

RIFLE  
ASSOCIATION  
OF AMERICA  
ARMS AND  
THE MAN

NATIONAL MATCHES WILL BE SHOT ON  
CALDWELL RANGE  
ANOTHER PLEA FOR STATE LEAGUES  
AMATEUR GUNSMITHING  
Part 6  
MARCH IS BANNER MONTH AMONG  
"LEATHERNECKS"  
WITH THE SMALL BORE LEAGUE  
EDITORIALS and  
THE LATEST NEWS OF RIFLE, REVOLVER AND  
SHOTGUN; THE ARMY, NAVY AND  
THE NATIONAL GUARD

VOL. LXVI. No. 4



APRIL 19, 1919

# SCORE BOOKS—

*WE have a limited number of Score Books which were printed for the National Match at Camp Perry last year, but were received too late to be used for this purpose. These books are suitable for use with either the 1903 or the 1917 model rifles. We will furnish these to rifle clubs upon application of their secretary. When writing give the number of your club members.*

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**ARMS AND THE MAN**

### Become a Life or Annual Member OF THE National Rifle Association of America

The object of this Association is to encourage marksmanship throughout the United States, particularly in the direction of qualifying as finished marksmen those individuals who may be called upon to serve in time of war; to encourage competition in marksmanship between teams and individuals; to encourage legislation for the establishment and maintenance of ranges; to secure the issue of military rifles and ammunition to those practicing on these ranges, and to create a public sentiment in respect to the necessity of rifle practice as a means of national defense.

member, clip this and sign up a good citi-

### Application for Individual Membership

BRIG. GEN. FRED H. PHILLIPS, JR., Secretary,  
National Rifle Association of America,  
Suite 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Sir: Believing that the aims and purposes of the National Rifle Association are patriotic and beneficial to the country, I take pleasure in making application for\*.....  
.....Membership and enclose you.....the fee for the same.

Respectfully,

Name .....

Address (Street) .....

Address (City and State).....

Date..... Business .....

Please write your name exactly as you wish it to appear in our printed lists.  
Make checks payable to the National Rifle Association of America.

\*Life Member, \$25; Annual Member, \$2. Annual Membership expires with the calendar year.

# ARMS AND THE MAN

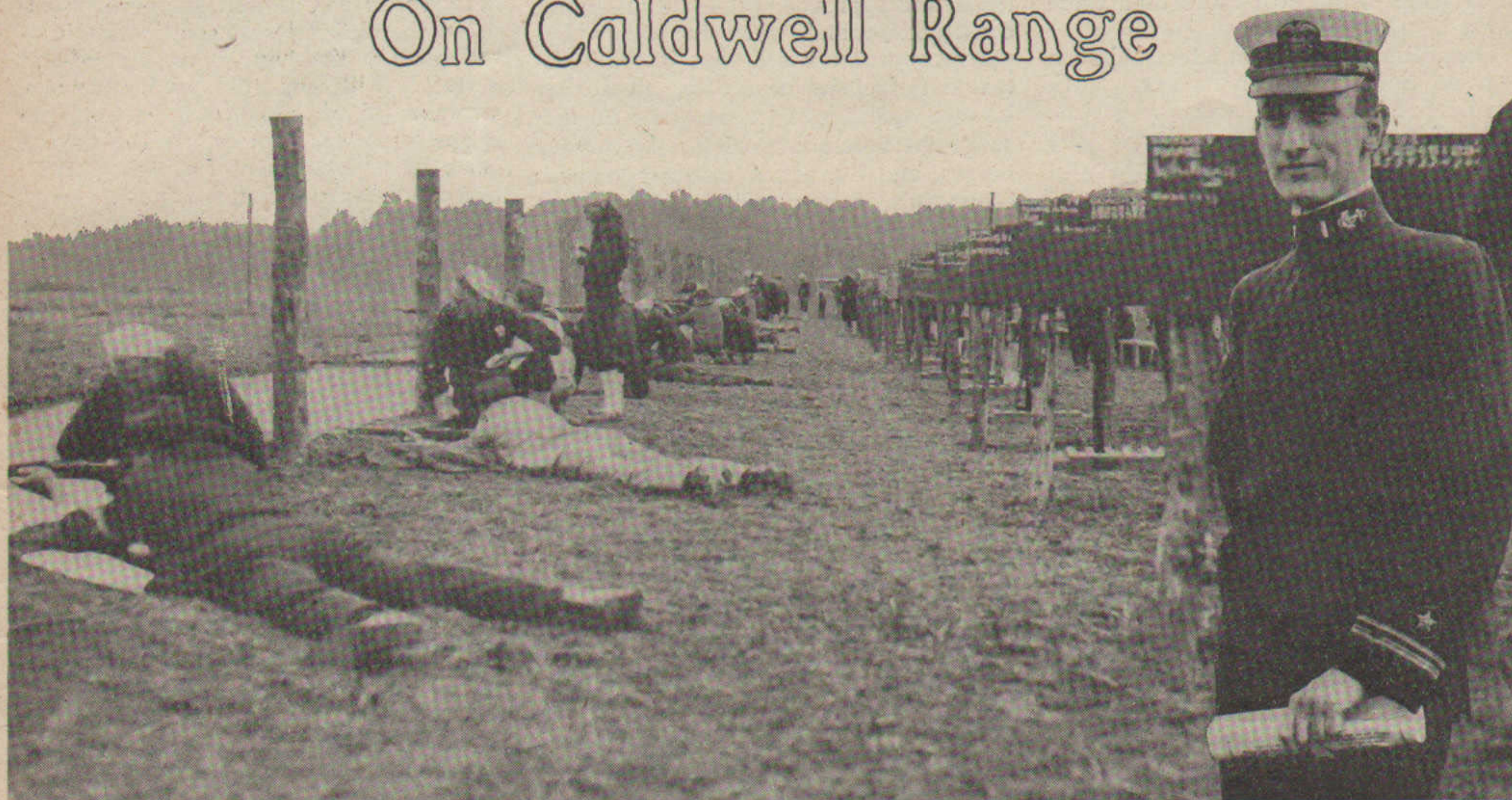
The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association of America

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## National Matches Will Be Shot On Caldwell Range



CALDWELL, New Jersey, will be the scene of the National Matches for 1919. Upon the recommendation of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, the Secretary of the Navy has placed at the disposal of American riflemen the largest of the Blue Jacket ranges, and there are already under weigh such minor improvements as are considered necessary to insure that the post affords every facility to the shooters who will be the guests of the Navy Department for several weeks next summer.

Here are a few facts about Caldwell which should be of interest to the men who will gather there for the big shoot:

The Caldwell range, a tract of nine square miles, lies four miles from the town from which it takes its name, and is within 20 miles of New York City.

By the time the Navy is ready to start the matches, it will be the largest and best equipped range in the United States, with targets to accommodate at least 100 teams and unlimited camp sites.

The camp is modern in every particular. It is electrically lighted, well drained and sanitary.

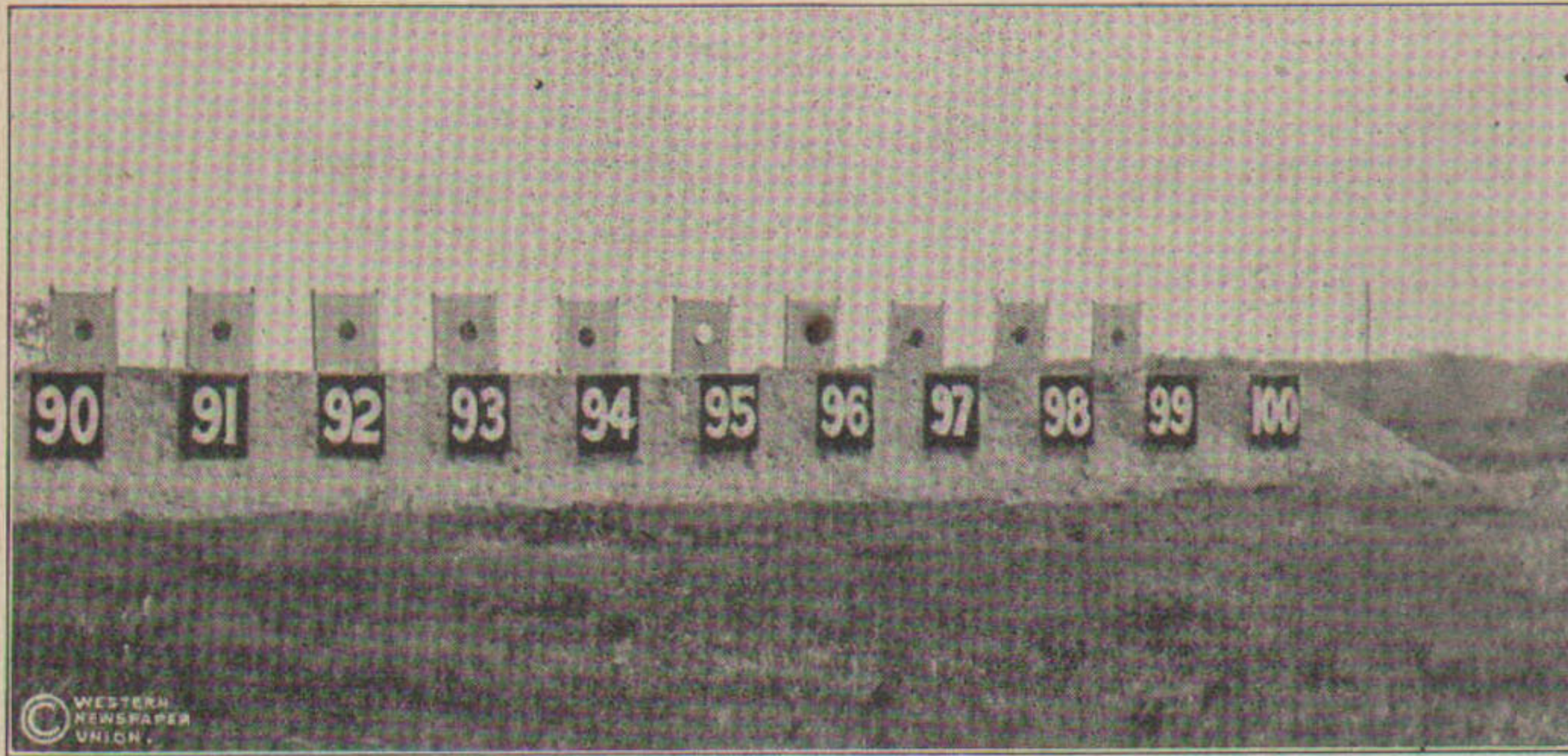
Caldwell range lies in the center of a district with a population of 10,000,000, and may be reached from New York City

On the firing line at the Caldwell Navy Range: (Right) Lieutenant A. H. Jenkins, the Navy "Speed King" who built the range.

at a cost of 27 cents by way of the Hudson Tubes to Newark and thence 12 miles by trolley to Caldwell.

Caldwell affords a natural range site. It occupies a tract of land known colloquially as the Great Piece Meadows, and lies in a natural horseshoe curve formed by the Passaic River.

Prior to the summer of 1918 Great Piece Meadows lay overgrown and ignored except by the festive mosquito. Then some of the civilian riflemen members of the National Rifle Association clubs of New York and New Jersey, scouting for range locations, discovered the meadows where they lay within a score of miles of New York City and near the center of an imaginary circle which would embrace a population of more than ten million people. The accessibility of the tract was at once a prime consideration, and while the riflemen explored the tract their expert vision saw the wild, overgrown tangles cleared; the festering marsh spots drained; long lines of target butts rising to the north, toward which compass point the rifleman ever loves to shoot, since it minimizes the effect of light and shade; with the hills rising against the sky beyond the Passaic, an impassable barrier even to bullets which range over



The last ten targets in Caldwell's "Century Butt."

an extreme distance of more than three miles.

The riflemen thereupon interested such men as Senator Frelinghuysen, J. C. Boyd, president of the Associated Rifle Clubs of New York and New Jersey, and Gen. George W. Wingate, and they with others launched a campaign to obtain the use of this land for rifle-range purposes. Although they worked hard and constantly—even to the extent of attempting to put a bill through Congress for the acquisition of the site—no actual success attended their efforts until word that a natural range site lay within easy striking distance of New York City reached the office of Gunnery Exercises in the Navy Department, where Lieut. Col. Wm. C. Harlee was engaged upon the establishment of a chain of Navy ranges.

Ten years before the United States entered the big war Colonel Harlee put rifle practice in the Marine Corps on a firm basis, a policy which bore good fruit when the Leathernecks fought at Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Wood and St. Mihiel. Upon our entrance into the war, with the hearty approval of the Secretary of the Navy, he undertook to establish a number of rifle training centers throughout the country where not only Blue Jackets and Marines but soldiers and civilians could be trained to handle service arms. He started in with a handful of Naval Reserves, used them to construct a range at Great Lakes, Illinois, recruited others whom the original reservists taught the art of range building and rifle firing, and in a surprisingly short time was in a position to send a small number of expert range constructors and riflemen to range sites selected by the Office of Gunnery Exercise. In this way the naval ranges at Peekskill, N. Y.; Wakefield, Mass.; Cape May, N. J.; Glen Burnie, Md.; Virginia Beach, Va.; Mount Pleasant, S. C.; San Diego, Calif., and all the rest, came into being, built almost overnight and used to full capacity in training men subject to overseas service.

As these ranges were constructed there developed in consequence a thoroughly

tested and approved system of rifle-range construction, and when the Navy Department was advised that it could obtain a range site near New York City it was determined to embody in that range the best points of all other Navy ranges, and the actual construction was begun July 18, 1918, when a detachment of fifty men from the Navy Rifle Range at Mount Pleasant, S. C., took charge.

When they reached the site there was nothing there but the natural woods and marshes, but they set to work clearing the site and were soon re-enforced by detachments from other ranges. They literally carved the range out of the natural resources at hand, felling lumber, sawing it in their own mill, and building it into barracks and range houses with their own artisans. They drained the

marsh spots, honeycombing the big range with sub-surface tile drains, and constructed an adequate sewerage system. They labored throughout the summer and by late November 100 targets, known as the Century Butt, had been constructed; sixteen barracks buildings had been built, together with an administration building; two mess halls; an armory; three officers' quarters; a hospital, warehouse and workshop.

Some time prior to the time the first shot was fired on the Caldwell range the Secretary of the Navy—who, with his Assistant, Franklin D. Roosevelt, has always been a firm friend of rifle practice—issued an order throwing open all Navy ranges to civilians who desired to learn to shoot, and inviting the citizens to make the Navy ranges a shooting headquarters. Caldwell has perhaps enjoyed the citizens' response to this invitation more than any other range, and although there was still considerable construction to be completed, part of the range force was kept busy seven days a week by a detachment from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, State troops of New Jersey, and throngs of civilians from New York and its outlying community.

With the work that has already been done at the Caldwell range, a few days will make of it an ideal location for the National Matches. Officials of the Navy Department believe that it is possible to accommodate double the number of teams that have ever attended a National Match in the past and that there will be no insurmountable difficulties in furnishing camp sites and subsistence.

## Little Talks About The National Matches

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

THIS is the way to get to the scene of the National Matches—the Caldwell Range—from N. Y. City: Take Tube at 33d Street and Broadway, or any station further down town—round trip, 33 cents—trains every few minutes. Take trolley at Newark for Caldwell. During the matches, busses, automobiles, etc., will take you from Caldwell, four miles, to the Range. We hope to have a free bus service, but at any rate, we will have a service for not over 25 cents.

This year's National Match will attract thousands of transient visitors, participants as well as spectators. Every effort will be made to make the matches attractive to the daily visitors.

The range is on a main route of automobile travel. The roads are in splendid condition and preparations will be made to accommodate automobiles on the premises.

