

ARMS AND
THE MAN
RIFLE
AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA

TIPS ON SQUIRREL SHOOTING WITH THE RIFLE
CANTONMENTS TO SHOW FILMED DESCRIPTION
OF SMALL ARMS

MORE ABOUT THE REAL "OLD TIMERS"
George F. Ellsworth

AN AFRICAN GAME BAG AND SOME RIFLES
(Conclusion)

FURTHER COMMENTS ON THE AUTOMATIC
EDITORIALS and
LATEST NEWS OF RIFLE, REVOLVER AND
SHOTGUN, THE ARMY, THE NAVY AND
THE NATIONAL GUARD

VOL. LXIII, NO. 12



DECEMBER 15, 1917

Why Prefer Peters Ammunition?

- BECAUSE**—
1. It is made of the finest materials that science and money can produce.
 2. Peters methods of manufacture are unique in thoroughness and efficiency.
 3. Peters standards are higher than most manufacturers think possible of attainment.
 4. You can secure in the **P** brand many important features not found in any other line—such as Semi-Smokeless Powder in Rifle and Revolver Cartridges at the same price as common black powder goods; the “steel where steel belongs” feature in smokeless shotgun shells. Gun wads, shot, primers, and other components made in the Peters plant for the exact use intended—insuring perfect co-ordination in the finished product—and many other improvements designed to give greater efficiency and absolute uniformity.

HENCE :— **QUALITY** that can be always depended upon to produce results, and produce them with a deadly regularity and precision that can only be found in a perfect shell or cartridge.

On That Fall Hunt of Yours

You must have the advantage of superior ammunition—quality such as you can secure only in **Peters** goods. See that the boxes bear the **P** brand and avoid any doubt as to this part of your equipment.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, O.

Branches—NEW YORK: 60-62 Warren Street

SAN FRANCISCO: 585-587 Howard Street

A Rifleman's Instructor— The Marine Corps Score Book



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

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

Supply it to your Company, Club or Team. It

will save you labor. Your men will then instruct themselves. Your subordinates can teach it. It will produce results for you with the minimum of work.

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

Remittance should accompany order. Stamps accepted for orders less than \$1.00. 20% discount on lots of 50 or more, freight paid by purchaser.

Price, 20 Cents, Post Paid

ARMS AND THE MAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association of America

Volume LXIII, No. 12

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 15, 1917

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy

Tips on Squirrel Shooting with the Rifle

By C. S. LANDIS

TALK about "squirrel shooting with the rifle" to most people, and they will immediately see a vision of an old man in a coonskin cap, weird-looking home-made clothes, and carrying a rifle with a four-foot barrel.

Talk to a fellow who actually follows the game under modern conditions, with modern weapons, and he sees a vision of a man of most any old age, dressed in khaki clothes, an army-style shirt, leggings and shoes, and last but not least,—a license tag on his arm that one can both see and smell before the rest of the outfit is noticeable.

He is armed with a modern rifle, equipped with a telescope sight, using very accurate and thoroughly tested ammunition.

Both men were armed with the best of their time, they both shot some game, but it is a very good thing for the game, and the shooting game, that the man of a hundred years ago did not have the modern man's equipment, otherwise you and I would not be interested in this game—for there would be no game to be interested in.

Game protection is a mighty fine thing—for others to practice. I have hunted all day and not killed a thing, and I have hunted other days and came home with a very fine string—and you know and I know which days I had the best time.

Once upon a time I spent all of my spare time for six months—and fired 3,000 cartridges—in testing one rifle for a squirrel-shooting trip. On this trip I had sixteen shots at squirrels and killed all of them. Did all this experimenting pay? Certainly it paid. I have thought over that trip hundreds of times, for it was worth thinking over. It was not the fact that I had killed sixteen squirrels that made me enjoy it so much, but the fact that I had made such a score in the middle of a dry spell, when men with years of shotgun shooting experience had just about given up the sport for the time being in that locality, due to the impossibility of moving a foot without being heard a hundred yards.

For successful squirrel shooting we must have an extremely accurate rifle, we must have extremely accurate ammunition for that rifle, and then to make that combination effective, we must have sights on that rifle that will do justice to such a rifle and such ammunition. These sights must be of such character that they can be seen *in the woods* when it is very dark, or very light, or when shooting toward a rising or a setting sun, or when it is foggy. They must in addition be seen against a background that may be either gray, red or black and when that squirrel (gray, red or black) is outlined against the blue sky, a black tree trunk or red leaves, or most any imaginable combination of colors and lights.

Then again the front sight must be large enough to be seen in poor light, and small enough that the squirrel may be seen at the same time that the sight is aligned on, and not under, the mark.

It begins to look as if we had a real job on hand, but experience shows that a low-power telescope sight—three to six

power—fulfils all of these requirements except for shooting in a fog.

A small ivory or gold bead front sight, and a micrometer wind-gauge, tang sight, fulfils all of these requirements almost as well, for any one who is blessed with good eyesight, and who does not expect to do his shooting very late in the evening or very early in the morning.

Those persons who require the greatest utility, and can afford to pay for it, have their rifle equipped with both styles.

It is hardly necessary to say that a black front sight—either bead, bar, aperture or pinhead, or any other style—cannot be seen in the woods against the usual dark background, and for that reason should never be tolerated upon a rifle to be used for hunting purposes.

Army rifles, "as issued," are invariably equipped with black front sights, so that the soldiers can make fine scores on paper targets.

Every day we read of the successful trench raids made just at daybreak or at night. Naturally so—because no one can see his rifle sights—sights that were designed by a set of numbskulls who never went hunting.

How many experienced hunters would go to Africa to hunt dangerous or big game with rifles equipped with black front sights and with the only peep sight on the rifle a foot from the eye, with the aperture smaller than a pinhead in size; and in addition with the only sight on the rifle adapted to snap shooting, of such height as to make the rifle shoot two feet high at 200 yards? What a wonderful combination for killing the most dangerous kind of big game. No wonder it takes 10,000 shots to kill a man.

All those who have followed my writings in the various magazines know my preference for the heavy single-shot target rifles for all small-game shooting by those who hunt with the expectation of killing what they shoot at, in comparison to those who go on so-called hunting trips that include everything from ladies to "Highspire." We will not go into that matter here further than to suggest some things about different rifles that are of value in squirrel shooting.

In choosing the squirrel rifle the first thing to select is a heavy, accurate barrel, built on a frame that allows a very fine trigger pull, and which also allows the barrel to be cleaned from *both* ends without taking the barrel off the action, or the telescope off the barrel.

Either of these operations causes the sighting of the readjusted weapon to vary slightly—to often vary enough to cause all kinds of trouble in squirrel shooting without the luckless owner being wise to what causes a very accurate rifle to shoot any old place in a 3- to 4-inch circle at 50 yards.

It may possibly surprise a good many people to know that very frequently a rifle, and especially a .22-calibre rifle, that has been cleaned very thoroughly from the breech, will yield up several very dirty rags if cleaned immediately from the muzzle, after the first cleaning is done. Part of this dirt comes

from the chamber. The rest comes from the opposite sides of the lands that were all cleaned on one side, with the first operation.

Rifles of the Winchester musket and Stevens single-shot type fulfil all of these requirements. Both make fine squirrel rifles when equipped with special sights adapted to game shooting, and when used with ammunition loaded with hollow-point bullets. This kind of ammunition, when factory loaded, however, varies sometimes in accuracy.

I remember one day's shooting in particular. I had five shots at squirrels, all under 30 yards, and got all of them. One was hit in the mouth and lost half his head. One was hit through both knees and blown almost in two. Two were gut shot, and one was shot through the heart. I had aimed for the heart each time and held well, for I had a rest shot each time, to make a sure job of it. As it was I had five squirrels all right, but they were an abominable-looking mess.

When using a telescope sight, a person who can hold well and who has very carefully targeted his rifle for 40 yards, can place his shots any place he cares to up to 50 yards, when still-hunting, and shooting squirrels off den and feed trees. Just a word here, however. Not every one knows that a rifle shooting the .22 long-rifle cartridge will shoot about one inch higher at 50 yards—with the same sighting, during the middle of a warm Indian summer day—than it will early the same morning, when it is 30 or 40 degrees colder; and the fellow who targets his rifle in the middle of the day need not be surprised if he gets every shot he tries in the middle of the day, but blows holes the size of a nickel through the hams and entrails of every gray he pulls on early in the morning or late in the evening, when the temperature is "something else already."

On those occasions when you whisper to your partner to "watch me cut his heart," it is rather mortifying to find that you have taken a good-sized piece off his shirt tail, or possibly scalped him.

Most persons like to shoot at a squirrel's head, but I never did, because a squirrel that has been shot in the head will bleed apparently for half an hour, in a hunting coat, which makes an ugly mess of one's clothes in short order. I always like to wait—when I can do so—until the little beauty is sitting up eating, or loafing, and then hold the cross hairs on the front leg half way between the elbow and shoulder. A shot fired accurately under these conditions will drive through both lungs and the heart. A squirrel shot in this manner bleeds very little externally, very little meat is wasted, and in case of a poor hold, or a mistake in the range, one is almost certain to hit one end of the animal or the other.

Any one who can keep all of his shots

in a 2-inch circle, any place from the muzzle to the 50-yard point—shooting at unknown ranges—will hardly ever miss a sitting squirrel. He who can hit a 1- to 1½-inch circle under the same circumstances will seldom have to worry about cripples.

A peculiar thing that I have often noticed was that a squirrel shot squarely through the stomach (not the entrails) was invariably paralyzed, while one shot through the heart was liable to do apparently impossible things occasionally. I had one, that was shot so that the lower part of the heart was cut off, to jump across the tops of three small chestnut trees and hit the ground about 20 feet from the foot of the tree it was sitting in, although it was not over 20 feet high when shot. Another crawled ten feet up a very steep bank, with the heart blown to bits. One that was shot through the kidneys with the first shot, had one knee blown off, while running, with the second, and got the third in the neck so that the head was completely blown off, excepting the hide, hung on with his front feet, kicking, for several minutes before it dropped.

I never had such things happen on a stomach shot with the hollow points at short range. There seems to be an explosive effect that affects their internal economy in the same manner that a 3,000-foot-per-second Spitzer soft-point bullet does a deer, hit in a similar manner.

Most any .25-calibre rifle makes a splendid squirrel rifle if loaded correctly. Any of them from the .25-20 to the .250-3000, if loaded with 7 to 10 grains of Schuetzen, No. 75 or 80, depending on the cartridge and bullet, behind a 73 to 87-grain sharp-point cast, gas-check or metal-cased bullet, will have a considerably flatter trajectory over 40 yards than the .22, and are effective on those wise old boys that are in the habit of playing around and barking on dry days when the leaves are 6 inches thick and noisy. They know darned well that they are safe over 50 yards from the average shotgun, but know nothing in most places about the rifle game and can be most agreeably and effectively surprised with a load of this kind. Some persons prefer the regular flat or round-pointed bullet, due to their better accuracy at low velocity. They shoot for the shooting and not for the table. Makes no difference to them if they do spoil a little meat, so long as they get a long string of clean kills.

An extra bullet mold, resizer, and a can of 80 will provide ammunition for several years.

Since the war has interfered with the military target shooting game, a great many men must look around for something else to shoot at. The Springfield is no slouch as a squirrel rifle—if sighted and loaded to suit.

Why not try something out of the old rut? You have it right out in the next woods lot. Why not get busy?

NEW ARMY REVOLVERS IMPROVED

Since the announcement that an auxiliary hand gun had been provided for the fighting forces of the United States in a revolver which will shoot .45 calibre automatic ammunition, at least one important improvement has been made in this arm.

As originally designed, the revolver was constructed to be loaded with two flat clips of three cartridges each. The clip was provided in order that the ejector, as furnished in revolvers using the rim type of cartridge could function when the rimless cartridges were used. The clip also kept the cartridge from jamming into the cylinder out of reach of the firing pin.

As soon as the weapons were perfected to this point, however, the question was raised concerning the functioning of the gun when loaded with .45 calibre automatic cartridges not contained in clips, and it became apparent that the officer or man who could not obtain clips into which to load his loose cartridges, could not use the new weapon.

Accordingly in models now being turned out for the government, a shoulder is provided in the cylinder chambers, at a point just beyond the mouth of the shell. When the .45 calibre rimless ammunition is loaded into these weapons, the shoulder engages the edge of the shell, preventing the cartridge from slipping too far into the chamber.

When using the weapon in this way, it is of course, necessary to eject the empty shells by hand.

The Signal Corps U. S. Army plans to make a stereoptic picture record of the war for educational purposes. It is hoped persons who have the necessary high grade matched lenses will make them available for this use by the Government.

Many libraries and educational institutions have recognized the advantage of stereoscopic pictures over ordinary photographs for teaching purposes, and have sets of them. It is intended to make such sets of pictures of the present war available at cost. The Photographic Division of the Signal Corps is prepared to buy matched-pairs of Zeiss or Goetz lenses with focal lengths of from 5½ to 7 inches, and matched pairs of wider angle lenses of from 4 to 4¾ inches focal length. Persons knowing where such lenses may be secured, or having them themselves, are requested to write to the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Photographic Division, Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

Cantonments to Show Filmed Description of Small Arms

By STEPHEN TRASK

THE time-tried Springfield, the new United States Rifle, Model 1917, and the army automatic pistol have been filmed.

Within a few weeks, at most, the reels will be projected at every cantonment where the great overseas army of the nation is being trained. In them the men who may be forced to depend upon one of these weapons for their continued existence after the death-swirl of some bitter assault subsides will find a visualization of rifle and hand-gun in detail. They will see how each of the weapons operates. Every one of the scores of component parts will be thrown on the screen. The care and repair of equipment will be clearly demonstrated. In short, whatever occasion may later arise having to do with small arms, the individual soldier will have impressed upon his mind the proper method of dealing with the problem, and through the motion pictures which he will study as part of his training, everything which he needs to know about his weapons will have, theoretically, been supplied him. All this will be done before he is permitted even to possess a high-power, efficient weapon.

The moving pictures of the rifles and the pistol which will be issued to the National Army are but part of an exceedingly comprehensive series of films, prepared by the committee on training of the General Staff of the army.

When the plan for schooling the men taken into the fighting forces by the selective draft is completed, many of its features will be unique. The idea of using motion pictures for instruction purposes, however, is not unprecedented, although seldom has a situation been presented into which the scheme of using motion pictures to instruct large classes fits as splendidly as it does into the training curriculum for the National Army.

In the first place, those who were charged with the duty of perfecting comprehensive plans for the uniform training of hundreds of thousands of absolutely untrained individuals, not only strange to, but in some instances unsympathetic with, the idea of military service, were brought face to face with the fact that no preconceived system, in this emergency, could be satisfactorily applied. A course of instruction which would appeal to men of college or high school education, manifestly, would go over the heads of men of little or no schooling. Any plan calculated to reach the men of less education would be too elementary for those of greater intelligence. Then, too, the question of language was present, for there are thousands of men in the draft army who

speak English either very brokenly or not at all.

It therefore became necessary, unless the army officials wished to provide multiple courses, each adapted to the native mentality of certain classes, to discover some common ground upon which large groups of men of every degree of education, and from every walk of life, could meet. The solution was found in that great democratic institution, the Motion Picture.

Accordingly, plans were made many months ago for the production of a series of 50 motion-picture reels—already 11 have been completed—to show the untrained man in detail, and with an eye to verisimilitude, exactly what he must accomplish before he is qualified to take his place before the armies of the world as an American soldier.

The reels begin with the recruit, when he signs on at the recruiting station, faithfully follows him through preliminary training, into camp, detailing the instruction he will undergo, and forecasting for him each stage in his development from the time he enters the army until he is ready to "go over the top" into battle.

But even when this was accomplished, the army officers in charge found that one set of reels would not answer the purpose. What would give the Infantryman an excellent idea of the training awaiting him, and of what is expected of him, would not do at all in the case of the Field or Coast Artilleryman; what would serve to enlighten the member of a Sanitary Unit would give a false impression to the man of the Signal Corps or a machine-gun company. Therefore it has been necessary to produce special films adapted to special service needs. In this way the series of reels dovetail into all courses of training. Every feature of army life, including courtesy and military discipline, has been given attention.

Although the filming of army life was undertaken with no thought of providing amusement for the student soldiers, a consistent effort has been made to provide for catching and holding the interest of every man in the highly representative audiences that will witness the projection of the reels. For instance, the subject matter of the films was not photographed at haphazard. Carefully prepared scenarios were written and were followed as closely as if the result were expected to be equal to an all-star commercial production. Wherever possible "cut-ins" of life in the armies of our allies were interjected, by way of providing standards of comparison and sustaining interest.

As soon as a reel is completed, 52 prints are made, and a reel—each averages about 1,000 feet—is sent to each cantonment.

Naturally, the entire series is unique. The reels having to do with marksmanship, however, are particularly interesting.

To begin with, the Springfield rifle and the United States rifle, Model 1917, are shown separately. A picturization of component parts, together with the nomenclature, is then impressed upon the minds of the students, so that wherever thereafter the recruit may meet some odd-shaped little piece of metal, he can identify it, should it chance to belong to the weapon with which he is armed. The rifles are then dismounted, every step in the process being shown and explained. Particular attention is paid to the dismounting of the bolt. The rifles are then reassembled.

