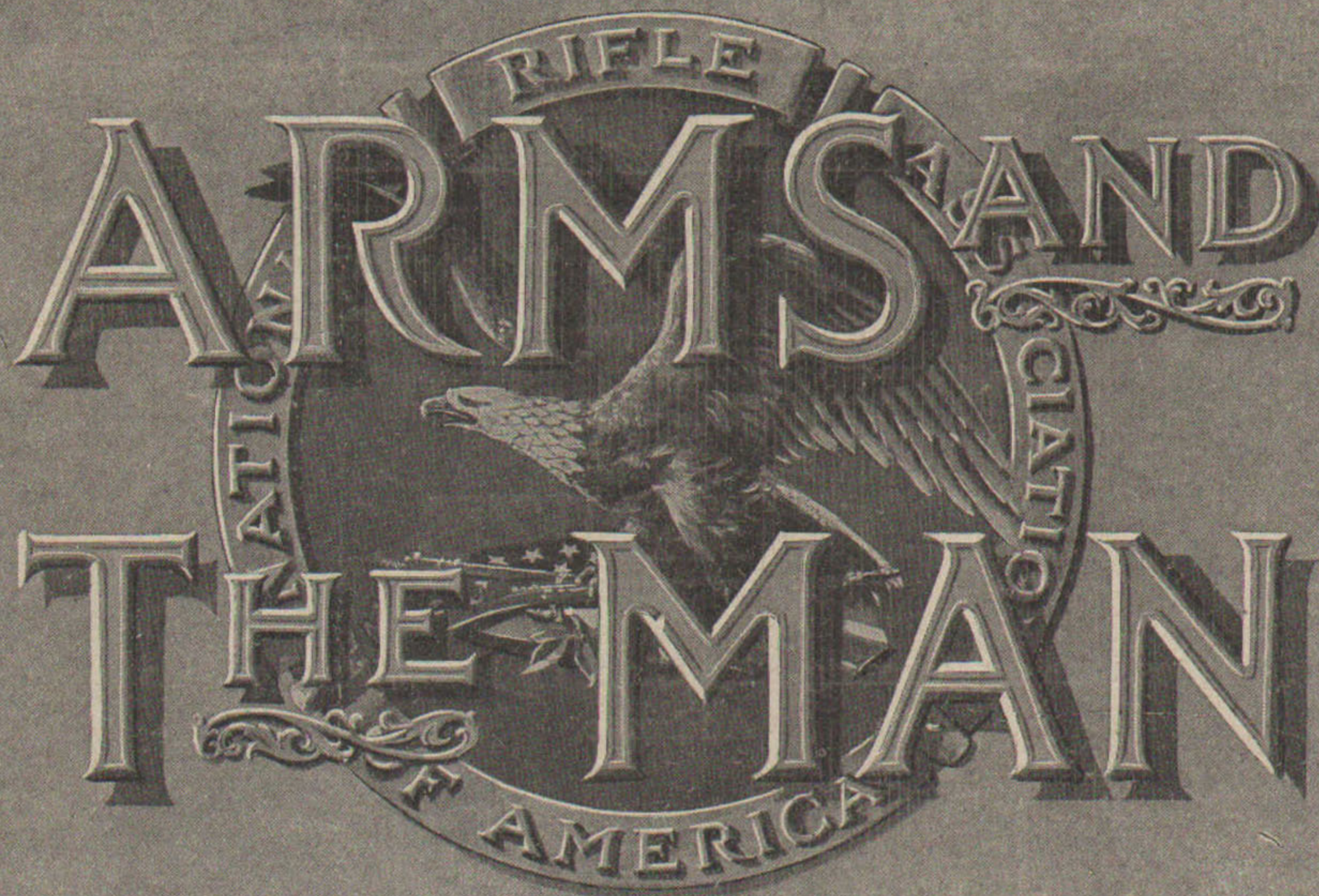


RIFLE  
AND  
THE MAN  
OF AMERICA  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION



"LEATHERNECKS" RESIGHT THE SPRINGFIELD  
THE "TWENTY-TWO" AT THE NATIONAL  
MATCHES

BOLSHEVISTS DESTROY FINEST BIG GAME  
AN ACCURATE METHOD OF ADJUSTING  
TARGET REVOLVER SIGHTS  
AMATEUR GUNSMITHING

Part 5

WITH THE SMALL BORE LEAGUE  
EDITORIALS and  
THE LATEST NEWS OF RIFLE, REVOLVER AND  
SHOTGUN; THE ARMY, NAVY AND  
THE NATIONAL GUARD

VOL. LXVI, No. 3



APRIL 12, 1919

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The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association of America

Volume LXVI, No. 3

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1919

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# "Leathernecks" Resight the Springfield

By **STEPHEN TRASK**

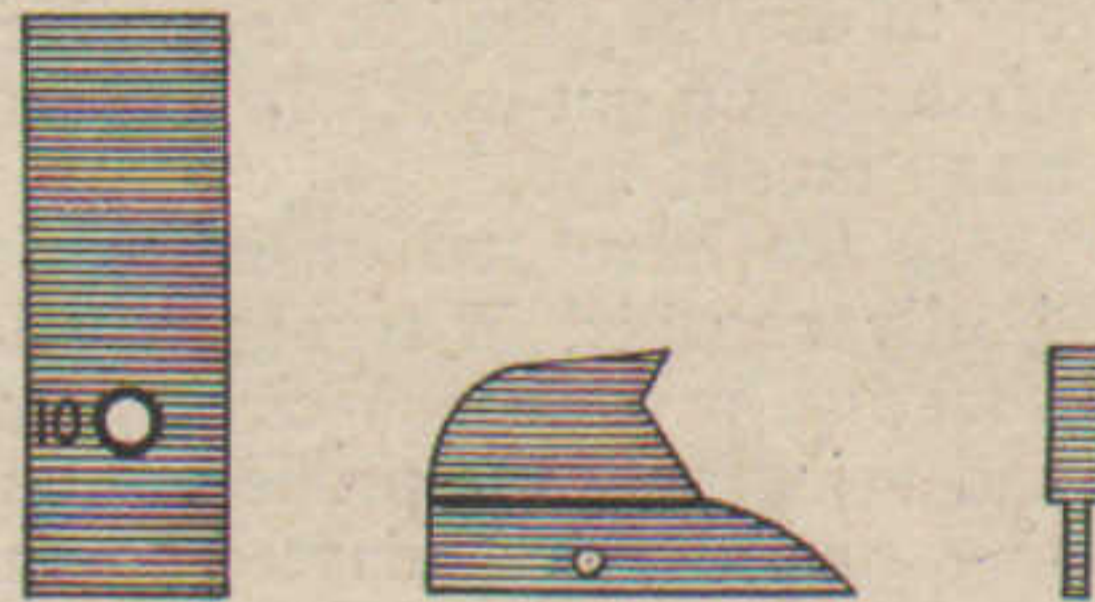
PENDING the time when the Ordnance Department designs and prescribes a thoroughly satisfactory receiver sight for the Springfield rifle, the United States Marine Corps will use a new sighting system for the Model of 1903.

Before very long—for the work has already started—every Springfield among the "Leathernecks" will be fitted with a new drift slide and a new type of front sight.

Experiments with the new equipment have been under weigh for the past year or more, and so thoroughly satisfied are the men in charge of rifle shooting in the Corps, that the use of this new equipment has been made "regulation" and compulsory. As a result of the changes ordered, several classes of recruits have already been furnished with the new sights, and the percentage of qualification, together with the high individual average scores, has carried with them the conviction in the minds of Marine Corps officers that so long as a satisfactory receiver sight is lacking, the best results are to be gained by abandoning the old type of drift slide with its No. 5 peep and its triangular field sight, as well as the knife-bladed front sight, and substituting therefor a drift and front sight of new design.