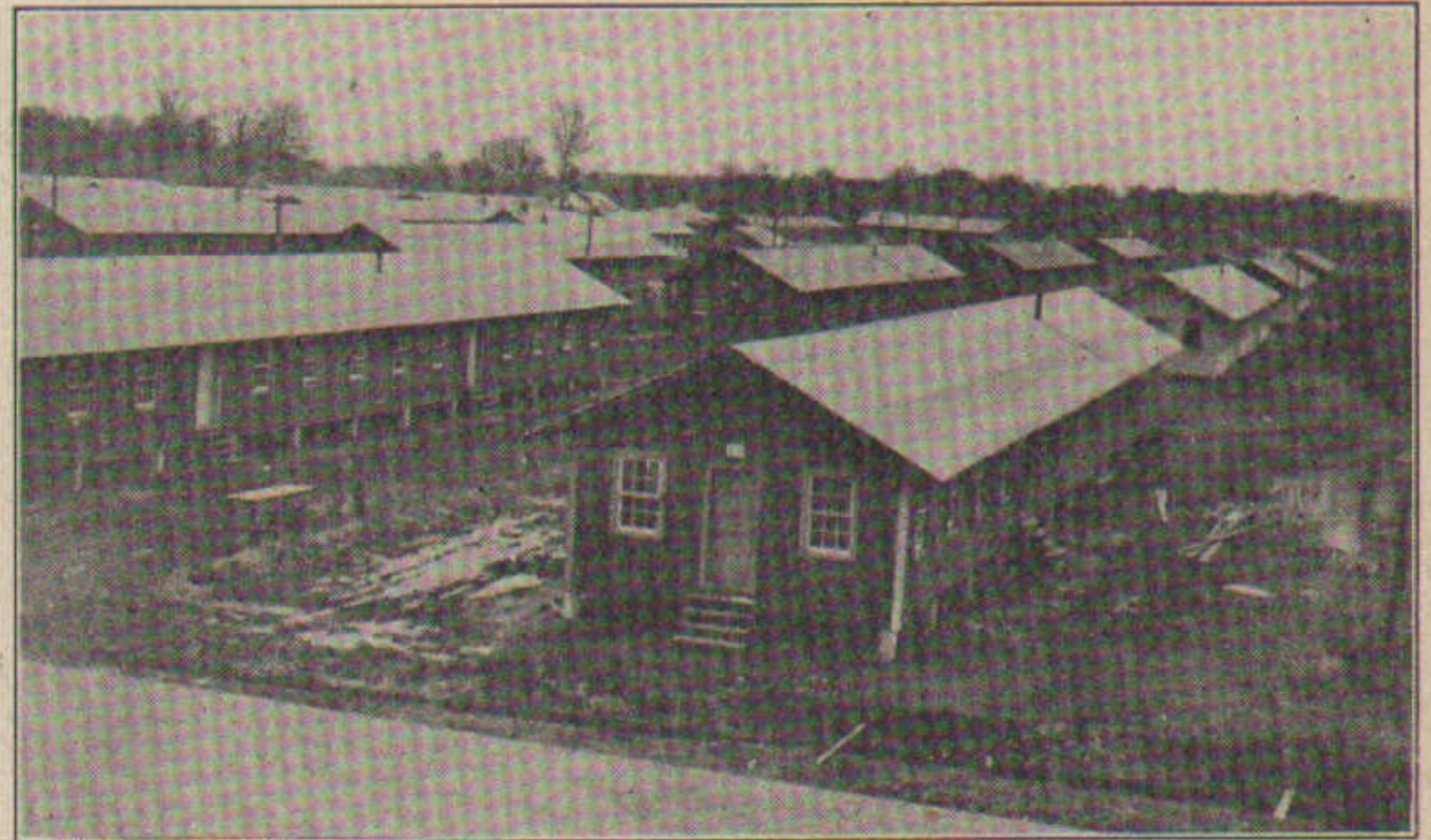
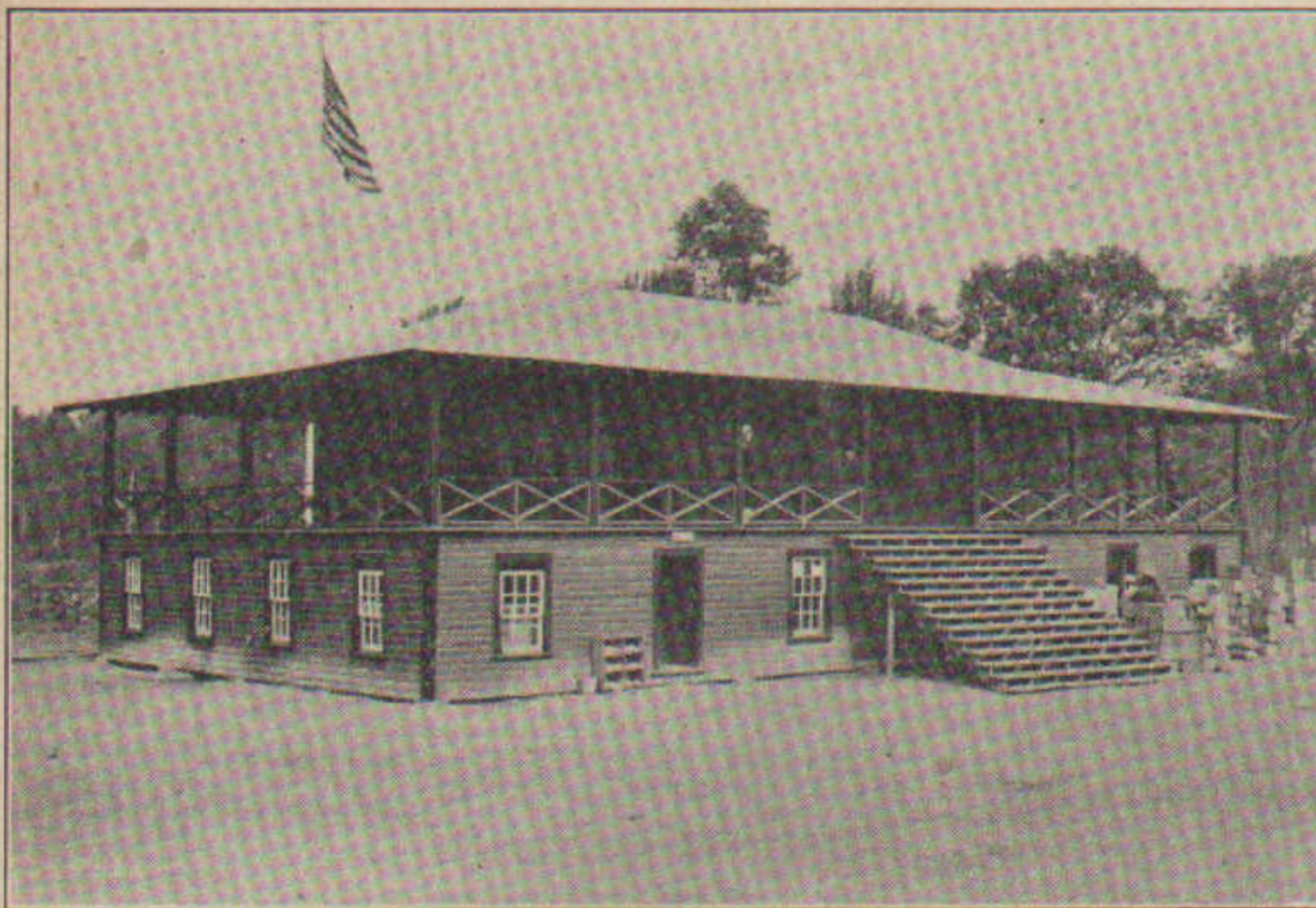
The town of Caldwell is ten minutes from the range by automobile—and the city of Montclair is twenty minutes away. Both are attractive places for the summer, with plenty of first-class accommodations for ladies and the families of the National Match contingent.

Major S. M. Montesinos, Inspector General's Department, Camp Los Casas, Porto Rico, writes: "If there is no way I can be ordered to the Matches, I shall request the War Department to grant me leave of absence and I shall meet all expenses in order to attend."

The Major made many friends at the National Matches at Camp Perry last year, where he also was in attendance at the Small Arms School.

We have asked him to organize a team in Porto Rico and bring it to the National Matches.

Mr. C. B. Atwater, Secretary John-Manville Rifle Club of Boston, Mass.,



Left: Headquarters at Caldwell. This building will be the administration center. Right: The type of permanent barracks at Caldwell.

writes: "I would like to know if a team paying its own expenses could attend the National Matches." The answer is "yes"—the more the merrier. We like this kind of letter and will welcome as many teams as come on this basis.

I quote from Target Practice Bulletin No. 4 (1919) from the Marine Corps: "Within the next few weeks four division rifle competitions, embracing in their scope almost every post at which Marines are stationed, will be held. The purpose of these competitions, as has been stated before, is to determine which officers and men are entitled, by reason of excellence in marksmanship, to consideration in the selection of a team to represent the Marine Corps in the National Matches this year."

Colonel Fay, the Inspector of Target Practice of the Marine Corps, gets out a monthly bulletin giving not only the standing in target practice of all organizations and the statistical data, but also notes of much interest to the riflemen. This lets the Marine Corps know that the Headquarters has a watchful eye on rifle practice and keeps all hands on the alert.

A nightly gathering around a big camp fire will be a feature of this year's matches. Last year at Camp Perry the presence of the Navy Rifleman's Band from Camp Logan, Illinois, and the chill of the weather produced the idea of the camp fire with music, entertainment and sketches from volunteers in the crowd. This year a grand stand will be erected and entertainment for the crowd around the camp fire will be systematically provided.

A special feature of the matches will be the Inventions and New Idea Department. Any one with a new device will be given space in the market place where he can explain the merits of his advice to all comers.

This Department will also include exhibits of interesting and instructive ordnance material.

A separate pistol range will be operated so that pistol shooters may be accommodated at any time. When the more important pistol matches are held, it will be necessary to have them on the larger rifle ranges in order to provide a sufficient number of targets.

There will be a small bore lay-out and an attractive program of small bore matches and events. The small bore story is a special one and will be told in ARMS AND THE MAN by Capt. E. C. Crossman, who has been given charge of the small bore program. In the mean time, if you have any small bore ideas, write to him. His address is Camp Benning, Columbus, Georgia.

## Another Plea For State Leagues

EDITOR: ARMS AND THE MAN:

WE have an Amateur Trapshooters' Association in the United States, and the various States have many clubs scattered all over the State. Nearly every town of any consequence boasts of a live club. Every week, or twice a week (at some clubs, every day), competitions are put on and interest is kept up all the year round. Annual competitions are held to select State champions and these State champions are sent to what corresponds to the rifleman's big National honors and known as the Grand American Handicap. Prizes and money are put up by clubs and associations and by the head association.

If the rifle-shooting game in this country was so organized, the dream of those who sought to foster the sport would be realized. Any form of recreation must be conducted along the lines of a sport to keep up the most interest. The shotgun game is conducted as a sport and is advertised far and near by the powder companies, the gun companies, trap manufacturers, ammunition makers, and various others who are benefited thereby. The association maintains offices and paid officers whose sole duty is to keep

One of the main ideas in running the National Matches is to assemble ideas and then to disseminate them.

You cannot disseminate ideas very effectively unless you get them printed. A National Match without publicity is like putting its light under a bushel. National Matches involve considerable outlay from many sources and they are not worth the cost unless the bushel is taken off the light. Publicity not only draws a crowd and gives us more people on the ground to gather ideas so that the dissemination process will have more carriers—but it also disseminates ideas to those who are not so fortunate as to attend the matches.

affairs pertaining to the game going.

Our officials of the National Rifle Association are just as competent, but there are many obstacles standing in their way to prevent the expansion of rifle shooting generally.

Most any place at all can be used for a shotgun club to shoot over. Not so with the rifle club. It must have long ranges of land. If no hills and mountains are at hand for back stops, these must be built and target carriers and pits installed. Nearly every time, the range must be far out of town and not always car lines go close. Spectators certainly won't take the trouble to attend matches, and a man must be an enthusiast indeed to even go and shoot over the range.

I frankly believe the shotgun men are winning over a lot of the rifle fellows to their game. It is played easier and hardly more expensive. Spectators enjoy it more, thereby furnishing a fruitful field for new shooters to take up the sport.

The rifle association hasn't the funds to promote the work. The prizes offered are medals only. Many thousands of dollars, derived mostly from entrance fees, go to trap shooters. Interest is cer-

tainly keener than in the rifle game. State leagues exist that are almost on a par with the "big show" when it comes to putting on shoots for trophies and money. It would be a rarity indeed to hear of a really big State tournament of rifle shooters! Tens attend rifle matches where hundreds go to shotgun tournaments. The annual G. A. H. in the shotgun world attracts nearly a thousand of the *best* shotgun artists on this continent every year. The prize for the winner and even for the first 50 scores is *worth* going after.

The annual rifle matches would attract very few shooters if they had to pay their own way there and back and their expenses while there.

I believe the shooters should be required to foot this bill themselves and then give the amount it would have cost the N. R. A. in the form of trophies and money prizes. I know this will doubtless raise a yell from some; others will secretly rejoice. If money prizes were given, classify professionals same as the shotgun associations do, and bar them from participation in the prizes, or put on special matches for them. Handicap shooters so as to attract the tyro as well as the man who doesn't find it interesting even to make "expert."

The present system of transporting teams to National Matches is certainly not productive of much genuine enthusiasm for rifle shooting. It is ridiculous the number of men who attend the National Rifle Matches who *never fired a high-powered rifle before!* Choke that down now and ponder some. I personally know of men attending the National Matches, on the urgent plea of some poor club secretary who was trying to get a team (?) together, and those men went to get the free trip, and hang the shooting. They didn't care whether they ever hit the target or not. Those State teams composed of that kind of shooter never get anywhere but near the bottom. I know of men who fired scores in National Matches, on State teams, who never fired a shot until their first shot in the official match. Will the standard of rifle shooting be helped upward, or will interest be multiplied, by this method? Rifle ranges are few and far between where long-range practice can be had, while a man may indulge in the pastime of trap shooting in most any little burg at all.

This selection of teams from States to go to the National Matches doesn't apply to *all* States, I'm glad to say. Such a thing as a State league to run for five or more matches between different teams would be impossible in a lot of States. First place, there may not be but one team and but one range in that State. Therefore, granting there may be 17 men who shoot in a certain club, it may get together for one short shoot, possibly consisting of ten or twenty shots at 500

or 600 yards, slow fire, for the purpose of "picking" a State team of 16 shooters. The 17th chap is "eliminated." A few days before the time set for departure for the matches, some half dozen or so of the "picked" 16 men find out they can't make the trip. Then ensues the wild scramble to find another half dozen to take their places.

Therefore, the National Matches are but an excuse so far as that sort of State teams go. I'm not suggesting a remedy, but there ought to be some sort of method put in practice to get more shooters interested first—some way to hold interest and a method of selection that would eliminate the foolishness.

We need more ranges and less enforcement of the "as issued" business. Let 'em experiment. The trap-shooting association doesn't clutter up the rules with rules about one certain gun or a specified type of sights only, etc. If the ranges are established and the government will sell rifles and ammunition at fair prices, the shooters will do the rest. The trap-shooting associations don't mention anything about free ammunition or guns, but plenty of places to shoot are to be had.

The free issue of rifles and ammunition is good, as far as it goes. But it takes a Philadelphian lawyer to get a requisition through, and takes old Job's patience to wait until something is done with it. It's a mighty big problem to get in shape to suit the majority, probably, but there's a whale of a lot of room for improvement looking toward the betterment of skill with a rifle on the part of a larger number of citizens of this country.

Another thing, the trap-shooting association doesn't say a man must be so old, or so young, before he can shoot. The experience of the older men is the most valuable after all, and the younger element can't get the benefit of that experience unless the older heads are allowed to mix it up with them.

If there exists an association of over a half million men and women who have planked down all the way from \$25 to \$1,100 for guns each, and who burn up from \$3 to \$10 worth of ammunition and break several dollars' worth of targets weekly, without any yelling for "free" stuff, in the shotgun game, doesn't it look reasonable that the rifle shooters might get together at least a modest thousand or so shooters who'd do the same in their line of sport, if the sport was made attractive enough and facilities for indulgence in practice were provided? And as a whole the people who go in for trap-shooting are not all wealthy, any more than the people who prefer rifle work. An appeal to the patriotic good accruing to the country by a man's being an expert rifleman doesn't seem to get far towards filling the ranges, if there were ranges. There will always be a few

who shoot for the love of the shooting, regardless of what is done for or against them, but we don't want the "few"; we need a host, like the host of shotgun users. We need some real action—some real boosting—some modest expenditures on the part of the government for ranges, and then some advertising and publicity, and if Isaac Spratt comes to the range with his freaky rifle with its odd bullet and its different sight than "as issued," for God's sake let Isaac shoot it and encourage him to show what it will do. —T. K. LEE, *Birmingham, Ala.*

#### PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE A. E. F.

(From *The Stars and Stripes*.)

