RIFLE ARMS AND THE MAN

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

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"POP" PUTS "PEP" IN RIFLE PRACTICE

WITH THE SMALL-BORE OUTDOOR LEAGUE

EDITORIALS and
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ARMS AND THE MAN

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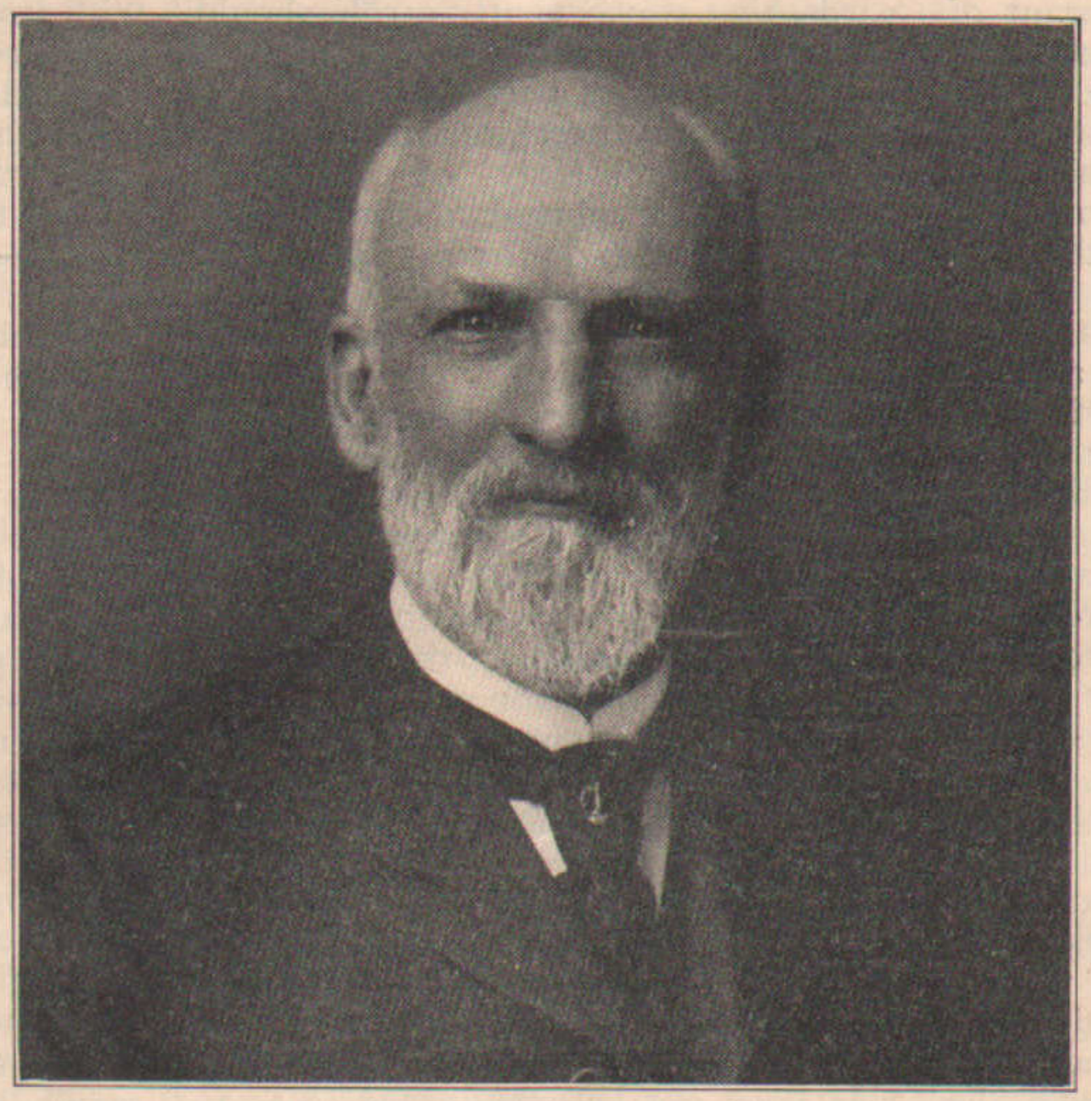
Two Experts Praise U. S. Enfield

THAT the U. S. Enfield, for the practical needs of war, is equally as good as, if not superior to, the Springfield with its present sights, is the opinion of General George W. Wingate, former president of the National Rifle Association and known as the "Great-granddaddy of military rifle shooting in America."

His opinion is supported by that of Captain A. M. Mattice, the ballistic expert who for the past two years has been closely identified with the manufacture of Enfields in this country for the British government.

The occasion for a comparison of the U. S. Enfield, with the Springfield, arose as part of a controversy started by the publication in the New York *Sun* on June 17, of an article by Robert G. Skerrett, entitled "Why Our Forces in France Must Use an Inferior Rifle."



General George W. Wingate, who believes the U. S. Enfield will prove a satisfactory battle arm

What General Wingate and Captain Mattice have to say in reply to Mr. Skerrett's article cannot but be of value, for there is perhaps to the rifle enthusiast at present and especially the military shot, no more absorbing a question than that revolving upon the adoption of a modified Enfield as the Emergency Arm of the United States forces.

General Wingate's comments, together with a statement from Captain Mattice, was printed in the New York *Sun*, of July 15, and are herewith reprinted in full because of the widespread interest which the adoption of the Enfield has aroused.

General Wingate says: "Having been connected with military and long range rifle shooting in this country since the close of the civil war, including most of the interstate and international rifle matches from the standpoint of both service and sport, I was deeply interested in the article by Robert G. Skerrett published in the *Sun* of June 17, entitled 'Why Our Forces in France Must Use an Inferior Rifle.' If the facts stated in such article are correct it is clear not only to every military man but particularly to every one who knows anything about rifle shooting that the situation is most serious and that all who are interested in the success of the United States in the present conflict should do everything they can to modify it.

"I therefore made a somewhat extended investigation into the subject, have personally examined the rifle which it is proposed shall be issued to our troops for service in Europe and have obtained the data in respect to its ballistic properties from Capt. A. M. Mattice, advisory engineer of the Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company, who is a recognized authority on the subject and whose letter on the subject I append.

"From this I am convinced that the rifle which is proposed to be issued in place of the Springfield is fully equal if not superior as a service weapon to the latter. I therefore think that in order to allay the apprehension that exists on the subject it is my duty to state my conclusions. Incidentally I may state that while Mr. Skerrett's article shows that he has made considerably study of the questions which he dicusses it is evident from what he writes, to my mind at least, that he is not a practical rifleman.

"He is undoubtedly correct in his statement as to the impossibility of obtaining within a reasonable period anything like the number of Springfield rifles which would be required to arm the million or more men that our Government is putting in the field. He is also correct in his account of the inconveniences that result in war from the use of rifles firing different kinds of ammunition. But what can be done different from what the War Department is doing?

"It would unquestionably be much better if our troops could use the same kind of ammunition as that used by their allies. But unfortunately the British, French and Belgians all use different makes of ammunition. If we adopt for our new rifle the cartridge used by any one of the three there are still two others using different cartridges.

"Moreover, if the rifle issued to our troops in Europe used the same ammunition as any one of our three allies we would have a gun that would be useless when brought to this country as it would not shoot the ammunition that our home army, National Guard and navy would be using. This latter fact, I presume, is the reason why the ordnance

departments decided that the new rifles should be made to use the American Springfield cartridge.

"In respect to many other matters Mr. Skerrett writes about he is in error. Primarily he is 'way off' in regard to the kind of rifle that has been adopted, and in particular as to its being 'rechambered.'

"The rifle which the ordnance department has adopted, while bearing the name of 'Lee-Enfield,' is a modified 'Enfield,' no more like the Lee-Enfield of 1895 shown in the cut annexed to Mr. Skerrett's article than the 45 'Springfield' used in our army before the Spanish war is like the modern .30 calibre 'Springfield.' What Mr. Skerrett writes in respect to the want of accuracy which would be caused by undertaking to shoot a .30 bullet through a .303 inch barrel is perfectly correct. But where he got his idea about rechambering he does not state. The fact is there is nothing of the kind proposed to be done.

"On the contrary, the rifles which the Government is to receive are not only not old ones but are yet to be manufactured. They will be bored, not only in the chamber but through the barrel, to fit the American service .30 calibre cartridge exactly as is the case with the modern Springfield rifle. Consequently the ballistic qualities, in other words the range, trajectory and accuracy, will be the same.

"My experience not only in rifle matches but as one who has hunted a great deal with the rifle is that the great superiority of the 'modified Enfield' over the Springfield is in the sights. A soldier is essentially a hunter, and his rifle should be made upon the same theory on which the best hunting rifles are made.

"Even more than a hunter he is required to shoot on occasions where the light is bad, at moving and particularly at small objects. The experiences of the Boer war caused Lord Roberts to issue an order to the British army that 'the battles of the future would be won by snap shooting at short distances,' and that the men should be trained to do this with accuracy and rapidity, and this is more than borne out by the experiences of the present conflict.

"The rifle of a soldier serving in the field is constantly being knocked around, and it is indispensable that its sights should be strong. Above all, they should not be too fine. This, in my opinion, is the difficulty with the sights on the present Springfield. For that reason they are objected to by every practical rifleman I know, and particularly by those who have served in Mexico.

"The breech of the barrel being much thicker than the muzzle, the foresight on the Springfield is very high, and is constantly catching in all kinds of obstructions. The rear sight is slight in construction and is unprotected. On the other hand, the front sight on the modified Enfield, while just as high as that of the Springfield, is protected by two wings or flanges, so that it cannot be damaged if the gun is dropped. The rear sight is protected in a similar manner.

"The rear sight of the Springfield is based upon a theory which the present war has proved to be a fallacy. This was that attacking troops would march erect from a distance of 1,000 to 1,500 yards, that consequently a rifle should have a 'battle sight' so devised that the soldier would shoot pointblank at 540 yards and therefore would have a reasonable probability of hitting a standing man almost anywhere between the muzzle and 1,000 yards without altering the sight. In fact, however, men nowadays do not march up in any such way.

"On the contrary, as soon as they get within 1,000 yards they commence to crawl, and when crawling make a very low mark. Moreover, the main fighting in the trench work that is going on in Europe is within only from sixty to eighty yards of the other side, and the shots must be made at a head or hand or other small object which is exposed for an instant and then disappears. The soldier, therefore, to be a good shot in service must be a man who, shooting very rapidly, can hit an egg at 100 yards. To do this any rifleman knows that he has got to shoot at the egg and not below it.

"Moreover in this kind of shooting a rifle must not be oversighted so as to shoot too high. This high shooting even with any sight is too likely to occur anyway, as in a bad light, in excitement or when a man is tired he is apt to aim so as to see more of his front sight than he would if he was firing at a target, the result of which will make him shoot high. On the other hand, a low shot at men crawling up will hit on the ricochet, i. e., after it strikes the ground, if it is not too low.

"In spite of this the battle sight on the Springfield rifle is so adjusted that the soldier must aim fourteen inches below the mark at 100 yards, twenty inches at 150 yards, twenty-two inches at 200 yards and two feet at 300 yards. The result of this is that a man crawling would be missed if the one shooting at the above distance did not hold under him the number of inches above stated, which is very unlikely to be done in the flurry of battle.

"In consequence our soldiers when in Mexico complained that when shooting at a man crawling through the brush they overshot. This undoubtedly will be cured by the simple expedient of increasing the height of the front sight on the Springfield.

"The rear sight of the Springfield, in my opinion, is 'too fine for war.' It is at a point on the barrel something like ten to twelve inches in front of the soldier's eye. In order to shoot at distances under those fixed by the battle sight a peep is provided, but the aperture of this is so small and so far distant from the eye that only in good light and with very keen eyes can anything be seen through it, and then the field of vision is small. I confess for my own part that while with proper sights I can shoot a rifle quite well, I cannot make good shooting with the 'peep' on the Springfield.

"In the modified Enfield, on the contrary, the rear sight is put directly on the end of the breech, so as to be only about three and a half inches in front of the eye, and has an aperture of some three-sixteenths of an inch through which the aiming can be distinctly taken in any kind of light. This is similar to the well known Lyman sight, which gives a perfectly distinct view and permits quick shooting under all conditions of weather, and with which one aims directly at the thing one wants to hit as the eye instinctively takes the centre of the aperture.

