

**ARMS AND
THE MAN**

OUTDOOR SMALL-BORE COURSE TENTATIVELY
ADOPTED

A MINIATURE MILITARY COURSE
Part III (Conclusion)

MAKING A SQUIRREL RIFLE OF THE SPRINGFIELD
THIRTY YEARS AGO WITH THE HAND GUN
The Bennett-Paine Match

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

VOL. LXII, NO. 15



JULY 7, 1917

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| | | |
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| HIGH SCHOOL COMPETITION | - | Championship won by Iowa City, Iowa, High School Team, 9,517 out of a possible 10,000 |
| HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL RECORD | - | Made by T. K. Lee, of Birmingham Athletic Club Team, 1,999 out of a possible 2,000 |
| ASTOR CUP CHAMPIONSHIP | - - | Won by Iowa City, Iowa, High School Team, 980 out of a possible 1,000 |

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The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association of America

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 7, 1917

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Outdoor Small-Bore Qualification Course Tentatively Adopted

QUALIFICATION for marksman, sharpshooter and expert rifleman can now be made with .22-calibre rifles on the outdoor range.

The shooting will be done at distances varying from 50 to 250 yards on reduced targets.

This plan has been tentatively adopted by the National Rifle Association of America, in response to an apparent need for such a course, and as a means of promoting military rifle shooting during the period of the suspension of the free issue.

Rifle-club members are requested to try out the proposed course on home-made targets and to report to ARMS AND THE MAN the results obtained, together with opinions as to the practicability of the course as outlined.

In brief, the outdoor small-bore qualification course is nothing more complex than the regular militia or modified army course, upon which it is based and which it follows closely.

The distances in the small-bore course call for shooting at 50, 75, 125 and 150 yards, instead of at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, and the targets to be used have been reduced from the regulation targets in the same ratio. The targets will be known as A-4, B-4, C-4 and D-4.

Target A-4: The short-range target used for 50 and 75 yards is a rectangle, 18 inches high and 12 inches wide. Black circular aiming bull's-eye 3 inches in diameter, with scoring bull 2 inches in diameter, value of hit, 5; center ring, 6½ inches in diameter, value of hit, 4; inner ring, 11½ inches in diameter, value of hit, 3; outer (remainder of target), value of hit, 2.

Target B-4: The mid-range target used for 125 and 150 yards, is a square, 18 inches on a side, black circular bull's-eye, 5 inches in diameter; center ring, 9¼ inches in diameter; inner

ring, 13¼ inches in diameter; outer, remainder of target. The value of hits is the same as on Target "A-4."

Target C-4: The long-range target used for 200 and 250 yards, a rectangle 18 inches high and 30 inches wide. Black circular bull's-eye, 9 inches in diameter; center ring, 13½ inches in diameter; inner space outside of center ring bounded by vertical lines 6 inches from each end of target; outer, remainder of target. Value of hits, same as on Target "A-4."

Target D-4: The rapid-fire target. A black silhouette representing a soldier in the prone position, placed in the middle of a target 18 by 18 inches. Figure base, 6½ inches; height, 4¾ inches. Value of hit, 5; in the space (within parallels to figure, 1 inch in width above and at sides of figure 3½ inches below figure) immediately outside of the figure, value of hit, 4; in the space immediately outside of the 4 space (2 inches above and at sides of 4 space, and 1½ inches below), value of hit, 3; remainder of target, value of hit, 2.

OUTDOOR SMALL-BORE QUALIFICATION COURSE

Slow Fire

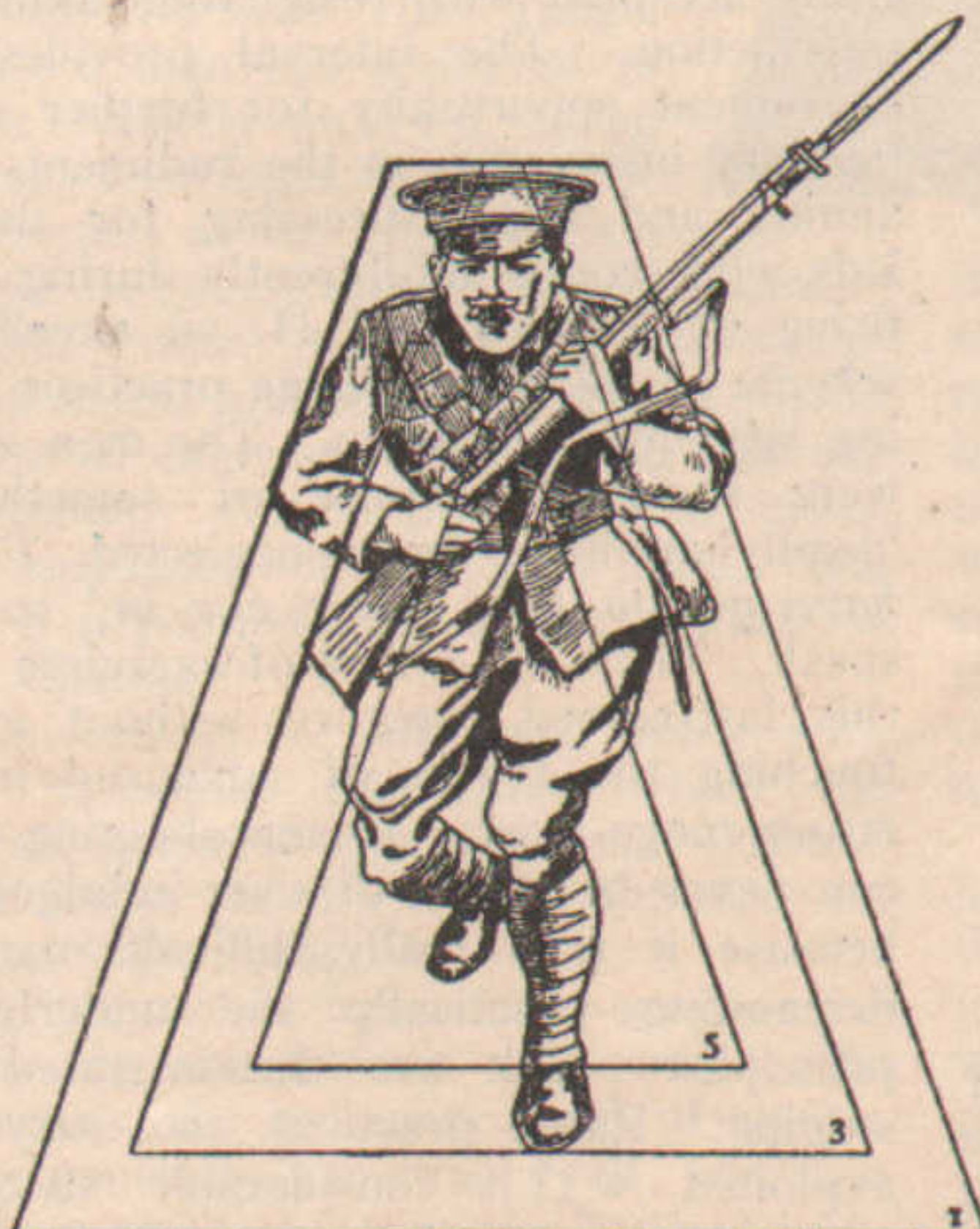
| Range | Time | Shots | Targets | Position |
|-------|----------|-------|---------|----------|
| 75 | No limit | 10 | A-4 | prone |
| 125 | No limit | 10 | B-4 | prone |
| 150 | No limit | 10 | B-4 | prone |

Two sighting shots permitted at 150 yards. In firing with sandbag rest, either rifle or back of hand must rest on sandbag.

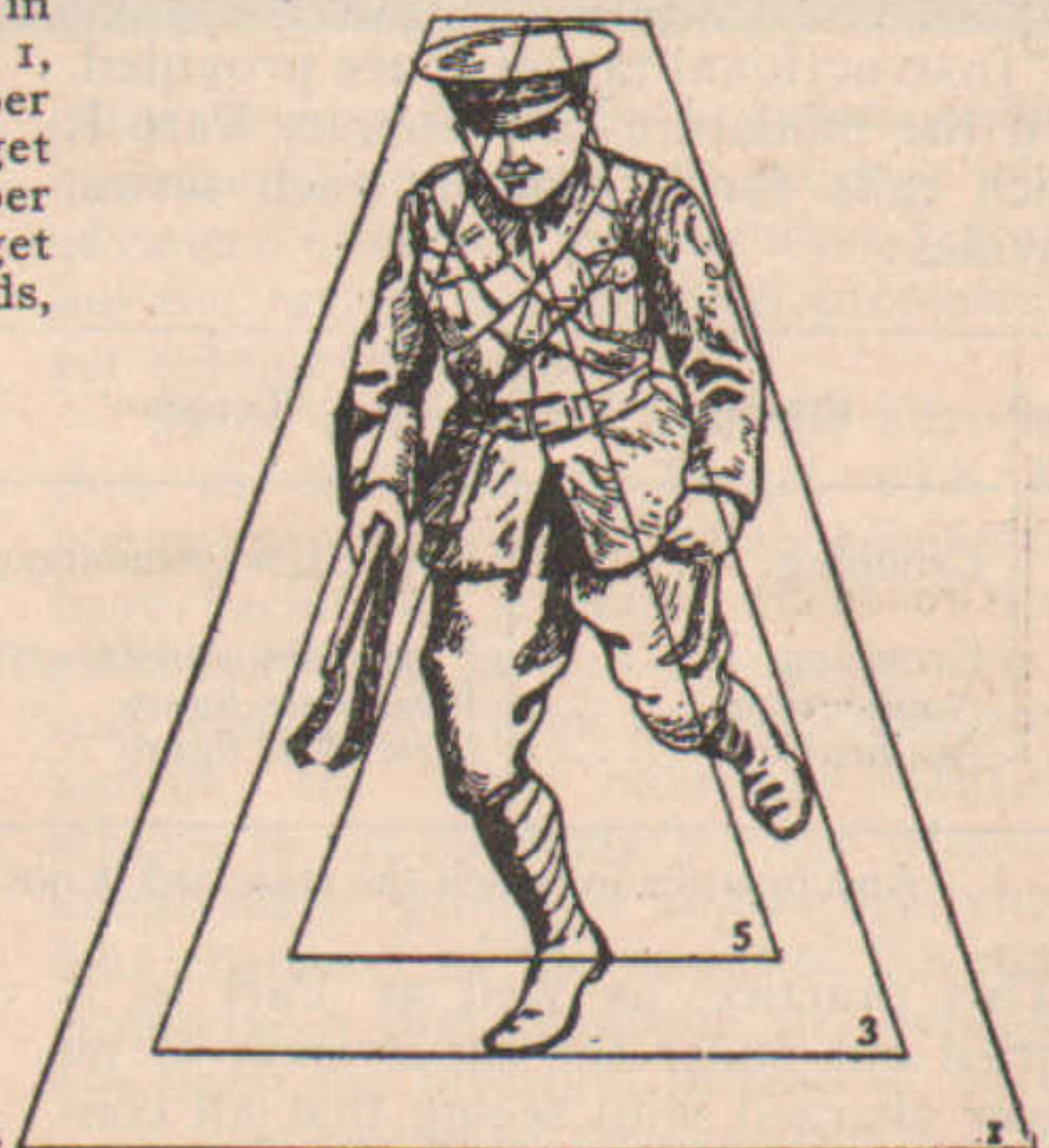
Rapid Fire

| Range | Time | Shots | Targets | Position |
|-------|----------|-------|---------|------------------------|
| 50 | 1½ min.* | 10 | D-4 | kneeling from standing |
| 75 | 2 min.* | 10 | D-4 | prone from standing |

*If single-shot rifle, time may be increased 2 minutes.



Three of the miniature targets used in England. Left, Instructional target No. 1, reduced from 400 yards to 25 yards, proper relative size. Center, Instructional target No. 3, reduced from 300 to 25 yards, proper relative size. Right, Instructional target No. 2, reduced from 500 yards to 25 yards, proper relative size.



This course may be fired as many times as desired in any target season, the individual's classification being determined by the best of his trials; but this provision should not be construed to permit the formation of a record based on scores selected from two or more trials; the basis of classification must be the result of one complete score in each case.

Coaching is allowed and desired in record practice.

Points required in qualifications: Possible 250, Expert 210, Sharpshooter 190 and Marksman 160.

Long-distance Practice

After the qualification course has been

completed, those men who have qualified as experts and sharpshooters may be given long-distance practice.

Record practice will consist of any selective score of 10 shots each:

| Range | Time | Shots | Target | Position |
|----------|---------|-------|--------|----------|
| 250 yds. | 15 min. | 10 | C-4 | prone |
| 200 yds. | 15 min. | 10 | C-4 | prone |

No one should be advanced to practice at 250 yards until he has attained a minimum total of 40 points at 200 yards in any score of 10 consecutive shots.

When an individual has attained a total of 75 points at 200 and 250 yards, including a minimum of 40 points at 200 yards by selective scores of 10 consecu-

tive shots, he shall be considered as qualified in long-range practice.

Indoor small-bore work, minus the complications of windage and elevation, may not be as interesting to the real gun-crank as work with the service rifle. But in shooting the small bore at ranges up to 250 yards, sight adjustments for elevation and windage are just as necessary as with the full-charge rifle, and the problems to be solved will be very nearly as difficult, considering that the trajectory of the little leaden pellet will not be as flat as that of the high-power steel jacket, and that the .22-calibre ball will not offer near as much resistance to the wind.

IN Great Britain the value of miniature military shooting has already been demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of the army. In fact, no recruit is permitted to take up full-charge work until he has qualified with a .22-calibre miniature military rifle shooting the regular course at reduced distances on reduced targets. This holds good in the Cavalry, Yeomanry, Infantry, and Royal Engineer Units.

