

"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

VOL. LXVI, No. 3



THE NATIONAL GUARD

APRIL 12, 1919

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# "Leathernecks" Resight the Springfield by stephen trask

ENDING 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.

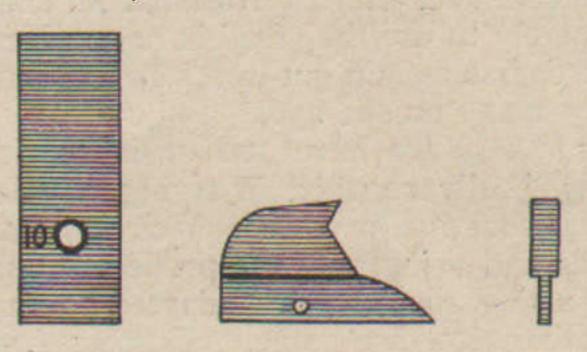
Before very long—for the work has already started—every Springfield among the "Leathernecks" will be fitted with a new drift slide and a new type of front

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 targe 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 I/Io-inch aperture properly placed in relation to elevation graduations.

In the meantime, Major John J. Dooley 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 shortbarreled 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 sylindro-ogival weighing 11.2 grams. The bullet is made of hardened lead (2 per cent antimony), with a jacket of maillechort (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			Distance		impact mor	ned for
	Control of the Contro		A THE SAME OF THE PARTY OF THE		3/4 turn	
Elevation (Screw 42 threads to 1 inch)	7 in. 7 " 8 " 8 "	20 yds. 50 " 20 " 50 "	.61 in. 1.53 " .53 " 1.33 "	1.22 in. 3.06 " 1.07 " 2.67 "	1.84 in. 4.6 " 1.61 " 4.0 "	2.45 in. 6.13 " 2.14 " 5.35 "
Windage (Screws have 48 threads to 1 inch)	7 " 7 " 8 " 8 "	20 " 50 " 20 " 50 "	·53 " 1.34 " ·47 " 1.17 "	1.07 " 2.68 " .94 " 2.35 "	1.61 " 4.1 " 1.41 " 3.52 "	2.14 " 5.36 " 1.88 " 4.7 "

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

OW often have you heard a be- your revolver at 20 yards all winter, but ginner in the revolver-shooting now want to shoot at 50 yards outside, game ask how much he should 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" COM-PLAINS

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

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 adjootant;

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

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.



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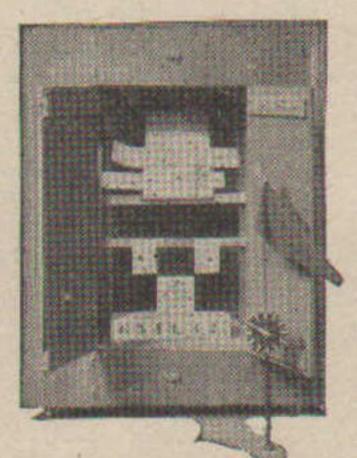
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# TARGET TIPS from THE "OLD TIMERS"

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

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 oo. 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)



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 Wedneral 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 riffler 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 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 I 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 riffler 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 riffler 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 moment, so the shape can be changed. It sets rigidly again as soon as cool. Rubber buttplates should be both cemented and screwed to the wood.

Lengthening gunstocks is done by fitting a piece of wood to the butt and fastening the buttplate to that; a sound and serviceable job may be done, but it shows the addition too much to look well. Like a man with a cork leg, it is better than none, but is not a thing of beauty nor a joy forever.

Carving in wood, like penmanship, is a gift, inherited perhaps. A good carver, like the poet, is born, not made. I never could acquire the art, so will dismiss the subject with this remark. I have seen some very handsomely carved work on gunstocks, but that will hardly come under the head of amateur gunsmithing.

To give detailed instructions for everything in the line of restocking the gun or rifle would require more space than can well be used in an article here, but I will give a few points in a general way. There is such a variety in modern breechloading arms the amateur will have to depend upon the old stock or its pieces for a model or pattern to work it out and let in the locks and furniture.

Walnut is used principally for stocks -English, Italian and American. The wood cannot be too sound or too well seasoned to make good ones. It is sawn into planks from the log, and the clear, straight-grained wood is chosen to insure strength. Curly or mottled places had best come in the butt rather than in the small or where the lockwork, etc., is let in. About 2 inches for a single gun and 21/4 inches for a double, before the stock is worked. The plank should be planed off smooth, to show exactly how the grain runs before working. Cut out a stiff pasteboard pattern to lay on the plank, which must be thoroughly seasoned and dry, and mark around with a lead pencil. Saw out squarely and smooth. Next, with a pair of dividers, mark out the center line all round the edges of piece and carefully preserve this line to work by until all the iron work is let in and solidly screwed in position. The buttplate is also fitted on. The castoff, if any, is made by moving the rear part of this line to the right or left or making another one, yet preserving the first or true center for reference. By referring to the thickness desired after the stock is finished the intelligent woodworker can now take away the surplus stock, smooth, and get the wood all ready to sandpaper and finish. Then the ironwork may be removed.

Particular attention should be paid to the length and drop of the new stock if any change is desired from the old. It may be well to note the drop at the heel, leaving the piece of plank wide at butt, and not fit on buttplate till the action has been fitted on. Then the stock may be made more bent by dropping the buttplate and working the wood away. The drop at comb can be determined and easily be brought to place. A clever workman can easily tell where to make these changes. The so-called pistol grip on many guns is little but an extra knob on the under side and is not difficult to form. I have seen some excellent stocking done by amateurs—those who made no pretense to knowledge of gun or other metal work. Avoid all shaky, dozy, cross-grained, or unseasoned wood. It has been said it requires seven years for the wood to season after sawing from the log and three more after sawing from the plank. The idea is to have it thoroughly dry and free from cracks.

Take great pains in letting in the lockplates and work around the action; chalk well and often to insure a solid bearing. Use only good sharp tools, and look out to let none of them slip and split off pieces. Sometimes we use oil on the ironwork to show on the wood where it touches, instead of chalk. See that the springs and sears and triggers have room to work freely, and have the thick of the trigger engage the arm of the sear-not have it bear on the outer part to get poor leverage—not power nor positive. Do not alllow the triggers to come too close together. In short, note all the little points as you go along with the work. If a modern breech action is used, much of the trouble sometimes encountered will be corrected in the ironwork of the action, and will give little annoyance from mistakes sometimes made by the amateur.

Maple was formerly used for stocking rifles and made good ones. It may again be used, and for the modern breechloading gun it should make a serviceable as well as pretty stock when stained and varnished. To finish the stock, sandpaper smooth and wet with a sponge to roughen or raise the grain. When dry, sandpaper off and wet again; dry and fill the grain with whiting and burnt umber, rubbing in well. When filled, oil with linseed oil several times; or, if varnished, apply several coats of good shellac varnish, polishing down with pumice stone, and lastly finishing with rottenstone and oil. Lay the varnish on with a fine-haired flat brush. Have the shellac well cut with best alcohol and have each coat thin; better go over it more times than get it streaky and uneven.

A word or two regarding the tools required. In addition to the ordinary tools used by the first-class carpenter or woodworker, we need a checking tool, which I have already described, and two or three bottoming tools. These are made from a small piece of steel rod about one-quarter inch in diameter; the end is flattened and beveled from the top, like a chisel for wood. An offset is made in it to enable one to use it in places where a straight chisel will not go. A common

blacksmith's buttress (used for pairing horses' hoofs) illustrates it on a large scale. It is easily made. Harden in water and draw by color to a deep brown with purple spots (510 Fahr.), which, by the way, is an excellent temper for many woodworking tools, knife blades, etc. These bottoming tools may be made square-bladed or circular shape on the cutting edge; both are useful. Center bits of the old style are indispensable; several sizes are needed. Keep them as sharp as a razor, as well as the planes, chisels, draw knife, and all the rest. The stocks of guns have changed a great deal during the past twenty years, but the amateur may get there just the same.

