Boys and Boys Who Never Grow Up

By CAPTAIN ROY S. TINNEY

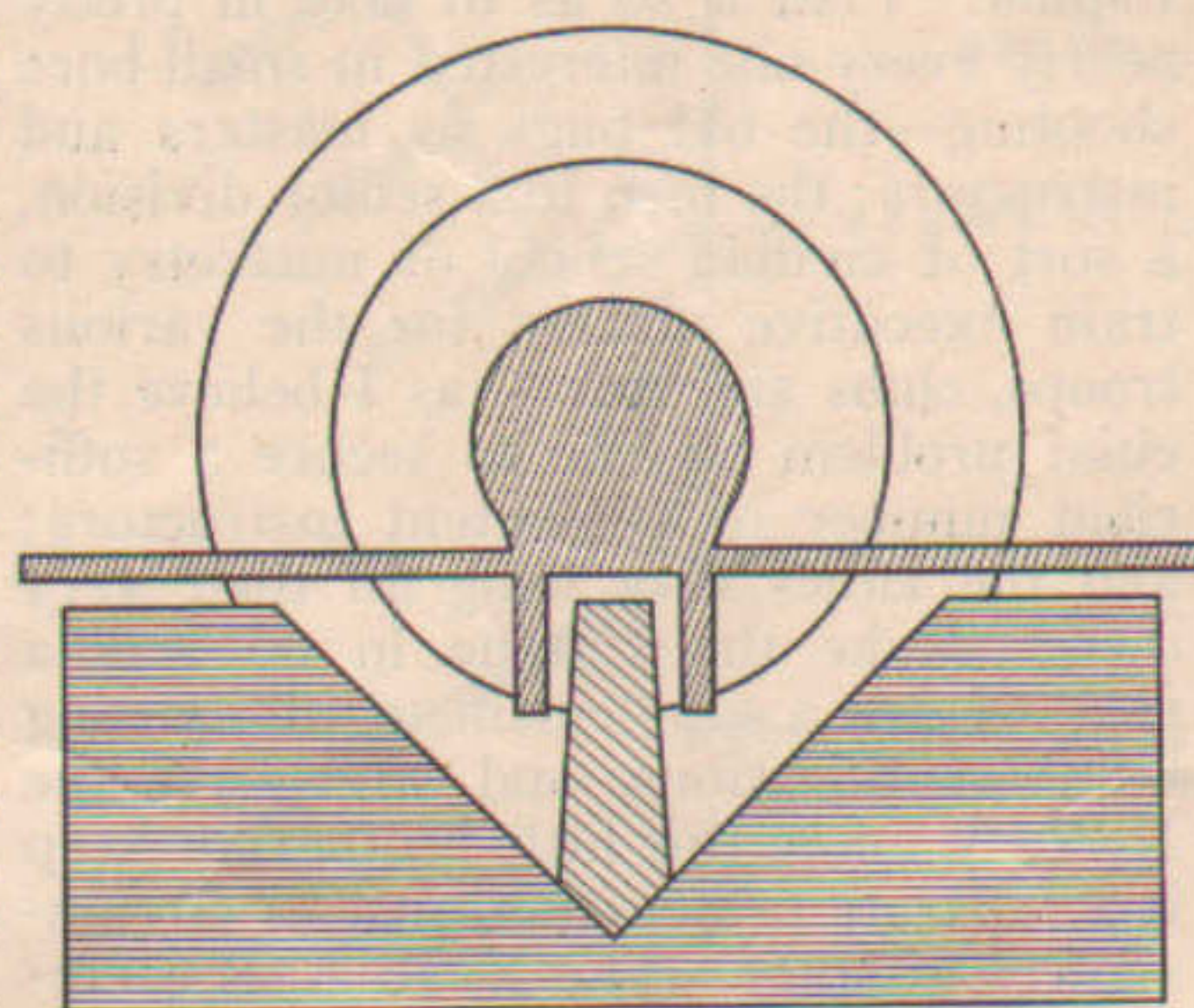
WHEN one considers the traditions, development and character of these United States, it would seem that rifle shooting should be the Great American Game, and the all too apparent fact that such is not the case conclusively proves just one thing: the sport has not, as yet, been presented to the public in a manner that appeals to the interest and imagination of the average citizen.

Once a man is thoroughly initiated in the joys of pointing the grooved tube, his enthusiastic support of the game follows as naturally as day follows night, but to secure the average man's attention and get him out on the range is, in my experience, the most difficult and disheartening task of all.

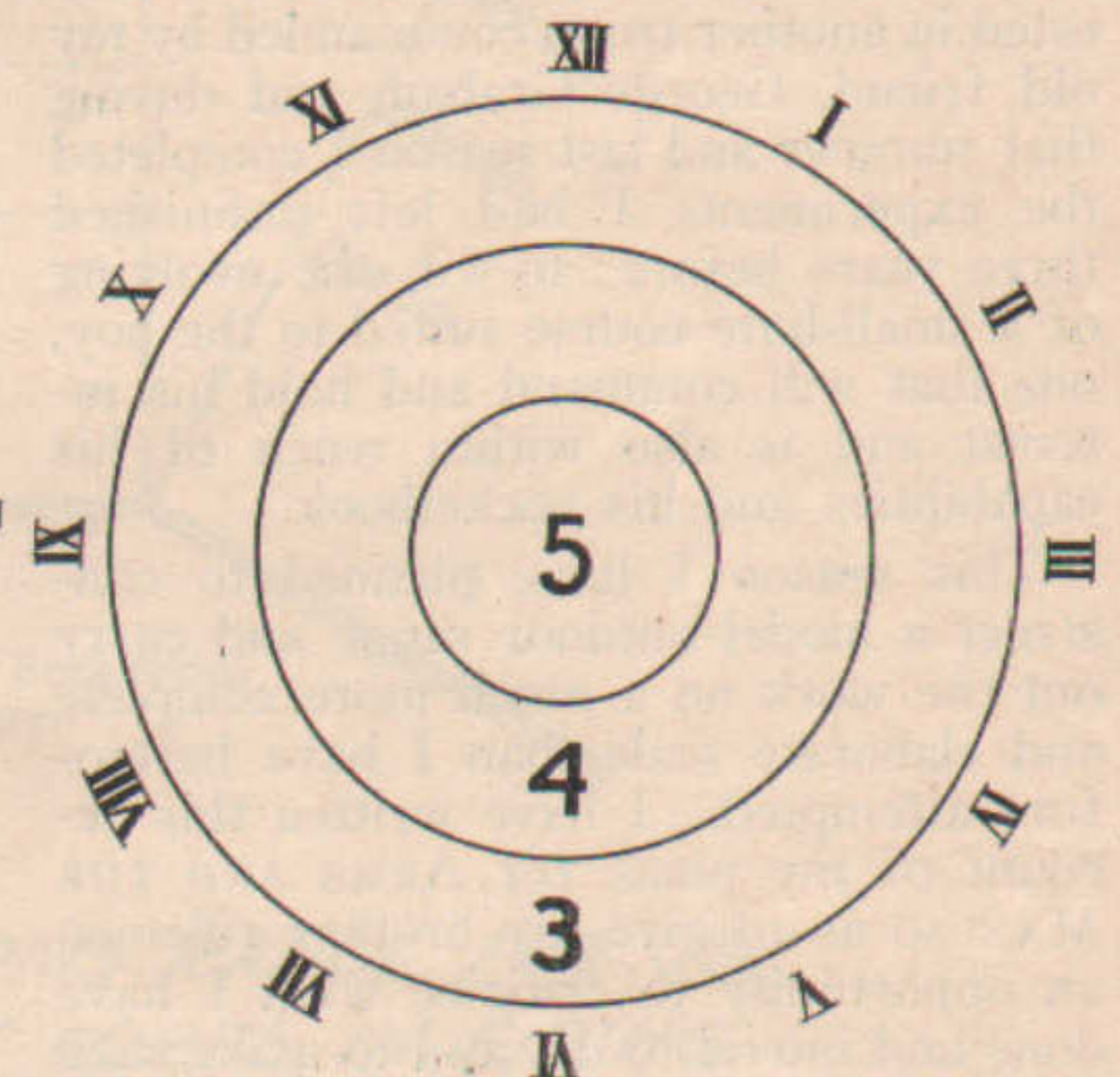
The lack of suitable range sites at convenient and available points is unquestionably a great factor in holding back the development of our country's latent shooting ability, but the numerous and expensive golf courses scattered from coast to coast confirm the fact that a mere matter of money and personal inconvenience will not deter a man from following his favorite outdoor sport. Also, it has become quite the proper thing to be seen boarding a train or trolley bearing a large bag of fancy and assorted golf clubs.

It is not my desire to cast any aspersions on this fine old Scotch game that is unquestionably an excellent form of recreation and adds greatly to the health and pleasure of our city and suburban population, but I must confess that swatting a little ball over a ten-acre lot is a very tame sport when compared with driving a 150-grain bullet over a rifle range at a speed only exceeded by Halley's Comet. The difference is as pronounced as that existing between a game of ping-pong and a stiff set on the tennis courts. Golf is a sport suited to the temperament and physique of those old-young men with office-trained muscles and cabaret nerves, but for a big, husky, red-blooded American of the old school, "cowpasture pool" certainly does not offer the outlet for man-sized energy that is afforded when making a skirmish run with a rifle built for the grim business of war.

I still cherish the belief, or the illusion, that I am living in a country made up of real men who can enjoy and appreciate a sport that calls upon and develops those stern qualities which make an effective fighting unit, and that stress of business cares and thoughtlessness have caused the public's present indifferent attitude toward marksmanship. If we Americans have reached a point where we can not withstand the kick of a Springfield, we had better be careful how we sail over "war zones" and talk about "strict accountability." I hold that such is not the case; otherwise, I would not be writing this for



Left, The Graphic Target; right, The Junior A Target



ARMS AND THE MAN, that great journal of practical patriotism. Also, I believe that the problem of making marksmen should be, and can be, approached from a new angle.

There is not one among us who, as a schoolboy, has not felt a glow of national pride as we read how our forefathers took down "ye trusty firelock" from over the mantelpiece and stepped forth to send an unerring ball after some skulking Indian. Those were the men who later successfully conducted that little seven-year argument with our English cousins and established a government "by the people, for the people." The Battle of New Orleans was won by American marksmanship and the Civil War and the frontier campaigns confirmed the fact that American riflemen were second to none in the world. For in those days we possessed the great virtue of being a people "trained and accustomed to the use of arms" and were therefore equal to every emergency which arose.

Note carefully the use of the past tense, for today we can only boast of what our fathers did. Our eyes no longer read the language of the trail, our muscles are soft, and our hands have forgotten the touch of steel. The very accomplishment which created the United States and made us a world power has been neglected and forgotten by the people as a whole, and but for a small number of patriots and sportsmen who created and fostered the National Rifle Association, rifle shooting would have become a lost art. Our only hope lies in the boys, and it is to the men of tomorrow that we must appeal to save the honorable heritage left us by those who died at the Alamo and made American marksmanship respected 'round the world. The kid with his little .22 may yet prove to be the man of destiny.

In January, 1912, I took command of a troop of Boy Scouts and, as soon as the weather permitted, started a series of weekly hikes which finally terminated in a protracted camping

trip during August and September. For me to take a bunch of youngsters out in the field and not teach them how to shoot is a good deal like tossing a duck into the water and telling him not to swim. I was brought up to believe that skill in marksmanship is the birthright of every American boy and have never had cause to alter that early impression, so on our various trips it was my custom to take along a couple of .22 single-shot rifles, a supply of shorts, a tape measure and some targets, and I soon developed a crew of embryo gun bugs of the kind to warm your heart.

The boys were keen for the game; their fathers were pleased and smiled their approval.

When I returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast, in 1915, I became interested in another troop commanded by my old friend, George Grabau, and during that summer and last season I completed the experiments I had left unfinished three years before; to-wit, the evolving of a small-bore course suited to the boy, one that will command and hold his interest and is also within reach of his capabilities and his pocketbook.

This season I have planned to construct a model outdoor range and carry out the work on a much more complete and elaborate scale than I have heretofore attempted. I have written this account of my plans for ARMS AND THE MAN so as to give my brother riflemen an opportunity to criticize what I have done and intend to do, and to make such comments and suggestions as to them seem right and proper. "Out of a multitude of counsellors comes wisdom" and out of the observations and experience of my friends, I hope to perfect a course that will help the good old shootin' game by making marksmen out of that mass of young, plastic material which at present is being sadly neglected and permitted to come into manhood's estate without even a nodding acquaintance with firearms.

There is absolutely no valid reason why rifle shooting should not be more popular than the clay-pigeon game; the cost of operating is less and the returns are greater, and *this is particularly true of the .22*. A man can fire ten shots on the small-bore range for exactly what it costs him to fire one shot over the traps. Miniature rifle shooting along military lines is *the* thing, the coming thing, but up till now the sport has never been properly presented to the public, and I can see but one way to accomplish the desired result.

Follow the example set by the trapshooters, by devising a method of shooting that will not only get the public's attention, but keep them interested. Something more than the ordinary forms of publicity are required; the suggestion must be made personally to the prospective shooter, and once he is shooting he must be fed new "dope" at regular

intervals through the columns of the local newspapers.

Devise a course that will satisfy the chap who pays for the cartridges and dangle a long chain of qualification bars before his eyes. By the time he has climbed up ten rungs of such a ladder he will be a dyed-in-the-wool gun-bug and the problem will not be to stimulate competition, but to standardize and control it.

Maybe this sounds like a dream inspired by my pet brier, so I will recharge that trusty dudeen and endeavor to answer the logical question: how can this be accomplished?

