

ARMS AND
THE MAN

AMERICANS WIN ALL EVENTS IN INTER-ALLIED
MATCHES

CALDWELL RANGE SUFFERS INUNDATION

THE MECHANICS OF ACCURATE AIMING

SEA GIRT MATCHES OFFER CLASSIC COMPETI-
TIONS

EDITORIALS and

THE LATEST NEWS OF RIFLE, REVOLVER AND

SHOTGUN; THE ARMY, NAVY AND

THE NATIONAL GUARD

VOL. LXVI, No. 19



AUGUST 2, 1919

TO ALL THOSE WHO ATTEND
THE RIFLE MATCHES
IN CALDWELL

An Invitation

THOSE who attend the Caldwell, N. J. shooting tournament are cordially invited to make *Winchester Headquarters* their headquarters.

Winchester Headquarters will be a delightful place to visit. It is comfortably equipped with lounging rooms, showers, correspondence facilities, pleasant verandas and everything conducive to the convenience and comfort of its guests.

Experienced men will be present during the shoot to assist in rifle repairs and to give any advice and suggestions on guns, ammunition and shooting that may be desired.

All service is absolutely free and all who attend are cordially invited to make themselves fully at home at any time at *Winchester Headquarters*.

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DEPT. 1666. NEW HAVEN,

CONNECTICUT, U. S. A.



The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association of America

Volume LXVI, No. 19

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1919

\$3.00 a Year. 10 Cents a Copy

Americans Win Inter-Allied Matches

By **STEPHEN TRASK**

RIFLEMEN from the United States have again demonstrated their right to the distinction of being the finest marksmen in the world.

Meeting the picked shots of eight nations on the D'Avours Range, near Le Mans, France, where the Inter-Allied Rifle and Pistol Competitions were held beginning June 24, the representatives from the American Expeditionary Forces easily won from all comers.

Although neither the British nor the Australians were represented in the meeting, the matches were hotly contested, and only the superior skill of the Americans in handling the weapons so closely allied with our national progress enabled them to so completely outdistance all competitors, including Canada, whose reputation as a nation of shooters has been established in many a close competition, and France, whose delegations to all international shoots have consistently numbered many fine individual shots.

In the rifle competition, the nations competing finished in this order: The United States, France, Canada, Roumania, Italy, Belgium, Portugal and Greece.

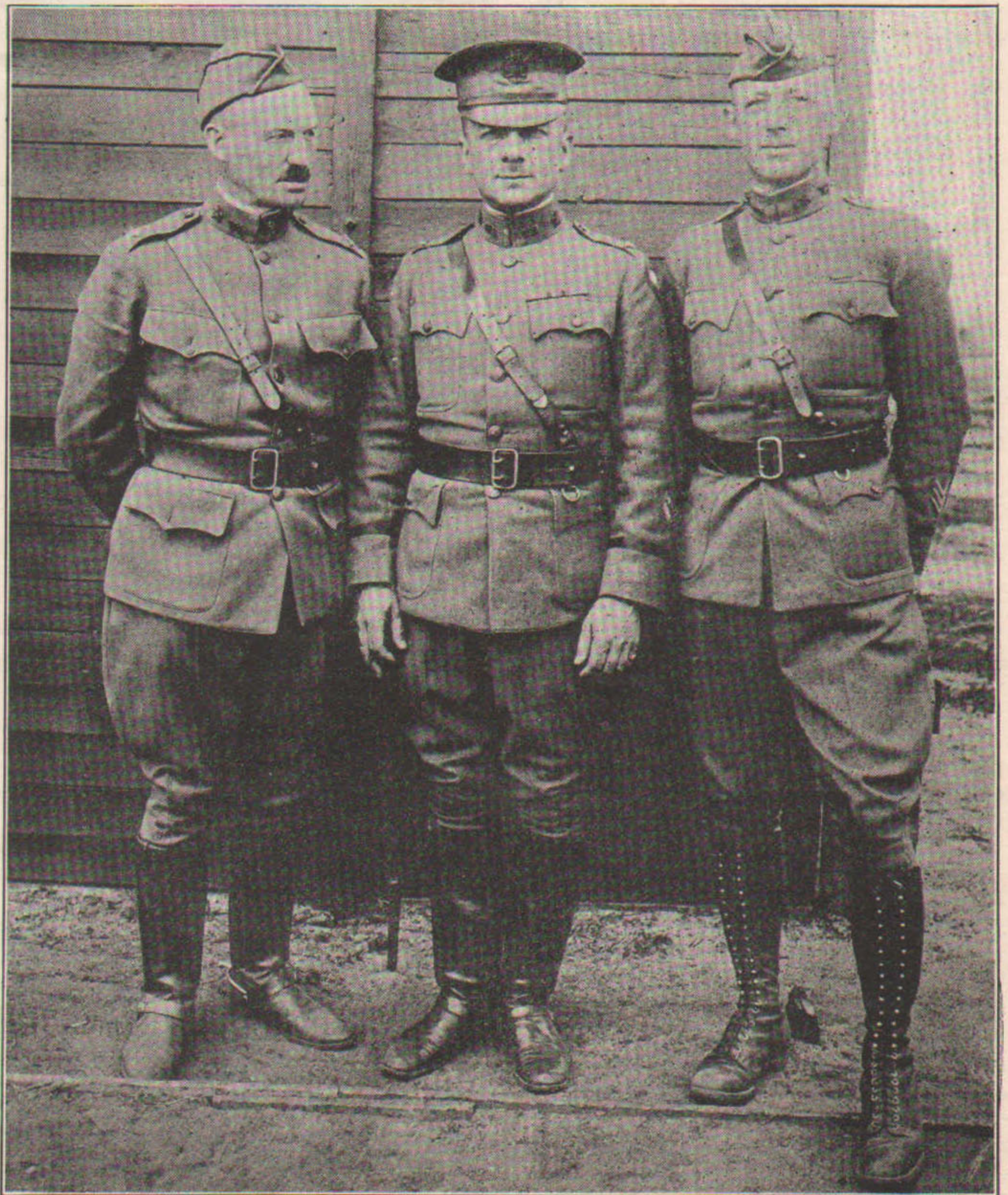
The two greatest surprises in the contest were the victory of France over Canada, and even greater than this, the victory of Roumania over Italy. But this is susceptible of explanation by the circumstance that Roumania—never famed as a nation of target marksmen—adopted the United States rifle, Model of 1903, as the official arm for its team, and that the team members were trained to use the Springfield by coaches from the American contingent. In appreciation of the work of the United States shots in coaching them, the Roumanians presented the Americans with a handsome silver trophy to be placed in annual competition in this country.