The British training, of course, fundamentally differs not only from the qualification course as outlined for tentative use by the N. R. A., but from our army gallery courses as well.

Something of the plan which the English have followed successfully, however, may serve to indicate the amount of importance attaching to this form of practice.

The principal end to which the British rifleman works, in these miniature courses, is apparently the production of a small group rather than a total of points, although a minimum total is required for qualification in some parts of the course.

The targets used in elementary training are simply triangles which represent a soldier standing (known as Elementary Target No. 1), and a soldier prone (known as Elementary Target No. 2). These targets are reduced for shooting at 25 yards. In addition, figures known as "Instructional targets" are provided.

In the miniature rifle course, Part I, which calls for 5 shots in each series, provides:

| No. | Practice | Target | Instruction for conduct of practice | Standard |
|-----|------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Grouping..... | First Class elementary.. | Lying, with wrist or rifle rested..... | 3-inch group. |
| | Grouping..... | First class elementary... | Lying..... | 3-inch group. |
| 3 | Application..... | First class figure..... | Same as 1..... | 5 shots on target. |
| 4 | Application..... | First class figure..... | Lying..... | Score 12. |

Any practice in which the standard is not reached should be repeated.

This practice, as well as Part 2, is carried out under the supervision of an officer charged with seeing that all conditions are strictly complied with. The

groups are measured by wire rings, 1, 2 and 3 inches in diameter. When a ring is found which completely encloses all the shots, that ring is taken as the size of the group and the shooting rated accordingly. If only 4 shots fall into the prescribed circle, the record is made "3-inch group with 1 wild shot."

Part 2 of the course, which the recruit is permitted to fire only after having qualified under Part 1, provides:

PART II

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1 | Grouping..... | Second class elementary. | Lying..... | 3-inch group. |
| *2 | Application..... | Second class figure..... | Lying..... | Score 12. |
| 3 | Snap shooting..... | Figure 3..... | Lying, rifle rested, target exposed 6 seconds.... | 3 hits. |
| 4 | Rapid fire..... | First class figure..... | Lying, 35 seconds allowed..... | 5 shots on target. |
| 5 | Snap shooting..... | Figure 3..... | Lying, 4 seconds allowed | 3 hits. |

* Standing from trench.

In group practice, the soldier is supposed to fire a series of shots without change of sighting or aiming point. This is done with the object of teaching the man from the beginning to shoot rapidly and consistently. In the application, practice firers adjust the sight and alter the point of aim to bring their groups onto an aiming mark.

In addition to these courses of fire, fire disposition is taught to squads by using the Solano landscape targets on gallery ranges.

"Carton," the British authority who

cusses the General Musketry course with the full-charge rifles, says:

"The enforced interval between the Instructional stage and the Classification series was then conceded to be the responsible factor when the registers at the conclusion of the course showed a rather large percentage of poor shots, which was to be deplored. But since .22-rifle shooting has come to be regarded as an essential in the progressive training of a

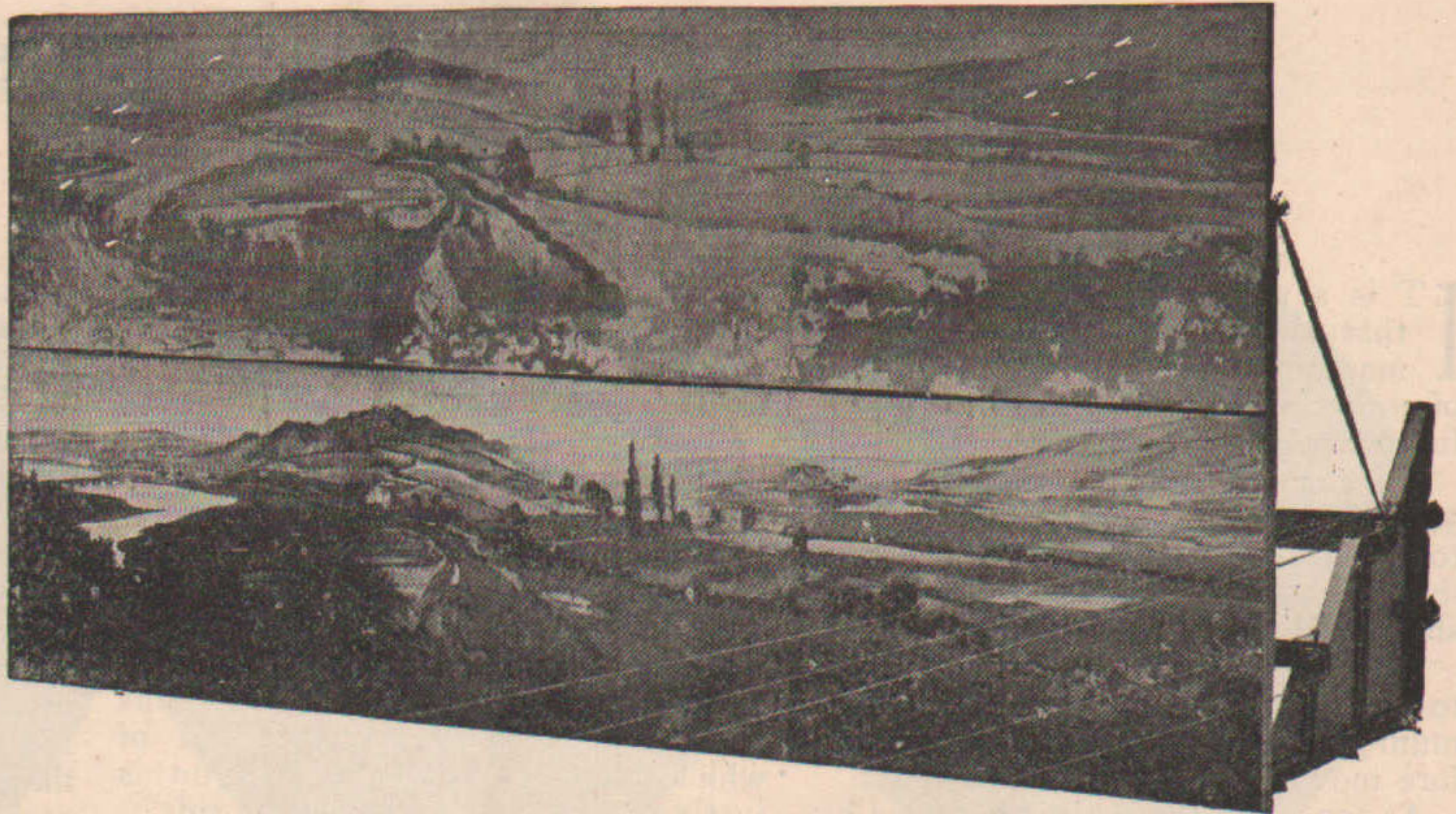
recruit, and can be utilized beneficially, irrespective of the vagaries of that much-maligned individual, the 'Clerk of the Weather,' or when the accommodation on the .303 range is for the time being inadequate, a spell of inactivity with the heavier calibre weapon is generally accepted with resignation akin to satisfaction. The interval provides a convenient opportunity for further elementary instruction in the rudiments of aiming and trigger-pressing for those lads who scored indifferently during the firing of Parts I and II, an excellent scheme of miniature range practices being scheduled for them. The men who were showing promise of something 'deadly' are by no means neglected. They have got to keep 'their eye in,' so to speak. There are a host of exercises for this last-named category without even touching the fringe of advanced miniature range work. In snaphooting one can never be guilty of over-indulgence, because it is a really difficult matter, demanding practically the underlying principles which are demonstrated in sniping. Rapid practices, too, may be exploited with considerable success, while the theory of 'aiming off' may be

has recently written several articles for *The Rifleman*, concerning the use and the value of the small-bore in the British army for instructional purposes, in dis-

practiced and its advantages and probable errors demonstrated effectively and in a highly interesting manner by the wind gauges of the firers' rifles being thrown out of adjustment for the purpose.

"During these dark days—I am writing from a large training area which for a considerable period has been in the vortex of the storm fiend—the .22 rifle is not only essential; it is indispensable. The time table is not held up and men are trained as well-nigh effectively as they were when Old Sol beamed upon us.

"The Trained Soldiers' Course,' as the classification practices were called before the 'Mad Dog of Europe' slipped his leash, have undergone three extensive revisions. To get the best out of a man and his weapon has been unquestionably the principle which has inspired those in authority. Additional rapid-fire practices have been introduced during the past eighteen months, and the Golden Rule is *Rapidity of Fire, Combined with Accuracy*. Rapidity of action, such as re-charging the magazine of the rifle methodically and smartly; rapid alignment of sights and cor-



Close view of Solano target apparatus without scenery or scenic accessories, showing landscape target frames in position

posed on an indoor miniature rifle range? It appears almost impossible to exploit any of the innumerable essentials which must be impressed into the recruit, and which may appeal to him to resemble something he may meet with on service. Nevertheless, confined as he is in a build-

gantic system of training. Its appeal has not been in vain, for on practically every training area—and they are numerable as well as being extensive—ranges have sprung up like mushrooms. So no precious moments are frittered away. If the weather is inexorably and persist-



Upper: Close view of Solano apparatus with scenery and scenic accessories (Type A) and Solano figures representing troops at different distances. Lower same as upper with Type C accessories

rect squeezing of the trigger can be demonstrated in the training areas, but the test of accuracy of the alignment and correct trigger pressing can only be satisfactorily carried out on the .22 rifle range. Many a man has appeared to work smartly when using dummy cartridges, but when he performed at the classification ranges he gave evidence that his parade-ground 'stunt' was simply 'eye-wash.' Good habits are acquired when a liberal course of exercises with the .22 rifle are scheduled. Deliberation and accuracy and inculcated—it becomes a habit. The test is a positive one, and 'eye-wash' is at a discount."

Concerning the advanced work with the .22-calibre miniatures which the British army is carrying on, "Carton" says, under the title "Field Practices on the .22 Rifle Range":

"With such a tremendous scope, relatively, in comparison with other rifle exercises, the extensive field of operations generally asserting itself, how can this panorama of a mimic battle be ex-



ing of some 40-odd yards in length and about 15 yards in width, valuable instruction is afforded, which is not only excellent training to accustom the eye to the tints of natural backgrounds against which service targets are placed, but inculcates that automatic action of aligning the sights quickly upon an indistinct object—a potent factor in demand when at war with a clever and cunning foe.

"Much, however, depends upon the length of period afforded for training the recruit, and it may be mentioned that inclement weather is not offered—or would it be accepted—as a reason for the time-table not being rigidly adhered to. The miniature rifle has appealed to those whose task was to organize a gi-

ently stormy there is a corresponding increase of miniature rifle practice when advanced exercises are introduced, training the recruit for his final preparation for service overseas.

"There is no doubt that the introduction of the Solano Target with the nomenclature of multifarious accessories have facilitated a mimic form of field practices being carried out on the miniature range. If time and circumstances permit, the first exercises conform strictly to the elementary stage when recruits either group or apply their shots. The character of the target at this stage counteracts that tendency to focus the eye upon the foresight instead of on the

(Concluded on page 292)

A Miniature Military Course

PART 3—By CAPTAIN ROY S. TINNEY

(Conclusion)

IT is a proven and recognized fact that the greater the skill of the marksman, the less chance there is of an accident, and for that reason the following rules are suggested:

All new members must start on the 50- and 75-foot ranges and are required to remain there until they can consistently and continually keep all their shots well within a 10-inch circle.

He is then permitted to move back to the 50-yard range and there a maximum group of 20 inches is required before moving further from the butts.

At 100 yards the limit is bounded by a 30-inch circle.

At 200 yards all shots must be kept "on the target", a rectangle 4 x 6 feet.

No one is permitted to shoot at 300 yards except experienced shots who have graduated into the expert class.

Any shooter who continually fails to "find the target", missing the paper and the frame supporting it, is required to retire to the next shorter range and remain there until his marksmanship has improved.

An excellent method of testing the accuracy of a man's firing is to require him to fire 10 shots in 90 seconds from a single shot rifle, or 10 shots in 30 seconds from a repeater, and mark the target after the completion of the string.

When a pit is not obtainable and the "A" target set above ground in a fixed frame is used in the qualifying course, I would suggest building a safe shelter to one side of the target, so placed that the sun will not cast a shadow on the target, where the markers can stand and be safe from stray bullets. Over this shelter hoist a large red flag, to be lowered only when the markers are safely within their shelter.

One boy fires at a time and the Executive Officer stands at the firing line.

1. Target is made ready, spotter in place and all homes pasted.
2. Markers take shelter and drop flag.
3. Shooter loads, fires and opens the breech of his rifle.
4. At the sound of the bullet hitting the target, the markers raise the red flag, leave their shelter and locate the hole, disk the shot, shift the spotter and paste up the old hole.
5. Markers take shelter again and drop the red flag.

During timed fire the markers leave their shelter only on whistle signals from the Executive Officer at the firing

point, one to come out and two to take cover.

I have used this method and find it to be safe and practical, provided the Executive Officer stands at the firing line and enforces the rules with an iron hand.

Speaking in round numbers, there are in the United States 600,000 men who pursue the "clay mocking bird" with shot projecting muskets, and 100,000 riflemen practicing with guns using a war size cartridge. All of which indicates that the shotgun is just six times as popular as the rifle.

Another interesting comparison is the cost of ammunition: Every Saturday I spend at the traps my average account runs like this:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 200 Shells | \$8.00 |
| 200 "Birds" @ 2c..... | 4.00 |
| | \$12.00 |

In contrast, a day on the rifle range stands: two bandoleers of '98 or '06, 120 rounds @ 5c (the price our club charges members for Krag or Springfield ammunition, so as to cover the cost of operating the range)—\$6.00.