Upon the screen then flashes a picture which is reminiscent of that type of "movie" which has delighted so many audiences—the animated cartoon.

A drawing showing the longitudinal section of the Springfield appears. A hand grasps the bolt and opens it, a clip of cartridges is shoved into the magazine. The audience sees the rimless shells fall into the proper position to insure faultless functioning. The hand throws the safety lock, and the audience actually sees the operation of the mechanism which prevents accidental discharge.

The hand raises the safety. The bolt is drawn back. The students see the top-most cartridge rise into place, and see it shoved into the chamber. The trigger is pulled. The firing pin, compressed, darts forward; the primer ignites the powder; the pointed bullet starts down the bore, rotating in the rifling.

A similar picture is shown demonstrating the operation of the 1917 rifle. Both rapid fire and slow fire, with the magazine in reserve, is given in the case of the Springfield.

Next comes a lesson in the basic principles of trajectory. The bullet is seen leaving the muzzle of the rifle. On the film is indicated the line of sight, with relation to the flight of the bullet at different stages as affected by drift and gravity, and finally the meeting of line of sight and bullet at the target.

The sighting equipment of the Springfield is then thrown on the screen, and the men are shown how to make adjustments in elevation and windage. There follows the details of the sight equipment of the 1917 and the methods to be followed in correcting for elevation when using this arm, as well as the methods

to be followed in finding the battle sight on either arm.

The audience is then taken to the rifle range, where men climb into the service sling and demonstrate proper shooting positions, laying especial emphasis upon common mistakes and the results therefrom.

Army officials of course do not believe that a man can be taught to shoot by the use of motion pictures. They do believe, however, that because of the same reasons that have made sighting bars and aiming discs practical for purposes of preparation, that the motion pictures of the rifles used by the United States will prove of great aid at the training camps.

Reels portraying the operation of the automatic pistol in the same degree of detail as those dealing with the rifles have been provided.

WHEN THE MUSIC PLAYS

Alfred Francis Hopkins

THE theatre was crowded. The audience was typical of Washington in war time. Throughout the house was a profusion of uniforms—the olive drab predominating, of course, but there was a goodly sprinkling of the French blue, and here and there a red collar-patch denoted the British staff. At eight fifteen the members of the orchestra filed out from under the stage and the leader tapped a music stand with his bow as a signal for them to remain standing. The leader and the man with the bass viol appeared the least awkward—the drummer and the man at the piano, who had to straddle the stool, the most so. A wave of the leader's bow and forth came the first notes of "The Star Spangled-Banner." The audience, with its eight months' training, rose promptly to its feet—a year ago twenty-five per cent would have required prodding and many would have remained seated. A very tall young officer of the reserve staff rose from his seat in the front row, clicked his spurred heels, and with gusto brought his hand to the salute. This position he retained during the playing of the anthem. Three student officers, who had come to attention a few rows behind, caught sight of the young chap in front, nudged each other and brought their hands up in salute, although in the same row with them was a colonel of cavalry of the regular army who, with a French officer beside him, was standing at attention. A lieutenant-colonel in the medical corps—not the reserve, mind you—peered cautiously about and compromised by holding his right hand on a level with his cheek and about three inches from it. Across the house an officer of the navy stood at attention, while directly behind him a brother officer saluted. In the galleries men in uniform were about equally divided in opinion as to the proper form of respect due—a

(Concluded on page 232)

Wide or Narrow Shot Spread for Killing Game?

By HENRY SHARP

In the *Shooting Times and British Sportsman*

PART I

ONCE more I have been asked to state how, in my opinion, interest in the sport of game-shooting may best be increased. In reply I can only say—as, indeed, it has occurred to me previously to state in these columns—that one excellent plan for raising the whole tone and status of the sport of game-shooting might be found in such general increase of shooting difficulties as would sharpen the marksman's zest and prove to all and sundry that the killing of game was a true test of marksmanship—*inter alia*.

Some years ago there was some talk of improving the quality and the charm of shooting by increasing the difficulties the shooter must encounter. Pheasants then were specially mentioned, and in many quarters no effort was spared in order to get these birds to pass over the guns at a higher level than heretofore. With everything to correspond, here was an improvement in the sport—an improvement, indeed, which might even have been deemed essential for the continuance of a pastime which appeared to be in some little danger of losing its prominent hold upon many of those who were best able to maintain and follow it. This in view of the increasing trend towards more strenuous indulgences, such as high-speed motor-ing on land, sea, and air, big-game hunting, and wildfowling, or other forms of sport capable of supplying those keen thrills and excitements which alone satisfy the ardour of present-day sportsmen. It may have been assumed that the sport of shooting in Great Britain was continuously and even accumulatively prosperous right up to the outbreak of the war. But if we concur with that assumption we still may inquire if such prosperity indicated a corresponding increase of true sporting tastes, or was it a sign that vastly increased wealth gave more leisure and inclination for a change of scene and occupation handy and convenient for those earning that wealth. A study of the chief sporting journals published in this country round about the latter half of Queen Victoria's reign reveals the keenest interest and most marvelous display of energy in recording everything pertaining to shooting with the shot-gun. Then were undertaken, at great cost and labour, trials of guns and so forth on the sportsman's behalf; and a vast amount of space was devoted to the

discussion of a multitude of subjects of live interest to shooting men.

I daresay there will be found some to disagree with the suggestion that interest in the sport of game-shooting may have revealed a tendency towards declination in recent years, for one reason or another. Still, without a doubt, there were signs of ennui in certain directions. Were it not so we may be sure that the desire for more difficult shooting would not have found expression. And this brings me back to the point, viz., the deplorable accompaniment of one phase of endeavour in this direction. The effort to increase the difficulties of killing pheasants by making the driven birds pass at a great height over the shooters is doubtless most praiseworthy, just so long as the armament keeps pace with the increased difficulties of the sport. It is to be feared, however, that in some directions may be discerned an inclination to permit the purely personal considerations of the individual shot to rank higher than true sporting considerations. It would seem to be the fact that, whilst some men are quite willing to shoot at higher birds, they are not willing to forego one iota of their former advantage over their game. Therefore, they at once rob the more difficult shooting of its most sporting characteristic by taking to guns which excel in width of pellet-scatter. Guns such as these have been exalted for their capabilities in respect of throwing what is termed "a cloud of pellets;" but, rather than term them fit subjects for exaltation, I would say they are much to be deprecated as leading to the decline of all that is best in the true interests of sport. A pheasant cannot be said to be very high until it is 40 yards up, and even at that distance a true cylinder 12-bore exhibits deplorable lack of control in throwing its shot charge, for at that not immoderate range the pellet scatter from such boring may have opened out to a width of anywhere from six to ten or more feet. The use of guns providing shooting of this character may be designated as altogether cruel, and therefore unsportsmanlike, whenever shooting is undertaken with them at ranges which, although extended, are not beyond the killing powers of any good true-shooting 12-bore. Many target tests conducted with true cylinder 12-bores

(Continued on page 230)

More About the Real "Old Timers"

GEORGE F. ELLSWORTH

WHO recalls "Uncle George" Ellsworth?

Who remembers the way in which he loaded shells for his old Ballard .38 from a leather flask, observing all the niceties of carefully seating the bullet, and then assuming a shooting posture which was the despair of all less stockily built competitors, proceeded to hang up scores which frequently topped the list? Who watched his shooting on the day he won the Boston Herald cup with an off-hand score of 104 out of a possible 105?

Whoever one may find who knew "Uncle George" will unhesitatingly declare that from the middle Seventies until the late Eighties he was known as one of the strongest and most consistent off-hand rifle shots in the United States.

While Walnut Hill seems to have been the range which sooner or later attracted most of the old time riflemen, there were many other firing lines, scattered through New England, and many other sections of the United States where shooters of unusual ability were frequently found.

The Hackmetack Range of the Gardner, Massachusetts, Rifle Club was one of these outlying shooting centers, and although it was situated in a thinly populated locality, it was the scene of many excellent scores.

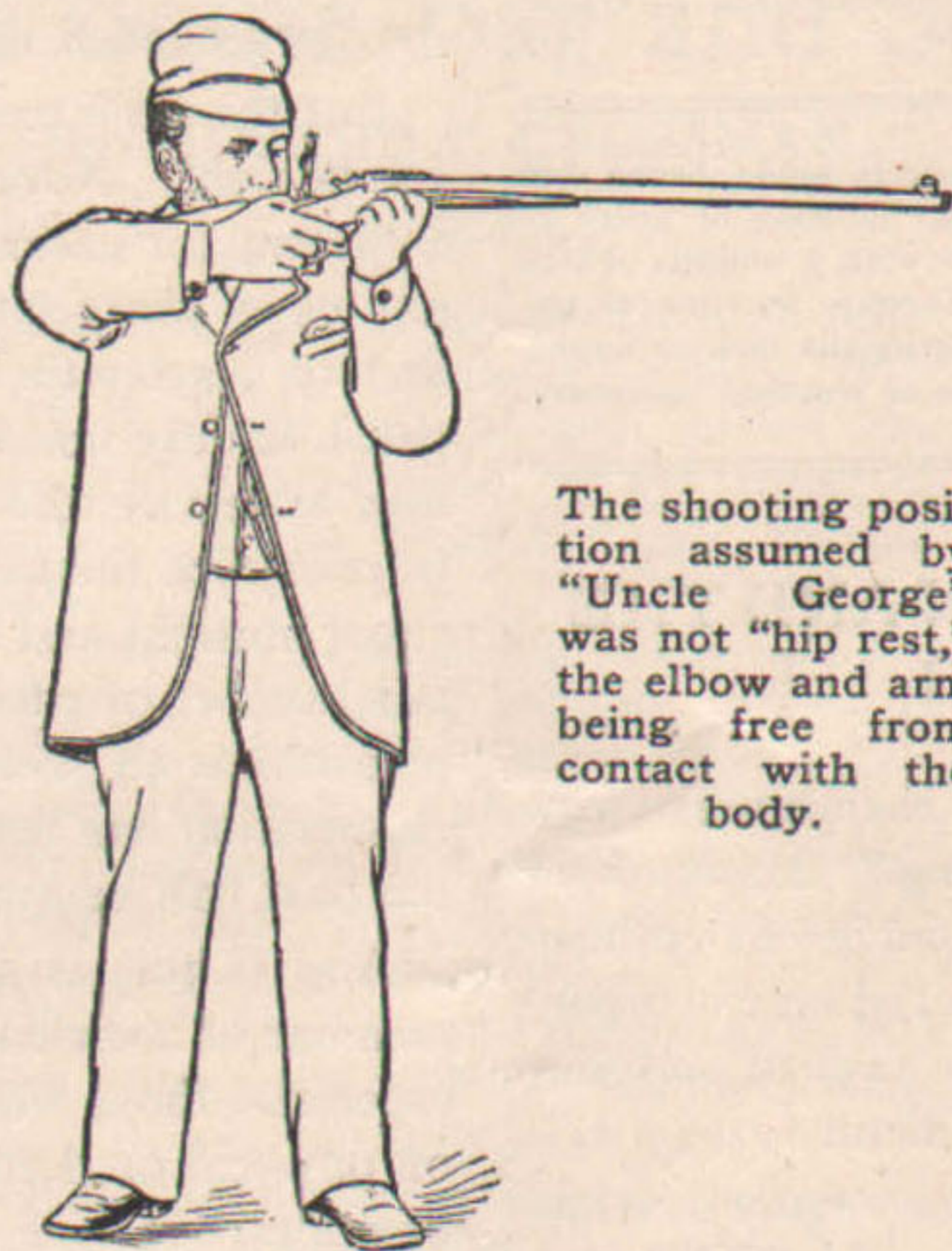
Among the men who brought the Hackmetack Range into prominence, was George F. Ellsworth, one of the most enthusiastic members of the Gardner Rifle Club.

Those who knew "Uncle George" at the zenith of his shooting career describe him as being at that time 5 feet 3 inches tall and weighing 170 pounds. In 1886, when many of his best records were made he was 54 years old.

For many years prior to the time when he became a noted shot, Ellsworth followed rifle shooting as a recreation, using many varieties of rifles, including muzzle-loaders. His first days in the shooting game were marked by unusual performances with a .40 calibre Sharps, and a shooting position which many marksmen regarded as practical only because of "Uncle George's" heavily muscled frame and his abstemious habits which helped him to hold like a machine rest.

Ellsworth's position when shooting has been described thus: Upon assuming the position for firing, the feet were firmly planted on the ground, the right foot being brought to the rear of the left, which brought the left side of the body toward the object aimed

at. The stock of the rifle was brought to the right shoulder and the lungs inflated. The forestock of the rifle rested between the thumb and index finger, which with the three other fingers were tightly closed, thus expanding the muscle of a strong arm.



The shooting position assumed by "Uncle George" was not "hip rest," the elbow and arm being free from contact with the body.

which found a support upon a distended breast, caused by the inflation of the lungs.

There was no "hip rest" in the position used by "Uncle George." The elbow was entirely free from the body and hip. The position when used by Ellsworth proved to be a firm one peculiarly adapted to a strong and muscular person, with a well-developed arm and chest. The objection brought against this position by others at the time, was that under excitement, the increased pulsations of the heart were perceptible and affected the holding.

Later in his shooting career, Ellsworth made a present of his Sharps to a beginner in the shooting game, and obtained a .38 calibre Ballard.

"Uncle George" usually put in his appearance at the Hackmetack Range with a limited number of loaded shells. These never lasted him long, and when his supply was exhausted he would begin reloading from an old leather flask filled with Oriental Western Sporting F. G. Powder. The shell was usually filled to the top, a few taps administered to settle the powder, and a blotting paper was pressed in to leave a little space between the top of the shell and the charge. The bullet was then dropped into the chamber of the rifle and with a

plug, the length of the shell, seated in the barrel.

Although "Uncle George" was identified principally with the activities of the Gardner Club, he was customarily present at all meetings of other clubs throughout New England, as well as at the meetings of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor.

A partial record of "Uncle George's" works shows these results:

At the spring meeting of the Massachusetts rifle Association at Walnut Hill, in May, 1880, won the Boston Herald Cup; three scores, of seven shots each. Possible 105—

Score: 34, 35, 35—104.

Gardner Ring Target

April 18, 1881—	Score of	100
Dec. 31, 1881—	" "	99
Jan. 7, 1882—	" "	99
March 6, 1882—	" "	104
March 6, 1882—	" "	101
April 29, 1882—	" "	104
June 3, 1882—	" "	100

(The score was a full one of ten consecutive bull's-eyes.)

July 1, 1882—	" "	100
Aug. 5, 1882—	" "	102

(Full score of ten consecutive bull's-eyes.)

Aug. 5, 1882—	" "	99
---------------	-----	----

Gardner Ring Target

Sept. 30, 1882—	Score of	100
Oct. 14, 1882—	" "	100
Oct. 14, 1882—	" "	106

April 6, 1882. Shot six scores in a 200-yards off-hand match, at Walnut Hill, which were as follows: Creedmoor target. Possible 50; six shots, possible 300—

Score: 47 48 48 49 49 50—291

At the fall meeting of the Rod and Gun Club, at Springfield, Mass., 1882, in the 200-yards off-hand match (seven shots; three scores; to count on Massachusetts target; possible 84), Mr. Ellsworth took first prize of \$50, with scores of 78, 79, 80.

At the same meeting he also took first prize on the German Ring target, with scores of 69 and 70.

In 1883 Mr. Ellsworth scored in a 200-yards match, at Walnut Hill, upon the Massachusetts Decimal target, seven shots, an aggregate of 66.

In 1884, at the meeting of the Empire Rifle Club, at Thomaston, Conn., this gentleman captured the first prize of \$50, securing scores of 57, 57 and 58 out of a possible 60.

In 1885, at the meeting of the same club, he was again the winner of the first prize of \$60, which was secured by

(Concluded on page 232)

ARMS AND THE MAN

1110 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY SATURDAY

Editor

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

Associate Editor

KENDRICK SCOFIELD

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

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

THE RIFLE CLUB SITUATION AND THE ANNUAL MEETING

WITHIN a few weeks, at the most, each civilian rifle club will begin its annual "stock taking." Many of the clubs will discover that a large percentage of enthusiastic members who on January 1, 1917, appeared on the organization rolls, are absent. This will make the task of selecting officers for the coming year all the more difficult.

The year which is drawing to a close has seen many developments which have had an indirect, although none-the-less far-reaching, effect upon rifle clubs. The year started under the most auspicious conditions. Congress having authorized generous allotments for the benefit of the shooters of the country, the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice drew regulations which would have placed in the hands of rifle-club members not only the obsolete Krag, but Springfields and ball cartridges therefor as well.

The coming of war, with its consequent demand for all available weapons to be used by the fighting forces of the nation, brought these plans to a sudden halt, resulted in the suspension of the free issue and purchase privilege, and in calling off the National Matches of 1917.

Then came the call for man power. Thousands of rifle-club members responded. Some immediately entered the officers' training camps. Others enlisted in the ranks, while more were taken by the "selective draft." How heavily the personnel of rifle clubs has been hit can best be realized by the statement of a rifleman who has just completed a tour of the clubs in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. He declares that one-third of the members of rifle clubs in these localities have entered the service of the United States, and that in most instances *the first man to go from each club was the club secretary.*

Now it is eminently proper that every rifle-club member physically and financially able to answer the call should have joined the colors. The United States Government, in issuing arms and ammunition to the civilians of the nation, tied no string of compulsory service to the gift. Nevertheless, the men

who can shoot should have been—and were—among the first to respond to the call.