"Private Woodrow Wilson, front 'n' center!

"Now, Private Woodrow Wilson, woddya mean by havin' the top button of your overcoat unbuttoned!

Easy, now, easy. Nobody's casting any aspersions on our commander in chief. It merely so happens that, while there is a President Woodrow Wilson in Washington there is also a Private Woodrow Wilson in the A. E. F.

Had Wilhelm the Last only dispatched one of his much press-agented spies to the four buildings in Bourges set apart for the locator cards of all the men in the A. E. F., he might have capitulated earlier than he did.

He would have learned that we have no fewer than 74 George Washingtons, three General Washingtons (although, unfortunately, they happen to be all privates at present), two Abraham Lincolns, two Ulysses S. Grants, plus five other Ulysses Grants; 79 Robert E. Lees, 12 Caesars (no Juliuses, however) and four Bismarcks.

Leaving the hall of fame for the common or garden variety of human beings, it is noted that the Grand Old Family of Smith holds its own in the A. E. F. There are 34 drawers devoted to the Smiths, and, they average 1,500 to the drawer.

First in the roll call of the A. E. F. is Private Edwin B. Aaae (yes, three of 'em), of the 83d division, followed by Private Bartholet O. Aabel, of base hospital No. 8. From there it is quite a jump to Corporal Alfred A. Zzeppenfeldt (correct, two z's), of headquarters company, 23d infantry, who is preceded on the list by Private Stanislaw Zyzeniewski, of the 11th casual company, 3d provisional training regiment.

A couple of million men come between Private Aaae and Corporal Zzeppenfeldt, and it is estimated that if the time ever comes when the A. E. F. is lined up for roll call, the cards to be brought from Bourges in a motor truck convoy, the job will take (averaging 30 names a minute) 66,666 minutes, or 11,111 hours, or 461 days, or 15 1-3 months, working on a 24-hour-day shift.



## 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 6—REBORING AND STRAIGHTENING

THERE are comparatively few sportsmen or lovers of shooting engaged in the machinists or other metal working occupations who have not, at some time, had a desire to bore out a gun barrel. Many of them have had a try at it, and others will follow. To such I will make a few remarks, trusting they will be received in the same spirit in which I once eagerly devoured such information and that they may succeed better than I did at first.

Reboring is the subject the amateur is most interested in as he is not likely to have much new work to do. Rusted or pitted barrels, barrels to choke or change, and barrels to remove the choke from, are the ones likely to come in his way, with possibly a military arm of .45 or .50 calibre, which he may wish to experiment on, to transpose into a shotgun. Such arms when rusted can be bored and sometimes made to serve a purpose, although not quite the things for wing guns.

The tool to remove old rifling with is made like an ordinary fluted reamer, but tapered or beveled more at the forward end. For large bores it may be on the end of the rod, to be pushed through as it is turned. It should have a tilt forward, upon which is a ferrule, working easily to prevent binding. The ferrule or guide should just fit inside the lands, not too loosely, but not binding. The cutting part or fluting should be short. For a small bores the cutter is on the same principle, but is pulled through, care being taken to not put too much tension on it, to cause twisting and breaking the rod. Such cutters are called nut borers, nut augers, etc. The process is called nut boring. These tools are used where considerable stock is to be taken out at one cut. Remove and clear often, and keep well oiled. The rods may be revolved by a cross handle, bitstock, or arranged to work by a lathe head.

Barrels may be arranged vertically, with a double bend crank having a cord—running over a pulley—and weight to keep the proper tension on. When so arranged the nut borer is drawn through.

Oil may be put in at the top and caught with the chips at the bottom. The oil will carry the chips down and keep the teeth cleared. I have used a short, flat, drill-shaped piece behind a tit and ferrule, when reboring small rifle barrels, but the first cut, to clear the rifling, should be done with fluted tools. Five or more teeth are used, according to size of bore. Such cutters to be drawn through are made with a left-hand pitch to the cutting edges. When pushed through they have a right-hand pitch. They should be well filed up, of good steel and temper, and stoned sharp. The keener and smoother the edge the better the boring will look and the easier to finish with the square bit or reamer.

The square, or fine boring bit, as it is usually called, is made from a piece of square steel. The size of steel depends on the size of bore. So does the length of cutting part; but to bore a 12-gauge gun I have used a bit about 1/2-inch square and 13 or 14 inches long, draw down one end and weld to a round steel rod of cheaper quality; or better still, split one end and braze in, making it strong but smaller at the end of the tool steel. File the other end so as to leave a long bevel from the point end to about 1 1/4 inch back. Grind away the scale on all four sides and harden in salt and water. Heat very evenly and slowly, turning often in the fire to prevent springing before plunging. Plunge vertically and withdraw quickly—same as in hardening files—and straighten by a quick pressure, or prying over a fulcrum and under a staple, same as file straightening. This must be done quickly and before the steel is cold; then plunge. If straight, dip it vertically and hold still; if not quite straight plunge as before but move the convex or bowing part toward the side of slack tub, which contracts that side faster and draws it more to a straight line.

Next, it must be ground on a stone or emery wheel to a straight line on the cutting edges or corners. In operation it has but one cutting edge, but for that one select the best, after grinding a little, noting the ones coming straight easily. Three sides should be nice and smooth as well as straight; the other is the one against which are placed the wood and paper. When done the reamer should taper toward the back,

from a point an inch and a half from the rod brazed in, on all sides alike, having the sides—looking lengthwise—ground on the arc of a very large circle rather than starting the taper on a decided angle. The same applies to where the taper starts at the point. It is not ground from the point where the taper commences to the end in a straight line, but rounded off. Another taper is from where it commences to run back at the rear or rod end to where the shorter taper commences, at the point end, to run forward. This taper should be about 1/32 inch in 11 inches, larger at the rear.

The reamer may be sharpened by grinding crosswise on the stone, which gives it a slightly concave surface; after which hone it down, crosswise, with an oilstone until you can run your thumbnail the whole length of the cutting corner without feeling a nick or rough spot. If good steel, well hardened and sharp, you can feel the cut that is in it and know at once you are right so far. To ascertain which corner is or is to be the cutting edge hold the tool vertically, point up, with the side to be packed up away from you—on the further side. The left-hand corner next to you will be the one to do all the work. The right-hand one should also be straight and smooth, but not necessarily so sharp. Some gunsmiths round that corner a little, claiming that it acts the part of a burnisher.

It is not necessary to have the bit exactly square, at right angles, nor exactly the same width one way as the other, but it should be as near that as it can be, and be straight after grinding on the corners. A true, straight taper is required. It may be hardened and tempered in the ordinary way if one can do it and have it come out of the bath straight or nearly so.

This is the bit to do all fine or finish boring with, in calibres of .32 or larger. In .25 and .22 calibres five-sided, flat or slightly concave sides cut very smooth and nice for the last cuts after straightening. Such are used for rifles, to prepare them for the rifling cutters, and are ground to size and shape by machinery. To use the fine boring bit take a piece of soft pine, straight grained and clear, and cut out a slab a little longer than the cutting edge, leaving it flat on one side and rounded on the other, and place on one side of the bit. The wood is slightly tapered, the thicker end next the point of bit. Oil well all through the barrel and run the bit through to muzzle, revolving the bit and slab, which will go along together.

Different ways may be employed to hold the bit. The barrel may be held in a vise having leather or wood between its jaws, and the bit used with a bit-

(Continued on page 69)

# ARMS AND THE MAN

1111 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY SATURDAY

Editor

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

Associate Editor

KENDRICK SCOFIELD

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

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EVENTS to interest small-bore shots and scattergun enthusiasts are proposed in connection with the National Matches of 1919. It an attractive program with the .22 calibre rifle and the shotgun eventuates it can be made well worth while to the cause of American marksmanship.

The vital National need of citizens familiar with the use of firearms must take advantage of every avenue for interesting men and boys in target practice. There is every reason why one who can shoot accurately with the small-bore should have little or no trouble in equalling that proficiency with the army rifle. The scattergun presents a different problem, but there would seem to be no insurmountable difficulty in the way of an experienced trapshot acquiring skill with military small arms. In short, the shooting game in the United States has become too big and too important to permit of any of its branches not being recognized at its full face value.

Since the National Matches started in 1903, these competitions have been limited to service arms and ammunition. They are Government competitions—military competitions conducted by the War Department—and their prime purpose is to interest soldiers, sailors and civilians in becoming accurate shots with weapons of Government type; therefore the conditions of the National Matches, limiting contestants to rifles, pistols and ball cartridges "as issued" is not as indefensible as has from time to time been urged. The National Rifle Association Matches on the other hand permit a much wider latitude in the matter of equipment, and perhaps the day is not far off when special competitions open to any rifles, any sights and any ammunition, and instituted for the sole purpose of encouraging the development of new equipment will be included in the program of which the National Matches are the cornerstone.

The Government matches constitute the greatest gatherings of riflemen which are held in this country. For many years they have been the mecca of the military shots. There can be no good reason advanced why they should not also become the mecca of the purely match rifleman, the small-bore rifle-

man, the trapshot, and the man with new ideas. And all this can be accomplished without in the least taking away from the big government events their military character. Including drawing cards of interest to small-bore men and shot-gun enthusiasts this year as the Navy Department plans, will be a step in the right direction, and it is also whispered that the man with an improvement or a new departure in firearms and equipment will have an especial place reserved for him, from which he can lay his ideas before his assembled brothers in the shooting game, and submit them to expert opinion.

These tendencies toward making the big camps which house the National Matches a gathering place for all men interested in the art of shooting and a clearing house for the dissemination of ideas, presages a future for the shooting game in America that is greater and brighter than any pictured in even the most sanguine dreams of the past. The art of handling any type of small arm is closely allied in its underlying principles with that of all other small-arms. For this reason, the shooting game, while divided into many branches, should present an unbroken front to the non-shooting public. There will perhaps never be any effort to absorb riflemen, pistol shots and trap shots into one homogenous organization; nor should there be. But there is every reason why military riflemen, target riflemen, pistol shots and shot-gun enthusiasts should meet on a common ground of sufficient latitude to enable them to work in unity toward interesting the uninitiated, and toward aiding in the development of new small-arms of unsurpassed accuracy, rapidity of fire, and certainty of function.

There is another thing—the shooters of the nation must train themselves to think of the National Matches as *their* matches. The idea that the government competitions are held for the benefit of a favored few designated by the Governors of the different States, must disappear before these gatherings can become useful to their greatest degree.

It manifestly would be impossible for the government to provide the traveling expenses and the subsistence for every shooter who might desire to attend the matches, but in authorizing the attendance of a National Guard and a civilian team from each State, with expenses defrayed, Congress has made sure that at least a representative number of citizens and Guardsmen will attend the competitions and carry to their several localities the information disseminated at the matches. The shooting members of the teams who attend on government authorization, however, should be regarded as the minimum number. The maximum should include shooters from every branch of the game, men who are good sports enough, and public-spirited enough, to attend the big shoot "on their own."

The Grand American Handicap—the Trapshooting classic—and the many small-bore tournaments which are held from time to time draw crowds of marksmen who foot their own bills.

If in the events which accompany the National Matches can be found attractions for everybody who shoots, no matter what weapon he prefers, the big government congresses of shooters need no longer be limited in their influence by the fact that those who take part are, literally, guests of the government, and in a very few years the shooters who are willing to come and meet the expenses of the recreation to be found on a National Match range will be in the majority.



## AMATEUR GUNSMITHING

*(Continued from page 67)*

stock; or the shank of bit may be held in a chuck in the lathe head and the barrel be held in the hands; or the end of rod or bit may be turned into an eye and hooked into another eye held in the lathe head like the loops of two screw-eyes hooked together. The latter forms the simplest kind of universal joint, which works alike when the rod is moved in any direction. In no case have both barrel and bit held rigidly, except in a way to revolve it. It must be worked in a way to give to the struggles of the bit as it revolves; otherwise ring-bores and rough work will probably result. The barrel may be clamped in a rest about half way, but the rest must be fastened at the bottom, so it can move on its pivot and turn itself a little at any angle required.

When the bit is in position run it through the barrel, scraping lightly as it goes, clear through and out at the muzzle a little. The rod should have an iron collar around the rear end, with a set screw to tighten it. In front of the collar is a thick leather washer with a wide rim. These act as a stop and prevent the bit running out at the muzzle, as in choking the barrel or boring more in one particular place. If well ground the bit can work from either way, both drawing and pushing as it revolves. After going through draw out the slab and put a strip of thin paper between the bit and slab. Oil and put through again. Do not crowd the bit to heat it, or it will cause rough work and may injure the edge of bit, but go carefully until familiar with its working. Use oil enough to keep it well lubricated and cool; lard oil is good. Renew the packing each cut out and in, and you will soon have the bit cutting evenly and smoothly. Such boring cuts a straight bore or cylinder.

If the barrel is a choke bore and you wish to take out a part of it, run the reamer through until the point or tapered part is all out at the muzzle, then set the stop at rear end so it comes against the breech. Put in a pine slab as before, oil and commence boring. With a piece of wood tap the end of pine slab lightly, which drives it toward the breech and gives feeding to the cutting. This work can progress quite fast, as it is all being done at the end, where oil can be readily applied from the oil can. Do not cut away too much; go slowly; better take it out and shoot it two or three times during the operation.

To choke a gun, or increase that of one already choked, look first for a pocket near the muzzle; let us hope we may not find a pocket choke. Put the boring bit in with the back part of point, bevel or taper about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches for muzzle. Line up with slab and strips of

paper, and commence boring. By tapping in the slab the end of reamer will be curved toward the outside, thus boring out the stock and at the same time forming a choke. If the taper on the point of reamer is ground to about the shape to be inside the barrel it can be worked out to suit. The cuttings should be fine, like powder, but never allowed to become dry. They should be like mud and so fine that when mud is taken between thumb and finger the particles can hardly be felt.

There are many best systems claimed for choking guns. The choke, properly speaking, consists of enlarging the bore at some or all points back of the muzzle. The best success I ever had was from boring nearly a straight cylinder to about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the muzzle, then tapering to  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch from muzzle or clear out to the end. A practiced eye can detect the way a gun is bored, by shading it, almost as soon as it looks through it.

For cylinder boring I sometimes make the boring bit nearly straight without tapering, and start from the breech, using the paper liners and slab as before, which are held on by a thin brass ferrule at the rear end. As the bit works in the ferrule is pushed off. Run the bit through and clear out at muzzle, then put in another strip of paper or liner, slip the ferrule on, and start again. By boring a little in that way, then withdrawing the bit, pitting may be removed from the barrels in front of the chambers, and improved patterns be secured in guns which have lost their grip. Rough barrels recoil badly, as well as mash or tear the shot out of shape, thereby making quite a large percentage of the pellets useless, excepting at very short range.

The sportsman who applies himself studiously to the task of boring guns will make rapid strides toward success if he keeps his eyes open and notes each result and its cause as he goes along. If the work progresses favorably and is well done the inside of barrel will look like a highly polished cylindrical mirror, and will need no polishing. If desired to polish a little oil and emery may be used on a lead lap, or oil and emery cloth on a split wooden rod, as described in a previous chapter. The chamber may be dressed out by the same method.

After finishing, before shooting, heat the barrels well, but not hot enough to start the solder, and run a coat of melted beeswax over the inside. It prevents spotting and rust, and is the stitch in time which saves rust as well as time later on.

For rough boring gun barrels many American gunmakers use nut boring tools vertically, keeping a stream of soda water or strong soap suds running through the barrel. The barrels are bored smooth cylindrically and then swaged in. Such barrels are by many considered as of no use, but I have known such to have a

wonderful record, both as regards good shooting qualities and long service combined, still keeping their choke. The stock from which a barrel is made has much to do with its shooting. A very soft barrel cannot retain its choke like a harder one.

To have an idea about when a barrel is straight inside is also important, as one does not wish to attempt shooting with a crooked barrel. To get a crude idea, stretch a piece of black silk thread well waxed through the barrel. To the silk a slender wooden rod, like a very small cleaning rod, is fiddle-bowed. The silk, being very small and at a high tension, gives a perfect line along the bottom of the barrel. Look through it and turn the barrel around. If any bad crooks are there one may readily detect them.