Partial results from the inter-allied competition which have been received in this country indicate that the meet was an entire success, although the Americans carried considerable handicap because all of the events were shot on the

Olympic Targets, which are much more difficult than the familiar "A" and "B" papers.

"No marksmen in the world with any

ammunition made could beat the Americans," exclaimed A. Celisse, one of the foremost veteran marksmen of France, who helped train the French team and



Left to right: Col. "Sandy" MacNab, in charge of the Inter-Allied shoot, with Col. J. J. Fulmer, and Lt. Col. Hohl who were in charge of musketry and machine-gun fire respectively at the try out.

was one of the most interested spectators at the meet. "The Americans won, first, because they have an excellent system of training and pursue it indefatigably, and second, because of the superiority of the Springfield rifle."

The Individual Rifle Match attracted nearly 200 entries, and when firing had ceased it was found that the United States had captured the first 18 places and 21 places out of the first 25. The course of fire called for 10 shots each, Olympic Target, slow fire, 300 yards, 500 yards and 600 yards, and rapid fire at 200 yards, 300 yards and 500 yards. The scores of the high 100 contestants are:

No. of Merit	Name	Score
1.	Smith, Stanley, 1st Sgt., U. S.	275
2.	Henson, Lester V., Gy. Sgt., U. S.	266
3.	Titus, Richard J., Cpl., U. S.	263
4.	Smith, Robert W., 1st Lt., U. S.	262
5.	Spooner, Lloyd S., 1st Lt., U. S.	261
6.	Crawley, Theodore R., Sgt., U. S.	259
7.	Gray, Leman, Sgt., U. S.	250
8.	Stewart, Edward B., Cpl., U. S.	258
9.	Meyers, Walter A., Capt., U. S.	253
10.	Chenowith, Leland A., Sgt., U. S.	252
11.	Grika, John T., Sgt., U. S.	252
12.	Williams, Glen, Sgt., U. S.	251
13.	Waller, L. W. Jr., Major, U. S.	248
14.	Windsor, Ardis E., Cpl., U. S.	248
15.	Walker, Wesley W., Capt., U. S.	248
16.	Wiocek, Joseph Jr., Sgt. iel., U. S.	247
17.	Cotton, Richard E., Capt., U. S.	246
18.	Lawless, Joseph T., 1st Lt., U. S.	245
19.	Percy, Louis, Demob., France	245
20.	Morris, William O., Major, Canada	243
21.	Sears, Robert, Lt. Col., U. S.	243
22.	Peyton, Leland K., Cpl., U. S.	242
23.	Disbrow, Harry M., Capt., U. S.	242
24.	Johnson, Leon, Demob., France	240
25.	McInnes, Dugald, Sgt., Canada	235
26.	Kearns, Sylvester, 1st Lt., U. S.	233
27.	Coppedge, James F., 2nd Lt., U. S.	232
28.	Hutchinson, Roger G., Major, Canada	231
29.	Mahieu, Jules, Capt., France	230
30.	L'Hostis, Jean, Lt. (demob.), France	230
31.	Hodges, C. H., Lt. Col., U. S.	229
32.	Renard, Leon, Capt., France	229
33.	Vicent, Joseph H., Lieut., Canada	228
34.	Doxtater, Everett, Sgt., U. S.	226
35.	Angelini, Charles (demob.), Com't., France	226
36.	Hardy, Pierre, Demob., France	225
37.	Lajoie, Jean, 2nd Lt., France	225
38.	Bouchenoire, Rene, 2nd Cl., France	224
39.	Francis, Edward D. T., Lieut., Canada	221
40.	Rae, William, Lt. Col., Canada	220
41.	Ghitescu, N. Vasile, Major, Roumania	216
42.	Richardson, Fred, Major, Canada	213
43.	Fray, Andrae, 2nd Lt., France	213
44.	Newman, Nathaniel, Col. Sgt., Canada	213
45.	Baluta, Jean, Cpl., Roumania	211
46.	Mortimer, George, Major, Canada	210
47.	Spaulding, Victor, Lieut., Canada	208
48.	Durand, Raymond, Cpl., France	204
49.	Fabi, Licurgo, Tenente, Italy	204
50.	Botout, Emile, Demob, France	203
51.	Vichos, Andre M., Sergt., Greece	203
52.	Vartolomeu, Simon, Capt., Roumania	201
53.	Moraitinis, Georges, 2nd Lt., Greece	200
54.	Martin, Fred R., Capt., Canada	200
55.	Mesiot O'car, 2nd Lt., France	199
56.	Hay, John, Sergt., Canada	199
57.	Tenescu, J. Constantin, Lieut., Roumania	198
58.	Johnson, Frederick G., Capt., Canada	198
59.	Dupuis, Daul, Capt., France	198
60.	Paes, Alfredo da Costa, 2nd Sgt., Portugal	197
61.	O'Neill-Daunt, Reginald, Cpl., Canada	197
62.	Arquel, Pierre, Sergt., France	197
63.	Vlachakia, Denis T., Lieut., Greece	196
64.	Sappas, Jean X., 2nd Lt., Greece	196
65.	Pereira, Raul da Costa, 2nd Sgt., Portugal	195
66.	Beauverre, Maurice, Sgt., France	195
67.	Garotin, Alexandre, Sgt., France	194
68.	Spaulding, Frank, Lieut., Canada	194
69.	Pinet, Lucien, Adjutant, France	193
70.	Soccaud, Jean, 2nd Lt., France	193
71.	Payne, Ethelred G., Pvt., Canada	192
72.	Cornelis, Seraphin, Pvt., Belgium	191
73.	Fabris, Sante, Brig., Italy	191
74.	Kosmas, George S., Pvt., Greece	190
75.	Kaparos, Eme J., Sergt., Greece	189
76.	Kaufman, Edwin J., Capt., Canada	189
77.	Demart, Emile, Major, Belgium	188
78.	Fray, Leon, Demob., France	188
79.	Pastorini, Costantino, Mag., Italy	188
80.	Santena, Amedeo, V. Brig., Italy	187
81.	Santena, Pacifico, Mares., Italy	187
82.	Regnier, Albert, Demob., France	186
83.	Ceran, Bohan P., Demob., France	186
84.	Gentil, Pierre, Demob., France	186
85.	Delmas, Francois, Corp., Belgium	185