"To explain the idea I desire to convey an experience of my own may be illustrative. I was once hunting gray squirrels at daybreak on several days with a .22 repeating rifle. I first used a 'peep' rear sight with a 'globe' front sight (which I found very accurate in target shooting when the light was good), but found it impossible to follow a squirrel in a tree or to aim accurately at him. I then tried 'open sights,' and found that while I could follow him I was overshooting because I could not see clearly enough in the dim light to draw the fine sight the rifle required. When, however, I put on a Lyman sight, which has a good sized aperture, I found these difficulties were cured, that I could locate a squirrel quickly, shoot rapidly, and, what was most important, hit him. For this reason practically every experienced guide in the Maine woods uses a Lyman sight on his rifle.

"I would greatly prefer, of course, if it were possible to obtain sufficient Springfield rifles, that they should be issued to our soldiers who are going abroad. But as they cannot be had there is nothing to do but get the best possible substitute.

"The rifle which has been selected has been determined by the Ordnance Department of our army to be the best

(*Continued on page 357*)

Characteristics of Machine Guns

By CAPT. JOHN J. DOOLEY
Marine Corps Reserve

Conclusion

A TYPE of machine gun that can go with the infantry naturally can make greater use of its arm, but, whatever the type or types in use by any one outfit, its characteristics can be doped out and its intelligent employment will make the gun so much more useful. In close country the machine gun can take the place of light artillery, and here the more cumbersome types make up for the lack of mobility. In all other cases, however, it can be taken as a safe rule that the machine gun is not artillery, unsuitable for that work, and when so used defeats its own valuable characteristics. The machine gun, too, has mobility in the sense that, whether light or heavy, it carries its equipment and its ammunition with it, and is a self-contained unit. They are more mobile than infantry from the infantry point of view and about equal to cavalry from that point of view. When used by a motorcycle battery they are far more mobile on the road and for scouting. If carried by pack mules, as they were in the Haitien and Santo Domingo campaigns by the Marines, the pack mules can go wherever a horse can go, and then some.

When removed from pack transports, wagons, or trucks they lose their mobility for the time, as in an advance by rushes they have to be carried by hand. They should, therefore, be carried by pack, wagon, or truck of any kind, ranging from an armored truck down to a side car, as long as possible. Machine gunners, too, should have it hammered into them never to desert their guns, for one man can operate almost any type of machine gun in case of necessity.

Now let us look into what we may call the adverse characteristics of the average machine gun. As machines they are apt to get out of order at the most inopportune time. When a machine gun stops hammering out its string the stoppage may be avoidable, unavoidable, temporary or prolonged. The first may be laid as a rule to carelessness, such as want of oil, improper feeding, etc., and drill should eliminate this class of stoppage. The unavoidable stoppage may be due to a minor breakage, such as a broken spring, extractor, etc. Here again drill and thorough familiarity with your gun will allow you to make easy and rapid repairs. The usual temporary stoppage can be cleared by manipulation after it has first been discovered where the trouble lies. Here again comes the assurance that through knowledge of your gun the remedy will come. The prolonged stoppages can only be covered up by the continuance of fire by the other guns while the jammed gun is being cleared. It is not only a sound military principle not to use a gun singly except under rare conditions, and where it is unavoidable, but here is a clear case of the advisability of not splitting up the four guns of section into more than two subsections.

Magazine guns, it may be mentioned here, as do magazine rifles, fire too much as a rule. Their fire should be, in both cases, held for the crisis of a fight. Surprise fire, suitable targets and decisive action are the three great gifts of a well-drilled, and well-handled machine gun outfit.

Another adverse feature or characteristic is the noise of firing. The fire of a machine gun is unmistakable, but in a lively or general action this fault is, of course, neutralized. Machine guns are easier to locate by sound when *in the infantry firing line* than when *on the flank of the firing line*. Machine guns that betray their position by steam, as in the water-cooled gun, can be robbed of that adverse characteristic by some ingenious method leading the steam into water before it reaches the air, and there condensing it, or by some other method.

Boiling it all down, if you study those various characteristics and see just how they apply to your guns, keep thinking all the time "Am I going against the characteristics of the gun? Am I making the most of them?" Cut out firing at unsuitable targets by applying the business man's maxim: "Am I getting value for my shots fired?"

There is no question that machine guns have been given black eyes through unfortunate jams at critical moments. Without intending to champion any gun, I would like to refer to the jamming of the Colt's gun at Samoa in 1899, when two naval officers lost their lives as a result, and both were beheaded by the Samoans. The jam in that case was no fault of the gun. When it left the ship with the landing party it functioned perfectly. In crossing a stream the gun was dropped. It was undoubtedly not only filled with water, but sand worked into the mechanism, as was afterwards admitted, and it is not at all strange that when most needed it jammed. Another type, in fact, an automatic rifle rather than a machine gun, which is used in our service and which has been criticized rather unjustly, is the Benet-Mercier. In a recent issue of a service journal an officer of the infantry comes to the front to champion it against criticisms. As he pointed out, we are all too prone to condemn a gun when she jams without tracing the jam to probable neglect or lack of thorough knowledge of the gun. When the strip-feed is inserted improperly, when reloaded ammunition is used in direct violation of orders, when the gun is improperly held, or battered or worn parts are not replaced, and when the gun is improperly cared for or assembled, the Benet-Mercier gun is working under unfair handicaps. The expeditionary forces in Haiti and Santo Domingo are pleased with it, and they have taken it wherever foot troops could go, and used it in the close trails down there for surprise fire that has done as much as anything to break up the revolutions. None of the guns is perfect, but give your gun, whatever its type, a square deal, and it will deliver the goods.

WHAT SERVICE RIBBONS MEAN

"What," asks the average civilian, "is the meaning of those little strips of parti-colored ribbon which we see so often nowadays on the breasts of officers and men of the army?"

Nothing is more puzzling to the citizen, whose thoughts and interest are captivated by army matters to a greater extent than they have been in a generation, than these little ribbons. Mr. Average Citizen is rapidly learning to distinguish an enlisted man from an officer, to know that one silver bar on each shoulder of a khaki tunic denotes a first liteutenant, two silver bars a captain, a gold leaf a major, a silver leaf a lieutenant colonel and an eagle a colonel, but the parti-colored ribbons usually remain a deep mystery.

The fact is that each little ribbon and each vertical strip of color therein has a deep and an honorable significance. Every one and three-eights inches of the strip denotes that the bearer is the possessor of a medal awarded for valor, or the possessor of a badge for service in some famous campaign.

These medals and badges are not for ordinary wear. They are placed on the owner's breast only when he is attired in dress or full dress uniform, and in time of war this ceremonious dress is avoided and only the khaki of the service uniform is worn. Thus the service authorities have decreed that, for service uniforms, the symbol of the medal or badge, and not the medal or badge itself, shall be exhibited. That symbol is the tiny ribbon, wrapped about a tiny bar of metal and fastened to the tunic's breast.

There are two medals and eight campaign badges authorized in the army, and each of these ten awards has its own particular bit of ribbon. They speak a language not well known outside of army circles, but one it might be well for all civilians to learn, for it is a high and lofty language, breathing the spirit of pure patriotism and devotion.

Frequently in these days of closer association between those in khaki and the civilian population one will observe an officer or enlisted man whose row of ribbons extends well across his breast, testifying that he has earned several of the service awards. Rarest of all these ribbons and most precious is one officially described as follows: "Light-blue silk, with white stars, one and three-eighths inches in width and three-eighths inches in length." That is the ribbon of the medal of honor—what corresponds in the American service to the British Victoria cross.

The other medal, which has a ribbon symbol, is the Philippines congressional medal, awarded for distinguished service in the Philippine insurrection in 1899. The army regulations provide that this ribbon be "of silk and composed of a band of blue (⅝ inch), with a white stripe (⅛ inch), separating it from bands of red (⅛ inch), white (1-16 inch) and blue (1-16 inch) on either side. The whole to be 1⅜ inches wide and ⅜ inch long."

The Philippines campaign badge, also issued for services in the Philippines insurrection, is more common than the medal, since it was given to all who served honorably, while the medal was for especially notable service. The Philippines badge is "of silk and composed of a broad band of blue (⅝ inch) between bands of red (5/16 inch), with a narrow stripe of blue (1/16 inch) on either edge. The whole to be 1⅜ inches wide by ⅜ inch long."

The certificate of merit badge is an ancient award in the army, by old tradition ranking only next below the medal of honor. Its ribbon is "composed of two bands of red (¼ inch), white (3-16 inch) and blue (3-16 inch), with the blue on the outside and red stripes separated by a white stripe (1-16 inch)."

There is another important award to be found on the breasts only of retired officers and men called back to active service. It is the civil war campaign badge, testifying to service in the Union army. It is "composed of two bands of blue and gray, of equal width, the whole to be 1⅜ inches wide by ⅜ inches long."

Still another is the Indian campaign badge. Its symbol is a ribbon "composed of a simple band of bright red (1¼ inches), with a narrow strip of deep red (1-16 inch) on each side."

The Spanish campaign badge was awarded to all who served honorably against the Spanish in the war of 1898. Its symbol of ribbon is found on the breasts of nearly all captains and officers of higher rank, and on the breasts of a great number of non-commissioned officers. This symbol is "composed of two bands of blue (each ⅜ inch), separated by a band of yellow (⅜ inch), with a border of yellow on each edge (⅛ inch)."

There are two distinct awards for army service in Cuba in addition to the more general Spanish campaign badge. These two are known respectively as the army of Cuba occupation badge, for services 1898-1902, and the army of Cuban pacification badge, for services in 1906-09.

The ribbon symbolizing the possession of the Cuban occupation badge is "a band of red (⅜ inch), a yellow stripe (1/16 inch), a band of blue (⅜ inch), a yellow stripe (1/16 inch) and a band of red (⅜ inch), with a border of blue (1/16 inch) on each edge."

The ribbon of the Cuban pacification badge is "a band of olive drab (⅝ inch), with a blue stripe (⅛ inch) separating it from bands of white (⅛ inch) and red (⅛ inch) on either side."

One of the easiest of all the ribbons to recognize is that which testifies to the possession of the China campaign badge, issued for service in the China relief expedition of 1900-1901, when American troops carried the flag to Peking in an arduous and hard-fighting march. The ribbon is "a band of yellow (1¼ inches) with edges of blue (1/16 inch)."

SHRAPNEL AND ITS INVENTOR

The most deadly instrument in battle-stained Europe is shrapnel, the shell that does such damage to troops in the trenches or on the march. Bursting overhead, it rains death on all sides, tearing, maiming, and killing its victims with a shower of steel bullets. Probably more men have been put out of action by this than by anything else. The invention belongs to Britain. Shrapnel gets its name from its inventor, Col. Henry Shrapnel, a British army officer. Col. Shrapnel was born at Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, in 1761. He took up the study of hollow shells at the age of twenty-one and turned out his masterpiece in 1787. The shell was recommended for service in 1803 and was accepted. It proved successful in the Peninsular war. The shell was a chief factor in defeating Napoleon at Waterloo. In 1837 Shrapnel was promoted to Lieutenant-General, a position which he held until his death in 1842. Germany adopted the invention in 1864.

—*Exchange.*

EXPLOSIVE MANUFACTURE INCREASES

The total production of explosives in the United States during the year 1916, exclusive of exports, was 252,708 tons, according to a report just issued by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior. The production in 1915 was 230,450 tons, showing an increase in 1916 of 22,000 tons.

As showing the exports of explosives, in the year 1913 the total value was $5,000,000; in 1916 the exports had reached $717,144,649.

The amount of explosives used in coal mining in 1916 was as follows:

Black powder, 7,079,041 kegs; high explosives other than permissible explosives, 20,901,405 pounds; and permissibles, 26,566,521 pounds, as compared with 6,700,558 kegs of black powder in 1915; 22,384,025 pounds of high explosives; and 21,841,659 pounds of permissibles. The increase in the use of permissibles amounted to almost 5,000,000 pounds, as compared with the preceding year.

In 1916, 82.1 per cent of the black powder sold was used in the coal-mining industry, while only 3.6 per cent was used for other mining. Of the total amount of explosives distributed in the United States in 1916, 73.2 per cent was used in the mining industry as compared with 72 per cent in 1915. Of the permissibles in 1916, 76.6 per cent was used in coal mining, while 17.9 per cent was used in other mining. Of the total explosives, approximately 50 per cent was used in the metal-mining industry.

The production for 1916 is segregated as follows: Black powder, 215,575,025 pounds; "high" explosives other than permissible explosives, 255,154,787 pounds; and permissible explosives, 34,685,240 pounds. These figures represent an increase of 17,852,725 pounds of black powder; 19,326,200 pounds of high explosives, and 7,335,331 pounds of permissible explosives, as compared with figures for 1915.

"Who the deuce are those men, Sergeant?"