The new drift slide is a piece of metal, approximately the old slide, pierced with a peep  $1/10$  of an inch in diameter. It was designed by Lieut. Col. Douglas C. MacDougal while that officer was in charge of matters pertaining to rifle practice in the Corps. The new slide is interchangeable with the old slide. The front sight, designed by Major John J. Dooley, U. S. M. C. R., and adopted from the lines of an old target revolver sight with which the Major had done much effective shooting, is a very marked departure from the regulation Springfield sight. Instead of knife-blade thickness, the sight is  $1/10$  of an inch across the top, and is undercut on the rear face to minimize reflection and to obviate the necessity of blacking the front sight to eliminate glare. It also is a trifle higher than the ordinary sight.

In considering the results which the Marine Corps has obtained from experiments with these sights, it must be borne in mind that they were expressly designed for use with the Marine Corps "Bull's-eye Hold," which differs from the hold commonly in use. For many years, the approved style of holding in military rifle shooting has been known as "the Six O'clock Hold"—lining up the front sight with a thin line of white just beneath the bull's-eye. Among most of the Marine



The new front sight and drift slide designed for the model of 1903, Springfield and made "regulation" in the Marine Corps.

Corps shots, except some of the "old-timers," the sight is held up into the black, and this system is now being taught recruits. Therefore, whether the new sights will be found as effective in the "Six O'clock Hold" as they are reported to have been with the "Bull's-eye Hold" remains to be seen. Nor is there any claim made that the splendid shooting of the "Leathernecks" overseas can be attributed to the new sights—the new drift and the front-sight blade were not ready for issue until practically the time when the Armistice was signed. And so

there is no data, obtained under actual battle conditions, from which to draw conclusions.

Most riflemen have felt that the range of peep sizes available for use on the Springfield—No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6—was not sufficiently wide. The average rifle issued has been equipped with a No. 5 peep. In cases where a man's vision demanded a larger peep, he was furnished with a No. 6. A very few No. 4 apertures were used. But in the opinion of many shooters the No. 6 was not considered sufficiently large, and there has in the past been considerable criticism of the knife-blade front sight. Both of these criticisms have been recognized to a greater or less extent by the Ordnance Department, whose experts in resighting the Model of 1917 went to the extreme of placing a  $1/10$ -inch peep on the receiver sight furnished for that weapon, and are now advocating a thicker front sight for the Model of 1903.

The United States Marine Corps has always been particularly partial to the Springfield. The "Leathernecks" believe that the Model of 1903 is the best battle weapon ever produced, even with the old-style leaf sight perched on the barrel; and it must be admitted that the quality of the shooting which is usually done by the Marines, either on the range or in the field, would seem fully to warrant their faith in the Springfield.

With the criticisms of the old sighting equipment, made by many shooters, in mind, Lieutenant Colonel MacDougal more than a year ago undertook to experiment for the purpose of determining whether a larger aperture would be advisable. The first of these sights was made by taking ordinary No. 5 drift slides as issued and reaming them out to the desired diameter. In the hands of "old-timers" this sight proved quite effective, but with greenhorns at the game the use of the improvised drift was confusing, since the increased diameter of the peep greatly interfered with normal elevations, making it necessary

to compute an arbitrary scale for the different ranges which varied greatly from the one marked on the sight leaf. Accordingly the Navy Department requested Springfield Arsenal to manufacture a quantity of the new drift slides with the 1/10-inch aperture properly placed in relation to elevation graduations.

In the meantime, Major John J. Doolley had designed and submitted the new front-sight blade, and this, after adoption, was manufactured by a private concern. When the new drift and front sight were installed on service rifles, several features became apparent.

First, when tried out with untrained riflemen, the qualification scores showed so marked an improvement as was scarcely to be credited. It is estimated that the average of rapid-fire scores was bettered 5 points and that there was a noticeable improvement in scores at longer ranges. At the longer ranges, however, the larger peep and the coarse front sight require harder holding than the old equipment, the new sight apparently magnifying unsteadiness, but good holders have gotten splendid results even at 1,000 yards. All blurring seems to be eliminated with the new equipment and it is possible to make satisfactory scores shooting either with or against the sun.

Second, it was found that—due largely to happenchance, the Corps officers believe—the front sight exactly subtends the width of the target at 500 yards, so that by getting the edge of the front sight on the edge of the target, the center of impact will be placed directly in the center of the target. The front sight also exactly covers the width of the silhouette target at 300 yards, and at 200 yards this practically holds good.

Third, it was found that when the drift slide is down as far as it will go, instead of being clear off the graduations, as in the case of the old-type drift, the peep gives a battle range of 100 yards. Also, when the leaf is prone, a battle range of 200 yards can be obtained through the open sight by reason of new high front sight.

The new equipment has been thoroughly tested out at most of the large Marine Corps ranges. Lieut. Col. W. G. Fay, who was the winner of the President's Match at Jacksonville in 1916, tested it at Guantanamo; Major H. L. Smith, at Paris Island, and Major W. D. Smith, at Quantico, have also given it a thorough tryout.

At Quantico, Major W. D. Smith recently issued rifles equipped with the new type sights to two classes of recruits of sixteen men each. When the first class finished firing, with 100 per cent of qualifications, the scores were so high as to be regarded by them with suspicion, sending the class again to the firing line and putting a double check upon the results. This demonstrated that the high scores had actually been made.

## The .22 Rifle at the National Matches

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

THIS is addressed to the .22 rifle shooters in the ARMS AND THE MAN family. There appears to be a strong probability that the .22 rifle will have a corner of the range at the big shoot of 1919, and that individual and minor team shoots, to wind up with a great small-bore team match à la the National Team Match, will be staged, following the example of our British cousins and their Bisley matches.

As the party probably responsible for starting the scheme and at present responsible for carrying it out, with R. S. Tinney, of New Jersey, as an able "second in command," I'm taking the best way I can figure out to find out what the small-bore men would like to see programmed.

The logical thing in view of the military character of past National Matches is merely to use the small-bore qualification course as laid out in ARMS AND THE MAN many moons ago.

But here we have 100 or more rifle clubs, busily engaged in trying to stick every shot in the half-inch circle at 25 yards and using only the prone position, and using special rifles adapted to that or other slow-fire game. Shutting them out, or compelling them to follow some other course and change equipment, would be manifestly absurd.

To me, the indoor small-bore game is rather tiresome, an eye-strain, and open to improvement. I feel the same way about the off-hand Schuetzen .22 work.

But, I believe that we ought in this .22 game at the big shoot to cater to all classes of the lovers of the little rifle, and ought to stage matches in the preliminary individual stage, to let every one of these particular bugs have a chance with his pet freak. This means that there ought to be one or more individual matches for the off-hand men, several for the slow-fire clan, some that will let in only the repeating rifle and so head off Brother Sureshot with his single shot by the simple process of making the time too short, and finally the modified military game with rapid fire, and even a skirmish, as Brother Tinney suggests.

I am opposed to putting any chap's nose out of joint by not having some match or matches in which his past training will count, and this is what we're going to do if we tie the program down to the outdoor miniature qualification course à la military. The team match ought of course to include rapid fire, and chase the military "full range" program as closely as possible.

Likewise, I like short-score re-entry matches, where they don't let Billionaire Bill hog the prizes by virtue of a longer ability to re-enter than any other man. A match with five scores the limit, and three to five shots per score, with no entry fee and a nice target rifle as the

prize, I reckon wouldn't be entirely ignored, whether you make it off-hand, prone, slow or rapid fire.

There should be nothing under 50 yds., and there ought to be 200-yard events. If there's any virtue in advertised long-range ammunition, let's find it out.

We're going to need a lot of prizes, and I have no doubt will have them on the menu when it is ready to put in front of the shooter.

Anyhow, it is pretty sure that we're going to stage .22 matches in conjunction with the big shoot; they are going to be outdoors and they ought to run a month or more.