My first suggestion is to create a national boys' organization devoted exclusively to marksmanship, which, for the sake of discussion, I will call the *Junior Legion*. Plan it so as to take in pretty nearly every one interested in small-bore shooting—the old bugs as masters and instructors; the men in a senior division, a sort of civilian school of musketry to train executive officers for the various troops, clubs and teams, as I believe the chief problem will be to secure a sufficient number of competent instructors; and the ladies in a wing all their very own. Make the League in no way a rival of, but a supplement to, all existing boys' organizations, and later have the N. R. A. adopt this little brother, or keep it a separate proposition, just as circumstances warrant. The N. R. A. is carrying on a great and good work among the men, but I have always felt that it kind of neglected the boys, and the way to make simon-pure gun-bugs is to catch the animal young.

The next thing needed is a manual introducing the idea and telling the masters and boys what to do. A slight revision of the matter now on my desk will give the very foundation needed, plus a couple of typewritten pages. The arms and ammunition companies are now distributing an excellent line of pamphlets on this subject, and, candidly, I don't think they are using them to the best advantage. This brings us to the consideration of the course itself.

In this particular I strongly advise lifting the lid completely, as the N. R. A. did in their civilian course, and permit any .22 using either the short or long-rifle cartridge, and any sights. As it was my desire to develop a course that would not require expensive or unusual equipment, I did all the firing with two stock rifles just as they came from the factory. I did not even tinker with the sights; simply used them as I found them. There are other military models to be had which should prove satisfactory.

The first piece is a Remington .22 calibre "Military Model" single-shot rifle weighing about 6½ pounds and chambered for the short cartridge. A handsome little weapon, made up so as to be suitable for drill purposes and equipped with a leather sling and a bayonet. The

action is simple, safe and permits remarkably rapid loading. During the timed fire work, my boys and I experienced very little difficulty in firing five shots in thirty seconds and making a qualifying score. When the bayonet is added the little rifle weighs over seven pounds, and I soon discovered that this extra weight at the muzzle steadied the piece to a marked degree and resulted in much better scores, and thereafter all firing was done with the bayonet fixed.

I used this rifle for firing up to and including 50 yards and found it satisfactory, as the rear sight is of a military leaf pattern and carries a notch that obscures the target less than most open sights. All things considered, I regard it as about the best boys' weapon on the market, and if the Remington people would only change the slide on the leaf of the rear sight from a "notch" to a "peep," it would be an ideal rifle for primary instruction along military lines.

In view of the fact that the rifle uses only "shorts," its extreme accurate range is remarkable. We made possibles on the standard "A" target (8-inch bull) at 100 yards. Then we moved back to 200 yards and fired on the "B" target (20-inch bull) and again got 10 consecutive 5's.

One day I took the little gun and covered the regular "Marksman" course as prescribed by the N. R. A. for civilian rifle clubs, and qualified with a better score than some of the men turned in with their Springfields. This performance raised a rather neat question: Did my firing over this course with .22 shorts fed through that little Remington single-shot rifle entitle me to receive a "Marksman" rating?

The other rifle is a standard .22 Winchester musket, chambered for the long-rifle cartridge and equipped with a Krag rear sight. I find that at 200 yards it will make possibles on the "A" target (8-inch bull), and will group 10 shots inside of the black on the "B" target (20-inch bull) at 300 yards. Having done this, I decided the guns were all right and proceeded to work out the course.

For the firing at 50, 75, 100 and 125 feet, except the Junior Marksman course, all my targets were on letter-size—8½ x 11 inches—manilla paper. The yellow sheets I use in my office for carbon copies of letters. This gave me a scoring area of 8½ x 8½ inches, and a 2½-inch margin on the top for records, certification, etc. I strongly advise the use of this stock, because it is cheap, available, a size every one is used to handling, and gives you a target that can be readily and economically mailed to headquarters for verification. Four patent clothespins fastened to the target frame with staples solved the problem of keeping the target flat while shooting and made it easy to

(Continued on page 252)

New Range Plan Devised for Navy and Marine Corps

By STEPHEN TRASK

WITH a view toward perfecting a rifle range whereon several qualification courses at different distances may be simultaneously shot with due regard to the safety of the shooters, the office of the Director of Naval Gunnery Exercises has completed plans and specifications which differ radically from the familiar echelon range or the single bank range.

This plan has been adopted as a typical plan for use in constructing targets for firing either the Navy or Army courses, and already some of the new ranges are under construction.

One of the ranges, built upon this plan, is under way on the Puuloa Reservation, Hawaii. This range is designed to be, when completed, the largest in existence. Another of the new ranges is being constructed near the Bremerton, Washington, Navy Yard.

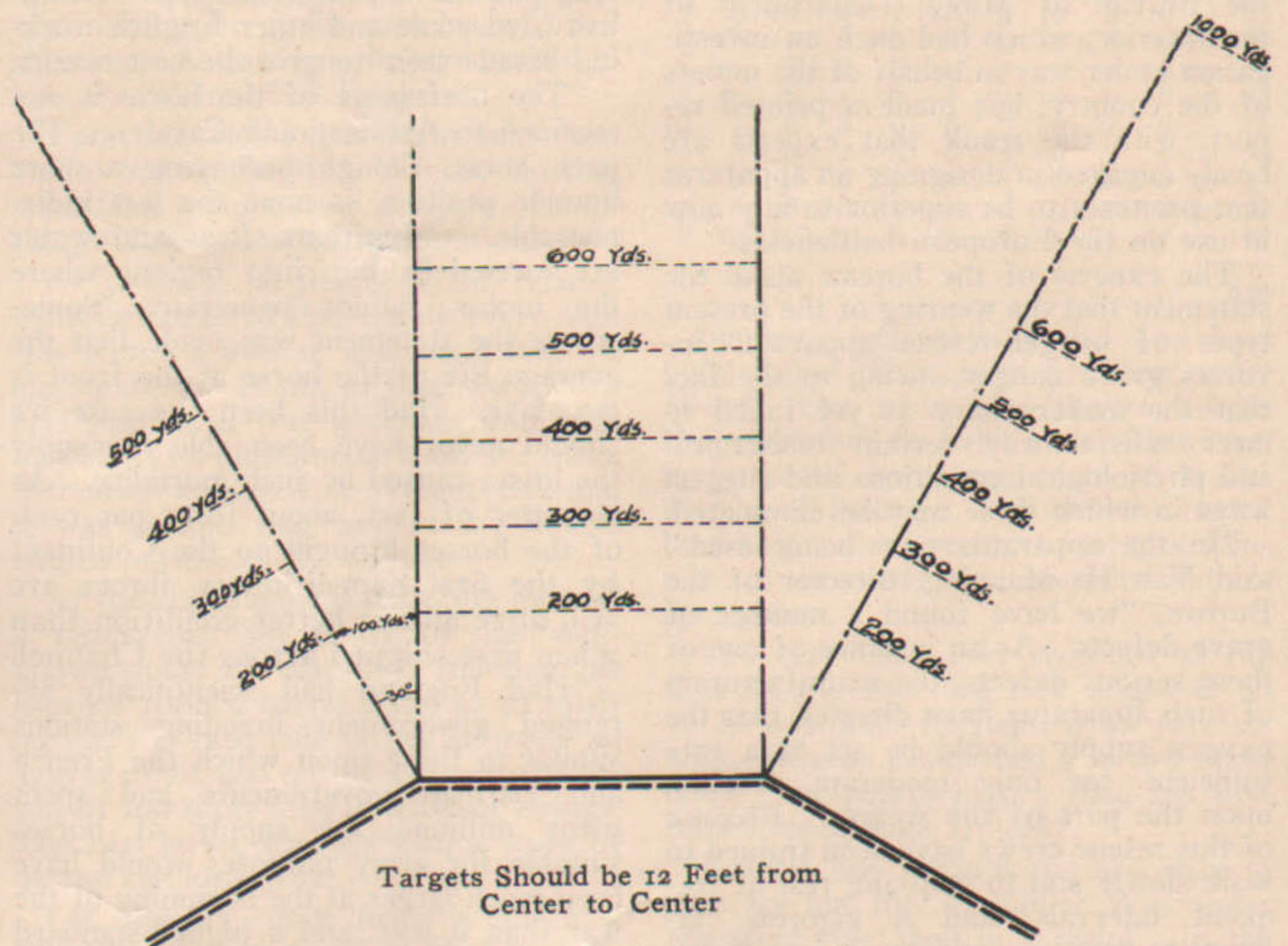
The butt-plan of the new range calls for a central bank of targets, from which break back, at an angle of 30 degrees, two flanking banks. The three faces together in form are not unlike three sides of an octagon. Parallel to each of these faces run firing lines from 200 to 1,000 yards. According to the plans, the angle between the firing lines should be from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 degrees. This gives an interval of from 75 to 100 yards between the extremities of the firing lines at 200 yards, with increasing distances as the range lengthens. This is considered amply sufficient for safety and parties may move up and down any part of the triple range, regardless of the use which is being made of any other section. Concerning the use of this form of range, the plans state:

"When possible, one part of the range should be available for firing at 1,000 yards. One or more parts should be available for 600 yards (Army course); and one or more parts (preferably all parts) should permit firing at 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards (for Navy sharpshooter and collective fire courses).

"If not possible to prepare 200-, 300- and 400-yard firing lines in any part, a 500-yard firing line will make that part suitable for the Navy Expert Rifleman Course, and a 600-yard firing line will serve also for part of the Army course.

"If not possible to prepare firing lines in rear, a 200-yard firing line will make that part suitable for Navy marksman, machine gun, individual competition general, primary and division competition courses, and a 300-yard firing line will also serve for part of the Army course."

The new form of range seems to be the outgrowth of the Navy small-arms courses, which are based not only upon the progressive idea of instruction, but



TYPICAL PLAN OF SMALL ARMS RANGE FOR USE OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS IN FIRING NAVY OR ARMY COURSES.

also upon economy of range facilities and simplicity of firing-line organization.

The first course—the Marksman—is fired from one range, 200 yards, and each firer fires the entire course from the same firing point. Thus when men are squadded on one target under an instructor they do not have to move around from one firing point to another, with consequent loss of organization or separation from the instructor, since there is no shifting of target, target B being used for all kinds of fire.

In the Sharpshooter course, although the men drop back from 200 to 300, 400 and 500 yards, all hands firing five rounds of slow fire and then five rounds of rapid fire at each range, the squad fires at the same target under the same instructor and skirmishes on the same target accompanied by its instructor.

The Expert Rifleman course is fired at 500 yards and, as in the Marksman course, each squad does all its firing from one firing point.

There is absolutely no lost motion on a Navy range.

In drafting the plan for the new range the Navy sought to combine all the advantages of the continuous-butt fire and the fall-back-firing-line plan, together

with the continuous-firing-line-with-butts-in-echelon plan.

The new range seems to give the widest latitude in assigning firing parties from different ships, so that each may work without the friction which is involved when different parties have to regulate their movements on each other.

In specifying the systems of communications between firing point and target butt on this new range, the Navy stipulates that overhead wires be used and that buzzers be dispensed with.

The Department states that it has found that elaborate underground cable-conduit system for telephone wires is not only expensive, but undesirable. With the overhead system, faults can usually be easily detected and quickly repaired without interrupting fire, while if underground conduits have to be opened up the range is out of commission during the time the work is in progress.

Buzzer systems have been abandoned, not only on account of the expense of installation, but because, on ranges where they are already installed, they are deemed productive of confusion and a cause of inattention on the part of markers, making pit service slower instead of more rapid when they are used.

WILL DEVELOP GAS MASK

IN response to inquiries from the Army and Navy as to information concerning the best types of apparatus to be used in combating noxious gases, the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, which had such an investigation under way in behalf of the miners of the country, has made a printed report, with the result that experts are busily engaged in designing an apparatus that promises to be superior to any now in use on the European battlefields.

The experts of the bureau make the statement that the wearing of the present types of oxygen-rescue apparatus involves grave danger, owing to the fact that the makers have as yet failed to meet satisfactorily certain mechanical and physiological conditions and suggest ways in which these may be eliminated.

"In the apparatus now being used," said Van H. Manning, director of the Bureau, "we have found a number of grave defects. As an instance of one of these serious defects, the manufacturers of such apparatus have directed that the oxygen supply should be set at a rate sufficient for only moderate exertion upon the part of the wearer. Because of this rescue crews have been trained to walk slowly and to stop and rest at frequent intervals, and a vigorous attempt to escape would result in collapse or even asphyxiation because of an insufficient supply of oxygen.

"As the most effective means of putting into concrete form and of testing the feasibility of the recommendations of this report, the bureau has attempted to develop an apparatus along the physiological lines for which it calls. For some time W. E. Gibbs, an experienced mechanical engineer, has been at work for the Bureau on this problem. Mr. Gibbs, aided by the advice and cooperation of the authors of this report, has produced an apparatus which, in experimental tests, has shown itself superior to the older types, but which still has to be subjected to further tests in service. In addition, Mr. Gibbs' services have been tendered to the military forces for the development of an apparatus that will be of value in the trenches."

THE HORSE STILL USEFUL IN WAR.

While the motor truck and tractor have been put to almost every conceivable military use in the present world conflict, horses are still necessary to the conduct of modern warfare. The latest testimony on this comes from General G. T. M. Bridges of the British War Commission. General Bridges said:

"In the Artillery branch of the Service the horse is still not only most useful, but in many instances cannot be replaced by tractors or motor vehicles of any type. Roads are built when possible, but in the case of a rapid advance teams of eight

heavy draught artillery horses drag their guns over ground that is absolutely impassable to any motor yet invented. In the Artillery many American-bred light draught horses are now used, but for the long pull the old-fashioned type of English Clydesdale and other English working breeds seem to give the best results.

"The usefulness of the horse is not confined to Artillery and Cavalry. The pack horse, though occupying a more humble position, is none the less indispensable. Munitions, food and water are carried by him into regions where the motor cannot penetrate. Somewhere the statement was made that the average life of the horse at the front is ten days. Had this been the case we should never have been able to supply the losses caused by such mortality. As a matter of fact, about forty per cent. of the horses brought to the Continent by the first expeditionary forces are still alive and in better condition than when first shipped across the Channel.