"Oh, that's just two conscientious objectors fighting and deciding whose turn it is for week-end pass, sir!"—*London Opinion.*

Thirty Years Ago With the Hand-Gun

NO. 7—SOME CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN SHOTS

(Conclusion)

PROWLING among the musty records a generation ago, one frequently stumbles upon scores made by the pioneers of the pistol game which would do credit to many present-day experts. Fortunately, what records exist are fairly well authenticated, and for this reason should be preserved as early landmarks in the field of the hand-gun.

The forerunners in the great army of rifle shots, a quarter of a century ago, fell naturally into one of two classifications—match rifle shots or military rifle shots. In the same manner, a line of cleavage became apparent between those who followed the military hand arm and those who devoted their skill to straight pistol shooting.

Sergeant W. C. Johnson, Jr., of the Second Brigade Staff, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, was among the first of the revolver experts to be developed from the ranks of the military, and was among the first of the simon-pure amateurs who became prominent in the shooting game, after the Bennetts and Paine, to make a possible score at 50 yards with a Smith & Wesson revolver.

This score was part of a rather remarkable performance wherein Johnson ran 16 consecutive tens. The shooting was done during the early part of July, 1888, on the range of the Lynn, Massachusetts, Rifle Association, in the presence of creditable witnesses.

The 100-shot practice record with the revolver had been previously steadily increased from 791 to 915 points, chiefly through the skill of such men as Paine and the Bennett brothers. The best 10-shot record began with 76 points and had increased steadily until Johnson capped the climax with his performance.

Johnson had been shooting a revolver but a short time when he made his brilliant record. On the day in question he visited the Indian Hill Range and began shooting. The day was hot and dry, and a strong wind was blowing. Johnson's first score brought him 78 points. On the second string, however, after scoring 2 sixes, a nine, a seven and an eight, he wound up with a run of 5 tens. Johnson then purchased another ticket, and called upon Lieutenant Merritt, then Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Second Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., to act as scorer.

His first shot was a ten, and the tens continued to be chalked up until the string was fired and a perfect score recorded.

Johnson then purchased a fourth ticket. In this string, the first shot was a ten, but the following a seven. This score was regarded as being in every way a record, shot in a regular competition, on a regular shooting day, every rule and regulation having been complied with.

Just as a great deal of early rifle history was made in the New England States, so many of the early revolver records were made in that same section, among the favorite ranges being that of the Massachusetts Rifle Association in Boston and the range at Walnut Hill.

George R. Russell frequently appeared at the Massachusetts gallery, and during 1888 hung up some splendid scores on the Standard American Target at 30 yards, one of them being a record of 93 out of 100, with a Stevens pistol, made March 12th of that year. This record he raised to 95 on January 24, 1889.

A. L. Brackett also shot in the Massachusetts gallery. With an 8-inch-barrel Stevens he made a score of 92.

A 6-shot possible with a Diamond Model Stevens was made by Henry S. Harris, June 14, 1890, at Walnut Hill, and the same day he made a run of 10 consecutive bull's-eyes, 7 of which were tens.

As has been mentioned, Conlin's Gallery in New York City was a gathering place for many of the pioneer amateur shots, and one of the best early records of this gallery was that made by George Bird in 1890. On that occasion, Bird undertook to fire six shots from a .44-calibre Frontier Model Colts, a witness standing beside him, counting "One, Two, Three." Each shot had to be fired between the words "One" and "Three." Bird conformed with the conditions and made a 6-shot possible which was on exhibition at the gallery for some time.

Newark, N. J., and Wilmington, Del., each boasted of several expert shots, C. T. Rolf being prominent in the Newark contingent. One of his best records showed 3 tens, 2 nines, 4 eights and a seven at 50 yards with a .22-calibre Stevens, 6-inch barrel. This target was made December 17, 1890, and showed 9 bull's-eyes.

Among the Wilmington shots of that time, Howard Simpson and E. J. Darlington were unusually skilled.

Simpson began shooting in 1889. His close attention to practice and details soon began to be apparent in the results of his shooting. Here are a few of Simpson's best scores on the Standard American Target:

Selected scores, 12½ yards—possible, 100—99, 94, 93, 93, 93. In addition he made 3 totals of 92, six totals of 91, and nine totals of 90.

Best 50-consecutive-shot match—total, 433 out of 500—consisting of strings as follows: 82, 90, 89, 89 and 83.

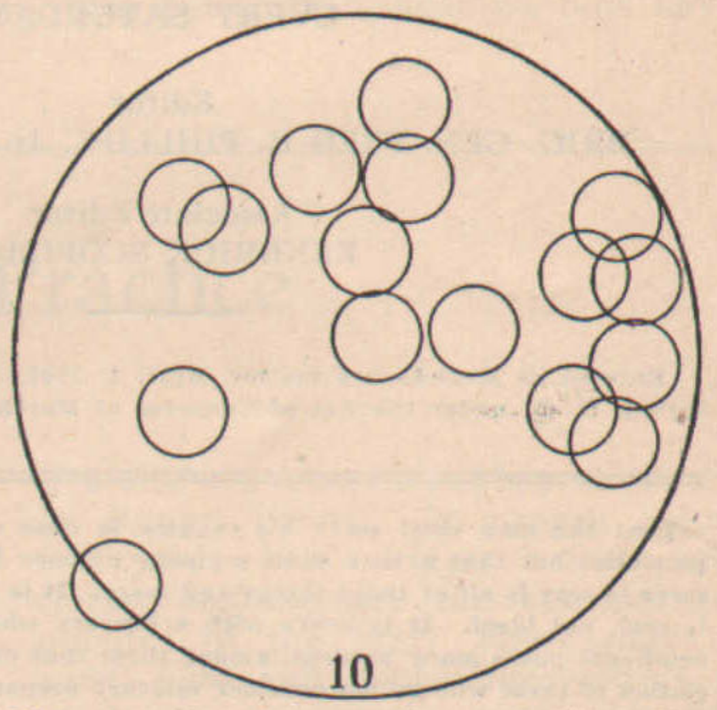


Diagram of 16 consecutive tens, including a possible score of 100, by Sergeant W. C. Johnson, July 1888

Best 30-shot match, 267 out of 300, consisting of strings as follows: 86, 90 and 91.

Selected scores at 50 yards—possible, 100—94, 92 and 91, in addition to six other 91's and seven scores of 90.

Best 100-shot score—total, 864—made up of strings as follows: 85, 83, 82, 90, 85, 91, 85, 92, 87 and 84.

Another well-known shot of the time, belonging to the Wilmington club, was E. J. Darlington, who from earliest childhood indulged in unstandardized shooting. He began standardized work, however, in August, 1889, when he purchased a Stevens pistol.

During the latter part of 1889 and the early part of 1890, on the Standard American Targets, he made some exceptionally good totals.

On September 27, 1889, he made 97 out of 100; and on November 1st, following, 95 out of 100, both scores made with the .22-calibre pistol at 12½ yards. At 50 yards, on November 10, 1889, he shot two strings of 10 shots each, totaling 95 in each instance, and repeated the performance on December 1st. His 100-shot record total at that time stood at 887, but on May 19, 1890, he increased it to 889.

His 50-shot record at 50 yards for the period in question was 454, made up of these strings: 86, 92, 89, 91, and 96.

His 50-shot record at 12½ yards was 457, and there exist records that he made seven consecutive 10's at 50 yards, 26 consecutive bull's-eyes at the same distance, and 29 consecutive bull's-eyes at 12½ yards. Another of his records was 86 bull's-eyes out of 100 consecutive shots at 50 yards, and 47 bull's-eyes out of 50 shots at 12½ yards.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

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EVERY SATURDAY

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

TRAINING FOR THE SELECTIVE DRAFT

FATE, guiding the hands of the men who participated in the great selective draft, has fixed the probable battlefield destinies of some 10,000,000 young Americans.

Today each of these men know the possibility of his being called to the colors—whether he will be expected to respond in the first incremont or whether he is liable for a second or even a third call.

The government, naturally, plans to put in training the first increment at the earliest possible moment. Those among the first 600,000 who are familiar with the use of the service rifle, are to be congratulated upon having observed a practical preparedness which will now stand them in good stead, and will make the marksmanship period of their training count for much more than it otherwise would have done.

But what of the others who while not yet called still are likely to be summoned for service? There is yet time to give them training in rifle practice and to equip them for the field long before they are actually called.

That rifle clubs undertake the training of men liable to the draft has been consistently urged. A surprising number of clubs volunteered for the work in hundreds of cities. The proficiency with the rifle of many men who will go into the first national army is due to the activities of these clubs, for they answered the call and did the work well.

It is manifest, however, that without organized help a rifle club's activities in these lines must necessarily be limited by range accommodations and expense.

Civic organizations, boards of trade, and chambers of commerce however can give the aid which will make possible the training of all men subject to later calls to service.

In more than 2,200 localities at present there are organized rifle clubs, among the membership of which are many thousands of men thoroughly capable of instructing amateurs in the handling of the service rifle. In every one of these localities there are two or more civic organizations.

It should be a simple matter for the rifle club and the civic organizations to get together in a work of real patriotism, the rifle club supplying the instructors and the civic organization the funds to defray the slight expense of turning every citizen subject to the draft into a marksman capable of giving a good account of himself.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

CONGRESS is about to provide a "Distinguished Service Medal, to be awarded to both officers and enlisted men for distinguished services not sufficient to justify the award of the Medal of Honor." In connection with this legislation, a provision has been inserted which will prevent the bestowal of the Congressional Medal of Honor save for most distinguished conduct in action.

If legislation of this character is enacted it will do much toward restoring to the decorations for valor, conferred by the United States, that dignity which has been lost by a too broad interpretation of the laws under which honor medals have been awarded. According to the report of the committee having the legislation in charge, a scrutiny of the Medal of Honor list has disclosed the fact that many such decorations have been granted for services far too trivial for such signal recognition.

Also, there has been a very real need for a secondary medal, since many deeds are performed which, while worthy of official commendation, do not measure up to Medal of Honor standards.

THE "SEVENTY-FIVE" OF FRANCE

CONSIDERABLE newspaper comment is being caused by the announcement that the United States, in addition to manufacturing British rifles for the American expeditionary forces, will probably adopt the famous French "Seventy-five" field gun.

Many of the papers have devoted much space to the fact that if this is so, the American troops will be armed only with one American weapon—the Army automatic.

This is not the crux of the matter. That the failure of the United States Government to equip itself to manufacture the needed ordnance is regrettable, goes without saying. But that the United States, faced either with an inability to turn out guns in quantities sufficient to care for the needs of the army, or with a knowledge that the weapons used by any belligerent are better than those developed for American soldiers, is about to adopt a more suitable equipment, regardless of its origin, is a stand upon which the War Department is to be congratulated.

In the adoption of the British Enfield, as Arms and The Man has said before, the government was not actuated by any belief that the English rifle was superior to the Springfield.

In the case of the French "Seventy-five," the reverse might well be true. The "Seventy-five" has been the artillery wonder of the European War, with the possible exception of the German 42 centimeter. The German army itself has not been too hide-bound to recognize the worth of the "Seventy-five" since reliable news dispatches have frequently stated in the past few months that the Kaiser's forces have adopted this gun as part of their armament and are manufacturing them.

The French "Seventy-five" has proved its worth in every important battle of the past two years. The United States Artillery Corps has nothing to compare with it, save the new

16-inch howitzers which have recently been developed and for the manufacture of which adequate facilities have not been provided, and the old 6-inch howitzers already in the service. The 4.7-inch guns have also been found very successful but cannot measure up to the French standards. There is therefore no reason why a foolish pride should stand in the way of the adoption of the French gun, since the manufacture of the new howitzers at present has proved impractical.

In all likelihood a good many preconceived notions will receive severe shocks before the United States has completed her part in the big war. The real point of every mooted question, so far as equipment is concerned, should be whether there is anything better than what we now have. *If so let's have it.*

"Pop" Puts "Pep" in Rifle Practice

By CAPT. R. D. LA GARDE, U.S.A.

GALLERY Practice under expert shots is the best preliminary training for Range Practice. Sighting Bars, Belgian Aiming Devices, Hollifield Rods and Position and Aiming Drills all have their places in the course of training in Rifle Shooting; but they cannot take the place of actual target shooting. However, Range Practice expends valuable ammunition—valuable especially in time of war, as at present.

There is a method of instruction which is inexpensive, requires little preparation and gives most gratifying results: *i. e., Gallery Practice.* Needless to say it should be preceded or accompanied by proper exercises; and should be followed by actual Range Firing in order to give best results.