No. of Merit	Name	Score
86.	Campus, Peppy, Mag., Italy	185
87.	Sartorari, Ferruccio, Tenente, Italy	184
88.	Neujeau, Francois, Pvt., Belgium	184
89.	Vrassivanopoulos, A., Pvt., Greece	183
90.	Ciocan, Gheorghe, Capor., Roumania	183
91.	Schaepherders, Charles, Corp., Belgium	181
92.	Mihaesiu, Ioan, Lieut., Roumania	186
93.	Alexe, V. Vasilo, Soldat, Roumania	179
94.	Baciu, N. Niculac, Plut. Maj., Roumania	179
95.	Serralunga, Natele, Cap. Magg., Italy	179
96.	DuBrucq, Jules, Pvt., Belgium	177
97.	Adriaenssens, Conrad, 1st Sgt., Belgium	177
98.	Righi, Fulvio, Capo., Italy	176
99.	Martins, Antonio da S., Lieut., Portugal	176
100.	Tudor, G. H., Plut., Roumania	175



Left to right: Gen. Paul A. Wolf, captain; Col. R. E. Allen, coach; and Col. Geo. C. Shaw, assistant coach of the United States Rifle Team.

In the Rifle Team Match, the United States beat France by 236 points and Canada by 300 points. This was due largely to the leadership of Gen. Paul A. Wolf and the coaching of Col. Robert E. Allen and Col. George C. Shaw, all old-timers in the shooting game.

The relative standing of the teams is as follows:

No. of Merit	Name	Score
1.	United States	580
2.	France	538
3.	Canada	556
4.	Roumania	489
5.	Italy	499
6.	Belgium	449
7.	Portugal	480
8.	Greece	481

The relative standing of the teams, with the scores of the individuals therein, are as follows:

UNITED STATES		Score
Coppedge, James F., 2nd Lt.		230
Smith, Robert W., 1st Lt.		227
Gray, Leman, Sgt.		227
Smith, Stanley, 1st Sgt.		226
Crawley, Theo. B., Sgt.		225
Titus, Richard J., Cpl.		222
Henson, Lester V., Gy. Sgt.		221
Disbrow, Harry M., Capt.		219
Meyers, Walter A., Capt.		217
Spooner, Lloyd S., 1st Lt.		217
Walker, Wesley W., Capt.		215
Williams, Glen, Sgt.		207
FRANCE		Score
L'Hostis, Jean, Lieut. (demob.)		219
Percy, Louis, Demob.		215
Lajoie, Jean, 2nd Lt.		214
Durand, Raymond, Cpl.		208
Johnson, Leon, Demob.		207
Dupuis, Daul, Capt.		206
Colas, Demob.		206
Hardy, Pierre, Demob.		199
Mahieu, Jules, Capt.		192
Angelini, Charles, Com't. demob.		191
Renard, Leon, Capt.		183
Fray, Andri, 2nd Lt.		175
CANADA		Score
Mortimer, George, Major		216
Richardson, Fred, Major		213
Spaulding, Frank, Lieut.		206
Morris, William O., Major		205