I've said my own say in the matter. Now if the clan of .22 is interested, let the members thereof say what they think they'd like. It will be their fault if the program is not framed to suit just as many of them as possible—you can't possibly suit all of them.

*The time is short.* Send your ideas promptly to ARMS AND THE MAN.

EDWARD C. CROSSMAN,  
Captain, U. S. A.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Send also a copy of them to Captain Crossman. He is the man appointed to translate in to action the good ones. His address is Camp Benning, Columbus, Ga.

### WILD LIFE UNDER SHELL FIRE

The sportsman-naturalist who has spent any time in the trenches can hardly have failed to be struck by the manner in which wild life in fur and feather sticks to its home area despite constant shell-fire. Nothing but death or the instinct of migration will cause the birds to leave the spot in which they were bred and reared, although certain species get decidedly uneasy when an advance takes place. Of the smaller birds, larks, wrens, blackbirds, flycatchers, sparrows, swallows, etc., war appears to upset them far less than it does us poor humans, and certain of the furred creatures, such as rats, weasels, and polecats, show an equal disregard for danger. Casualties, of course, occur amongst them, but from what one sees, these accidents appear to be comparatively few. The writer has only come across two instances, viz., a hare and a brace of partridges, and all three were killed in the last advance. The hare was picked up in Bourlon Wood without a mark upon her, and the partridges within 50 yards of the Canal du Nord. The birds appeared to have been hit by machine-gun bullets or shrapnel splinters, but it appeared in the case of poor puss as if she had been overcome by shell shock. We have talked with a number of people in the trenches who were interested in natural history and wild life generally, but few of them have ever seen a bird or animal actually hit.—Richard Clapham in *The Shooting Times and British Sportsman*.

# Bolshevists Destroy Finest Big Game

(Special Correspondence to ARMS AND THE MAN)

By WALTER WINANS

LONDON, ENGLAND,

February 16, 1919.

TODAY I have learned of a terrible thing which has happened in Russian Poland. *The European bison (an enlarged American buffalo) has been exterminated by the Bolshevists.* In early ages they roamed all over Europe in countless numbers, like the American buffalo used to do.

The species was known as the auroch (in Russian, *Zubr*). During the Middle Ages it was killed off in west Europe, but in Russia and Poland it still remained, being considered "royal game." Only the czars and kings of Poland hunted it.

During the past hundred years, when it had almost died out in Russia and Poland, the emperors tried to preserve it, and during the murdered Emperor of Russia's reign there were some 180 still remaining at Spala and some 40 at Count J. Potocki's place, Pilavin.

Through the Count's courtesy I was allowed to go shooting at Pilavin in 1913 and in one day I shot an auroch, a wapeti stag, and a moose. This means a buffalo, an elk, and a moose in one day, which I think has never been done in the United States.

My auroch has the best horns on record. He weighed 2,001 pounds and stood nearly seven feet high at the shoulder. He killed a horse, a white one; they always charge a white horse in preference to one of any other color.

A party of horsemen drove the wood, blowing on cow-horns. The bull killed the horse and injured his rider and then came out in front of me. I dropped him at 80 yards with two shots near the heart. He got up and I downed him again, and then when he was down he kept trying to get up till I gave him two more shots from the distance of a few feet.

When the Bolshevists started they destroyed all the aurochs at Spala, and today I hear they have utterly destroyed every auroch, elk, moose, and all of the various species of deer at Pilavin.

My auroch's head, which I had stuffed, is therefore the last of his race whose head has been stuffed, or who has been recorded. Count Potocki had a monument of stones, with a bronze cast of my auroch's head on top, erected where this auroch died; probably the Bolshevists have smashed that also. I have therefore the unique distinction of having shot the last of the finest species of game which existed in Europe.

I think I have now shot specimens of all the species of wild cattle, as besides the auroch I have shot three American

buffalo, a Chillingham wild bull, and a Chartley wild bull. These two last species are white, the former with black and the latter with red ears, but they are kept in reservations now and I only shot them to complete my collection of heads. I have shot, also, practically every species of deer. What I need of European big game to complete my collection is a wolf, a lynx, a reindeer, a seal and an ibex. It is curious that, though I have shot eleven bears, I have not been able to get even a look at a wolf. They are being poisoned off so in Russia that they are much scarcer than bears. My only chance at a wolf was spoiled in France by an old man who ought to have known better.

A wolf had been killing sheep and a reward was out for him. He was seen in a small wood and this old man, with a muzzle-loader, was posted on one side; I was to be on the other, whilst some men went into the wood to beat it out.

I at once heard a right and left shot from the old man before I got to my post. It turned out that, in order to see if his muzzle-loader was clear in the nipples, he had fired a right and left. Of course no wolf came out. The old man was quite indignant when I told him he ought to have tried his gun out of hearing. He said he always did that when he went out sparrow shooting.

I am off again to shoot some deer for a friend of mine who needs them thinned off on his property. It is rather late in the year to shoot, as the does are heavy in fawn, but I am only to shoot bucks. The deer are the fallow deer species.

My valet has just come back to me from the war, where he was a Red Cross hospital orderly in the English army.

He tells me that when the German anti-tank bullet got into a tank it seemed to split up into many pieces, as the wounded men taken out of a tank seemed to be hit all over with small splinters and burned very badly with petrol set on fire.

Also, occasionally a shell burst where the Germans were trying to put it when shooting at a tank going down hill. The shell would hit just in front of the tank, making a hole in the ground. Into this the nose of the tank would dive, and then it rolled down the hill, turning over and over. The men taken out were bruised all over from being thrown about in this turning over.

This seemed the regular thing: to shoot 4-inch shells to turn the tanks over by knocking the ground from under them. He said it was extraordinary how a tank kept turning over when it once started doing so.

Nobody seems to have noticed, up to now, what an exceptionally fine automatic pistol-shot is the brute who tried to murder Monsieur Clemenceau. From the halftones in the English papers it is noted that the pistol was a very short-barreled automatic—apparently a Colt. The man shot at the motor car from three points. The first shot seems to have been at only ten feet off, the car going at a moderate speed, and was exactly the right elevation and allowance in front. He then ran some 15 yards and fired three shots at the car, going very fast, at some 20 yards' range. All three were absolutely true as to elevation, but two of them made too much allowance for speed. He then ran a few steps, putting in a fresh clip, and as the car went straight away he fired seven shots into the back of the carriage.

These shots—all except one a shade low—were all exactly the right elevation and seem to have been distributed purposely evenly right and left to allow for his victim trying to get from side to side of the carriage to avoid being hit.

It was noticed also that the main wore a cartridge belt.

I think there are few pistol shots, except Mr. Alfred Lane, who could equal this shooting with the short Colt automatic, and I think it will be found that the man Cottin has had a great deal of practice in pistol shooting.

It is fortunate that most Bolshevists are very poor shots. This boy must have been chosen for his skill.

## TO HUNT FROM AIRPLANES

Hunting caribou from airplanes is the basis of a scheme which is being floated in Canada. "The promoter," says the *Times*, is Mr. W. H. P. Jarvis, who submits that by an organized killing of caribou the meat supply of Canada and Great Britain would be greatly increased, and the shortage of cattle compensated. It is estimated that the barren lands of Canada hold twenty million caribou, and one estimate goes as high as fifty millions. In the spring the herds migrate to the north, and in the winter they move south. The hides and horns are valuable in addition to the meat, and a caribou is considered to be worth £4. The country over which the herds range is, as indicated by the description, a wild, desolate region without timber, and growing only grasses, mosses, and lichens, and the climate is very severe.

Argentina has substituted a spindle-shaped bullet weighing 9 grams for the old cylindrical weighing 11.2 grams. The bullet is made of hardened lead (2 per cent antimony), with a jacket of mallechort (85 per cent copper, 15 per cent nickel). The velocity of this bullet at 25 m. from the muzzle is 875 m., pressure 3000 atmospheres.