The shading system is the better one when one learns to use it. Take the barrel in both hands, resting the muzzle on something to steady it, and look up at an angle of 25 degrees at a cord which has been stretched horizontally across a window near the top. From about one-third of the distance to the muzzle back several concentric rings will be seen reflected on the bright surface of the bore. These rings should appear to be perfectly concentric, each having a true axis to the other, or appearing fitted to telescope one perfectly into the other, and all together if they could be shut up that way. Now depress the breech end a little, and a shade will appear on the bottom of the barrel. As it is depressed more and more, the cord throwing the shadow line, the shade is elongated toward the muzzle. If the barrel be straight the lengthening shadow will take a true, parabolic form, growing longer and more pointed until it reaches the muzzle. Turn the barrel round and round and try all sides. If there is a crook in the barrel, a distortion which seems to have a shade somewhat resembling a man's head at the further end with a neck a little nearer. If the crook is a bad one the head still shows, but the neck has run into a point, or perhaps the head shows way beyond the body, with the neck at a point and the head entirely severed. If this is found turn the barrel around slowly, keeping it at the same angle. If it shows the same all round it shows a pocket, bulge, or enlarged place in the bore at that point. In looking down a full choke gun it can be seen that way at the muzzle or just back of it; the neck can be seen, but the head is gone.

In case there is a crook the neck, as before mentioned, shows a concavity in the bore which, when viewed from the outside, is a convexity, and that is the place to be struck with the hammer upon the hollow or V-way anvil. It will require careful attention to note where or how far from the end the spot is. I usually chalk the barrel and straighten from four sides, always working from



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those lines. Remember well, in straightening thin-walled shot barrels, that a light hammer and light blows straighten; a heavy hammer and heavy blows crushes in the wall or dents it without straightening, making it worse instead of better. One may judge by looking inside and outside the barrel at the same glance about where the shade is cut off in the bore, put his finger under about where the depression is, and carry the barrel to the anvil without removing the finger. Work from a chalk mark and strike it lightly. If not hard enough, no harm is done. One may shade the barrel and try again. Most men can learn by experience of this kind, and no reason is known why they may not learn to set a gun barrel. A practical barrel straightener will set one with a very few blows of the hammer quickly and correctly.

But there is no necessity of straightening very much in reboring a barrel where little is taken out, for one should not heat or crook the work if care is taken. The boring bit has a straight cutting edge of a foot or more, and should serve to correct any little irregularities which might be in the bore. Yet it is well for one to know how to do such things, and the only way is to learn.

*Editor's Note—This is the sixth and last of the series on Amateur Gunsmithing.*

### CARRYING THE WINCHESTER INTO MEXICO

AMONG the narratives handed down from the older Winchester generation to the new telling of the advent of that repeating rifle into foreign lands, there stands out prominently the story of the trip of Thomas Emmet Addis to Mexico in 1866. Mr. Irby Bennett, who has been with Winchester for thirty-two years, went over the same ground mentioned in this story several years later in company with Colonel Addis himself. Mr. Bennett has the authentic account which appears in "The Winchester Record."

Mexico had as much trouble exerting her right for existence fifty years ago as she has today. Don Benito Juarez then in power learning of a wonderful new repeating rifle he sent an order to the company for one thousand model 66 Winchesters and 500,000 rounds of ammunition, to be delivered post haste to Brownsville, Texas, on the Mexican border.

When the goods were ready Governor Winchester selected Mr. Addis, then in the model room, to undertake this delivery, giving him specific instructions that he was not to deliver the guns and ammunition until he had received payment for them.

Mr. Addis went to Brownsville in accordance with instructions and after waiting there a month without getting in touch with the Juarez Government, finally received word that if he would bring the guns to Monterey he would be paid for them. Contrary to orders from Governor Winchester and following the advice of an ex-Confederate officer, whose acquaintance he had made, he took the guns and ammunition across the Rio Grande River to Matamoras. From the cases he took out six carbines and what he deemed to be a sufficient amount of ammunition and placed the balance of the goods in ox carts and traveled the entire distance of 240 miles with the carbines within close reach. Upon arriving at Monterey he went to the hotel and as he was approaching it saw that there was a vacant store under one part of it. Instead of registering and asking for a room, he said that he wanted to rent the store. After agreeing upon satisfactory terms he hired it. Next he unloaded the cases of guns and piled them in this store.

The piles of boxes were covered with American flags and over the door of the store he hung an American flag. He also wore an American flag on his person. After establishing himself on the premises he notified the Juarez Government that the goods were in Monterey and representatives of the Government told him that they would come and get them. When he announced that he

would deliver the guns only on advance payment, he was told not to worry about the payment, which would be forwarded at a later date. His reply was, "Those cases are covered with the American flag, the goods are the property of American citizens, I am an American citizen in charge of that property. You will not get those munitions until they are paid for and I will remain in this store until they are paid for, and anyone who attempts to take them away will be shot."

Some four months were spent in attempts upon the part of the Juarez Government to procure the goods without paying for them and corresponding activity on the part of Mr. Addis to make the Mexicans come to terms. In the meantime Napoleon III had withdrawn his support from Emperor Maximilian, who sent his representative to buy the Winchester rifles which they badly needed. Mr. Addis then notified the Juarez Government that if they would not pay for the goods he would sell them to Maximilian. This brought about an immediate decision. The Juarez Government took the goods and paid him the money in silver coin.

Mr. Addis hired a stage coach of the old Concord thoroughbrace style, known as a Diligence, with a driver and a team of four horses, with the intention of getting back to Brownsville as fast as possible. The coin was packed in the boot of the stage under the driver's seat. Among other things which Mr. Addis placed inside the coach was a hempen rope about twenty feet long. When he mounted the box he took several carbines with him and kept them very close at hand. He was armed with a pistol, as was the driver. They left the hotel at two o'clock in the morning and started on their 240-mile journey to Matamoras.

Away from Monterey, Addis "tied up" the driven whom he suspected of being leagued with bandits and drove the coach for more than 200 miles, keeping himself awake by the pain of wounds self inflicted by driving pins into his thighs.

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## From Club Room and Firing Line

### March Is Banner Month Among "Leatherneck" Riflemen

WITHIN the next few weeks four division rifle competitions, embracing in their scope almost every post at which United States Marines are stationed, will be held.

The purpose of these competitions, as before announced, is to determine which officers and men are entitled, by reason of excellence in marksmanship, to consideration in the selection of a team to represent the Marine Corps in the National Matches this year.

During the month of March over 93 per cent of the men who fired the Army qualification course qualified as marksmen, or better. The percentage of qualification was uniformly high on all ranges, and unusually high scores in the record course were made.

The marksmanship qualifications shown opposite the names of the organizations listed below were reported to Marine Corps headquarters in March, 1919. The qualifications attained by organizations firing less than twenty men are shown under "Miscellaneous."

| Organizations         | ER. | SS. | MM.  | Qual. | Unq. |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|------|-------|------|
| Managua, Nic. ....    | 18  | 2   | 0    | 20    | 0    |
| U.S.S. Utah .....     | 50  | 19  | 4    | 73    | 0    |
| San Juan, P. R. ....  | 22  | 6   | 5    | 33    | 0    |
| U.S.S. Arizona ....   | 35  | 24  | 13   | 72    | 0    |
| 42d Company .....     | 15  | 11  | 10   | 36    | 0    |
| U.S.S. Florida .....  | 47  | 13  | 13   | 73    | 2    |
| 70th Company .....    | 9   | 8   | 8    | 25    | 0    |
| U.S.S. N. Dakota...   | 15  | 19  | 22   | 56    | 0    |
| 41st Company .....    | 10  | 8   | 16   | 34    | 0    |
| 40th Company .....    | 5   | 8   | 10   | 23    | 0    |
| U.S.S. Pennsylvania.  | 29  | 38  | 30   | 97    | 3    |
| U.S.S. Mississippi... | 28  | 28  | 22   | 78    | 3    |
| U.S.S. Helena .....   | 12  | 8   | 9    | 29    | 2    |
| 62d Company .....     | 2   | 7   | 22   | 31    | 1    |
| U.S.S. New York...    | 29  | 27  | 31   | 87    | 8    |
| 115th Company ....    | 11  | 14  | 59   | 84    | 4    |
| Mare Island .....     | 47  | 85  | 237  | 369   | 22   |
| Paris Island .....    | 181 | 343 | 568  | 1092  | 117  |
| Miscellaneous .....   | 26  | 25  | 30   | 81    | 14   |
| Total.....            | 591 | 693 | 1109 | 2393  | 176  |

The following list shows the number of men which fired on the rifle ranges listed below, as indicated by reports of target practice received during the month of March, 1919:

| Ranges                  | ER. | SS. | MM.  | Qual. | Unq. |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|------|-------|------|
| Managua, Nic. ....      | 18  | 2   | 0    | 20    | 0    |
| Santiago, D. R. ....    | 12  | 4   | 0    | 16    | 0    |
| San Juan, P. R. ....    | 22  | 6   | 5    | 33    | 0    |
| Quantico, Va. ....      | 4   | 3   | 2    | 9     | 0    |
| San Pedro de Ma-        |     |     |      |       |      |
| coris, D. R. ....       | 5   | 8   | 3    | 16    | 0    |
| La Romana, D. R. ...    | 9   | 8   | 8    | 25    | 0    |
| Guam .....              | 32  | 29  | 42   | 103   | 0    |
| Guantanamo Bay....      | 234 | 170 | 139  | 543   | 20   |
| Maquinaya, P. I. ...    | 12  | 8   | 9    | 29    | 2    |
| Ouanaminthe, Haiti.     | 2   | 7   | 22   | 31    | 1    |
| Mare Island, Cal. ...   | 47  | 85  | 237  | 369   | 22   |
| Paris Island, S. C. ... | 181 | 343 | 568  | 1092  | 117  |
| Santo Domingo City,     |     |     |      |       |      |
| D. R. ....              | 13  | 20  | 74   | 107   | 14   |
| Total.....              | 591 | 693 | 1109 | 2393  | 176  |

#### A Note to Mr. Pratt Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

The first consideration of a writer signing an article for publication should be "accuracy," both as regards his own statements and in quoting those of others, and I'd like to ask Mr. C. B. Pratt, who wrote the letter published in the March 8th issue, to kindly read my former statements and see where he got the idea that I advocated selling arms to anyone; never did. I also believe that arms should be sold to N. R. A. members only, but they ought to be sold without any strings such as they now have. I believe I understand the rules and regulations as laid down by the powers that be, and I also understand that the present process of a member obtaining a rifle is not so simple as it might appear from Mr. Pratt's article.

Supposing that ten members in your club want rifles, and as these rifles must be paid for when requisitioned, who furnishes the money, the club secretary, the club, or the ten members? Then who takes care of these rifles until such time as they all qualify, some of whom may be all summer doing it and others not at all? And one member will maybe qualify on first or second trial, more will want a lot of trials, and each will want title transferred to him just as soon as he makes the necessary score, keeping the secretary busy

pestering the N. R. A. officials. No, Mr. P., there is no very easy way of club members obtaining these rifles unless your club treasury is overloaded or some of your club officials are endowed with more coin than they ought to have and are willing to tie up some of it for the benefit of club members. It will also be necessary for them to have lots of spare time and not be engaged about nine-tenths of their time in earning enough to make the wheels go round.

Mr. P. also thinks we old fellows ought to be allowed to purchase Springfields. So say we, all of us, but where does he get this stuff about not allowing minors the same privilege? Does he think a lad of 16 to 21 unable to shoot these rifles, or does he believe they ought to wait until they begin to get gray before starting the shooting game? Nix on that stuff. If those over 45 ought to be allowed such privileges, so ought the young bucks.

As regards my being stumped, why doesn't Mr. P. answer the question, as that was what I wanted, and his attempted answer leaves the matter about as clear as mud. Come again, Mr. P.

If "Forty-niner" will ship that barrel of XXX I'll try and stop it when it gets here, and maybe I can see things differently afterwards.  
C. T. PATTERSON, Sec'y,  
Ashtabula Rifle Club, Ashtabula, Ohio.

#### Crow Shoots Succeed

Beginners' Day shoots in 1916 and 1917, and Old Timers' shoots in 1918, attracted no end of attention, developed a lot of new shooters, as well as bringing a great number of veterans out of retirement, but the National Crow Shoot, which is now on, promises to eclipse all previous national shooting affairs.

The crow is the Hun of birds. The commendable qualities of the crow are so few that they are not worth mentioning, and there is no end to the damage they do to crops and live stock, particularly to live stock in the scattering of disease. Quite naturally, when a national campaign is on to eliminate as many of these pests as possible it should be successful.

Clubs have been formed over the United States and Canada for the express purpose of shooting crows, and in many sections teams are being chosen from among the members of the gun clubs to wage war on the pests, the members of the team killing the greatest num-

ber of crows being rewarded with a small trophy.

Individuals, as well as city and county governments, are aiding the "Kill the Crow" movement by placing a bounty on the crow, and in some places they are even offering a bounty on crow eggs.

National Crow Shoot records show that a few more than 2,000 crows were killed in the first three months of 1919, and that more shooters are becoming interested each month.

The statistics show that J. D. Seabold, of Harrisburg, Pa., is credited with the greatest number of kills—309. J. C. Doze, of Conway Springs, Kan., has killed 200; A. B. Schwer, Grafton, W. Va., 153, and F. A. Graper, Custer Park, Ill., 146.

Prominent trapshooters and farmers are using their skill and knowledge in this worthy war. Woolfolk Henderson, of Lexington, Ky., former national amateur trapshooting champion, is credited with killing 37 crows in one day. He is only one of many clay-target shooting experts who are helping in the passing of the crow.

Farmers get \$2.26 a bushel for wheat this year, and this alone is reason enough for the farmer to be interested in protecting the crops, and there is no better way of protecting the crops than by killing crows.

#### State Guards Shoot

The scores made by the eight companies of the Sixth Regiment, Connecticut State Guard, with the military musket, from March 10 to March 22, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Military Emergency Board, averaged 92.7, a very high mark indeed, and almost equal to the average made by professional riflemen. This shows that the State Guard in Middlesex County, nearly all of whom were unfamiliar with the military rifle two years ago when they entered the service, have developed, under consistent training and practical instruction by Captain S. Harris Warner, instructor of rifle practice, many men who are in the sharpshooter class. The scores of Company D, of Cromwell, averaged 97.6; Company C, of East Hampton, 94.6; Company F, of Deep River, 94.4.

Eight men from each of the eight companies in Middlesex County took part in the contest, shooting five from the sitting position, five kneeling, and ten prone. The following is the score:

|        | Sit-<br>ting | Kneel-<br>ing | Prone | T'nl | P.C. |
|--------|--------------|---------------|-------|------|------|
| Co. A  | 178          | 177           | 363   | 718  | 89.6 |
| Co. B  | 176          | 179           | 364   | 719  | 89.7 |
| Co. C  | 188          | 186           | 384   | 758  | 94.6 |
| Co. D  | 194          | 193           | 395   | 782  | 97.6 |
| Co. E  | 185          | 174           | 374   | 733  | 91.5 |
| Co. F  | 185          | 184           | 387   | 756  | 94.4 |
| Co. G  | 187          | 185           | 372   | 744  | 93   |
| Co. H  | 183          | 186           | 373   | 742  | 92.6 |
| Totals | 1496         | 1464          | 3012  | 5952 | 92.7 |

#### Concerning the Small-Bore Wimbledon

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

Whoever wrote the conditions for the small-bore match should stay in that small dugout into which he crawls. Please tell me how the Pacific Coast members of the N. R. A. are going to jump on a trolley and visit Tenafly, N. J., or any other fly, and get back in time for chicken dinner on Sunday. Why limit to one range? Why not every range in the country? Well, perhaps he thinks he cannot trust people out of his sight. For once there is a bull's-eye with counting rings which will give tackhole shooters (not that I'm one) a chance to count their real score, and then go and limit it to a few Yew Norkers.

Am glad the National Matches are again this year and sure will try and be there, along with some other good Californians, and win back the trophy we won in 1916.

LOUIS FELSETHAL, M. D.