Then comes a day spent on the small-bore course just described, using the .22 Musket and long-rifle cartridges. By charging \$1.00 a hundred for this ammunition, all range expenses are covered.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 200 Rounds @ \$1 per C..... | \$2.00 |
|-----------------------------|--------|

This is one-third of my bill for the big rifle, and one-sixth of the shotgun toll.

We all know that the average trapshooter goes to his club at least three times as often as the average rifleman appears on the range, which means that the approximate ratio of cartridges expended is about five to one, and the actual gross expenditure of ammunition thirty to one in favor of the shotgun.

Add to this the fact that the trapshooter is compelled to pay the top retail price for his shells, while the rifleman is permitted to buy from the Ordnance Department at government prices, and is subsidized with a free issue of 120 rounds of Krag ammunition per man, per year; it is only a fair estimate to say that for every dollar spent by the riflemen for ammunition, his brother with the trestle-top musket spends fifty.

This brings us rifle bugs face to face with a most embarrassing question: Why is it the 600,000 men in the United States are willing to spend \$50.00 for shotgun shells, for every

dollar our 100,000 riflemen shoot away?

As I pointed out in the early part of this article, there is something wrong with the rifle game and I, for one, am determined to find out what it is and, if possible, devise a remedy. Just now I am of the opinion that the overwhelming popularity of trapshooting is due to three things:

First. A man's inherent love of destruction. The shooter may be unaware of this impulse, but we all know the thrill of pleasure that comes when the target disintegrates as the gun cracks. Take a crowd of men on a day's outing. They will watch shooting at paper targets with an apathy that borders on bored tolerance, but put up a row of glass bottles and their interest is awakened. Not only are they keen to watch the game, but every man is anxious to "take a crack at 'em" himself, and a successful shot always evokes loud applause. This fact is well understood by the men who run shooting galleries and they have invented all sorts of weird devices to satisfy this instinct inherent in the human animal. The firing at the paper target requires far more skill, care and training than the bottle breaking, but it lacks the popular appeal—the joy "o' bustin' 'er wide open, zowie!" Like that.

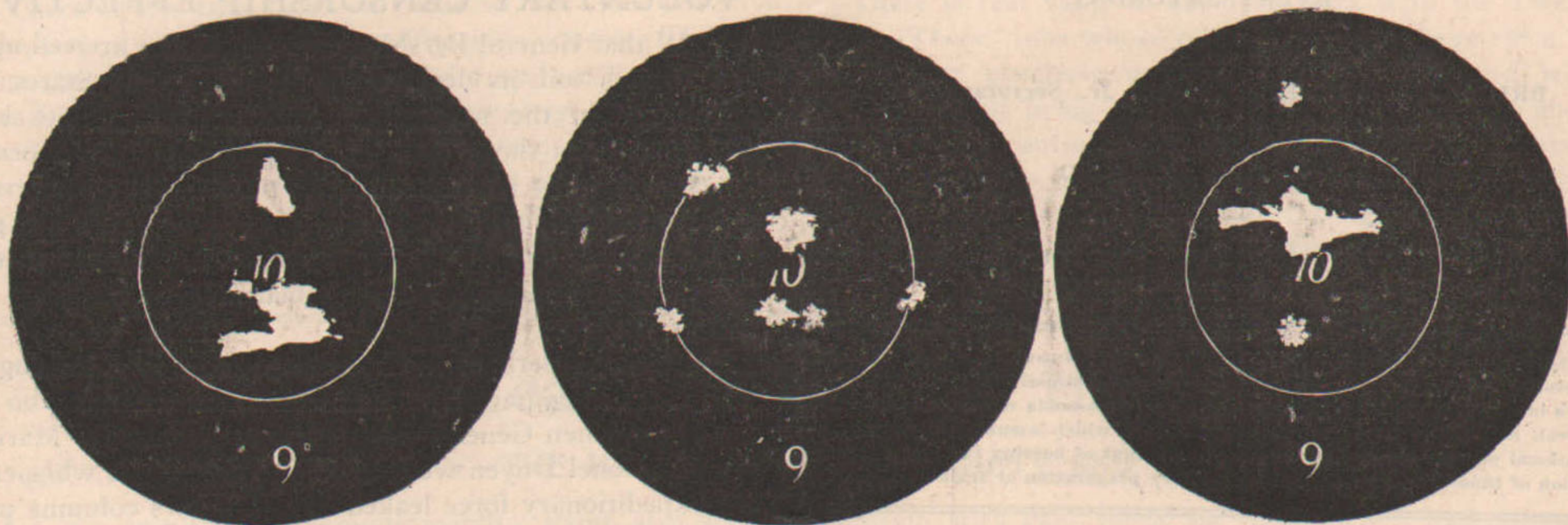
Second. When a clay bird soars off toward the horizon, is run down and demolished in midflight, the shooter feels he "got a run for his money" and that the six cents (4 cents for shell and two cents for the target) was well expended. The American temperament demands speed; quick, snappy, exciting action that keeps a man on his toes and gives a thrill of excitement. Making holes in an inanimate paper target does not satisfy this "call of the blood".

Last fall I had the pleasure of instructing a party of women in the rudiments of rifle shooting and hope to resume that most pleasant occupation this season. While they were learning how to line up the sights on the small targets at 50 and 75 feet, their interest was only moderate, but as soon as I handed them my .22 Musket and let them shoot on the standard "B" target from the 200-yard line, their enthusiasm knew no bounds. When the rifle spoke they enjoyed seeing the target shift and the spotter come up, it made them feel they had accomplished something, something worthy of being recorded in their score book, which

(Concluded on page 292)

Making a Squirrel Rifle out of the Springfield

By C. S. LANDIS



Left: 10 shots, 50 yards, with .30 Springfield loaded with 14 grains No. 80 and Service bullet, elevation 710 yards, windage 1/3 pt. left; Center,—10 shots at 50 yards with .30 Springfield loaded with 12 grains No. 75 and service bullet, elevation 710 yards, windage, 1/3 point left. Right—10 shots, 50 yards, with .30 Springfield, loaded with 12 grains, No. 75 and service bullet, elevation 710 yards, windage 1/3 point left.

TWO or three years ago I wrote a series of articles on squirrel rifles and the testing of their ammunition, for *Outers Book*, that started such a prolonged discussion.

The odd thing about the matter was that when I wrote the first article of this kind I had the idea that squirrel shooting with the rifle had almost died out in this country. That it had not is evidenced by the fact that I still receive occasional letters from riflemen asking advice in the selection of a rifle for this kind of shooting.

I do not intend to take up space in this article by airing my views on what constitutes a perfect rifle for this style of shooting, but rather to give a few hints on how various "rough neck" outfits, purchased for an entirely different purpose, can be used very successfully by changing the ammunition, the sights, or both, so as to produce an outfit that will do the work in an acceptable manner without the purchase of an additional expensive rifle, telescope sight, or an extensive, expensive, and unnecessarily large reloading outfit.

The rifle that will interest the majority of the readers of this magazine is most likely the Springfield. I know that using a rifle, designed for killing men, to shoot squirrels with is a little like using a butcher knife to peel potatoes, but it makes some squirrel rifle for all that, boneheaded sights included.

Most of us like to see targets that show the smallest possible groups, made usually with a rifle equipped with the finest possible target sights or a good telescope. These targets are all right so far as they go, in that they show practically the greatest possible accuracy obtainable from the outfit. The trouble is

that probably 99 out of every 100 rifles in use are not so equipped. Any results obtained from the Springfield as issued are almost certain to be considerably improved upon by any other combination of sights imaginable, provided that combination was designed by a practical rifleman and not a theoretical blunderer.

My idea in working out loads for squirrel shooting was to get loads that would give velocities about equal to the .25-20 cartridge, to use the cheap, accurate and easily obtained metal-cased Spitzer service bullets, so that no large outfit of reloading tools, such as special muzzle expanders, bullet moulds, resizers, lubricators, etc., would be required—the cost of which would pay for about 2,000 bullets—and to keep experimenting until I found a load of Dupont No. 75, and one of No. 80, that shot with exactly the same elevation and windage over squirrel-shooting ranges, say 40 or 50 yards.

The advantage of this condition can readily be seen, as, like most riflemen who like to experiment, I am continually getting out of some one kind of powder or bullet and must use something else for the time being. If one is absent-minded, as I am, and likely to have trouble remembering sight elevations in the woods, far from a score book, this is mighty important, especially during this war, when anything in the line of ammunition is difficult to procure promptly.

These loads for the Springfield are loaded with the same set of Ideal No. 10 tools, with double adjustable chamber for the service bullet, that I use to load the full charges. Absolutely nothing more is required except the powder. I use the same cheap Government primers, bullets and old fired shells, usually shells

that have failed for use for the full charges.

I have always been an advocate of the one-rifle and the one-load idea. As very few people actually test out any rifle with any load, I believe it is a mistake to shoot a half dozen different loads in a rifle for hunting, simply because no one can remember his sight readings for the different ranges well enough to do consistent work, not to mention the danger of mixing shells loaded differently, but which look "aile samee."

I believe that two loads are plenty for hunting—the short-range load and the full charge. Anything over 75 to 100 yards should take the full charge to get the benefit of the flat trajectory. Anything under that can usually be secured with the short-range load if it is small game, and if it is large game and that close to the gunner, it is pretty certain to be either going or coming and with the throttle wide open. In either of these cases most people want a gun to put on every possible ounce of steam.

My time has been taken up lately with long-range target shooting and crow shooting to such an extent that the squirrel loads had to lie around the house for some time, and then when I did get the time we had rain every shooting day for a month or so, so that the first clear day I hiked for the testing range, regardless of sun, wind or anything else.

Naturally, the sun was boiling hot, and the mirage made the bull look like an egg with the lower end smashed in—eggs à la Columbus.

The first shot from a clean, slightly oiled bore at 50 yards printed 2 inches off at 1 o'clock, same old place that my

(Continued on page 290)

ARMS AND THE MAN



1110 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Associate Editor

KENDRICK SCOFIELD

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

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

"LOCALIZING" THE NATIONAL ARMY

ONE of the objections urged against the plan of a "selected" conscript army was that men who go to war fight better and are more satisfied when officered by men from their own states—perhaps men who have been their friends—and when bunking with old pals.

It is quite obvious that going to war, besides being a more than serious business, is not a pleasant one. So it is quite natural that a man would rather fight under and along side of other men between whom and him there is at least the bond of home and fireside. This desire, of course, would be far more apparent among the drafted men from small towns than from the larger cities.

As long as the volunteer system existed, and totally aside from its faults or its virtues, it was the custom for a leading citizen to raise a regiment from his county, and the boys went to war as a State unit composed of town-company units.

The value of following out, so far as is possible, a plan to place all men from each locality in the same command, and officer them with men from the same locality, has evidently been realized by the War Department, for the officers who are creating the National Army are working along these lines.

The army officers believe that aside from the fact that men prefer to serve with and under friends, the plan has an even broader value, since a man, let us say, from Kentucky would understand how to handle Kentuckians far better than a man from Vermont.

Under the policy which is being worked out, the men who are now in camps, training for commissions, will be returned to their home states and there will be distributed to the commands from various communities.

When the draft law was under consideration in Congress, members of the House insisted that the regiments from the various states should be permitted to retain their identities as such and that the enlisted personnel of these regiments should be as nearly local as possible. An amendment to this effect was inserted in the bill.

If the army officers succeed in "localizing" the national

army, they will have accomplished something of great value, and the results will show in the general morale of commands and in *esprit de corps*.

VOLUNTARY CENSORSHIP EFFECTIVE

NOW that General Pershing's command has arrived upon French soil, its departure from the United States unannounced in the newspapers and its sailing date kept secret, perhaps those who have urged a press censorship which will carry penalties for the publication of improper news may come to a realization that newspapers are perfectly capable of and willing to protect the movements of troops by refraining from prematurely publishing the details thereof.

There was perhaps no newspaperman in Washington who came in contact with the military authorities who did not know when General Sibert's Division and the Marines under Colonel Doyen were to sail. And yet no whisper of the expeditionary force leaked into the news columns until it was cabled back from France, presumably passed by the censors there, and a proper item for publication.

At the port of departure, it is impossible to believe that newspaper men by the hundred were not aware of what was going on. Still the secret was kept inviolate.

And yet no possible movement of troops in the future can hold the human interest and the news interest that the embarkation of Pershing's forces—the first to sail for the French battlefields—held; so that this should be a lesson to those who seek to muzzle the press and to *compel under penalty* a service which will gladly be *volunteered and conscientiously performed*.

TWO RIFLEMEN GO WITH PERSHING

"SOMEWHERE in France", first to fight with the United States Marines are two men who are known to most of the riflemen of the country. They are Captain G. K. Shuler and Marine Gunner A. B. Hale.

Captain Shuler was for two years in charge of the Navy School for Small Arms Coaches at the Winthrop, Maryland, Rifle Range, and in 1915 and again in 1916 was signal officer of the National Matches at State Camp Florida.

Marine Gunner Hale, who was a member of the Marine Corps Team, National Match, 1910; winner of the Marine Corps Individual Match, 1911, and who made a record of twenty-seven bull's-eyes at 600 yards in the All-Comers Match, Camp Perry in 1909, is also well known in the shooting fraternity.

Both Captain Shuler and Gunner Hale were staunch friends of the civilian shooter, and the game has profited by the interest which each of them took in promoting it.

SMALL-BORE QUALIFICATIONS

THE National Rifle Association has announced that it will recognize qualifications for marksman, sharpshooter and expert rifleman made with small-bore weapons on reduced targets, following as closely as possible the modified army courses.