"Had England had scientifically arranged government breeding stations similar to those upon which the French and German governments had spent many millions, the supply of horses suitable for army purposes would have been much larger at the beginning of the war than it was, and a higher standard of remount for the artillery and cavalry might have been established. In this country, I understand that at Front Royal, Va., and in the West, Government breeding stations have been started, and that some of the most prominent of the breeders and turfmen of the country, notably Mr. August Belmont and Mr. H. P. Whitney, have generously donated thoroughbred stallions to the Government for this laudable work. These stations should serve to set a standard for the Artillery and Cavalry remount, and be of incalculable value in improving the general breed of Army horses."

TO ENLIST FORESTERS

A "forestry regiment", made up of foresters, practical woodsmen, loggers, portable sawmill operators, and others experienced in lumbering operations, for service in France, will, it is announced, be raised immediately, from the lumbermen of the Northeast United States. The Forest Service, at the request of the War Department, will prepare plans for the organization and equipment of the force and will aid in securing suitable men. The regiment will form a unit of the Engineer Corps now being recruited to be sent abroad as soon as it can be organized and equipped.

The organization of this regiment is the result of a suggestion made by the British Commission. Similar forces have been raised in Canada and are rendering valuable services. The ob-

ject of the American forestry regiment, it is said, will be to convert available timber into material suitable for bridges, railroads, trenches, and other construction work with the least possible waste. At the same time the cutting will be done under the supervision of technical experts in co-operation with the French foresters. In this way the permanent damage to the forests incident to furnishing the imperatively needed timber, it is hoped, will be kept as small as possible.

The regiment will be organized in units capable of handling all kinds of woods work and will include a number of portable sawmill outfits. It will be officered by trained foresters and expert lumbermen who are thoroughly familiar with producing and delivering lumber. It will carry complete equipment for all kinds of woods work. The classes of men desired, millwrights, saw-filers, sawyers, comprise axemen, teamsters, tie-cut-portable sawmill men, farriers, blacksmiths, lumberjacks, cooks, and carpenters, as well as motorcycle and motor truck operators.

NAVY WANTS WIRELESS MEN

The Navy Department wants all amateur wireless and telegraph operators enrolled in the Naval Reserve.

An order recently sent to recruiting stations promises active service to all with such qualifications as soon as facilities for radio training are available.

These men are also wanted for the Reserve. All ratings for steam vessels or power boats, especially desk officers, steam and gas engineers, marine machinists, quartermasters, seamen, oilers, firemen, cooks, waiters, wireless operators, electricians and telegraphers. No more clerks for yeomen will be enrolled at present. Automobile experience does not qualify for marine gas engine ratings. Firemen and oilers should have steamboat experience. Good firemen water tenders. Those who are qualified for officers go to the navy yard. Untrained men should apply for enlistment may be made water tenders or chief at the Regular Navy recruiting offices.

VENISON FOR THE ARMY

It is stated that 1,400,000 pounds of venison had been sent from the deer forests of Scotland to hospitals, the Army and Navy, last season. This is quite an imposing quantity, and should have saved a lot of butchers' meat. To tell the truth, however, Tommy is not over-fond of venison, and much prefers butchers' meat and rabbits. Still, it is good, wholesome food, and there are many ways of preparing it besides roasting and simply stewing.—*Shooting Times and British Sportsman.*

"Thirty Years Ago With the Hand Gun"

PART 3—THE RECORDS OF W. W. BENNETT

HAD W. W. Bennett chosen professional shooting, instead of amateur matches, Chevalier Paine's glory as an exhibition shot would probably have been considerably dimmed.

Bennett appeared on the pistol and revolver ranges in the middle Eighties, about the time when Paine had made his best records, and as a shot of remarkably consistent accuracy during protracted tests, he soon established a firm reputation.

It was W. W. Bennett who on May 21, 1887, hung up a score of 91 out of 100, which at the time was the best 10-shot score ever made in a 50-yard match.

It was he who first tried out a pistol chambered for a .32-caliber rifle cartridge, with a resulting score of 85 at 75 yards.

And finally, to cap the climax of his brilliant performances, it was W. W. Bennett who shot against Chevalier Paine's 100-shot record and in so doing hung up the remarkable total of 914 points out of 1,000.

W. W. Bennett was a native of Sidney, Maine. He reached the height of his shooting career about 1887. At that time he was 28 years old, more than six feet tall, and weighed about 243 pounds.

He was an accomplished shot with both rifle and shot gun, in addition to his skill with the pistol and revolver shooting, often killing with them small game, such as squirrel. His ability with the hand-gun was developed while a member of the Boston Police force and early in his career he was able to empty the seven bullets from his Merwin Hulbert revolver into a 2-inch circle at 20 yards.

After leaving the police force he abandoned pistol practice for several years until he was one day attracted by a Lord model Stevens target pistol in the window of a sporting goods store. He purchased, and began to use the little weapon, but for a long time did no standardized shooting.

Early in 1887 he entered a pistol match staged at a Boston shooting gallery. This match was shot at 50 yards on the Standard American 200-yard rifle target with a divided 8-inch bull. His work in this match immediately attracted attention and by the time he had secured aggregates of 833, 846, and 860 out of possible 1,000's in three succeeding matches, his reputation as a coming shot was quite firmly established.

Many of his friends were uncertain as to whether his uncanny ability with

the Stevens target pistol would remain with him if he again took up revolver shooting. Accordingly he was invited to visit the Walnut Hill Range.

Upon his visit he brought with him one of the old Smith & Wesson Russian .44-caliber weapons and a supply of full-charge factory-loaded ammunition.

At 50 yards on this occasion, reliable witnesses testified that nearly every shot was scored a nine or a ten and that his aggregate was 86 out of 100. After this performance it was generally conceded that he was a phenomenal shot. He often thereafter appeared at Walnut Hill and it was seldom that any of his bullets lodged outside of the 5-ring.

At the old Mammoth shooting gallery, a rendezvous for many of the well-known shots of that day, shooting his Stevens 10-inch barrel pistol at 50 yards on the 200-yard rifle target he made an aggregate of 860 out of 1,000 as the result of 100 shots fired in ten-shot strings. The best string brought him a score of 91 and the lowest 82.

On May 11, 1887, firing a Smith & Wesson Russian model at Walnut Hill, target and range identical with those at the Mammoth gallery, he made a score of 86 out of 100.

On May 21, 1887, shooting in a match at Walnut Hill under similar conditions he shot seven strings of ten shots each which resulted in scores of 76, 76, 77, 82, 87, 91, and 89. The score of 91 was at that time the best ten-shot score ever made with a revolver in a 50-yard match in the United States. This score showed 7 tens, an eight, a six and a seven.

On June 11, 1887, at his first trial in shooting upon the 100-yard rifle target at 30 yards, he established a record of 82 in a ten-shot match.

During the Spring meeting of the Massachusetts Rifle Association in 1887 he won first prize on a total of 211 out of 250, as the result of five-shot scores, five scores to count on the 100-yard rifle target at 30 yards.

On June 23, 1887, Bennett undertook to fire a course of shots by which his work could be compared to that of Chevalier Paine in his one hundred-shot match. Bennett used a Smith & Wesson Russian revolver, and the ammunition and conditions were as nearly a duplicate of those of the Paine trial as possible, except that a wind screen provided for Paine was not used by Bennett, who fired his record standing in an open field, unshielded from a stiff wind which was blowing.

The following is a detailed score of his 100-shot trial:

9	10	8	9	8	9	5	10	9	7	=	84
7	9	10	9	7	10	9	10	8	10	=	89
9	10	10	8	10	8	9	10	8	6	=	88
8	10	8	8	6	10	7	9	7	9	=	82
8	10	7	5	9	8	10	10	9	6	=	82
10	7	8	8	6	8	5	9	7	9	=	77
6	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	7	9	=	79
10	7	10	9	9	10	8	10	10	10	=	93
7	6	8	8	9	8	9	9	7	8	=	79
8	10	10	7	9	8	8	9	10	7	=	86

837

Bennett's aggregate of 837 was four points below the score of 841 hung up by Paine. Out of a one hundred shots Paine obtained 60 bull's-eyes. However, in Bennett's lower aggregate 76 bull's-eyes were included, and had the match been shot under Creedmoor targets, Bennett's score would have exceeded Paine's by 7 points.

The best score ever recorded at the time on the 100-yard rifle target at 30 yards was made by Bennett on July 16, 1887, when he established a record of 88 points, six points higher than his first record made June 11, 1887.

Bennett was perhaps the first man to ever try out the .32-caliber Winchester repeating rifle shell in a pistol. In the fall of 1887, pistol manufacturers were invited to submit for tests a single-shot weapon suitable for long-range shooting. It was suggested that the weapon be chambered to take the .32-caliber Winchester shell charged with 30 grains of American Powder Mill rifle cartridge powder and carrying a bullet of pure lead. In response to this invitation Lamberson, Furman & Co., agents for Remington's, sent a pair of pistols exactly as suggested.

On the day the pistols were received, sights were hastily fitted to one of them and it was given to Bennett for a try out. He fired ten shots at 75 yards, off-hand, on the 200-yard Standard American Rifle target, getting eight of the ten shots in the bull's-eye and a total of 85. He then fell back to 100 yards and made one score of 66 and one of 67, a result which considering the difficulty of holding with a pistol on an 8-inch bull at 100 yards was considered remarkable.

Late in December, 1887, there were two 100-shot revolver records at 50 yards on the Standard American target higher than anything W. W. Bennett had been able to make. One was the 904-point record shot by Chevalier Paine in Providence, during the course of his trials against F. E. Bennett, and which was the result of one day's shooting. This record was made during that month.

The other record was a total of 886, held by F. E. Bennett and made on

(Concluded on page 251)

ARMS AND THE MAN

1110 WOODWARD BUILDING. WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY SATURDAY

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

THE "45-70" FOR THE HOME GUARDS

IN determining to issue the old "Forty-Five Seventy" to Home Guard organizations actually engaged in protecting public property and manufacturing plants, the War Department has arrived at a wise conclusion.

There is no doubt but what some men at least in each of these organizations will cavil against the fate which has placed in their hands the super-obsolete rifle, and spend part of their time yearning for Krag or 1903 Springfields. That will be only natural. Every man likes to feel that his rifle is as good as the next fellow's!

The point of the whole matter is that there is no real ground for belittling the old "Forty-Five Seventy" for Home Guard Service, and there are very good reasons for not equipping these organizations with high power rifles.

Every man who receives one of the old breech-loaders should realize that it is a thoroughly dependable gun, and a "man-stopper" *par excellence*. True it is a single-shot weapon, and its range is puny compared with the effective extremes of the new Springfield and the Krag. Yet for shooting at from 300 to 500 yards—the greatest range at which in this emergency it is likely to be used—it is extremely accurate. Considerable history has been made with the old Springfield.

But what is more to the point, the issuance of the Forty-Five Seventy in this connection minimizes any danger to the public which might arise from the possible firing of high-power weapons in populous communities.

In fixing upon the old Springfield as the weapon with which Home Guards are to be equipped, the War Department of course first considered the possibility of having use for its small stock of Krag rifles. Next it realized that when once a steel-jacketed bullet is loosed from a .30-calibre bore, with the force of 50 grains of high-power powder behind it, there is no telling where it will stop or how much damage it will do if the ball misses the mark or is not fired upon a range where back-stops are provided. There is plenty of precedent for this, since the accidents from nearly spent bullets from high-power weapons are far too frequent. The majority of Home Guard organizations are on duty either within city limits or in thickly populated sections.

The heavy lead bullet of the old Springfield possesses neither the range nor the penetration of the steel-jacketed .30 calibre. Yet in the frontier days it has stopped many a

rush of war-path red men, and it can be counted upon to do as much in dampening the enthusiasm of rioters or incendiaries.

No Home Guard Unit should be placed on active duty unless the members so detailed have qualified at least as marksmen. Home Guard units should therefore be required to organize as rifle clubs in order that the government may exercise the proper supervision over their activities on the rifle range.

"HOW'S YOUR SHOOTING?"

EDITORIALLY commenting upon the need for rifle practice in the new Army, the New York Sun of June 20 makes a very pertinent suggestion when it declares that citizens having control of large tracts of land can do no more patriotic thing than to place these tracts at the disposal of the government for rifle ranges.

The editorial is worth reprinting. It expresses views which are sound. It reads:

"An infantry soldier who cannot shoot straight in a fight is at a great disadvantage. He is like the boxer who leads wildly and has no knockout punch. Those armies that pay little attention to target practice and never fire at dummies cannot stand against an enemy that knows how to shoot straight. In modern warfare there is still much for the infantryman with his rifle to do. Once over the top of the trench (and always, of course, in the open), straight and quick shooting is deadly in the ranks of an enemy showing himself, and often it saves the life of the charging soldier at close range. Bad shots usually fire high, even when they volley together. The Spaniards in the Cuban campaign of 1898 wasted an enormous amount of lead in volleying.

"If a soldier sent to France does not excel in hitting the mark and pumping lead straight from his magazine he is not so likely to come back as his comrade with a steady hand and a true eye whom practice has made nearly perfect. How many men have gone down never to rise again because in close fighting they were miserable shots!

"Dexterity with the bayonet has saved many a soldier, but where one man has owed his life to quickness with the point and the butt a hundred men have survived because they shot straight in a moment of peril. So let it be drilled into American officers who are responsible for the training of the raw material for battle that they must teach their men to shoot fast and straight. There cannot be too much practice. Damn the expense!