Gallery Practice appeals to the imagination. Who does not become listless performing "Push and Pull Exercises." Only dull people can really persevere in them exclusively for long periods. The same applies to the mechanical devices. If one thing more than another, however, affords gratification to the senses in rifle firing it is the report. To be slangy—It is the Pop that puts the Pep in rifle practice. Too, nothing so pleases a human being as to feel the pride of power; and to experience the exhilarating sensation of having delivered a blow upon an exact point far beyond one's own physical reach is certainly another of the fascinations pertaining to this manly art. Both the important features of Range Practice, the report and effect upon a distant target, are present in Gallery Practice. In one particular it is more satisfactory than Range Practice. That is that in Gallery shooting the effect of the shot upon the target is immediately known to the firer. Under 50 feet, the normal naked eye can record the shot hole and under 150 feet it can be recorded with the assistance of a prismatic glass or small telescope. An aggravating feature of range practice is the marking and signalling of shots owing to the delays and uncertainties of securing correct returns.

Several years ago it fell to our lot to be assigned to a Company of Infantry which, during the previous practice season, had made one of the poorest shooting records in the Army. The captain, assigned to the company at the same time, wished to vindicate the record. Accordingly, several months before going on the range the following year a gallery was erected in the dormitory of the barracks—it being too cold to hold the practice out of doors. By means of this improvised gallery and the usual exercises all recruits who had joined since last Range Practice and all poor shots were put through a preparatory course. Almost daily Gallery Practice was required in the various positions and using the different kinds of fire. Much ammunition was used and interest aroused by individual competitions; many of the good shots firing simply for amusement. At the close of the year's Range Practice the company stood first in the regiment in Individual Firing. Under the circumstances it was generally conceded that the great improvement was due principally to the Gallery Practice.

Recently while instructing inexperienced men at Gallery Practice, the writer observed R——, a timid youngster who had never fired a weapon before, to close both eyes and duck when he pulled the trigger. Had the weapon in his hands been a high-power rifle he would have received a *kick* the effect of which would probably have made him a confirmed *flincher.* He seemed surprised at being whole skinned after the shot was fired; and upon having the lack of possible harm to himself impressed upon him, and further instruction imparted relative to the value of *trigger squeeze,* steady hold, etc., he fired again and hit the target. In less than two weeks he made a bull's eye score all shots of which could be covered with a dime, and later did very satisfactory shooting with a service rifle and full charge.

The experiences mentioned above and many similar ones lead us to the unassailable conclusion that Gallery Practice is a most valuable preliminary to Range Firing. At ranges below 600 yards *hold, trigger release* and *correct sighting* are the essential requisites of the firer. Knowledge of *wind, light* and *temperature* effects is of lessor advantage, with the flat trajectory and short flight of the modern bullet, at the short ranges. *Hold, sight* and *trigger pull* are best learned with a small bore rifle firing light charge, especially where results are apparent immediately after firing. Self confidence can be attained to a degree which will most likely prevent forming the tenacious and disqualifying *flinching habit.* The principles of shooting having been instilled in this way, range and battle practice are simply a matter of development which can be rapidly built up until qualification is reached.

BOOK REVIEWS

UPON the ultra-modern wartime theory that "The Spade Wins Over the Shells," Heinrich Fitschen, Instructor, Training Personnel, Ninth German Army Corps, has written a treatise upon trench warfare. The work has been translated and has been published by the Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, of Kansas City, Mo.

The book is apparently a sincere effort to discuss a subject which has become of supreme importance in defensive positions. It describes the different forms of trenches in use in the German army, the construction of obstacles and shrapnel-proof covers, as well as the part the humble intrenching tool can be made to play, not only in assault, but as a means for preserving the health and well-being of a command. The book has the added value of being the result of actual experience in the present world war. The book is plentifully illustrated with easily understood diagrams.

In presenting his book, the author emphasizes the newly found importance of the spade in warfare in these words:

"Two things are the main features in the present world war: the spade in land warfare and the submarine in sea warfare. Both are responsible for a thorough revolution in the earlier conduct of the war. Only hesitatingly and reluctantly did we face the 'spade warfare.' . . . No one, we believed, would imitate our assault. With that we intended to force everything. In vain! Willingly or unwillingly, we had to get down into the earth, seek cover against the destructive effects of modern firearms, and work ourselves toward the enemy somewhat in the manner of a mole."

Upon the important part the spade can be made to play in the protection of health, the author says:

"By working the spade, the soldier maintains his bodily health and activity of mind. That army will emerge as victor out of the stubborn contest which has already prevailed for many months which possesses the 'longest breath,' and which can best withstand cold and dampness as well as the big guns."

As a weapon of assault, he says: "Even in assault, the spade is our most important weapon of protection.

"On reading this sentence, many a judge of modern war will prick up his ears. The rifle can be employed only to a limited extent. Only the foremost riflemen are allowed to shoot.

" . . . The rear echelons are naturally not permitted to fire at all, as they otherwise might endanger their own comrades. With rifle resting on left forearm, head down, clinging tightly to the earth, they lay completely inactive and allow themselves to be torn by flying bullets.

"Why do we not endeavor to furnish protection even in the open field; unbuckle the spade as soon as 'Lie Down' or 'Position' is commanded? A few strokes and head cover is furnished."

In addition to "Spade Warfare," two other volumes upon this important phase of making modern war have appeared. One of them is "Trench Warfare," the latest book by Major James A. Moss, U. S. A., and "Trench Warfare," by Lt. J. S. Smith, of the British army, published by E. P. Dutton & Company.

Major Moss's volume, in addition to a comprehensive treatise on entrenchments, contains discussions of all the special weapons which have been developed incident to trench fighting, including grenades and bombs, gas masks, steel helmets, periscopes and gas alarms, as well as bayonet combat.

Lieutenant Smith has covered the subject of trench warfare as an American who has served with the British colors. He follows the development of trench warfare from the beginning of the great conflict to the present.

The narrative side of trench fighting is told most entertainingly in "Over the Top," by Arthur Guy Empey. Empey served six years as an American cavalryman before going to France. His story, while well written, presents the pictures he endeavors to paint with a brutal frankness in a vivid style.

A book intended for sale only to members of the United States services, but which adds considerably to the sum-total of information on trench warfare, is "Practical Bombing as Applied by the Canadian and British Armies," by M. V. Campbell, formerly Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.

The volume, which is published by the Bartlett Company, Detroit, Michigan, treats of "Explosives," "Some Practical Types of Grenades," "Care and Storage of Grenades," "Organization and Training of Bombers," and "The Bomber Himself."

"Machine Gun Practice and Tactics for Officers, N. C. O.'s and Men," by Lieutenant K. B. McKellar, of the Canadian Machine Gun Service, is among the timely publications. It is issued by the Macmillan Company, of New York. The author has been at the front during the past three years instructing men for active service in the present war. The method of organization of machine-gun units and the sequence of training set forth embody the results of this valuable experience. Among the topics which are taken up in full are: Objects and Outline of Training, Organization and Equipment of Machine Gun Service, Characteristics of the Machine Gun, Visual Training and Judging Distance, the Indication and Recognition of Targets, the Theory of Machine Gun Fire, Fire Direction, Combined Sights and Vertical Searching, Fire Orders and Signals, Night Firing, Overhead Fire, Indirect Fire, Range Cards, the Occupation of Various Positions by Machine Guns, Machine Guns in Open Warfare, Machine Gun Trench Warfare, Machine Gun Field Works, the Organization and Duties in Trenches, Taking Over Trenches, and the Attack.

The text is illustrated with a number of specially drawn diagrams and figures.

AIR GUNS IN ENGLAND

Several serious accidents have recently occurred through boys using air-guns, and it is high time that instructions were given to the police to discover the owners of air-guns, and, if they are not provided with licenses, as in nine cases out of ten they are not, prosecutions should be initiated. In addition to injury to people from air-gun bullets and windows being mischievously broken, there is the encouragement to poaching and law-break-

ing to be considered. Boys are to be seen every Sunday wandering about fields and plantations, shooting at anything that may present itself, and even farmers' fowls and ducks, where opportunity occurs, are not spared. The absence of game-keepers and slackness of the local police encourage these forays, and the number of young poachers increases as they recount their exploits. We are told to take out our licenses in the locality where we reside in order that the money should assist in reduction of the local rates, but the local authorities seem quite indifferent as to this source of revenue and the interests of the ratepayers, as they do little or nothing to enforce the Gun and Game License Act. In country places it is not at all difficult to discover the users of shot-guns and air-guns.—*Shooting Times and British Sportsman.*

CONCRETE BASES FOR RAPID FIRERS

Machine guns have been installed in concrete pits, which present but a small mark for artillery fire, by the German forces, according to recent London dispatches.

One account said:

"The new German type of machine gun position, the 'Mebu,' as it seems to be called (M. E. B. U., which appears to stand for 'Maschinen Eisen Betun Unterstand'), built of reinforced concrete, as its name implies, is a very carefully designed and elaborate structure, writes the special correspondent of the *Times*. It is, of course, entirely subterranean, generally a group of three pits for a like number of guns, connecting in a chamber below, from which concrete steps go up a concrete-lined shaft in the actual positions above. The roof of each pit is circular, protected with a lid or covering of steel and concrete, with a narrow observation slit in front, and the orifice through which the gun fires is only a few inches above ground level.

"The target which each pit offers, therefore, to hostile guns is about equivalent to that of the opening to a coal cellar in a London pavement, with the lid propped a few inches above ground. Our guns, however, as soon as these pits are accurately located by observation, do, in fact, knock them out with direct hits—and nothing but a direct hit is of any use—as most remarkable evidence of the quality of our artillery.

"For the defense of open country and bare slopes these "Mebus" are the enemy's favorite device. The ruins of villages, woods and other salient points are filled with machine gun posts adapted to the conformation of the ground, and in places, as the chemical works above Roeux, there are positions as strong and complex as the Schwaben or Stuff redoubts. Besides the infantry garrisons of the positions in woods and villages, numbers of scattered but unconnected trenches, with which there is communication only across the open, and therefore in the dark, are disposed about the ground wherever suitable positions offer."

THE RUNNING DEER AT BISLEY

When discoursing on memories of Bisley, the other day, one of our friends ventured the opinion that the "running deer" was no particular test of marksmanship, as the deer was mechanical, and always ran at the same pace, so that after some practice the shooting became almost mechanical, too. There may be a grain of truth in this suggestion; still, it wants a bit of doing, as may be gathered from the following particulars: The deer runs on a rail at the pace of 15 miles an hour. The run is 110 yards and occupies five seconds; so the marksman has to be spry. Mr. Walter Winans holds the record made in 1913 with 37 out of a possible 40. He used a .22 rifle and fired two shots on each run of the deer for four runs. It is the highest sporting test at Bisley, and it was no chance or lucky shooting on the part of Mr. Winans, because he had previously held the record with 35 out of 40.—*Exchange.*

DEVELOP PISTOL FOR TRENCH FIGHTING.

"It is now well known to all who have carefully followed the progress of the great war that the rifle is not an efficient weapon for hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches," says the Scientific American, "and for this reason particular interest attaches to the invention of Charles J. Cooke of Hong Kong, China, because of its immediate military possibilities.

"Mr. Cooke's invention consists of a hollow handle two feet in length or more, which is a veritable magazine for firearm ammunition, and an automatic pistol which is attached to one end and a bayonet attached to the other end. The pistol is so mounted that its magazine is in common with that of the long handle; that is to say, ammunition may be fed from the long handle into the pistol so as greatly to increase the ammunition capacity of the automatic pistol.

"Obviously, such a weapon should be formidable in close fighting for the reason that twenty, thirty or perhaps more rounds can be fired without reloading; indeed, the automatic pistol becomes a veritable machine gun. On the other hand, the bayonet, mounted on the long handle, is as convenient as if it were held on a rifle."

When German Zeppelins raided London June 19th last, one of the aerial torpedoes dropped failed to explode. According to dispatches the torpedo, when dug from the ground, was found to have penetrated 111 feet below the surface. It weighed 100 pounds.

SOME CONTEMPORARY SHOTS

(*Concluded from page* 347)

It must not be supposed that pistol and revolver shooting was entirely confined to the Eastern States. Shooting centers had developed throughout the country.

Working westward, the seeker after information concerning the early shots finds that B. J. Robertson was at that time making enviable records in Covington, Ky.; that E. C. Mohrstadt, of the St. Louis Pistol Club, and W. T. Whitford, of Bernard, were frequently mentioned among the Missouri shots; that Dr. R. S. Dinsmore, of Troy, Kansas, was active in the shooting of that State, and that Fred O. Young, of San Francisco, was becoming nationally known in the hand-gun game.

When but a schoolboy in Covington, Ky., B. J. Robertson laid the foundation of his shooting career using an old powder-and-ball Navy six-gun, with which he frequently brought down squirrels and small game. He often also pitted his skill with the hand-gun against rifle shots of acknowledged ability in the rural turkey shoots, winning the big gobblers with surprising frequency. It is also said that in 1875, while on a visit to New Orleans, he dropped into the old St. Charles Street shooting gallery and there tied the high score hung up some time before by the renowned pistol shot, Captain Travis. What this score was is not recorded, nor is there any record, save a general one, of his earlier shooting.