# An Accurate Method of Adjusting Target Revolver Sights

By E. G. BREWER

## S. & W. TARGET SIGHT ADJUSTMENT

	Sight Radius	Range	Distance point of impact moved for			
			¼ turn	½ turn	¾ turn	1 turn
<i>Elevation</i> (Screw 42 threads to 1 inch)	7 in.	20 yds.	.61 in.	1.22 in.	1.84 in.	2.45 in.
	7 "	50 "	1.53 "	3.06 "	4.6 "	6.13 "
	8 "	20 "	.53 "	1.07 "	1.61 "	2.14 "
<i>Windage</i> (Screws have 48 threads to 1 inch)	8 "	50 "	1.33 "	2.67 "	4.0 "	5.35 "
	7 "	20 "	.53 "	1.07 "	1.61 "	2.14 "
	7 "	50 "	1.34 "	2.68 "	4.1 "	5.36 "
	8 "	20 "	.47 "	.94 "	1.41 "	1.88 "
	8 "	50 "	1.17 "	2.35 "	3.52 "	4.7 "

HOW often have you heard a beginner in the revolver-shooting game ask how much he should move the wind gauge or elevation screw to bring his group in the vicinity of the bull? Nearly all shooters guess and try for another group. Perhaps they have guessed correctly, more likely not.

A better and more accurate way is to use the screws as micrometers by determining the number of threads to the inch, and then by a simple calculation the distance the point of impact is moved, by one turn or a fraction of a turn, at any range, is easily found.

The table that follows is calculated on a basis of 42 threads to the inch for the elevation screw, and 48 threads to the inch for the wind-gauge screws of Smith & Wesson revolvers having sight radius of 7 and 8 inches.

As an example of how this table can be used to advantage:

We will suppose you have been using

your revolver at 20 yards all winter, but now want to shoot at 50 yards outside, perhaps with heavier charges. You choose a calm day with good light and shoot for a group, holding carefully and calling each shot. Let us assume that the center of the point of impact of your group is 4 inches low and 4 inches right (or left). Now consult the table and you find that, if the gun you are using has an 8-inch sight radius, that three-quarters of a turn of the elevation screw (turned in the proper direction to elevate the back sight) will give you exactly 4 inches elevation at 50 yards.

The wind-gauge screws are each moved one complete turn, which gives you 4.7 inches, or near enough to the 4½ inches wanted.

Your gun is now accurately sighted for 50 yards without firing another shot, which is a consideration these days of high prices.

The greatest value these tables have, however, is the confidence it gives you when making sight changes, as they entirely eliminate all guess work.

## "THOMAS ATKINS" COMPLAINS

Wos I ever at Niagara, playin' sojer? Stranger, yes—  
An' if I keep my senses, I'll go no more, I guess.  
I went down fer a holiday, not know'n' sojers' ways,  
An' hadn't spent a night when I began to count the days.  
I never wos a-scared of work an' never hope to be,  
But blamed ef I'll be worked an' cussed—that's one too much fer me.

For the kernel blows the major up, an' he, because he can't  
Hit back at his sooperiors, jumps on the adjutant;  
From him the captain gits it hard; the captain blames the sub,  
An' then in turn the sarjants git a dirty little rub;

You shake yer bed at daybreak, an' when you've shined yer togs,  
Yer're cussed an' ordered on parade jest like a lot uv dogs;  
An' then you git a hunk o' bread, an' cup o' tea, and then,  
Yer're cussed, an' do more cleanin' up, an' fall in once again;  
An' then you chase yourself around a 30-acre lot,  
An' if you strike a broilin' day, the cussin's extry hot.

Yer're trampin' all the afternoon, an' when the day is done,  
Jest when yer're fillin' up yer pipe, or off to hev some fun,  
The sarjint puts you on "fatigue" or mounts yer on the guard;  
But the cussin's wot yer feel the most, although the walkin's hard,  
Ef those wuz here as thinks this rot, and all this drillin' play,  
They'd change their minds and go elsewhere for fifty cents a day.

Yes, sir, I'll stick for discipline and dooty every time,  
But at cussin', blowin' discipline I'm goin' to draw the line.  
We want no soft-head officers we don't care nothin' fer.  
But a little drop o' honey is worth quarts o' vinegar.  
So, kernels and the rest uv yer, consider ef yer can,  
That it's easy drivein' cattle, but it's harder drivein' men.

—Canadian Military Gazette.



## Military Order of Foreign Wars

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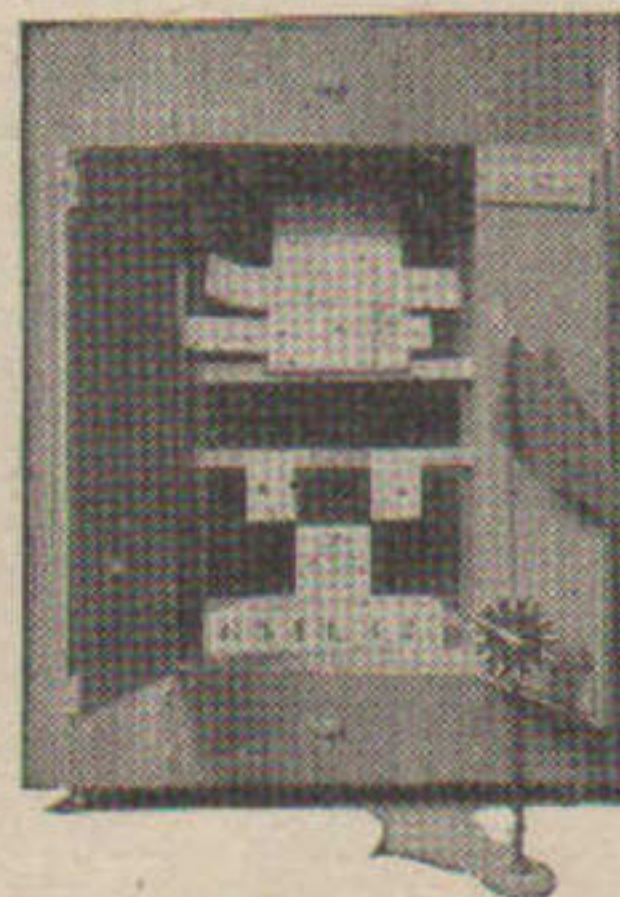
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## TARGET TIPS from THE "OLD TIMERS"

A score of years ago, when high power rifles were in their infancy, such men as "Ralph Greenwood" the pen-name used by A. C. Gould, Ruben Harwood, a Massachusetts gunsmith and rifle enthusiast, who wrote over the signatures of "Aberdeen," "Iron Ramrod" and "Ab R. Deen," Horace Kephart and E. A. Leopard experimented widely and put on record the knowledge thus gained. For the benefit of those who are unfamiliar with the work of these authors and at the request of many subscribers, *Arms and The Man* will reprint the best of their contributions.

### Amateur Gunsmithing

By "ABERDEEN"

PART V—TAKING OUT BULGES AND RESTOCKING

**B**ULGES and dents in gun barrels are a frequent source of annoyance to the sportsman, and often occur in the most out-of-the-way places. If one is so unfortunate as to badly bruise, dent, or drive in the side of his barrel, the only alternative is to stop shooting or take the chance of the other extreme—to bulge it. Either is bad, but it can sometimes be remedied by the amateur if he can find something to work with. If the barrel is a moderately soft one, the dent can be taken out easier than if of laminated steel—it perhaps dented easier for that cause—and may be removed by a lead plug.