# INVENTS NEW EXPLOSIVE

A Swedish engineer has just invented a new explosive called normelite, which is 25 per cent more powerful than any other explosive in the Favir group to which it belongs. It is composed of 91½ per cent of ammonium nitrate, and 8½ per cent of mononitronapthaline, being composed of napthalene, paraffine, resin, trinitrotoluol and carbon.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of ARMS AND THE MAN, published weekly at Washington, D. C., for April 1, 1919.

District of Columbia, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Fred H. Phillips, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the ARMS AND THE MAN and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, National Rifle Association of America, Washington, D. C.

Editor, Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Washington, D. C. Managing Editor, Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Washington, D. C.

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of April, 1919. CHARLES F. ROBERTS, (Seal)

My commission expires April 22, 1919.

# From Club Room and Firing Line

# Many Enter For Home Record Match

THE Home Range 22 American Record Match is on and so far the entries have exceeded our expectations, having prepared for about 150 entries. We already have 212 entries, and there will no doubt be 250 entries.

Mr. Westergaard, the father of this match, predicted there would be 200 at least and should be double the number that he had, which was 130. So he is not only a good shot, but a good guesser. It is now only necessary for those who have entered to shoot 75 feet exact and off-hand, only the feet resting on the ground, to shoot under the rules of this competition. The lucky poor shot who gets the 100th place will have his disappointment in good shooting rewarded with a \$5 cash prize. We will also give \$5 to the 200th score. It is strange that we have received but one entry so far west of the Missouri River. This is Mr. Hawxhurst, from California. We have a beautiful little golden watch charm for the "Expert Rifleman" and all are wondering who will be the winner this year. Mr. S. N. Murphy won the match last year on a score of 491. A. Hubelik won 2d, with 483. Both of these gentlemen are again in this match. We are looking for someone to raise the record a notch or two in this shoot. The most of the Davenport shooters have decided to shoot their scores Wednesday, the 19th. Will report them as soon as shot.

EMIL BERG.

### San Diego Challenges

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

About one year ago the San Diego Rifle and Revolver Club journeyed from its haunts to Los Angeles to participate in a rifle contest, all of which was "pulled off" as per schedule. We also received a neat trimming as per schedule, laid down by the "Bevo Junction" squad.

On my return home I waited with patience for Edward C. Crossman, secretary of the Los Angeles Rifle Club, to hand us his usual line of "I told you so's." I still waited—until one night last week, while glancing over some of the old copies of Arms and the Man, especially the issue of February 9, 1918, and there, behold! clothed in a beautiful cloak of camouflage, was the article I had long sought. So I proceeded to place our side of the contest before the Venderick, to pronounce judgment. I believe in giving the devil his due, when dues are due, but I do not intend to let Captain Crossman carry away the bacon, including all the rind.

For the benefit of our dear readers, I wish to refresh their memories of the challenge issued by the Los Angeles Rifle Club against our organization. We conferred the honor upon them by journeying 135 miles in auto through a driving rain, which took the greater part of eight hours. According to schedule, we were to be met at one of the hotels at 8 o'clock, promptly, the morning of the shoot; conveyance was to be furnished by the "Bevo City" outfit. The only man who appeared to convey our husky bunch to the rifle range was "Pop" Siefert, with his jitney-bus. Siefert

managed to load one of our men in his machine, while we furnished the other part of the transportation. On the road to the range Siefert changed tires twice, and we landed at the scene of the battle thirty minutes past 10 o'clock, for an 8:30 match. However, we were very cordially received.

I, wishing very much to meet Mr. Crossman, searched in vain. Later I was told that the toothsome valley quail had lured him to its haunts.

The match was shot off and our team was defeated, not by better riflemen, but by better strategists. We were also outmaneuvered by no other persons than Price and Thompson, who represented a part of the Angel City crew.

The only redeeming feature about our outing was the eats, thanks to Mrs. Siefert, and we wish to comment on her ability, especially when it comes to feeding a bunch of hard-boiled eggs and leathernecks. This includes both Price and Thompson.

Capt. Edward C. Crossman, kindly reply to this statement that I am about to make:

About four months ago we issued a challenge through the public press for a rifle contest to the entire personnel of the 16th Division, U. S. Army, Camp Kearny. We waited patiently for several days, but no reply. After a careful survey of the persons having charge of the rifle range at Kearny, I managed to reach Lieut. A. W. Knott, of the 82d United States Infantry, who claimed that he could get up a world-beating team. I asked him to name his weapons, ammunition, time, and place, and also his line-up. The first three members of his team named were Captain Richards, Capt. Ed. Crossman, and Capt. Grove Watkins. After hearing these glad tidings, we felt sure that a good match would be staged, but a few days later our grave lieutenant reported to me that he could not seem to get the Big Three interested in a competitive match. (Some wise hombres!) How well they knew the fate that hung at their very door, and no doubt had pictured their reputation glimmering in the far-distant sphere. But, of course, I do not blame the gallant three for dodging our challenge, as the rays of defeat, I am sure, still clung to their memories regarding the last Camp Perry shoot, when our man, George S. Hall, out-shot all the wind-jamming experts with the rifle that participated in the various matches, including the above three. Of course, Hall's accomplishment with a pistol is a story too sad to relate, for he left most all of the pistol sharks far to his rear.

I hope that Mr. Crossman can explain the above in detail, in order that we, down here in lonely San Diego, may have some comprehensive idea as to why the Big Three failed to accept our challenge while at Camp Kearny.

In order to keep the rifle game moving, we issue a challenge to our humble Los Angeles team for a series of friendly rifle or pistol matches, and, if necessary to consummate a series of contests, we will gladly extend in their behalf a liberal handicap in points. But, of course, we expect that the return match will be shot on our range.

P. S.—Thanks to Capt. E. C. Crossman for acknowledging that our Mr. Carl Schroder is also "some shot"!

WALTER BELLON,

Executive Officer and Secretary, San Diego Rifle and Revolver Club.

### Long Beach Defeats Redlands

Members of the Long Beach, California, Rifle Club defeated teams from the Redlands, California, and the Tucson, Arizona, organizations in a match staged March 23. Redlands lost out by the small margin of three points, its total score for the team being 812 against Long Beach's 815. The Redlands team was shooting on the Riverside range and had the match been on the more familiar home range, the result probably would have been different. Tucson and Long Beach were shooting on their own ranges.

The Long Beach score is a remarkable one in as much as that team won the match on the longest and hardest range, Redlands being six points ahead on the 300-yard range and four points ahead on the 500-yard range, giving them a lead on these two ranges of ten points.

This match is the largest match that Redlands Rifle Team has ever competed in and they hope that the next time that they are lucky enough to have three competitors on the same day that they will be able to carry off all honors.

The following are the scores made by the individuals who competed in their respective teams:

LONG BEACH

	300	500	600	
	yds.	yds.	yds.	Total
W. Strong	46	47	48	141
C. B. Hubbs	45	49	47	141
S. W. Hall	42	49	47	138
Dr. Heylmun	45	46	46	137
L. Wark		43	43	131
C. M. Kreider	43	43	41	127
Total	.266	277	272	815
REDLAN	NDS			
	300	500	600	
	yds.	yds.		Total
C. D. Rolfe	. 48	47	46	141
F. W. Moore	. 45	50	45	140
G. E. Wittwer	. 46	47	43	
H. Crain	. 44	47	43	
H. H. Ford, Jr	. 40	45	43	134
C. H. Jones	. 40	45	39	127
Total	.272	281	259	812
Tucso	N			
	300	500	600	
	yds.	yds.	yds.	Total
Schnabel	. 45	48	47	140
Mastin	. 46	49	42	137
Hart	. 44	46	44	134
Croyle		45	42	130
Savage		43	41	127
Sellers	. 40	40	43	123
Total	.261	271	259	791

It will be noted that of the four teams competing, Redlands was the only team in which

Total......260 244 245

RIVERSIDE

Ben Gustin ..... 47

H. Higgins ..... 44

F. E. Winship..... 41

W. Darling ...... 42

J. W. King..... 43

N. C. Stebbins..... 43

300 500 600

yds. yds. yds. Total

122

749

a competitor made a possible. This was made by F. W. Moore on the 500-yard range.