"We are glad to see a movement for rifle ranges under way. It should be speeded up by State and Federal appropriations and individual gifts. A private citizen who has the ground for a range will be doing his 'bit' handsomely if he turns it over to troops for practice. Camp commanders should see that their men fire so many shots every day, the more the better, both at targets and at dummies. The stock question in every camp should be, 'How's your shooting?' Prizes for the best scores should be given. It would be the worst kind of economy to save money on the range. Spend it liberally to make the American soldiers the best shots on the western front. But they will have to begin now and work hard to wrest the honor from Sir Douglas Haig's men."

The "Over and Under" Gun

(Conclusion.)

AS I have previously had occasion to remark, 'cast-off' has long been regarded as more or less a necessity in double guns having their barrels laterally connected. But, even so, this same angularity may prove more of a hindrance than an aid to consistent shooting, for its favours are unequally distributed. It has led to the committal of more errors in gun-fitting and to more misses in the shooting field than, perhaps, any other expedient designed to secure an absolute fit of gun-stock in relation to shooter. When shouldering a gun in the house a man will say: 'What a delightful fit! The barrels come up straight to the eye every time. I really ought not to miss a shot with a gun stocked like this!' And as he jerks out each sentence in the brief intervals betwixt each aiming process, he truly believes that in this gun with a large amount of cast-off he has at length secured the maximum degree of assistance towards maintaining a high level of shooting skill. And such estimate might very possibly prove correct if he invariably shot from that one position.

"Probably as a ready aid to aiming he has pointed the gun at the timepiece on the mantel, or, it may be, at some object in a picture, all the time facing the objective fairly and squarely, whether that objective be on a level with his head or some two or three feet higher. But will it be as well with him when taking shots on either hand without effecting much foot movement? The radial action of some shooters is remarkable; they can execute a complete semi-circular movement of the gun-muzzles without altering the position of the feet. Naturally, horizontal movements of the sort are barred when shooting in company, but are quite permissible when shooting at game passing overhead.

"It would seem that a castoff stock which permits the barrels to come up truly and horizontally to the eye when aiming straight out from the shoulder and standing squarely cannot answer so well when the shooter's body and his gun are twisted around, or over, to take the bird going back. Such motion implies a canting over of body and of gun, and the difficulty attaching to the correct alignment of the barrels under those conditions increases relatively with the amount of cast-off in the stock. Then, too, there is the question of shooting at crossing birds, where it would appear that cast-off favours, in some degree, getting ahead of birds moving towards the right and firing behind those going in the opposite direction.

"This is a matter which, I am convinced, will well repay investigation, and in making these remarks there is no desire to run counter to the customs and opinions of a generation or more of skilled gunmakers and equally proficient game-shots. It may be proved, in time to come, that cast-off is an artificiality to be rigorously excluded from the scheme and art of gun-stocking. The billiard player needs no cast-off in his cue; no complications arising from such-like angularities are introduced into his shots.

"However, returning to the over-and-under gun, it is possible, as before remarked, that in arms of this class cast-off will be much reduced or altogether dispensed with. If it should be proved that the majority of sportsmen taking to the over-and-under gun may be enabled to dispense with cast-off in their stocks, then, possibly, on that ground alone will the new or resuscitated form of gun—call it which you please—has so far justified its existence.

"I am not aware that another feature of distinct value found in these over-and-under guns has so far met with general recognition. I refer to the shape of the fore-end of the stock, which in these arms may conveniently be fashioned upon lines which will insure much better gun control. Upon a 16-bore I have shot with very extensively the fore-end is of good substance—a highly commendable feature, for, filling out the left hand, it gives the shooter more complete command over the gun than is possible to secure with the usual shallow fore-end on the side-by-side-barrelled arm. In addition to this there is secured the further advantage of lessened obstruction of vision, for when firing an over-and-under gun thus stocked the left hand remains well below the line of sight.

"The particular over-and-under gun mentioned previously has a nice low concave rib, which is very pleasing to the eye and materially assists aiming. When first shooting this arm it had a stock too long for me by an inch or so; still, it broke some scores of clay birds projected from a high tower most satisfactorily, and, whilst firing with such rapidity that several times the gun got unbearably hot, I found the mechanism to work with the greatest smoothness and freedom. I was quite prepared to find that from the wider opening of the breech, and the resultant extended travel of the barrels, the opening and closing of this gun would throw a somewhat greater strain than usual upon the left hand and wrist; therefore I have been

pleased to find that such increase was not perceptible under the stress even of the most rapid firing. This, doubtless, is accounted for by the fact that the gun, having so much farther to open, does not compress the mainsprings so quickly. Consequently there is greater elasticity displayed in the operation of cocking, which, being thus extended over a longer distance and longer time, serves to lessen the strain upon the left forearm.

"At the conclusion of my field tests I was able to satisfy myself that there was firm ground for this belief, for on weighing the compression of the mainsprings in this pattern of gun, proof was forthcoming that the process of raising the tumblers was accomplished on a pull of 8½lb., whereas this operation on a side-lock gun resulted in a register of 10lb. on the same spring balance. On a box-action—i. e., Anson and Deeley—gun that had been in work for many years the weight necessary to raise the hammers, under the same conditions of test, proved to be almost precisely that required in the over-and-under gun; but, of course, a much-worn gun works with greater freedom and ease than a stiff, new weapon.

"My correspondent may be interested to learn further respecting one 16-bore over-and-under gun from which I have fired many hundreds of shots. This gun weighs 6¼lb. with 28in. steel barrels, nitro-proved for a service charge of one ounce of shot. It had the Westley-Richards single trigger, which works independently of recoil and in this recent model assumes a simplified form, having fewer limbs, and these—additionally to the performance of their set task—provide an important improvement by insuring the durability or lasting consistency of the pull-off. Such consistency in the weight of the trigger pull is achieved by a system of compound leverage which I need not detail, but which has the effect of increasing the weight-value of the pull-off by some 50 per cent. In other words, a 4½lb. pull in older forms of firing mechanism, either of two or one trigger, is equivalent to a 3lb. pull on the new system. That is to say, assuming that there is required an engagement of sear and tumbler of 12lb. weight with the new W. R. one-trigger having compound leverage, a pull on the trigger of 3lb. would suffice to release the sear from bent, whereas in older forms a 4½lb. pull would be necessary to effect that release.

"Another advantage is that for the two barrels pulled in succession there is the same weight of pull for the second

barrel as for the first, using them in the order for which the gun was constructed. That is to say, each pull-off weighs absolutely the same and feels the same. This raising of the standard of wear in the pull-off is an advance in gun mechanism that will merit the appreciation of sportsmen, and no doubt increasingly as the years go on. The necessity for using snap-caps I have always regarded as irksome; it was therefore pleasing to find that this gun requires nothing of the sort, for when putting it aside in rack or case the triggers may be pulled to relieve the strain on the main-springs without fear of breaking the strikers or causing other injury to the locks."

OLD SPRINGFIELDS FOR HOME GUARDS

The War Department has announced that it will issue the old "Forty-Five Seventy" Springfield rifles now on hand to Home Guard organizations.

In order to obtain an equipment the organization desiring rifles must show that it is on active duty guarding public buildings, public property or manufacturing plants.

The rifle will be issued under the provisions of Senate Bill 995 which reads in part:

"That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to issue from time to time to the several States and Territories for the equipment of such home guards having the character of State police or constabulary as may be organized by the several States and Territories and District of Columbia, such rifles and ammunition therefor, cartridge belts, haversacks, canteens, in limited amounts as available supplies will permit, provided that the property so issued shall remain the property of the United States and shall be receipted for by the governors of the several States and Territories and commissioners of the District of Columbia and accounted for by them under such regulations and upon furnishing such bonds or security as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and that any property so issued shall be returned to the United States on demand when no longer needed for the purposes for which issued, or if, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, an exigency requires the use of the property for Federal purposes: Provided, That all home guards, State troops, and militia receiving arms and equipments as herein provided shall have the use, in the discretion of the Secretary of War and under such regulations as he may prescribe, of rifle ranges owned or controlled by the United States of America."

ANOTHER ANTI-TORPEDO PLAN

As rapidly as enlistments are secured, the men will be assembled at three central points, which have already been designated.

Representative J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama, believes that a vessel whose hull has been padded with cotton bales would be torpedo-proof.

In communicating with the Navy Department concerning this idea he said:

"A vessel protected in this way could pass safely through the war zone, in spite of German submarines.

"A ship loaded with cotton will not sink. During the war between the states a Federal gunboat torpedoed a Confederate ship loaded with cotton. The ship did not sink until bombs were planted on the inside and the ship blown to pieces so that the cotton could float out upon the sea."

Mr. Heflin furnished specifications for use of the naval experts, as follows:

"Build at the water line a strong, thick water-tight deck. Below this line, in the body of the ship, line the sides and bottom with bales of cotton. Fit them in side by side and end to end as you would lay brick for paving purposes. Then have a network of strong steel chains over and around these layers of cotton bales. Then pack bales in from side to side and make them stationary. Above the water line and on the water-tight floor carry foodstuffs.

"If the torpedo strikes this ship and tears a hole in the side and lets the water in, the ship will not sink, for cotton is like cork; it will float forever.

"This ship could and would reach its destination, although it might have several holes in its sides and bottom.

"I would equip this ship with engine and propeller and also with sails so that if water should reach the engine room and stop the engine, the sails could be used. The gunners could destroy the submarine, for after firing upon and striking a ship the submarine comes up to see what damage has been done."

THE GIFFARD GAS GUN

Replying to an inquiry, an English exchange supplies some interesting facts concerning a rifle which utilizes carbonic acid gas as the propulsion force for its bullet. The account said:

"The Giffard gun was the invention of Mr. Giffard, a Frenchman, and its description, taken from the cutting referred to, is as follows: 'The weapon is, in fact, a gas-gun, the motive power being supplied by carbonic acid gas in a liquefied state, and so highly compressed that when liberated it is capable of exerting a pressure of 500 pounds per

square inch. The gun, we are told, embodies the results of some twenty-five years' thought and experiment, and has been submitted already to such searching tests in this and other countries as have sufficed to establish its great practical value beyond question. Whilst resembling in general form and structure the ordinary breech-loader, it differs from that class of gun in some important particulars. The liquefied gas is contained in a metallic tubular reservoir about 9 inches long, which is fixed under, and in a line with, the barrel of the gun. Although containing an immense store of power, there does not appear to be any danger in a weapon thus equipped. In the first place, the reservoir is made of Siemens-Martin steel of the highest quality, so that a burst is hardly possible; and, in the second, should a flaw in the metal lead to a fracture, the gas would simply escape, much in the same way that it does on the opening of a bottle of soda-water. Then the quality of the metal used for the gas receiver is such, we are assured, that it will stand rough usage without liability to fracture. In using the gun, the bullet is first dropped through a small aperture in the breech, whence by the action of a lever it is conveyed into the breech chamber. The hammer is then placed at full cock and the trigger pulled. By the fall of the hammer a pin is struck which opens a valve at the rear of the gas reservoir and permits the instantaneous escape of a sufficient volume of gas for one discharge. The bullet is ejected with a force proportionate to the impelling power of the charge, which can be increased or decreased at pleasure by a simple screw arrangement. The discharge of the gun, it is stated, is unaccompanied by any report, nor is there the least recoil or kick. On pulling the trigger there is a slight hiss or puff, followed by the noise of the impact of the bullet upon the iron target aimed at. The reservoir, we may add, is very light, and, when charged with liquefied carbonic acid gas, is capable, according to the size and calibre of the gun, of discharging from 100 to 500 consecutive shots at a stated cost of less than one penny. Should the new gun prove to be all that is claimed for it, there can be little doubt that it must soon supersede powder guns for all but a few special purposes.' The Giffard gun, however, did not come up to these sanguine expectations. The reservoirs when exhausted had to be sent back to the factory to be filled, and the power was not so great or so satisfactory as that developed by modern gunpowder, and for shotguns was not found satisfactory. It was used for some years at shooting galleries, but was superseded by modern small-bore rifles. It is years since we have seen one."

THRIFT SHOOTING

By MAJ. S. J. FORT

In the American Shooter

WAR-TIME prices of rifle and pistol ammunition are not conducive to a very active campaign against the targets. Even the "amoosin' little cuss" known as the .22 short has a very long price, while the cost of military ammunition is practically prohibitive until Ucle Sam removes the embargo recently placed upon free distribution among civilian rifle clubs.

Clubs and individuals owning or controlling military rifles may still beat General H. C. L. by loading ammunition for themselves. Buying primed shells, bullets and powder from the manufacturers results in a material saving of some eight or ten dollars per thousand cartridges when the several parts are assembled at home.

The cost per thousand may be still further reduced by using a hardened lead bullet with copper gas-check and reloading the shells for as many times as they will stand the pressure, which is anywhere from 15 to 30 times.

Reloading tools may be obtained from the Ideal Manufacturing Company, of New Haven, Conn., along with a handbook of instruction, which is about as near a *vade mecum* as it is possible to compile.

The first cost of the tools is somewhat high, especially if a fellow plunges and buys everything in sight. It is fine to have an Armory melting pot and an Armory loading press and much other paraphernalia suitable for wholesale reloading, but my advice to the novice would be to purchase the fewest possible tools at the start, adding others as skill in handling them is developed and knowledge is obtained as to what other tool or tools will simplify the work.

The Ideal Company will sell any bullet of a large collection in not less than 500 lots, properly alloyed and lubricated, and at a moderate price. Purchasing bullets already for introduction in the shell saves a lot of time and trouble in molding them over the kitchen stove, though to many this would be a labor of love.

It used to be thought that shooting a lead bullet through a military rifle barrel intended only for jacketed bullets would ruin said barrel, but this idea has long since been exploded, and so long as the bullet is tempered to the proper degree of hardness, the barrel is not leaded and accuracy up to 600 yards is obtained, the cost per thousand with old shells being cut to about \$13.50. Compare this to the price of service ammunition at \$55 per thousand and the saving is evident.