Take a round rod having a square or smooth flat end, which will fill the bore at the breech, and another longer one to run down from the muzzle. Between the two have a lead plug which can be upset to fill the bore by driving on the long rod, the shorter one serving as an anvil. Then drive the lead plug past the dent, first oiling inside of barrel. Drive back, turn partly around, and drive again. Upset again, if necessary, and drive until the dent is out, or nearly so. A better way, where one can, is to turn a steel mandrel—a short one—and smooth it down by filing in oil until it is a tight fit just back of the dent. Bevel the forward part of the steel plug a little, then drive past the dent, first warming the mandrel well. Then apply a hot iron to the dent on the outside, and with a light ball hammer strike the dent rapidly and lightly. The effect is to stretch the metal at that point, thus raising the dent. If only stretched up by the mandrel the tendency is to spring back same as before. The principle is exactly the same as a carpenter employs when straightening a handsaw which has been kinked or sprung. He hammers one side and stretches or expands the metal on that side, which allows it to resume its former straight shape. If a bulge, the mandrel is inserted the same way, fitting the bore snugly. But the mandrel has a short place turned out in it, slightly concave, which allows the metal from the outside

to be driven in by the hammer, and carried a little beyond the original size. The elasticity of the metal as it springs back from the hammer blows should leave it of about the same size internally as before.

The mandrel always should be smooth and well lubricated. It can be driven back occasionally and the progress noted. Light blows must be used. Do not use a heavy hammer, which may soon make a bad matter worse. Sometimes we wrap paper around a steel rod and drive in carefully; the paper has very little spring and is practically solid. A bulge may be remedied by that means. If the steel plug is smooth there is little danger of getting stuck. In case we find the plug too tight, heat the barrel to expand it, and the plug will probably start easily. A little dressing out with emery cloth and oil on a rod turned with a bitstock will smooth the inside and remove any traces of light scratching longitudinally.

The breaking of stocks is a not uncommon occurrence. One will use his best judgment as to how to proceed. He may warm the parts well and apply hot glue, pressing the parts well together. Then, with a small flat drill, make holes and either drive in long, small wire screws or plain brass wire pins. The latter hold wonderfully well. He may next wind with a piece of small new fish line or very fine brass wire. The latter, if well done, is very strong, does not rust, and is not uncomfortable to the hands. It will wear well and does not make a bad-looking job. If not so bad a break, the glue and screws are all that is necessary. Countersink and let the screw heads in below the surface. Then, with sawdust or coarse file wood dust, like the stock, fill the holes, and trim up the checking with a three-cornered file or a checking tool.

Bruises or dents in wood may be raised by wetting and holding a hot iron near it. If very bad, they should be finished out with a file and sandpaper, first removing the iron work or furniture, finishing down with pumice stone. Apply good shellac varnish and let stand about a day or so before finishing. That is done by sandpapering with a very fine grade, about 00. Repeat three or four times. The last time, after sandpapering the repaired part, go over the whole with

a light, thin coat of varnish put on with a fine-haired, soft brush, free from dirt or specks. Avoid streaks. When dry, rub down with pumice stone on a wet rag. Do not rub hard, or the varnish may be cut off. Wipe off with dry rag and rub down with rottenstone and oil to polish. Wipe dry with soft woollen rag to gloss it. The palm of the hand is sometimes used for that purpose, but the hand must be soft and clean.

If the stock is oil finished the varnish is omitted; the linseed oil only is used. Apply it several times with a fine cotton cloth and rub in well. Filling may be used if necessary and may be composed of whiting mixed with burnt umber or other coloring material to match the color of the wood in the stock. A plain, oil-finished stock will stand wear and tear, without changing its appearance, better than a varnished and polished stock. The latter is nice when used at home, but the plain oiled stock stands roughing it better.

I remember having a fine rifle brought in with a hole in one side of the stock. Upon asking how it was done the owner said a spent ball had struck it in a fight in the mining sections of Wyoming. It was too deep to finish out well. A center bit was filed down to just the right size to let in a silver quarter. The coin was smoothed and polished on one side, the date of the fight engraved on it, and the whole covered with a coat of shellac varnish. The job was voted a success and an improvement on the original. Thus a blemish may sometimes be turned to serve a purpose as well as ornament.

As regards broken parts of arms, the shooter of today has many advantages over the shooter of forty or fifty years ago. Nearly all our rifles as well as many of the shotguns used by sportsmen of this country are made here, and are interchangeable, or nearly so. The mails are carried almost everywhere, so we can duplicate parts easily. Yet now and then it is convenient to know how to make the parts work well. Mainsprings sometimes lose their life or elasticity. They may be restored by rehardening and tempering. When a spring has become set, remove it and draw the temper by heating to a dull red and allowing it to cool slowly. Bend or shape the spring back to its proper form and heat in the forge fire to a bright red. Plunge in water having about an inch or more of lard oil on the top. Move rapidly about after plunging, to insure the hardening process taking effect; then remove and throw into fine sawdust to remove all dampness. Warm well over the fire, to make it perfectly dry; then dip in melted tallow and blaze off. The hardening is a comparatively easy matter; the blazing process needs more attention, for the spring is thin in some places and thick in others. A very hot bituminous coal fire

(Continued on page 49)

# ARMS AND THE MAN

1111 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.

## AN ANTIDOTE FOR BOLSHEVISM

IN most of the manufacturing centers of the country there are to be found more or less significant indications that the sort of Bolshevism which has left Russia disorganized and impotent is gaining a foothold. Whether that foothold will be secure or insecure, whether this form of anarchy becomes deeply rooted enough to constitute a menace, depends upon the efforts of a class of American citizens who in numbers are in the minority—those either of long American lineage or of extraction from nations where the overthrow of constituted authority is not complaisantly considered a profitable pastime.

Education and the inculcation of American ideals is the one safe antidote of Bolshevism, and the rifle club is one of the logical centers from which to disseminate that true Americanization which may be relied upon to counteract the tendency of the times toward an overthrow of established institutions, which is destructive rather than constructive, and chimerically Utopian rather than practical.

The civilian rifle clubs have played their part in the great war and played it well, by sending overseas their thousands of trained riflemen and by keeping rifle practice alive at home. They are now entering upon what promises to be an era of peace, which will invest rifle practice with a twofold purpose—the fostering of an art which has stood us in good national stead in every war in which Americans have fought, and the establishment of a clean national recreation.

In the past, those of long American lineage who have turned to rifle practice have been following an hereditary urge, while those whose forebears have been in this country but a generation or two—and perhaps for a lesser period—have undoubtedly been made better citizens by their participation in this distinctly American sport.

Rifle clubs therefore are composed practically of 100 per cent worth-while American citizens, keenly aware of their national obligations, and are the kind of men best equipped to become missionaries in the fight against that type of unrest

which is devitalizing Europe and destroying constituted authority without supplying any stable government to take its place.

Rifle shooting as a sport should appeal to the son of Europe who seeks American citizenship. And when he has become interested enough in practice with firearms to frequently visit the range, intercourse with his loyal American club members should soon bear its fruit in a wider comprehension of American ideals and American doctrines.

## A MENACE OF THE FUTURE

THOSE who are competent to judge the trend of future national events see in certain German utterances evidence that the Hun is planning his next war, preparing to deal with the terms of peace which will probably reduce his fighting forces to a hundred thousand long-term volunteer enlistments, to the end of thwarting the purposes of this stipulation and of leaving unimpaired a nucleus around which to build a war machine in the future.

The leaders in Germany—even the socialists—contend that if military training is to be abandoned, some other form of training must take its place in order that industrial efficiency may be maintained, and the *Vossische Zeitung* says: "More than ever the foundation of our future army must be a system of education—this education must be rounded off by a term of national labor service and military training culminating in a series of military associations"; and Herr Gothein, of the National Assembly, has been quoted as offering a substitute for the military training which will be *verboten*. Herr Gothein said: "We must enact measures to preserve and even heighten in the German people the sense of order and subordination. Neither must physical training suffer; in this respect a term of service and exercise will do a lot of good."