#### Boston Clubs Shoot

An enthusiastic meeting of the Fusilier Veteran Corps of Boston was held recently at the Gainsboro Street rifle range. All the targets were kept busy in the annual indoor competition, under the personal supervision of Captain Fergie, I. S. A. P., and some excellent records were hung up. The company team competition, five men to a team, five shots each, on special targets, resulted in a victory for the first company's representatives. The scores: First company, 512; second company, 438; third company, 418.

Major Myrick presided at the business meeting, where announcement was made of the arrangements for the celebration of the corps' anniversary, May 12. This will include a parade and review of the corps by Governor Coolidge and Mayor Peters. The celebration will close with a banquet at the Adams House. This parade will reintroduce to the public the old-time uniforms of pre-Civil War dates, the Fusiliers to wear the brilliant scarlet of the olden days. Delegations from old organizations will wear the old-time uniforms of their corps.

Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston School Committee, favors the plan of the government to introduce military training into the high schools.

The government proposes to furnish instructors, arms, uniforms and all equipment necessary. The course during the school year will be along theoretical lines. In the summer the students would go to camp for the practical work. The course would be two years. Once enrolled the student would have to complete the course to graduate. As now outlined, the theoretical work in the Boston schools will be taken up three hours a week.

A representative of the War Department will confer soon with the Boston school superintendent, headmasters and school committee on the plan.

#### Brooklyn to Hold Match

The Eleventh Annual Metropolitan Match held under the auspices of the Brooklyn, New York, Rifle Club, has been scheduled for April 27 at the Cypress Hills Rifle Range.

The conditions as announced by T. W. Rutherford, president, and L. J. Miller, secretary, are:

##### CONDITIONS

###### Open to All Comers

Distance, 200 yards.  
Position, prone.  
Arms, U. S. Models 1903, 1898 (Krag), and 1917, with regulation sights and trigger pull (3 pounds).

##### Ammunition

Any reduced smokeless-powder ammunition with lead bullet. Metal-cased bullets not allowed.

Fifty shots for record on N. R. A. target (Target "A").

##### Prizes

First, Gold Medal.  
Second, Silver Medal.  
Third, Bronze Medal.

##### Entrance Fee Two Dollars

Match begins at 9 a. m. Two sighting shots allowed.

Kindly mail your acceptance, giving name and post-office address, to T. W. Rutherford, President; L. J. Miller, Secretary, 102 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone, Prospect 7720.

#### Canada Takes up Scattergun

With the recognition of Canada by the American Trapshooting Association, clay-target shooting should be the prime sport in Canada this year.

The A. T. A. will register and contribute to shoots in Canada the same as is done in the

natural divisions of the United States felt it was competent to support a tournament of its own on the broad lines of the Grand American. The association arranged for these tournaments in 1906.

The registered tournament idea came through in 1908. When the association authorized the registration of tournaments many persons possessed misgivings as to the outcome of the venture. The idea no doubt has objectors even to this day, but they are overwhelmed in the wake of its success. This is easy to understand when one takes a passing glance at the workings of the plan. The registered tournament trade-mark placed on a trapshooting event gives the shoot the dignity and importance incident to good auspices and, as registration cannot be secured just for the asking, the shooters know that the sanction means fair rules, satisfactory methods and a guarantee that the competition is worthy of their confidence and support. The registered tournament plan has put trapshooting on the same plane as baseball, golf, tennis and other sports of quality.

We have no hesitancy in saying that never was there a more opportune time than the present for the formation of a Canadian Trapshooting Association. With the boys, virile, red-blooded and active, nearly all returned from the battlefields, gun clubs are springing up throughout the Dominion.

Many men were experts with the shotgun before entering the service, thousands became accustomed to the gun while in Europe, and as these men return to their home cities the formation of a gun club is the first thing they talk about. Canadians intend to make use of their education with firearms. A national organization is the logical thing to take care of the growth of the gun clubs.

There should be an association in each province, this association exercising the same functions as the State Sportsman's Association in the United States. Every club should affiliate with the province association and the province organizations should then choose delegates to form a Dominion association. This should be the governing body, and should be managed and controlled by the trapshooters themselves.

A national organization can do so much for game protection, etc., that it would be a good investment. Then again it would be a live body and trapshooting would not be stagnant between annual shoots. The Canadian Government we are sure will be glad to co-operate with a national organization, for Minister of Fisheries and Game, Mr. MacDiamond, and his assistant, Mr. MacDonald, are very thoughtful of the huntsmen and will give every assistance.

Remember that cry at Vimy Ridge—*Come on, Canucks!*  
P. P. C.

#### Professional Events Out

There will be no championship event for professional shooters in the State trapshooting championship tournaments this year.

The professional championship was decided in 40 of the State trapshooting tournaments last year in connection with the amateur championship event and the competition was excellent.

One of these days professionals will have something else to do at trapshooting tournaments besides shooting, but until that day arrives it would be to the district advantage of trapshooting to have the professional trapshooting championship of each State decided yearly—also the professional trapshooting championship of the United States and Canada.

No arrangement has been made as yet for the holding of the national professional championship event. It may or may not be held. It has been suggested, however, that the professionals with an average of 92 per cent or better be allowed to shoot for the title at the Grand American Handicap Trapshooting tournament.



## FOUR GOOD SCORES

These four targets show scores made by Dr. C. E. House, member of the Boston Fusiler Veteran Team, at the Bay State School of Musketry rifle range, from prone position at seventy-five feet with

### US AMMUNITION

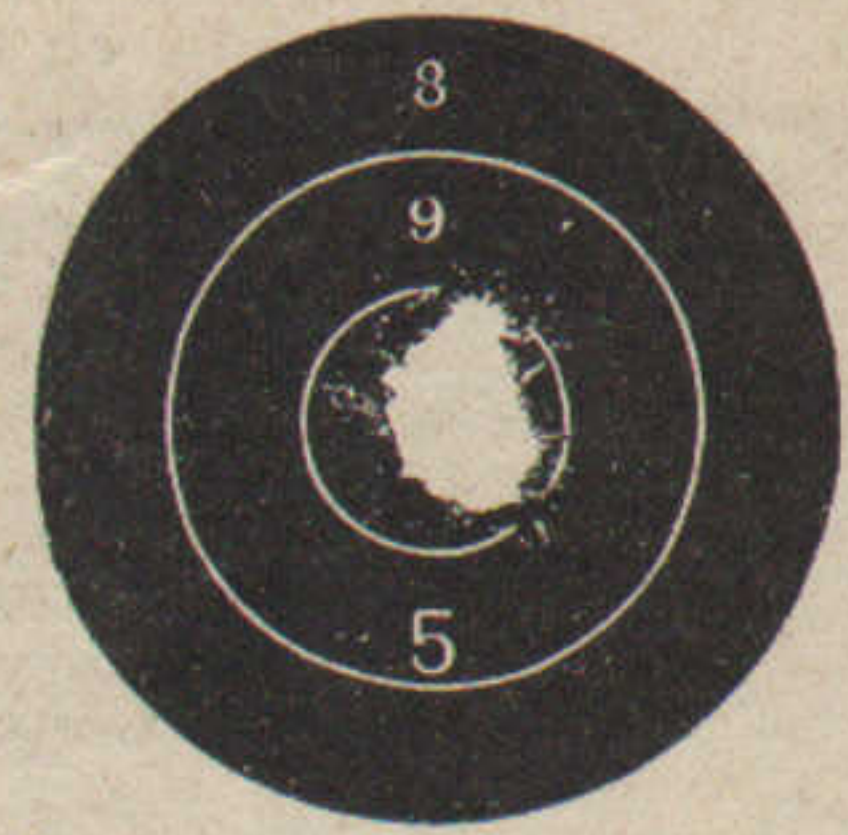
Our new 22 N. R. A. Hollow-Point cartridge for out-door shooting is now on the market and is proving a winner. Accurate at ranges from 50 to 250 yards.

Send for descriptive Booklet.

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## With the Small Bore League

With a comfortable lead of ten points over its nearest competitor, the Denver City, Colorado, boys continue leading the aggregate standing in the Civilian League. At the close of the fifth match this club's total is 4,972x5,000. In the fifth stage Denver scored 995.

In the College League the University of Pennsylvania holds first place on a total of 4,997; among the Military Schools, Culver stands first on a grand total of 4,904 and in the High Schools, the boys from the Central High School of Washington, D. C., lead with 4,959 points.

With the matches half over it is becoming apparent that the shooting this season is if anything more consistently high than it was last year; this in spite of the fact that many of the more experienced small-bore shots are absent from the league, on active service. Perfect scores are frequent and the individual averages high. Excellence of the scores is especially to be noted among the High School and Military School shots—boys who in most instances cannot be classed as veterans of the small-bore game.

### CIVILIAN LEAGUE

1. *Denver City, Colorado, Rifle Club*: R. E. Ladwig, 200; H. Beck, Jr., 200; C. L. Butler, 199; L. G. Pridy, 198; T. H. Smith, 198. Club total, 995.

2. *Ordnance Department Rifle Club, Washington, D. C. (1st team)*: J. J. Gordon, 200; D. E. Wilson, 200; W. R. Stokes, 198; O. M. Schriver, 198; H. J. Stambaugh, 197. Club total, 993.

3. *Guthrie Center, Iowa, Rifle Club*: C. C. Kennedy, 200; D. E. Boots, 199; H. B. Ellett, 199; H. S. Arrasmith, 199; O. F. Lloyd, 196. Club total, 993.

4. *Marion, Ohio, Rifle Club*: E. W. Imbody, 200; W. F. Court, 199; L. D. Brady, 198; Ray Williams, 198; J. W. Martin, 197. Club total, 992.

5. *Corvallis, Montana, Rifle Club*: W. H. Young, 200; B. C. Lee, 199; C. E. Magni, 198; Lee Simmons, 198; C. M. Barnes, 197. Club total, 992.

6. *Lakewood, Ohio, Rifle Club*: W. C. Andrews, 200; J. H. Lobaugh, 200; I. M. Short, 197; E. E. Tindall, 197; J. R. Humphrey, 196. Club total, 990.

7. *Quinnipiac Rifle Club, New Haven, Conn.*: W. O. Breuler, 199; A. A. Clouet, 198; G. E. Wilcox, 198; P. E. Littlehale, 197; F. J. Rohloff, 197. Club total, 989.

8. *Bangor, Maine, Rifle Club*: L. W. Somers, 199; J. W. Treat, 198; C. P. Allen, 198; A. W. Shaw, 197; L. S. Chilcott, 196. Club total, 988.

9. *Minneapolis, Minnesota, Rifle Club*: A. L. Hamilton, 200; P. Sindquist, 199; A. E. Jordan, 197; H. L. Freeland, 196; W. V. Reed, 195. Club total, 987.

10. *Ordnance Department Rifle Club, Washington, D. C. (2d team)*: R. Alderman, 200; J. C. Wheat, 198; H. E. Capewell, 197; J. J. Cavanaugh, 196; L. Nuesslein, 196. Club total, 987.

11. *Haverhill, Massachusetts, R. & G. Club*: R. L. Turner, 199; C. S. Benson, 198; L. H. Clough, 198; J. W. Aman, 197; A. A. Balch, 195. Club total, 987.

12. *Pershing R. & R. Club, Millvale, Pa.*: I. C. Laughery, 200; P. Paulsen, 198; C. W. Langhorsh, 197; O. G. Harris, 197; U. D. Shearer, 194. Club total, 986.

13. *Bridgeport, Connecticut, Rifle Club*: W. W. Naramore, 199; E. Naramore, 198; J. W. Hession, 197; G. Z. Smith, 196; C. B. Naramore, 195. Club total, 985.