This does not mean that the Association in the slightest

degree is swerving in its allegiance to the military rifle. Its officials for many years, while encouraging the use of .22 calibre weapons, have believed that the greatest national good must come only when every citizen is thoroughly and practically familiar with the military arm.

There were two principal reasons for the tentative adoption of the small-bore qualifications course. The first was that the members of rifle clubs wanted it. Literally hundreds of requests have been received at N. R. A. headquarters during the past eighteen months for a small-bore course by which decorations could be obtained, in addition to the so-called "watch-fob" indoor qualifications. The second reason is that the coming of war and

the consequent suspension of the free issue could not help but work at least some hardship to the civilian shooter, and the comparatively low cost of small-bore ammunition as against that of the full-charge high power shell, offered one solution to the problem.

There is real value in out-door work with the Twenty-two. Those clubs whose members already have rifles, and can either purchase or reload ammunition, and whose ranges permit firing all the courses and distances, should by all means continue full-charge shooting; yet one should not sneer at the little twenty-two. It is far and away beyond ordinary "snapping-in", and through consistent use it can produce real results in trigger pull, aiming and holding.

Thirty Years Ago with the Hand Gun

PART 5—THE MATCH BETWEEN BENNETT AND PAINE

AS the result of his famous match with Chevalier Paine, Fred E. Bennett won the title of Revolver Champion of the United States, in June, 1888.

The terms of the match called for six consecutive contests of 100 shots each, at 50 yards on the 200-yard Standard American Rifle target with Smith and Wesson revolvers, .44 calibre Russian model.

Bennett's winning score was a total of 5,093 out of 6,000 as against Paine's total of 3,478 for four matches, the old exhibition shot having withdrawn without completing the contest.

The Paine-Bennett match was the climax of a bitter and deep-seated rivalry between the two men; one a youngster of little experience but careful training; the other a man of advanced years, and wide experience.

In December, 1887, the Bennett brothers had broken nearly all previous records on the Standard American Targets. It was then that some of their friends made heavy wagers that Fred Bennett, in an exhibition shoot of 100 shots a day for six consecutive days—unless prevented by rain or snow of sufficient intensity to obscure the targets—could three times out of six surpass the aggregate of 841 points out of 1,000 then held by Chevalier Paine. In addition, other heavy wagers were made that in the proposed match, F. E. Bennett's daily average would equal or surpass the Paine record. The shooting was to be done with a Smith and Wesson revolver, .44 calibre, and U.M.C. factory cartridges.

In making the record against which Bennett was supposed to shoot, Chevalier Paine had used a revolver finished especially to his order by Gastine Renett, the Paris gunsmith.

Paine also shot ammunition with exterior lubrication.

Bennett accepted the conditions imposed by the wager, and began shooting on December 5, 1887, using cartridges with no exposed lubrication, and the ordinary Smith and Wesson revolver which he had won in a match at Walnut Hill. The revolver, however, had been resighted according to the owner's ideas.

The first day of this exhibition shoot brought Bennett an aggregate of 886 points, with 83 bull's-eyes. The shooter, however, complained at the close of the match that there was too much drag in the trigger of his weapon. It was accordingly sent to a Boston gunsmith overnight, and returned the following morning.

Bennett's first shot on the second day was a "pull-off" 6, and following the fifty-fifth shot, the gun was accidentally discharged while he was cocking it. This of course was scored as a miss. Yet in spite of these two mishaps, his work for the day totalled 867 points.

He was in poor physical form on December 7, owing to a fast sprint to catch his train and made but 832 points with 75 bull's-eyes.

A new hammer was inserted in the revolver in preparation for Bennett's trial on December 8, and his shooting improved somewhat, with a total of 843 points, and 74 bull's-eyes.

The rest of the match showed consistently increasing scores. On December 9, he scored 868 points with 83 bull's-eyes, and on December 10, 876 points with 84 bull's-eyes.

This gave Bennett for the entire series a grand total of 5,172 points and 481 bull's-eyes, an average of 862 points for each day's shooting.

Immediately upon the announcement of the results of the shoot, Chevalier Paine published a protest,

declaring that Bennett had not duplicated the conditions under which the record of 841 points was made and that he had used superior ammunition, following his protest by a challenge to Bennett for a match with him for \$1,000 a side, that he (Paine) could make more bull's-eyes in 100 shots than Bennett could; for \$1,000 that he (Paine) could beat Bennett's record made at Walnut Hill and another \$1,000 that he (Paine) could shoot against Bennett and beat him any time and any place.

Bennett answered the challenge by a counter challenge to Paine for a match, \$250 a side, to be shot between April 1 and June 1, 1888, calling for 100 shots a day for six consecutive days, at 50 yards on the Standard American Target. The weapon specified was any revolver with a barrel not more than 8 inches long including cylinder, and of calibre not less than .44. Paine, in a public statement, declared that he was forced to ignore this challenge but stood ready to defend himself under the conditions as announced by himself, to beat any of Bennett's records on a forfeit of \$1,000 for each event. There followed a more bitter controversy between the two than that which had previously taken place.

In the meantime, Paine did some exhibition shooting before reliable and competent witnesses and on December 9, 1887 fired 100 shots from a 38/44 Smith and Wesson—a .44 frame chambered and bored for the smaller cartridge—a special arm taking special ammunition, and made a total of 878 points. On December 13th he fired a .44 calibre revolver, making a total of 882, and continuing to use this weapon, on December 13 (a second string) made 875, on December 15, 871, and on December 17, two strings of 886 and 888 each—a total of 5,280, which

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Without Cleaning

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B. S. A. SAFETIPASTE

is largely used by British soldiers at the front. It abolishes labor because the bore has merely to be coated with it immediately after firing.

Abolishes anxiety because steel destroying powder gas deposits are immediately and positively killed by Safetipaste.

Bore may be even more brilliant when Safetipaste is wiped out before firing again.

Safetipaste is soap-like and assists washing of hands.

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for British and Foreign Governments



really topped Bennett's record of 5,172 with the .44 revolver by 108 points.

At last, in the early spring of 1888, the signatures of Fred Bennett and Chevalier Paine were affixed to conditions of a match which, it was thought, would set at rest the controversy between them.

The conditions called for a contest with revolvers for \$1,000 a side, 100 shots a day for six consecutive days, beginning June 4, 1888, at 50 yards, Standard American target, Smith and Wesson. 44 calibre Russian model revolvers, with 3-pound trigger pull and barrels not exceeding 6½ inches in length. The ammunition permitted each contestant his choice of U.M.C., Winchester, or United States Cartridge Company. All conditions of the match not otherwise covered were to conform with the usages of the National Rifle Association. The match was shot at Springfield, Mass.

During the first day of the match—June 4, 1888, Chevalier Paine totalled 867 points against Bennett's 837. On June 5, however, Bennett topped Paine, having made 887 to the Chevalier's 879. On June 6, Bennett again

outshot Paine, scoring 866 to the other's 860 and repeated the performance on June 7, scoring 879 against Paine's 872.

Up to that point in the match, Paine's total was 3,478, and Bennett's 3,469, which was 9 points below Paine; for although Bennett outshot Paine by a total of 21 points in the second, third and fourth strings, this did not compensate for Paine's lead of 30 shots in the first string.

At this point, however, Chevalier Paine, filing protests against Bennett, withdrew from the competition, refusing to continue with his shooting.

When this occurred, the referee, under the terms of the match which bound each man to fire 600 shots, awarded the match to Bennett who kept on shooting and fulfilled the contract. On his shooting June 8, Bennett made a total of 878 and on June 9, a total of only 746.

Refusing to accept the decision of the referee as final, Paine appealed the match to John S. Shepherd, Secretary of the National Rifle Association. Shepherd sustained the referee and awarded the match to Bennett.

MAKING A SQUIRREL RIFLE OUT OF THE SPRINGFIELD

(Concluded from page 287)

Stevens .25 always puts them under like conditions. Damfino why, but she does.

The ten-shot group printed at the lower edge of the 4-inch sighting bull, eight of the shots in one ragged gash. Elevation, 630 yards; wind gauge, 0; charge, 14 grains No. 80, and service bullet. This gave me my elevation for game shooting from the prone position with sling; in other words, the crow and woodchuck elevation for short range.

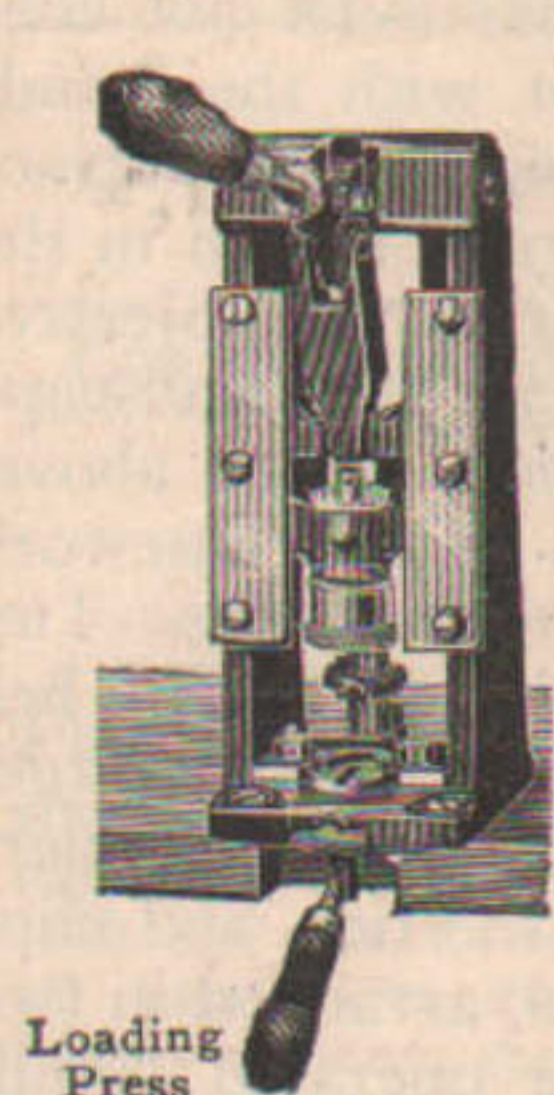
Offhand or sitting, for squirrels, I always take an inch or so more elevation.

I then raised the sight to 710 yards—the average elevation for 600 yards range with my full charge of 50 grains Dupont No. 15 and the same bullet—put on one-third point left windage, to move the group two-thirds inch to the left, and then made a ten shot possible on the 2-inch standard military 50-yard target without cutting the edge of the bull.

For comparison, a 2-inch circle will just about enclose a gray squirrel's head. If he happens to be sitting hunched up,

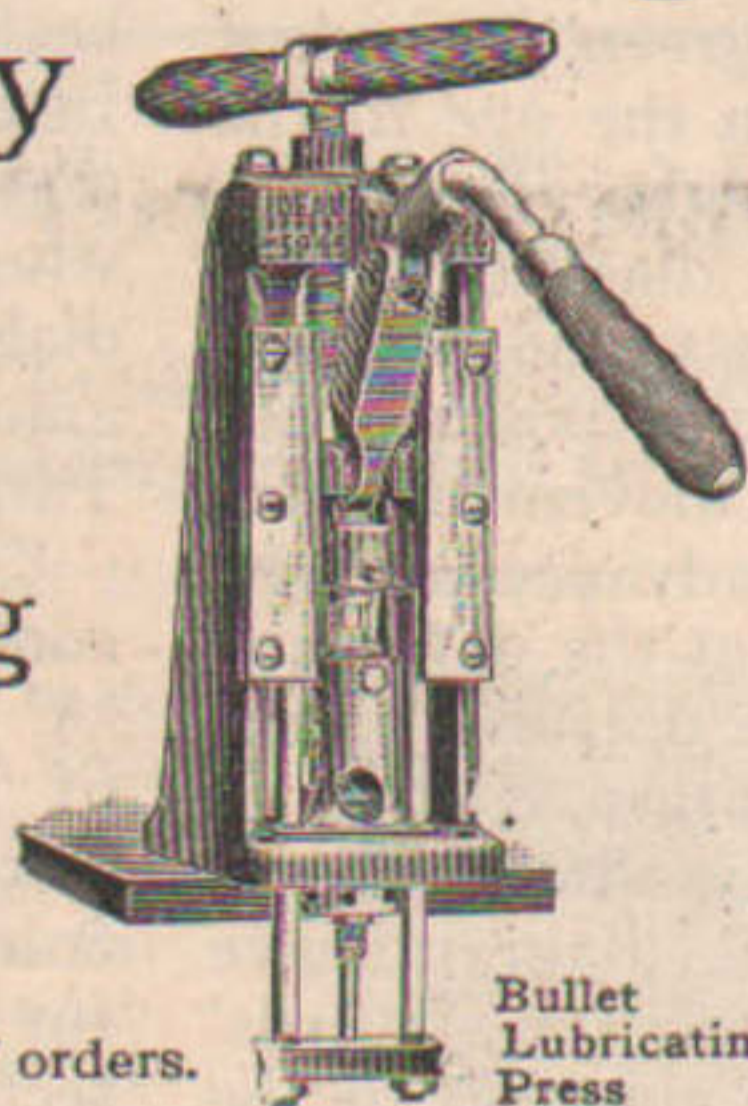
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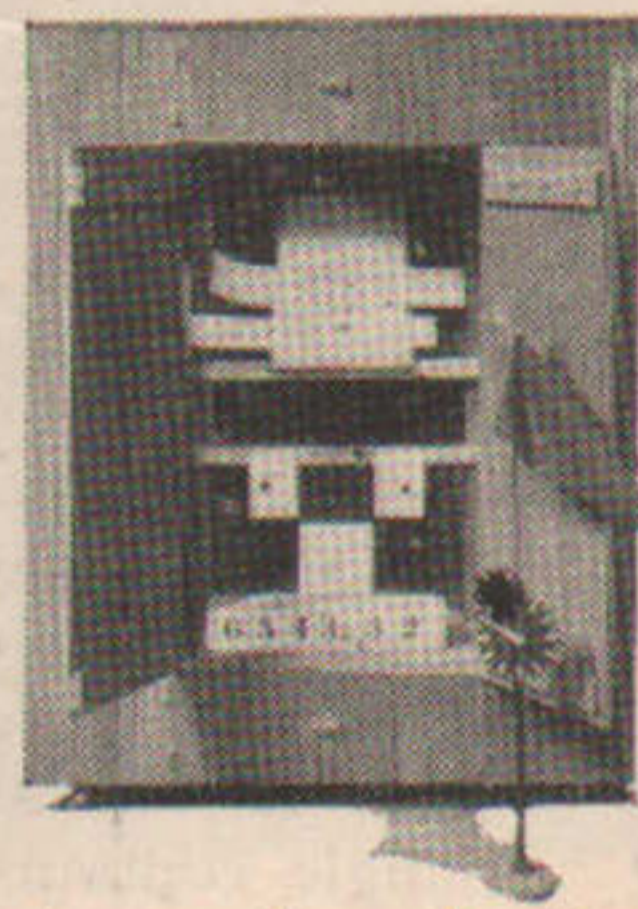
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ARMS AND THE MAN

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Washington, D. C.

anything in a rectangle 3 inches wide by 4 inches high will surely bring results.