The associated governments may be depended upon to shackle the Hun with as strong chains as can be forged at the peace conference. The Allies have not forgotten the saturnalia of rapine, pillage and revolting crime which swept over all occupied territory with the Hun forces. The massacre of 1,000 Rumanian children at the order of Von Mackensen is still fresh in their minds. They know that Von Schubert shelled the Brouage Hospital wherein were old men, women and children, and that he threw more than a score of young girls to his officers. They realize that it was at Von Hindenburg's direction that the country about the Somme was devastated, and that even tombs were violated. The order issued by Stenger that "no living man is to be left behind us" and the boast of Elberlein that he had compelled non-combatants to march in front of his men to screen them from enemy fire, are marked down against the Hun's battle record. Yet, though every precaution will be taken to render the militaristic spirit of Germany impotent, by imposing the heaviest of penalties, every associated government, and the United States in particular, must see to it that preparedness is not forgotten. The Hun is no more to be blindly trusted in the future than in the past.

And it is well to remember that whether universal military service becomes one of our national institutions or not, a citizenry trained in arms is one of the best bulwarks that we can raise between ourselves and future devastation such as was suffered by Belgium, France and Rumania.



## Little Talks About The National Matches

By LIEUT.-COLONEL W. C. HARLLEE, Executive Officer.

WISCONSIN is in line. Adjutant General Orlando Holway visited National Match headquarters and gave us the name of the team captain—Major Geo. A. Huntzicker, Marshfield, Wis.

A hostess house will be established on the range for the accommodation of women visitors. Riflemen who are accompanied by members of their families will find convenient living accommodations in the nearby cities.

This year the Marine Corps will enter only one team and will not flood the individual matches with Marine Corps competitors. The Marines will, of course, compete in all matches, but not

in such numbers as in some previous years. The Marines have already made plans to select their team.

The Navy will enter only one team and only a limited number of Navy men will enter the individual matches. The Navy is host this year and will try to run the matches for the visitors rather than for the Navy and Marines.

This does not mean, of course, that when you win a match you will not have the distinction of winning it from all comers and the best shooters the Navy and Marines have, but these two services will not try to enter enough men to crowd

out other competitors from prize-winning places.

The question of a Naval Academy team is also under consideration. The midshipmen were once lively contestants in the National Matches, but have not entered a team since 1910.

The 1916 National Match shooters will be glad to have some news of Capt. John A. McLaughlin, a member of the D. C. team of 1916 at Jacksonville and former president of the War Department Rifle Club. Mac is captain of Company D, 374th Infantry, San Juan, Porto Rico. He is still thinking and writing about the shooting game.

Let me remind you again to write us all the National Match news in your State. We are particularly anxious to learn the names and addresses of team captains as soon as they are appointed, and will carry them regularly in ARMS AND THE MAN. We will send circular letters to team captains from time to time, keeping them in touch with National Match affairs.

### AMATEUR GUNSMITHING

(Continued from page 47)

is unfit for such a purpose. It is liable to heat so fast it may burn or drive off the oil without setting it on fire. So put on a few pieces of wood, to make a brisk blaze, and hold the spring with the tongs in the blaze, dipping it now and then in the tallow, or touching it with a piece so it can run over it. When the grease on the spring takes fire, stop blowing and allow it to blaze off. Grease it again and blaze off the second time, and a fine, lively spring temper will be secured. Do not plunge it, but allow it to cool off. Then boil out in wood ashes, or potash and water. Dry off, clean, and polish if desired.

Springs should not have any file marks or scratches running crosswise. Such should be removed before hardening, as they are liable to break from such roughness. Always grind or polish lengthwise of the spring. Springs should always be made with the grain of the steel running lengthwise. Small springs may be cut from sheet steel, old clock springs, or watch springs. The latter may be bent into shape with a pair of round-nose pliers.

Checking a stock is not nearly so difficult a matter as many might imagine. With a pair of scissors cut out a piece of strong manila paper into a general outline, size, and shape the work will be when finished, and lay on one side, using two or three very small tacks to hold it.

With a lead pencil trace the pattern on the wood. Remove pattern and the work may commence. A small, short tool called a riffer is made, three-cornered, like a very short file, on a shank which serves as a handle. The tool turns up at the end and is on a curve. Another is made by breaking off a three-cornered file and grinding it nearly square across at the end.

The checking tool is made about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch or more thick, according to the fineness of the checking. It is shaped like a very short knife blade; the blade is about 1 inch long. On one edge, teeth, like saw teeth, are filed; then, longitudinally, a crease or slot is cut which, when done, leaves two rows of teeth instead of one, hardened and drawn to a blue color. The teeth should be very nicely sharpened, so they will not be so apt to tear the wood.

With the riffer trace the outline of the pattern, cutting deep enough to prevent the checking tool running out and scratching the woodwork outside the pattern. Start the work with the check, allowing one row of teeth to act as a guide for the other, and repeat until clear across; then run the cross rows diagonally with the first, using care on the short rows. The work can be brought down sharp and finished with the riffer and file. Then pin paper pattern on the other side and repeat the operation.

Patience and care must be exercised to not split or tear off the wood, but no great difficulty need be feared. Fore-

ends are done the same way. It may be well to practice on a piece of wood, like that in the gunstock—if one be inexperienced—before commencing on the stock itself. It might serve as the traditional ounce of prevention. If very fine, sharp-cut lines are desired, one side of a three-cornered file can be ground off, which will leave a knife-like edge, and will cut as fine lines as are desired, as in the shading lines outside, etc.

The hang and balance of a gun may be considerably changed, as well as made heavy or light, by removing the buttplate and boring in lengthwise with a Jennings bit two or more holes of various depths. By weighting with lead the weight may be increased.

To cut off a buttstock, remove the buttplate and scribe round with a pair of compasses or dividers. With a sharp thin chisel the outline may be carefully cut round and worked out. Then a saw may be used to rough off the balance. The chisel is always cutting toward the inside from all around, preventing any danger of splitting the edge or disfiguring the stock. If an iron plate, having a peak marked off the heel, it may be laid on and the peak marked around with the point of a pocket knife and the stock removed, then bedded in by chalking the plate and noting the bearings on the wood. The edges of the plate may be filed down if too wide, or the wood may be filed down to the plate. If a rubber plate, it may be shaped by warming a little, which makes it pliable for a mo-









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## With the Small Bore League

**B**OTH the weekly results and the grand aggregate list in the N. R. A. Small Bore League Matches continue to change so materially week by week that it is apparent that the "settling down" which is usually apparent after the first few stages is yet to come.

In the fourth week of the match, the Denver City boys lead the Civilian League on an aggregate of 3977, with Quinnipiac second, on 3973, and Marion, Ohio, in third place, with 3969 points.

The University of Pennsylvania is setting the pace for the College League, having piled up 3954 points in the contest so far. Syracuse, with 3902, is in second place, and Worcester Polytechnic is in third place, with 3851.

Among the Military Schools, Culver has 3914 points as against 3828 points for the New York Military Academy, in second place, and 3826 points for St. John's Military Academy, occupying third place.

The Central High School of Washington, D. C., maintains its place at the head of the High Schools, with an aggregate of 3964 points, with the McKinley Manual Training School of Washington, D. C., in second place, on an aggregate of 3863, and the Jamaica, New York, High School in third place, with 3808 points.

### CIVILIAN CLUBS

1. *Denver City, Colorado, Rifle Club:* F. Redding, 200; H. Beck, Jr., 200; C. L. Butler, 200; T. H. Smith, 199; C. E. Younkman, 198. Club total, 997.

2. *Lakewood, Ohio, Rifle Club:* I. M. Short, 200; J. R. Humphrey, 199; W. C. Andrews, 199; G. R. Liggett, 199; C. W. Woodyatt, 198. Club total, 995.

3. *Bangor, Maine, Rifle Club:* L. W. Somers, 200; L. S. Chilcott, 199; C. P. Allen, 199; J. W. Treat, 199; A. W. Shaw, 197. Club total, 994.