The high scores for the day were 141, made by W. Strong and C. B. Hubbs, both of Long Beach, and C. D. Rolfe, of Redlands.

The Riverside Rifle Club meets the Redlands team on Sunday, April 13th, on the Redlands range. Riverside promises to make it more exciting for the Redlands team on this date.

The Redlands team wishes to take this opportunity to publicly congratulate the Long Beach aggregation on winning last Sunday's match and hopes that that team will give the Redlands team an early return match.

The only other match that has been shot by the Redlands Rifle Club this year was a telegraphic match with the team of Tucson, Arizona. Redlands won this match by a score of 791 against Tucson's score of 783.

Executive Officer, Redlands Rifle Club.

# Forrester Club Keeps "Open House"

The John Forrester Rifle Club, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has issued an invitation to all riflemen who strike its home town to visit the

club range. Here it is:

"The wind with its siren-like whistle swept up the valley, whisking a few lingering oak leaves along with it and leaving little swirls of dry, white snow in its wake. The extreme cold had turned the little stream into a solid mass. The sky with its solemn coloring was scarcely different from the hills. Even the wild inhabitants of the little wooded glen were holed up, protecting themselves as well as possible from the weather, while issuing from one end of the valley came the regular reports of a Springfield. These were coming from beside a little cabin, the character of which was disclosed by a board over the door bearing the legend, 'John Forrester Rifle Club, N. R. A.

"Within the one room which the cabin walls surrounded was a great coal stove, dull red with heat. Ranged around this were about a dozen men listening to the hum of several simultaneous yarns—here of the time 'it missed fire,' there of the time 'the boys in the butts moved the target just as I pressed the trig-

ger,'

"By way of variation 'Pete' told how closely he had come to getting 'that bear.' Then 'Charlie' came in with a score of 88 and was roundly roasted because he couldn't make 90 once in a while. Little Dave (240 pounds) began to cuss the N. R. A., as soon as his name was called, for not ruling out 'that kneeling position.' The afternoon passed quickly and finally 'Jim,' the last on the list, came in kicking like a steer because his chickens would not be fed until late again.

"The shoot being finished, they left in groups of two and three, continuing the 'Stove League stuff' started around the fire. As each man came to the top of the hill he stopped unconsciously and gazed at the little range in the hollow where such a pleasant afternoon had been spent, then disappeared over the brow of

the hill.

"If, as a wanderer, you should find yourself in Pittsburgh with a Saturday afternoon on your hands, go to the nearest gun store and be directed to this cozy little range, where you will find hearty welcome."

### Seattle Stages Novice Match

In order to encourage new men to learn to handle the "short gun," one of the members of the Seattle, Washington, Rifle and Revolver Club has offered three medals to the three novices who make the U. S. R. A. team this year.

Charles C. Finn, secretary of the club, has published these conditions governing the award of the novice medals:

"Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association

Novice Medal Match:

"Eligibility.-Open to any member of the

S. R. & R. Assn. in good standing who is also a member in good standing in the United States Revolver Association. This latter honor costs one buck per year. We are now shooting the U. S. R. A. National League Matches, open only to members, and the idea of this whole medal business is to get more shooters for the league matches. We know there are champions among you, but you have to shoot before the scores count. The contestant is barred from competing if he has ever made the Seattle team in the league matches, as recognized by the Secretary of the U. S. R. A. Ten men are entitled to shoot the league matches each Friday night. The five highest scores in each match make up the team for that match. The five men who have made the team on the greatest number of individual matches constitute the Seattle team and get the five medals awarded, should the club shoot well enough to win any. Thus the secretary (who has his eye on that gold medal) made the Seattle team 2½ times in 1917, but wasn't on the team, as it took 16 times on to even be in the running.

"Winners.—The person under the above conditions who has the highest aggregate (get that aggregate; it means that attendance counts; a good old plugger shooting a fair score every Friday night will beat out a meteorite who shows up only once or twice and raises h--. The secretary, being both, is after that medal; I bet me your life.) Well, to resume, the person who has the highest aggregate score for the 1919 matches, which are now being shot, wins the gold medal, the next highest score wins the silver medal, and the third highest score wins the bronze medal. Any tie or ties will be shot off at a special match, three targets, five shots on each, deliberate fire, under U. S. R. A. rules for the

league matches."

### Shaner Tells Trap History

For 26 years Elmer E. Shaner managed the affairs of the Interstate Trapshooting Association, taking hold in 1892 when conditions were chaotic and retiring this year, after trapshooting had reached the front ranks of sporting pastimes.

Shaner is the man who put the "trap in trapshooting." He brought order out of chaos in the early days through a determination to do right by all at all times. Everyone got a fair deal from Elmer Shaner, and the present satisfactory condition of the sport is a tribute to him. Trapshooting never took a backward

step under his guidance.

With the retirement of Shaner as manager the Interstate Association ceased to exist and the American Trapshooting Association came into being. It is our belief that Mr. Shaner knows more about trapshooting conditions of the past and present than any other individual, and we therefore asked him to prepare a brief history on trapshooting, which he has done in his masterly way.

## Here is Mr. Shaner's story:

The statement that "perfection is a plant of slow growth," repeated until it has become canonical, has been jolted by the Interstate Trapshooting Association, for this organization, though sickly in its infancy, reached the prime of life in phenomenally short time.

The Association originally came into being in 1892 as the Interstate Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association. It was not the idea of any one person, but was the product of diverse interests and time has proven that they builded better than they knew, as the most sanguine of the originators never dreamed their progeny would bound into first place in the world of trapshooting.

The first board of directors was comprised of Charles Tatham, O. D. Delano, H. A. Penrose, J. A. H. Dressell, George H. Sampson, Justus von Lengerke and Noel Money. I was selected as manager and continued in that position until January of this year.

The credit of the organization was at a rather low ebb in 1893, its business being handled in a crude way; vigorous enough, but not method. But one tournament at a time was arranged, and quite often it was not known where the next one would be given, instructions frequently being telegraphed me where I had a tournament in progress where to ship the association's outfit for the next tournament. So much friction was caused by the want of proper direction, and so much tribulation experienced, that the association's continued existence became a serious problem.

It was soon happily solved by an event that acted like an infusion of new blood into a consumptive. It was the inception of the Grand American Handicap at live birds at Dexter Park, Long Island, in 1893. The ultimate success of this venture was predicted at the time, a paragraph in the yearly review saying: "There is every reason to believe that in course of time this contest will be looked upon as the greatest pigeon-shooting event in the United States." Every one knows how triumphantly this prediction was verified.

In 1895 the name of the association was changed to the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trapshooting. This year was the best to date. Members who were singin the Miserere in 1893 now shouted "Veni, Vidi, Vici," and burned red fire. During 1896 and 1897 the association was overwhelmed with applicants for tournaments, a change from the day of small things, and proof that a good thing needs only to be pushed vigorously and its doings kept in the public eye.

In 1898 and 1899 continued growth was shown. The association received the Macedonian call from all cardinal points for tournaments, as all sections had now awakened to the excellence of its methods, and though there were, and always will be, clubs that were quick to pirate its methods, giving no credit, their action was an acknowledgment of the association's work and methods. Its triumph, like a city set upon a hill, could not be hid. Everywhere the growth and success of the organization were regarded as phenomenal.

The year 1900 marked the introduction of a new event—the Grand American Handicap at clay tragets, which proved a desideratum not originally contemplated. This year and 1901 were very successful.

The Grand American Handicap at live birds was held in Kansas City, Mo., in 1902, and that the West was fully alive to the departure was proven by the entry list, there being 456 contestants. This list of entrants would have appalled any other organization. Nothing resembling it was ever before witnessed. The tournament was run off as smoothly as the earth swings in its orbit, everything appertaining to the shoot being subject to the law of gravitation enacted by the management. Someone said it couldn't be done, but, as the darky said at the watermelon eating contest, those engaged "done gone and done it."