I wanted another group for a 20-shot group and scored 97, three shots being out at 12 o'clock for mirage, which was so bad that the bull occasionally lost its lower half. I doubt if I could have done a bit better with a .22 with the same sights under these conditions.

I had calculated that 12 grains of No. 75 would just about equal 14 grains of No. 80; but would the windage be equal? I only had 20 of these loads along, so that there were none to waste on sighters.

Therefore, trusting to luck and "Me and Gott," I tried one group. This was also a possible score, which was considerable luck, as I did not expect better than a 98 when I walked down to the target. Six shots in a hole in the middle of the target and the other four on the circumference of the bull.

The next group was a 99. None of these shots were near cutting the edge of the bull. One slopped over, due to mirage. Eyes were getting tired.

Same sight reading, 710 yards elevation and one-third point left windage. Therefore, out of the 40 shots I had 36

bulls and 4 twelve o'clock 9's, or 4's on the military target.

Good enough to score 40 straight on squirrels at 50 yards if fired at the middle of the pile. Good for 36 out of the 40 if fired at the critter in most any position.

Suppose we see just what this afternoon's work has shown us.

My ammunition cost me approximately 65 cents. For this amount I had my rifle sighted correctly for 50 yards with two different loads. I not only had it sighted correctly, but I also had the sight readings so that I could aim at exactly the spot I wished to hit; or, if the light was poor, I could aim at 6 o'clock in the usual target-shooting manner and center my game. The higher reading gave me exactly the same elevation and windage to remember, as my average reading for 600 yards with my full charge. With the lower reading I had exactly the average of my 500-yard elevations with the full charge. Therefore, I had absolutely nothing to remember in the way of sight readings over what I must remember for my full-charge load. I have three different loads to shoot and one set of sight readings to remember. They will, of

course, vary some with different weather conditions, but both sets of readings were made under identical conditions, practically speaking, temperature, light, etc., being about the same.

This might not hold good with every rifle tested, but I have an idea that they will not be so very far wrong.

A couple of cleaning rags soaked in 26 per cent ammonia cleans the barrel thoroughly. I have no trouble from sweating out afterwards.

Just as soon as I get through with the match shooting for this year my telescope is going on this Springfield, and then I expect to cut up a one-inch bull as well as I can now cup up a two-inch bull with the military sights.

A little white chalk or white paint on the front sight makes a temporary "ivory bead." The muzzle protector provides a hood for the front sight if it is desired.

The metal-cased bullet catches no dirt, as a lubricated bullet will. It hits a hard enough "swat" to knock cripples out of trees and, due to the sharp point, at the low velocity will not tear things all to pieces.

There is practically no recoil, about the same as a light-weight .25-20 or .32-20.

About the only serious fault that I can find with these loads is that the metal-cased bullet has considerable penetration to shoot around in open wood lots in settled communities. The actual chance of hitting any one is really no greater, except from a glancing shot, than from any other bullet, and the wound would likely be considerably less serious.

The Springfield is not in the class of the telescopically sighted single shots for squirrels, but for a rough-neck gun is quite a squirrel rifle.

When one considers that the full charge can be reloaded, and reloaded with perfect satisfaction, for \$1.30 per 100 cartridges, I see no reason why any other gun has anything on the service Springfield for an all-around rifle, price and results both considered.

A MINIATURE MILITARY COURSE

(Concluded from page 286)

they kept up with great care and exactness. Also they took a keen interest in calling the shots before the disk rose and striking an average against their judgment and trigger pull, but that's another story. The point is, that like their brothers they loved action and wanted to see something happen. I am planning to lay out a course for women which, I hope, will meet their requirements completely.

Third. The appeal to the imagination. When the trap-shooter snuggles the butt of his musket into his shoulder and snaps out "Pull!" the target comes into view with the snap and swing of a rising quail and for the instant, at least, that little clay saucer ceases to be an inanimate object. It is a live, active bird scooting away at top speed and seems to say, "I dare you to get me—if you can". In a few short seconds of time the shooter experiences all the thrill and excitement of pursuit and capture. The hunting instinct is awakened and when the black disc suddenly disintegrates in mid air and the marker calls "Dead", the man with the musket feels he has made a "clean kill."

As things stand now, it appears as though the sport of rifle shooting had been "weighed in the balance" of public opinion "and found wanting", because we lovers of the grooved tube have been devoting too much time to ballistics, optics and the refinement of mechanical adjustments, and have forgotten to study human nature. The shotgun men were wiser. They have even created a distinctive name, "The Sport Alluring", and we still use the hackneyed term, "Rifle Shooting". I have made out my case, I rest; and now, gentlemen of the single ball, I close with the words of the famous and infamous Bill Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?"

OUTDOOR COURSE ADOPTED

(Concluded from page 285)

target. The various designs are printed in the center of square cards which are colored gray, brown, or green, instead of white, so as to accustom the eye to the tints of natural backgrounds. The figure in the appended rough diagram represents a man firing in the prone position. It is not necessarily a fixed posture, but may represent a man in movement, such as during a pause in the advance when he lies down to fire a shot at the defending party. The color of the uniform of the figure (Instructional Target No. 3) is colored correspondingly, and the dimensions given above in the diagram have been scaled down accurately for 25 yards' shooting. The center of the base of the inner triangle is, of course, the correct point of aim. Points are not awarded for hits on any particular portion of the figure, but for shots grouped or applied in areas of comparative value as regards the probable assurance of fire effect, but I would suggest that club executives who have or are going to introduce a semi-military code of practices into the curriculum scheduled for training the youngsters to award points according to the scale adopted on most ranges where the Solano Targets are used to advantage. It will be noticed that the center triangle contains the greater portion of the vulnerable target, representing the head and shoulders of a soldier, and is purposely fairly large for the reason that it is principally intended as a grouping area for snap-shooting rather than for deliberate shooting. The targets of this character are generally employed in the final elementary stage, its predecessors being those representing men doubling. The base of the triangle at which the aiming point is taken is: For upright figure, 400 yards—25 yards—2½ inches, and the depth of the figure 3¼ inches; and for the target representing men advancing at a steady double with rifles 'at the trail' at 500 yards, scaled down to 25 yards, 1½ inches, the depth of the figure being 2¾ inches. But as a preliminary practice to the above, men are exercised with targets having triangular diagrams only, the aiming point being a conspicuous triangular patch of a suitable shade. Although the character of these targets may not appeal to the novice, it must be quite obvious to him when being exercised in field training that concentric circles do not by any means represent service targets, and that the triangular target, when used in these elementary stages, registers shots which would, were they fired in a battle area, secure something approaching paramount fire effect.

"Probably no greater acquisition has entered into the soldier's miniature range course, so that he may test his skill at service target shooting before joining

his comrades in the far-flung line, than the Solano frames and their accessories. The appended diagram will give the reader a rough idea of the targets placed judiciously in front of the natural-tinted background. The reader must not confuse the Solano Target with the Landscape Target. In firing at the former when fitted with scenery as shown in the diagram, the bullets strike the objective aimed at, but in firing at the Landscape Target the bullets strike a screen above.

"The target consists of a framework containing two tiers, 10 feet long—Tier 'A' higher and Tier 'B' lower. The bed of 'A' tier is fitted with crossing target mechanism, operating two target carriers from opposite ends of the tier, and clips for disappearing targets, arranged in two sections, which can be operated simultaneously or separately. Tier 'B' is fitted with falling target clips, which allow targets to fall when hit. Falling clips can be raised or lowered from the firing point like the disappearing clips on Tier 'A.' To facilitate any desired arrangements the clips can be shifted or linked together. All mechanism can be operated from the firing point by means of cords which are fastened to a cleat. There are two types of scenery—'A' and 'C'—consisting of backgrounds which will serve to represent foreground, middle distance, and distance of any kind of country in any part of the world. The scenery is pasted on canvas frames which are the length of the tiers, and rest against the sloping surface of the supports at each end of the mounting. Patching paper is also provided to repair shot-holes, which are not visible to the naked eye from 25 yards' firing point. There is an extremely wide range of scenic accessories, which consist of color-printed representations of various natural and other features mounted on stiff card, and which may be placed in any desired position on either tier by fixing them in the grooves on the front of bed. The scenic accessories are colored and scaled for different ranges. Some of the most useful representations are: Woods; groups of cottages; bushes; oak, fir, elm, poplar, and beech trees; a church; single cottage, farmhouse, and outbuildings. The Solano figures, or the actual aiming points, consist of infantrymen in all positions, under cover or firing in the open, field guns, machine guns, and a huge assortment of other targets, all of which are scaled down to size for various distances and colored appropriately, the whole apparatus being very efficient and exceedingly useful for instructional purposes. It must be mentioned that each figure is provided with a base equal in depth to the clips which hold them in position, and that the manufacturers have left nothing which may be desired to assist in providing a service target of immensurable value during the stress of rapid training experienced since the outbreak of the world war."

Off Hand From the Clubs

Here's the 'Orrible Evidence!

Los Angeles Sleuth Convicts St. Louis Shots of Breaking "Blue Clays" With a Hammer, and of Passing the Long Green to Pitmen

(Passed By the Censor.)

ABOUT the time that the St. Louis outfit purged the Los Angeles boys of their sinful pride by besting the Westerners not only in a match with pistol and shotgun, but with the rifle, as set forth in a recent number of ARMS AND THE MAN, E. C. Crossman, hastily donning the disguise of "Alibi Ike," set himself to determine the reason why his pet snipers occupied the place usually assigned to the steam piano in a circus parade. This is the result:

"Los Angeles, Cal., June 6.

"EDITOR ARMS AND THE MAN:

"I desire to set forth in your grate relijus paper, as Barnes says, the tale of how dark crime was run down to its lair or The Thrilling, Throbbing, Recital, entitled 'An Honest Man in Darkest St. Louis.'

"The two prints I am enclosing were taken in the lowest depths of crime in Clayton by the courageous Greenerton detecatiff we hired to ferret out the mystery of which I'm going to tell you. Every moment this courageous man stood in peril of his life—or the worse fate of being required to join the Colonial Rifle Club. The prints are proof positive of what we have long suspected—that Clayton, Mo., is unsafe to pass in broad daylight, to say nothing of after dark.

"To begin at the beginning, the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club scheduled a combined match with rifle, revolver or pistol, and shotgun with the Colonial Rifle Club, of St. Louis, headed by the black sheep of the Crossman tribe, one C. C.

"Just last fall we shot with the said black sheep, and found that he couldn't shoot at all, at all. In fact there were many occasions when he didn't beat me more than five or six points in a score of ten shots. Also we learned that at Jax, he and his minions retiring to their private range out in the woods, shot up all the .45 ammunition there was in camp, after which they'd toddle up to the Statistical Tent with a peck of skidoo tickets and allege that they made them over on the pistol range. They didn't specify which range, while the badgered person in the tent never did check up the stubs with the tickets.

"Worse than this, finding that Spencer, the National Individual Winner, couldn't shoot in the Team Match, they took the unfortunate Spencer out, painted a goatee on his chin and a pair of butler's sideburns on his port and starboard bows, and rechristened him Brown, whereupon Brown shot in the National Team Match.

"Knowing the desperate character of this gang, we hired at enormous expense an expert operative of the Greenerton agency to watch this shooting match against our club and to photograph for us anything that would serve to show their character to the public. A most skilled man was sent out on the job, a man who had been first a newspaper man, then had graduated into the burglar class and finally had attained the high rank of private detective.

"All day long this sleuth shadowed the team of the Colonial Club, from saloon to saloon, from brewery to the Irish picnic which they broke up by hurling a limberger bomb into the midst of the festivities, and finally out to the range which they reached about 4 p. m.



The Hawkshaw's camera shows how "C. C." broke his clay birds and how the "Sand Rat" fell.

"There he concealed himself behind—not outside of—a St. Louis stein of lager beer, knowing that there being but two dozen or so such steins, his own might be emptied at any moment and that moment his last one.

"From this temporary concealment he secured two wonderful pictures, showing the details of the crime. Then he crawled away to safety.

"One of these prints shows clearly how C. C. Crossman broke 41 ex 50 clay birds—missing nine birds with the hammer and hitting his thumb in eight of the nine misses.