4. *Ordnance Department Rifle Club, Washington, D. C. (1st team):* W. R. Stokes, 200; O. M. Schriver, 199; D. E. Wilson, 198; S. Houston, 198; N. J. Stambaugh, 198. Club total, 993.

5. *Quinnipiac Rifle Club, New Haven, Conn.:* F. J. Rohloff, 199; W. O. Breuler, 198; P. E. Littlehale, 198; G. E. Wilcox, 198; L. J. Haas, 197. Club total, 990.

6. *Marion, Ohio, Rifle Club:* W. F. Court, 200; E. W. Imbody, 199; J. M. Martin, 197;

Ray Williams, 197; A. R. Sammons, 196. Club total, 989.

7. *Lynn, Massachusetts, R. & R. Club:* J. Steubesand, 199; C. O. Morse, 199; C. J. Fesk, 198; F. H. Bowman, 196; C. C. Richardson, 196. Club total, 988.

8. *Ordnance Department Rifle Club, Washington, D. C. (2d team):* B. F. Baker, 200; L. C. Newman, 198; J. J. Gordon, 198; C. O. Romborg, 197; H. E. Capewell, 195. Club total, 988.

9. *Guthrie Center, Iowa, Rifle Club:* H. Ellett, 200; H. S. Arrasmith, 199; C. C. Kennedy, 196; D. E. Boots, 196; H. Ellett, 196. Club total, 987.

10. *Corvallis, Montana, Rifle Club:* W. H. Young, 198; C. F. Schwab, 198; C. E. Magni, 198; R. Wayland, 197; B. C. Lee, 195. Club total, 986.

11. *Santa Fe, New Mexico, Rifle Club:* E. J. Feemster, 200; T. H. Parkhurst, 199; L. J. Charles, 197; J. W. Johnson, 195; B. H. Gibbs, 195. Club total, 986.

12. *St. Paul, Minnesota, R. & P. Association:* D. P. Blankenbiller, 198; O. J. Mooney, 198; S. O. Arnold, 198; E. J. Narum, 196; A. C. Brockway, 194. Club total, 984.

13. *Warren, Pennsylvania, R. & R. Club:* F. A. Keller, 200; E. W. Sweeting, 197; J. L. Smith, 197; N. B. Lauffer, 194; G. H. Betts, 193. Club total, 981.











**New Mexico.**

El Ortiz Rifle Club of Lamy—R. C. LeHew, secretary; E. J. Eames, Jr., president; E. E. Steidley, vice-president; J. G. McIntyre, treasurer; Jay Cook, executive officer. Membership, 20.

**North Dakota.**

Leeds Rifle Club—Oscar Bue, secretary; W. C. Wharton, president; Elmer Wardrope, vice-president; J. A. Chestnut, treasurer; Ole Semb, executive officer. Membership, 30.

**Ohio**

Hillsboro Rifle Club—Harry D. Huck, secretary; Charles Dunlap, president; Kirby White, vice-president; Wm. C. Ambuse, treasurer; J. E. Miller, executive officer. Membership 16.

**Pennsylvania**

Pershing Rifle and Revolver Club of Pittsburgh—C. W. Langhorst, secretary and treasurer; I. C. Laughrey, president and executive officer; A. B. Logan, vice-president. Membership 28.

**Wisconsin**

Lake Shore Rifle Club of Kenosha—Vincent Carroll, secretary; F. B. Swurus, president; C. Christensen, vice-president; A. G. Buchman, treasurer; C. C. Anderson, executive officer. Membership, 68.

Milton Rifle Club—Theo. B. Davis, secretary; John Cartwright, president; De Alton Babcock, vice-president; L. M. Babcock, treasurer; Edward R. Hull, executive officer. Membership 35.

Rock River Rifle Club of Beloit—E. B. Gardner, secretary; F. E. Gardner, president; F. R. O'Neal, vice-president; Geo. A. Miller, treasurer; L. A. Miller, executive officer. Membership, 60.

West End Rifle Club of Madison—A. J. Myrland, secretary; L. B. Rowley, president; H. T. Sheldon, vice-president; E. W. Smyth, treasurer; W. R. Ploetz, executive officer. Membership, 48.

**SCHOOL CLUBS****California**

Cadet Company 222, California High School Rifle Club of La Verne—LeRoy Shields, secretary; Earl Gillette, president; McClellan Mills, vice-president; Glenn Doughty, treasurer; Rudolf Fischer, executive officer. Membership, 44.

Fillmore High School Rifle Club—Victor Osborn, secretary; William Wood, president; Leroy Goodenough, vice-president; Phi Clough, treasurer; W. M. Scott, executive officer. Membership, 45.

Red Bluff Union High School Rifle Club—Robert Whitney, secretary; Francis Gilmore, president; Elisa Gardner, vice-president; Morris Warmoth, treasurer; William Gover, executive officer. Membership, 73.

Roseville Union High School Rifle Club—Louis Zannon, secretary; Lloyd Cooper, president; Ray Frederick, vice-president; George Miller, treasurer; T. E. Morrin, executive officer. Membership, 59.

Shasta Union High School Rifle Club of Redding—C. E. Donley, secretary; J. O. Osborn, president; C. C. Dakin, vice-president; Browning Chartrand, treasurer; Ray E. McGinnis, executive officer. Membership, 51.

Sonora Union High School Rifle Club—Henry Ruoff, secretary; Edward McMahan, president; Howard Peters, vice-president; Robert Francis, treasurer; Herthel Reid, executive officer. Membership, 51.

Anaheim High School Rifle Club—Floyd Baker, secretary; William Jessurun, president; Alva Rogers, vice-president; Fred Hein, treasurer; Harry Briscoe, executive officer. Membership, 53.

Campbell Union High School Rifle Club—Nat. M. Jones, secretary; D. H. Cramer, president; Roy Bartholomew, vice-president; Rudolph Hoerler, treasurer; Harold Couk, executive officer. Membership, 48.

Corona High School Rifle Club—David May, secretary; John Whiteman, president; Mac Glass, vice-president; Glen D. Wight, treasurer; Bert Husted, executive officer. Membership, 70.

Merced Union High School Rifle Club—Kenneth Casad, secretary; Alvin Ivers, president; John Robinson, vice-president; Eddie Matson, treasurer; Robert M. Ross, executive officer. Membership, 71.

Sanger High School Rifle Club—Mack Humphreys, secretary; Hugh Burnett, president; Napoleon Kanawyer, vice-president; Ellsworth Bosserman, treasurer; Lloyd Baird, executive officer. Membership, 49.

Siskiyou Union High School Rifle Club of Yreka—Carroll Gilmore, secretary; Eldon Hamilton, president; Lawrence Laird, vice-president; Randolph Collier, treasurer; Robert Quigley, executive officer. Membership, 29.

South Pasadena High School Rifle Club—Glen C. Barnes, secretary; Kenneth Sanson, president; Malcolm Verry, vice-president; Robert Cass, treasurer; Vern L. Clark, executive officer. Membership, 52.

Venice Union High School Rifle Club—Robert S. Ridgway, secretary; Douglass Armstrong, president; Eugene Milford, vice-president; Homer Coe, treasurer; Leodell Cripe, executive officer. Membership, 88.

**District of Columbia**

Armstrong Technical High School Rifle Club—William C. Nalle, secretary; George H. Murray, president; Robert H. Greene, vice-president; R. I. Vaughn, treasurer; Madison Tignor, executive officer. Membership, 73.

Dunbar High School Rifle Club—Ralph W. Scott, secretary; S. E. Compton, president; C. Wendell Freeman, vice-president; Harry Thornton, treasurer; Charles W. Lewis, executive officer. Membership, 122.