The exodus of enthusiastic members, notwithstanding the fact that their going was a thing to be expected, together with the suspension of the free-issue privilege and the general high cost of ammunition, has undeniably had its reflection in diminished club activities, and, in some instances, a waning of club enthusiasm. This is perhaps but the natural and temporary consequence of an unusual situation.

FRANKLY, this is the dark side of the picture. Looking upon it, many clubs may become discouraged, especially when the conditions which exist at present are compared with the open-handed days of the immediate past.

But the time has come to look upon the situation in a different light. Never has the civilian rifle-club movement been as potent for national good as at present. Never has the obligation of every citizen to become versed in the use of arms, and to teach others their use, been the insistent, important patriotic duty that it is today. The number of civilian riflemen now in service, the fact that the War Department is beginning to recognize the necessity of training the man in the ranks to shoot straight and hit hard, the calling to the colors of a certain number of rifle experts for the purpose of teaching marksmanship, is all evidence that the work which the National Rifle Association has been doing, sometimes under heavy odds, for the past half century, has not been unfruitful.

And if this is so, there is much more reason why every member of a civilian rifle club affiliated with the Association—especially those who cannot enter active service either because of physical or domestic reasons, or because beyond the years of military service—should take hold of the work left by those who have entered the ranks, accept the stewardship placed in their hands, and give a good accounting of the work in the coming year. Millions of boys in the United States will be of military age within the next twelve months. If the war lasts that long—and there is no assurance that it will not—these boys, *whether they can shoot or not*, will be drafted. If they can shoot, they and the nation will be better off. Then there is the question of Home Guard organizations. The Home Guard whose members cannot shoot had better perform their duties unarmed.

A GREAT many club members who have become discouraged are going to ask how they can shoot without rifles or ammunition. But the situation is not nearly so bad as that.

Indications are that within a few months the embargo on the free issue will be lifted. If not, the small-bore qualification course, the possibilities of which few clubs have yet realized, will provide an excellent avenue for club activities, and it is more than likely that some means will be found to supply the clubs with gallery rifles and .22-calibre cartridges. There is little doubt but what the Government, seeing the benefits which have already come from encouraging rifle practice among civilians, will do everything in its power to encourage practice. The period through which the rifle clubs have been passing since war was declared was to have been expected. A reawakening of rifle practice all along the line is certain to come.

It is therefore the duty of all rifle-club members to be ready to take up the work as soon as rifles and ammunition can be obtained, and to keep interest unflagging until this can be done.

The coming annual meetings will be of supreme importance. Upon the officers selected will depend whether flagging interest will be revived, whether new members will be brought into the organization, whether the work will go on in spite of obstacles—or whether the club disintegrates.

As ARMS AND THE MAN has pointed out before, more depends upon a club secretary than upon any other officer. The secretary can make or break the club. See to it that in the coming election the man who is selected to fill this post is a

“live wire,” who is ready to make the personal sacrifices of time and trouble which the position requires of him. Elect your secretary alone upon his qualification to fill the post. Take no less care in the selection of the president and his aides.

The rifle club in every community should be the pivot upon which all patriotic activities turn. The citizens of your home town look to you for leadership in all matters of home defence, since you are the men who have been shooting the service rifle for years. Don't let them, or the nation, find you wanting.

An African Game Bag and Some Rifles

By EDWARD C. CROSSMAN

(Conclusion)

IT IS interesting to note that, until Mr. White acquired the Springfield, in 1910, he had never owned a bolt-action rifle. It is equally interesting to note that he used this Springfield by preference most of the time on the first trip and practically all of the time on the second trip—90 per cent of kills.

All of which proves nothing excepting that he knows nothing about hunting. Of course, Cuninghame wrote Roosevelt that White was the finest game shot he had ever seen perform, and Cuninghame has seen hundreds of men shoot big game in a real big-game country. So much the worse for Cuninghame.

We know ourselves that no man can be a hunter who uses one of these dude guns of bolt-action type, peculiar only to the city hunter—we've seen it in print, and it must be so. Also, “gents” who have killed as many as seven deer in and out of season have told us about the ludicrous side of the city sport and his dude bolt gun, and we'll let it go at that.

At the same time the list of Mr. White's kills may be slightly interesting to the man who occasionally visits the bathtub, and who is acquainted with a few of the amenities of civilization.

Here are the entries taken from the Stewart Edward White Game Book, second African trip into undiscovered country, German East Africa, which deal with the kills made by the Springfield.

Sixty of the kills made with heavy 172- and 165-grain match bullets, and taken as they run in the list, include:

Grant gazelle, 210 yards, miss.

Grant gazelle, 155 yards, 1 scraped back, 2 entered ham and ranged forward. Went 25 yards slowly and fell.

Zebra, 260 yards, 1 just back of shoulder half way up; bullet emerged high in ribs. Went quarter mile, then stood. Hit in ribs farther back at 377 yards; staggered for a few minutes, then gave up.

Kongoni, 247 yards, hit low in shoulder; bullet stayed in. Held feet for 30 seconds, then dead in tracks.

Roberts gazelle, 200 yards, high mid-body, miss at 250; followed 2 miles. Hit again high in flank at 250, missed another, hit mid-shoulder at 277; dead in tracks. No. 2 went through, tearing badly.

Wildebete, quartering away at 310 yards; hit midribs, ranging forward; bullet stayed in; dead in tracks.

Zebra in brush at about 100, miss.

Wildebete hit low in shoulder at 240 yards, foreleg swinging from shoulder; down after 300 yards' run.

Eland, lying down facing away, 263 yards, shot just back of shoulder; staggered to feet, but died in 10 yards.

Zebra in brush on side of mountain, 237 yards, hit in breast quartering back; dead in tracks.

Impalla on side of hill at about 125 yards, miss.

Impalla, through shoulder at 70 yards; dead in tracks.

Impalla, hit too far back; escaped in thick brush.

Zebra, 270 yards, miss. Second shot 3 inches above heart; held his feet for 30 seconds, but dead within 200 yards.

Chanler's reed buck, 94 yards; first through ribs; staggered but held his feet; second, unnecessary, in shoulder.

Rhino rushed me in narrow trail; hit him in head and shoulder and turned him.

Zebra about 450 to 500 yards, atop a ridge; rib shot went through, tearing bad hole, paunch, running hard at 80 yards; third raking from behind.

Zebra, running hard at 95 yards, rib shot stayed in body, slowed down, miss second, killed with shoulder shot.

Kongoni at 160 yards, shoulder; bullet stayed in; dead.

Impalla at 125 yards, hit in ribs; ran about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

Zebra at 256 yards, rib shot; could not get off, but held his feet for about 2 minutes; used killer.

Wildebete partly facing at 343 yards, hit low in shoulder; bullet stayed in; dead in tracks.

Wildebete partly facing at 343 yards

(with one just killed), hit just back of shoulder; bullet ranged back and came out near hip. Held her feet for 5 minutes, then lay down. Rose and moved slowly to 411 yards, where I killed her after one low miss with lung shot.

Impalla in brush at about 100 yards, miss.

Roberts gazelle, facing away at 120 yards, raking shot; killed in tracks.

Roberts gazelle, 167 yards, sideways; bullet entered near heart, but emerged just by hip joint; down for keeps, but used a shot at 5 yards as a killer.

Giraffe running at about 200 yards, high shoulder; went 30 yards and fell dead.

Kongoni, at 237 yards, facing, center of chest; dead in tracks.

Kongoni with one just killed; same shot, same result.

Kongoni at 210 yards, hit just forward of shoulder joint, and went through; went slowly to 260 yards, where I downed him with shot just below spine.

Kongoni, 180 yards, hit twice low in shoulder; bullets stayed in; did not move from tracks.

Kongoni, 280 yards, rib shot just back of heart; missed second; went 100 yards and fell dead.

Reedbuck running in tall grass, about 90 yards, miss.

Kongoni, 238 yards, half facing, hit just back of shoulder; ran slowly 300 yards; brought down by neck shot.

Roberts gazelle, 186 yards, missed first; hit low in shoulder, bullet went through; dead in tracks.

Wildebete at 300 yards, miss; high wind.

Wildebete at 315 yards, high wind, miss; then hit low in shoulder; went 40 yards.

Kongoni at 130 yards; two low shoulder shots and one in brisket to bring him down, although he did not move 20 feet. Shoulder shot stayed in.

Kongoni at 110 yards; bullet entered middle of shoulder and came out middle of ribs; ran hard 300 yards, fell dead.

Roberts gazelle at 300, miss; high wind.

Wildebeste, high wind, at about 300 hit too far back; missed second. Went 2 miles and lay down; killed with shoulder shot at 310 yards.

Tommy, overshot at 140 yards.

Wildebeste facing at 280, raked from front; turned and raked from rear, going between legs and entering belly; third in shoulder at 340 yards.

Reedbuck at 80 yards, rib shot, emerging high shoulder; dead in tracks.

Eland, 277 yards, facing, raked him; then three in shoulder; walked a few steps and lay down.

Roan, broke shoulder at 90 yards; ran 60 yards; shot again, quartering from behind; went in paunch, blew contents of stomach into exit hole in shoulder. Fell, up again. Third shot 2 inches from second brought him down for keeps.

Boher reedbuck, broke fore shoulder low at 120 yards; jumped again; brought down running with raking shot at 80.

Topi, running at 200; missed twice.

Topi, belly at 180 yards, went very slowly about quarter mile; center shoulder at 200; killed dead.

Topi, hit in mid-shoulder at 148; bullet dove and came out about mid-ribs; dead in tracks.

Waterbuck, hit at 300, probably in ribs; got away.

Topi, hit in heart at 237; one bound, fell dead.

Topi, shoulder at 160; dead in tracks.

Topi, center shoulder; dove slightly up and emerged a little higher and farther back than it went in; carried part of lungs through. Moved a few steps and stood. Rib shot just over heart; ran full speed 50 yards and fell dead.

Eland, absolute heart shot at 90 yards; ran 50 yards, stood back a few steps, and fell dead.

Roan, shoulder at 208, leaped 10 yards into thicket and stood; ran when approached; one more raking shot, then two in midships to bring him down, all running.

Roan, facing at 252 yards, hit in neck; down in tracks.

Roan, facing at 347, hit in neck; down in tracks.

Roan, partly facing, entered point of shoulder, ranged out through ribs; plunged 40 yards, fell dead.

Bushbuck, center shoulder at 45 yards, staggered about 50 yards; downed with raking shot; bullet went through.

Bushbuck, killed in tracks at 48 yards with high shoulder shot.

Reedbuck, miss at about 60 yards.

Topi, partly quartering away at 180, entered belly, ranged forward into chest; ran full speed about 100 yards, fell dead.

Neuman's hartebeeste, partly facing at 237, hit point of shoulder and entered body; ran fast about 100 yards, fell dead.

Zebra, shoulder at 167 yards; in tracks.

Thompson gazelle, raking as he faced away at 100 yards.

Missed impalla at about 100 yards.

Rhino, put bullet outside shoulder at 30 yards to discourage.

Lion, hit three times in shoulder, lopping, at 100 to 125 yards; then took .405 and hit twice in chest at 10 yards.

Topi, shoulder 180 yards; went 50 yards, then down.

Topi, partly facing, point of shoulder; down in tracks.

Here begin the beasts shot with the regular 150-grain Government service bullet, as issued to the army.

Zebra, facing, hit in middle of chest; bullet stayed in; went 50 yards, then fell dead, 225 yards.

Bohur reedbuck, sidewise, about 100 yards; first hit back of shoulder, low, dove out through belly; started away. Raked from rear at about 120 yards, bullet emerging just back of ribs; needed another to kill.

Oribi, missed at fairly long range, about 140 yards.

Impalla, facing: 1, miss at 250; 2, broke foreleg high; 3, just back of shoulder at 317 yards. Bullet went straight through, tearing big hole at exit; dead in tracks.

Neuman hartebeeste, sidewise, 122 yards; .405 in center shoulder; dead in tracks.

Topi, 232 yards, facing; hit middle of chest; bullet emerged near backbone forward of pelvis; down in tracks.

Topi, sidewise, 189 yards, center shoulder; dove down and out; second shot in heart.

Topi, sidewise, at 190 yards; high shoulder, diving to emerge low down on other side; tore big hole; down in tracks.

Topi, quartering, at about 150 yards; hit point of shoulder; bullet stayed in; dead in tracks.

Topi, side on, at 188 yards; hit middle of right shoulder; bullet went through to left shoulder, dove straight down inside skin of left leg, turned just above knee, broke right leg and hit the ground between me and the animal. The topi hobbled rapidly away, stopped at 350 yards, where I hit it just amidships. Bullet went straight through, tearing a large hole in ribs; down in tracks.

Zebra, facing, at 243 yards; hit a trifle low in chest; dove up and to the left, emerging in shoulder; killed with a raking shot as it turned.

Topi, facing, at 210 yards, about center of chest; bullet stayed in; ran very hard in semicircle about 50 yards, then leaped in the air and fell dead.

Topi, sidewise, at 80 yards; heart shot, emerging through big hole slightly lower than point of entrance; ran hard 200 yards and fell.

Topi sidewise at 138 yards, shoulder shot emerging in center of belly below, needed second shot, went 20 or 30 yards.

Zebra, facing, at 110 yards, center chest, but dove immediately out again at the brisket; second shot center of shoulder as he turned.

Oribi, sidewise, at 60 yards, shoulder; down in tracks.

Wildebeste, sidewise, at 250 yards; hit just above heart; bullet stayed in; down in tracks.

Cheetah, running, at 225 yards; first shot missed, second just back of heart, emerging by big hole in short ribs; dead.

Roan, 150 yards, heart shot; ran about 1/4 mile, fell dead.

Wildebeste, at 211 yards, head and neck only showing above hill; broke neck.

Zebra, half facing, at 104 yards; hit point of shoulder; bullet stayed in; dead in tracks.

Duiker, broke foreleg; got away in grass.

Topi, sidewise, at 146 yards; hit shoulder, dove straight up, and came out by backbone; dead in tracks, but too much dive.

Neuman's hartebeeste, at 110 yards; hit middle of shoulder, dove straight down and splintered foreleg; saw this plainly, but could not get another shot in the dense cover, and beast got away.

Neuman's hartebeeste, at 135 yards; hit three times near center of shoulder, all of which went through clean; came down by weight of metal only.

WIDE OR NARROW SHOT SPREAD?

(Continued from page 226)

have convinced me that the term "cruel" as above applied is quite admissible, for few better implements for sending away wounded game could be devised for shooting with at complete shooting ranges. And perhaps the worst feature of all is that such wounding is not confined to the game aimed at; so vast a shot-spread, with its erratic distribution, must at times include other birds which would have been out of the line of fire of any gun showing fair shooting precision. A true cylinder 12-bore with 1 1-16 oz. of No. 6 shot, containing some 290 pellets, will throw, under standard testing conditions—that is, upon a circle of 30-in. diameter at 40 yards—at one shot a pattern of 116 pellets, and at the next a display counting no more than 50 pellets. Barrel-boring such as this is not to be recommended for the sport above indicated, for the reasons given, and for the additional one that the careful shot will always strive to secure greater control over the flight of his shot charge. A 6-foot shot-spread at 35 or 40 yards is not advisable in the interests either of true sportsmanship or humanity, for the reason that it will lead to much voluntary and involuntary wounding of game. And, by a strange perversity, the wide pellet-spread of the true cylinder-bored gun is not an even spread; it has been demonstrated with frequency that this

Machine Gun Fire Control

By CAPT. GLENN P. WILHELM, 4th U. S. Infantry

A complete text book fully illustrated, of the use of the mil system in the control of machine gun fire with particular reference to modern trench warfare methods.

For beginners as well as experts. All terms are fully defined and illustrated. Tells how to calculate ranges and elevations from contoured maps for indirect fire. Valuable tables are in the book to be found in no other publication.

Do you know how to elevate and direct your machine gun in order to safely fire over your own troops at an invisible enemy trench over a hill?

Do you know what elevation and direction to use on your machine gun in order that you may fire over your own front line trenches and search with long range fire enemy supply dumps and communications on the reverse slope of a hill?

This book tells you how.

THE MILOMETER OR BALLISTIC COMPUTING SLIDE RULE

Have you a natural dislike for mathematical data required for indirect fire? If so, you need this book which is furnished with a most ingenious fire control slide rule that will mechanically figure ranges, measure angles, determine widths, calculate any sight setting or elevation for direct fire, indirect fire, searching fire, combined sights, overhead fire, barrage fire, night firing, etc., and determine all manner of fire control and map problems.

Will do all any mil scale will do and more.

Will do all any fire control computing slide rule will do and more.

The milometer is constructed on the usual rectangular slide rule design and is simple in appearance and operation.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Common or Mannheim style of slide rule similar to majority of slide rules.

Mil and trajectory scales are on the same side of rule.

Direct reading scales for angles of departure and angles of fall.

Six inch scale in inches and tenths of inches.

Twelve inch scale in inches and sixteenths inches.

Fifteen centimeter scale in millimeters.

Least reading on mil scale is two mils, by estimation one mil.

Rectangular protractor reading to one degree.

Fourteen formulas for range, mil scale, and indirect fire.

Mechanically converts metric units to English and vice versa, with the conversion indexes on the rule.