"The other shows the downfall of Virtue, the honest pit officer who got into this gang by mistake, being slipped a \$20 bill to give Peterson his 97.

"I desire to point out that there is no escape for the Colonial Club in this case. Nobody who ever saw C. C. Crossman can fail to recognize him as the gent with the hammer and the clay bird, nor can any error be made in the case of Mr. Peterson—even if his score of 97 didn't prove something to be wrong.

"While, of course, this gang never see ARMS AND THE MAN and most of them can't read, yet I hope that this article will serve to prevent incautious gents from strolling through Clayton with money in their pockets or from drinking with strangers in St. Louis, even though it never reaches the eyes of the train-robbers over in the St. Louis suburb.

"Persons noting the scores of the Los Angeles and the Clayton Colonial Club will now understand how they were made.

"EDWARD C. CROSSMAN,
"Los Angeles Rifle & Revolver Club."

Individual Shoot-Off Postponed

The shoot-off of the Individual Championship Gallery Match, which was scheduled for

a date prior to July 1, has been postponed indefinitely.

This action was taken by the National Rifle Association officials as the result of an accident which has incapacitated T. K. Lee, of Birmingham, who with Captain Francis Whelan, of the Lynn, Massachusetts, Military Rifle Club, and C. E. Swanson, of the Gisholt Club, of Madison, Wis., made a possible score.

Lee was working in his garden about ten days ago, and noticed a small abrasion on his right hand. Within an hour his entire arm was badly swollen, and the physician treating



him believes that Lee was either bitten by a snake or a poisonous spider.

When informed that Lee could not participate in any shoot-off for some time, the match officials decided upon a postponement.

Adopts New Method for Sighting Rifle

Edward O. Keator, of Marion, Ind., in a recent letter, explains a method which he has used for sighting his rifle during the past three years or more, and which, he says, has improved his shooting so considerably that he believes it is worth while explaining for the benefit of others. He says:

"I am a civil engineer, graduate of the University of Illinois, at which school I took four years of military training such as is given at this famous 'land grant' university.

"As an engineer I learned how to do accurate aligning by means of the telescope and the 'cross hairs' in the telescope. A good rifle shot must be born, but not so the accurate engineer. He must do accurate work with the transit and level whether it was born in him or not. Fortunately, the method of sighting or aligning with surveying instruments is much more accurate and scientific than the method of sighting a rifle, but it is entirely possible to use the same method for both operations and it is that I will explain.

"When the surveyor sights on the target of a leveling rod he places two extremely fine lines on the dividing line between the red and white field on the target. This dividing line is without any thickness, therefore the surveyor need not estimate the position of the center of the target, nor pay any attention to the location

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION HAS GIVEN AN ORDER FOR FIFTY SERVICE TARGETS

To insure immediate deliveries to Rifle Clubs desiring to install outdoor ranges. These targets are of steel construction, strong and durable. They are light running and make pit service a pleasure instead of work.

The targets operate as single sash, speed up the firing line, avoid confusion in scoring and reduce target pasting and changing to a minimum.

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|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Service Targets Complete, \$50.00 | Standards, \$1.50 |
| Interior Frames: 4x6, \$1.10 | 6x6, \$1.20 6x10, \$1.70 |

of the cross hairs in the optical center of the telescope.

"If the surveyor is sighting at a flag pole close at hand, or where it appears large in proportion to the cross-hairs he does not estimate the center of the flag pole; he places the vertical hair on the edge of the pole, an exact, well defined line without thickness.

"If the surveyor is using a telegraph pole or a barn to sight at he doesn't estimate the position of the center of either object. He merely sights at one edge and notes in his book which edge, or corner, he sighted at.

"Sighting a rifle should be done in the same manner and the process is so simple that it is strange the method has not been taken up by the Army and by rifle clubs long before this.

"To use the rifle sights in the same manner as the cross hairs in the telescope are used, the rear sight is first moved to the left a distance equal to one-half the thickness of the front sight. Sighting is then done by aligning the top of the front sight with the top of the rear sight (the 6 o'clock line) and **THE LEFT HAND EDGE OF THE FRONT SIGHT WITH THE CENTER OF THE SLOT IN THE REAR SIGHT.** The distant object or bulls-eye is at the intersection of the top and left hand side of the front sight, a visible point **WITHOUT LENGTH OR WIDTH,** hence requiring no 'born ability' to estimate the center.

"Fortunately, the front sight of the army rifle is rectangular in shape and the two lines referred to are plainly visible. Unfortunately, the rear sight is a segment of a circle instead of a 'v' shaped orifice.

"I have used globe peep-sights for years, but do not consider them scientific. Furthermore, it is impossible to do quick sighting with them. Using the left hand corner of the front sight with the left hand side in the center of the slot in the rear sight I find it possible to hold the corner on the smallest object visible to the eye, knowing absolutely where the bullet is going to strike before I pull the trigger.

"I would like to hear from others after you have had time to think this matter over, and candid opinions are welcome whether they agree with me or not."

School League Organized

The Connecticut Interscholastic Rifle Association was organized at a recent meeting held in Bridgeport, Connecticut, High School. In the league are the Bridgeport High School Rifle Club, the Crosby High School Rifle Club, of Waterbury; the New Haven High School Rifle Club, and the Torrington High School Rifle Club.

Sighting Shots

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Byron R. Newton assured the members of the Treasury Rifle Club, of Washington, D. C., who form the Treasury guard, that they will soon get their uniforms, in a speech delivered at the smoker and shoot of the Treasury Rifle Club held at the small-bore range under Poli's Theater recently.

"You may be sure that we will take all measures which will contribute toward the safety of the Treasury in time of war," said Mr. Newton, emphasizing the fact that all legislative measures which would tend to increase the efficiency of the guard would receive his support. The Treasury guard was organized some time ago to protect the building in emergency. The guard is made up of two companies of the Treasury Rifle Club and all of the men are good shots. At the meeting Tuesday a resolution was passed urging affiliation with the Home Defense League of Washington.

W. E. Buell won first prize in the shoot which preceded the smoker. C. E. Felton and G. I. Barksdale tied for second place, but Felton's score outranked that of Barksdale and second place went to the former. O. M. Schriver, gunnery sergeant, U. S. M. C., acted as judge. All the prize winners were men who had never won before.

Members of the Riverside, California, Rifle Club, according to the Secretary, Frank C. Russell, "are stampeding to the Springfield, because of the poor results gotten from Krag ammunition which has been loaded and stored for years."

The Second Maccabee Rifle Club, of Adrian, Michigan, sent sixteen of its members to the National Guard, and the Third Maccabee Club at Freemont, Ohio, has sent nine.

The Greater Cincinnati League of Rifle Clubs was recently perfected. Judge Frank R. Guswelier was elected President.

The League has begun the organization of rifle clubs throughout Cincinnati, later to form them into a battalion, and finally into a regiment; giving the members the benefit of military training.

Under the leadership of W. R. Grace, of New York City, rifle clubs are being formed among the citizens of Long Island villages.

Grace has offered to build ranges in any community where sufficient interest is shown.

The Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club has tendered the use of both indoor and outdoor ranges to the companies of National Guard stationed on patrol duty in that vicinity.

Some of the civilian rifle clubs have invested idle club funds in Liberty Bonds. The Couderport, Pennsylvania, Gun Club is among the clubs following this plan.

Four members of the California Railroad Commission Rifle and Pistol Club are attending the Officers' Training Camp at Presidio. This club has saved nearly a hundred pounds of empty cartridge cases and will reload ammunition for the Krag.

The members of the Missoula, Montana, Rifle Club are arranging for another "stampede shoot" this year under the auspices of the Missoula Chamber of Commerce. The club is also arranging an elimination shoot, so that the best shots in the club can be picked in case there is any National Match shooting this year.

The East Providence, Rhode Island, Rifle Club has located a site which will enable the members to practice at distances up to 300 yards.

The San Diego Rifle and Revolver Club is issuing to its members qualification certificates. These certificates are tastefully gotten up and certify that the member in question officially qualified as a marksman, sharpshooter or expert rifleman on a certain date. Below is a facsimile of an official score showing the result of each shot.

The certificate is signed by the President, the Secretary and the Range Master of the club.

Twenty of the twenty-seven members in good standing of the Sanitary Unit, State of Oregon, Rifle Club are in active service.

Two members of the Winchester, Indiana, Rifle Club are serving in the Indiana National Guard. They are Second Lieut. Franklin Fouse and First Lieut. U. S. Daily, both of Co. F, Second Indiana Infantry.

The Winona, Kansas, Rifle Club has had to discontinue its outdoor range practice because of the danger of injury to nearby live stock. The club, however, has located a new site and will shortly have a new outdoor range in operation.

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US AMMUNITION

Outdoor rifle shooting with .22 calibre rifles and ammunition is rapidly gaining favor.

You can get particularly good results by using U. S. .22 Long Rifle Cartridges.

INQUIRIES OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

Q. What is a Damascus steel barrel?

A. The Damascus steel barrel, usually used for shotguns, is one made by twisting together several strips of iron and steel, and from the bar thus produced, forming a barrel by coiling and welding around a mandrel. This system is used very little now as shotgun barrels of the present, made from a solid piece of steel, are harder, take a better polish, wear longer and shoot better.

Q. Are .22 calibre smokeless cartridges any more accurate than the black powder .22's?

A. Twenty-two calibre smokeless cartridges are less accurate than those loaded with black powder. Semi-smokeless or "Lesmok" are preferable to either the black or smokeless powder charges, since they possess the accuracy of the black powder yet do not foul the barrel.

Q. Will fastening a rifle in a vice give a good test for accuracy?

A. Shooting a rifle from a vice to test its accuracy is not the best plan. It has been found that a rifle fastened rigidly will not do its best work. Try shooting the rifle from a muzzle and elbow rest.

Q. How can ordinary revolver bullets be treated so that they will expand?

A. The best way is to bore a small hole in the nose of each bullet and then slot the bullets in the form of a star, using a fine blade such as a jig-saw blade. The size of the hole and the depth of the slots depend upon the caliber and size of bullet. Try out a few bullets of your own on soft pine and see what happens.

Q. What is the advantage of using the steel-jacketed bullet in automatic pistols?

A. The metal cased bullet is of value in automatic weapons because it works through the action smoothly and surely, without danger of catching and jamming as plain lead bullets might do.

Q. Where can the standard "L" pistol targets be obtained?

A. The "L" targets can be purchased at the Watervliet Arsenal at a cost of five cents each.

Q. Should the sling, in prone shooting, be adjusted as tightly as possible?

A. The sling should be only tight enough to give a steady hold with comfort. If the arm loop is too tight it will congest the circulation in the arm, and set up a throbbing which will spoil your shooting.

Q. In taking up pistol shooting, is it better to start with a .22 calibre target pistol or to begin with a heavy revolver?

A. Faster progress can be made, and at less expense, with the .22 calibre pistol.

The .22 calibre pistol is the primary department in the school of shooting and it is almost as foolish to start in with a heavy weapon as it is to try to go to college without having gone through high school. Of course, it is not impossible for the rank beginner to take a heavy revolver and, by keeping at it to finally learn how to shoot with it, but he will certainly accomplish more in the same space of time if he starts in with the .22 calibre weapon having light recoil and using inexpensive ammunition.

Q. In revolver shooting is it advisable to have both eyes open? It seems to me that shutting one eye would help you because you would naturally concentrate your attention on the other eye.

A. The best revolver shots shoot with both eyes open because it is much less strain on the eyes for the very reason you suggest. If one eye is closed, and not working, and all the attention is centered on the other eye, the general effect is bad. Of course, it is not a very important matter so far as target shooting goes because there are good shots who habitually close the left eye. In hunting, shooting with both eyes open is an advantage because it enables you to follow the movements of the game more closely.

Q. Can women become members of rifle clubs and avail themselves of the privileges of the National Rifle Association affiliation?

A. Women can only be associate or non-active members of rifle clubs. They can however shoot on the club ranges, but cannot use ammunition issued by the government to rifle club members.

Q. Will club secretaries be notified as soon as rifle clubs may avail themselves of the free issue of targets and target materials provided for by the regulations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice?

A. The regulations referred to, although approved, have never been made operative. Secretaries will be notified as soon as these supplies can be drawn.

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

Civilian

California

Glendora Home Rifle Club—C. W. Chamberlain, secretary and treasurer; R. A. Geiser, president; F. H. Nusbickel, vice-president; George D. Wimp, executive officer. Membership 97.

Colorado

Ovid Rifle Club—S. C. McClure, secretary; James A. Dawson, president; E. J. Elliott, vice-president; Buford Hargrove, treasurer; E. A. Carroll, executive officer. Membership 25.

Illinois

Galesburg Rotary Rifle Club—I. R. Willis, secretary and vice-president; E. R. Bridge, president; D. C. Beatty, treasurer; Allen A. Green, executive officer. Membership 53.

Kansas

Ellsworth County Rifle Club—C. G. Gebhardt, secretary; T. G. O'Donnell, president; W. C. White, vice-president; Ray Thorpe, treasurer; E. R. Boyer, executive officer. Membership 60.

Nebraska

Ewing Rifle Club—F. H. Smith, secretary; R. A. Grubbs, president; C. W. Lee, vice-president; Garry Benson, treasurer; S. E. Borden, executive officer. Membership 20.

North Dakota

Richardson Rifle Club—Barney Helsper, secretary; Martin H. Eskestrand, president; John Pfeifer, vice-president; J. B. Fischer, treasurer; Adam Weiler, executive officer. Membership 35.

Texas

Fort Davis Rifle Club—H. Wofford, secretary; James I. Edwards, president; L. M. Graves, vice-president; J. H. Clark, treasurer; F. L. Sproul, executive officer. Membership 13.