**Texas.**

Lukin Military Rifle Club of San Antonio—Sgt. E. Fellbarum, secretary; Capt. Claude Estes, president; Lieut. J. Callaway, vice-president; Lieut. W. Keye, treasurer; Corp. S. Templeton, executive officer. Membership, 15.

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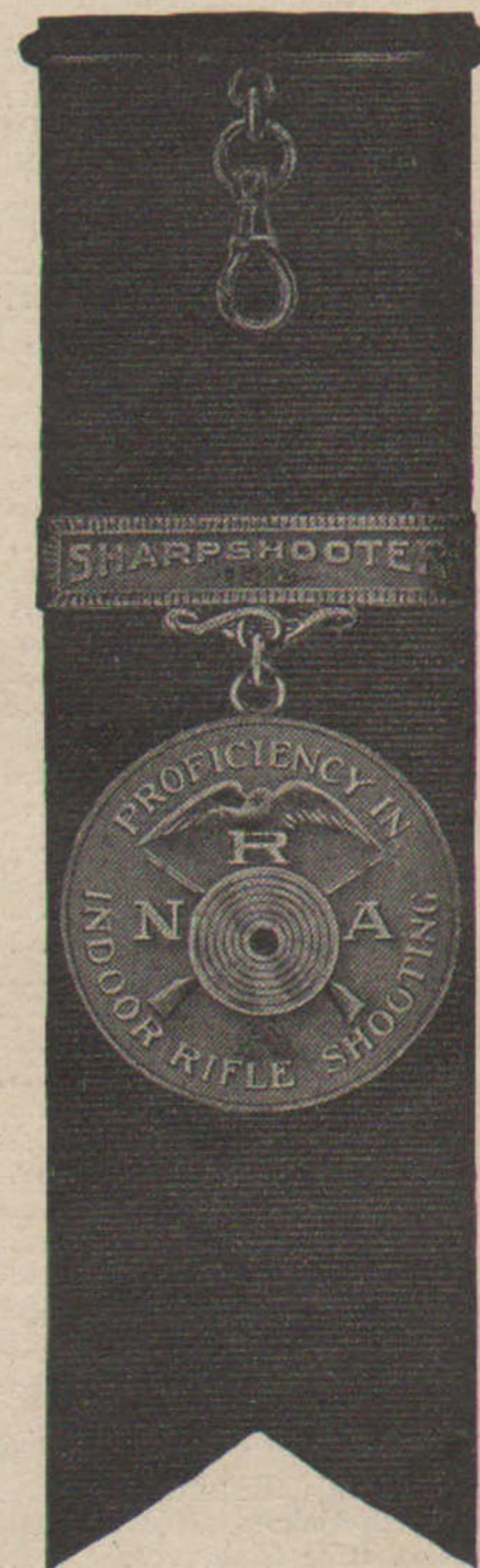
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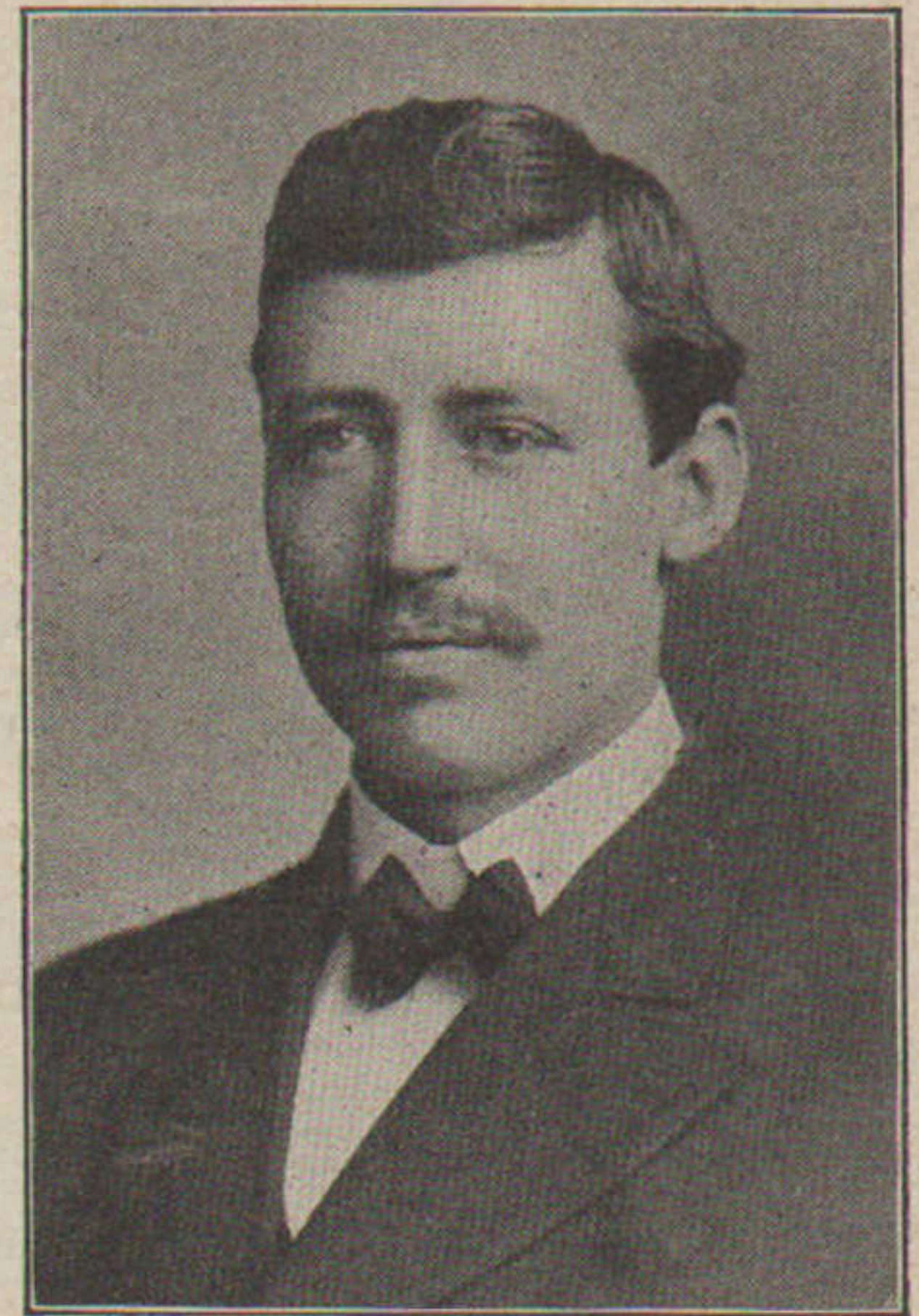
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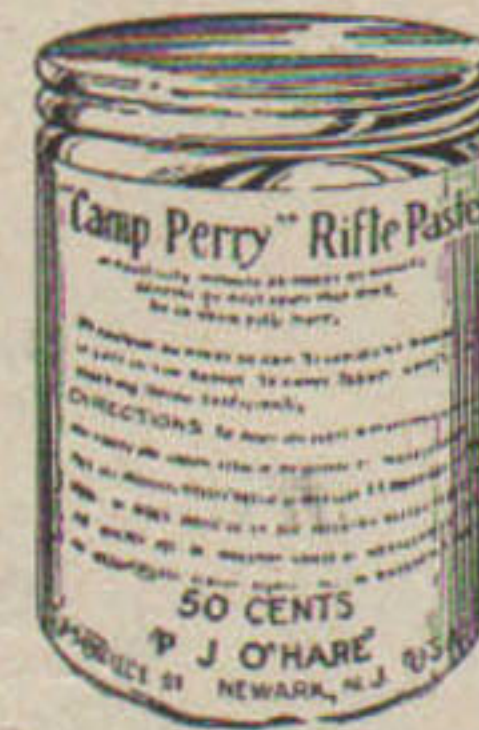
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### ARMS AND THE MAN

Advertising Department

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