Made of heavy white celluloid. Graduations cannot be obliterated by wear or soiling as the face of the rule is protected by transparent celluloid.

Each rule is equipped with a catgut cord conveniently located for use with either the mil scale, the protractor, or as a slope board.

Price \$2.50, includes Slide Rule

Remit by Registered Letter, Money Order or Bank Draft.

EDWARD C. McKAY

409 Swetland Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

DuPont Rifle Powders

DuPont Military Rifle Powder No. 10

For .280 Ross, .30 Adolph, and similar cartridges

DuPont Improved Military Rifle Powder No. 15

(Progressive)
For .30 Springfield, .280 Ross, and similar cartridges

DuPont Improved Military Rifle Powder No. 16

(Progressive)
For .250/3000, .30/40 Government, and similar cartridges

DuPont Improved Military Rifle Powder No. 18

(Progressive)
For .30/30, .32 Special, .32/40, etc.

DuPont Military Rifle Powder No. 20

For .30 Springfield, .22 Savage H. P., .25 Remington, and similar cartridges

DuPont Military Rifle Powder No. 21

For Remington Auto Loader, .30/30 and .303 Savage, and similar cartridges

DuPont Gallery Rifle Powder No. 75

(Marksman)
For reduced and gallery charges in high power rifles

DuPont Sporting Rifle Powder No. 80

For .25/20, .32/20, and similar cartridges

DuPont No. 1 Rifle

For black powder rifles

Schuetzen

For 200 yard target rifles

R S Q

For revolvers and automatic pistols

DuPont Pistol Powder No. 3

For revolvers and automatic pistols

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY
WILMINGTON, DEL.

form of boring throws a large percentage of what have been termed "cartwheel" patterns. If I may say so, this term adds nothing in respect of perspicacity to the credit of its inventor, for a cart-wheel has a prominent and definite center—a knave or hub—whereas in these so-called "cart-wheel" shot patterns the absence of any definable center is the most conspicuous characteristic. I fail to see how any man can shoot consistently with guns of this sort, no matter how skilful he may be in aiming. The antidote for all retrogressive recommendations of this nature may be found in guns which truly permit the shooter to exercise a greater measure of control in directing the flight of the shot charge.

But, when all is considered, the questions arise: Is there any real need for the expenditure of so much effort towards making the pheasants, or other game, present more difficult shooting? Without more or less costly alteration of the usual conditions of game-flight, is it not possible to make shooting more difficult, more ex-

citing, more sportsmanlike, more humane? I think all this is quite easy of accomplishment, for, in a word, it may be done by reducing the killing circle of the shot. Given a true killing circle of evenly distributed pellets less than half the size of those now permissible, most sportsmen will find in their sport an added interest, and that it lacks nothing by way of excitement and a renewed spirit of emulation. Then also there will enter into sport healthier views and aspirations as to the clean killing of game, for then, far more completely and often, will the shooter kill cleanly or miss cleanly. Only those guns which display regularly distributed and sufficiently close patterns can insure the attainment of these cleanly, healthy ideals in the sport of game-shooting. And, rest assured, it is only by re-introducing the keen spirit of emulation, of clean killing, and the strong determination to eliminate as far as is humanly possible, the wounding of game, game which is not gathered, that the sport of shooting can regain a standard sufficiently high to retain

the attention of a people rapidly increasing in culture. Surely these ideals cannot be nurtured and maintained in shooting circles which countenance such unwarrantable methods as the employment of true cylinder guns with shot-spread capable of covering a good-sized barn at those distances where high pheasants commonly meet the shot.

(To be concluded.)

Fritz had taken out his papers and duly sworn allegiance to the colors of the United States. Then he was persuaded to go to the rifle range for qualification. He made some progress, but at times wobbled. The third night the sergeant in charge said, "Fritz, you sure do wobble a heap." "I know," said Fritz, "that I vobbles, but how iss dis? I always vobbles off; I never seems to vobble on, into der ten ring." About this time a pause in the range shooting.

The Governor-General of Belgium has requisitioned all dogs measuring over 40 centimetres (between 15 and 16 inches) high at the shoulders, with the object of employing the most suitable of them for military purposes. The punishment for refusing to deliver dogs may amount to five years' imprisonment and a fine up to 20,000 marks (\$5,000).

The Key to Your Promotion is Knowledge

Get the Latest Text Books—Limited Edition off the Press December 10th—Orders are Filled According to Date Received

"THE NEW PLATOON INSTRUCTOR"

By CAPTAIN T. H. GILLMAN, C. E. F., "CANADIANS"

Containing the latest information and drill from overseas, Platoon Organization, Anti Gas Measures in the Trenches, Bombing Rifle Grenades, Lewis Guns and other Automatic Rifles, Wire Entanglements, Modern Trenches and Trench Tactics, with fifty-six sketches, colored plates and photographs.

SPECIAL—The two officers who have combined their efforts to cover the entire field of Infantry Training in these text books are considered among the best instructors in the Canadian Service.

Comments on MSS.—I can say that they are by far the most up-to-date and comprehensive collection of notes, plates, and photographs on the different subjects that I have ever seen. And I know from personal experience in France that these books will be of the greatest assistance to officers and men in preparing for active service abroad.—P. E. BOWEN, Lieut.-Colonel, O. C. 202nd "Canadians."

PRICE

Single Vol.
Postpaid
\$2.50

Both Vols.
Postpaid
\$5.00

Full
Flexible
Leather
Gold Title

"MILITARY MAP READING

AND INTELLIGENCE TRAINING"

By CAPTAIN C. D. A. BARBER, C. E. F., "CANADIANS"

All the new training in Military Map Reading, French, English, German and Canadian Service Maps. Training of Officers, Scouts, Snipers and Observers. Aeroplane Scouts and Photographs. Trench maps. Compasses, Protractors, Periscopes, Sniperscopes. Fixed rifles and Fixed Rifle Fire. Gas Masks. Translation German Documents. Thirty-four new plates and colored maps.

These Are the Books You Need—Send us Your Order Today. Remit by Registered Letter, Money Order or Bank Draft.

Edward C. McKay, Cleveland, Ohio
Suite 409 Swetland Building Euclid Avenue

NAVY TO ESTABLISH MAMMOTH RANGE

During the past session of Congress, riflemen in New York and New Jersey endeavored to obtain a congressional appropriation for the opening of a giant range on the Great Piece Meadows, 4 miles from Caldwell, New Jersey. The site was ideal, and was within a 30-minute trolley ride of New York City. Congress, however, did not authorize the acquisition of the range.

The Navy Department, however, seeing in the Great Piece Meadows a tract which would prove valuable in connection with the chain of rifle ranges which that department is establishing throughout the country has obtained an option upon 5,000 acres of the tract. Major William C. Harlee, who has been in charge of establishing ranges at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, at Charleston, S. C., at Virginia Beach, Va., at Cape May, N. J., and of re-opening the Wakefield, Massachusetts, Range under naval auspices, has conducted the negotiations.

The Great Piece Meadows Range will be the largest in the world. It is on level ground, and a natural back-stop is provided in Hook Mountain, which rises almost perpendicularly. The strip obtained is about 3 miles long and 1 mile wide.

WHEN THE MUSIC PLAYS

(Continued from page 226)

group of three or four standing at attention while a nearby group stood with raised hands. The officers of our allies stood at rigid attention.

This is but one instance. Probably the confusion and misunderstanding is universal, occurring nightly throughout the

country. It is most important that soldiers and civilians should without further delay definitely understand what mark of respect is prescribed for observance during the playing of our national hymn. The regulations covering the subject read as follows: "Whenever the national anthem is played at any place when persons belonging to the military service are present, all officers and enlisted men . . . shall stand at attention facing the music . . ." This applies to the theatre and kindred places where the officers and men are without hats. The regulations further state: "If in uniform, covered, they shall at the first note of the anthem salute, retaining the position of salute until the last note of the anthem. If not in uniform and covered, they shall uncover at the first note of the anthem, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder and so remain until its close, except that in inclement weather the headdress may be held slightly raised." It would be proper and fitting at this time if civilians should follow these regulations where possible. It should also be noted that the same marks of respect should be observed during the playing of the national anthems of our allies.

A DEAD SHOT

The valor and candid simplicity of our Indian Babu is proverbial. A story goes of one anent the German east campaign, who (in the words of a contemporary) was about the most laconic, competent, deadly earnest station master and marksman combined that ever lived. A regiment of men like him would end the war, for this is the wire he sent:

"One hundred Germans attacking station. Send immediately one rifle and 100 rounds ammunitions."—*Nairbi (India) Leader.*

GEORGE F. ELLSWORTH

(Concluded from page 227)

scores of 57, 58 and 59, out of a possible 60.

Scores of 117 on the Massachusetts target and 96 on the Creedmoor Decimal target, the former in ten and the latter in seven shots, have been made by Mr. Ellsworth in regular competition; but inability to supply the dates and localities has prevented their being recorded.

In 1882 a record of Mr. Ellsworth's shooting was kept. It shows that eighty-six scores, of ten shots each, were shot on the Gardner Ring target; the average 91½ on the Ring target and 46 2/3 by Creedmoor count.

Upon the adoption of the Standard American target a record was kept. On January 2, 1886, was the first time the Standard target was used. Four consecutive scores shot, which were as follows:

84 85 87 88

On March 27, 1886, Mr. Ellsworth shot three scores, of ten shots each, these thirty shots being consecutive, and were as follows:

7 6 7 8 9 8 10 10 10 9—84
8 10 10 9 10 10 8 8 8 9—90
10 7 10 7 9 9 8 8 10 10—88

It will be noted that the score of 90 was a clean one of ten consecutive bull's-eyes, and from his fourth to his twenty-second shot were bull's-eyes, making a run upon that day of eighteen consecutive bull's-eyes.

On April 7, 1886, Mr. Ellsworth did some excellent work, which illustrates the steady manner in which he shoots. He shot six scores, of ten shots each, in the 200 yard off-hand match upon the Standard American target; these scores aggregated as follows: 83, 84, 85, 85, 86, 89.

Off Hand From the Clubs

Further Comments on the Automatic

By CAPTAIN ROY S. TINNEY

ONE of the chief pleasures in writing for this great journal of practical patriotism is the feeling that your brother bugs will not hesitate to jump on any remark that does not coincide with their deductions and experience. In fact, it is this spirit of free and frank discussion that makes ARMS AND THE MAN the natural leader in the great field of powder-stained journalism.

In the issue of November 17th I did solemnly depose and declare that a certain slide-action, semi-automatic pistol invented by one Browning, manufactured by the Colt people down Hartford way, and issued to the personnel of the U. S. Service as the official magazine sidearm, calibre .45, was, is and will be for some time to come the best one-hand shootin' iron ever toted against hip and thigh.

And I did further show that said engine of death and destruction is a dependable device that requires only training and intelligence to make it perform to its maximum capacity; and let me pause right here to remark that said gun has *some capacity*, both as an eater of expensive ammunition and a projector of lead in generous installments. All of which counsel knows to be true, and counsel begs to bring to the attention of his brother gun bugs the fact that none of his statements were made "upon information and belief," but are the results of personal experience with the aforesaid pistol, and taken from the mouths of "competent witnesses" giving direct testimony that is both accurate and admissible.

And now comes one Montaigu M. Sterling, of the City, County and State of New York, who doth raise an issue by "confession and avoidance" under date of December 1st. Bro. Sterling opens up by graciously admitting the accuracy of some of my various statements regarding the Colt semi-automatic pistol, and then charges me with a grievous omission by relating how he did take one of the aforesaid guns up in Maine last summer, where it sadly misbehaved and brought discredit upon its owner and itself. All of which is hereby admitted and requires no further proof.

But in the second and last paragraph of said "answer" Bro. Sterling doth allege and contend that said type of pistol is not *dependable* and that it functions semi-automatically and semi-occasionally; that it always jams at the right moment to make it utterly useless; "ain't no wise suited" for serious business, and doesn't even behave well enough to permit of a little target practice. Therefore, said pistol should forthwith be cast into the limbo of things "what looked good but failed to work," and our fighting men should at once return to the six-shooter of their fathers.

This error of Bro. Sterling reminds me of the famous "Turn Bolt vs. Lever Action" fight which did a world of good by supplying ARMS AND THE MAN with oodles of interesting stuff and finally resulted in the production of the Newton rifle, which is unquestionably a material and most valuable addition to the great family of small arms; and I do set forth the following facts for the edification of Bro. Sterling in particular and the shooting fraternity in general, in the hope of some day owning a better pistol than the new service .45, even though I have not the slightest idea of how this can be accomplished.

My first witness is our old friend, Uncle Sam, who is now very busily engaged in the Court of Last Resort prosecuting a vigorous

action entitled "The World vs. Bill Kaiser," which renders his personal appearance impossible, so I now introduce as evidence his deposition made in the form of an official report to the Ordnance Department, approved March 23, 1911, by Col. S. E. Blunt, then commanding the Springfield Armory. This report caused the adoption of the said pistol for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and, stripped of matter irrelevant to the issue, it states that one thousand rounds were fired by the gun in thirty-eight minutes, and six thousand consecutive shots did not develop a single jam or defect. Most emphatically *that was not the performance of an "unreliable" gun*, and one that no revolver has yet been known to duplicate.

In giving the conclusions of the board of officers who conducted the test, the report says: "The Colt's is superior, because it is more *reliable*, the more enduring, * * * and the more accurate. It equals in these qualities the Colt cal. .45 revolver, model 1909, while being superior to that arm in balance, safety and rapidity and accuracy of fire and interchangeability. The Colt pistol embodies all the features considered essential, desirable and preferable by the board of officers convened. * * * The board therefore recommends that the Colt calibre .45 automatic pistol * * * be adopted for use by foot and mounted troops in the military service in consequence of its marked superiority to the present Service revolvers and to any other known pistol, of its *extreme reliability and endurance* and of its fulfillment of all essential requirements."

The next witness is T. T. Pierce, a small-arms expert now in the Ordnance Department and stationed at the Rock Island Arsenal. In the December issue of *Forest and Stream* he says: "I have used the Army .45 automatic under a variety of conditions and have tested it from many angles at the target, for defence, and at general sporting work on game both large and small, in the air and under the water, and have also studied its performances carefully in the hands of other men who are considered experts. * * *

"It meets the demands of *hard service* and is the nearest to being a 'fool proof' gun ever produced. When we consider that every day sees it handled by thousands of green and nervous hands—well, there are times that the 'folks at home' would feel shivers traveling up their spines could they see how some hands always take hold of the wrong place—but Mr. Browning's safety device is all that saves them."

This last paragraph may serve to explain why certain opinionated gentlemen have lived long enough to bombard this gun with volleys of unfounded criticism.

As to the pistol's speed and accuracy, Bro. Pierce states that he has seen Mr. A. J. Geskie, of Connecticut, "place 21 shots (time of changing 3 magazines included) in an eighth-inch 'bull' at 15 yards in 8 seconds." If Bro. Sterling desires any stronger evidence of the pistol's *dependability*, I sincerely hope some brother bug will tell me where and how it can be obtained.

During certain delicate negotiations with our little Latin cousins who reside "south of the line," I carried a brace of these Browning Colt-made "forty-fives" more or less continuously for a period of three years, and the only reason I am here in my quarters this evening to type out these lines is because the much-

abused semi-automatic pistol *did not* fail to function when it was needed, as my sojourn in Old Mexico was punctuated with incidents that required the sort of persuasion that only hot lead can supply. Also, I found the gun in the hands of no less experienced individuals than the Texas Rangers, and if Bro. Sterling has ever been in the "Great Southwest" he will not accuse those astute gentlemen of toting a gun not possessed of absolute reliability.

I fully realize that certain gun bugs are pursued by an active and omnipresent jinx, of which Bro. Crossman is a shining example, and that other men are like the old doctor who possessed "the touch o' love that puts the world in order." While on the range last week one of my pupils found that his Winchester musket stubbornly refused to eject the empty shell, because the cold air had hardened the lubrication on the cartridge. He handed me the piece, I snapped open the breech, and the shell popped clear of my arm. The youngster resumed firing, but for some unaccountable reason the ejector absolutely refused to work in his hands, yet functioned perfectly in mine, and I was forced to go to the rack and issue him another rifle. Had I not been present this man would undoubtedly have gone home and assured his friends, in all honesty, that the Winchester musket is a fine rifle, but it simply will not eject the empty shell after firing.

My experience with machine guns shows this peculiar performance to be even more frequent and pronounced. The same gun with the same ammunition will function perfectly for one man and balk like a mule five minutes later in the hands of another, proving conclusively that the fault is with the operator and not latent in the weapon.

Gun bugs are all from Missouri, as fine a bunch of "show me" artists as ever met in a common cause, and every new shooting tool is called upon to justify its continued existence; all of which is right, proper and as it should be, as it keeps the inventor, designer and manufacturer "up to scratch" and automatically eliminates the horde of impractical and dangerous devices the Patent Office grinds out with monotonous regularity. But to question the *reliability* of the Army Automatic at this late date can only be the result of one of just four things: (1) An isolated instance of a defective individual pistol; (2) poor ammunition; (3) awkwardness on the part of the shooter; (4) or just plain prejudice—the sort of prejudice that kept the Colt revolver out of the Army for 35 years; that sent the Lewis machine gun to England; that retained the "battle sight" on the Springfield, and has generally blocked the wheels of progress since "the memory of man."