Name	Score
Vincent, Joseph H., Lieut.	202
McInnes Dugald, Sgt.	195
Hutchinson, Roger G., Major	193
Francis, Edward D. T., Lieut.	190
Newman, Nathaniel, Col. Sgt.	185
Martin, Fred R., Capt.	185
Hay, John, Sgt.	184
Johnson, Frederick G., Capt.	177

ROUMANIA		Score
Ghitescu, N. Vasile, Major		203
Ciocan, Gheorghe, Cpl.		197
Baluta, Jean, Cpl.		196
Alex, Vasile, Pvt.		192
Marole, Constantin, Capt.		185
Vartolomeu, Simion, Capt.		184
Mihaesiu, Ioan, Lieut.		182
Bucurel, Constantin, 2nd Lieut.		179
Mairescu, Dumitru, 2nd Lieut.		178
Tenescu, J. Constantin, Lieut.		167
Catana, Octav, Lieut.		159
Petrescu, G. Constantin, Lieut.		
Vlasceanu, J. Joan, Sgt.		141

ITALY		Score
Santena, Amedeo, Vice-Brig.		209
Santena, Pacifico, Mares.		204
Sartorari, Ferruccio, Tenente		194
Ascani, Ascanio, Sotto Tenente		188
Simonotti, Achille, Col.		178
Fabi, Licurgo, Tenente		174
Picello, Federico, Sergente		171
Mencacci, Guglielmo, Maggiore		170
Piersantelli, Emilio, Tene. Col.		167
Fabris, Sante, Brigad.		166
Campus, Peppy, Maggiore		166
Righi, Fulvio, Capit.		163

BELGIUM		Score
Adriaenssens, Conrad, 1st Sgt.		185
Schmits, Pierre, Major		182
Delmas, Francois, Cpl.		181
Frings, Jean, Capt.		180
Cornelis, Seraphin, Pvt.		177
Demart, Emile, Major		175
Neujeau, Francois, Pvt.		174
Masuy, Oscar, Comd't.		169
Berckmans, Charles, Capt.		169
Verlinden, Jules, Sgt.		163
Masure, Eduard, Pvt.		159
Vanden Bossche, Armand, Sgt.		157

PORTUGAL		Score
Mendonca, Francisco, 2nd Lt.		188
Pereira, Raul da Cruz, and Sgt.		184
Montez, Antonio D., 2nd Lt.		184
Dias, Carlos, 2nd Sgt.		184
Gomes, Jose Oliveira, Lt. Col.		178
Martins, Antonio da S., Lieut.		177
Dores, Amadeu Salgado, 1st Sgt.		175
Paes, Alfredo da C., 2nd Sgt.		169
de Noronha, D. Eug., Ensign		167
da Silva, H. Guilherme, 2nd Lieut.		161
Damiao, Antonio F., Capt.		129
de Carvalho, A. J., 1st Sgt.		127

GREECE		Score
Kaparos, Eme J., Sgt.		191
Sappas, Jean X., 2nd Lt.		191
Moraitinis, Georges, 2nd Lieut.		185
Vrassivanopoulos, A., Pvt.		179
Adam, Constantin, Lieut.		169
Kosmas, George S., Pvt.		167
Vichos, Andre M., Sgt.		162
Cogopoulos, Constantin, Lieut.		161
Vlachakis, Denis T., Lieut.		159
Roumelliotis, D. M., Pvt.		158
Mantas, Miltiades D., Lieut.		149
Voltaire, Achille C., Pvt.		145

In the Individual Pistol Match, which listed 108 entrants, the first eight places were taken by hand-gun experts from the United States, and in the high 20 entries 16 were from the A. E. F. The scores of the high 50 men in this competition were:

No. of Merit	Name	Score
1.	Kelley, Michael, Mesg., U. S.	669
2.	Raymond, D. R., Capt., U. S.	648
3.	Bird, Paul, Corp., U. S.	647
4.	Beverley, J. R., 1st Lt., U. S.	645
5.	Johnson, James F., 1st Lt., U. S.	642
6.	LaMote, C. K., Lt. Col., U. S.	641
7.	Evans, P. W., Lt. Col., U. S.	640
8.	Griffin, Lloyd E., 1st Lt., U. S.	639
9.	Pecchia, Joseph, Sergt., France	635
10.	Bittel, Edward, Lt. Col., U. S.	633
11.	Dell, James W., Col. Sgt., U. S.	632
12.	De Castelbajac, Capt., France	631
13.	Harant, L. J., 2nd Lt., U. S.	630
14.	Crawford, J. A., 1st Lt., U. S.	629
15.	Nelson, Henry N., 2nd Lt., U. S.	629
16.	Long, A. W., 1st Lt., U. S.	616
17.	Scott, S. L., Major, U. S.	613
18.	Duncan, Melvin E., Sergt., U. S.	611
19.	Stauffer, O. B., 1st Lt., U. S.	608
20.	Snyder, O. F., Lt. Col., U. S.	605
21.	Klom, Mat, Col. Sgt. U. S.	604
22.	Martins, Antonio da Silva, Lieut., Portugal	596

(Concluded on page 369)

The Mechanics of Accurate Aiming

By F. E. BRIMMER

TOO much is often expected of the rifle, in the case of field shooting especially, and when results that are mechanically impossible are not obtained the shooter blames his rifle or his ammunition. At the rifle range the mechanics of shooting are better looked after, for the reason that there is plenty of time, except perhaps for some shooters when practicing the rapid-fire drill, and because the shooter has an opportunity to get into the position he desires. No matter whether upright or prone, he can adjust his body correctly.