While 1902 marked the highwater mark of entries in live bird competition, it also marked the end of the Grand American Handicap at live birds. Sensational journalism succeeded in inflaming a great many good people into what they thought was a divine frenzy against live bird shooting, and they stirred up Legislatures, which are often made and unmade by a clamorous minority, to adverse action. In view of the sentiment it seemed politic to drop the Grand American Handicap at live birds in order that prejudice might not be aroused in all States, in many of which adverse legislation had already been secured.

The growth of trapshooting in 1903, 1904 and 1905 was so great that the Grand American Handicap at clay targets was not equal to public demand in respect to geographical sections; that is to say, trapshooters had so multiplied in all sections that each of the States demanded a separate State shoot.

(Concluded on page 57)



# N. R. A. .22 Cartridges— Accurate up to 250 Yards

Cartridges (with Lesmok for men. Powder) were first made to Made with solid lead bullet 250 yards was absolutely necessary.

Try these cartridges yourself. Note their close grouping at all ranges up to 250 yards. You'll have renewed respect for the possibilities

N. R. A. .22 Long Rifle of .22 rifle shooting as a sport

meet British Government re- for range use and hollowquirements. Accuracy at point bullet for field use. Descriptive circular on request.

> If your dealer hasn't a stock of these cartridges, he can get them for you from our nearest general selling agent.



You know the famous waterproof Black Shells-most sportsmen do, for the Black Shells are used at traps and in the field by a vast number of leading sportsmen. Smokeless or black powder. Their extra speed and punch come from the powful primer and double . width flash passage. If you haven't tried them, do so.

General selling agents: National Lead Co., Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati; National Lead & Oil Co., Pittsburgh, United Lead Co., New York, Phila.; James Robertson Lead Co., Baltimore; American Smelter Securities Co., San Francisco; Hingston-Smith Arms Co., Winnipeg, Man.

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY, 111 Broadway, New York

# With the Small Bore League

DOTH 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.

- 14. Jacksonville, Florida, Rifle Club (2d team): C. S. Graham, 198; S. E. Smith, 198; T. E. Sabbwell, 195; J. H. Whitney, 194; A. L. Williams, Jr., 194. Club total, 979.
- 15. Concord, New Hampshire, Rifle Club: C. T. Martin, 199; W. A. Woodworth, 196; J. C. Leighton, 195; S. Dunsford, 194; F. L. Johnson, 194. Club total, 978.
- 16. Mahwah, New Jersey, Rifle Club: R. A. Smith, 196; L. T. Everett, 196; E. B. Rice, 196; G. M. Potter, 195; A. P. Cram, 193. Club total, 976.
- 17. Haverhill, Massachusetts, R. & G. Club: D. Fox, 197; R. L. Turner, 196; L. H. Clough, 195; W. J. Murphy, 194; C. H. Eaton, 194. Club total, 976.
- 18. Ridgeville Rifle Club, Evanston, Ill.: W. L. Cocroft, 198; R. W. Larke, 195; W. Wolff, 195; G. B. Swift, 194; A. J. Huebner, 193. Club total, 975.
- 19. Salt Lake, Utah, R. & R. Club: O. Lee, 196; W. A. Kingsley, 195; F. Hogan, 195; R. B. Harkness, 195; M. A. Keyser, 194. Club total, 975.
- 20. Chicago, Illinois, Rifle Club: E. R. Lundh, 197; J. Turner, 196; C. M. Ercanbrack, 195; H. F. Walbaum, 194; A. J. Kolar, Jr., —. Club total, 975.
- 21. Norwalk, Connecticut, Rifle Club: Wm. Pfleeger, 199; S. Baker, 198; J. A. Baker, Jr., 196; W. E. Mathews, 191; J. D. Milne, 190. Club total, 974.
- 22. Commonwealth-Edison Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill.: G. A. Gustafson, 197; P. Jorgensen, 196; S. H. North, 195; U. Davis, 193; K. R. Compton, 193. Club total, 974.
- 23. Boston, Massachusetts, R. & R. Club: O. E. Gerrish, 197; W. S. Gibbons, 196; C. H. Kelly, 195; C. E. Center, 194; A. O. Niedner, 192. Club total, 974.
- 24. Gunnison, Colorado, Rifle Club: G. Aspey, 196; H. E. Palmer, 195; A. W. Lindsley, 195; M. B. Herrick, 193; E. W. Palmer, 192. Club total, 971.
- 25. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Rifle Association: C. H. Johnson, 197; S. W. Keefauver, 195; John Dillin, 194; Sadie E. Keefauver, 193; G. I. Cook, 192. Club total, 971.
- 26. Brattleboro, Vermont, Rifle Club: H. D. Wilbur, 196; F. Spaulding, 195; A. L. Pettee, 194; C. P. Goodwin, 194; C. F. Bingham, 192. Club total, 971.
- 27. Washington, D. C., Rifle Club: R. V. Reynolds, 198; J. J. Andrews, 195; H. E. Dove, 193; H. C. McFate, 193; W. C. Robertson, 191. Club total, 970.
- 28. Rochester, New York, Rifle Club: M. C. Bradbury, 196; C. Warder, 196; J. N. Wernz, 194; W. Armstrong, 192; W. C. Stapleton, 191. Club total, 969.
- 29. Grand Forks, North Dakota, Rifle Club: H. G. Woutat, 195; M. W. Constans, 194; O. P. Berger, 194; W. C. Allen, 193; W. P. Jenson, 193. Club total, 969.
- 30. Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club (1st team): W. E. McKee, 195; L. J. Deiss, 195; R. McKee, 193; R. R. Sidell, 193; C. McKee, 193. Club total, 969.
- 31. Bridgeport, Connecticut, Rifle Club: C. W. Vanstine, 197; J. W. Hession, 196; F. T. Staples, 194; C. B. Naramore, 193; W. W. Naramore, 189. Club total, 969.