Life Members

J. H. Finnup, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Owen Clinton Boggs, Los Vegas, Nev.

ALONG THE FIRING LINE

Five marksmen qualifications have been reported by the Chisholm, Minnesota, Rifle Club under the new course. They are:

O. W. Hallin, 180; E. F. Kowalko, 180; H. A. Syme, 156; F. H. Lawson, 152; O. J. Rudstrom, 151.

Five marksmen qualifications have been reported by the Commencement Bay, Washington, Rifle Club under the new course. They are:

Lowe, 162; O. Einersen, 152; Clyde Brill, 168; J. E. Nevers, 154; S. R. Fraser, 165.

One expert and two marksmen qualifications have been reported by the Rushford, Minnesota, Rifle Club. They are:

Expert—J. A. Pederson, 216.
Marksmen—Francis Smith, 178; Odin Griffin, 165.

Two marksmen qualifications have been reported by the Bryan, Ohio, Rifle Club. They are: Chas. Wagner, 162; H. E. Hoffman, 161.

Two marksmen and one sharpshooter qualifications have been reported by the Ottumwa, Iowa, Rifle Club under the new course. They are:

Sharpshooter—Robt. Peterson, 167.
Marksmen—J. H. Hulsebus, 154; Clyde Stewart, 153.

Two marksmen and one sharpshooter qualification have been reported by the Webster City, Iowa, Rifle Club, under the old course. They are:

Sharpshooter—J. R. Ziegler, 197.
Marksmen—R. L. Sterling, 162; R. E. Channer, 170.

The Waveland Rifle Club of Des Moines, Iowa, has reported 14 qualifications, 4 as experts, 4 as sharpshooters and 6 as marksmen under the old course. They are:

Experts: E. R. Wakefield, 240; David W. Oyler, 217; Charles Gallagher, 214; Roger O. Michaelson, 214.

Sharpshooters: Harry C. McHenry, 202; Mose Silverman, 191; Claude Baker, 198; John Mikesell, 193.

Marksmen: Louis Warn, 182; Ralph Cortright, 178; Roy Bird, 169; Elmer Warn, 167; John Netherow, 168; J. Frank Orr, 166.

The Greentown, Indiana, Rifle Club has reported three marksmen qualifications under the new course as follows:

Elza Stone, 157; Lawrence Brobet, 179; Alonzo Allen, 160.

The Olympic Rifle and Pistol Club of San Francisco, has reported thirteen expert qualifications under the old course. They are:

C. W. Linder, 225; A. Rowland, 229; C. T. Blanck, 228; R. Mills, 228; W. C. Prichard, 223; B. P. Lapachet, 219; Dr. J. D. Mullikin, 214; George Armstrong, 213; C. W. Randall, 213; M. D. McVey, 227; G. E. Frahm, 224; Lieut. O. E. Sadtler, 224; Dr. O. O'Connor, 222.

Fourteen qualifications have been reported by the Beverly Hills, California, Rifle and Revolver Club under the new course. They are:

Experts: A. Benedict, 143; P. E. Wiltfong, 147; R. A. Rayner, 147.

Sharpshooters: C. E. Durlin, 174; Jack Munson, 168; W. M. Brown, 172; R. W. Hayward, 158; David J. Topper, 151; C. E. Boag, 164.

Marksmen: Dr. R. C. Lane, 155; L. W. Gregg, 163; W. E. Belknap, 150; Daniel Clarke, 160; Dr. Mark Kelsey, 177.

Twelve marksmen qualifications have been reported by the Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Rifle Club under the new course. They are:

Carl Ommerle, 184; J. M. Sorensen, 172; C. Miller, 170; N. Fonskoo, 166; W. Gerlufsen, 165; G. Peterson, 165; J. Freis, 162; H. Boyson, 161; A. Boyson, 160; A. Torsteson, 159; F. Barco, 153; F. Feickert, 154.

Four marksmen qualifications have been reported by the Ridge, Illinois, Rifle Club under the new course. They are:

R. H. Murray, 157; D. D. Williams, 162; E. G. Daniels, 164; Wm. Bowlin, 157.

Claude Hoover of the Yoakum, Texas, Rifle Club, has qualified as a marksman with a score of 161.

The Kennewick, Washington, Rifle Club has reported four sharpshooter qualifications under the new course. They are:

Allen Tripp, 157; B. L. Cole, 168; M. K. Desgranges, 167; F. R. Jeffreys, 170.

The Lamar, Colorado, Rifle Club has reported five sharpshooter qualifications under the new course. They are:

Stanley Thomas, 165; C. J. Laughlin, 162; Ethan Beavers, 160; J. E. Brownlee, 160; W. C. Weagar, 158.

The San Jacinto, California, Rifle Club has reported six qualifications under the old course. They are:

Sharpshooter: Chas. E. Chambers, 198.
Marksmen: P. C. Seeberg, 185; J. Z. Smith, 170; C. S. Mullin, 168; B. H. Crow, 169; Thos. Lloyd, 188.

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strong, stiff, rigid, as a one-piece rod, yet can be taken apart in a minute and packed in a compact case—easily carried in pocket or belt. **Made of Brass**—will last a life-time. Note the construction. Connections are of steel. Dowels relieve screws of all side strain and give perfect rigidity. Patented steel swivel permits cleaner or cloth to revolve and follow rifling—gets every particle of dirt. Proper size jagged and slotted, detachable tips—also adapters which make rod fit any cleaner—and a bag for carrying are included with each rod. Made for all Calibres. Price \$1.00.

MARBLE'S RIFLE CLEANER

gets every speck of lead, rust and powder crust. Goes right into angles of grooves, cleaning and polishing them thoroughly. Most efficient cleaner ever invented. All Calibres. Price 50 cents.

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Write for free sample Marble's Nitro Solvent Oil and catalog of Marble's Sixty Specialties for Sportsmen.

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

Sharpshooter: Walter Everly, 159; Lee Mattson, 155; Paul Daems, 152; Henry J. Caspers, 151; Peter Marek, 150.

Marksmen: Wm. Henderson, 153.

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

Sharpshooter: A. L. Allen with a skirmish fire score of 78; total, 132.

Marksmen: Ed. Schnieder, 173; Edw. Kurtz, 157; Will. Richardson, 155; Alex. Klaus, 154; Wm. Bielefeld, 151.

Six qualifications have been reported by the Brewster, Florida, Rifle Club under the old course. They are:

Sharpshooters: Anton Schneider, 197; J. E. Sims, 194; W. K. Coleman, 192; J. E. Fortner, 190.

Marksmen: E. B. Ormsby, 189; O. N. Simmons, 170.

The Minneapolis, Minnesota, Rifle Club has reported the qualification of E. J. Leubner as a sharpshooter with a score of 194 and W. V. Reed as a marksman with a score of 185.

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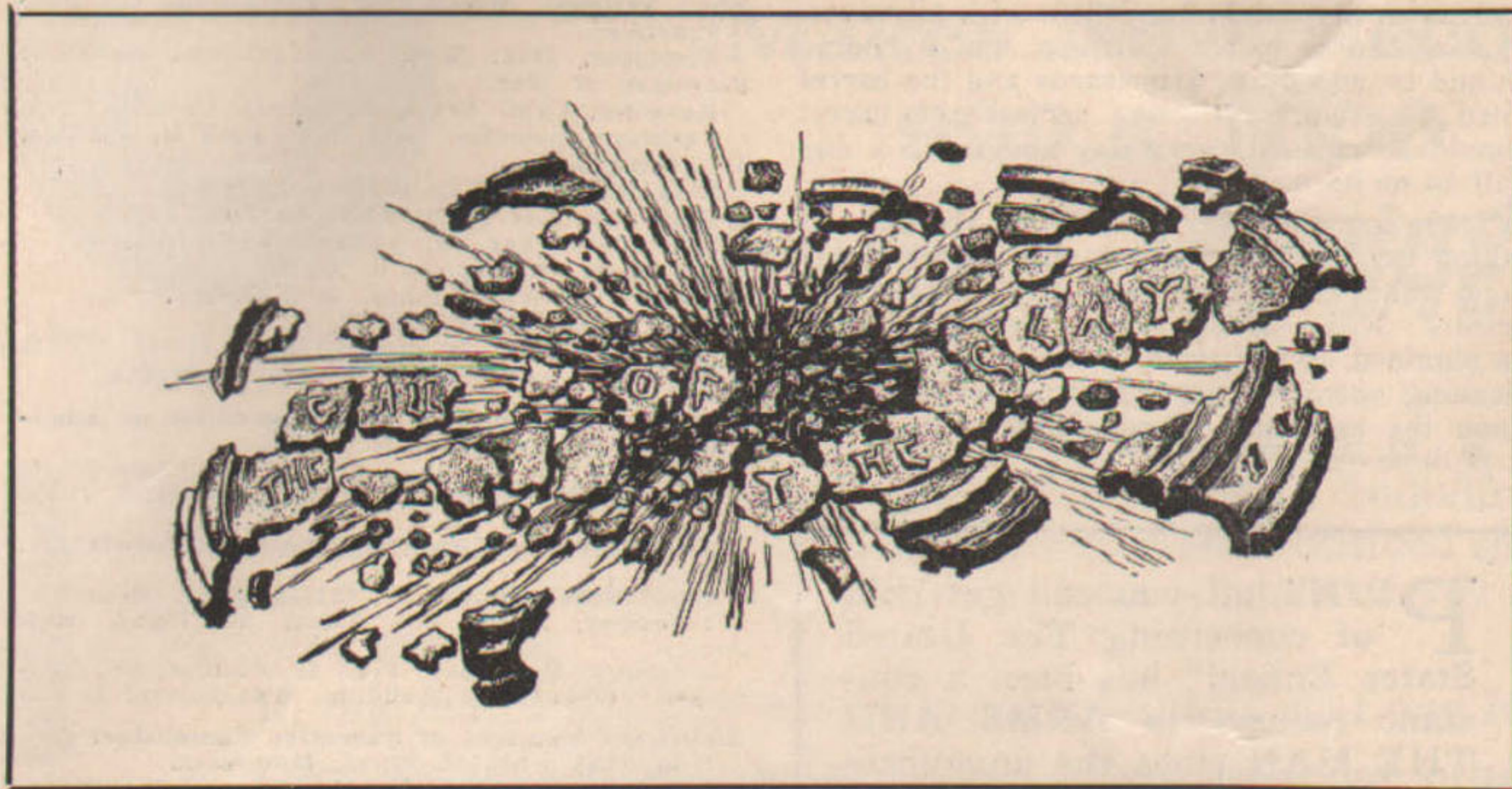
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"Why I Took Up Trapshooting"

Mrs. Topperwein Became Interested in the Sport Because She Wanted to Do the Things Her Husband Did

By MRS. ADOLPH TOPPERWEIN

Mrs. Ad. Topperwein lives in San Antonio, Texas. She is the only woman professional trapshooter; considered the peer of all woman shooters, and as good as the male experts with the shotgun. She earned distinction last December by breaking 1952 out of 2000 targets thrown in succession, and without changing guns.

SHOOTING is like everything else—you have got to try it to like it.

Once you get interested in this great sport of outdoors you will understand why so many men and women take up trapshooting. They say once a shooter, always a shooter.

To learn to shoot firearms of any sort means "out of doors." Out of doors means to anyone good health, especially so women. Of the outdoor games played nowadays trapshooting is the most fascinating, the most invigorating and an accomplishment of which anyone should be justly proud.

I have been asked many times how I became interested in trapshooting. The answer is very simple. My husband is a shooter and I concluded that I would like to do the same things he did. Once started, I discovered that there were so many little interesting points to learn that I have been at it ever since. That was ten years ago. At that time I was among the few women who took kindly to firearms and was looked upon as a freak. To-day, however, we see things changed everywhere. At every trapshooting event we find women facing the traps, and we have now a standing army of over 500 women who can handle the gun, a large number of whom can hold their own with the best shooters of the sterner sex.

Anyone with systematic and intelligent practice can, in a short while, make wonderful progress. As a general rule most women have a natural horror of firearms, and are too timid to try, simply because they have never been encouraged in that line, but there is absolutely no reason why a woman should not shoot just as well as a man.

Nowadays a woman need not hesitate to attend a shoot at any of the many organized gun clubs. It is perfectly "proper," and she will always find a crowd of very courteous gentlemen who will not only be glad to see her, but also extend to her every possible courtesy.

The first important thing for the beginner is to have a gun of proper fit. A mistake often made by the novice is to try some gun, which, as a rule, is not suited to his particular make-up. If a lady, the borrowed gun is almost certain to be too long in the stock and as a rule too heavy; the result is that it is held in an awkward manner, the recoil received from the shot frightens the shooter and she loses all of her enthusiasm then and there.

Have someone who knows "fit" you with a proper gun, teach you the way to stand and hold, and when you have learned that you must "lead" your quartering birds, "line up" your gun properly and shoot as quickly as you can. When you have learned to "concentrate" on each and every bird, forgetting the ones you missed, and look forward with grim determination to "kill" the next one, then you have the "makings" of a shooter.

Do not try to shoot too much to begin with. Twenty-five or fifty shots is enough, at least until your shoulder is accustomed to the recoil. Shooting when you are tired may cause you to flinch, a habit which has spoiled many a good shot.

While self-confidence and concentration are great factors, you must not get the idea that you can learn the game right away. Just because you were fortunate enough to get that last string of 25 straight does not spell that you are a past master in the game. We all have our good half hours and our bad ones, and the longer you stay at the game you will make the wonderful discovery that the "bad half hours" slip in very frequently.