A Substitute for Buckshot

The recent editorial on the use of shotguns and buckshot instead of rifles for home guards reminds me of a letter I received a few days ago from E. M. Sweeley, the Idaho ballistician.

He says: "Worked out substitute for buckshot in the shape of a sharp, arrow-tailed missile in front of four drams of fast Du Pont. They are exceedingly wicked and require rather a longer range for testing than I have been used to. There are seven in a load, .23 of an inch in diameter, 1¼ in length, each weighing seventy grains. Using one missile as a center, the others nest nicely about it.

"After watching the performance of this load, I think it beats buckshot all hollow—simply because the effective range is so much increased."

Mr. Sweeley doesn't state how he loads these elongated buckshot, nor whether or not he fills in around them with tallow, nor how he crimps. All this will be stated later.

By the shape of the bullet he seems to have secured a steady, head-on flight, with the entire charge in a 30-inch circle at 100 yards. Moreover, the pattern is close enough to be fairly certain of "getting" a man up to 200 yards, at which range the bullets retain plenty of force to be effective as "man-stoppers." I have not heard of such an infernally deadly charge since the old Pieper mitrailleuse, which fired seven 32-calibre cartridges from as many barrels at one fall of the hammer.

CHAS. ASKINS.

Scattering Shot

Thinking perhaps the shooting match which I am starting in the Maywood Rifle Club, Maywood, N. J., may interest you and perhaps stimulate the shooting in some other National Rifle Clubs throughout the country I am taking the liberty of explaining this to you and if you think same would interest some of your readers you have my permission to publish same.

In our club we have about thirty-two members. Out of these thirty-two we have about twelve or fifteen who are very much interested in rifle shooting. The others are not quite enthusiastic and in order to create some interest I have taken fifteen of these men and termed them the club team, all being fairly good shots. Each one of these fifteen must pick one man from those who are not as good shots and who are not as interested as this team and coach them in shooting and then we will shoot a match which we call the Inter-Members Match, the two men on each team to receive a small prize.

This has actually stirred up shooting in our club and instead of ten or fifteen men at our weekly practice we have almost 95 per cent of our members present and the rivalry between the teams is very keen.

The match will probably take place about the 1st of the year. I am holding back for no other reason than I want to give the non-interested members more practice and more interest in this fascinating sport.

Yours very truly,

R. SAUNDERS,

The Executive Officer of the Maywood Rifle Club.

Until recently, the work of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Rifle Club of Troy, New York, has been at a standstill, all of the equipment having been lost in the fire which destroyed the armory in which it was stored. The club, however, has been reorganized and will participate in the indoor college matches.

Plans are being made by the rifle clubs near Chicago to hold inter-club competitions this winter.

Having exhausted its supply of ammunition, the Greentown, Iowa, Rifle Club has suspended practice until more fortuitous times. The Club, however, will not disband. The Secretary declares that the organization is still very much alive and very enthusiastic.

Five civilian rifle clubs in Sacramento, Cal., are considering the formation of a league. If this is done, the one range available in that locality, and which is now controlled by the Capital City Rifle Club, will be thrown open to all the clubs. The Capital City Club has been doing good work in the instruction of men subject to the draft.

U. S. R. A. Column

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The President of the U. S. R. A. has requested ARMS AND THE MAN to co-operate with him in an endeavor to broaden the scope of that organization and to insure for it a progressive future.*

In his efforts to do this, ARMS AND THE MAN is thoroughly in sympathy, and will be glad to accord space in its columns for full and free discussions of suggestions which come from members of the U. S. R. A.

This publication, however, cannot permit itself to become a vehicle for unpleasant personalities, and the editors reserve the right to exclude any communication which might come under this head.

The article of C. C. Crossman, President of the present U. S. R. A., is more than timely. Now that he has started a movement for the betterment of the Association, let's not allow it to stop until the end desired and needed has been achieved. The U. S. R. A. deserves a place of real importance—let's put it there—and in placing it there, rebuild it so that it will "stay put."

Personally, I have never met any of the present officers or Executive Committee of the U. S. R. A. Doubtless they are all successful business men of character and standing, and granting such to be the case, I'll venture that none of them allow their business to be conducted along the loose lines in which the U. S. R. A. has drifted in the last year or so. However, as successful managers of a revolver association of national proportions, all must concede their failure, compared with what the association *might* be. This is because they have not the time to devote to its affairs—and no inclination to devote that time without pay. They can't be blamed altogether for their neglect.

I know of members here who have written in regard to business of the Association and enclosed stamped, addressed return envelopes for reply, and after tracing the inquiry several times, finally received a short note that didn't begin to answer the inquiry. Personally, I wrote last July concerning the taking out of a life membership in the Association, asking what the dues were, etc. I have written several other letters since, referring to that inquiry, but to this date have never found out about that matter.

Now, such experiences as this will, neither hold nor secure new members.

None of us has seen a copy of the monthly Bulletin since early last summer. If it is still being issued, we don't receive it, though our subscriptions are paid up.

Doubtless some of the present Executive Committee were appointed or elected without their even stating their willingness to serve. They are so widely separated that unity of action cannot possibly be had. Any matter submitted to them is old history before they ever pass on it. The officers and committee should be elected by *ballot of the members themselves*, instead of by blank proxies. That is not control by the members. The Association is suffering; has suffered now for a year or so, and will finally be completely dead at the rate it is backsliding now. It is powerfully sick now.

As suggested by C. C. Crossman, a list of candidates should be made and then officers and an executive committee be elected therefrom, by ballot of the individual members. The Secretary-Treasurer should be charged with the business management of the Association's affairs, subject to counsel of the other officers and the Executive Committee. He should be paid a good salary. His entire time should be devoted to the work. He should know the shooting game—at least, the pistol and revolver end of it. He should be energetic and be able to conduct a membership campaign that will shortly increase the membership to many thousands of *live* members. And once they are secured, *keep* them, by

maintaining the interest. Interest in pistol and revolver shooting is the *easiest* to create and the easiest to maintain of any other sport under the sun, I believe.

The work of the Association at this particular time is of paramount importance. Instead of a form letter advising that a "slim entry" is expected, on account of the war, the membership should double and treble. The knowledge of the proper use of the pistol and revolver is of grave importance—literally—especially to those of our army who carry it as a side arm. Knowledge gained on a range will prove a blessing at the front. If inquiries come in, let them have an answer, instead of finding a billet in the waste basket. Doubtless the majority of members would much prefer paying even five times the present membership fee, if by so doing they could get an assurance that the Association would be conducted as a live organization.

If it cannot be conducted as a separate organization, let's affiliate it with the N. R. A. and have its officers act as corresponding officers of the U. S. R. A. Personally, I should like to see such an affiliation, while there's something left to "affiliate."

The headquarters should preferably be in the central East, because of the greater population centered there. Leaving out the population question, some point like St. Louis should answer admirably, being nearer the center of the country. Instead of members suggesting names of candidates, why not allow applicants to suggest their own names, and be voted on, after an investigation as to fitness for the position? Otherwise, probably many names would be suggested by well-meaning members who could not, or would not, accept the office if elected.

The time is ripe for a reorganization. The war situation itself is the one greatest aid to a successful membership campaign at this time.

Lacking either an affiliation with the N. R. A. or a complete reorganization as a separate association, within a few more months the U. S. R. A. will be no more. Let us not sit with folded hands and see it disappear. It is the *duty* of its present members and officers to see that it is revived. Upon their success in reviving it depends the nation's skill in the use of pistols and revolvers. It is next in importance to rifle shooting. Any man who is a good shot with a pistol or revolver can, with small practice, become a good rifle shot. However, the good rifle shots cannot as quickly become good pistol shots.

Therefore, let me suggest that candidates who believe themselves qualified to fill the position of secretary-treasurer or business manager, or whatever title the paid manager should have, send in their names to ARMS AND THE MAN. Then let their qualifications be investigated by the present officers of the Association, or by ARMS AND THE MAN, and, if deemed by them fit, place their names up for vote by sending each member a ballot for the purpose. There are doubtless dozens of men who could fill the position in an acceptable manner, and would do so if given an opportunity.

Now is the time.

T. K. LEE.

AT THE TARGETS!



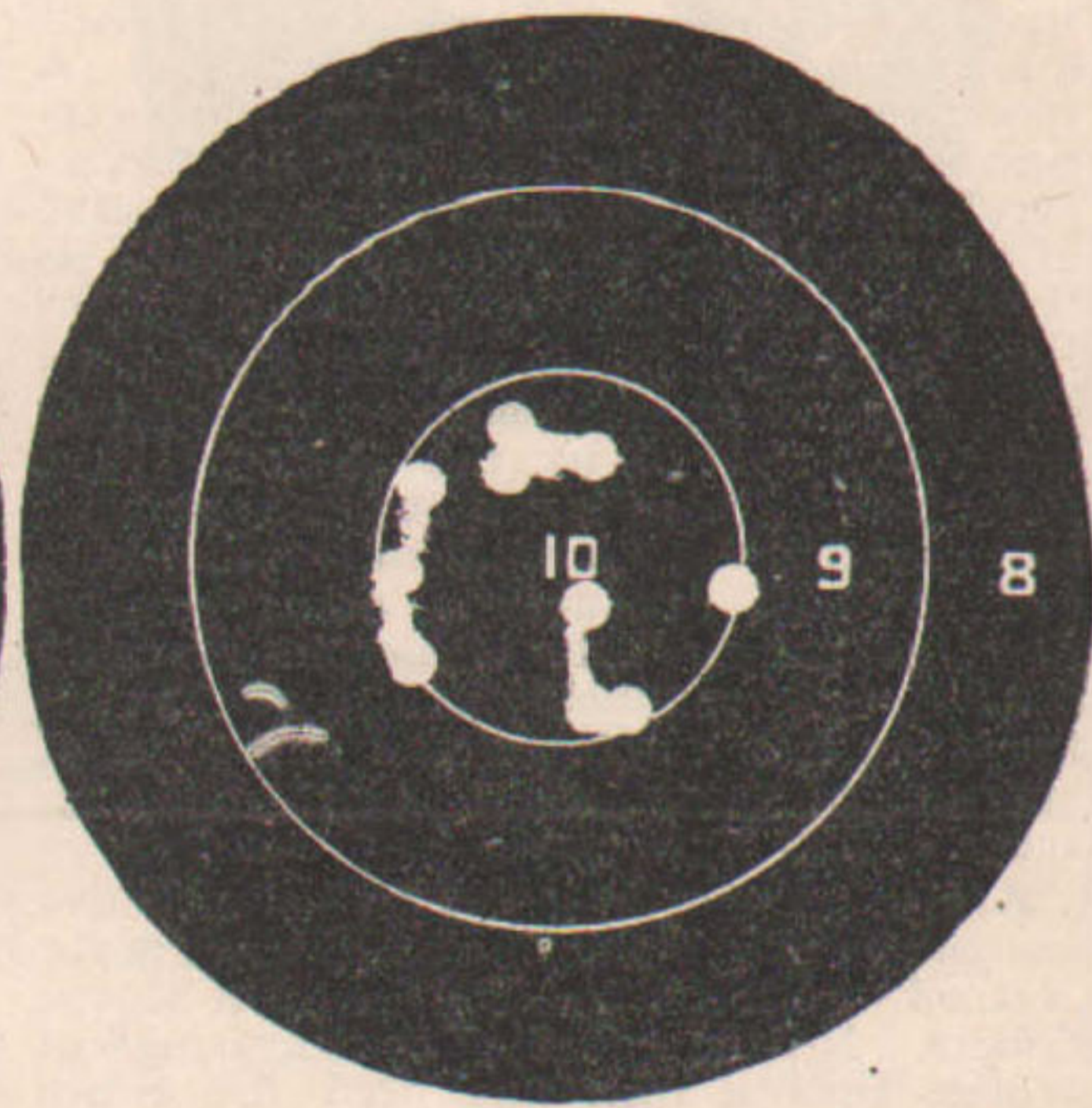
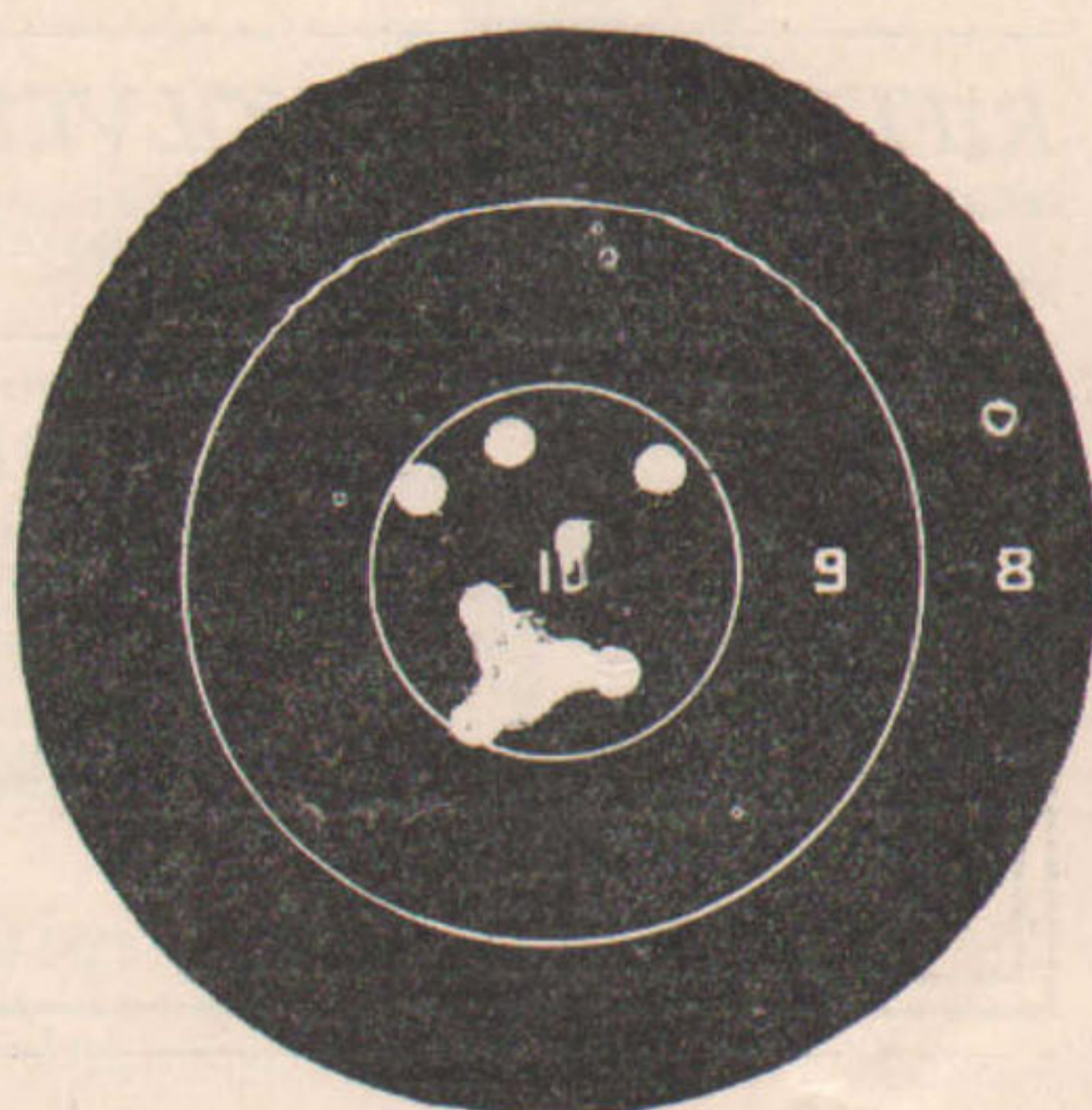
CUSTOMARILY, when winter closes in, most of the rifle clubs "lay off" outdoor practice, and gallery shooting becomes popular.

But this year, a vastly different story will be told in many of the clubs—they are the ones whose members are going to try all-winter shooting.

The growing popularity of the small-bore at longer ranges than the conventional 50- and 75-foot ranges, seems largely to be responsible for this.