- 32. Jacksonville, Florida, Rifle Club (1st team): W. McNamee, 197; C. M. Birchwood, 193; J. E. Byrd, 193; J. J. Higginbotham, 193; S. D. Page, 192. Club total, 968.
- 33. Los Angeles, California, R. & R. Club: E. D. Neff, 197; V. F. Grace, 194; E. A. Myrick, 194; Dr. L. Felsenthal, 192; N. E. Cutting, 191. Club total, 968.
- 34. Brooklyn, New York, Rifle Club: L. I. King, 196; L. J. Corsa, 195; H. Otto, 194; L. J. Miller, 192; C. F. Dearborn, 191. Club total, 968.
- 35. Towanda, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club: E.
  J. Barnes, 198; F. D. Montany, 193; D. R.
  Smith, 193; F. W. Frost, 191; F. N. Reuter,
  191. Club total, 966.
- 36. Manchester, New Hampshire, Rifle Club: A. J. Reed, 196; N. W. Gould, 194; R. E. Yost, 192; W. F. Twaddle, 192; C. N. Valentine, 191. Club total, 965.
- 37. Atlanta, Georgia, Rifle Club: W. D. Marshall, 197; J. E. Oxford, 196; J. Haraset, 193; R. Masteller, 191; P. F. Vose, 188. Club total, 965.
- 38. Ridgewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club: P. Meigs, Jr., 195; F. C. Remington, 194; G. Coffin, 194; Dr. H. S. Willard, 191; A. A. Williamson, 190. Club total, 964.
- 39. Citizens' R. & R. Club, Rochester, N. Y.: F. C. Sherman, 198; L. D. Slade, 193; G. S. Searle, 192; J. L. Mathews, 190; H. E. Dodson, 190. Club total, 963.
- 40. Shawnee Rifle Club, Lima, Ohio: F. T. Allen, 195; J. Happersberger, 194; F. I. Hammer, 192; G. W. T. Clausing, 191; R. M. Brooks, 190. Club total, 962.
- 41. The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn.: C. R. Disbrow, 198; E. J. Hall, Jr., 192; J. Cullen, 192; H. E. Graffin, 191; H. J. Albrecht, 189. Club total, 962.
- 42. Ashburnham, Massachusetts, Rifle Club: J. R. Briggs, 198; H. S. Hubbell, 193; C. A. Newell, 191; G. S. Hollingworth, 191; H. F. Averill, 189. Club total, 962.
- 43. Providence, Rhode Island, Revolver Club: E. C. Parkhurst, 193; A. B. Cloulters, 193; G. R. Brown, 192; W. V. Bonlee, 192; G. B. Kelly, 190. Club total, 960.
- 44. Pentwater, Michigan, Rifle Club: P. N. Lageson, 195; J. B. Hendrick, 193; W. T. Venn, 192; E. B. Clark, 190; D. J. Halstead, 188. Club total, 958.
- 45. Detroit, Michigan, R. & R. Club: E. L. Astleford, 193; H. L. D. Smith, 193; H. J. Smart, 192; A. W. George, 190; J. D. Noyes, 188. Club total, 956.
- 46. Arlington, New Jersey, R. & P. Club: R. H. Greene, 195; G. W. Settle, 194; W. J. Coons, 191; L. N. Frazee, 190; A. A. Paulson, 186. Club total, 956.
- 47. University of Chicago, Illinois, Civilian Rifle Club: R. R. Bensley, 192; R. D. Bensley, 192; C. J. Chamberlain, 191; W. S. Hobbs, 190; W. J. G. Land, 190. Club total, 955.
- 48. Middletown, New York, Rifle Club: R. D. Coleman, 196; A. B. Loder, 195; R. D. Parker, 188; J. A. Worcester, 188; J. B. Worcester, 187. Club total, 954.
- 49. Stuart, Iowa, Rifle Club: B. Le Mar, 195; O. M. Trevillyan, 195; E. P. Proctor, 190;

- A. A. Harris, 188; A. Cameron, 186. Club total, 954.
- 50. Lakewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club: D. Jensen, 196; A. J. Parmentier, 195; H. E. Havens, 191; F. Hoxie, 188; S. C. Norcross, 183. Club total, 953.
- 51. Peekskill, New York, Rifle Club (1st team): F. S. McConnell, 193; A. Paul, 193; C. J. Varian, 189; T. C. Gardner, 189; O. Scharff, 189. Club total, 953.
- 52. Robbins & Myers Rifle Club, Springfield, Ohio: O. T. Clark, 196; H. A. Zeigler, 192; H. Hoffman, 189; M. A. Foley, 188; C. H. Clark, 187. Club total, 952.
- 53. Maynesboro Rifle Club, Berlin, N. H.: M. H. Roberts, 195; B. S. Haskell, 190; C. B. Barton, 188; A. W. Buckley, 188; F. C. Hannah, 187. Club total, 948.
- 54. Moraine National Rifle Club, Dayton, Ohio: J. R. Moser, 195; F. D. Elwell, 195; O. Kressler, 188; E. G. Kennedy, 185; J. E. Martin, 185. Club total, 948.
- 55. Miami Rifle Club, Cincinnati, Ohio: N. H. Cox, 193; O. C. Anderson, 191; G. J. March, 189; J. B. Daniel, 187; Theo. Folger, 187. Club total, 947.
  - 56. Reed Indoor Rifle Club, Springfield, Ohio: F. C. Reed, 192; C. J. Stilwell, 192; W. E. Might, 188; O. T. Swigert, 187; G. A. Brownfield, 187. Club total, 946.
  - 57. Cazenovia, New York, Rifle Club: W. D. Weaver, 192; S. M. Thomas, 192; F. D. Holdridge, 188; Jas. Dangle, 188; H. C. Thorne, 186. Club total, 946.
  - 58. Ayer, Massachusetts, Military Rifle Club: O. E. Carlson, 191; F. W. Burrill, 191; H. F. Sands, 188; A. Downing, 186; W. H. Reynolds, 186. Club total, 942.
  - 59. Rumford Rifle Club, Mexico, Maine: H. C. Frost, 193; W. Mayconnell, 191; F. L. Bean, 191; B. W. Goodwin, 182; J. M. Doyen, 181. Club total, 938.
  - 60. Elmira, New York, R. & R. Club: B. P. Brown, 195; W. K. Whitley, 191; G. W. Hawthorne, 185; L. A. Coldy, 183; C. T. Hudson, 182. Club total, 936.
  - 61. Mound City Rifle Club, St. Louis, Mo.: C. C. Crossman, 191; T. E. Bundy, 191; J. S. Westerman, 187; H. L. Fassett, Jr., 183; H. C. Westermann, 183. Club total, 935.
  - 62. Essex School of Musketry Rifle Club, Caldwell, N. J.: H. D. Adkins, 194; E. A. Hoff, 190; F. Rebhan, 186; F. W. Young, 183; A. Thomas, 182. Club total, 935.
  - 63. Altoona, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club: E. W. Resig, 189; S. H. Owens, 188; H. G. Olson, 187; C. M. Kerns, 185; J. W. Carter, 185. Club total, 934.
- 64. Peekskill, New York, Rifle Club (2d team): E. McChain, 193; E. H. Bagley, 187; C.H. Taylor, 186; Geo. Deitz, 185; William Thomas, 182. Club total, 933.
- 65. Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club (2d team): J. Spalarich, 190; E. Bell, 187; W. H. Spurgin, 185; R. R. Robinson, 185; F. M. Barber, 185. Club total, 932.
- 66. Marine Draftsmen Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.: S. A. Sanders, 190; G. M. Baker, 189; R. E. Hensel, 188; L. M. Streamer, 182; W. C. Scott, 182. Club total, 931.



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67. Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club (3d team): C. W. Yale, 190; N. B. Dawley, 188; G. R. Owens, 187; F. A. Lauer, 185; J. L. Stout, 181. Club total, 931.

68. McKean County Rifle Club, Bradford, Pa.: O. B. Dunn, 192; J. W. Baney, 187; J. Blaindell, 184; C. E. Swanson, 181; G. W. Dauble, 180. Club total, 924.

69. Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club: J. H. McLean, 188; F. H. Coleman, 187; R. McIntosh, 183; H. Chambers, 183; C. Spencer, 177. Club total, 918.

70. Scott, Arkansas, Rifle Club: H. Thibault, 193; J. K. Thibault, Jr., 190; G. P. Shrigley, 184; R. L. Pemberton, 183; H. L. Brown, 167. Club total, 917.

71. East Sgainaw, Michigan, Rifle Club: J. G. O'Brien, 187; H. W. St. John, 184; C. J. Koehler, 178; C. M. St. John, 178; T. H. Finley, 177. Club total, 904.

72. Bellows Falls, Vermont, Rifle Club: F. H. Mack, 188; G. P. Lovell, 183; C. H. Waite, 180; T. H. Hinder, 177; F. H. Fleming, 175. Club total, 903.

73. Interwoven Rifle Club, New Brunswick, N. J.: F. W. Kilborn, 190; N. M. Terwilliger, 178; F. Cole, 177; M. C. Nicholas, 177; J. C. Bogan, 170. Club total, 892.

74. Chibridge Rifle Club, Greenville, Pa.: F. J. Harrison, 185; J. W. Servey, 180; T. C. Ehlich, 179; W. Tam, 171; W. J. Black, 169. Club total, 884.

75. Covington, Virginia, Rifle Club: P. C. Dunbrack, 190; E. S. Aldlizer, 177; L. C. Withrow, 173; W. W. Weikel, 169; W. M. Harmon, 168. Club total, 877.

76. Groton, Massachusetts, Rifle Club: C. E. McRean, 182; C. C. Farwell, 179; C. A. Shaw, 177; C. B. Brannigan, 164; R. B. Farwell, 164. Club total, 866.

77. Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club (2d team): A. C. Roberts, 176; J. C. Smith, Jr., 172; H. Wager, 145; J. Anderson, 136; W. J. Kowalewsky, 132. Club total, 761.

78. Iroquois Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill.: R. M. Goodman, 174; G. A. Kantz, 143; F. A. Lovell, 133; G. E. Kugelman, 118; J. M. Harbaugh, 107. Club total, 675.

# COLLEGE CLUBS

1. University of Pennsylvania Rifle Club, Philadelphia: R. D. Ten Broeck, 200; E. I. Benson, 200; H. R. Robertson, 198; J. B. Cooley, 197; J. R. Byrne, 197. Club total, 992.

2. Syracuse University Rifle Club, New York: R. K. Day, 198; J. F. Evans, 197; L. H. Coons, 194; A. L. Gibson, 194; A. M. Gilatt, 194. Club total, 977.

3. Princeton University Rifle Club, New Jersey: W. G. Wells, 195; R. Hopkinson, 193; W. E. Benna, 193; D. E. McWilliams, 190; J. L. Horne, 189. Club total, 960.

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age and elevation tables.

4. Worcester Polytechnic Institute Rifle Club, Massachusetts: R. M. Eldred, 193; R. W. Perry, 193; H. J. E. Reid, 192; E. L. Thayer, 191; W. T. Livermore, 190. Club total, 959.

5. Dartmouth College Rifle Club, Hanover, N. H.: S. D. Kilmarx, 196 B. Helmer, 195; H. L. Shepard, Jr., 188; J. N. Wetherby, Jr., 188; C. B. Sturdevant, 187. Club total, 954.

6. Iowa State College Rifle Club, Ames: C. Farr, 195; D. V. Moser, 193; J. F. Hallowell, 186; M. E. Logard, 185; H. V. Shelby, 182. Club total, 941.

### MILITARY SCHOOLS

1. Culver Military Academy Rifle Club, Indiana: R. D. Hallsted, 200; M. B. Crandall, 199; R. Hoffman, 198; C. M. Greenway, Jr., 197; P. H. Stewart, 196. Club total, 990.

2. Army and Navy Preparatory School Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.: C. R. Belknap, 195; P. Hanson, 195; D. L. Mewhinney, 193; Wm. Brisbane, 191; V. R. Sturm, 190. Club total,

3. New York Military Academy Rifle Club, Cornwall-on-Hudson: D. S. Kent, 195; C. W. Kellogg, 194; N. B. Willard, 191; Starr, 190; M. May, 187. Club total, 957.



The thing to do now is to prepare for these MATCHES. You cannot get better or more economical preparatory training than is furnished by the Hollifield DOTTER-adopted and extensively used by the regular service.

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- 4. St. John's Military Academy Rifle Club, Delafield, Wis.: J. Christ, 195; T. J. Arndt, 193; S. H. Polaski, 191; F. L. Roark, 189; E. T. Pittock, 188. Club total, 956.
- 5. Bordentown Military Institute Rifle Club, New Jersey: W. Leathe, 194; M. B. Stokes, 188; J. M. Owens, 187; J. B. Ellis, 186; B. Fackenthal, 184. Club total, 939.
- 6. Miami Military Academy Rifle Club, Germantown, Ohio: Simpson, 181; Sellards, 180; F. Trowbridge, 178; Kilby, 178; T. White, 177; Carothers, 176. Club total, 894.
- 7. Northwestern Military Academy Rifle Club, Lake Geneva, Wis. (1st team): H. C. Melges, 184; G. Hathaway, 183; H. Sharman, 182; Jennings, 171; Head, 168. Club total, 886.
- 8. Castle Heights Military Rifle Club, Lebanon, Tenn.: H. Chick, 177; F. D. Owen, 177; H. L. Johnson, 174; J. Armstrong, Jr., 169; A. J. Danbruck, 163. Club total, 860.
- 9. Tabor Academy Rifle Club, Marion, Mass.: E. P. Leary, 187; F. Costa, 174; C. H. Luce, 171; R. Potter, 165; R. Chase, 151. Club total, 848.
- 10. Albany Academy Rifle Club, New York: J. R. Titcomb, 181; C. P. Williams, 169; L. B. Jamison, 168; D. K. Van Wormer, 158; N. R. Zeitler, 149. Club total, 825.
- 11. Northwestern Military Academy Rifle Club, Lake Geneva, Wis. (2d team): K. Goodman, 168; S. Kellogg, 161; G. E. Martin, 159; G. Sawyer, 158; Booth, 157. Club total, 803.
- 12. Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill.: J. Herrin, 167; V. E. Wanner, 152; K. Littledale, 149; F. A. Dalton, 148; S. H. Sperry, 139. Club total, 755.

# HIGH SCHOOLS

- 1. Central High School Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.: A. J. Morgan, 200; R. M. Morris, 199; Baxter, 199; Chestnut, 198; E. Newcomb, 197. Club total, 993.
- 2. McKinley Manual Training School Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.: S. McClellan, 200; R. C. Stokes, 200; J. Wrenn, 197; L. Berlin, 196; C. E. Raeder, 191. Club total, 984.
- 3. Jamaica, New York, High School Rifle Club: J. Gray, 199; L. D. Bates, 193; K. Gray, 191; V. O. Wehle, 191; E. F. Berling, 185. Club total, 969.
- 4. Western High School Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.: G. F. Moore, 195; J. Roberts, 193; A. Hastings, 192; B. H. Wells, 192; C. Brewer, 186. Club total, 958.
- 5. Iowa City, Iowa, High School Rifle Club: C. G. Boyd, 196; F. Riley, 193; L. D. Brigham, 192; R. Whities, 188; R. Schump, 188. Club total, 957.



Marble's Nitro-Solvent Oil dissolves residue of all black and smokeless powders, including Cordite. Acts instantly-stops corrosive action-removes and prevents rust and cuts off dirt and gum. It's a perfect polish as well as a lubricant. Extensively used in the army. 2-oz. bottle 25c; 6-oz. can 55c. Postage 10c extra. Direct by mail if your dealer hasn't it. Catalog of Marble's 60 specialties free. MARBLE ARMS & MFG. CO., 502 Delta Ave., Gladstone, Mich.

6. Ridgewood, New Jersey, High School Rifle Club: J. White, 191; P. Meigs, 3d, 191; J. Kennaday, 191; E. W. Maass, 189; F. Willard, 189. Club total, 951.

- 7. Business High School Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.: H. C. Espey, 197; H. Rosenberg, 187; W. J. Burrows, 184; S. Middleton, 183; G. Trumbie, 178. Club total, 929.
- 8. Ridgewood, New Jersey, High School Rifle Club (2d team): H. Rouclere, 190; L. Haddon, 190; E. De Moya, 183; E. Morey, 180; D. Hull, 179. Club total, 922.
- 9. Bridgeport, Connecticut, High School Rifle Club: K. Knapp, 190; H. A. Ashley, 187; R. Horton, 183; P. W. Senior, 180; R. H. Smyth, 179. Club total, 919.
- 10. Technical High School Rifle Club, Springfield, Mass.: J. A. Johnston, 189; L. E. Bliss, 185; R. Sharp, 185; E. Lawler, 181; N. Jorgensen, 178. Club total, 918.
- 11. Lewis and Clark High School Rifle Club, Spokane, Wash.: L. M. Moss, 194; Granath, 187; O. F. Zinkgraf, 180; C. E. Peterson, 175; J. Staggs, 170. Club total, 906.
- 12. Eastern High School Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.: C. L. Parker, 188; I. Krauth, 188; N. Stokes, 185; R. Haworth, 176; A. Lord, 168. Club total, 905.
- 13. Davenport, Iowa, High School Rifle Club: P. Allen, 188; R. Schmitt, 178; R. W. Bullard, 176; R. Atherton, 175; P. Adler, 174. Club total, 891.
- 14. Burlington, Iowa, High School Rifle Club: C. H. Yale, 189; L. Van Beek, 184; G. Davis, 174; D. L. Seaton, 165; R. M. Cochran, 164. Club total, 876.
- 15. Commercial High School Rifle Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.: D. Finnegan, 182; I. Rothenberg, 162; G. Eadie, 149; D. Rosenberg, 140; J. F. Daubert, 133. Club total, 766.