When Robertson was 36 years old—being at that time a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in his native city—his shooting began to attract attention and shortly thereafter he undertook standardized shooting, of which there is some record.

In the spring of 1887, when the Covington Pistol Club was formed, Robertson became a member. The club specialized on short-range shooting at 12 yards, and although there were many good shots in the club, Robertson usually held high score at the weekly meetings. On one occasion, using a Lord Model Stevens pistol, he made a record of 13 consecutive bull's-eyes in a group 1 3/16 inches in diameter at 12 yards.

His first attempt at 50-yard shooting was made on September 6, 1887, when he met and was defeated by N. A. Hughes. In this match, Robertson used a .22-calibre pistol. His opponent shot a Smith & Wesson 32/44 target revolver.

On October 20, 1887, a return match was scheduled between these shots, both using revolvers, 50 shots per man, at 50 yards, on the Standard American Target. Robertson won this match on a total of 408 to 395.

Robertson and Hughes then shot a deciding third match under conditions duplicating those of the second match. This contest was held November 10, 1887, and again Robertson won on a score of 397 to 303.

The series was shot in the open air without wind screens, and the small scores were directly attributable to the driving rain accompanied by a high, strong wind which prevailed during the second and third matches.

There are records of two or three very excellent scores made by W. T. Whitford, of Bernard, Mo. Shooting a Stevens Diamond model, on February 27, 1889, he fired 50 shots at 50 yards, Field-Rabbeth target. He shot in the open, with no wind shield, and totaled 442 out of 500, making 42 bull's-eyes out of the 50 shots. On two occasions there are records of his having run 16 bull's-eyes consecutively. His best 10-shot record was probably his score of 98 out of 100 at 50 yards. In a 20-shot match, he made 19 bull's-eyes.

E.C. Mohrstadt, of the St. Louis Pistol club, is recorded as having won a medal in 1889 on a score of 95 out of 100 at 20 yards with a .22-calibre Stevens pistol.

Taking up pistol shooting in March, 1888, as a supplement to his skill with the rifle, Dr. R. S. Dinsmore, of Troy, Kansas, built for himself in a remarkably short time an enviable reputation as a hand-gun expert. He began shooting with a .32-calibre Stevens pistol.

At the beginning of his career he shot five matches, winning all of them. The contests were with George Essig, of Plattsburg, Mo.; B. J. Robertson, of Covington, Ky., and N. A. Hughes, of Williamsport, Pa. His scores in these matches were 426, 438 and 446 on the Rabbeth-Field target at 50 yards.

On May 25, 1888, two months after his advent into the game, Dr. Dinsmore fired 25 consecutive shots with his .32-calibre pistol at 50 yards; score, a total of 220 out of 250. Out of the string, 23 were bull's-eyes. There is a record of 100 shots fired by him in June, 1888, at 30 yards on the reduced Standard American, in which he totaled 455 out of 500 points, 46 of the 50 shots being bull's-eyes. A second 50 shots on the same day showed an aggregate of 443.

Perhaps no amateur pistol shot was better known on the Pacific Coast during the early days of standardized pistol shooting than was Fred O. Young, a left-handed shot of no mean ability.

Young was naturally right-handed. Early in life, however, he lost the sight of his right eye, and his father, before the birth of his son, had lost a hand. This combination of circumstances resulted in Young developing purposely a remarkable ambidexterity, and his shooting was almost all left-handed.

Young began shooting in 1879 with a .32-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver and became to proficient that he could with unusual consistency hit a half dollar at 10 paces.

In 1888 he entered a series of five matches, shot at 12 yards with .44-calibre Smith & Wesson revolvers, wherein .22-calibre barrels had been inserted. In Match No. 1 he made 88 out of 104 points; No. 2, 61 out of 65; No. 3, 112 out of 130, and won the fifth match on a total of his three best tickets. Following this, using a second-hand Smith & Wesson revolver, he shot a match at 100 feet, on the 11-ring target, winning it with a score of 49 out of 55.

Young won the championship of California in a match shot during the latter part of 1888 against A. Johnson, which called for 50 shots at 50 yards. His score in this event was 430 against his opponent's 409.

RIFLE SHOOTING

It was often stated in the early days of the war that the wonderful marksmanship of our infantry was largely responsible for the repulse of the German attacks and for the heavy losses which the enemy sustained. When, however, the campaign became one of trench warfare it seemed, and was, indeed, almost everywhere claimed, that the rifle had given place to the heavy cannon and to the machine gun, and that individual marksmanship was now of small account. Happily the military authorities have not been misled by the results achieved by the big guns, the bombs, and the various missile-throwing trench weapons into imagining that the infantry soldier has ceased, or was likely to cease, to be primarily a rifleman, and the good work which was initiated before the war at Hythe and Bisley, and at regimental rifle meetings, has been continued and expanded at the many musketry schools which have been established behind the Front in France, and where selected officers and men of our forces have been taught all that was to be got out of the service weapon. The result has been shown in the account we hear of the wonderful rifle practice made by our troops in the fighting around Bullecourt reminding us of the stories that used to reach us during the retreat from Mons and how German mass attacks withered up under the fire of our infantry of the Old Army. In certain other of our wars we used to hear many complaints of the British service rifle; few of these have been forthcoming during the last three years when the British Army rifle has been hardly tried in many fields; it appears to have come well out of a very searching ordeal; and there has even lately appeared a suggestion in an American paper that the United States contingent should be re-armed with Lee-Enfield rifles made in American factories.—*Canadian Military Gazette.*

Off Hand From the Clubs

Small-Bore Course Wins Wide Approval

ALTHOUGH little more than two weeks have elapsed since announcement was made of the tentative adoption of the small-bore qualification course, it is already apparent that the plan meets with the approval of riflemen in many sections.

There have been several try-outs of the course, and one qualifying score has been submitted to the National Rifle Association. In addition some of the clubs, because of the high price of full-charge ammunition, are planning to do considerable work with this course of fire as a basis.

Captain W. H. Richard, who needs no introduction to civilian rifle clubs, since he is one of the men who visit the clubs annually on behalf of an ammunition company, and who has made considerable military rifle shooting history, has given the course his unqualified approval, as has also Major S. J. Fort of Maryland, an old-timer in the rifle and revolver game.

Captain Richard says in writing to the N. R. A.:

"I wish to congratulate you upon your outdoor small-bore qualification course, as set forth in the issue of ARMS AND THE MAN of July 7.

"In the past two months, the writer has been out among the civilian clubs and has been advocating practically this same course with the exception of the 150-yard range for which the 200-yard range was suggested instead.

"The majority of the clubs have been organized, as you know, with the idea of shooting a high-power military rifle, and securing same at a small cost from the government. Very few of the members of these clubs have had any experience in rifle practice and their first efforts with a high-power rifle is not very encouraging. I have been advocating the use of a .22 calibre rifle with its cheaper ammunition and less recoil as a preliminary training to these men. Usually it is not hard to convince them that the latter is the proper course to pursue, and your plan for a .22 calibre qualification course has backed up my argument. I believed that it will be the means of starting more men in rifle practice throughout the country than any other plan that could have been advanced.

"If you can get this course before the clubs in as short a time as possible, it will undoubtedly prevent a number of them from disbanding as their experience with high power rifles and the difficulty of getting a range has been discouraging to many."

Winfield S. Maxwell, a member of the National Rifle Association, has undertaken to supply the members of a rifle club near Mountain View, California, with small-bore rifles so that they may undertake the small-bore qualification course. Mr. Maxwell believes that the .22 calibre qualification course is the proper method to give preliminary training to rifle shots, and will instruct the members of the club in range work.

One of the first scores received under this course was fired by Louis H. Burkhardt, Secretary of the Palm Beach, Florida, Rifle and Revolver Club. Burkhardt made a score of 194 out of 250. Concerning it he says:

"Seeing the request in ARMS AND THE MAN to try out the out-door small-bore qualification course, I made a set of targets, took a .22 short Winchester Musket with a Krag sight and shot the course as prescribed. I find it a very good one. I am sure that a man who can make his qualifications with the Twenty-two can repeat with Krag or Springfield."

SALES AGAIN SUSPENDED

BECAUSE of the urgent need of all available ordnance stores the War Department has again suspended the privilege of sale to rifle clubs.

It must not be lost sight of, however, that several commercial companies manufacturing ammunition have accorded special rates to N. R. A. members and that the National Rifle Association, at all times, stands ready to act as purchasing agents for its affiliated clubs in matters of this sort.

The letter from the Ordnance Department ordering the suspension of the sale of ammunition and target supplies, reads:

"1. Refering to paragraph 2 of letter from this office of May 26, 1917, reading

"2. Pending further instructions, sales to rifle clubs will, therefore, consist of reasonable quantities of small arms ammunition, for use in target practice, together with the small arms targets materials and replacing parts and accessories already in their possession.

"I am directed by the Chief of the Ordnance to inform you that due to the urgent need of all available ordnance stores for use of the military forces of the United States no sales of ordnance or ordnance stores of any kind will, until further notice, be made to rifle clubs or educational institutions.

"T. L. AMES,
"Lt. Col. Ord. Dept."

Advocates Pistol Course

I am pleased to learn that the N. R. A. is about to take up pistol shooting, but I believe that some changes in the proposed course for qualification would be of advantage. It should be a course primarily adapted to military shooting.

In the first place, I would not use the Standard American target. This is a fine, close scoring affair, rightly used by the experts but very discouraging to the beginner. It is also copyrighted and consequently expensive. The "L" target is better.

You have a very flattering idea of "the average of civilian proficiency." Dr. Snook is the only one I can think of who might accomplish the "expert" as you have laid it down for the .45 Colt, in two or three trials. The .45 automatic is not intended for cutting the ten ring at 50 yards, although it is capable of doing it in the hands of a real expert. You should remember that 80% is mighty good shooting for anybody, and it takes the amateur a long time to attain that mark with any gun and plenty of time, let alone doing it in 30 seconds with an automatic.

You seem to place the .45 on a higher plane than the .38 revolver, as you require 90% for it and only 85% for the .38 This is not in accord with the general belief. I think the .38 is considered the better tool at 50 yards. I have fired a good many of the .45 automatics and find them all sighted dead center at 25 yards, making holding difficult at long range.

Why not adopt a modification of the National Match course, all on the "L" target at 25 yards?

10 Shots, 2 strings, 10 seconds for string.
10 Shots, 2 strings, 20 seconds for string.
10 Shots, slow fire, 1 minute for shot.

This is an easy course, strictly military, and well adapted to the .45 automatic, but any pistol should be allowed so as to encourage as much shooting as possible. Then let the ultra-experts herd by themselves, and not let them get control of the N. R. A. and kill off popular pistol shooting. The U. S. Revolver Association offers them a proper and suitable home where they have fast company. Let the U. S. R. A. look after that class while the N. R. A. gathers up the masses. And so, the U. S. R. A. would furnish the post-graduate course for the N. R. A. alumni.

I notice that Mr. Nicholls reports good results with bullet No. 308,334. We have used a great many of these bullets and have discarded them as unsatisfactory. Sometimes the gas-check rides to the target and sometimes it falls off near the muzzle, which makes a variation in bullet weight and accuracy. I would most strongly recommend reloading with the regular 150 grain spitzer bullet. The arsenal price is now $6.81 per M which is only $1.77 more than the price stated by Mr. Nichols for the cast bullet, and you will notice that he neglected to add the cost of the gas-checks which is at least $1.50 more. Then, if you buy also the primers and powder at the Arsenal, you can reload very cheaply indeed, and the reloads are every whit as good as new ones. The number of medium and short-range loads that may be successfully used in the Springfield is almost legion, but after making the usual experiments it is best to settle down to one light load as a supplement to the service cartridge, and study its range and possibilities. A very good one consists of the regular 32/20 115 grain Winchester bullet with 5½ grains weight Infallible. This will promptly convert a steer into beef or a rabbit into sausage, and cost is very small, and is much more clean and accurate than the supplemental chamber with pistol cartridges. It is safer, too.

CAPT. LINCOLN RILEY.

Harllee Constructs Range

Major William C. Harllee, U.S.M.C., with the aid of four Washington High School boys, has constructed a 32-target rifle range at the Naval Training Station, Chicago.

The range will be open to civilian rifle clubs every Saturday and Sunday. On July 28 a special rifle club program will be provided.