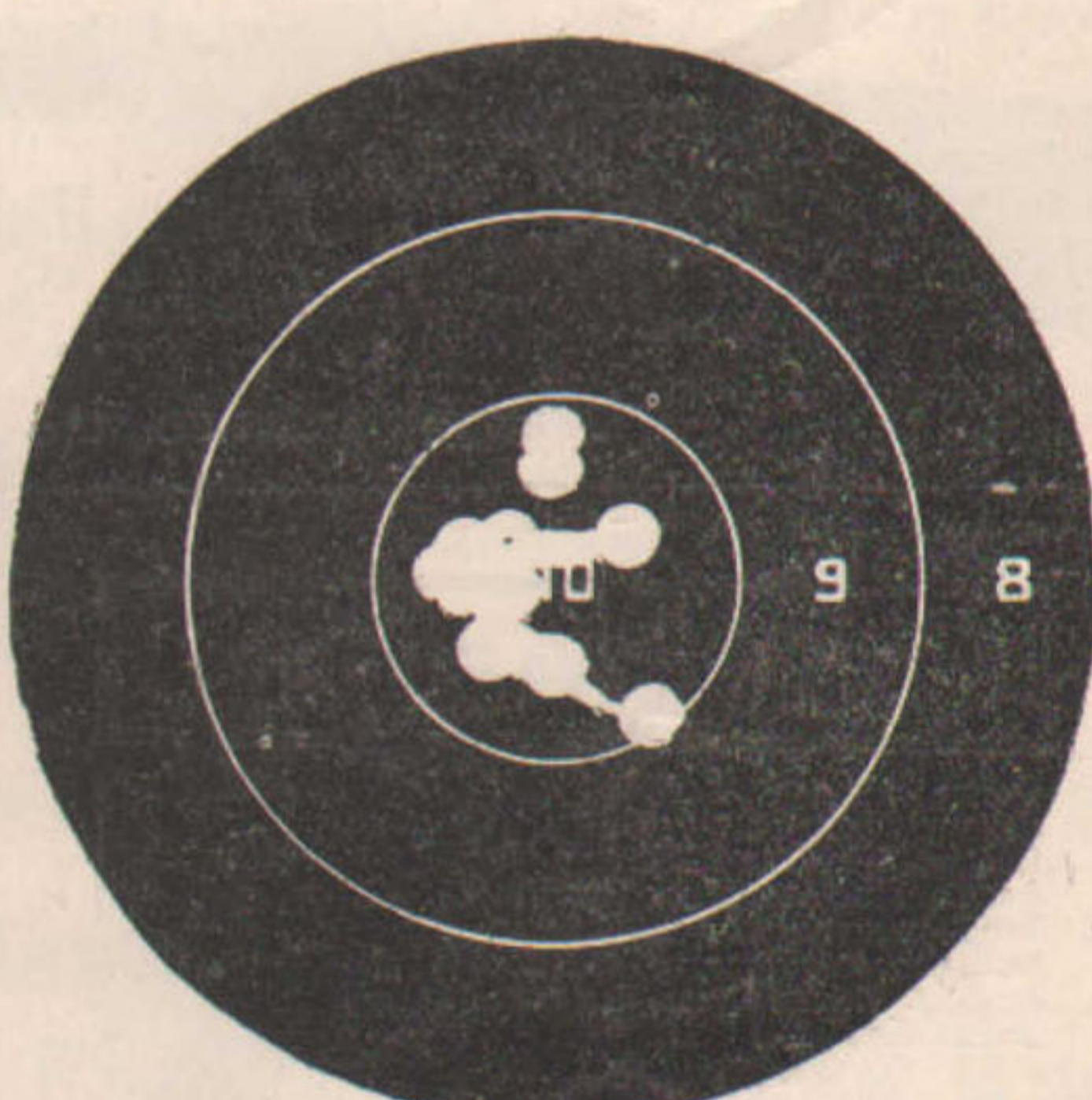
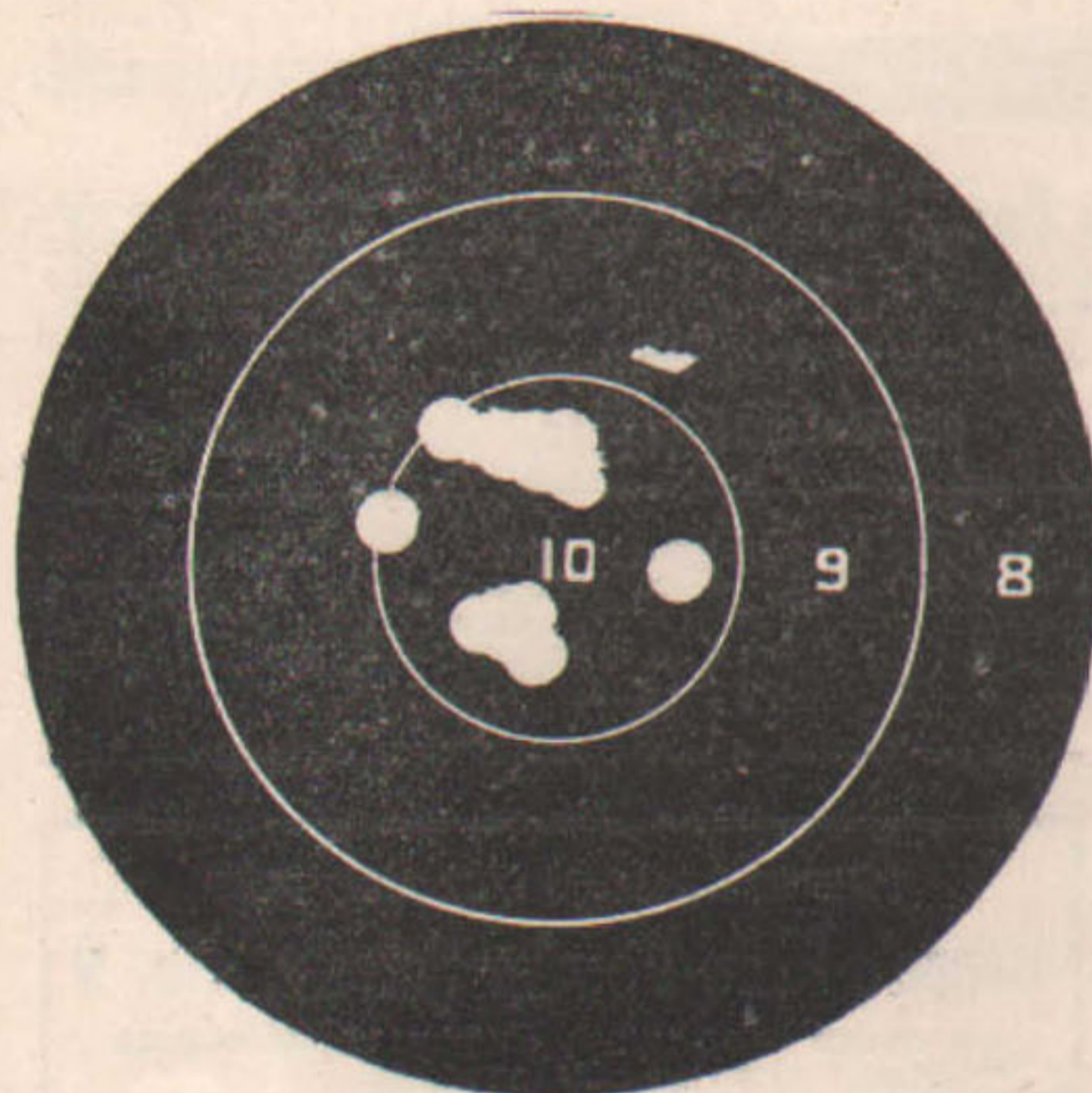
Less than a year ago, the average civilian rifleman, trained with the Krag or the Springfield, and limiting his small-bore practice to the indoor range, regarded the .22 calibre rifle as little better than a makeshift, to be used indoors when the out-door season had passed.

The adoption by the N. R. A. of the out-door small-bore course has, however, induced club members throughout the country to try out the possibilities of the



Upper—Two 10-shot possibles, made in succession by Alfred H. Seeley of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, November 10, 1917. Distance 50 yards; position, prone. B. S. A. Rifle, Winchester 5-A 'scope, and Remington U. M. C. .22 L. R. Lesmok cartridges.

Lower—Two 10-shot possibles made in succession by Alfred H. Seeley, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, November 27, 1917. Distance 50 yards; position, prone. B. S. A. Rifle, Winchester 5-A 'scope, and Remington U. M. C., Lesmok cartridges.



discontinued or transferred to indoor ranges of fifty to seventy-five feet, but the Essex School of Musketry is not being conducted along conventional lines. The policy of the corporation is to create precedents rather than follow the beaten track and with the first touch of frost active preparations were started to build a range that could be operated regardless of weather conditions. This is being accomplished by building a range house 11x12 feet from which the man can shoot in comfort, even in good "skating weather." We regret that the shack is not larger, but the scarcity of lumber and available funds limited our

so-lately-sneered-at gallery weapon. The results have been surprising, and the tale is being told in one locality of the performance of a representative of one of the ammunition companies, with the .22 which is worthy of notice. The ammunition man visited the range of an eastern club. The members were not dubs. They were

making good scores at rapid fire with Krag and Springfields. The ammunition man asked the club members if they had tried out the small-bore for outdoor shooting. In this instance it chanced that they had not. Waiting for a lull in the shooting, he went to the firing line, and began a little exhibition shooting with the .22, simulating as nearly as possible rapid fire. He cracked out 91.

Targets which are drifting in to ARMS AND THE MAN are continually demonstrating the possibilities of the .22. Possibles at 50 yards are not of rare occurrence, and those reproduced this week, shot by Seeley of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association are of unusual excellence.

Among the clubs whose members intend to keep the ranges going all winter is the Essex School of Musketry. Of the plan which will be followed there, one of the officials writes:

Heretofore it has been the custom of rifle clubs to hibernate "all same bear" and when winter came the shooting was either



Two good average 10-shot targets made by members of the Ottumwa Iowa Rifle Club, at 25 yards, indoors, using Remington N. R. A. Model .22 calibre rifle.

facilities to those dimensions. The target butt is a hundred yards from the range house and is also housed-in and heated, and so arranged that the marking can be done with comfort and convenience.

The work is nearing completion just as rapidly as the members can wield hammer and saw, pick and shovel, and soon our winter quarters will be in full operation, for the benefit of those hardy riflemen who desire to fit themselves to act as instructors and junior range officers when the regular work opens next spring. A special course has been devised which carries with it the rating of "Mid-Range Expert" and there will be an advanced course in the use of the telescope sight, which is the master instrument of the skilled sniper.

All firing is done at one hundred yards on the standard small-bore target for that distance approved by the National Rifle Association, which has a two-inch scoring bull counting "10," a six-inch sighting bull, and one-inch graduations down to "5." Any .22 caliber rifle is permitted using the "22-5-40," commonly known as the rim-fire, long rifle cartridge, and any form of aperture of "peep" sight. Open and telescope sights are barred.

A man's rating is based on ten selective scores of ten shots each, and all targets for "record" must be certified to by a Range Officer. No "sweetening" or "sugaring" of scores until a man has fired the entire course, although a reasonable number of sighting shots will be allowed. In short, a man may shoot as much as he pleases until he obtains an aggregate score that suits him, as the purpose of the course is to encourage the shooter to perfect himself in the finer points of the game and this can only be accomplished by persistent practice under the guidance of a capable instructor. And the posting of the scores in the range house, as soon as they are made, turns the firing into a continuous, re-entry match and awakens the competitive spirit.

The first part of the course consists of six ten-shot strings at slow fire in three different positions. Three strings fired from a rest at prone, sitting and standing, respectively. And three strings fired without a rest, one prone, one sitting and one standing. Sixty shots in all.

Rapid fire calls for ten shots in two minutes, no marking until the string is completed. Two strings from a rest, one prone and one sitting. Two strings without a rest, one prone and one sitting.

As a center bull's-eye counts "10" the entire hundred shots make a possible aggregate score of one thousand points and the ratings are as follows: Expert, 850; Sharpshooter 750, and Marksman, 650.

In our outdoor small-bore work all firing up to 75 yards is classified as "short range," 100 and 150 yards as "mid-range" and 200 to 300 yards as "long range."

All those who have qualified as an "Expert" are now eligible to take up a course that calls for real sniping ability. Any .22 caliber rifle using the long rifle cartridge and equipped with a telescope sight is permitted. There are no restrictions as to the form of rest used as the one object of this course is to make scores.

All the firing is done at one hundred yards, from a rest.

Slow fire on the fifty-yard small-bore target approved by the N. R. A., with a one-inch scoring bull counting "10," three-inch sighting bull and half-inch graduations down to "1." Ten shots prone and ten shots sitting.

Rapid fire on the standard fifty-yard small-bore "man" target approved by the N. R. A., scoring bull counting "10," 2x1½ inches, black sighting bull 4½x3 inches,

one-inch graduations down to "5." Ten shots in three minutes, no marking until the string is completed. Ten shots prone and ten shots sitting.

Total of 40 shots with a possible score of 400 points. Class A (90%) 360, Class B (80%) 320, Class C (70%) 280 and Class D (60%) 240.

The man who climbs up into Class A in this course is shooting to the "capacity" of his rifle, he is getting all the accuracy the

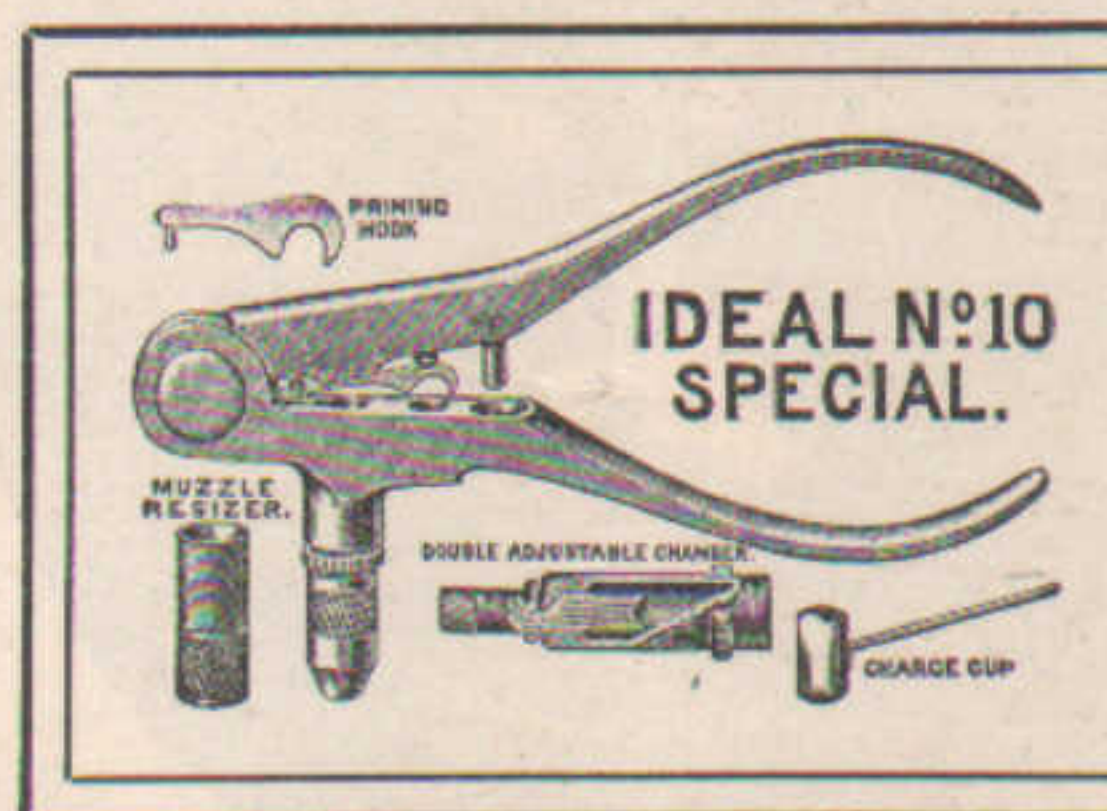
barrel is capable of making, and he has developed a perfection of holding, trigger squeeze and sight adjustment that will be of service in all subsequent firing, regardless of the range or the type of rifle used, and as the shooting is done out-of-doors, he has also gained considerable knowledge concerning light, wind and atmosphere. These two courses are quite sufficient to keep one very busy until spring comes and the regular outdoor firing is resumed.

RIFLES AND REVOLVERS WILL RUST UNLESS—

YOU USE—Cleaning Patches for Rifles and Revolvers. Send 15 cents for Big Sample Package. Ideal Anti-Rust Ropes Saturated with Rust Preventing Oil. Sample 25 cents.

THE IDEAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

26 McLEAN STREET, WILKES-BARRE, PA.



IDEAL RELOADING TOOLS

Solve the Wartime Ammunition Problem
Reloads Are Safe, Inexpensive, and Accurate

Outfits for reloading both Krag and Springfield cartridges are ready for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Orders for single tools will receive the same careful and prompt attention accorded to orders for armory outfits. Send 6 cents in stamps for Ideal Hand Book No. 26.

The Ideal Manufacturing Co.

Phineas M. Talcott

271 Meadow Street

New Haven, Conn.



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

Send stamp for descriptive circular

NEWTON ARMS CO., Inc.

506 Mutual Life Bldg.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Gun Health

Going hunting? Take along a Handy Oil Can of 3-in-One. 3-in-One Oil is gun health. Knocks stiffness out of break-joint; ends hard trigger-pull; prevents jamming, sticking, rusting. Doesn't gum, dry out or gather dirt.

3-in-One

makes a gun shoot uniformly well because it prevents leading and pitting. All stores; 15c, 25c, 50c bottles and 25c Handy Oil Cans. Avoid substitutes.

FREE—Sample and Dictionary of uses. Three-in-One Oil Co., 165AKG Broadway, N. Y.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

EXCHANGE—Winchester 1895 rep. N. R. A. model; chambered for Springfield 30 '06, new; for Springfield, must be without rust or misuse; reason, desire bolt action. Curtis G. Holmes, 318 Commerce Avenue, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

FOR SALE—New Winchester Musket, .22 long rifle. Solid frame, fitted with Stevens 6 power, No. 368 telescope, adjustable cross hairs and focus, leather case for telescope, all in perfect condition, \$27.00. F. C. Sherman, 46 Scootsville Road, Rochester, N. Y.