The aggregate standing of the clubs at the close of the fourth stage shows:

	CIVILIAN LEAGUE	
1.	Denver City, Colorado, Rifle Club	3977
	Quinnipiac Rifle Club, New Haven,	
	Conn	3973
3.	Marion, Ohio, Rifle Club	3969
4.	Ordnance Department Rifle Club,	
- 04	Washington, D. C. (1st team)	3967
5.	Lynn, Massachusetts, R. & R. Club	3957
6.	Lakewood, Ohio, Rifle Club	3955
	Bangor, Maine, Rifle Club	
	Guthrie Center, Iowa, Rifle Club	
	Corvallis, Montana, Rifle Club	3933
	Warren, Pennsylvania, R. & R. Club.	3908
11.	Haverhill, Massachusetts, R. & G.	
	Club	
	St. Paul, Minnesota, R. & P. Club	
	Salt Lake City, Utah, R. & R. Club	3902
14.	Commonwealth Edison Rifle Club,	2001
15	Chicago, Ill.	
	Boston, Massachusetts, R. & R. Club.	3900
	Santa Fe, New Mexico, Rifle Club	3897
	Washington, D. C., Rifle Club	3892 3886
	The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn Brattleboro, Vermont, Rifle Club	3884
	Ordnance Department Rifle Club,	3004
20.	Washington, D. C. (2d team)	3881
21	Chicago, Illinois, Rifle Club	3877
	Towanda, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club.	3877
	Brooklyn, New York, Rifle Club	3875
	Gunnison, Colorado, Rifle Club	3875
	Mahwah, New Jersey, Rifle Club	3873
	Concord, New Hampshire, Rifle Club	3868
	Norwalk, Connecticut, Rifle Club	3863
	Jacksonville, Florida, Rifle Club (1st	
	team)	3862
29.	Bridgeport, Connecticut, Rifle Club	3861
	Rochester, New York, Rifle Club	3853
31.	Los Angeles, California, P. & R. Club	3848
32.	Manchester, New Hampshire, R. &	
22	R. Club	3847
55.	Grand Forks, North Dakota, Rifle	20.45
21	Club Chianga Civilian Dida	3845
04.	University of Chicago Civilian Rifle	3843
35	Ridgeville Rifle Club, Evanston, Ill	3841
	Robbins & Myers Rifle Club, Spring-	0041
00.	field, Ohio	3839
37.	Middletown, New York, Rifle Club	3839
		3838
	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Rifle As-	
-	sociation	3837
40.	Providence, Rhode Island, Rifle Club	
	Ashburnham, Massachusetts, Rifle	
		3833
42.	Peekskill, New York, Rifle Club (1st	
	team)	
	Ridgewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club	3827
44.	Jacksonville, Florida, Rifle Club (2d	2002
	team)	3823
45.	Citizens' R. & R. Club, Rochester,	2017
10	N. Y.	3817
104	Shawnee R. & R. Club, Lima, Ohio	3808
	Arlington, New Jersey, R. & P. Club.	3804
40.	Reed Indoor Rifle Club, Springfield, Ohio	3801
10	Moraine National Rifle Club, Dayton,	3001
77.	Ohio	3799
50	Lakewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club	3798
		3789
	Pentwater, Michigan, Rifle Club	3788
	Maynesboro, New Hampshire, Rifle	
	Club	3786
	Altoona, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club	3777
55.	Mound City Rifle Club, St. Louis, Mo.	3756
	Essex School of Musketry Rifle Club,	2000
		3744
	Elmira, New York, Rifle Club	
	Stuart, Iowa, Rifle Club	
	Cazenovia, New York, Rifle Club	3/34
00.	Washington, D. C., Marine Drafts-	2720
61	man Rifle Club	The Person of th
	THE THE PARTY AND THE CAME CAN I WANTED	W. E. Sept. 3.

62. Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club (1st

team) .....

# ARMS AND THE MAN

63. McKean County Rifle Club, Brad- ford, Pa	5. Dartmouth College Rifle Club, Han- over, N. H
64. Peekskill, New York, Rifle Club (2d	6. Iowa State College Rifle Club, Ames,
65. Ayer, Massachusetts, Military Rifle	Iowa 3800
66. Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club (3d team). 3647	Fourth Match Missing .
67. Miami Rifle Club, Cincinnati, Ohio 3647 68. Rumford, Maine, Rifle Club 3644	Columbia University Rifle Club, New York
69. East Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club. 3632	Third and Fourth Matches Missing
70. Interwoven Rifle Club, New Bruns- wick, N. J	University of Vermont Rifle Club, Burl-
71. Scott, Arkansas, Rifle Club 3573 72. Groton, Massachusetts, Rifle Club 3561	ington
73. Chibridge Rifle Club, Greenville, Pa. 3553 74. Bellows Falls, Vermont, Rifle Club 3550	Rifle Club, Boston 1847
75. Covington, Virginia, Rifle Club 3386	West Virginia University Rifle Club, Morgantown
76. Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club (2d team) 2612	Massachusetts Agricultural College Rifle
77. Iroquois Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill 2485	Club, Amherst 1933
Fourth Match Missing	No Matches Reported  Stanford University Diffe Club Colifornia
Birmingham, Alabama, Rifle Club 2954 Albion, Indiana, Rifle Club 2922	Stanford University Rifle Club, California. State University of Iowa Rifle Club, Iowa
Minneapolis, Minnesota, Rifle Club 2918 San Francisco, California, Telephone	University of Maine Rifle Club, Orono.
Rifle Club (1st team)	MILITARY SCHOOL LEAGUE
Butte, Montana, Indoor Rifle Club 2903	1. Culver Military Academy Rifle Club,
Hydraulic Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio. 2896 Middletown, Connecticut, Rifle Club 2886	2. New York Military Academy Rifle
Wisner, Nebraska, Rifle Club 2876 Danbury, Connecticut, Rifle Club 2873	Club, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y 3828
Business and Professional Men's Rifle	3. St. John's Military Academy Rifle Club, Delafield, Wis 3826
Club, Boston, Mass	4. Army and Navy Preparatory School
California Railroad Commission R. & R. Club, San Francisco	Rifle Club, Washington, D. C 3793 5. Bordentown Military Institute Rifle
Franklin, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club 2841 Billings, Montana, Rifle Club 2833	Club, New Jersey
San Diego, California, R. & R. Club 2828	Germantown, Ohio 3596
Beaver, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club 2802 Roundup, Montana, Rifle Club 2797	7. Northwestern N. & M. Academy Rifle Club, Lake Geneva, Wis. (1st
Paterson, New Jersey, Rifle Club 2795 Riverside, California, Rifle Club 2769	team) 3398
Niagara Falls, New York, Rifle Club 2620 Marion, Massachusetts, Rifle Club 2574	8. Tabor Academy Rifle Club, Marion, Mass
Wewoka, Oklahoma, Rifle Club 2572	9. Albany Military Academy Rifle Club, New York
Nevada City, California, Rifle Club 2561 Topeka, Kansas, Sunflower Minute Men	10. Northwestern N. & M. Academy Rifle
Mansfield, Ohio, Rifle Club	Club, Lake Geneva, Wis. (2d team) 3182 11. Castle Heights Military Academy
Third and Fourth Matches Missing	Rifle Club, Lebanon, Tenn 3137 12. Western Military Academy Rifle
Palm Beach, Florida, Rifle Club 1911	Club, Alton, Ill
Bottineau, North Dakota, Rifle Club 1904 Salmon, Idaho, Rifle Club 1896	Fourth Match Missing
Commencement Bay Rifle Club, Tacoma, Wash 1848	Tennessee Military Academy Rifle Club, Sweetwater
Tacoma, Washington, Rifle Club 1845 Phoenix, Arizona, Rifle Club 1835	Sweetwater
	THEN COULDED A PACIFIC
Second, Third and Fourth Matches Missing Madison, Wisconsin, Rifle Club 953	1. Central High School Rifle Club,
San Francisco, California, Telephone Rifle Club (2d team)	Washington, D. C 3964
Ewa, Hawaii, Rifle Club 805	2. McKinley Manual Training School Rifle Club, Washington, D. C 3863
No Matches Reported	3. Jamaica, New York, High School
Door County Rifle Club, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	4. Ridgewood, New Jersey, High School
East Orange, New Jersey, Rifle Club. Pacific Service Rifle Club, San Francisco,	Rifle Club
Calif.	Club 3732
Varnum Cont. Rifle Association, East Greenwich, R. I.	6. Ridgewood, New Jersey, High School Rifle Club (2 team)
COLLEGE LEAGUE	7. Western High School Rifle Club, Washington, D. C
1. University of Pennsylvania Rifle Club.	8. Technical High School Rifle Club,
2. Syracuse University Rifle Club, New	9. Bridgeport, Connecticut, High School
3. Worcester Polytechnic Institute Rifle	Rifle Club 3637
4. Princeton University Rifle Club, New	10. Lewis and Clark High School Rifle Club, Spokane, Wash 3560
Jersey	11. Business High School Rifle Club, Washington, D. C
J201	The state of the s