14. *Birmingham, Alabama, Rifle Club*: T. K. Lee, 200; A. F. deFuniack, 198; P. Reid, 197; O. L. Garl, 197; Mrs. O. L. Garl, 193. Club total, 985.
15. *Brattleboro, Vermont, Rifle Club*: E. A. Barnard, 200; C. R. Frink, 197; A. B. Jordan, 197; A. L. Pettee, 197; H. F. Jordan, 194. Club total, 985.
16. *Lynn, Massachusetts, R. & R. Club*: C. J. Fisk, 199; C. C. Richardson, 198; W. B. Abbott, 197; F. H. Bowman, 196; J. L. Steubesand, 196. Club total, 985.
17. *Warren, Pennsylvania, R. & R. Club*: J. L. Smith, 198; E. W. Sweeting, 198; F. A. Kellar, 197; F. P. Lauffer, 196; G. H. Betts, 195. Club total, 984.
18. *Jacksonville, Florida, Rifle Club*: J. E. Byrd, 197; F. E. Bryson, 197; A. R. Reynolds, 197; R. W. Joree, 196; C. M. Birchwood, 195. Club total, 982.
19. *Washington, D. C., Rifle Club*: R. V. Reynolds, 199; J. H. Robertson, 197; W. C. Robertson, 195; R. H. McGarity, 195; S. H. Weeder, 194. Club total, 980.
20. *Boston, Massachusetts, R. & R. Club*: E. M. Bruce, 197; C. H. Kelly, 197; O. E. Gerrish, 196; W. S. Gibson, 195; F. H. Souther, 195. Club total, 980.
21. *Brooklyn, New York, Rifle Club*: L. I. King, 197; C. Gebhard, 196; L. J. Miller, 196; F. E. Prescott, 195; A. W. Anderson, 195. Club total, 979.
22. *Business and Professional Men's Rifle Club*, Boston, Mass.: H. M. Stonemetz, 196; R. Hassett, 196; C. A. Hall, 196; G. L. Schenck, 195; J. S. Pfeil, 195. Club total, 978.
23. *St. Paul, Minnesota, R. & P. Association*: E. J. Narum, 197; O. J. Mooney, 197; D. P. Blankenbiller, 195; S. O. Arnold, 195; A. C. Brockway, 194. Club total, 978.
24. *Rochester, New York, Rifle Club*: Chas. Warder, 197; J. N. Wernz, 197; M. C. Bradbury, 196; F. J. Fox, 195; J. E. Swope, 193. Club total, 978.
25. *Billings, Montana, R. & G. Club*: L. E. Halverson, 198; H. S. Mendenhall, 195; J. C. Logsdon, 195; E. L. Robbins, 195; H. S. Berry, 194. Club total, 977.
26. *Beaver, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club*: J. B. Craig, 197; R. H. Duff, 195; E. E. Harton, 195; J. A. Searight, 195; W. A. Urling, 195. Club total, 977.
27. *Gunnison, Colorado, Rifle Club*: M. B. Herrick, 196; Geo. Aspey, 196; E. P. Palmey, 196; E. A. Rittser, 195; Ed. Miller, 194. Club total, 977.
28. *Chicago, Illinois, Rifle Club*: H. F. Walbaum, 196; W. C. Kaiser, 195; H. S. Ayres, 195; E. R. Lundh, 195; John Turner, 195. Club total, 976.
29. *San Francisco, California, Telephone Rifle Club*: J. I. Carr, 196; C. E. Rogers, 195; E. B. Sweeney, 195; R. L. Jones, 195; F. M. Norton, 195. Club total, 976.
30. *Albion, Indiana, Rifle Club*: M. L. Halferty, 197; M. D. Snyder, 195; H. Black, 195; A. Black, 195; H. V. Curtis, 192. Club total, 974.
31. *Grand Forks, North Dakota, Rifle Club*: W. C. Allen, 200; O. P. Berger, 195; C. G. Libby, 194; R. M. Jenson, 193; M. W. Constans, 192. Club total, 974.
32. *Jacksonville, Florida, Rifle Club* (2d team): C. S. Graham, 197; L. E. Smith, 196; N. von Glahn, 194; T. E. Satchwell, 194; J. D. Whitney, 193. Club total, 974.
33. *Park Rifle Club*, Bridgeport, Conn.: A. B. Gully, 198; C. R. Disbrow, 198; E. J. Hall, Jr., 195; J. Cullen, 192; A. L. Birks, 191. Club total, 974.
34. *Santa Fe, New Mexico, Rifle Club*: T. H. Parkhurst, 200; E. J. Feemster, 196; J. W. Johnson, 195; J. C. McConvery, 191; O. L. Wood, 191. Club total, 973.
35. *Mahwah, New Jersey, Rifle Club*: A. E. Cram, 196; L. T. Everett, 196; E. B. Rice, 194; H. C. Weitzmann, 194; R. A. Smith, 193. Club total, 973.
36. *Salt Lake, Utah, R. & R. Club*: Wm. Stokes, 197; R. B. Harkness, 196; W. W. McConahay, 195; M. A. Keyser, 193; Ora Lee, 192. Club total, 973.
37. *Butte, Montana, Indoor Rifle Club*: H. Overand, 197; D. Killmer, 195; G. Westphall, 195; C. Motzko, 194; J. Thompson, 191. Club total, 972.
38. *Moraine National Rifle Club*, Dayton, Ohio: F. Elwell, 199; O. Kressler, 198; E. G. Kennedy, 192; J. E. Martin, 191; H. L. Burns, 191. Club total, 971.
39. *Middletown, New York, Rifle Club*: R. D. Clemson, 196; C. M. Horton, 195; A. B. Loder, 194; J. T. Galbraith, 193; R. W. Canfield, 193. Club total, 971.
40. *Atlanta, Georgia, Rifle Club*: J. Farall, Jr., 197; W. D. Marshall, 195; R. Mostiller, 194; P. F. Vose, 193; J. C. Wright, 192. Club total, 971.
41. *Commonwealth Edison Rifle Club*, Chicago, Ill.: G. A. Gustafson, 196; W. G. Kelley, 195; K. R. Compton, 193; W. S. Helmer, 193; S. H. North, 193. Club total, 970.
42. *Franklin, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club*: C. S. Boswell, 196; W. W. Mackey, 196; E. H. Bronson, 194; F. E. Cathers, 193; C. M. Campbell, 190. Club total, 969.
43. *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Rifle Association*: C. H. Johnson, 195; J. G. Schneering, 195; R. L. Dubbs, 193; S. N. Keefauver, 192; W. N. Patrick, 192. Club total, 967.
44. *Marine Draftsmen's Rifle Club*, Washington, D. C.: J. W. Webb, 196; C. M. Putnam, 194; R. E. Hensel, 193; S. A. Sanders, 193; L. A. Van Look, 191. Club total, 967.
45. *University of Chicago Civilian Rifle Club*, Illinois: R. D. Bensley, 199; R. R. Bensley, 194; W. J. G. Land, 192; Helen Turner, 191; Sophia H. Eckerson, 190. Club total, 966.
46. *Palm Beach, Florida, Rifle Club*: B. B. Beil, 195; H. F. Noble, 193; F. A. Gutelius, 193; L. H. Burkhardt, 193; R. C. McGriff, 192. Club total, 966.
47. *Norwalk, Connecticut, Rifle Club*: J. D. Milne, 198; Wm. Pfeeger, 194; S. Baker, 193; J. A. Baker, Jr., 192; W. E. Mathews, 189. Club total, 966.
48. *Ridgeville Rifle Club*, Evanston, Ill.: A. J. Huebner, 196; W. L. Cocroft, 194; R. W. Larke, 193; H. A. Clauson, 193; E. J. Moberg, 189. Club total, 965.
49. *Shawnee Rifle Club*, Lima, Ohio: C. A. Hover, 194; J. Happersberger, 194; F. T. Allen, 193; F. I. Hammer, 192; G. W. T. Clausing, 192. Club total, 965.
50. *Wisner, Nebraska, Rifle Club*: A. M. Emley, 197; L. Riley, 195; T. R. Herrmann, 194; S. K. Galbraith, 191; R. H. Morse, 188. Club total, 965.
51. *Danbury, Connecticut, Rifle Club*: J. R. Perkins, 199; F. L. Davis, 194; H. C. Walter, 193; R. Kimball, 191; F. C. Brown, 188. Club total, 965.
52. *Roundup, Montana, Rifle Club*: H. C. Inman, 200; J. H. Johnston, 192; W. W. Hibbard, 192; O. Holmes, 192; J. Jensen, 188. Club total, 964.
53. *Citizens' R. & R. Club*, Rochester, N. Y.: L. D. Slade, 198; F. C. Sherman, 197; J. L. Mathews, 192; J. H. McKenny, 188; H. E. Dodson, 188. Club total, 963.
54. *Towanda, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club*: H. D. Crouch, 197; F. W. Frost, 194; F. D. Montanye, 192; F. M. Reuter, 190; G. Coolbaugh, 190. Club total, 963.
55. *Ridgewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club*: P. Meigs, Jr., 198; C. K. Nichols, 193; F. C. Remington, 191; G. Coffin, 190; Dr. H. S. Willard, 190. Club total, 962.
56. *Ashburnham, Massachusetts, Rifle Club*: J. R. Briggs, 197; H. F. Averill, 193; G. S. Hollingworth, 191; C. A. Newell, 190; A. B. Gooch, 190. Club total, 961.
57. *Stuart, Iowa, Rifle Club*: A. A. Harris, 195; B. Le Mar, 193; O. M. Trevillyan, 192; V. M. Lovely, 191; C. V. Keeler, 189. Club total, 960.
58. *Lakewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club*: D. Jensen, 195; H. E. Havens, 195; S. C. Norcross, 192; A. J. Parmentier, 192; Fred Hoxie, 186. Club total, 960.
59. *Providence, Rhode Island, Rifle Club*: G. B. Kelly, 195; G. R. Brown, 192; W. W. Potter, 191; W. V. Bowen, 191; A. B. Walters, 190. Club total, 959.
60. *Pentwater, Michigan, Rifle Club*: J. B. Hendricks, 194; P. N. Lagesen, 194; E. B. Clark, 192; W. T. Venn, 190; M. D. Girard, 189. Club total, 959.
61. *Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club* (1st team): R. McKee, 192; L. J. Deiss, 192; C. McKee, 192; R. L. Stephenson, 191; W. E. McKee, 191. Club total, 958.
62. *Middletown, Connecticut, Rifle Club*: G. H. Morgan, 198; P. J. Wall, 193; T. Cooke, 190; H. H. Moore, 190; F. Hodge, 186. Club total, 957.
63. *California Railroad Commission Rifle Club*, San Francisco: R. M. Vaughn, 196; P. Thelen, 194; A. N. Johns, 189; L. R. Kessing, 189; W. H. Mallett, 188. Club total, 956.
64. *Peekskill, New York, Rifle Club*: F. D. Palmer, 193; C. J. Varian, 192; J. Taylor, 192; I. Wilcox, 192; A. Paul, 187. Club total, 956.
65. *Miami Rifle Club*, Cincinnati, Ohio: W. H. Cox, 196; E. S. Thomson, 194; G. J. Marsh, 191; J. B. Daniel, 188; L. A. Steinkoeing, 186. Club total, 955.
66. *Robbins & Myers Rifle Club*, Springfield, Ohio: O. T. Clark, 196; H. Hoffman, 192; L. A. Schlosstein, 192; W. A. Foley, 189; H. A. Zeigler, 185. Club total, 954.
67. *Rumford Rifle Club*, Mexico, Maine: F. L. Bean, 194; W. Mayconnell, 193; H. C. Frost, 191; B. W. Goodwin, 189; A. W. Frecker, 187. Club total, 954.

68. *Concord, New Hampshire, Rifle Club:* S. Dunsford, 196; F. L. Johnson, 191; C. T. Martin, 190; J. C. Leighton, 189; W. A. Woodworth, 188. Club total, 954.

69. *Arlington, New Jersey, R. & P. Club:* W. J. Coons, 192; Wm. Mook, 191; Chas. Hankin, 191; G. W. McClintick, 190; A. C. Paulson, 189. Club total, 953.

70. *Manchester, New Hampshire, Rifle Club:* A. J. Reed, 191; S. P. Dodge, 191; R. G. Lang, 190; C. N. Valentine, 190; H. J. Danforth, 189. Club total, 951.

71. *Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club:* F. H. Coleman, 194; J. Trombley, 191; H. Chambers, 191; R. McIntosh, 189; Chas. Spencer, 186. Club total, 951.

72. *Los Angeles, California, R. & R. Club:* E. D. Neff, 196; S. A. Hart, 192; N. E. Cutting, 188; L. Felsenthal, 188; F. C. Payne, 187. Club total, 951.

73. *San Diego, California, Rifle Club:* W. Bellon, 195; H. H. Taylor, 190; C. Schroder, 188; G. C. Zickweiler, 188; C. E. Dobson, 188. Club total, 949.

74. *Elmira, New York, R. & R. Club:* N. C. Wheeler, 191; G. W. Hawthorne, 191; R. R. Harper, 191; B. P. Brown, 190; C. T. Hudson, 186. Club total, 949.

75. *Reed Indoor Rifle Club, Springfield, Ohio:* C. J. Stilwell, 193; W. E. Might, 190; O. T. Sivegert, 189; W. L. Shirgley, 188; G. L. Gossard, 187. Club total, 947.

76. *Ayer, Massachusetts, Military Rifle Club:* F. W. Burrill, 193; W. H. Reynolds, 191; K. R. Jones, 189; A. Downing, 188; E. M. Kidder, 186. Club total, 947.

77. *Riverside, California, Rifle Club:* J. W. Neblett, 192; H. O. Higgins, 190; L. Mendz, 189; J. A. Prizer, 189; W. S. Carmichael, 185. Club total, 945.

78. *Detroit, Michigan, R. & R. Club:* H. L. D. Smith, 197; A. W. George, 194; C. R. Neigeaur, 194; J. D. Noyes, 180; H. J. Smart, 179. Club total, 944.

79. *Cazenovia, New York, Rifle Club:* H. C. Thorne, 192; F. D. Holdridge, 190; W. D. Weaver, 188; Chas. Elmer, 188; S. W. Thomas, 185. Club total, 943.

80. *Maynesboro Rifle Club, Berlin, N. H.:* F. C. Hannah, 190; E. R. Stanley, 189; N. H. Roberts, 189; C. B. Barton, 187; B. E. Brann, 186. Club total, 941.

81. *Essex School of Musketry Rifle Club, Caldwell, N. J.:* F. W. Young, 195; W. A. Whitten, 193; E. Hopf, 190; H. D. Atkins, 183; J. Rebhan, 178. Club total, 939.

82. *Mound City Rifle Club, St. Louis, Mo.:* R. K. Traber, 195; C. C. Crossman, 189; H. C. Westermann, 188; W. G. Geitz, 184; T. E. Bunding, 182. Club total, 938.

83. *Altoona, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club:* O. J. Evans, 190; S. H. Owens, 190; C. M. Kerns, 188; R. W. Francke, 185; E. W. Resing, 185. Club total, 938.

84. *San Francisco, California, Telephone Rifle Club (2d team):* F. Nosworthy, 193; M. A. Yetter, 192; A. E. Johnson, 188; E. H. Reid, 185; R. Glubetich, 179. Club total, 937.

85. *Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club (3d team):* H. Brooker, 190; D. A. Pierce, 190; F. A. Lamer, 188; W. McKee, 184; N. B. Dawley, 184. Club total, 936.

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**US BLACK SHELLS**  
AJAX  
CLIMAX

**Western**  
FIELD  
RECORD

**WINCHESTER**  
REPEATER  
LEADER

86. *Peekskill, New York, Rifle Club (2d team):* E. McChain, 194; G. E. Deitz, 189; Wm. Thomas, 188; C. H. Taylor, 186; E. H. Bagley, 179. Club total, 936.

87. *Niagara Falls, New York, Rifle Club:* F. Geschwender, 187; W. F. Phillips, 186; L. E. Perry, 185; C. C. Williams, 179; W. E. Tuesdale, 174. Club total, 931.

88. *Scott, Arkansas, Rifle Club:* G. P. Shrigley, 194; J. K. Thibault, 185; H. Thibault, 185; H. T. Brown, 184; R. L. Pemberton, 182. Club total, 930.

89. *Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club (2d team):* J. Spolarich, 188; W. H. Spurgin, 187; E. Bell, 187; R. R. Robinson, 184; E. R. Baskerville, 184. Club total, 930.

90. *McKean County Rifle Club, Bradford, Pa.:* E. L. McIntire, 188; O. B. Dunn, 187; N. W. Reed, 186; C. F. Johnson, 186; J. Blaisdell, 182. Club total, 929.

91. *Bellovs Falls, Vermont, Rifle Club:* F. H. Mark, 192; P. H. Flemming, 187; G. P. Lowell, 182; C. V. Hastings, 184; F. W. Glynn, 180. Club total, 925.

92. *Groton, Massachusetts, Rifle Club:* C. B. Ames, 189; C. A. Shaw, 187; E. B. Brannigan, 183; P. H. Wilson, 181; R. B. Farwell, 180. Club total, 920.

93. *East Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club:* H. W. St. John, 189; J. G. O'Brien, 184; J. A. Keeler, 183; T. H. Finley, 183; C. J. Kahl, 180. Club total, 919.

86. *Peekskill, New York, Rifle Club (2d team):* E. McChain, 194; G. E. Deitz, 189; Wm. Thomas, 188; C. H. Taylor, 186; E. H. Bagley, 179. Club total, 936.

87. *Niagara Falls, New York, Rifle Club:* F. Geschwender, 187; W. F. Phillips, 186; L. E. Perry, 185; C. C. Williams, 179; W. E. Tuesdale, 174. Club total, 931.

88. *Scott, Arkansas, Rifle Club:* G. P. Shrigley, 194; J. K. Thibault, 185; H. Thibault, 185; H. T. Brown, 184; R. L. Pemberton, 182. Club total, 930.

89. *Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club (2d team):* J. Spolarich, 188; W. H. Spurgin, 187; E. Bell, 187; R. R. Robinson, 184; E. R. Baskerville, 184. Club total, 930.

90. *McKean County Rifle Club, Bradford, Pa.:* E. L. McIntire, 188; O. B. Dunn, 187; N. W. Reed, 186; C. F. Johnson, 186; J. Blaisdell, 182. Club total, 929.

91. *Bellovs Falls, Vermont, Rifle Club:* F. H. Mark, 192; P. H. Flemming, 187; G. P. Lowell, 182; C. V. Hastings, 184; F. W. Glynn, 180. Club total, 925.

92. *Groton, Massachusetts, Rifle Club:* C. B. Ames, 189; C. A. Shaw, 187; E. B. Brannigan, 183; P. H. Wilson, 181; R. B. Farwell, 180. Club total, 920.

93. *East Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club:* H. W. St. John, 189; J. G. O'Brien, 184; J. A. Keeler, 183; T. H. Finley, 183; C. J. Kahl, 180. Club total, 919.



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94. *Interwoven Rifle Club*, New Brunswick, N. J.: F. W. Kilbourn, 191; W. C. Nicholas, 187; C. Ellison, 177; F. Cole, 175; J. C. Bogan, 175. Club total, 905.

95. *Chibridge Rifle Club*, Greenville, Pa.: F. J. Harrison, 188; J. W. Servey, 182; J. E. Chandler, 181; T. O. Ehlich, 172; Harry Beil, 170. Club total, 893.

96. *Wewoka, Oklahoma, Rifle Club*: J. R. Moore, 184; C. D. Wolfe, 178; F. Lasiter, 177; A. P. Shaw, 174; A. R. Cummings, 171. Club total, 884.

97. *Topeka, Kansas, Sunflower Rifle Club*: E. Ives, 185; W. M. Padgett, 179; F. J. Beu, 171; C. H. Haskell, 169; C. S. Wolfe, 168. Club total, 872.

98. *Covington, Virginia, Rifle Club*: W. M. Harmon, 183; A. G. Fawer, 183; P. C. Dunbrack, 174; L. C. Wethon, 167; W. W. Weikel, 154. Club total, 861.

99. *Nevada City, California, Rifle Club*: H. S. Lord, 179; W. H. Organ, 177; S. Chapman, 171; J. F. Williams, 169; J. B. Ostrom, 165. Club total, 861.

100. *Marion, Massachusetts, Rifle Club*: W. H. Dillard, 190; J. A. Carlson, 172; H. A. Bulou, 169; B. Briggs, 163; A. E. Griffin, 162. Club total, 856.

101. *Iroquois Rifle Club*, Chicago, Ill.: R. M. Goodman, 184; W. Harmon, 176; L. Gilman, 159; F. F. Kautz, 159; J. N. Harbaugh, 149. Club total, 827.

102. *Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club* (2d team): J. C. Smith, Jr., 168; A. C. Roberts, 159; T. Coash, 154; J. Anderson, 141; H. Wages, 132. Club total, 754.