New Range Dedicated

The new State target range at Oakland, California, was dedicated on July 15, when five companies of the California Coast Artillery National Guard, numbering some 400 men, under command of Major William H. Mallett, began firing the full instruction and record courses prescribed for that arm of the service. Major Mallett fired the first shot, scoring a bull's-eye, and thus establishing an auspicious omen. The men were taken to the range on Saturday evening in special cars by the Key System Railways, and encamped for the night in their shelter tents.

Only the 200 and 300-yard targets were ready for use. When completed the range will include 56 targets, in four lines of 14 targets each; the firing line being continuous throughout and the four lines of targets arranged en echelon at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards respectively. A smaller number of targets will be placed at 800 and 1000 yards. The whole number of targets may be fired at simultaneously with perfect safety.

The Oakland range will become one of the most famous ranges of the country. Its unusual accessibility—being only six miles from the Oakland City Hall, and near an electric street car line—the scenic beauty of the locality, the favorable climatic conditions, telephone connections with outside points, water piped to the firing-line, electric lights in the buildings, and the capacity for accommodating a large number of men in a day, all form a combination that is unequalled.

It is expected that nearly all the fifteen National Rifle Association clubs forming the San Francisco Bay Area Rifle Club League will commence using this range as soon as the National Guard have completed their required courses of firing.

—E. M. Boggs

Sighting Shots

The Massachusetts State Guard, composed of civilians and organized by the Public Safety Committee, have obtained 1750 Forty-five Seventy Springfield rifles.

Several members of the Natick, Massachusetts, Rifle Club have gone into active service, and the organization now has former members in officers' training camps, the National Guard, the Aviation Corps, the Engineer Corps, the Cavalry and the Signal Corps.

The club is at present constructing a small-bore outdoor range for rifle and pistol shooting, in addition to the full charge range, on which there is considerable activity. The small-bore range is located conveniently within the city limits.

Considerable money has been donated by the public-spirited citizens of Lambertville, N. J., to the Lambertville Home Guard Rifle Club. This money will be expended in the construction of an up-to-date range.

The target pit and range house of the Bemidji, Minnesota, Rifle Club was recently destroyed by fire, believed to be of incendiary origin. The membership roll and club's records were lost.

Dr. T. J. Kerr, president of the North Platte, Nebraska, Rifle Club, is attending the officers' training camp at Ft. Snelling.

Members of the Tanana Rifle Club of Fairbanks, Alaska, have undertaken to train all men in that locality eligible to the draft.

INQUIRIES OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

Q. Does the Government still sell .22 shorts and what is the smallest number that can be purchased?

A. Small-bore ammunition, in reasonable quantities, can be obtained from the Government by rifle-club members. The Government prefers that these cartridges be ordered in lots of 10,000.

Q. Are decorations issued for qualification in the new small-bore outdoor course?

A. The N. R. A. will issue decorations in this course.

Q. What was the price of the Krag before the Government stopped its sale?

A. The price of the new Krag was $5.15.

Q. Does the N. R. A. issue membership cards to club members?

A. The N. R. A. does not issue the cards. Clubs, however, can obtain cards at a cost of $1.00 per hundred from the N. R. A.

Q. Are any military rifles now in use superior to the Springfield?

A. No rifle now in use is considered superior to the Springfield, except in sighting equipment. Two rifles—the German Mauser and the Russian "Three Line"—have greater muzzle velocities than the Springfield. As an all-round military arm, however, the Springfield ballistically is considered most excellent.

Q. Is there anything in the constitution or by-laws of the National Rifle Association which would prevent a club calling in rifles in the possession of members when these members do not keep up their dues?

A. If no certificate of ownership has been granted the men who have possession of the rifles, there is nothing which would prevent the club calling the rifles in, since the club is responsible for and charged with the rifles.

Q. Will you settle a dispute which has arisen in this club? Some of the members maintain that when a bullet is fired from a high-power rifle it rises higher than the line of the rifle barrel, while others maintain that it begins to drop from the line of the barrel from the time it is fired.

A. A bullet begins to drop from the moment it leaves the rifle bore, pulled down by gravity, which makes it fall about 16 feet the first second, 48 feet the second second, and so on in ratio. If a rifle barrel were held absolutely horizontal, this falling of the bullet due to the force of gravity would prevent the bullet from hitting the target. However, the sights are regulated to send the bullet out of the barrel on a rising trajectory, to overcome the gravity and cause the line of flight and the line of sight to coincide upon the object aimed at.

Q. When you shoot a heavy revolver the barrel jumps up in the air several inches. We have had considerable argument as to what effect this jump has on the bullet. "A" says that the bullet leaves the barrel before it begins to jump. "B" says that the jump has the effect of throwing the bullet high and that consequently you must hold low to allow for it. Which is right?

A. For practical purposes "A" is right, although strictly speaking the barrel has moved an appreciable amount before the bullet leaves the muzzle. This amount, however, is practically fixed and is taken care of by the construction of the sights at the factory and if the revolver is properly made it is unnecessary to aim under.

Q. Some friend of mine told me that a celluloid hair comb is really compressed smokeless powder. Is this true?

A. Your friend was pretty nearly right. Celluloid is chemically treated nitro cellulose and if shaved up into small pieces it can be made to propel a bullet. I wouldn't experiment if I were you, because you may get much more powerful results than would be safe.

Q. My right eye is not very good. Will that interfere with rifle shooting?

A. If your right eye is not good, there are two ways in which you can become a good rifle shot. One is to have a special stock made for the rifle, with a drop of about three and one-half-inches and a cast off of an inch and one-half. This will permit you to hold the rifle at your right shoulder in the usual manner and at the same time use your left eye for sighting.

Q. Is it better to close one eye entirely or to keep both eyes open?

A. It is much better to keep both eyes open if you can become accustomed to it.

Q. Please tell me what those .22-calibre shot cartridges that I find listed in the cartridge catalogues are for. What kind of game can you hunt with them and what is their range?

A. The .22-calibre cartridges loaded with shot are mainly used by collectors who are getting specimens for the museums. About seven yards is the limit of their effective range and then only for very small birds and animals. The advantage in using them is, of course, that they do not damage the skin of the animal. You will notice that some of the arms companies list single-shot rifles made with smooth bores. Shot cartridges used in an ordinary rifle are very likely to cause leading and a brass bristle brush should be used for cleaning.

Q. How can I tell if my rifle is metal fouled?

A. One way is to use a barrel gauge which just fits the barrel when it is perfectly clean. If after cleaning the bore as well as you can you find that the gauge will not fit in, you may be sure that there is metal fouling present. Another way is to wipe the barrel out with a rag soaked with strong ammonia. If it comes out a deeper blue in color you should continue wiping it with ammonia until the blue color disappears.

(*Concluded on page 357*)

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

CIVILIAN

New York

Jewett Avenue Rifle Club, Buffalo—C. J. Meyers, secretary; Chas. Newton, president; Benj. Langdon, vice-president; Carl Kempf, treasurer; J. L. Grayber, executive officer. Membership, 35.

Long Island Gun & Rifle Club, Rosedale, L. I.—Louis E. Demmerle, secretary; John E. Ward, president; John Kaufmann, vice-president; Casper Demmerle, treasurer; Major M. F. Healy, executive officer. Membership, 29.

Washington

Harrington Rifle Club—Harry O. Jones, secretary; Robert E. Gay, president; Claud D. Ellis, vice-president; Herman S. Bassett, treasurer; Wm. J. Martin, executive officer. Membership, 21.

LIFE MEMBER

L. R. Beardslee, Wilmington, Del.

With the Small-Bore Outdoor League

THE Massachusetts Rifle Association Team, of Boston, copped high honors in the first week's shooting of the small-bore outdoor league, just completed.

A. Neidner, of the high team, recorded high individual score for the week, totaling 192 out of 200.

The Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Rifle and Pistol Club won second place in the week's shooting, scoring 922.

Third place is occupied by the Los Angeles, California, Rifle Club, most of whose members are accomplished service shots, but few of whom in the past have paid very much attention to the small-bore competitions. The team made 913.

The Brooklyn, New York, Rifle Club finished fourth on a total of 910 and the Franklin, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club fifth on a score of 908.

The shooting of the three leading teams was, from the standpoint of individual averages, quite evenly matched, the average of the leading club being 185.2, that of the Milwaukee outfit 184.4, and that of the Los Angeles boys 182.6.

1. *Massachusetts Rifle Association, Boston:* A. Niedner, 192; H. H. Bennett, 187; L. H. McAleer, 186; H. Marshall, 184; R. H. Kendall, 177. Club total, 926.

2. *Milwaukee, Wisconsin, R. & P. Club:* Emil Teich, 189; H. W. Mansfield, 186; N. E. Dahm, 185; F. M. Teich, 181; Lawrence Teich, 181. Club total, 922.

3. *Los Angeles, California, Rifle Club:* G. L. Wotkyns, 189; L. Felsenthal, 187; E. D. Neff, 183; Tom Jordan, 177; F. C. Payne, 177. Club total, 913.

4. *Brooklyn, New York, Rifle Club:* L. J. Miller, 188; L. J. Corsa, 183; H. Otto, 182; Chas. Drechsel, 179; H. J. Korb, 178. Club total, 910.

5. *Franklin, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club:* C. H. Bronsen, 187; W. W. Mackey, 185; W. H. Shaffner, 184; G. B. Jobson, 179; C. S. Boswell, 173. Club total, 908.

6. *Washington, D. C., Rifle Club:* A. Winter, 185; R. Alderman, 183; J. H. Robertson, 181; W. R. Stokes, 180; J. C. Wheat, Jr., 176. Club total, 905.

7. *Kiowa Shooting Club, Des Moines, Iowa:* W. E. Kessler, 185; Fines, 185; A. T. Carter, 183; B. G. Simms, 177; C. H. Keesler, 171. Club total, 901.

8. *Jacksonville, Florida, Rifle Club:* Wm. McNames, 184; D. B. Vincent, 179; C. H. Birchwood, 178; F. E. Bryson, 176; A. J. Williams, Jr., 170. Club total, 887.

9. *Colonial Revolver Club, St. Louis, Missouri:* C. C. Crossman, 183; E. A. Krondl, 183; M. B. Peterson, 179; L. C. Niedner, 174; R. A. K. Traber, 167. Club total, 886.

10. *Manhattan R. & R. Club, New York City:* Harry M. Pope, 182; David J. Gould, Jr., 181; Alfred H. Seeley, 178; J. C. Couzens, 174; K. H. Fitchner, 167. Club total, 882.

11. *Hopkins, Minnesota, Rifle Club:* C. C. Snavely, 190; A. L. Hamilton, 175; E. L. Redeen, 174; Harvey Maetzold, 166; Harold Johnson, 160. Club total, 865.

12. *Scott, Arkansas, Rifle Club:* J. K. Thibault, 181; Henry Thibault, 174; Hubert Fletcher, 167; Walter Alexander, 167; W. O. Scott, 156. Club total, 845.

13. *Canton, Ohio, R. & P. Club:* A. E. Hart, 179; C. J. Foltz, 173; A. N. Scott, 165; W. K. Perdue, 162; W. A. Shorb, 160. Club total, 839.

14. *Denver City, Colorado, Rifle Club:* Ladwig, 178; Butler, 178; Yonkman, 164; Smith, 159; Wohrle, 152. Club total, 831.

15. *Cazenovia, New York, Rifle Club:* Geo. L. Woodworth, 174; H. C. Thorne, 172; C. F. Huttleston, 165; S. M. Thomas, 163; F. D. Holdridge, 157. Club total, 831.

16. *Hoosier Rifle Club, Indianapolis, Ind.:* R. F. Haddath, 182; C. W. Ridlen, 167; W. F. Baker, 165; J. D. Davis, 162; W. A. Walker, 150. Club total, 826.

17. *California Railroad Commission R. & P. Club, San Francisco:* R. M. Vaughn, 177; L. R. Kessing, 169; R. C. Ashworth, 165; Paul Thelen, 158; F. A. Danfret, 153. Club total, 822.

18. *Pentwater, Michigan, Rifle Club:* P. N. Lagesen, 177; E. B. Clark, 165; F. W. Fincher, Jr., 163; E. Stanhope, 159; H. F. Sands, 153. Club total, 817.

19. *Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club:* Paul B. Streich, 175; Arthur Gray, 172; Leo J. Deiss, 170; H. D. Grose, 150; C. McKee, 144. Club total, 811.

20. *Citizens R. & R. Club, Rochester, N. Y.:* G. S. Searle, 171; A. G. Johnson, 170; W. W. Lewis, 163; C. D. U. Hobbie, 155; F. C. Sherman, 150. Club total, 809.

21. *Toledo, Ohio, R. & P. Club:* H. G. Affleck, 178; Guy D. Carpenter, 177; Bruce C. Wilson, 167; H. S. Crawford, 155; F. C. Mooers, 128. Club total, 805.