In the woods this is not usually the case, for a hunter who has stalked a deer or moose for two and one-half hours is liable to be a little over-strained with respect to his nerves when he actually gets a view of his game. So if the quarry gets away the fault is laid at the door of defective ammunition, hard trigger pull, poorly sighted rifle, or something else. In many cases "buck fever" is the alibi for a poor shot that could never have been made by Colonel Cody himself, under the conditions that were offered. The proper thing is to know when the shot is mechanically impossible and so not shoot.

In a great many cases it is necessary to make a long shot through trees at the game. Suppose that there are large limbs on these trees, but by hugging the ground in a prone position the shooter may be able to bring a clear view of the caribou or bear to his eyes. Now he looks in a perfectly straight line, and I believe nine shooters out of ten unconsciously believe their bullets travel in the same manner. So the sights are elevated for the required distance, say 300 yards, and the rifle is aimed with care and precision. The crack of the gun does nothing more than frighten the game into a rapid exit into the brush or bog. Then follows language not found in the dictionary and gentle remarks about gun and ammunition. The hunter believes that he has done his duty, his very best, and the result has been a failure on the part of his rifle. The fact in the case was that the limbs of the intervening trees stopped that bullet before it got 100 yards.

You see that hunter made the common error of believing that his bullet went in a perfectly straight line from muzzle to mark, when he would realize if he stopped to think that the path of the bullet was several feet higher than the line of vision. An Indian shooter never made the mistake of forgetting about the principle of trajectory, for he could see it at every shot and knew when it was a mechanical impossibility to shoot. Suppose the Indian had had presented to him the same shot that I have taken as

an illustration. He would have seen at once that it was an impossible shot, for the reason that the overhanging limbs of the trees would stop his arrow before it got near the deer. He remembered that he had to aim high to hit the target—in other words, his arrow would rise several feet higher than the direct line from his eye to the game. Let every field shooter remember that and he will not attempt to make shots that will never allow the bullet to even get near the distance away that the target is located.

A good illustration of what I have tried to explain was called to my attention a few years ago in the Adirondack Mountains. There was a certain overhanging rock near a mountain trail that looked out over a beautiful beaver meadow. As one stood back on the path, it had the appearance of looking through a doorway, for the rocks hung away over and above. It was a favorite trick for the guides to place a mark on the far end of the meadow and then get the "sports" to shooting at it from several yards back of the hanging rock. The target was large and looked easy to hit, but no shooter ever hit it. The fact was that every bullet was stopped by the overhanging rocks and never even got out into the meadow. It was an amusing trick—for the guides—and taught the shooters a lesson when the facts of the case were explained. Simply because you can see your target, don't make the mistake of feeling sure that your rifle can "see" it also. A leaning tree-trunk, heavy limb, elevated log, overhanging boulder, or other object under which the shot must be made, has caused many a miss that was mechanically impossible to make, any how you try to work it.

There is a very common error on the part of a shooter in the woods that comes as a result of his allowing the rifle barrel to roll over to one side or the other just a trifle. There is no more cardinal principle in shooting that I know of than to keep your gun plumb when firing at a target that is any distance away. Unless this is done the path of the bullet will absolutely not be under the control of the shooter, and it will not be in the direction that the sights seem to point it. We all know that the barrel of the rifle hurls the bullet higher than the line of vision, which is necessary, since the force of gravity is at work pulling the bullet toward the ground as rapidly as it possibly can. To shoot accurately the bullet must be kept in the same perpendicular plane as the line of sight. If rolling the barrel to right or left is permitted, then the path does not travel in a plane that is the same as the line of vision, but the bullet travels in a perpendicular plane

that runs to one side or the other of the plane of the line of sight.

Perhaps I can make it more plain by another illustration. Suppose, instead of shooting your rifle held in the ordinary way, the shot was made while your rifle was lying on its side. You might lie on your side on the ground and shoot at a mark 200 yards away. Now, instead of the barrel throwing the bullet high over the line of vision, it would throw it to one side. The force of gravity would still be at work and the result would be that your bullet would strike way to one side and low on the target. Suppose the rifle was placed in the shooting horse not at the proper upright position, but on its side. It would not be hard to see why the line of sighting would not show the path of the bullet.

So, in field shooting, if the gun is rocked ever so little to one side or the other the bullet does not fly true, nor can you expect it to do so. Suppose you have hustled for half a mile to get within shooting range of a moose and then the shot can only be made while you are lying on the ground in a cramped position. Chances are that in straining to get where you can see to shoot the game, while you are figuring to keep out of sight of the quarry, that you allow the barrel of the rifle to roll over one way or the other. If the gun rolls to the left, then your bullet will go to the left of the mark, even when the sights are properly aligned. Of course the bullet will not go quite as high, either, so there is a double chance of missing. Should your haste become so great that you allowed the gun to tip over a tiny bit to the right, then the bullet would go low and to the right, and all the time the sights would look correct.