The missing of one or more targets in an event, ever so often, is what makes trapshooting so interesting and one of the most difficult games to master. If you could get so proficient that you could break them all, all the time, you would soon lose all interest in the sport, but the fact that men like Crosby, Spencer and a host of other of our top-notchers who have been at the game for years and have shot thousands of targets, frequently have their "bad half hours," demonstrates that breaking targets, thrown from a trap, with a shotgun is a study which requires a great deal of practice, patience and a great deal of skill.

He Beat the Hand Traps

Until recently there were trap shooters aplenty, who verily believed that there were no more worlds to conquer, or, to put it another way, there were no methods of trapping

the elusive clay discs which would hold scores below the 90 per cent. mark.

Incidentally, it is a good thing for the veteran saucer smashers that Jack Fanning, the famous New York shot, is not a gambler; otherwise Jack could have pulled in a lot of the long green via the hand-trap route.

It all happened this way: Jack has been amusing himself by toting to the big shoots a contrivance that, in general appearance, resembles an overgrown horse-pistol and, of course, is calculated to arouse the curiosity of the gun clan.

"What you got there, Jack?" asks a shooter.

"Why, that's a hand-trap. Want to try hittin' some of the birds it throws?"

The expression on the face of the shooter changes from inquisitiveness to the disdain of a big boy when his "kid" brother tells of a projected expedition to kill Indians with a cap pistol. "Quit your kiddin'," says the shooter. "I ain't kiddin'," Jack replies, "and I'll bet you a good smoke that you can't break fifty per cent. of the targets it throws."

The bet is on, the crowd gathers, and with much winking and many asides the club members prepare to see the laugh put over on the New Yorker. Fanning sets the trap, and at the word "pull" from the shooter Jack swings the pistol-like affair from below the right hip to a point on a level with his left shoulder, at the same time pulling the "trigger" that releases the clay pigeon.

"Bang!"

"Lost," the referee calls.

The performance is repeated time and again with variations of targets thrown upside down, on edge, high in the air, and on a straight line close to the ground, while right-quartering and left-quartering birds soar 75 yards instead of the 50 yards from the big stationary traps.

When it is all over, the score sheet shows 20 goose eggs out of a possible 25. Jack pockets the cigars and the crowd laughs at the shooter's explanation of why he fell from the 90 per cent. class.

And yet shooters will tell you that Jack Fanning is the one man in trapshooting circles who can not appreciate a joke. To which may be added, there are jokes and jokes.

Scattering Shot

Won't somebody please fill a long felt want by originating an equivalent of baseball's "bonehead?"

Certainly, there's need for such a term; not to be hurled from the "gallery" by spectators, as in baseball, but for the personal use of shooters in a heart-to-heart talk with themselves when they do some of the things that even veterans do on occasion.

As matters now stand, some good old-fashioned cuss word is the only available medium of expression when a shooter, keyed to the highest, pitch, forgets to release the "safety," pulls the right trigger when the shell is in the left barrel, shoots "out of turn" or does any one of a baker's dozen of things that he ought not to do, or doesn't do something of less than a million things that he ought to do.

How we wish T. Roosevelt would get into the trapshooting ranks and invent a few terms of equal effectiveness to those with which he wallops his political enemies.

Perhaps, while nobody's lookin' we might grab the name of that barking and nut-eating bird with whiskers that lives down Trinidad way.

To describe oneself as anything like that denizen of spooky tropical caves ought to be sufficient to satisfy the most disgusted shooter.

It is customary at the annual meetings of the State Sportsman's Associations to select the cities in which the next State trapshooting championship tournaments will be held. To this date honors for 1918 have been heaped on these cities:

| State. | City, |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Washington | Tacoma |
| Pennsylvania | Lancaster |
| California-Nevada | San Jose |
| New Jersey | Lakewood |
| Florida | Jacksonville |
| Colorado | Colorado Springs |
| Ohio | Chillicothe |
| Maryland-D. C. | Baltimore |
| South Dakota | Sioux Falls |
| Texas | Houston |
| Oklahoma | Sapulpa |
| Nebraska | Freemont |
| Mississippi | Gulfport |
| Kansas | Dodge City |
| Illinois | Peoria |
| Missouri | Kansas City |

CARE OF THE MILITARY RIFLE IN FIELD SERVICE

IN spite of the fact that the modern military rifle is a very perfect piece of machinery and represents the result of years of evolution, it is not by any means perfect for—at least, theoretically speaking—a perfect rifle should give proper service without ever being cleaned.

This lack of ability on the part of the rifle barrel to shoot accurately unless taken care of is something that is often neglected by those who should know better.

A man who has done considerable shooting and is very familiar with firearms, once came to me upon his return from a military encampment. Considerable marching and maneuvering had been engaged in. His face wore a most disgusted look. He hadn't minded the marching, or the plain food, or any of the other physical discomforts attending his military camp experience, but one incident had occurred that certainly riled him somewhat.

He said that after several days' marching in the rain through deep mud and the firing of many rounds of blank cartridges, the captain had called the company to attention and said, "Men, to-morrow morning So-and-So will inspect the regiment and consequently you are to get your uniforms and equipment in as presentable a condition as possible. You are to clean your rifles and remove such rust as has formed, and if you have time run a rag through the barrel!" No wonder my friend was disgusted. His captain certainly had gotten his instructions back side foremost and the reader can easily imagine the possible accuracy of the company rifles after they got the treatment indicated by the instructions.

It is not fair to expect a soldier in the field to keep the bore of his rifle in as perfect condition as is possible in the armory where complete and proper equipment is available, still it is well for the soldier to do the best he can with the materials at hand.

Under a trap door in the stock of the government Springfield rifle is a metal cylinder with a screw cap at each end called the oiler and thong case. One end contains a supply of sperm oil and the other end contains a piece of cord with a weight at one end and a bristle brush at the other. This outfit is to be used for cleaning the bore of the barrel when no better means are available. The soldier should carry a supply of cotton flannel patches in a water-tight container. These should be cut to a size which will permit their being pulled through the barrel without danger of breaking the string.

If no special provisions are made for cleaning rifles by hot water or the soda-carbonate solution, the soldier should clean the barrel

daily with dry patches and then with oily ones. If soap can be had it will help, but of course should be wiped out afterwards and the barrel oiled as usual. In active service the barrel should be cleaned every day and twice a day will do no harm.

There are a number of different methods of taking care of the military rifle barrel and a good many of them give very satisfactory results. Nitro solvent oil is valuable if it can be obtained and in general the success of any cleaning operation depends, to a large extent, upon the care and thoroughness with which it is done.—A. P. LANE.

PPRINT all you can get hold of concerning "The United States Enfield" has been a constant request to ARMS AND THE MAN since the announcement that the government would manufacture these rifles was made.

Details of the new rifle have been hard to get—chiefly because the weapon is still in its formative stage.

But ARMS AND THE MAN will next week have something to say about the new Enfield—at least enough to give an idea of what it will be like, with illustrations.

In addition, the same number will contain an important announcement concerning qualifications with service rifles and ammunition, at shorter distances than are now permitted.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

FOR EXCHANGE—Luger Automatic pistol, .30 caliber, with outfit, in best of condition, for a Colt's .22 automatic, or government model .45 automatic in best condition. H. F. Turk, Box 215, Clay City, Ill.

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FOR SALE—Luger Automatic Pistol, shot 40 times—good as new, extra magazine. Price \$23.50, fitted with Sheard Gold Bead and target notch \$26.50; Colt new service .38 W.C.F., fine order, \$9.50; Colt single action Army .45, 7 1/2 in. barrel, \$8.00. Many others at sacrifice. .22 calibre Stevens single shot and Marlin repeating rifle with target sights, like new. T. T. Pierce, Firearms and Ammunition Expert, P. O. Box 964, Gladstone, Mich.

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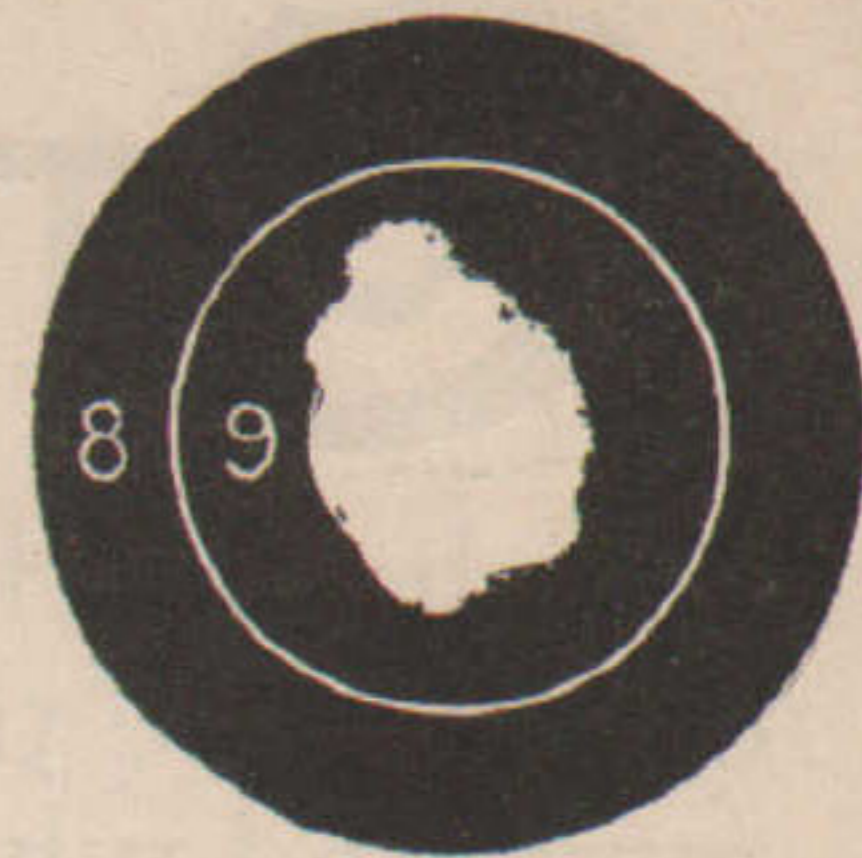
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Possible 500

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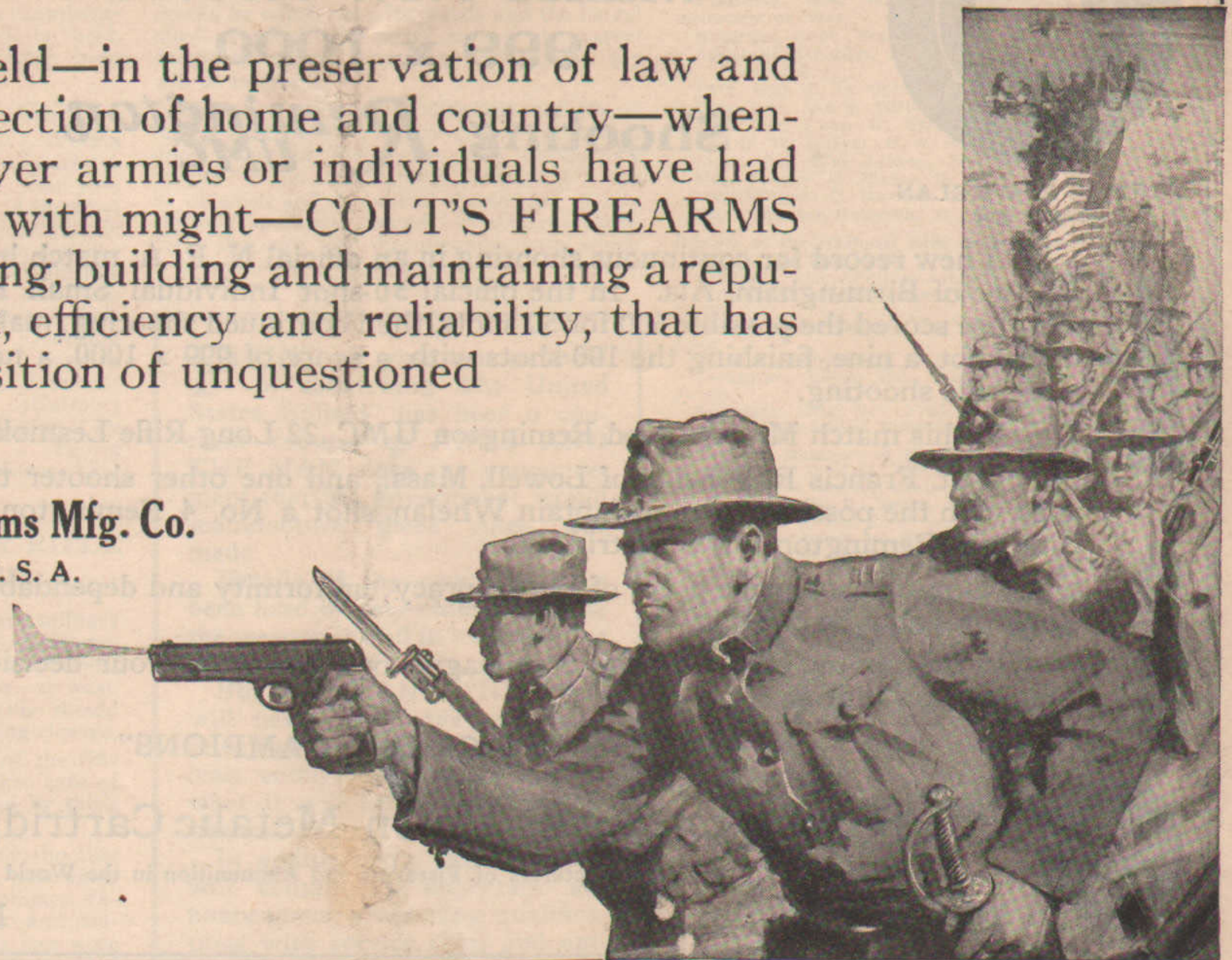
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