22. *Norwalk, Connecticut, Rifle Club:* J. D. Miler, 173; J. A. Baker, Jr., 167; E. N. Dart, 160; Wm. P. Heeger, 152; F. M. Hoppel, 149. Club total, 801.

23. *Greater Omaha, Nebraska, Rifle Club:* W. B. Riley, 179; N. C. Nielson, 171; C. A. Darling, 158; C. G. Riley, 147; C. L. Mather, 146. Club total, 801.

24. *Rochester, Minnesota, Rifle Club:* S. Robinson, 168; E. A. Vine, 167; Geo. Morrison, 164; E. L. Irish, 153; John J. Kerr, 147. Club total, 799.

25. *Middleborough, Massachusetts, Rifle Club:* A. E. Juney, 176; H. L. Pember, 174; R. W. Drake, 159; S. L. Brett, 149; R. G. Bowen, 136. Club total, 794.

26. *Warren, Pennsylvania, R. & R. Club:* J. A. Clark, 175; F. W. Jefferson, 169; F. P. Lauffer, 158; J. G. Smallman, 145; T. M. Carlson, 143. Club total, 790.

27. *Akron, Ohio, Rifle Association:* M. E. Metzger, 169; James C. Ryder, 156; A. E. Swichard, 155; M. E. Fassnacht, 154; J. F. Kepler, 147. Club total, 781.

28. *Community Rifle Club, Sherrill, N. Y.:* G. Burlingame, 169; L. Lee, 163; B. Ylallett, 162; S. Freeman, 141; L. Amacher, 139. Club total, 774.

29. *New Bedford, Massachusetts, Rifle Club:* Prudent Coderre, 160; Alphone Durocher, 154; Joseph Blouin, 151; Aime Turcot, 150; George Breault, 147. Club total, 762.

30. *Holkrook, Arizona, Rifle Club:* D. Y. Ayon, 119; F. H. Howard, 112; C. Cooley, 109; F. H. Mickey, 106; Chas. Osborne, 99. Club total, 745.

31. *Highland, California, Rifle Club:* G. W. Fitzgerald, 158; D. Roddick, 138; E. S. Barnes, 137; W. H. Nye, 134; F. A. Brown, 133. Club total, 700.

32. *Chicago, Illinois, Rifle Club:* D. S. Seymom, 157; C. J. Chamberlain, 156; John Turner, 155; J. Howard, 120; Wm. Kritek, 79. Club total, 667.

33. *Massena, New York, R. & P. Club:* F. L. Acton, 147; F. L. Roth, 147; Glenn Barnes, 134; Albert L. Diggs, 131; Johnson Drewey, 107. Club total, 666.

34. *Niskayuna, Rifle Club, Schenectady, N. Y.:* Harry Cregier, 175; F. T. Marks, 170; John Crawford, 160; Chester Dick, 142. Club total, 647.

35. *Wilsall, Montana, Rifle Club:* F. Denton, 126; V. F. Ellis, 125; C. E. Gilbert, 121; Clyde Gilbert, 118; W. R. Vinacke, 116. Club total, 606.

36. *Kenosha, Wisconsin, Rifle Club:* A. E. Buckmaster, 136; Dr. Rowell, 125; G. H. Ripley, 120; A. H. Quigley, 118; H. C. Hart, 78. Club total, 577.

37. *Canyon City, Oregon, Rifle Club:* J. A. Muelrick, 112; C. P. Haight, 110; C. G. Gunsey, 110; Harry Allen, 108; H. B. Cadwell, 107. Club total, 547.

38. *Malta, Montana, Rifle Club:* J. R. Piper, 128; W. E. Orrison, 116; J. L. Patton, 105; J. W. Tressler, 90; C. W. Piper, 90. Club total, 529.

39. *Patchogue, New York, Rifle Club:* F. P. Johnson, 129; R. A. Van Tayl, 102; Chas. C. Cave, Jr., 101; Jas. A. McKnight, 99; Ralph Andrews, 88. Club total, 526.

40. *Litchfield, Connecticut, Rifle Club:* J. J. Monagham, 158; H. Guion, 117; G. D. Morrison, 108; Geo. Guion, 108. Club total, 491.

Note: Several club reports were received too late for classification.

RICOCHETS

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

R. K. Marsh, 161; J. P. Gamble, 161; E. T. Materabaugh, with a rapid-fire score of 76, total 143; Elmer McIntosh, with a rapid-fire score of 75, total 141.

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

Sharpshooters—Roy Esmond, 152; C. B. Sharp, 153; Fred Johnson, 162; Clyde Allen, 164.

Marksmen—Frank Woolbert, 163; R. W. Hay, 159.

Nine marksmen qualifications have been reported by the Rugby, North Dakota, Rifle Club under the new course. They are:

Obert Blessum, 174; Oscar Blessum, 147; F. H. Schendel, 150; J. G. McClintock, 157; Martin Topness, 164; J. E. Cramond, 163; S. E. Olson, 152; Fred Severyn, 141; Sam Cornell, 156.

The Nashville, Michigan, Rifle Club has reported eleven qualifications under the new course. They are:

Sharpshooters—J. Hinkley, 151; F. J. White, 156; H. L. Rockwood, 162.

Marksmen—N. E. Trautman, 164; W. H. Smith, with a score of 78 magazine fire, total 145; C. O. Mason, 158; F. K. Nelson, 150; J. W. Dollman, 163; W. H. Burd, 157; D. Darrow, 164; Otto Lass, 169.

Three expert qualifications have been reported by the Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club under the old course. They are:

J. D. Carpenter, 227; H. D. Weller, 226; C. H. Obreiter, 223.

Six qualifications have been reported by the East Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club under the new course. They are:

Sharpshooters—Charles M. St. John, 160; H. St. John, with a score of 76 skirmish fire, total 147.

Marksmen—G. O'Brien, 184; E. B. Bearinger, 150; C. J. Koehler, 168; George P. Merrill, 163.

Seven qualifications have been reported by the Eastern Detroit Gun Club under the new course. They are:

Experts—S. D. Avery, 160; G. C. Brown, 143; I. A. Gehrman, 160.

Sharpshooters—H. T. Platz, 161; G. C. Brown, 156.

Marksmen—J. W. Babbage, 168; F. A. Trahin, 177.

The North Platte, Nebraska, Rifle Club has reported eleven qualifications under the old course. They are:

Experts—Herbert Bergstrom, 213; S. Russell, 220; K. Sturtevant, 214; E. S. Wickwire, 214.

Sharpshooters—O. E. Garrison, 192; G. D. Jackson, 203; Keith Neville, 192; T. J. Kerr, 196.

Marksmen—R. D. Birge, 178; L. Robinson, 178; A. W. Shilling, 178.

The Imperial, California, Rifle Club has reported fourteen qualifications under the new course. They are:

Sharpshooters—J. W. Cass, 158; W. A. Frix, 152; L. A. Smith, 150; Chas. Shipsman, 152; E. D. Stuart, 161; J. R. Tilley, 156.

Marksmen—J. H. Butler, 165; M. T. Cardiff, 153; R. R. Dickerson, 150; W. E. Gray, 170; G. W. Gentien, 155; G. R. Harris, 170; W. W. Lindsey, 169; C. G. Niles, 156.

The Wallowa, Oregon, Rifle Club has reported twelve qualifications under the new course. They are:

Sharpshooters—H. W. Harris, 160; N. J. Billings, 152.

Marksmen—Lawton McDaniel, 183; George Rogers, 154; C. H. Thorp, 175; H. K. O'Brien, 182; Thore A. Bakke, 158; Victor Fellman, 174; Peter Knott, 182; Cal Larm, 181; Albert Akers, 178; Roy Gastin, 168.

Four qualifications have been reported by the Loup City, Nebraska, Rifle Club under the old course. They are:

Sharpshooter—Bob Mathew, 195.

Marksmen—H. M. Elsner, 180; O. L. Tockey, 173; Tom Lay, 163.

The Middletown, Ohio, Rifle Club has reported 23 qualifications under the new course. They are:

Sharpshooters—T. D. Hacker, 151; E. H. Yetter, 153; D. O. Fisher, 158; J. L. Strauss, 154; Arthur Steed, 155.

Marksmen—A. B. Cecil, 155; B. P. Finkbone, 154; A. Babbitt, 167; H. A. Bate, 162; J. B. Tate, 155; M. Denny, 157; A. J. Sheldon, with a magazine fire score of 80, total 144; D. Robbins, wtih a magazine fire score of 79, total 149; M. S. Phillips, 151; G. H. Charls, 158; J. S. Roney, 153; L. S. Strauss, 152; B. G. Marshall, 166; J. C. Phillips, 177; G. C. Broomall, 157; G. E. Denny, 160; E. F. Terry, 156; Vaughn Horner, 161.

The Lucky Valley, Nebraska, Rifle Club has reported the qualification of D. A. Garrison as marksman, with a score of 165.

The Pueblo, Colorado, Rifle Club has reported ten marksmen qualifications under the new course. They are:

Sam Christy, 157; U. S. Davis, Sr., 153; R. H. Hamlin, 158; R. C. Johnson, 160; Fred Lee, 150; W. C. Porter, 153; R. D. Saunders, 163; John Thomas, 153; Joe Winters, 159; O. G. Pope, with a rapid-fire score of 76, total 138.

Two qualifications have been reported by the Ottumwa, Iowa, Rifle Club under the new course. They are: E. W. F. Holler, sharpshooter, 152, and Dr. N. W. Sellers, marksman, 154.

The Marfa, Texas, Rifle Club has reported four qualifications under the old course and two under the new course. Those under the old course are:

Experts—W. B. Matthews, 230; B. H. Grierson, 238.

Sharpshooter—G. M. Grierson, 199.

Marksman—L. W. Hollis, Jr., 167.

Those under the new course are:

Marksmen—F. M. Light, 167; G. Shannon, 186.

The Military Rifle and Pistol Club of Albany, New York, has reported six qualifications under the new course. They are:

Expert—R. M. Robinson, 152.

Sharpshooters—W. P. Robinson, 150; A. S. Smith, 191; Hector J. Hayno, 151; Horace A. Rayno, 150.

Marksman—Geo. F. Tully, 165.

Four marksman qualifications have been reported by the St. Joseph, Michigan, Rifle Club under the new course. They are:

H. C. Worthen, 150; Ray Heim, 151; Dr. F. M. Gowdy, 150; Herbert Gowdy, 166.

The Pentwater, Michigan, Rifle Club has reported seven qualifications under the new course. They are:

Sharpshooters—Nilei Van Brocklin, 153; Ernest Force, 167.

Marksmen—I. H. Ervin, 175; Charles Dennis, 155; Elwin F. Kent, 180; Elmer Ervin, 176; F. J. Venn, 183.

The Pacific Service Rifle Club of San Francisco has reported 24 qualifications under the old course and 8 qualifications under the new course. Those under the old course are:

Experts—R. A. Monroe, 239; W. B. Mel, 226; G. A. Barker, 214.

Sharpshooters—G. H. Canfield, 208; O. F. Welling, 203; Chas. H. Lusk, 200; A. M. Jeppesen, 197; S. E. Carpenter, 191.

Marksmen—F. Happensberg, 185; C. E. Hood, 183; A. D. Macintyre, 181; E. N. Murphy, 180; A. J. Twogood, 179; F. I. Maslin, 178; W. Dreyer, 177; W. A. Hillebrand, 173; E. C. Austin, 170; P. H. Hillebrand, 170; I. C. Steele, 167; C. A. Phelps, 165; G. M. Thomas, 165; J. S. Jory, 161; E. A. Rogers, 161; C. L. Hornberger, 160.

Those under the new course are:

Marksmen—Geo. H. Hagar, 179; G. B. Merrick, 162; A. Sylvester, 160; V. N. Stepanica, 159; E. H. Hilderbrandt, 155; R. D. Spandau, 151; F. J. Rheinhardt, 150; A. P. Neuhart, 151.

ON THE SUBJECT OF BULLETS

ACCORDING to one way of figuring, the bullet is the most important part of the firearm since the cartridge and the gun itself are all designed for the express purpose of propelling the bullet through the air to the best advantage.

The forerunner of the bullet was the rock thrown by hand and the first bullet was a small round rock thrown by gun powder from a tube. Rocks or stones were not good because they were irregular in size and they were too bulky for their weight—they were soon superseded by the metallic bullet. The first metallic bullets were simply small round balls of lead. They weren't made carefully and indeed there wasn't any need for care since the firearms that used them could not shoot them accurately anyway, mainly because the black powder used in those days fouled the barrel so badly that if the bullets were made to fit the barrel properly after one or two shots they could not be rammed into the bore. The next improvements in bullets was the production of the so-called sugar loaf bullet which was the first bullet made having a length greater than its diameter. Evolution from this type of bullet to the modern high velocity pointed military bullet has taken many years.