Furthermore, when equipped with reloading tools one can load a number

of reduced charges suitable for indoor work or hunting small game, which is an additional incentive to working out the problem of cheaper ammunition.

I would not like to go on record as stating that reloading service ammunition is an easy task, or that the amateur will succeed in turning out a reliable cartridge without considerable practice. The jacketed bullet requires considerable pressure to seat in the shell, and unless this pressure is up to the requirements the cartridges fall off in accuracy. Still, it can be done, only it is more difficult than making up cartridges with the hardened lead bullets. As a matter of fact, a cartridge that will hold up well to 500 yards and costs but a trifle over one cent a piece will come near to satisfying the average individual for regular practice, even though he may hanker after the longer ranges as a sort of dessert.

Enough is saved on the "Thrift" load mentioned above to warrant the purchase of a few factory-loaded cartridges for the long ranges, and a few shots carefully studied in their effects will be found more beneficial than firing a whole lot just for the sake of firing.

Years ago revolver and ammunition manufacturers solemnly warned all and sundry against reloading cartridges for the short gun, but some of the cranks, assisted by the late J. H. Barlow, who invented the Ideal tools, discovered that it was entirely possible to reload revolver cartridges, which, for target shooting, were superior to factory loads, besides being infinitely cheaper.

When the automatics came out, the same warning was issued, and it was also stated that it was impossible to use a hardened lead bullet in these weapons. Again the cranks got busy and soon learned how to load cartridges which neither wrecked the action or interfered in the slightest with its proper functions.

It does require more care to reload .45-calibre pistol cartridges with a metal bullet than it requires to load the same shell with a hardened lead bullet, the former variety of bullet needing more pressure to seat and crimp than the latter, but it can be done. This shell also edge of the shell, which is a trifle requires a tool to straighten out the skewgee when thrown out by the ejector. Except for these points, excellent ammunition can be made up by any man who will give a little time, patience and perseverance to learning how.

CHARGES CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS

Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Southeastern Department, recently had considerable to say concerning the careless use of firearms by members of the National Guard in Federal

service. General Woods remarks appeared in the form of an official bulletin issued May 23. In part, he said: "It is reported that members of National Guard units in Federal service on duty protecting utilities, bridges, tunnels, etc., have been shooting game and indulging in other careless and unauthorized use of firearms. This practice will cease at once. Commanding officers of all National Guard units and detachments are enjoined immediately to instruct their organizations accordingly. Immediate disciplinary action will be taken in all cases of violation of these instructions, with prompt report by mail to these headquarters in each case."

THE RECORDS OF W. W. BENNETT

(Concluded from page 247)

December 5 of that year. W. W. Bennett had often declared that he would not try to break his brother's record, but when Paine made his 904-point score, W. W. Bennett attacked it.

Accordingly, on December 23, 1887, at Walnut Hill, he fired 100 shots with the .44-caliber Smith & Wesson Russian revolver, using factory U. M. C. cartridges. His reward was the then phenomenal score of 914 points, 10 points in excess of Paine's record. In the course of the shooting, he made 45 tens and 30 nines. His lowest shots were sevens. The detailed score shows:

9	10	10	10	10	8	9	10	10	10	=	96
8	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	8	7	=	90
8	9	10	10	9	9	10	8	9	10	=	92
8	9	10	9	10	7	10	9	8	10	=	90
10	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	=	96
9	10	8	10	7	10	9	10	10	9	=	92
10	10	9	7	10	7	9	9	10	8	=	89
8	7	8	9	10	10	9	10	7	8	=	86
9	8	10	8	10	9	10	10	10	9	=	93
10	7	9	10	9	9	9	10	9	8	=	90
TOTAL											914

The authenticity of this score was questioned by Ira Paine, but an investigation proved that all conditions were complied with.

It developed, however, that Bennett has run his brush through the barrel of his revolver following each shot. This, however, was not regarded as any reason why the score should be disallowed since Paine had many times declared a shooter had the right to clean his weapon whenever he so desired, and in fact in shooting the series during which his record of 904 points was made cleaned his gun after every 5 or 6 shots. The shooting of Bennett's score was witnessed by William T. Kendall, range keeper, Walnut Hill; Austin McCarthy, official scorer, Walnut Hill, and Barnabas Richardson.

A MINIATURE MILITARY COURSE

(Continued from page 244)

put up fresh targets after the course was fired.

For this course I used four targets:

1. The "Graphic." Two-inch circular bull, 4-inch four ring and 6-inch three ring; the 8½ x 8½-inch square counting 2. At a tangent with the bottom of the bull's-eye I drew a heavy, black, horizontal line that could be seen plainly from the firing line, 50 feet away. This line extended across the entire face of the target, and directly under the bull I drew two prongs pointing downward and about an inch apart. These made an inverted notch to catch the top of the front sight, and the top of the rear sight was brought close to the horizontal line. In this way I made the holding of the piece and the lining up of the sights almost a matter of dove-tailing, and when instructing the pupil I sketched on the target with a pencil exactly where and how his front and rear sight should appear on the target when aiming. I found that this graphic method simplified matters wonderfully and the scores obtained, even the first few strings, showed plainly that I had hit upon a most useful and workable device.

2. The "J. A." (Junior A target). This target is the same as the "Graphic," just described, except that I omitted the black lines to assist in holding the sight correctly, and outside of the 4 ring I added the clock numerals, I to XII, and required each boy to mark his own target during slow fire and call out the clock when doing so.

3. The "J. D." (Junior D target). The bull is a silhouette of a man prone, 4½ x 3 inches, a tracing of the "9" area of the "Fifty-Yard Rapid-Fire Target, Outdoor Smallbore League." The four area is 4½ x 3 inches and placed directly and entirely under the bull, because the purpose of a skirmish run is to simulate battle conditions. High or lateral misses of an inch, when in action, are just as fatal as a yard, which logically places the four space beneath the objective point, as a ball striking there would in all probability ricochet home. Threes are simply useful as a memorandum of close misses. As this course is fired entirely from a rest, the necessary score can be made if the shooter is careful and observant during his slow fire, and if he can't group easily in the center of an 8 x 8-inch square at ranges varying from 50 to 125 feet, he had better stick to the "Graphic" target until he can.

4. The "J. B." (Junior B target). Circular bull 3 inches in diameter, 6-inch four ring and shots in the rectangle counting 3. All firing on this target is done at 125 feet.

The rules laid down by the N. R. A. for the civilian rifle clubs apply in all cases, except as herein altered, and when

a single-shot rifle is used to cover the course, all time allowances during the period of fire are doubled.

When a boy first joins the Junior Legion he is classed as a "Boloman." He is required to learn (1) the "Safety First" laws of the rifle range; (2) how to line up his sights; (3) to "squeeze" the trigger, not yank it; (4) what "clock" means, both as to target and wind; (5) how to adjust the Krag rear sight on the Winchester musket for elevation and windage; (6) the value of hits; (7) and the five firing positions: standing, squatting, kneeling, sitting and prone.

He is then permitted to go out on the range and shoot over the basic course until the executive officer certifies to the fact that he has mastered that course and become a "Yeoman," and then, and not until then, is he entitled to receive and wear the emblem of the Legion, vote at meetings, hold office and take an active part in his club's affairs.

The Basic Course—to Qualify as Yeoman

Target, "Graphic."

Distance, 50 feet.

Fifty shots, possible score 250; required to qualify, 200 points. All firing in this course is done from a rest.

- 10 shots standing,
- 10 " squatting,
- 10 " kneeling,
- 10 " sitting, and
- 10 " prone.

This means that the boy must make an average of 4's throughout the course, keep most of his shots in a 4-inch circle at 50 feet, and experience has taught me it is best to keep him on the Graphic target until he can do this.

INSTRUCTION COURSE

To Qualify as a Musketeer

All firing done on the "J. A." (Junior A) target.

Distance, 20 yards. (Theoretically, 200 yards.)

Shoot the "Marksman" course prescribed for civilian rifle clubs by the National Rifle Association.

To Qualify as a Carbineer

All firing done on the "J. D." (Junior D) target.

Distances, 50, 40, 30 and 20 yards. (Theoretically, 500, 400, 300 and 200 yards.)

Shoot the "Sharpshooter" course.

To Qualify as Rifleman

All firing done on the "J. B." (Junior B) target.

Distance, 125 feet. (Theoretically, 500 yards.)

Shoot the "Expert" course.

By this time the club will, in all probability, have become affiliated with the N. R. A. under the Boys' Club pro-

visions, and in that case the shooter is entitled to qualify for the N. R. A. "Junior Marksman" button; but in any event the boy is entitled to shoot for and receive his Junior Marksman bar on replicas of the official targets.

To Qualify as a Junior Marksman

Cover the Junior Marksman course as prescribed for the Boys' Clubs affiliated with the N. R. A.

QUALIFYING COURSE

All the firing in this course is done on the Standard A target, prescribed and issued by the War Department (8-inch bull's-eye).

To Qualify as Marksman

Distance, 80 yards. (Theoretically, 200 yards.)

Shoot the Marksman course.

To Qualify as Skirmisher

Distances, 200, 160, 120 and 80 yards. (Theoretically, 500, 400, 300 and 200 yards.)

Shoot the Sharpshooter course.

To Qualify as Sharpshooter

Distance, 200 yards. (Theoretically, 500 yards.)

Shoot the Expert course.

To Qualify as Expert

All slow fire; no rest permitted.

Ten shots sitting and 10 shots prone at 200 yards on the Standard A target (8-inch bull's-eye).

Ten shots sitting and 10 shots prone at 300 yards on the Standard B target (20-inch bull's-eye).

The shooter is required to make 10 consecutive bull's-eyes from the sitting position and a possible prone at each of the above ranges.

While in theory this course calls for only 40 shots, the person covering it will do considerable firing before he or she qualifies, and it can be done with a .22 musket, providing you watch the wind carefully and get the other dope just about right. I covered it inside of 100 shots with a light six o'clock wind blowing. I found the 300-yard course to be very much like shooting the 1,000 with a Springfield, only in my opinion it is harder to do and a lot more fun.

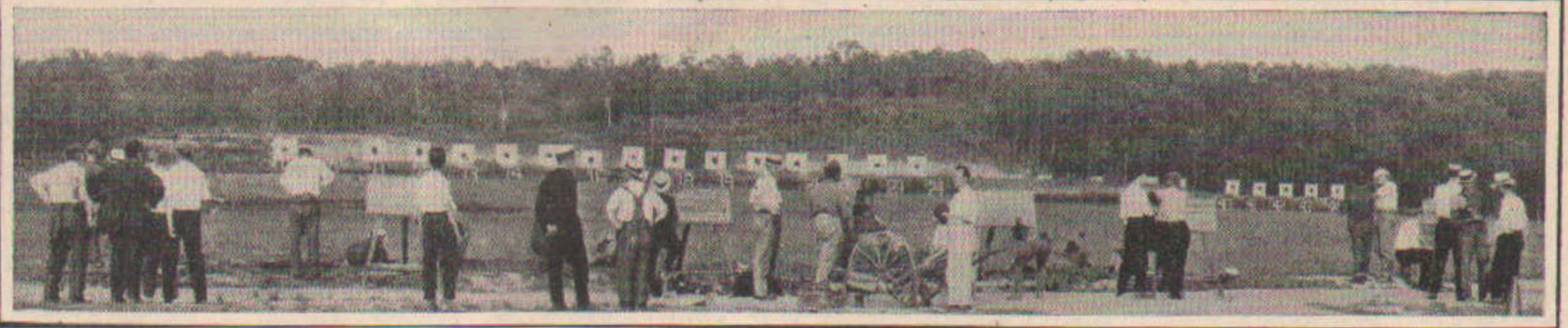
(To be continued)

INVENTS NEW EAR PROTECTOR

Prof. Albert Michaelsen, of the University of Chicago, has perfected a device to reduce the minimum deafness caused by the detonations of heavy guns.

It is a small aluminum valve which fits in the ear. A spring keeps the valve open to ordinary sounds, but heavy sounds automatically close it. It will be tried out at Fort Sheridan.

AT THE TARGETS!



Three Tie for Winner in Individual Championship

By "PARALLAX"

THREE possible scores were made in the N. R. A. individual small-bore 50-shot championship match, recently ended, and two remarkable records, supported by affidavits, are claimed as the result of this competition.

Those who submitted perfect targets are T. K. Lee, of the Birmingham, Alabama, Athletic Club Rifle Association; Captain Francis R. Whelan, of the Lowell, Massachusetts, Military Rifle Club, and C. E. Swanson, one of the star shots of the Gisholt Rifle Club, of Madison, Wisconsin.

"Tackhole" Lee has submitted to the National Rifle Association affidavits that, having made the 50 consecutive bull's-eyes in the regular course of fire, he continued shooting, making 48 additional tens before a shot went outside of the 1/2-inch circle of the scoring bull.

Whelan's claim for a record is based upon a point of time. With his targets, which show a perfect score, he submitted a statement from three witnesses that the time consumed in shooting this perfect string was less than 14 minutes. The witnesses, upon the solicitation of ARMS AND THE MAN, later put their statements into the form of an affidavit, duly sworn to.

Officials of the N. R. A. have decided that the match is to be shot off between the present and July 1, under the supervision of judges designated by the Association.

The shoot-off will follow the course of fire for the original match—50 shots prone at 75 feet, indoors.

If possible again result, any competitor making such a score must continue shooting for record; first place in the match to be determined either by the highest score, in case no perfect shooting results, or by the total of consecutive bull's-eyes. To the man making second score in the shoot-off, second place in the match will be awarded, and a similar procedure will be followed in awarding third place.

However the shoot-off results, David J. Gould, of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club, of New York, drops into fourth place on a score of 498, his total having been the next nearest to the possibles.