The way to overcome this bad habit of allowing the gun to be held in a wrong position is to practice the correct way. All shooters just naturally hold the rifle plumb when shooting under favorable conditions, but the possibility of holding incorrectly in case of unfavorable conditions should be guarded against. Practice standing before a mirror and throwing the gun quickly to shoulder, trying the same thing while your body leans to one side or the other slightly. If you cannot make the gun stock always rest in a perfectly perpendicular position—that is, you allow the rifle to roll over—then you cannot expect to make a correct shot. The mechanics of the rifle will not permit it. You have got to hold your gun so that its topmost part and its lowest point form a true perpendicular line if the bullet is going over the path you think it will when shooting up to two or three hundred yards and over. The variation for shorter distances might not cause trouble, and still there is a possibility that at 50 yards the variation might cause you to miss a deer. Remember, no matter what position you shoot from, the rifle must be held plumb, just as true

as you would hold it if you were shooting under most favorable conditions.

Do you know exactly how much your rifle throws its bullet above the line of vision for a hundred yards? Do you know that most all rifles come from the factory to you with sights elevated so that the gun will seem to hold up its bullet point-blank for 100 yards? No gun comes out that is built to shoot straight away. Of course the rifle with the high velocity will have a flatter trajectory than the low-velocity gun, but no firearm made has an absolutely flat trajectory. If it did, then the line of vision would coincide with the path of the bullet, and any way you tipped the rifle it would shoot where the sights pointed. However, "There ain't no such animal." If you know how much the bullet rises it will help you. Suppose you place a mark 100 yards away and then elevate your sights to 300, 400 or 500 yards and shoot. In that case you can see how much the bullet has to rise during the first part of its flight in order to get to its destination at the right height. The highest point that a bullet will reach is about two-thirds of the distance from shooter to target.

Perhaps you have seen a skilled and fancy rifle shot stand on his head and still shoot true. That does not alter in the least anything that I have said. In that case the shooter shoots a very short distance and he holds his gun plumb—that is, the line of sights and path of the bullet are in the same plane, just as if he were upright and shooting in the ordinary manner. Did you ever see a fancy shooter fire a rifle lying on its side? That would be the difficult thing to do and hit the target. Sights purposely adjusted might make that kind of thing possible, but it would have to be a rather complicated system of sights to do it. There is one difference in sighting a rifle right side up and in the reverse position: in the first case taking a fine sight would tend to shoot under, while in the latter a fine view of the front sight would throw the bullet high. In all other respects the conditions of trajectory would be the same for the same distance in both cases.

Some shooters do not place their front bead exactly into the center of the rear notch. This makes a mechanically caused error, for the bullet in that case will be thrown to one side or the other instead of in the true line that he thinks he is aiming. Learn to center the front sight correctly. If this troubles you, then use the peep sight, for in this case your eye will automatically fit itself into the exact center of the rear hole. In fact, one of the reasons the peep sight is a favorite comes from the fact that it is most naturally held in a correct, plumb position. You can see so much of the barrel that just by force of habit you do not allow the barrel to roll.

Another mechanical error comes from the fact that too fine or too coarse a sight is taken. In the first case the practice is bad, because it makes one take a different amount of the sight in each case where he is shooting with the sky, a dark, or a medium background. In the case of the coarse sight the cause is generally excitement caused by the expectation of getting your trophy. It is easier to get the sight correctly aligned in its notch when target shooting than when in the field for that very reason. Watch the man who gets fussed; he will always shoot over. He sees too much of his front sight, because he is so interested in the target. Invariably, missed shots at

running game are over-shots, for the reason that the eye is called upon to watch the target more closely and so does not realize that it is allowing too much front bead to show.

The big thing to remember when in the field or woods after game of big or little size is to hold your rifle plumb. The butt plate must always assume the upright position to insure the bullet going home. If you properly understand this common fault and give it a little consideration, the evil is half killed. Practice will do the rest. Don't try to shoot under an object some yards in front, and make sure that the sight is just right—neither too fine nor too coarse.

BRITISH PRAISE WHELAN'S BOOK

This review of Lieut. Col. Townsend Whelan's "The American Rifle" appears in the current number of *Arms and Explosives*, the English trade periodical:

The classics which deal with modern rifles are extremely few and at the same time far between in date of publication. In the entire history of the subject very few writers have aimed at the all-round treatment adopted by J. H. Walsh (Stonehenge) in the great work which he published in 1882. Those other writers who have treated the subject from the standpoint of the target shooter have naturally concentrated on military patterns, and have applied themselves almost exclusively to the flight of projectiles of this rather restricted order. No one of them since Walsh has known sufficient of the many patterns of hunting rifle to broaden his survey and give it the needed comprehensiveness. Major Townsend Whelan of the U. S. Army has, therefore, done considerable service in presenting the world with a volume which exhibits a full knowledge of the rifle on its two sides. He is an able successor to the late A. C. Gould (Ralph Greenwood), who gave us *Modern American Rifles* in 1892. Both writers from their respective standpoints have studied rifles in the two departments of their use. The task involved may more readily be undertaken by an American than an Englishman. Opportunities for sport exist plentifully on the spot, and the rifles which have been specialized for its pursuit are of the factory-made scale of cheapness. An Englishman who would undertake a similar course of study must be specially circumstanced. Though our sporting territories are vastly better furnished than even the choicest areas in the United States, costly expeditions must be organized before they can be exploited. In the alternative the soldier and the settler avail themselves of the opportunities which present themselves in the country to which their vocation takes them. The last-named class is accord-

ingly rather restricted in its outlook, and though many of its representatives have written good accounts of their expeditions the resulting volumes are rather of the library than the text-book order. Fate has not granted us a Col. Hawker in the domain of rifles.