12. Eastern High School Rifle Club, Washington, D. C 3537
13. Davenport, Iowa, High School Rifle Club
14. Burlington, Iowa, High School Rifle Club
15. Commercial High School Rifle Club, No Matches Reported
Central High School Rifle Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Crosby High School Rifle Club, Water- bury, Conn.

### NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

(Concluded from page 52)

Since 1909 many notable achievements have been accomplished and many knotty problems have been solved, but the activities of the association in these later years are too well known for me to go into detail on them.

The success of the Interstate Trapshooting Association has been due to good management and fidelity in its dealings with sportsmen. Progressiveness and liberality have ever been its policy. It has popularized and brought the highest degree of respectability to trapshooting as a gentleman's sport; it has brought into action large numbers of new trapshooters -all trained to wage war for world freedom. The tournaments have been great schools of instruction and the rules have gained a national acceptance. The association filled a national need and trapshooting in every department has been standardized in all that is wholesome and in all that makes for the best sportsmanship.

There will be more need of energetic promotion of trapshooting in the future than in the past. The game supply and game areas are constantly diminishing, caused by the rapidly increasing population and the encouragements of agriculture on the breeding grounds and habitat of the birds and big game; the excessive deforestation, the excessive shooting in fall and winter and the growth of the game preserve, which, once free to all, restricts to a few the shooting on vast areas of upland and marsh in the best game shooting sections in America, and the lover of the shotgun, deprived of his game shooting, will naturally turn to trapshooting for his recreation.

Sports may come and sports may go, but trapshooting under the guidance of the Interstate Association has ever been in the ascendency, and today numbers more followers than at any other time in its history. I can say without fear of contradiction that the advancement and stimulus of the sport in consequence of the association's work can hardly be overestimated. For downright enthusiasm trapshooting today is second only to that wonderful game—baseball.

These Clubs Have Been Admitted to Men bership in the National Rifle Association of America:

### CIVILIAN RIFLE CLUBS

### California.

Twenty-seventh Maccabee Rifle Club of Sacramento—S. H. Bishop, secretary and treasurer; A. L. Pollard, president; J. L. Muse, vice-president; Geo. A. Klees, executive officer. Membership, 27.

### Michigan.

Queen City Rifle Club of Battle Creek—Charles M. Marble, secretary; Alvin T. Blodgett, president; Roy E. Henderson, vice-president; Willard A. Bergy, treasurer; Lieut. G. M. Clairmore, executive officer. Membership, 16.

### 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. Christersen, 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 McMahon, 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, vicepresident; 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.

## THE ENORMOUS DEMAND FOR

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

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### WANTS AND FOR SALE

Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN as 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.

WANTED-To buy a range telescope of 30 or more diameters. Owen L. Wood, Box 303, Santa Fe. New Mexico.

WANTED-To buy reloading set for the 30-06 cartridge. Dr. Arthur E. Hertzler, Suite 1316 Rialto Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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A score of 85 standing and 90 prone entitles the rifleman to the marks-man'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.

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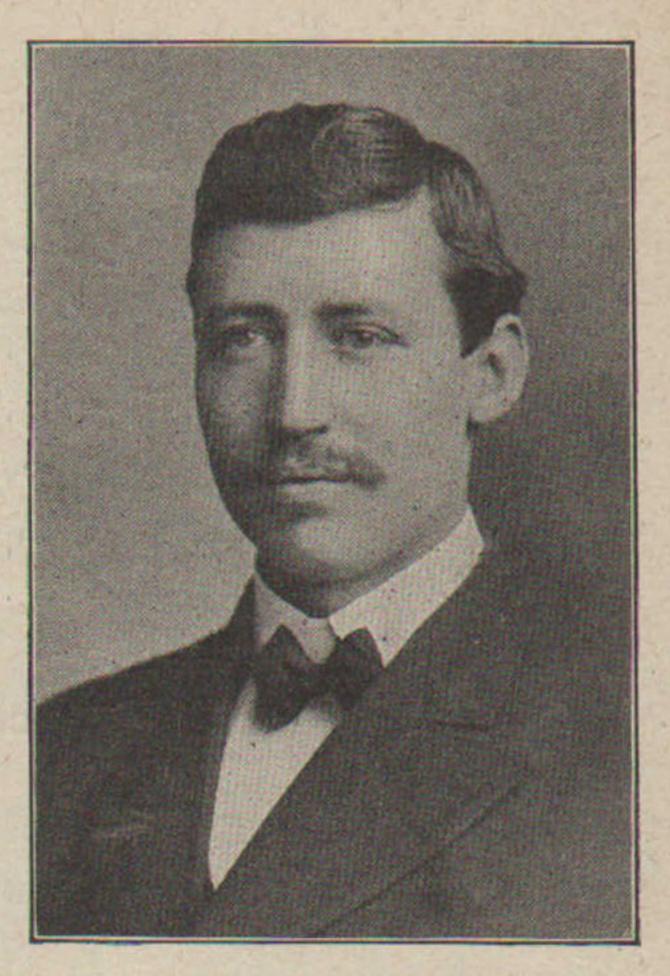
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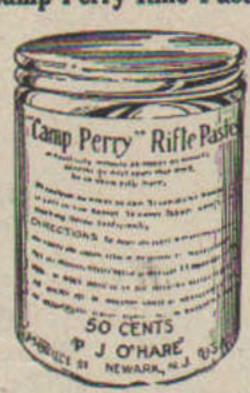
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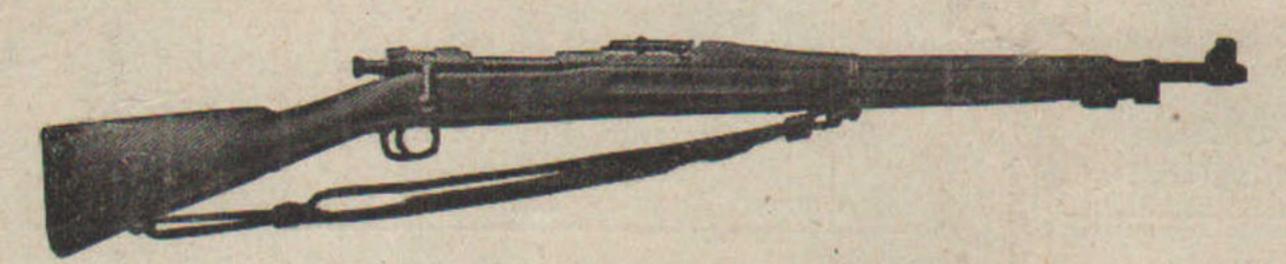
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