In addition to the unusually excellent shooting which the match has produced, six contestants registered a total of 497. They are: James Crawford, of the Peters Rifle and Revolver Club, fifth; Carl E. Magni, Corvallis, Montana, Rifle Club, sixth; A. D. Rothrock, Peters Rifle and Revolver Club, seventh; William Pope, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club, eighth; J. E. Silliman, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club, ninth, and C. C. Kennedy, Guthrie Center, Iowa, Rifle Club, tenth.

The relative merits of these similar scores was fixed by the number of low shots in each total.

The witnesses to T. K. Lee's performance in running 98 straight tens were E. E. Spencer, official N. R. A. judge; J. D. Beanin, and Roy Shelnut. These witnesses make affidavit that they witnessed the shooting, and that all conditions were complied with. These witnesses signed this affidavit:

"That they witnessed the shooting of T. K. Lee in the 50-shot Championship Match; that all rules as laid down as covering said match were complied with strictly; that the range measured 75 feet 3 inches from muzzle of rifle to targets and that trigger pull of rifle tested 3 1/2 pounds just before commencing firing. Total time for sighting and 50 official shots was 47 minutes. That after the completion of 50 shots for match, he continued firing for record, running 48 additional tens before registering a miss, and completing the 100 shots with 99 tens and a nine. A Stevens rifle, Stevens telescope sight and UMC long rifle cartridges were used."

Whelan's claim to a time limit of less than 14 minutes for 50 consecutive bull's-eyes is backed up by affidavits from Wilmer A. Dragon, of the Lowell *Courier-Citizen*, and Arnold W. Milliken, secretary of the Lowell Military Rifle Club, sent at the solicitation of ARMS AND THE MAN, and a statement signed by 1st Lt. Winfred C. MacBrayne, Battery B, Second Massachusetts Field Artillery.

According to these witnesses, Whelan shot the match in 13 1/2 minutes. A Remington rifle weighing a little more than 4 pounds was used. It was equipped with front bead and Lyman tang sights.

The scores of contestants below the first three places were:

4. David J. Gould....Manhattan R. & R. Asso., N. Y. City	498	18. H. C. Parsons.....Watertown, S. D., R. Club	494
5. James Crawford..Peters R. & R. Club, Kings Mill, Ohio	497	19. J. H. Ray.....Salt Lake, Utah, R. & R. Club	494
6. Carl E. Magni.....Corvallis, Mont., Rifle Club	497	20. Chas. Kelly.....Boston, Mass., R. & R. Club	493
7. A. D. Rothrock...Peters R. & R. Club, Kings Mill, Ohio	497	21. E. M. Bruce.....Boston, Mass., R. & R. Club	493
8. William Pope....Manhattan R. & R. Asso., N. Y. City	497	22. A. H. Sheeley.....Manhattan R. & R. Club, N. Y. City	493
9. J. E. Silliman.....Manhattan R. & R. Asso., N. Y. City	497	23. H. J. Gussman, Quinnipiac R. & R. Club, New Haven, Conn.	493
10. C. C. Kennedy.....Guthrie Center, Ia., R. Club	497	24. William Stokes.....Salt Lake, Utah, R. & R. Club	493
11. Frank Wilson...Peters R. & R. Club, Kings Mill, Ohio	496	25. J. Patterson....Hydraulic Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio	493
12. D. P. Blankenbiller.....St. Paul, Minn., R. & P. Asso.	495	26. W. H. Christoffersen.....Corvallis, Mont., Rifle Club	492
13. A. T. Williams.....Jacksonville, Fla., R. Club	495	27. L. S. Chilcott.....Bangor, Maine, Rifle Club	492
14. A. A. Clouet, Quinnipiac R. & R. Club, New Haven, Conn.	495	28. Ernest Miller....Army Co. D, 1st Inf., Hillsboro, Ohio	492
15. Henry Albrecht...Park Club R. Club, Bridgeport, Conn.	495	29. C. S. Charles, Quinnipiac R. & R. Club, New Haven, Conn.	491
16. Wilfred Mounts, Peters R. & R. Club, Kings Mill, Ohio	495	30. Francis Letchfield.....Salt Lake City, Utah, R. Club	491
17. S. A. S. Hamman, Quinnipiac R. & R. Club, New Haven, Conn.	495	31. Capt. F. S. Hall.....The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn.	490

32. J. P. Becker.....St. Paul, Minn., R. & P. Asso.	489	85. Stanley Coe.....Litchfield, Conn., Rifle Club	439
33. C. H. Johnson.....Philadelphia, Pa., R. Asso.	489	86. J. J. Frank.....Wilbur, Wash., Rifle Club	438
34. Oscar Lillemo.....San Francisco, Cal., R. Club	489	87. J. A. Markle, Treas. Dept. R. C. D. C., Washington, D.C.	434
35. E. L. Marmaduke.....Chicago, Ill., Rifle Club	488	88. E. A. Jesse.....Roundup, Mont., R. & P. Club	431
36. R. A. Monroc, Pacific Service Rifle Club, San Francisco, Cal.	487	89. James P. Rose.....Durham, N. C., Rifle Club	428
37. S. O. Arnold.....St. Paul, Minn., R. & P. Asso.	487	90. F. M. Brickerhoff, Motor Battery R. Club, Englewood, N. J.	427
38. R. B. Harkness.....Salt Lake, Utah, R. & R. Club	486	91. J. Kennedy.....Red Bank, N. J., Rifle Club	426
39. S. S. Daykin.....Hydraulic Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio	486	92. A. N. Cowperthwait, Motor Battery Rifle Club, Englewood, N. J.	426
40. H. C. Thorne.....Cazenovia, N. Y., Rifle Club	486	93. C. X. Hopkins.....Roundup, Mont. R. & P. Club	422
41. F. E. Bryson.....Jacksonville, Fla., Rifle Club	486	94. W. G. Brooks.....Roundup, Mont., R. & P. Club	422
42. T. W. Breckheimer.....Minneapolis, Minn., Rifle Club	486	95. George Guion.....Litchfield, Conn., Rifle Club	421
43. C. T. Letchfield.....Salt Lake, Utah, R. & R. Club	485	96. J. W. Burnham.....Glastonbury, Conn., Rifle Club	420
44. W. S. Gibbons.....Boston, Mass., R. & R. Club	485	97. H. B. Hunter.....Niagara Falls, N. Y., Rifle Club	420
45. L. F. McAleer.....Boston, Mass., R. & R. Club	484	98. Fred Rose.....Philadelphia, Pa., Rifle Asso.	420
46. S. E. Carpenter, Pacific Service Rifle Club, San Francisco, Cal.	484	99. R. B. Wilson.....Red Bank, N. J., Rifle Club	418
47. H. H. Bennett.....Boston, Mass., R. & R. Club	483	100. A. A. Hill.....Roundup, Mont., R. & P. Club	417
48. Chas. Center.....Boston, Mass., R. & R. Club	483	101. Geo. O'Brien.....East Saginaw, Mich., Rifle Club	416
49. E. Gruber.....Hydraulic Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio	482	102. Hugh Hazelton, Motor Battery R. Club, Englewood, N.J.	415
50. T. H. Clark.....Youngstown, Ohio, R. & R. Club	479	103. Geo. Willard.....Roundup, Mont., R. & P. Club	414
51. S. N. Keefauver.....Philadelphia, Pa., Rifle Club	479	104. John Roche, Gen. Phil Kearney R. Club, Kearney, N. J.	412
52. C. W. Birchwood.....Jacksonville, Fla., Rifle Club	478	105. H. I. Case.....Roundup, Mont., R. & P. Club	410
53. Wm. N. Patrick.....Philadelphia, Pa., Rifle Club	478	106. S. M. Howe, Motor Battery R. Club, Englewood, N.J.	409
54. W. C. Brown.....Boston, Mass., Telephone R. Club	477	107. Elmer Shefsick.....Roundup, Mont., R. & P. Club	408
55. C. V. Schmitt.....Minneapolis, Minn., Rifle Club	476	108. W. O. Brown.....Youngstown, Ohio, R. & R. Club	405
56. O. J. Mooney.....St. Paul, Minn., R. & P. Asso.	474	109. John Cook, Gen. Phil Kearney R. Club, Kearney, N.J.	405
57. Morgan Cilley, Treasury Dept. D. C. R. C., Washington, D. C.	473	110. David P. Earle, Motor Battery R. Club, Englewood, N.J.	398
58. I. A. Gehrman.....Eastern Detroit, Mich., Gun Club	473	111. Fred W. Hope.....Red Bank, N. J., Rifle Club	398
59. A. W. Hinjum.....Minneapolis, Minn., Rifle Club	472	112. Hobart Guion.....Litchfield, Conn., Rifle Club	394
60. Olaf Husley.....Minneapolis, Minn., Rifle Club	470	113. George Willers, Motor Battery R. Club, Englewood, N.J.	392
61. L. H. Patty, Pacific Service R. Club, San Francisco, Cal.	469	114. Joseph Pyles.....Roundup, Mont., R. & P. Club	389
62. J. H. Garton, White Motor Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio	469	115. A. L. Simmers.....Niagara Falls, N. Y., Rifle Club	382
63. Fred Tevick.....Minneapolis, Minn., Rifle Club	466	116. Hans Iverley.....Minneapolis, Minn., Rifle Club	367
64. E. J. Leubner.....Minneapolis, Minn., Rifle Club	466	117. W. M. Rakestraw.....Wilbur, Wash., Rifle Club	362
65. Samuel Marshall, Gen. Phil Kearney R. Club, Kearney, N. J.	466	118. R. S. Tabor.....Niagara Falls, N. Y., Rifle Club	355
66. J. C. DeWolf.....Middletown, Conn., Rifle Club	464	119. A. Hornaday.....Roundup, Mont., R. & P. Club	353
67. M. W. Wilkes.....Durham, N. C., Rifle Club	462	120. W. H. Roberts.....Niagara Falls, N. Y., Rifle Club	346
68. Robt. L. Dubbs.....Philadelphia, Pa., Rifle Asso.	460	121. O. Beekman.....Red Bank, N. J., Rifle Club	333
69. J. J. Moraghan.....Litchfield, Conn., Rifle Club	459	122. R. L. Bellamy.....Durham, N. C., Rifle Club	311
70. C. C. Stodter.....Jefferson Barracks, Mo., R. Club	459	123. Fred M. Otto, Gen. Phil Kearney R. Club, Kearney, N.J.	311
71. C. J. Streeter, Treas. Dept. D. C. R. C., Washington, D.C.	458	124. A. B. Foley.....Wilbur, Wash., Rifle Club	309
72. O. H. Sampson.....Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Rifle Club	458	125. Geo. Gamble, Gen. Phil Kearney R. Club, Kearney, N.J.	286
73. G. W. Barbour.....Boston, Mass., Telephone Rifle Club	458	126. Harry A. Kinne.....Glastonbury, Conn., Rifle Club	238
74. I. M. Short.....Lakewood, Ohio, Rifle Club	454	127. A. H. Verrinder.....Passaic City, N. J., Rifle Club	212
75. J. H. Johnson.....Roundup, Mont., R. & P. Club	450	128. Robt. Appleton.....Passaic City, N. J., Rifle Club	195
76. Sadie Keefauver.....Philadelphia, Pa., Rifle Club	448	129. I. Speer.....Passaic City, N. J., Rifle Club	189
77. O. C. Magerud.....Minneapolis, Minn., Rifle Club	448	130. R. M. Vaughan, Cal. Rd. Comm. R. & P. Club, San Francisco, Cal.	181
78. Wm. T. Parker.....Roundup, Mont., Rifle Club	447	131. C. F. Lindholm.....Passaic City, N. J., Rifle Club	167
79. John Hovelson.....Minneapolis, Minn., Rifle Club	447	132. R. J. Cadmus.....Passaic City, N. J., Rifle Club	116
80. G. E. Hickey.....Red Bank, N. J., Rifle Club	444	133. H. T. Remig.....Passaic City, N. J., Rifle Club	103
81. R. L. Collins.....Jefferson Barracks, Mo., R. Club	444	134. J. A. Houston.....Passaic City, N. J., Rifle Club	83
82. G. A. Hogan.....Red Bank, N. J., Rifle Club	444	135. Warren R. Fiske.....Passaic City, N. J., Rifle Club	66
83. R. C. Godfrey.....Niagara Falls, N. Y., Rifle Club	444	136. R. S. Bliss.....Passaic City, N. J., Rifle Club	37
84. A. Van Kelst.....Red Bank, N. J., Rifle Club	443	137. G. L. Leonhard.....Passaic City, N. J., Rifle Club	26

HANGFIRES AND RICOCHETS

Montclair Opens Season

The range of the Montclair, New Jersey, Rifle Club was opened for the 1917 season on Saturday, April 21st, with more than 50 members present; the older members did not shoot, in order to allow as much time as possible for the rookies to get in their practice and qualifying scores on the 200-yard range.

Although this club was organized only fourteen months ago, its membership has increased phenomenally and so many men come out on the regular club shooting days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons that the three double targets installed have been found entirely inadequate and it was decided by the range committee to double the number of targets; contracts having been let to excavate for the pit and erect three more double sash targets at once.

The Montclair Rifle Club range with this addition will then be one of the finest in the state. It is a natural range with a

backstop of broken stone about 60 or 70 feet high, thrown up by the same upheaval of nature which made the Palisades, and located on a plateau part way up the side of a hill, so that the approach to the range is only from the south, or from the direction of the club house, making it easy to keep visitors from straying into the line of fire.

The targets are almost due north from the firing points giving a splendid light at any time of the day; a telephone system communicates from each firing point at the 200, 300 and 500 yard stages. The club house is a large one with two good sized rooms containing gun racks, lockers, etc. There is also a building near the pits for the storage of the targets, frames, markers, etc.