Major Whelan has splendidly blended the information which he has acquired in the course of a long period of study—primarily as a soldier, secondly, as an intelligent experimentalist and student, and, thirdly, as a sportsman. His military understanding makes him *au fait* with problems of ballistics as they affect the specification of the cartridge and the performances of the bullet in flight. His cataloguing ability enables him to keep track of the many competing patterns of rifle and to specify the service for which each is fitted, whilst the practical knowledge he has gained in sport make him a sure guide to those who regard the rifle purely as the companion of the fishing rod during vacation periods. As a contribution to the technics of the rifle this volume stands very high. The intelligent way in which it treats of ballistics reaches its climax in the chapter on Modern Rifle Powders. Acknowledgment is made to Messrs. du Pont for assistance rendered in connection with its preparation, and one may certify without hesitation that the list of types of rifle powders is the best statement of the kind which has hitherto been published. The United States occupies a special position with reference to England in the matter of progressive burning rifle powders. It threw aside the nitro-glycerine ingredient in time to participate in the development of the nitrocellulose alternative. The knowledge and experience, to say nothing of the manufacturing ability which was garnered in the years preceding the war, enabled it to come to our rescue at a certain very critical stage when the deficiencies of cordite could no longer be denied. As a consequence the du Pont's have become purveyors of rifle powders to Great Britain at large. Our task at the moment is to

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Caldwell Visited by Flood

WATER from the bursted Morristown, New Jersey, dam flooded the Navy Rifle Range at Caldwell July 23.

For three days the big reservation was literally a lake, and then the water, falling as rapidly as it had accumulated, receded, leaving the site of the National Matches serviceable for the great competitions scheduled to begin August 4.

An inspection by Navy staff and medical corps officers was followed by an announcement that no irremediable damage

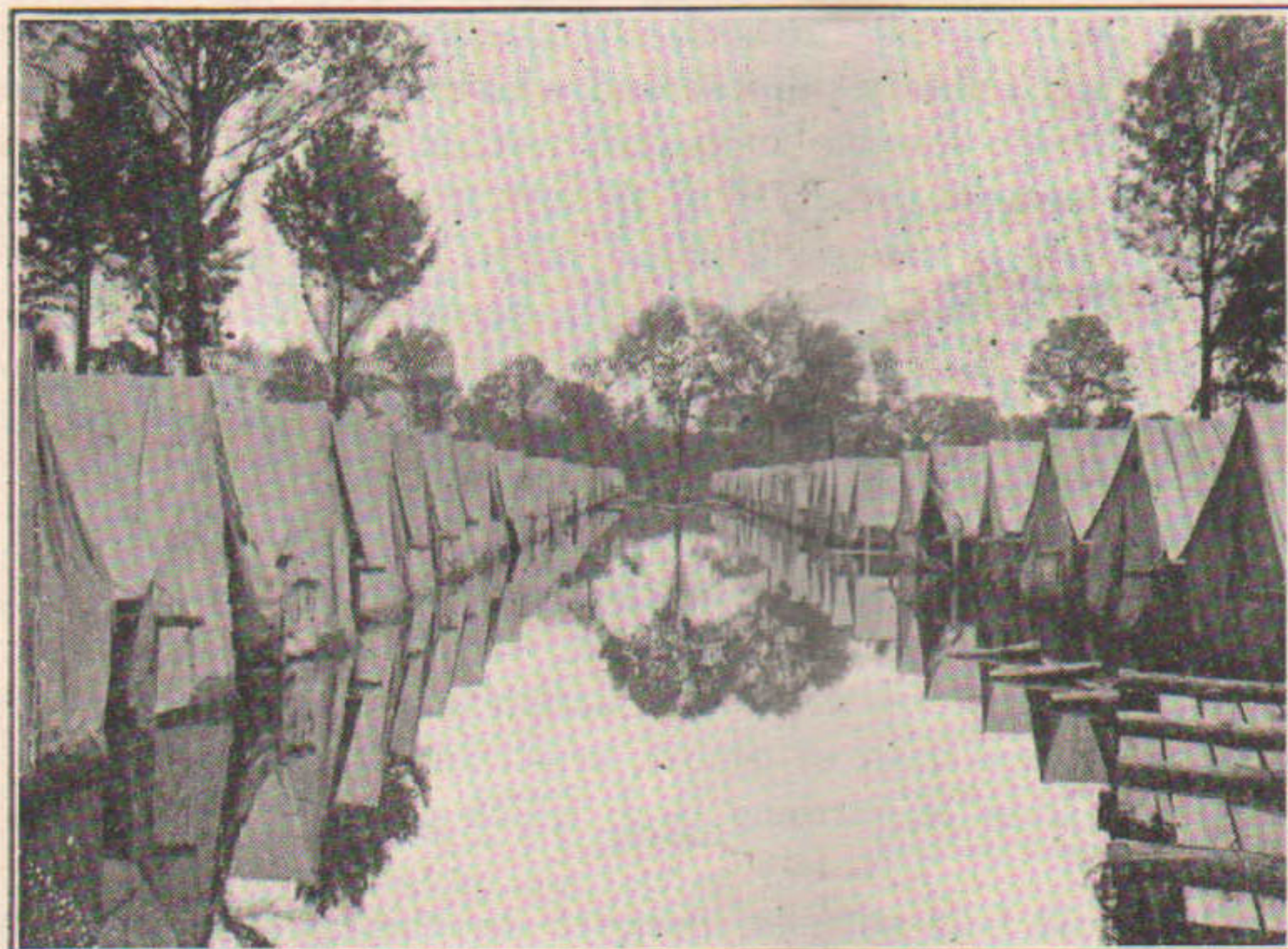
racks, it afforded shooting at a bank of 100 targets, with firing lines at 200, 500, and 1,000 yards.