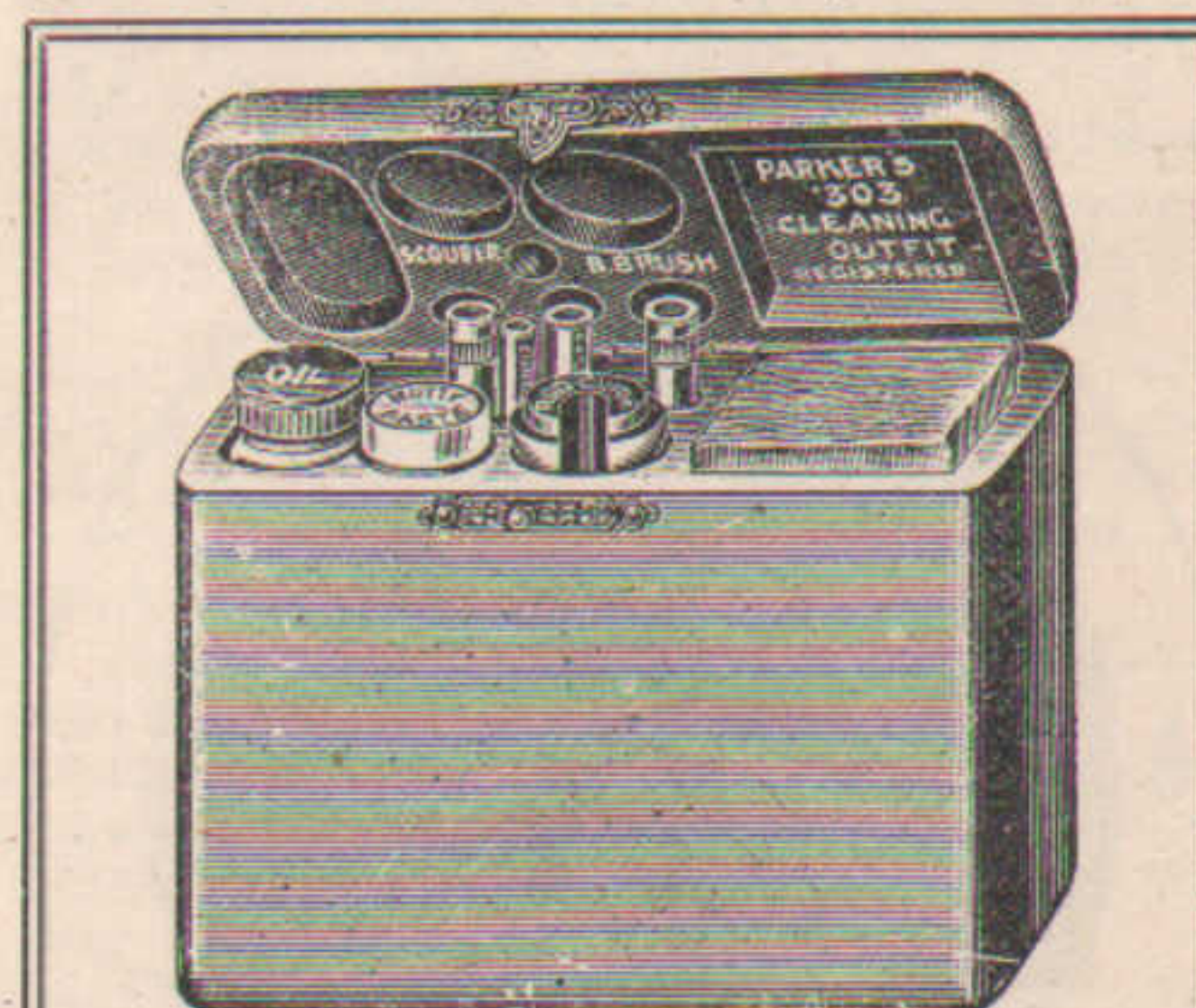
FOR SALE—New Star-gauged Krag, sling, case, \$17.00. Serviceable Krag Carbine. Price, \$9.00. New 1905 Smith & Wesson Revolver, 38 caliber, 6-inch blued. Price, \$17.00. Wanted—7½-inch O. M. Colt Revolver, N. P. Pierce, Kilbourne, Wis.

WANTED—Springfield rifle, 1903 Model, in A-No. 1 condition. Give best cash price for shipment by express, subject to inspection. Also want Bayonet for Krag rifle if in good condition. Clayton H. Waite, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

THE ENORMOUS DEMAND FOR Hoppe's Nitro Powder Solvent, No. 9

has caused us to greatly increase manufacturing facilities, and we are now located at

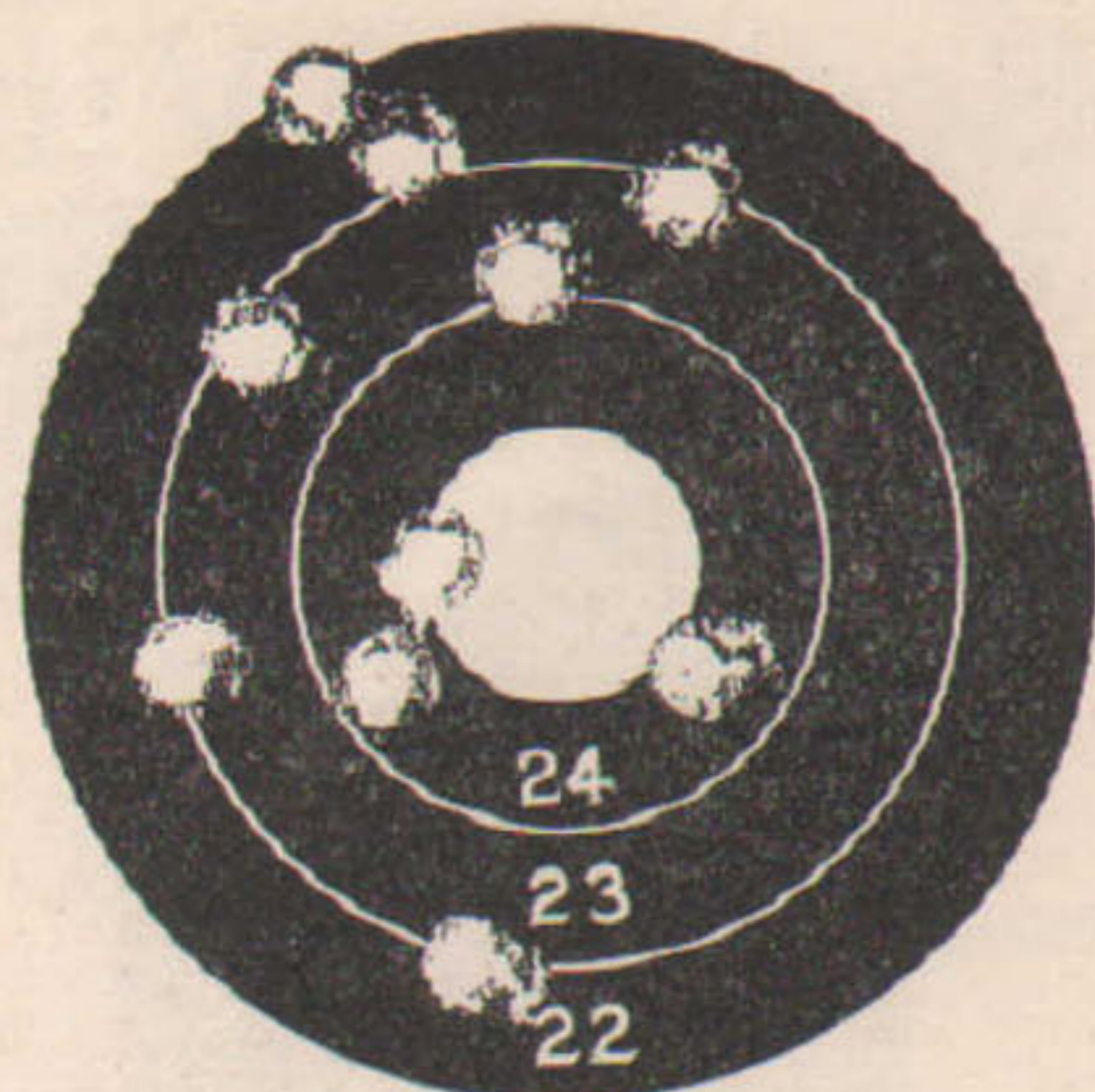
2314 North Eighth Street, - Philadelphia, Pa.
FRANK A. HOPPE, Manufacturer



Parker's Service Pocket Cleaning Outfit for the .30 caliber Rifle, including ACCESSORIES, as shown, price \$2.50. .22 caliber outfit, including ACCESSORIES, price \$1.50.

Send for No. 4 illustrated price list and catalog.

P. J. O'HARE, Importer and Dealer
IN RIFLEMEN'S SHOOTING ACCESSORIES
33 BRUCE STREET NEWARK, N. J.



Two targets (exact size) shot at 100 yards by seventy-year old W. S. Maxwell, using U. S. .22 N. R. A. Long Rifle Lesmok cartridges.



The Targets of a Veteran

Here are two targets shot at 100 yards by Mr. Winfield Scott Maxwell, of Mountain View, California, using the new U. S. .22 N. R. A. Long Rifle cartridge. Mr. Maxwell's excellent groups at 100 yards are an indication of what the

cartridge will do at any range up to 250 yards.

Mr. Maxwell is 70 years old and a veteran of the Civil War.

Are there any other Civil War veterans who can send us targets equal to Mr. Maxwell's?

United States Cartridge Company

2201 Trinity Building

New York

Target Smashing Stimulated

By Entrance of U. S. in War

By PETER P. CARNEY

APERUSAL of the 1917 report of Reed Shaner, secretary of the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trapshooting, is the best and quickest way to find out why trapshooting is the king of sports.

One can get an idea, too, of the magnitude of trapshooting from the vast array of figures which are most interesting, especially to those who have a penchant for statistics. It is interesting, too, to compare the figures for each of the past five years, for in that time trapshooting entered the front rank as a sporting proposition.

With the entrance of the United States into the "big shoot" there was a feeling that trapshooting would suffer like other sports, but, if anything, the war has acted as a stimulus for the trap-gun game. Thousands of trapshots joined the colors, but thousands of others were taught how to use the gun and shatter the clay targets so that in time they, too, will be of service to our Uncle Samuel.

Elihu Root some time ago in commenting on preparedness for war said:

"I know of nothing more important in the way of preparedness for war than teaching the young men of the country to shoot straight."

Trapshooting does this and every gun club in the country threw its doors and traps open

to those who desired to become proficient in shooting. Therefore in some respects 1917 was an even greater year than the banner one of 1916.

There were more trapshooting tournaments in 1917, but there wasn't as many individual shooters as in 1916. Five hundred and fifty-one tournaments were registered in 1917; 504 were held and reports were received from 493. In the 493 tournaments 6,175,848 targets were thrown. In 1916 the number of targets thrown was 6,366,110. When the reports from the 11 missing tournaments come to hand it is more than likely that the 1916 figures will be exceeded.

The individual contestants numbered 8763, while the year before the shooters numbered 10,528. The number that took part in 1915 was 8140; in 1914, 7849, and in 1913, 7014. The number of tournaments registered by the Interstate Association in 1913 was 286; in 1914 the number was 314, in 1915 the figures mounted to 333; in 1916 they increased to 546 and went to 551 in 1917.

Thirty-eight State championship tournaments were held in 1913, 39 in 1914, 42 in 1915, and 46 in 1916 and 1917, counting the United States Navy championship as a State tournament. Targets thrown in 1913 num-

bered 4,526,520, in 1914 the number thrown was 4,780,520, which further increased to 4,814,260 in 1915, and to 6,366,110 in 1916, and fell back to 6,175,848 in 1917. The total numbers of targets thrown in five years is 26,663,258.

With the increase in the number of tournaments the average number of targets at each falls a trifle each year. In 1913 the average was 16,051, in 1914, 15,273; in 1915, 14,500; in 1916, 12,700, and in 1917, 12,554.

The average number of entries has increased each year, excepting 1917. In 1908 the average was 27 amateurs and four professionals. In 1917 the figures show that 43 amateurs and five professionals attended each shoot. The figures in 1916 were 46 and 6. The average attendance at the shoots for the past five years was 44 amateurs and five professionals.

The Interstate Association is the parent body of trapshooting. It fosters the sport, promotes and regulates it, and contributes about \$25,000 each year to its welfare. In 1917 it contributed \$24,100.00 to 260 tournaments, of which the Grand American Handicap received \$4,085. The association has contributed on an average to 250 tournaments a year for the past five years.

In addition to this the Interstate Association contributes trophies for various tournaments. One thousand and twenty-three were awarded in 1916, while the number in 1917 was 947. Six hundred and thirteen shooters won one cup each; 94 shooters won two trophies; 33 trapshots won three trophies; six won four trophies; one won five and three

won six, so that the 947 pieces went to 750 shooters. The Interstate Association also contributed 40 trophies to new gun clubs and 36 trophies for team competitions.

Beginners' day shoots didn't do so well in 1917 compared to 1916. Four hundred and forty-two clubs conducted shoots for beginners and had 4851 men and 895 women as entrants, compared to 773 clubs and 11,625 entrants in 1916.

New clubs formed in 1917 mounted to 326 against 737 the year before, but there are more active trapshooting clubs today than ever before—4610.

More shoots were held in Iowa in 1917 than in any other State. Sixty-one was the number. Iowa led the year before, too, with 56. More money was given to Illinois by the Interstate Association than to any other State. The amount was \$5,285. Missouri was the best money-getter in 1916. More targets were thrown in Illinois—821,883. Pennsylvania led in the number of targets thrown in 1916, with 633,575. North Carolina had the best average, with 93 amateurs and seven professionals. New Jersey was high in this respect the year before.

In fourteen of the State championships there were more than 100 contestants, and, strange as it may seem, the Oklahoma State shoot was the largest of all, having 199 entrants. Eighty-eight of these were residents of the State and 111 came from other States. Illinois had the largest number of home talent in its shoot, with 154 marksmen.

These figures serve to illustrate just how popular a sport trapshooting is.

The 1917 Champions

A complete list of the winners of State trapshooting championships, shows:

State	Shooter	City From
Alabama	Dr. A. Lawson	Nashville.
Arkansas	J. E. Chatfield	Texarkana.
Arizona	H. P. DeMund	Phoenix.
Atlantic Fleet	F. P. Williams	U. S. S. Solace.
California-Nevada	F. H. Mellus	Los Angeles.
Colorado-New Mexico	R. A. King	Delta.
Connecticut	W. A. Flynn	New Britain.
Delaware	L. R. Beauchamp	Harrington.
Florida	G. W. Ball	Leesburg.
Georgia	W. H. Jones	Macon.
Idaho	D. J. Holohan	Burley.
Indiana	Dr. W. L. Straughan	Richmond.
Iowa	J. R. Jahn	Davenport.
Illinois	Mark Arie	Thomasboro.
Kansas	Steve Hoyne	Salena.
Kentucky	Z. C. Offutt	Louisville.
Louisiana	H. T. Wadley	Alexandria.
Michigan	C. A. Gailbraith	Bay City.
Missouri	Harve Dixon	Oranoga.
Mississippi	Lloyd Matlack	Ocean Springs.
Maryland-District of Columbia	J. S. Michael	Aberdeen, Md.
Montana	H. Schnack	Forsythe.
Minnesota	C. A. Mason	Little Falls.
Maine	E. A. Randall	Portland.
Massachusetts	S. W. Putnam	Fitchburg.
New Jersey	C. B. Platt	Bridgeton.
New York	H. J. Pendergast	Phoenix.
New Hampshire	E. E. Reed	Manchester.
Nebraska	C. L. Waggoner	Diller.
North Carolina	J. B. Pennington	Tarboro.
North Dakota	A. R. Chezick	Portal.
Oklahoma	George Lewis	Tulsa.
Oregon	J. W. Seavey	Portland.
Ohio	F. E. Brint	
Pennsylvania	Ray McIntyre	Butler.
Rhode Island	W. J. Weaver	Providence.
South Dakota	E. T. Meyers	Mitchell.
South Carolina	J. H. Staples	Charleston.
Texas	F. W. McNeir	Houston.
Tennessee	J. H. Fite	Mt. Pleasant.
Utah	C. H. Reilley, Jr.	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	D. M. Barclay	Barre.
Virginia	R. A. Hall	Fisherville.
Washington	J. H. Hopkins	Seattle.
Wisconsin	C. G. Lawson	Waupaca.
Wyoming	J. H. Bradfield	Sheridan.
West Virginia	W. E. Myers	Fairmont.

STATE CHAMPIONS—WOMEN

State	Shooter	City From
Connecticut	Mrs. F. F. Rodgers	Stanford.
California-Nevada	Mrs. C. E. Groat	Los Angeles.
Delaware	Miss H. D. Hammond	Wilmington.
Iowa	Miss Emma Wettleaf	Nichols.
Illinois	Mrs. A. H. Winkler	Chicago.
Indiana	Mrs. D. J. Dalton	Warsaw.
Kentucky	Mrs. Edward Hilliard	Louisville.
Montana	Miss Selma Robin	Kalispel.
Minnesota	Mrs. S. S. Johnson	Minneapolis.
Michigan	Mrs. L. G. Vogel	Detroit.
New York	Mrs. H. L. Harrison	Rochester.
New Jersey	Mrs. F. A. Johnson	Atlantic City.
Oklahoma	Miss Mary Wilson	Drumright.
Pennsylvania	Mrs. F. H. Mellon	Pittsburgh.
Tennessee	Mrs. Curtis King	Memphis.
Wisconsin	Mrs. C. D. Moon	Eau Claire.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

Amateur (singles)	Mark Arie, of Thomasboro, Ill.
Professional (singles)	Homer Clark, of Alton, Ill.
Amateur (doubles)	Clarence B. Platt, of Bridgeton, N. J.
Open (doubles)	William Ridley, of What Cheer, Ia.
Amateur (200 targets)	Charles B. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, Pa.
All-round (open)	*Bart Lewis, of Auburn, Ill.
All-round (amateur)	Mark Arie, of Thomasboro, Ill.
Eighteen yards	Fred Tomlin, of Pennsgrove, N. J.
U. S. S. Navy	F. P. Williams, of U. S. S. Solace.
Intercollegiate (team)	Princeton.
Intercollegiate (individual)	C. V. Caesar, Princeton.