This range is open every afternoon with the exception of Sunday and Monday as several organizations shoot on it beside the Montclair Rifle Club, notably the three companies of the Montclair Battalion, the

Women's Rifle Club of Montclair, the Glen Ridge Rifle Club and two machine gun squads which were so fortunate as to be presented with two Lewis guns by Col. Lewis himself, who is a resident of Montclair. The range can be reached by the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie R. R., being only a quarter of a mile from the Montclair Heights station, or one can ride to it by the Valley Road trolley, a branch of the Public Service line on Bloomfield Ave., which runs directly up from Newark.

These scores were made:

Pt. R. Christy, Jr.....	175
Pt. H. C. Smith.....	158
Y. T. Frazee.....	179
H. C. Meyer.....	154
C. A. Mead.....	154
B. F. W. Heyer.....	158

Frazee's score is a fine one and the highest made this shoot; he was pushed for first place by Corp. Conwell, who made an excellent 178 out of a possible 200.

V. R. OLMSTEAD.

The Farmington, Iowa, Rifle Club has reported two marksmen and two sharpshooter qualifications under the new course. They are: Sharpshooters: H. A. McWilliams, 150; John Hamlin, 164.

Marksmen: H. J. Bruggeman, 154; F. N. Jacks, 161.

Off Hand From the Clubs

Conditions Announced for Outdoor League

UNDER changed conditions, which should lend more interest to the competition, the 1917 Small-Bore Interclub Outdoor Match has been announced by the National Rifle Association.

The match will be shot beginning the week ending July 14th, and will continue through ten stages.

Among the important changes in the match is the addition of the squatting position in the timed-fire stage, if the shooter desires, in addition to sitting or kneeling. The course of fire remains unchanged.

Another change affects the distribution of medals. Previously, members of the three highest teams have been awarded medals. This year the members of the winning team will receive winners' decorations. In addition to this, 90 per cent medals will be given to all competitors who make this rating, or better, and who shoot the ten stages of the match as members of a competing team.

The conditions as officially published are:

Eligibility.—Open to teams of not more than ten members of civilian rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America, the five high scores to count.

Number of Matches.—Each team will fire ten matches, one each week for ten weeks, beginning the week ending July 14th.

Distance.—Fifty yards.

Targets furnished by the N. R. A. The targets have values counting from ten to one. The counting bull is 1 inch in diameter and the sighting bull, which includes the 8, 9 and 10 rings, is 3 inches in diameter.

Number of Shots.—Each competitor will fire ten shots slow fire and ten shots timed fire.

Positions.—Slow fire: Prone, head toward target. Timed fire: Sitting, kneeling, or squatting.

Sling.—Use allowed. (No artificial support allowed in either position.)

Rifle.—Any, using .22-caliber rim-fire ammunition. Rifle must not weigh over 10 pounds.

Sights.—Any.

Time Allowance.—Slow fire, ten minutes for ten shots; timed fire, two minutes for ten shots, taking time from first shot fired.

Sighting Shots.—Must not be fired on official targets.

Supervising and Witnessing.—All record shooting must be witnessed and certified to by one officer and one other member of the club, and each competitor will certify on his targets that he has complied with all conditions of the match in shooting his strings.

Prizes.—To the club making the highest grand aggregate for the ten stages of the match will be awarded the Championship Trophy, to be held for one year by the club, and ten medals for individual members of the team. To each competitor shooting the match who makes 90 per cent or better, a 90 per cent medal.

Entry Fee.—\$5.00 per team.

Entries Close.—July 5, 1917.

Reporting.—At the close of the match each week the official targets will be mailed "flat," not rolled, to the office of the National Rifle Association at Washington in envelopes furnished for the purpose. For clubs east of the Mississippi River, the targets must be in Washington by Wednesday of the week following each match; for clubs west of the Mississippi River, the targets must be received by Friday. Clubs will not be allowed to shoot their matches ahead of schedule.

Scoring.—All official scoring will be done in the office of the N. R. A.

Official:

F. H. PHILLIPS, *Assistant Recorder,
National Board for the Promotion
of Rifle Practice.*

To Civilian Club Secretaries:

By entering a team from your club and giving the match local publicity you will increase the interest among the members of your club in small-bore shooting and will arouse the interest of citizens of your community in rifle practice, which is very much desired at this time.

Sighting Shots

The Shawnee, Oklahoma, Rifle Club engineered a patriotic meeting for its home town on April 16, and the result was that military training was included in the high school course. The student-body was immediately placed under drill three times a week, under the direction of officers from the local army recruiting station. The rifle club members are also taking up military drill.

The Pecos City, Texas, Rifle Club challenges the statement that the Fort Sam Houston organization is the largest in the State. The Pecos City Club states that it has 151 members from 16 to 70 years old.

A few days after the war was declared, a mass meeting of the club was called, the town divided into wards, and every able-bodied man enrolled in companies for which officers were elected. Since then for three evenings a week military drills have been held.

The National Rifle Association, of Pawnee, Okla., has taken up military training as the result of plans submitted at a meeting held April 30. At the meeting Clifton Hosler was named president; A. W. Johnson, vice-president; H. A. Rexroad, secretary; Al Justice, treasurer; and Fred Brown, custodian.

The Pawnee Club has found that drilling on the streets of the town is one of the best ways possible to increase its membership.

"Men coming along the street stop and watch, get interested, and in a short time they are in our ranks," says President Hosler.

The Greater Omaha, Nebraska, Rifle Club is organizing a complete regiment of volunteers. This unit will offer itself to the President for foreign service.

The Main Line, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club and several of the Philadelphia clubs are co-operating with the Philadelphia Record Rifle Club in perfecting its organization. The new club, however, is working toward the establishment of a range of its own.

In order to put all members on an equal basis, the Alamo Rifle Club, of San Antonio, has promulgated this regulation:

"On all official club shoots, excepting qualification shoots for marksman, sharpshooter and expert rifleman, the service rifle with the service sight only, as issued by the Ordnance Department U. S. Army, may be used."

Members of the Akron, Ohio, Rifle Association are training the Akron Home Guard in the art of rifle shooting. In Akron, the Home Guard members alternate in guarding city property. This system puts 20 men in each shift and calls upon each member for one day's service each month.

Organizations of "Minute Men" are being formed in several Ohio localities, sworn in as special constables, and are holding themselves ready for call of the Mayor or Sheriff in case of federal offences. One of these organizations has been formed in Steubenville and another is in process of organization at Toronto.

With a greatly increased membership, the Westbrook, Connecticut, Gun Club is seeking greater range facilities.

In a three-day campaign, the Federalsburg, Maryland, Rifle Club obtained a membership of 150. The club is now engaged in locating a range with a due north line of fire, permitting shooting up to 1,000 yards. A good percentage of the membership of this club is made up of men of military age.

The Peekskill, New York, Rifle Club has awarded a contract for the construction of an outdoor range. Members of the club are being given military instruction by a West Point graduate.

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. A native of India who has taken out first citizenship papers has joined a rifle club. Is he eligible to own a rifle?

A. Upon proper qualification, he is eligible, since he has taken out his first papers and signified his intention of becoming a citizen.

Q. Are ricochet hits scored at full value?

A. Yes, but the hole in the target must show unmistakably that it was made by the bullet.

Q. Does a man to join a rifle club necessarily have to be up to the physical qualifications required by the Army?

A. No.

Q. The rules governing shooting in the indoor matches call for a rifle weighing not more than 10 pounds. Does this mean the bare rifle or include the telescopic sight and sling?

A. This condition means the rifle as shot. If telescope sight and sling is used, they must be included in the weight.

Q. Do not paragraphs 53 and 54 of the Small Arms Firing Manual permit a man when kneeling to rest the left side of his right foot on the ground, toe pointing rearward, with the weight of the body on the right heel?

A. It is understood that the paragraphs in question permit this position.

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Enables the shooter to practice under conditions accurately approximating those of the open range.

It is possible to vary distances, shooting one string on a target which has been reduced to represent the regulation target at 200 yards, another at 500 yards, and so on through all the ranges.

Individual problems in windage and elevation can be worked out. The same benefits as those resulting from out-of-door shooting in sight setting and elevation, can be obtained by indoor gallery work with the Winder System.

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Winder Improved Armory Targets	
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Spotting Targets, 1 1/4, 3 1/4 and 4-inch bullseye, each	.05
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Windage and Elevation Charts, each	.25
200-yard Targets, slow fire, per hundred	.35
300-yard Targets, slow fire, per hundred	.40
500-yard Targets, slow fire, per hundred	.40
600-yard Targets, slow fire, pin wheel, five targets to sheet, per hundred targets	.40
600-yard Targets, slow fire, 5 targets to strip, per hundred	.40
800-yard Targets, slow fire, 5 targets to strip, per hundred	.40
1000-yard Targets, slow fire, 5 targets to strip, per hundred	.40
200-yard Targets, rapid fire, per hundred	.35
300-yard Targets, rapid fire, per hundred	.35
Wind Clock and Flag	3.75
"X"-Target, "Gallery Practice," per hundred	.40

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Q. In using the Krag rear sight, Model 1902, with leaf laid flat and slide bar set at zero (understood to be the battle sight position), where should aiming point on target be with reference to desired strike of bullet at 200 and 300 yards respectively?

A. It is impossible to tell accurately where the aiming point should be. All rifles are different and each must be tested out, using the battle sight, to determine this.

Q. What can be done to a member of a club who has purchased a Krag rifle and disposed of it to another member of his club?

A. If the rifle was purchased prior to July 1, 1916, or if title was gained by qualification,

no objection can be made to its sale to another member of the rifle club.

Q. Is there any likelihood of the Nash receiver sight being adopted by the army, or is it better for a club desiring this form of sight to get Lyman sights?

A. At the present time there is little likelihood of the Nash sight being adopted, because to fit it to the Springfield requires a remodeling of the receiver and an alteration of the stock.

Q. Are ordinary high-power rifle cartridges waterproof? I dropped some of my ammunition on my last hunting trip into a puddle of

water and I wondered whether they are still good for much.

A. High-power rifle ammunition of reliable make is waterproof and I wouldn't hesitate to use those cartridges.

Q. Would a peep sight be good on a revolver and how should it be fastened on?

A. I do not think that a peep sight would be of any real value because it would have to be so far from the eye if you shoot in the usual full arm position. For rapid shooting it would be positively a detriment. A peep sight on a rifle is fine for most kinds of work, but the problem so far as revolvers are concerned, is not the same because of the difference in the method of holding and the uses to which the short arm is to be put.



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Idaho Springs Rifle Club—George G. Rogers, secretary; B. A. Holley, president; J. H. Nankervis, vice-president; W. A. Roberts, treasurer; E. Roy Plummer, executive officer. Membership 52.

Ideal Rifle Club—W. S. Taylor, secretary; Joseph Angster, president; John Kissell, vice-president; E. H. Myers, treasurer; Howard Baer, executive officer. Membership 10.

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MUNITIONS DISCUSSED IN CONGRESS

RIFLES, machine guns and field artillery, in connection with the question of the interchangeability of munitions, held the attention of the United States Senate for some time recently, when Senator Smoot of Utah offered a resolution calling for certain information concerning the Enfield rifle, and comparative statistics upon the ammunition used in United States, French and British Ordnance.

There was considerable objection to the resolution on the ground that while many Senators favored a standardization of munitions, the publication of an ordnance report of this character might make public facts of use to the enemy.

In offering his resolution, Senator Smoot said in part:

"Mr. President, I have heard it stated time and again that an 8-inch shell used by the Army could not be used in an 8-inch gun in the Navy, or, in other words, if one of our battleships should run out of ammunition and should come to a port of our country to replenish its ammunition supply, although there might be at hand for the coast artillery shells for the same size guns as those used upon a battleship, the ammunition is not interchangeable, and the battleship could not avail itself of such ammunition. I do not know whether that is true or not, and I ask in the resolution for information.

"It is also stated that the factories in our country that are manufacturing the Enfield rifle for the French government, and for the English government particularly, are manufacturing the same rifle for the American government, but chambered or bored to a different size in order that they may use American ammunition. I am going to take just a few moments' time to direct attention to certain points that have been brought to my notice along this line, so that the matter will be in the Record, and so that when the answer comes from the War Department—and I have no doubt that they have good reasons for following the practice which they are following—a great deal of the talk in relation to this matter will be set at rest. For instance, statements have been made to me that—

"The German government has developed high efficiency in the standardization and use of ammunition for small arms and artillery. The German soldier, running out of ammunition for rifle or machine gun, can at once gather up from disabled men and machine guns the cartridges that will enable him to continue fighting either for aggression or protection. He does not have the constant dread of being left at the mercy of the enemy.

"The ammunition used by the standard German batteries is the same everywhere for a given caliber, which is a tremendous advantage on account of transportation, supply, and effectiveness.

"The British developed standards for their small-arms, machine-gun, and artillery ammu-

munition, and the factories of England, the United States and English colonies supplying England have their machinery and standards adjusted to manufacture the sizes required.

"The French before the war had their machinery and standards and reserve stock worked out on a large scale, and have been able to keep their troops and armies supplied without serious complications resulting from the difference in the British standards, as they

have been in very large units and close to supply bases.

"It is reported that the British Enfield rifle has been adopted for the American Army and that they are now being bored out by American rifle manufacturers to fit the American type of rifle cartridge, and that the cartridges for the machine guns and field artillery also differ slightly from the British and French cartridges, so that it will be impossible to interchange in the event of such necessity arising at the front. This appears to inject a serious complication in munition supplies at the front by using another standard for small arms, machine guns, and artillery ammunition.

"In other words, the tremendous efficiency of the German system, which has proven of such immense advantage during the war, is ignored, and the effective service of the American Army in Europe seriously imperiled, and under certain conditions destroyed, as the result of the desire to cling to the American system on the plea of a slight increase in the efficiency of the American ammunition—an increase that apparently will be of little value in the present system of warfare.