Modern bullets are made in a wide variety of styles and from a number of different materials, depending upon the power and the speed with which they are to be driven. One series of bullets starts with a plain round nosed lead bullet weighing 29 grains used in the 22 short cartridge and ends with the bullet of the 50-110 cartridge which is 50 caliber and weighs 380 grains. In foreign countries there are still larger plain lead bullets in black powder cartridges but they are not used in this country. Another series of cartridges has for its smallest member a 22 caliber metal cased bullet driven at high velocity weighing 70 grains up to the .30 Springfield and the .280 Ross. These bullets are made with a core of lead and a jacket composed of copper tinned over or cupro-nickel, depending upon the characteristics of the powder used. Abroad there are several cartridges still more powerful.

There are a great many cartridges on the market today which are compromises between the two classes above mentioned. Some of them are black powder cartridges speeded up and others were developed to fit some particular rifle rather than to give any particular ballistic qualities.

A bullet is apparently a very simple thing but the average man would be very much surprised to see the operations which have to be gone through to make even the plain lead bullets. All bullets nowadays are made by the swedging process. The first step is to mold lead slugs to approximately the right size. This is done in gang molds which make a number of slugs at once. Heavy and powerful presses then start working on these lead slugs and when they get through with them the complete bullet is the result. When metal jacketed bullets are to be made the core is fashioned just as is a plain lead bullet and other machines draw out the copper or cupro-nickel jacket from a round disc. Then the core is forced into the jacket and a final swedging completes the bullet. In soft nosed bullets the core is put into the jacket from the front end and part of the lead core is left exposed which causes the bullet to expand upon striking any object. Full metal cased bullets are made by inserting the core at the rear, thus leaving no lead exposed at the front end and causing the bullet to drive through without causing much damage.

—A. P. LANE.

CONCERNING DUMMY CARTRIDGES

A good deal of evidence is accumulating to the effect that the design and conditions of using dummy cartridges for practicing magazine fire should be reviewed with full regard to all new facts available. Under present conditions dummy cartridges are made up from ordinary components, the fact that they are not "live" being indicated by the presence of holes or suitable indented channels. The rough and tumble associated with repeated use very quickly destroys the power of smooth working. Rims get deformed, bullets are driven into the case beyond their proper depth, the holes are apt to catch, and although some rifles take both patterns of cartridges others do not. All these items of behavior produce a tendency amongst instructors to pass quickly to the use of live cartridges. What has to be recognized for a start is that dummy cartridges, however well made, are very quickly rendered unsuitable for the purpose for which they are provided. The ideal dummy cartridge should be nickel-plated, and the bullet should be fastened in place by more solid means than the ordinary stabbing. Its tendency to drive in too deeply should be corrected by providing a definite stop. A plug of wood inserted in the space ordinarily occupied by the powder is one of the most practical suggestions which has been made in this connection. The device so usual in many commercial types of cartridge of ringing the neck of the case is not applicable where the bullet enters deeper than the shoulder of the case. No matter how thoroughly the general design is overhauled, the fact must be recognized that dummy cartridges enjoy at the best but a brief spell of life.—*Arms and Explosives.*

BANTAM REGIMENTS

Recent agitation for "bantam" regiments may have had something to do with the approval by the Secretary of War of a recommendation from the Surgeon General that the physical requirements for recruits be reduced from 120 to 110 pounds in the matter of weight and from five feet four inches to five feet one inch in height. The maximum height is to be set at six feet six inches instead of the even two-yard mark

Of England's bantam regiments our correspondent, John Morgan, writes: "At least fifty battalions of bantams have been raised and some have fought with distinction in the battles on the Somme. In fact, nearly every regiment in the British army to-day has anywhere from one to three bantam battalions attached to it. Take the three Welsh regiments: 23d Foot (Royal Fusiliers); 24th Foot (South Wales Borderers); 41st Foot (Welsh Regiment). Each of these has either two or more bantam battalions attached to it, but as each of these three regiments has anywhere from twenty-four to thirty battalions, the bantams only form a small proportion of the whole. The requirements are five feet two inches to five feet four inches. Any one above five feet four inches is obliged to enlist in the other battalions. Being of an even height, they generally look smarter on parade than where the men vary from five-foot-three to six-foot-four. In normal times the minimum height in the British army is five-foot-five. Anyhow, courage does not consist in feet and inches. Napoleon was under five-foot-one in height and Nelson would fail to pass the regulation standard to-day."—*Army and Navy Journal.*

INQUIRIES

(*Concluded from page* 354)

A. How is the trigger pull on a revolver adjusted?

A. Adjusting the trigger pull on a revolver—or on any other firearm, for that matter—is a job only to be tackled by a man who is handy with tools and knows what he is trying to do. In general, adjusting the trigger pull consists in making the surfaces of the trigger and of the hammer at the point at which they engage very smooth and of just the shape to give the proper weight of pull-off. To accomplish this result, the notch in the hammer and the edge of the trigger are carefully ground by hand on a fine oil stone. If you have never attempted such work before, I certainly recommend that you take your revolver to a competent gunsmith.

Q. Why is it that sometimes a rifle makes a clean hole in the paper and the next time you shoot it just tears its way through and leaves a very jagged hole?

A. The rifle is not to blame, the trouble is with the paper of the target. The best target is the one made of the cheapest paper because the cheaper the paper, the shorter the fibre and consequently the cleaner the hole torn in it by the bullet. One rifle club I know has targets made of such cheap paper that they cannot even sell old targets to the junk man.

Q. What is an orthopic sight and can I use one in revolver matches?

A. An orthopic sight is a peep sight close to the eye and the term is generally applied to a pair of eye glasses made of black paper with a very small peep hole just opposite the center of the eye. There is no rule barring this sight in matches conducted by the United States Revolver Association. It cannot be used in the national pistol match and I would advise against your using it since it is of no use for practical work.

EXPERTS ENDORSE ENFIELD

(*Continued from page* 344)

one obtainable, and unless the department is clearly wrong its action should be acquiesced in. Gen. William Crozier is recognized to be the most efficient and broad-minded Chief of Ordnance that has had that position during my recollection (which covers very many years) and the fact that he has indorsed the new rifle is to my mind the strongest kind of an argument in its favor.

"In conclusion I may say that comparing the two arms for the practical need of war, that is, to enable the soldier to shoot with greatest accuracy and rapidity, the modified Enfield is to my mind superior to the Springfield as the latter is now sighted."

Editor's Note—Captain Mattice's comments will be published next week.

Reunion Arranged For "All American"

By PETER P. CARNEY

THE Hoosier Classic and reunion of the All-American Trapshooting Team of 1901 will be staged by the Peru Gun Club of Peru, Ind., on August 1 and 2. This affair has excited unusual interest and comment in the trapshooting world.

Men composing the All-American Team are old-timers, gentlemen in every sense of the word, and stand very high in the trapshooting fraternity.

Most of these men are still active trapshooters, while some of them have dropped out of it. However, all of them will be at this reunion.

Unless we miss our guess, the shooting scores of these old-timers will demonstrate the falsity of Dr. Osler's theory that a man should be chloroformed at 60 and verify the fact that the way to stay young is to keep interested in trapshooting.

Dr. O. H. Britton, the dean of Indiana trapshooters, who will be present, is in his 79th year, and he will make some of these young boys "sit up and take notice," and in the team shoot our opinion is that the All-American will make it very interesting for the younger men.

Let us present the All-American Team to you:

Captain Tom A. Marshall, Chicago, Ill.
Rolla Heikes, Dayton, O.
William Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.
Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Ia.
Edward Banks, Wilmington, Del.
J. S. Fanning, New York City.
E. H. Tripp, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. M. Powers, Decatur, Ill.
Frank Parmalee, Omaha, Neb.
Richard Merrill, Milwaukee, Wis.
J. A. R. Elliott, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles Budd, Des Moines, Ia.

The presence of such men is enough in itself to inspire enthusiasm. As the hosts of the All-American Team, the Peru Gun Club feels that this shoot is of more than passing interest and should partake as much of the atmosphere of the celebration as of a shooting event.

These are the men, managed by Paul North, who invaded foreign shores, and when it came to trapshooting put our foreign cousins "out of business" and demonstrated to the world that the American trapshooter with American arms and American ammunition was unsurpassed, and was not only the equal, but the superior of any foreign shooter and equipment, and when it came to breaking targets, these boys simply "put rings around the other fellows."

The American team did not meet defeat once on foreign soil. They shot the American custom—one barrel—and allowed their foreign cousins to fire the second shot if it was necessary. It was a great triumph for the Americans.

After 16 years they are to meet in a reunion, and the Peru Club invites you to come and meet these veterans, shake hands and shoot with them. This may be the last reunion of the great team of shooters.

The men of the All-American Team were the first Americans to lead an armed invasion abroad, and they carried the Stars and Stripes to victory. In the next year a million or more of our countrymen may follow in their footsteps. And they, too, will return victorious.

The Peru Club has erected a new clubhouse in City Park, on the Wabash River, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire last December. This clubhouse is modern in every way. The main event of the two-day shoot is the Hoosier Classic at 100 targets. This takes place on the second day of the tournament. Several hundred shooters and their families are expected by the citizens of Peru.

Peters Paragraphs

The Pennsylvania State Championship and the High Amateur and High General Averages at the Pennsylvania State shoot, Bradford, Pa., June 5-7, were won by Mr. Allen Heil, of Allentown, with the exceptionally fine score of 443 x 450. He was also high gun on all targets, breaking 577 x 600, including 100 from 23-yard handicap and 25 pair. Mr. Heil shot Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells.

At the South Dakota State shoot, Alexandria, S. Dak., June 6-7, Mr. Geo. Trent, Jr., won High Professional Average, 289 x 300, and Mr. C. M. Buchanan, of Sioux Falls, won the State Championship event, both using Peters factory-loaded ammunition.

High Amateur Average at Holyoke, Colo., June 7th, was won by Mr. Franz Bendel, of Sedgwick, 142 x 150, using Peters shells.

Mr. Douglas Farrel, of Warren, Minn., was High Amateur at Baudette, Minn., June 7-8, using the "P" brand shells; score, 272 x 300.

Mr. E. W. Varner, of Adams, Nebr., won High General Average at Wisner, Nebr., June 4th, 196 x 200, using Peters shells.

High Amateur Average at Ogden, Utah, June 4-5, was won by Mr. H. S. Mills, of Corrine, Utah, scoring 333 x 350 with Peters shells.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

FOR SALE—.30 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, 7½ 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.

FIREARMS AND ANTIQUES—Buy, sell, exchange old time and modern firearms. Antiques wanted. Stephen Van Rensselaer, 805 Madison avenue, New York City.

FOR SALE—No. 404 Semi-military model Stevens, .22 caliber—conditions better than new. Oil finished. Lyman micrometer tang sight Lyman No. 117 front. Will sell reasonable if sold at once. Also have high power Rifle Range telescope, new and in fine shape, power 45 and 68 diameters, cost $35.00. Will sell for $25.00. E. L. McEwen, Box 493, Massillon, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Krag rifle selected for 1907 Palma Trophy, fired about 500 times, in perfect order, fitted with regular and fancy sporting stocks and Maxim Silencer; 200 cartridges. Price $30.00. Dr. Louis B. Wilson, Rochester, Minn.

WANTED—A Winchester or Stevens Scheuten Rifle, .22 caliber. Must be in new condition. C. E. Evans, Wichita, Kansas.

WILL TRADE—New .22 high power Savage with Lyman sights, $20.00. New, 3 draw 30 and 50 power telescope, $20.00, 12 gauge Stevens repeating shot gun, $15.00, fine condition. I want fine 5x7 camera outfit, what have you? I want fine 5x7 to 8x10 lens and shutter. W. H. Storey, Box 287, Rawlins, Wyo.

CLOSING OUT SALE—1 Springfield '06 star gauged, like new, Lyman micrometer sight, $27.00. 1 Krag carbine, good condition, $10.00. 1 Savage .22 H. P. like new, Lyman rear and V. M. front sight, mold and full set tools, 160 new cartridges, $30.00. 1 Sauer .45 S. A. good shape, $9.00. Lot of Frankford .30 Springfield cartridges, $2.00 per bandoleer. Dr. Lincoln Riley, Wisner, Nebr.

FOR SALE—New Star-gauged Springfield, used very little, saddle scabbard regulation cartridge belt, and 6 bandoleers of cartridges, $40. J. R. Higgins, care First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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