HANDICAP WINNERS

Grand American	C. H. Larson, of Waupaca, Wis., 98 from 20 yards.
Eastern	K. P. Noble, of Hartford, Conn., 97 from 18 yards.
Southern	L. G. Richards, of Richmond, Va., 92 from 21 yards.
Western	M. H. McDaniel, of Durant, Okla., 97 from 20 yards.
Pacific coast	Charles Yocum, of Tulare, Cal., 95 from 18 yards.

*Professional.

The Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission has warned the sportsmen of the country that a dangerous migration of goshawks from Arctic regions is in progress. The commission urges the destruction of these birds, described as deadly enemies of native game birds.

The present invasion is said to be the most serious since that of eleven years ago, when the birds, owing to a scarcity of hare and ptarmigan, their usual prey, came southward and devoured grouse by the wholesale. The goshawk, which, unlike other hawks, flies straight away instead of in circles, is somewhat larger than a pigeon.

Announcement of several changes in the regulations governing taking of migratory birds, allowing a half hour shooting before sunrise and fixing the opening of the shooting season at September 16, in all the Northern States, has been made by the Department of Agriculture.

"I noticed that you was the first the cap picked for this watching-post job in No Man's land."

"Oh, I was a poacher before I joined and naturally was keen at evading the enemy—the game warden."

"I see. You told that to the cap."

"Naw. Didn't have to. He was the game warden."—*American Field*.

Qualifying Scores Win Watch Fobs



BRONZE and silver-plated watch fob medals are offered by the N. R. A. for proficiency in indoor, small-bore shooting.

A score of 85 standing and 90 prone entitles the rifleman to the marksman's bronze decoration.

A score of 90 standing and 95 prone wins the sharpshooter's silver-plated decoration.

Ten shots are fired from each position, with a rifle weighing not more than 10 pounds and equipped with any sight which does not contain glass. The distances are 50 feet or 75 feet as desired.

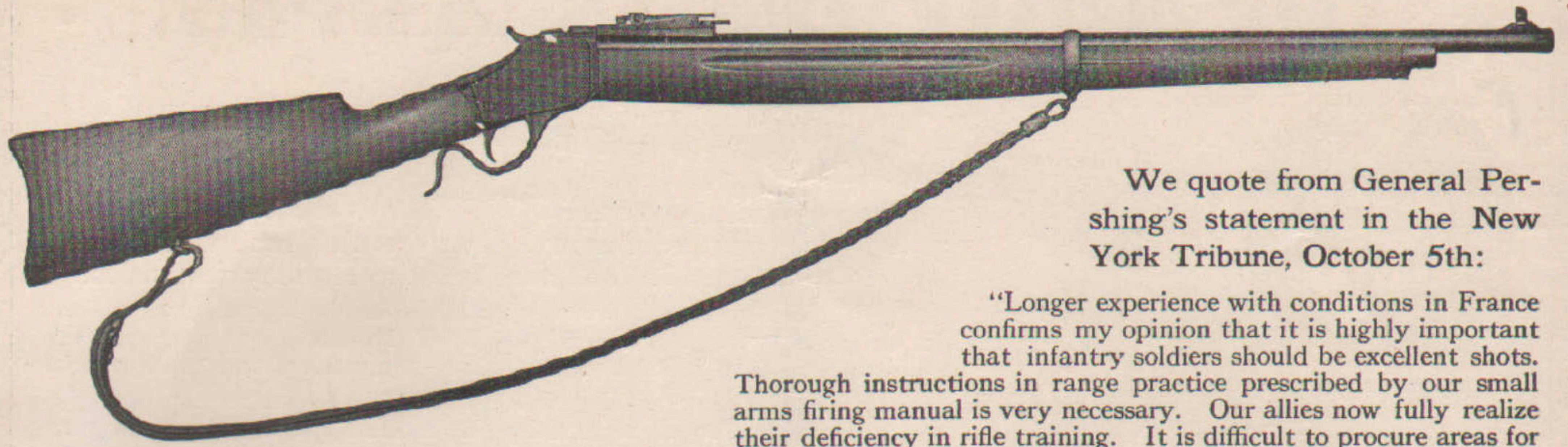
The shooting must be done on registered targets which can be obtained at a cost of 20 cents for each target.

Address

The Secretary of the
National Rifle Association
of America

1108 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.

General Pershing Urges Rifle Practice



We quote from General Pershing's statement in the New York Tribune, October 5th:

"Longer experience with conditions in France confirms my opinion that it is highly important that infantry soldiers should be excellent shots.

Thorough instructions in range practice prescribed by our small arms firing manual is very necessary. Our allies now fully realize their deficiency in rifle training. It is difficult to procure areas for

target range in France even now, when crops are off the ground. Much greater difficulty soon when ploughing begins.

"I therefore strongly renew my previous recommendations that all troops be given a complete course in rifle practice, prescribed in our firing manual, before leaving the United States. Specially, trench warfare instruction at home should not be allowed to interfere with rifle practice nor with intensive preliminary training in our schools of soldiers, companies and battalions."

Its close similarity to the .30 caliber army service rifle together with its excellent accuracy shown in the tests to which it has been submitted, especially recommend for use in Military target practice, the

WINCHESTER .22 CALIBER SINGLE SHOT MUSKET

Chambered for .22 Short and .22 Long Rifle Cartridges

Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

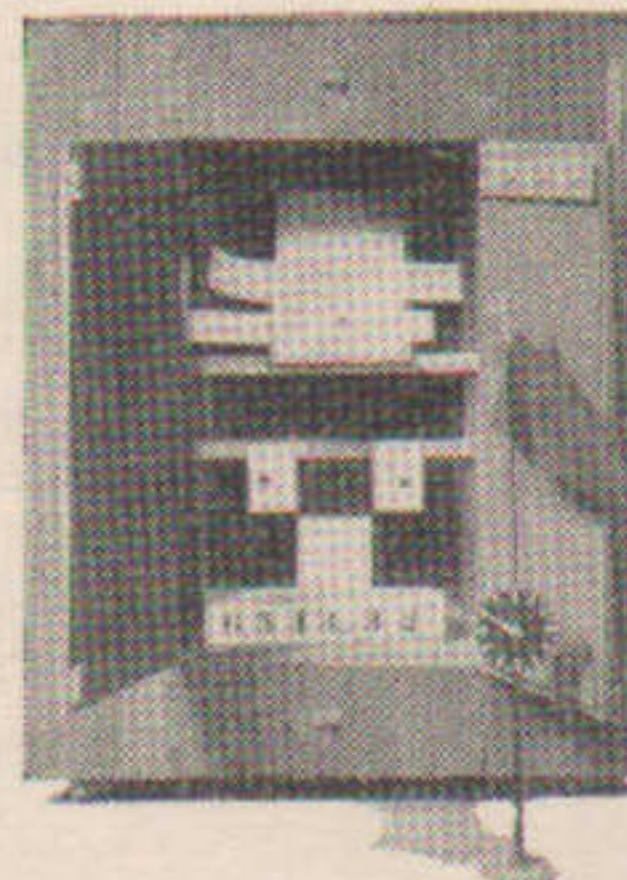
New Haven, Conn.

Capital Publishers, Inc.

332 C Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

*Magazine and Large
Edition Printers*

HIGH CLASS COLOR WORK



The Winder Locker Butt

EQUIPPED WITH

The Winder System of Gallery Targets

Forms a complete and satisfactory indoor range. It can be installed in any corner of your home where a 50 foot distance can be obtained.

The Winder Locker Butt is constructed on the "safety first" principle, and the targets permit of shooting which takes into consideration problems of windage and elevation. Order through

ARMS AND THE MAN

1110 Woodward Bldg.

Washington, D. C.

**Sell
Your
Surplus
Shooting
Equipment**

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

NO CHARGE

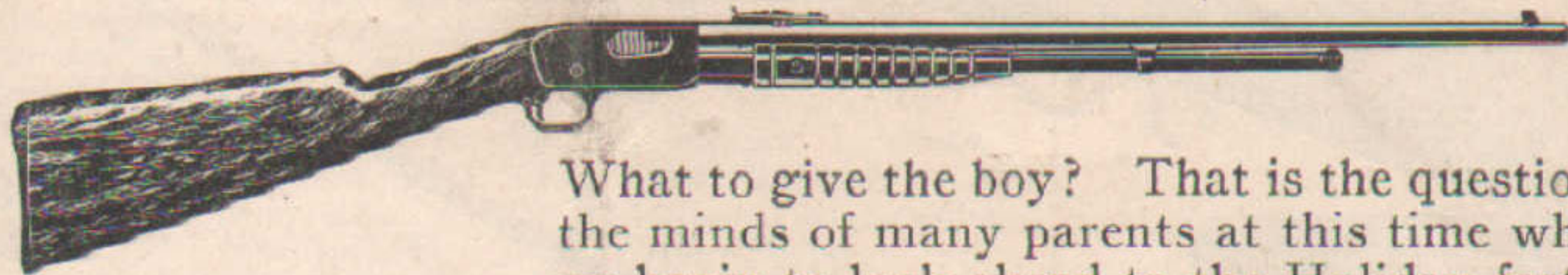
if you are a subscriber and your subscription is paid up. If you are not entitled to a free insertion, send in the advertisement anyway and if it does not run more than a half inch the charge will be fifty cents; one inch, one dollar.

ARMS AND THE MAN

Advertising Department

Washington, D. C.

For Your Boy's Xmas.



What to give the boy? That is the question vexing the minds of many parents at this time when all of us begin to look ahead to the Holiday festivities.

There is no better gift in the opinion of the enthusiastic sportsman than a .22 caliber repeating rifle for the youngster. The Remington UMC Model No. 12 is a splendid firearm for the purpose because it is absolutely safe—hammerless and solid breech. Parents in general are looking more to the small caliber rifle as an appropriate gift for the boy. Shooting under proper supervision is an ideal sport. The youngster learns to think and act quickly and to develop the competitive spirit in a manly way.

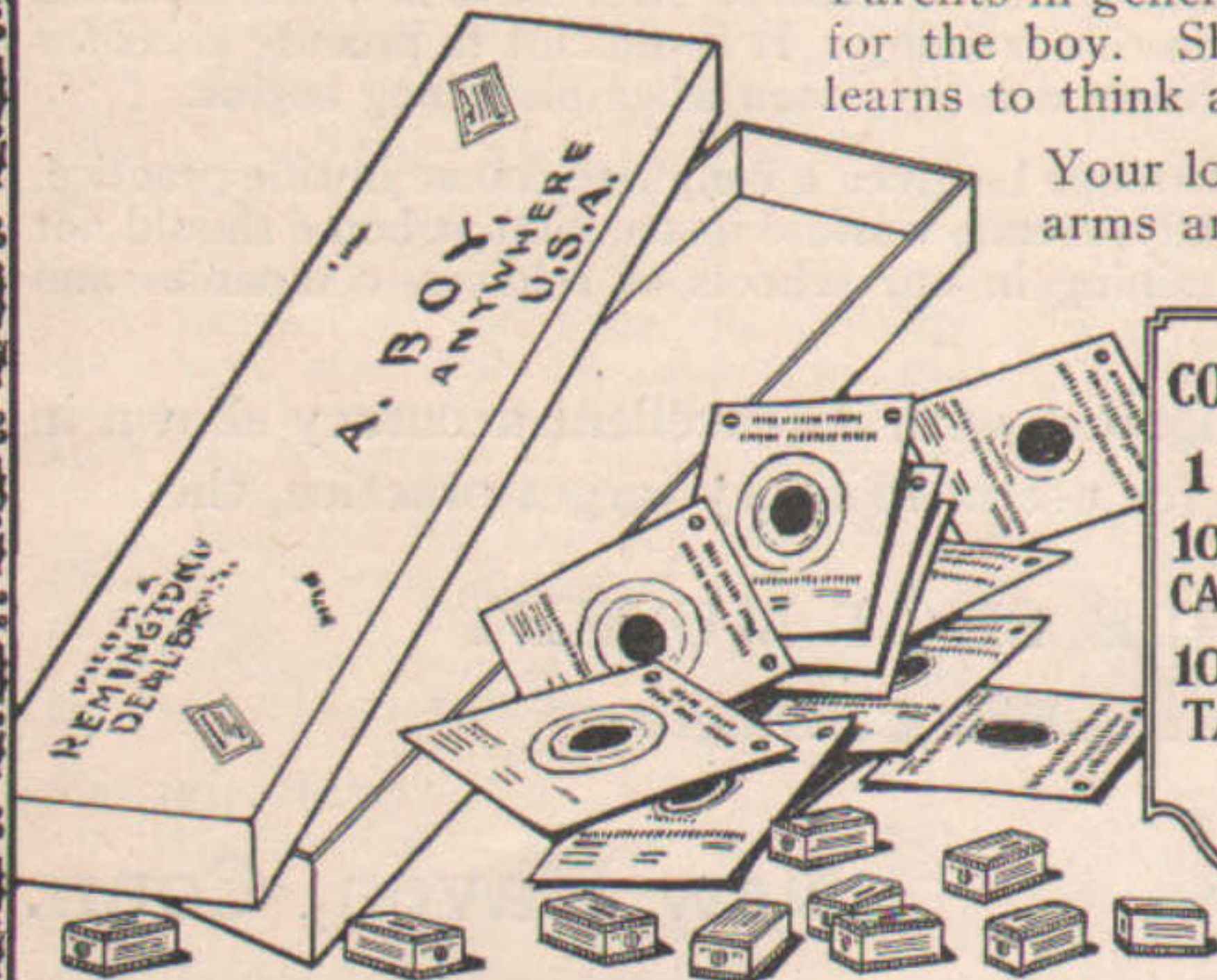
Your local dealer will be glad to show you the Remington UMC line of firearms and ammunition. Paper targets and instruction booklets will be presented to your boy upon your dealer's request.

Look for the dealer who displays the Red Ball Sign of Remington UMC—Sportsmen's Headquarters—in his store.

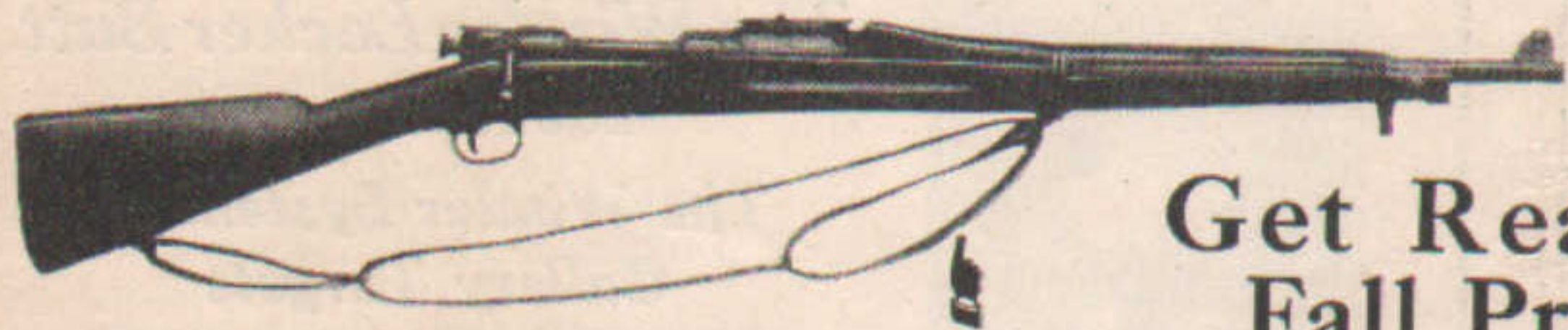
Write for Model No. 12 Folder

The Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Inc.

Largest Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition in the World
Woolworth Building New York City



CONTENTS
1 RIFLE
10 BOXES CARTRIDGES
10 PAPER TARGETS



Pull Down on this strap to tighten and Up to loosen

Every Rifleman Should Have One

Quick and easy adjustment of arm loop to steady aim and take up recoil. No holes in material with consequent increased strength and durability. Can be fitted to Springfield, Krag, Enfield or sporting rifle in leather or webbing; if in webbing COSTS LESS, is less bulky, more pliable and lighter.

Write for circular and prices



*LOOP FOR ARM
A keeper is used on this loop to hold it in position on arm*

Get Ready for Fall Practice

The Kerr Gun Sling *(Patented)*

has been adopted for use in the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Manufactured and Controlled by
KERR ADJUSTABLE STRAP CO., Inc.
40 Cedar Street, N. Y. City

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION HAS GIVEN AN ORDER FOR

FIFTY SERVICE TARGETS

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

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

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