"The destruction of half a dozen transports carrying ammunition from America might at any time cripple the ammunition supply of the American Army. Individual units at the front out of ammunition could not receive an American supply, and the men would be helpless, although British ammunition might be at their command.

"A difference in ammunition standards also means distinct storage depots, transportation facilities, and many complications at the front, including the disheartening influence of such a policy." * *

"Mr. President, I do not think there is any Senator or anyone else who doubts the wisdom of our Government having a standardization of munitions. If it were otherwise, we would have to have a separate store for every size of cartridge or shell, and they could not be interchanged by the Army and Navy or even different companies of our own Army. France has a standardization, England has a standardization, Germany also, and I might say every civilized country. If the Englishman is fighting next to the Frenchman, they can exchange ammunition today. They are one and the same kind. As far as I am concerned, I think that ought to be the policy of our Government; and that is the reason I ask to find out how far we have standardized our ammunition."

Initials in War

It is by initials that the innumerable departments, offices and sub-offices apparently inseparable from war organization are referred to, says the Manchester Guardian, and gives as an example this: The A.D.I.M.D.S.F.P. D.B.A.F., meaning the Assistant Director, Implements and Machinery Department Section, Food Production Department, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. But it is not so much in what they tell or do not tell as in what, on emergency, they can be made to tell that the sporting value of "initials only" lies, adds the Guardian. A good example of this occurred in the South African war. A certain adjutant who had congratulated himself on acquiring for his quarters a perfect mansion of a house, had not long been installed there before he received from the general traffic manager the message, "The G.T.M. wants the house." If this was laconic, the reply was more so. It ran: "The G.T.M. can G.T.H." But when the adjutant duly appeared at G.H.Q. to answer for this profane rebuff he blandly pleaded not guilty, interpreting, with the sweetest of emphasis, "The general traffic manager can get the house."

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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.

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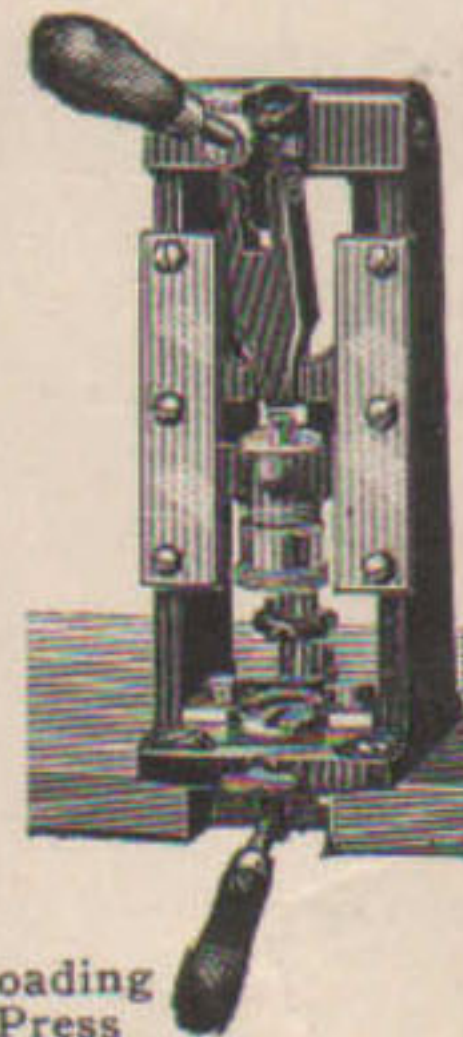


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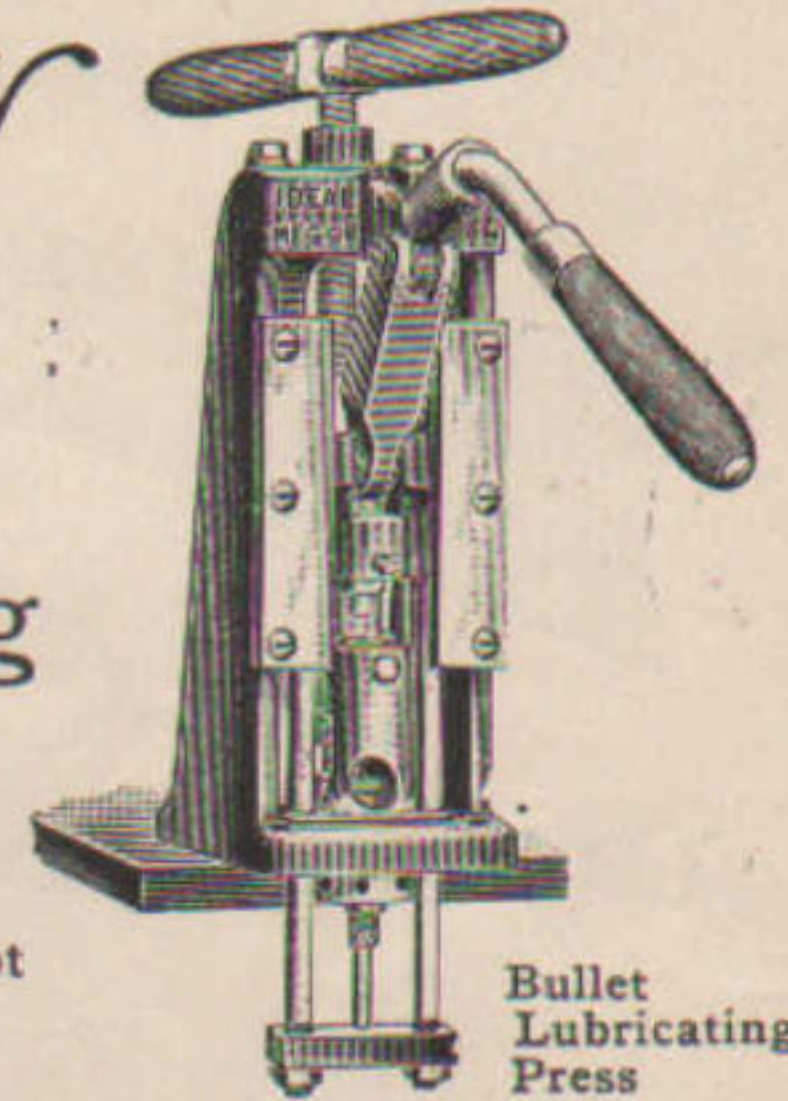
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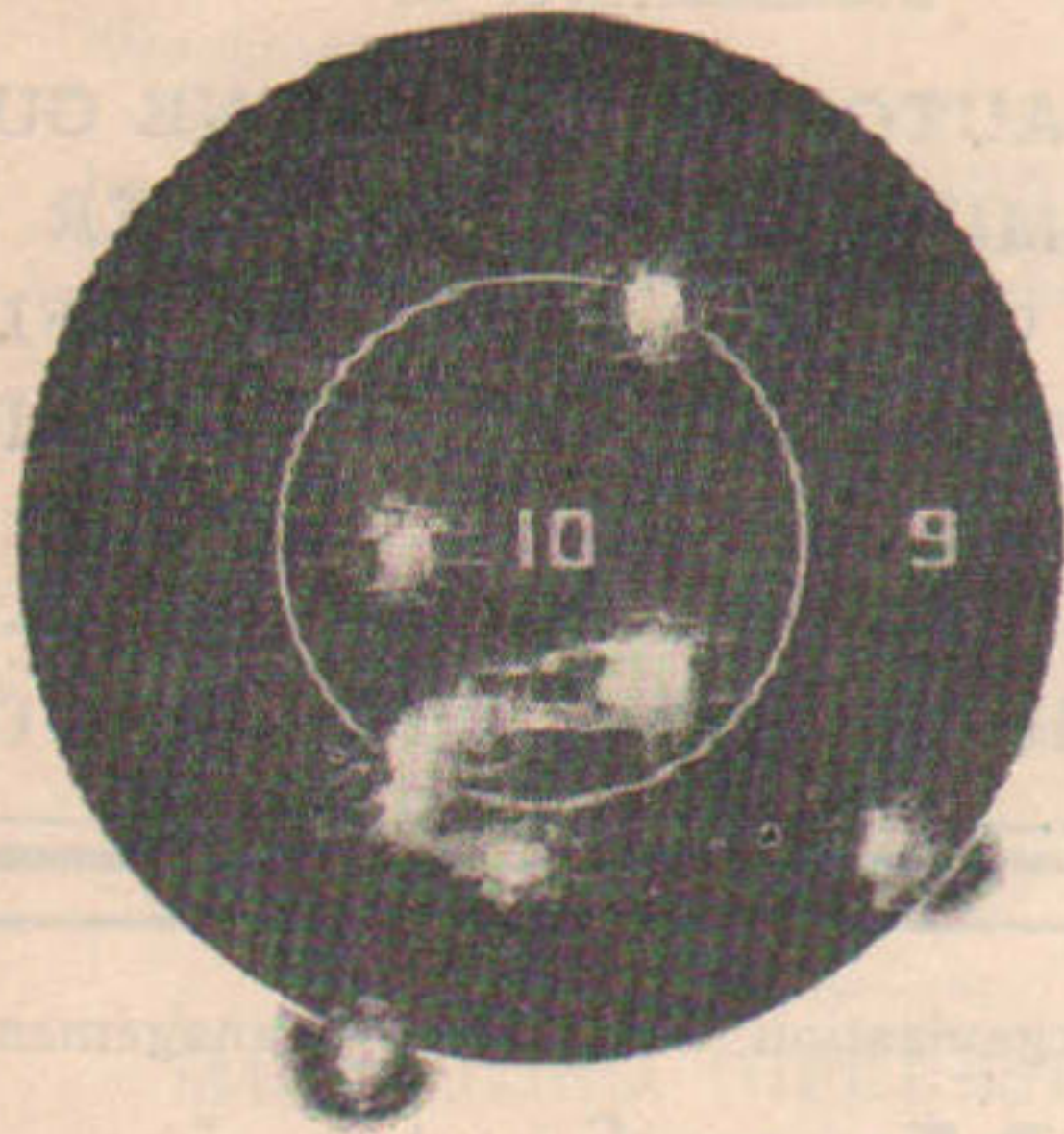
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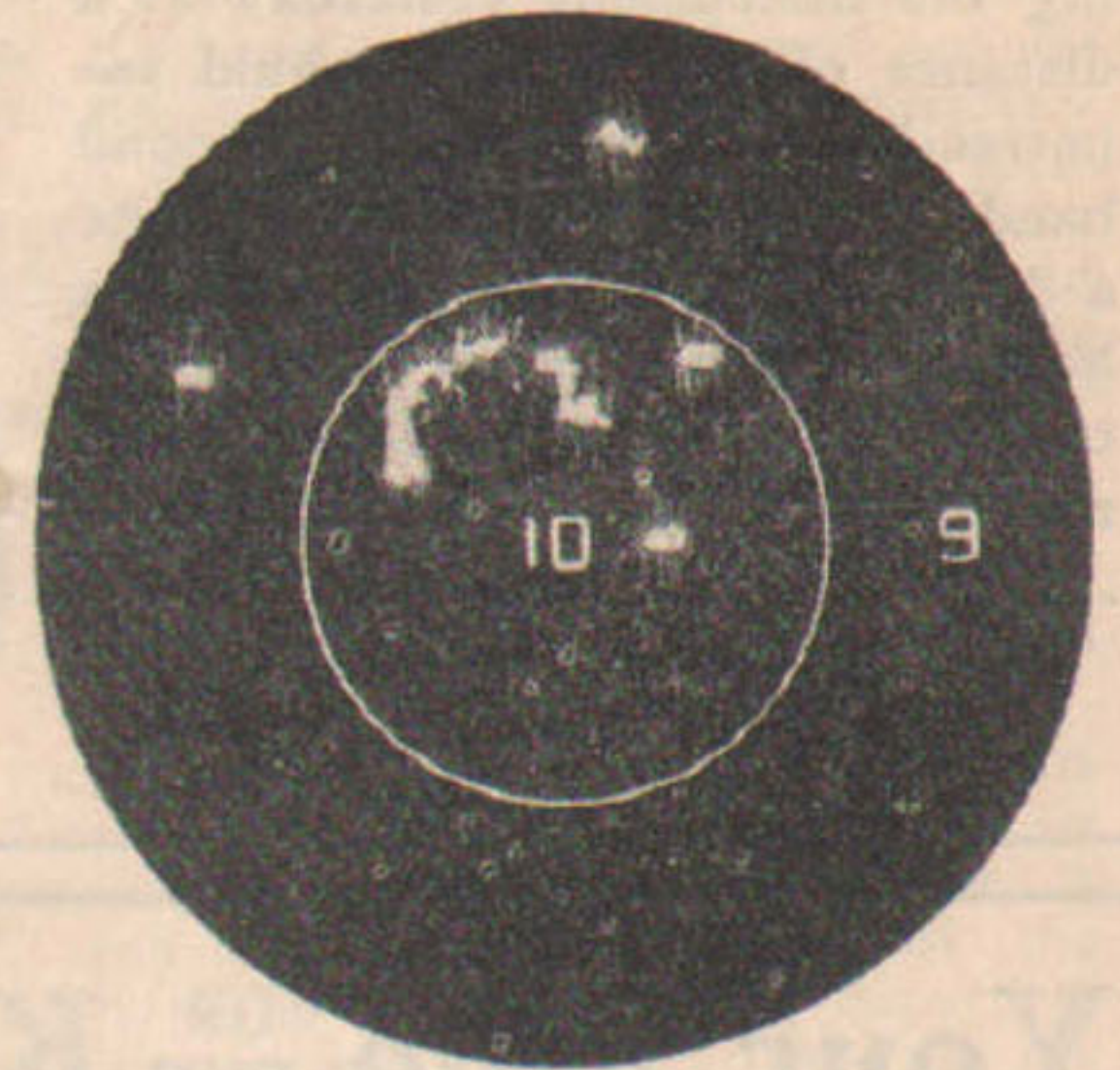


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