### COLLEGE LEAGUE

1. *University of Pennsylvania Rifle Club*, Philadelphia: E. I. Benson, 200; J. R. Byrne, 200; P. D. TenBroeck, 199; J. B. Cooley, 197; D. M. Steele, 197. Club total, 993.

2. *Syracuse, University Rifle Club*, New York: R. K. Day, 199; L. H. Coons, 198; J. F. Evans, 196; A. M. Gelatt, 195; H. R. Spelman, 195. Club total, 983.

3. *Worcester Polytechnic Institute Club*, Massachusetts: W. T. Livermore, 195; E. W. Bemis, 195; E. L. Thayer, 192; H. G. Hunt, 191; H. J. E. Reid, 190. Club total, 963.

4. *Princeton University Rifle Club*, New Jersey: R. Hopkinson, 197; W. E. Benna, 196; J. L. Horne, 191; S. E. Brewster, 190; T. H. Rickert, 189. Club total, 963.

5. *Dartmouth College Rifle Club*, Hanover, N. H.: S. D. Kilmarx, 194; B. Helmer, 193; F. D. Johnson, 193; J. T. Inghram, 192; J. K. Witherby, 190. Club total, 962.

6. *Iowa State College Rifle Club*, Ames: D. V. Moser, 193; C. Farr, 193; H. A. Howell, 191; F. P. Hanson, 190; H. V. Shelby, 189. Club total, 956.

### MILITARY SCHOOL LEAGUE

1. *Culver Military Academy Rifle Club*, Indiana: H. J. Clark, Jr., 199; C. M. Greenway, 199; S. L. Avery, 198; P. Stewart, 197; H. B. Stedman, 197. Club total, 990.

2. *St. Johns Military Academy Rifle Club*, Delafield, Wis.: J. A. Russell, 198; T. J. Arndt, 197; J. Christ, 197; F. L. Roark, 194; D. A. Boone, 186. Club total, 972.

3. *New York Military Academy Rifle Club*, Cornwall-on-Hudson: N. B. Willard, 195; H. E. Greene, 195; L. S. Kent, 194; W. N. Gillmore, 193; R. W. Naramore, 190. Club total, 967.

4. *Army and Navy Preparatory School*, Washington, D. C.: J. R. Sturm, 195; J. B. Wright, 194; J. Orville, 193; Wm. Brisbane, 193; J. C. S. Hooker, 192. Club total, 967.

5. *Bordentown Military Institute Rifle Club*, New Jersey: Wm. Leathe, 194; W. R. Hicks, 193; J. B. Ellis, 190; J. M. Owens, 189; W. B. Stokes, 188. Club total, 954.

6. *Miami Military Institute Rifle Club*, Germantown, Ohio: F. Trowbridge, 183; J. White, 182; Simpson, 181; Baugh, 173; Carothers, 171. Club total, 890.

7. *Northwestern Military Academy Rifle Club*, Lake Geneva, Wis. (1st team): H. Sharman, 188; G. Hathaway, 185; H. Melges, 177; A. Austin, 170; Head, 166. Club total, 886.

8. *Northwestern Military Academy Rifle Club*, Lake Geneva, Wis. (2d team): K. Goodman, 180; C. Chambers, 177; G. Sawyer, 176; R. Booth, 168; V. Gail, 161. Club total, 862.

9. *Tabor Academy Rifle Club*, Marion, Mass.: B. H. Luce, 170; H. G. Curran, 165; E. Tripp, 164; E. P. Leary, 163; R. Chase, 160. Club total, 822.

10. *Western Military Academy Rifle Club*, Alton, Ill.: V. E. Wanner, 173; J. W. Stuart, 154; K. G. Littledale, 153; McCluer, 152; J. Herrin, 152. Club total, 784.

11. *Castle Heights Academy Rifle Club*, Lebanon, Tenn.: H. B. Johnson, 167; J. Armstrong, 154; H. Chick, 148; W. T. Townsend, 136; C. Smith, 129. Club total, 734.

12. *Albany Military Academy Rifle Club*, New York: L. B. Jamison, 174; J. R. Titcomb, 155; C. P. Williams, 146; D. K. VanWormer, 125; H. C. Wienert, 108. Club total, 708.

### HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE

1. *Central High School Rifle Club*, Washington, D. C.: T. L. Blanton, 200; F. T. Chestnut, 200; R. M. Morris, 200; A. J. Morgan, 198; Wm. Lay, 197. Club total, 995.

2. *McKinley Manual Training School Rifle Club*, Washington, D. C.: R. C. Stokes, 199; J. M. Barry, 196; J. L. Wrenn, 194; S. McClellan, 194; L. I. Belin, 192. Club total, 975.

3. *Jamaica High School Rifle Club*, New York: J. Gray, 199; K. Gray, 196; G. Vosburgh, 192; A. Bayles, 190; G. Kettell, 189. Club total, 966.

4. *Western High School Rifle Club*, Washington, D. C.: G. F. Mook, 197; J. P. Roberts, 196; F. Bradley, 194; A. Hastings, 190; B. H. Wells, 188. Club total, 965.

5. *Iowa City High School Rifle Club*, Iowa: L. D. Brigham, 197; R. Schump, 196; C. G. Boyd, 191; M. C. Mumma, 190; R. Whiteis, 190. Club total, 964.

6. *Ridgewood High School Rifle Club* (1st team), New Jersey: P. Meigs, 195; P. Van Huyck, 188; M. B. King, 187; F. Willard, 186; E. W. Maass, 181. Club total, 946.

7. *Ridgewood High School Rifle Club* (2d team), New Jersey: H. Rouclere, 191; E. Vanderbeck, 187; L. Haddon, 186; E. Morey, 185; D. Grimley, 181. Club total, 930.

8. *Technical High School Rifle Club*, Springfield, Mass.: J. A. Johnston, 190; R. Sharp, 188; N. Jorgenson, 186; W. Johnston, 185; E. R. Chadwick, 171. Club total, 920.

9. *Burlington High School Rifle Club*, Iowa: W. Longnecker, 189; C. Yoke, 185; D. Seaton, 180; R. Cochran, 166; R. Hanson, 160. Club total, 880.

10. *Davenport High School Rifle Club*, Iowa: P. W. Allen, 186; P. D. Adler, 175; R. W. Ballard, 175; R. Schmidt, 167; D. Lidde, 163. Club total, 866.

11. *Lewis and Clark High School Rifle Club*, Spokane, Wash.: L. N. Moss, 191; L. Granath, 185; J. Staggs, 182; O. Ohlron, 154; O. F. Zinkgraf, 150. Club total, 862.

12. *Bridgeport High School Rifle Club*, Connecticut: M. Bogin, 174; R. Horton, 173; K. H. Knapps, 169; R. H. Smyth, 167; P. N. Senior, 166. Club total, 849.

13. *Commercial High School Rifle Club*, Brooklyn, N. Y.: D. Finnegan, 188; D. Zimmerman, 165; T. Berg, 160; E. C. Aherns, 159; N. McClure, 159. Club total, 831.

The aggregate standing of the clubs in the several competitions shows:

### CIVILIAN LEAGUE

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Denver City, Colorado, Rifle Club..                              | 4972 |
| 2. Quinpiac Rifle Club, New Haven, Conn. ....                       | 4962 |
| 3. Marion, Ohio, Rifle Club.....                                    | 4961 |
| 4. Ordnance Department Rifle Club, Washington, D. C. (1st team).... | 4960 |
| 5. Lakewood, Ohio, Rifle Club.....                                  | 4945 |
| 6. Lynn, Massachusetts, Rifle Club.....                             | 4942 |
| 7. Bangor, Maine, Rifle Ass'n.....                                  | 4933 |
| 8. Guthrie Center, Iowa, Rifle Club....                             | 4929 |
| 9. Birmingham, Alabama, Rifle Club...                               | 4928 |
| 10. Corvallis, Montana, Rifle Club.....                             | 4925 |
| 11. Haverhill, Massachusetts, R. & G. Club .....                    | 4895 |
| 12. Warren, Pennsylvania, R. & R. Club                              | 4892 |
| 13. St. Paul, Minnesota, R. & P. Club..                             | 4885 |
| 14. Minneapolis, Minnesota, Rifle Club..                            | 4881 |
| 15. Pershing R. & R. Club, Pittsburgh, Pa. ....                     | 4880 |



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|--|------|
| 16. Boston, Massachusetts, R. & R. Club  | 4880 |
| 17. Salt Lake City, Utah, R. & R. Club   | 4875 |
| 18. Washington, D. C., Rifle Club  | 4872 |
| 19. Commonwealth Edison Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill.  | 4871 |
| 20. Santa Fe, New Mexico, Rifle Club   | 4870 |
| 21. Brattleboro, Vermont, Rifle Club   | 4869 |
| 22. Ordnance Department Rifle Club, Washington, D. C. (2d team)  | 4868 |
| 23. The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn.   | 4860 |
| 24. San Francisco, California, Telephone Rifle Club (1st team)   | 4859 |
| 25. Albion, Indiana, Rifle Club  | 4857 |
| 26. Brooklyn, New York, Rifle Club   | 4854 |
| 27. Butte, Montana, Indoor Rifle Club  | 4853 |
| 28. Chicago, Illinois, Rifle Club  | 4853 |
| 29. Gunnison, Colorado, Rifle Club   | 4852 |
| 30. Mahwah, New Jersey, Rifle Club   | 4846 |
| 31. Bridgeport, Connecticut, Rifle Club  | 4846 |
| 32. Jacksonville, Florida, Rifle Club (1st team)   | 4844 |
| 33. Towanda, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club  | 4840 |
| 34. Rochester, New York, Rifle Club  | 4831 |
| 35. Norwalk, Connecticut, Rifle Club   | 4829 |
| 36. Concord, New Haven, Rifle Club   | 4822 |
| 37. Business and Professional Men's Rifle Club, Boston, Mass.  | 4821 |
| 38. Grand Forks, North Dakota, Rifle Club  | 4819 |
| 39. Middletown, New York, Rifle Club   | 4810 |
| 40. Univ. of Chicago, Illinois, Rifle Club   | 4809 |
| 41. Ridgeway Rifle Club, Evanston, Ill.  | 4806 |
| 42. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Rifle Association  | 4804 |
| 43. Wisner, Nebraska, Rifle Club   | 4801 |
| 44. Palm Beach, Florida, Rifle Club  | 4800 |
| 45. Los Angeles, California, R. & R. Club  | 4799 |
| 46. Middletown, Connecticut, Rifle Club  | 4799 |
| 47. Manchester, New Haven, R. & P. Club  | 4798 |
| 48. Jacksonville, Florida, Rifle Club (2d team)  | 4797 |
| 49. Danbury, Connecticut, Rifle Club   | 4796 |
| 50. Providence, Rhode Island, Rifle Club   | 4796 |
| 51. Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club (1st team)  | 4796 |
| 52. Ashburnham, Mass., Rifle Club  | 4794 |
| 53. Robbins & Myers Rifle Club, Springfield, Ohio  | 4793 |
| 54. Billings, Montana, Rifle Club  | 4791 |
| 55. Ridgewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club  | 4789 |
| 56. Peekskill, New York, Rifle Club (1st team)   | 4783 |
| 57. Citizens R. & R. Club, Rochester, N. Y.  | 4780 |
| 58. Shawnee R. & R. Club, Lima, Ohio   | 4773 |
| 59. Moraine National Rifle Club, Dayton, Ohio  | 4770 |
| 60. Franklin, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club   | 4764 |
| 61. Lakewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club   | 4758 |
| 62. Arlington, New Jersey, R. & P. Club  | 4757 |
| 63. California Railroad Commission Rifle Club, San Francisco   | 4755 |
| 64. Reed Indoor Rifle Club, Springfield, Ohio  | 4748 |
| 65. Pentwater, Michigan, Rifle Club  | 4747 |
| 66. Beaver, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club   | 4742 |
| 67. Detroit, Michigan, R. & R. Club  | 4733 |
| 68. Maynesboro, New Haven, Rifle Club  | 4727 |
| 69. Roundup, Montana, Rifle Club   | 4716 |
| 70. Altoona, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club  | 4715 |
| 71. San Diego, California, R. & R. Club  | 4707 |
| 72. Stuart, Iowa, Rifle Club   | 4701 |
| 73. Washington, D. C., Marine Drafts-men Rifle Club  | 4696 |
| 74. Mound City Rifle Club, St. Louis, Mo.  | 4694 |
| 75. Elmira, New York, Rifle Club   | 4692 |
| 76. Essex School of Musketry Rifle Club, Caldwell, N. J.   | 4683 |
| 77. Cazenovia, New York, Rifle Club  | 4677 |
| 78. Riverside, California, Rifle Club  | 4662 |
| 79. San Francisco, California, Telephone Rifle Club (2d team)  | 4658 |
| 80. Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club (2d team)   | 4651 |
| 81. Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club (1st team)   | 4645 |
| 82. Peekskill, New York, Rifle Club (2d team)  | 4612 |
| 83. Ayer, Massachusetts, Military Rifle Club   | 4607 |
| 84. McKean County Rifle Club, Bradford, Pa.  | 4606 |
| 85. Miami Rifle Club, Cincinnati, Ohio   | 4602 |
| 86. Rumford, Maine, Rifle Club   | 4598 |
| 87. Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club (3d team)   | 4583 |
| 88. East Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club   | 4551 |
| 89. Scott, Arkansas, Rifle Club  | 4503 |
| 90. Groton, Massachusetts, Rifle Club  | 4481 |
| 91. Bellows Falls, Vermont, Rifle Club   | 4475 |
| 92. Niagara Falls, New York, Rifle Club  | 4463 |
| 93. Chibridge Rifle Club, Greenville, Pa.  | 4446 |
| 94. Wewoka, Oklahoma, Rifle Club   | 4343 |
| 95. Marion, Massachusetts, Rifle Club  | 4283 |
| 96. Nevada City, California, Rifle Club  | 4258 |
| 97. Covington, Virginia, Rifle Club  | 4247 |
| 98. Topeka, Kansas, Sunflower Rifle Club   | 4241 |
| 99. Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club (2d team)  | 3366 |
| 100. Iroquois Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill.  | 3312 |
| <i>Fifth Match Missing</i>   |      |
| Hydraulic Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio  | 3838 |
| Bottineau, North Dakota, Rifle Club  | 3836 |
| Everett, Washington, Rifle Club  | 3826 |
| Madison, Wisconsin, Rifle Club   | 3766 |
| Patterson, New Jersey, Rifle Club  | 3735 |
| Phoenix, Arizona, Rifle Club   | 3593 |
| Ottumwa, Iowa, Rifle Club  | 3025 |
| Mansfield, Ohio, Rifle Club  | 2861 |
| <i>Fourth and Fifth Matches Missing</i>  |      |
| Salmon, Idaho, Rifle Club  | 2850 |
| East Orange, New Jersey, Rifle Club  | 2819 |
| Commencement Bay Rifle Club, Tacoma, Washington  | 2783 |
| Ewa, Hawaii, Rifle Club  | 2567 |
| <i>Third, Fourth and Fifth Matches Missing</i>   |      |
| Tacoma, Washington, Rifle Club   | 1845 |
| Pacific Service Rifle Club, San Francisco, Calif.  | 1713 |
| <i>No Matches Reported</i>   |      |
| Door County Rifle Club, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.   |      |
| Varnum Continentals Rifle Association, East Greenwich, R. I.   |      |
| <b>COLLEGE LEAGUE</b>  |      |
| 1. University of Pennsylvania Rifle Club, Philadelphia   | 4997 |
| 2. Syracuse University Rifle Club, New York  | 4885 |
| 3. Worcester Polytechnic Institute Rifle Club, Massachusetts   | 4814 |
| 4. Princeton University Rifle Club, New Jersey   | 4811 |
| 5. Dartmouth College Rifle Club, Hanover, N. H.  | 4806 |
| 6. Iowa State College Rifle Club, Ames   | 4756 |
| <i>Fifth Match Missing</i>   |      |
| Massachusetts Agricultural College Rifle Club, Amherst   | 3887 |
| West Virginia University Rifle Club, Morgantown  | 3876 |
| Columbia University Rifle Club, New York City  | 3814 |
| <i>Third, Fourth and Fifth Matches Missing</i>   |      |
| Massachusetts Institute of Technology Rifle Club, Boston   | 1847 |
| University of Vermont Rifle Club, Burlington   | 1794 |
| <i>No Matches Reported</i>   |      |
| Stanford University Rifle Club, California   |      |
| State University of Iowa Rifle Club, Iowa City   |      |
| University of Maine Rifle Club, Orono  |      |
| <b>MILITARY SCHOOL LEAGUE</b>  |      |
| 1. Culver Military Academy Rifle Club, Indiana   | 4904 |
| 2. New York Military Academy Rifle Club, Cornwall-on-Hudson  | 4795 |
| 3. St. Johns Military Academy Rifle Club, Delafield, Wis.  | 4798 |
| 4. Army and Navy Preparatory School Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.  | 4760 |
| 5. Bordentown Military Institute Rifle Club, New Jersey  | 4727 |
| 6. Miami Military Institute Rifle Club, Germantown, Ohio   | 4486 |
| 7. Northwestern Military Academy Rifle Club, Lake Geneva, Wis. (1st team)  | 4284 |
| 8. Northwestern Military Academy Rifle Club, Lake Geneva, Wis. (2d team)   | 4044 |
| 9. Tabor Academy Rifle Club, Marion, Mass.   | 4040 |
| 10. Albany Military Academy Rifle Club, New York   | 3902 |
| 11. Castle Heights Military Academy Rifle Club, Lebanon, Tenn.   | 3871 |
| 12. Western Military Academy Rifle Club, Alton, Ill.   | 3708 |
| <i>Fourth and Fifth Matches Missing</i>  |      |
| Tennessee Military Institute Rifle Club, Sweetwater, Tenn.   | 2899 |
| <b>HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE</b>  |      |
| 1. Central High School Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.   | 4959 |
| 2. McKinley Manual Training School Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.   | 4838 |
| 3. Jamaica High School Rifle Club, New York  | 4773 |
| 4. Iowa City High School Rifle Club, Iowa  | 4696 |
| 5. Western High School Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.   | 4633 |
| 6. Ridgewood High School Rifle Club (1st team), New Jersey   | 4694 |
| 7. Ridgewood High School Rifle Club (2d team), New Jersey  | 4598 |
| 8. Technical High School Rifle Club, Springfield, Mass.  | 4568 |
| 9. Bridgeport High School Rifle Club, Connecticut  | 4486 |
| 10. Lewis and Clark High School Rifle Club, Spokane, Wash.   | 4422 |
| 11. Davenport High School Rifle Club, Iowa   | 4336 |
| 12. Burlington High School Rifle Club, Iowa  | 4260 |
| 13. Commercial High School Rifle Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.   | 4032 |
| <i>Fifth Match Missing</i>   |      |
| Business High School Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.   | 3539 |
| Eastern High School Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.  | 3537 |
| <i>Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Matches Missing</i>   |      |
| Crosby High School Rifle Club, Waterbury, Conn.  | 920  |
| <i>No Matches Reported</i>   |      |
| Central High School Rifle Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.  |      |
| <b>These rifle clubs have been admitted to membership in the National Rifle Association of America:</b>  |      |
| <b>CIVILIAN</b>  |      |
| <b>Illinois</b>  |      |
| Edgewater Rifle Club of Chicago—H. W. Ginty, secretary; John Howatt, president; Lawrence E. Weil, treasurer; Geo. A. Zimmerman, executive officer. Membership 75.                                    |      |
| <b>Ohio</b>  |      |
| Barton National Rifle Club—John Merrill, secretary; G. W. Beal, president; Lester Babb, vice-president; Chas. Fisher, treasurer; W. E. Gibbons, executive officer. Membership 33.                    |      |
| <b>Pennsylvania</b>  |      |
| Corry Rod and Gun Club Rifle Club—H. W. Alverson, secretary; Rev. M. S. Ashton, president; John E. Love, vice-president; P. J. Downey, treasurer; Ora A. Stennett, executive officer. Membership 44. |      |

## SCHOOL CLUBS

## California

El Monte Union High School Rifle Club—Alvin Asher, secretary; Vernon Jones, president; Phillip Haddox, vice-president; Gerald Arnold, treasurer; Emory Snoddy, executive officer. Membership 50.

Holtville Union High School Rifle Club—Fred Jarboe, secretary; Geo. Thompson, president; Frank Lamons, vice-president; Ned Holmes, treasurer; B. H. Howard, executive officer. Membership 33.

Huntington Park Union High School Rifle Club—Russell Priddy, secretary; Glenn Stout, president; Lawrence Robertson, vice-president; Leo Anderson, treasurer; R. E. Squire, executive officer. Membership 108.

Imperial Valley Union High School Rifle Club—Wendell Smith, secretary; George Lyall, president; Fred Banta, vice-president; Milton Griffin, treasurer; Cornelius B. Collins, executive officer. Membership 45.

Manual Arts Rifle Club of Los Angeles—Robert W. Bolling, secretary; Robt. W. Sells, president; Stoffer Barcome, vice-president; Ed Alling, treasurer; Glen Schligel, executive officer. Membership 20.

Redondo Union High School Rifle Club of Redondo Beach—Leroy Messal, secretary; Cadet Lieut. Verde Frye, president; Cadet Lieut. Oliver Kilham, vice-president; Vincent Scott, treasurer; Prof. A. K. Jenkins, executive officer. Membership 70.

Richmond Union High School Rifle Club—George Mino, secretary; Marshal Glavinovich, president; Cecil Moore, vice-president; Harold Hover, treasurer; H. O. Williams, executive officer. Membership 114.

San Jose High School Rifle Club—Merle McCoy, secretary; Wesley Brokenshire, president; Chas. Payne, vice-president; P. M. Weddell, treasurer; Major R. B. Leland, executive officer. Membership 396.

San Rafael High School Rifle Club—James Cochrane, secretary; Homer Halsey, president; Jerry Scott, vice-president; Lawrence McNear, treasurer; R. S. Phelps, executive officer. Membership 61.

Whittier Union High School Rifle Club—Paul A. Dahlitz, secretary; Lieut. Harold F. Tracy, president; Robert S. McWhirter, vice-president; Oswald Bennett, treasurer; Vernon J. Collins, executive officer. Membership 123.

## Georgia

Columbus High School Rifle Club—William Chambers, secretary; Joseph Torbett, president; Edwin Rothschild, vice-president; T. C. Kendrick, treasurer; T. C. Kendrick, executive officer. Membership, 67.

Columbus Industrial High School Rifle Club—Hugh Ector, secretary; Sydney Colquitt, president; Elliott Baker, vice-president; William Colquitt, treasurer; J. W. Bagby, executive officer. Membership, 55.

J. P. Cooper Rifle Club of Home—Howard Rogers, secretary; Roy A. Grizzell, president and executive officer; Jas. Herbert Taylor, vice-president; Emory Walter, treasurer. Membership, 69.

## BOYS' CLUB

## Massachusetts

Troop 2, Boy Scouts of America Rifle Club of Hudson—Edwin J. Brown, secretary; Loriman S. Brigham, president; Roy B. Figuered, vice-president; Aubrey B. McQuarrie, treasurer; Henry C. Whitcomb, executive officer. Membership 31.

## Nevada

Lovelock High School Rifle Club—Harold W. Balsler, secretary; Frank Carpenter, president; Jack McClendon, vice-president; Ennes O'Connell, treasurer; Alexander Henderson, executive officer. Membership 21.

Elko County High School Rifle Club—George C. Jensen, secretary; Chester Scranton, president; Robert McKee, vice-president; Jess Harris, treasurer; Tom Griswold, executive officer. Membership, 35.

White Pine Country High School Rifle Club of Ely—M. M. Meharg, secretary; Raymond Firman, president; Harvey Buntin, vice-president; Emmett Culbert, treasurer; A. S. Kubitz, executive officer. Membership, 31.

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

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

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.

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

FOR SALE—6 m. m. Winchester-Lee, straight pull Musket, with Navy sling, in perfect condition, never fired; 25/35 extra light weight, take down, P. G. extra fancy checked walnut stock with 60 cartridges; Lyman sights, a beautiful gun in first-class condition; Remington, Model 12-C, .22 L. R. Lyman sight, canvas case, in first-class condition, little used; Winchester Musket, take down, .22 L. R. with new No. 103 Lyman sight; Ideal .30 cal. Gas check mould, never used, price \$1.25; 95 foreign primed shells for 6½ m. m. Mannlicher, have never been loaded, price \$1.25. If interested, enclose stamped envelope. H. L. Rowe, 4 Normal Street, Worcester, Mass.

FOR SALE—Remington-Hepburn barrel .38-55, \$2.00. Remington Pocket Revolver, .32 short-rim fire, perfect condition, \$7.00. Die for ¼ inch ring target, \$1.25. Also some powder No. 20, 21, W. A. and Sharpshooter. A 5x7 Pony Premo No. 4, good as new, Bausch & Lomb lenses, plate holder, price \$24.00. J. M. Blanchard, Haddonfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—Colt .45 N. Service Target 7½ inch barrel, shot 20 times, perfect, \$35.00; S. & W. .38 Special, 6-inch barrel, new, \$28.00. E. R. Page, Chapel Hill, N. C.

WANTED—Two fore-arm extensions (take down collars) for Winchester .22 calibre muskets. L. Theo. Everett, Mahwah, N. J.

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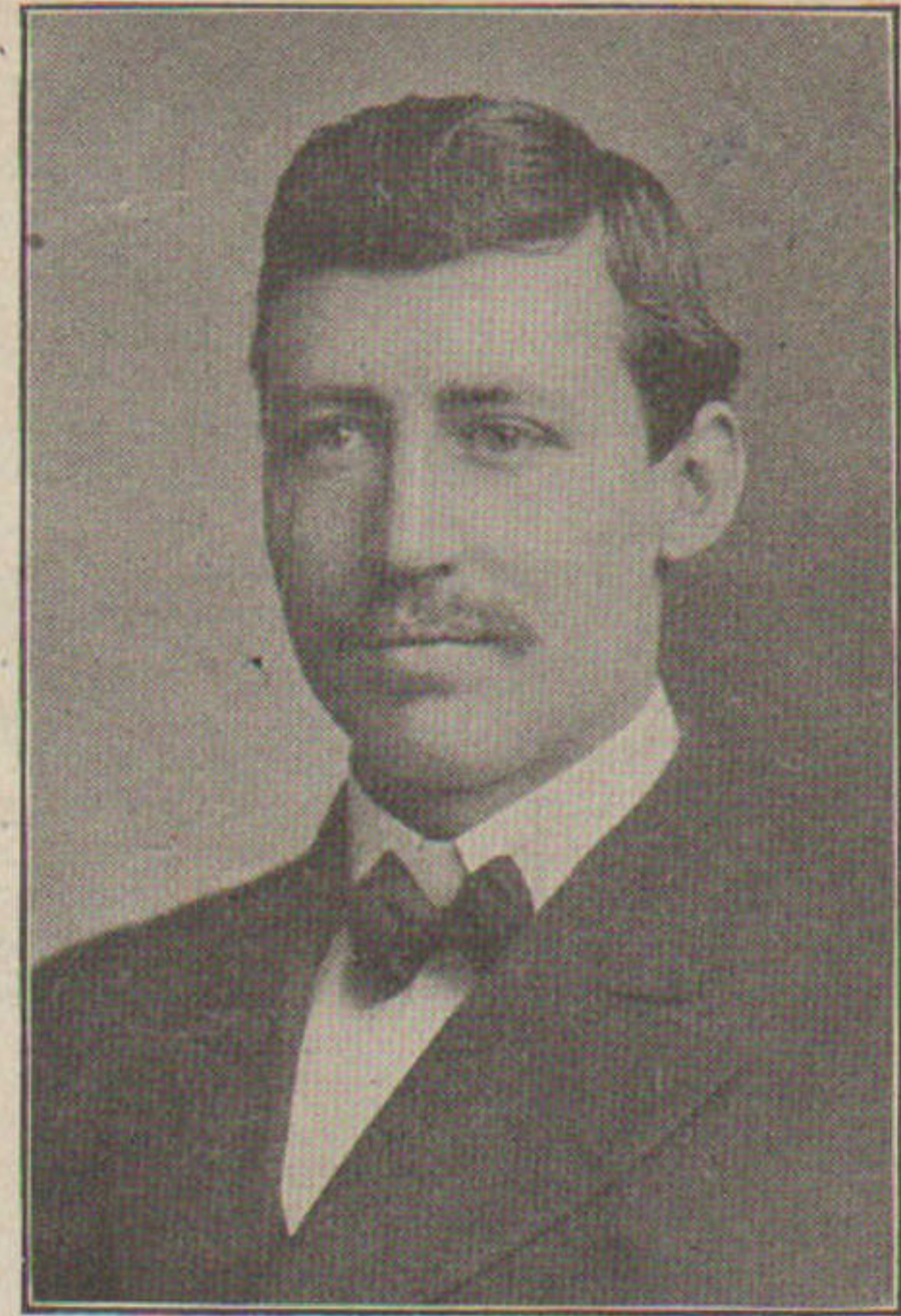
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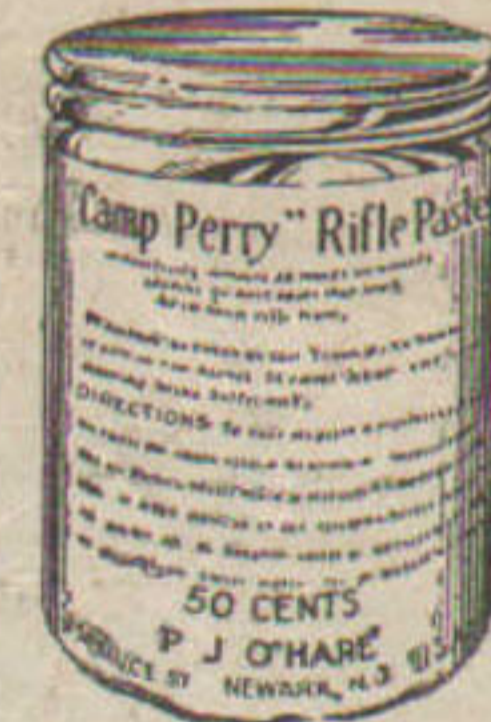
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### ARMS AND THE MAN

Advertising Department

Washington, D. C.



# Remington UMC for Shooting Right

## Unsolicited

Rochester, N. Y.,  
February 28, 1919.

Remington Arms UMC Co., Inc.,  
Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

Gentlemen:

On January 5th, I sent you the targets I shot on January 4th, on the 25-yard indoor range of the Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club of this City, these standard N. R. A. decimal targets showing 20-shot scores respectively of 198, 199 and 199.

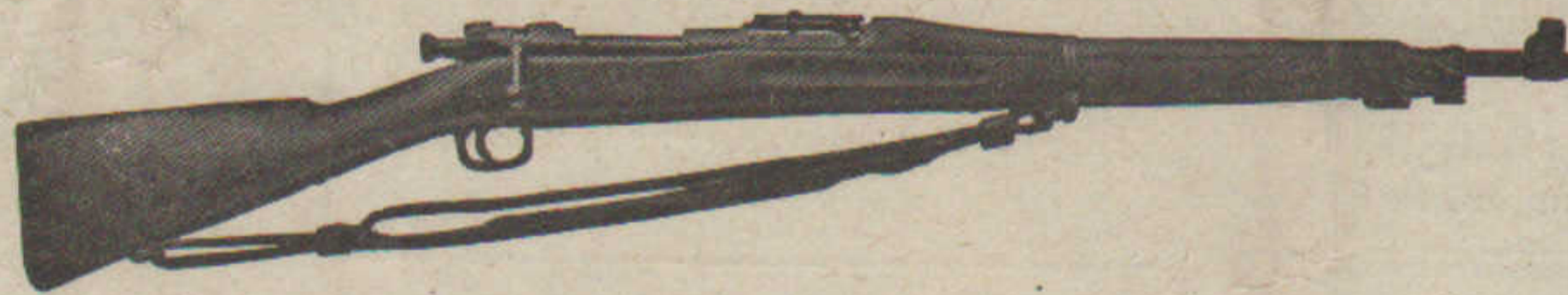
Since then I have not shot a target under 199, and so far this season have made sixteen perfect scores of 200.

These scores have all been made with Remington UMC .22 Long Rifle Lesmok cartridges purchased from Harry Harrison, 113 State St., this city. They are your ordinary cartridges and nothing specially selected about them.

Very truly yours,

(signed) FRANK C. SHERMAN,  
Secy., Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club.

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