When this site was selected for the National Matches, the Herculean task of throwing up another butt of 100 targets for mid-range shooting and an additional 50 targets for short range work confronted the Executive Officer and his staff. The site of the new butts was in the midst of a veritable jungle, through which the Blue Jackets hacked a wide swath and set to work with steam

setting to work again, the land to the south of the range began filling with water. The Morristown Dam, swollen by the recent rains, had given way.

Filling the lowlands, the water crept across the road and spread over the camp, rapidly rising until it had covered the entire range, forming a great lake between firing line and target butts, running with swift current through the camp, covering the main roads, in some places to a depth of three or four feet, and giving to the range buildings the appearance of houseboats.

During the first of the flood the range force was practically marooned, and



The water rose rapidly entirely covering the camp site and forming a great lake



Looking down the main street of the camp, with the side walk afloat, but anchored

had been occasioned by the inundation, and upon this followed an announcement from Lieut. Col. William C. Harlee, Executive Officer of the matches, that the competitions would go on as scheduled.

The flooding of the Caldwell Range was the final and most serious of all the combinations of untoward circumstances which have had to be overcome by Colonel Harlee and his force of range builders in getting the big Caldwell tract in shape to house the riflemen of America during the coming meeting.

For the past three months the Great Piece Meadows has been the scene of labor of an intensive character seldom seen on a government reservation even in time of war.

In the beginning the Caldwell Range, while thoroughly adequate for the needs of the Navy, and for a normal National Match still lacked many necessary facilities before it could accommodate the abnormally large number of National Match teams promised for this year, and such new features as the aviation and war material exhibits. With the usual complement of range buildings and bar-

shovels gouging the target pits and piling the earth on heavy plank framework back of which the targets were to be mounted. With the butts complete and the targets installed in a little more than a month, the Blue Jackets and Marines tackled the forest, and soon the new butts—which before could not even be seen from the firing line from which they were shut off by the trees—were being used in practice. The building of the butts in itself was an achievement. But there was more to be done. A score of houses were constructed, roads were built, and a better sanitation installed. In fact so rapidly did the range force work that by the 20th of July, in ample time for the matches, there remained only the firing line to establish in order to be ready to receive the teams.

Then it was that the greatest obstacle of all intruded itself between Colonel Harlee and the conclusion of the big improvement program which he had undertaken. Rain fell for seven days. The range softened, but the drainage already installed seemed ample to take care of the water. The rain stopped, and just as the Blue Jacket construction gangs were

crowded into the few buildings which remained dry, such as the upper floor of headquarters, the K. of C. building and the Winchester hut, passed two dreary days.

Cut loose from their holdings, the board walks floated off on the swift currents which swirled through camp, and some brought up against the distant 1,000-yard butts. But most were rescued by the tireless Blue Jackets and Marines and towed back to position and moored.

Over the small-bore range and the aviation field, about five feet of water gathered. The 50- and 100-yard butts which had been prepared for the .22 calibre experts and constructed of heavy timbers, started off on a cruise, with Captain Grosvenor L. Wotkyns and a force of Blue Jackets in boats, pursuing. Finally they were overhauled and towed back to position. The 200-yard small-bore butt capsized and drifted, but Wotkyns was again on the job and literally by diving, the missing equipment which incidentally weighed seven tons was located and righted.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1111 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY SATURDAY

Editor

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

Associate Editor

KENDRICK SCOFIELD

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

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

MARKSMANSHIP AND CONCENTRATION

WALK down the firing line of any rifle range and it will be apparent, if one closely observes the contestants, that the men whose scores are high are the contestants whose every thought is concentrated on the problem of outwitting wind and gravity, light and shadow, to the end of placing shots within the distant black. The high-score men pay no heed to the bark of the rifles from nearby firing points, or to what the "gallery" may be doing or thinking. All extraneous affairs are barred from their minds as if excluded by a material barrier. The only things which count are the changing winds, the shifting lights, the careful correction of elevations, and the meticulously careful squeeze of the trigger—factors upon which the flight of the bullet from rifle to target depends.

The man who totally lacks the ability to concentrate as the good rifleman concentrates, finds himself handicapped at every turn, no matter what his vocation or avocation may be. Many a man, before indulging in rifle practice as a sport, has experienced this drawback. But rifle practice has taught him to concentrate; he has learned, unconsciously, to shut from his thoughts all that is foreign to the problem in hand, while learning the difficult art of accurately guiding the bullet's flight.

BRITISH PRAISE BOOK

(Continued from page 366)

make up lost way as quickly as possible. Though this book affords no guidance to the chemist it certainly is technically useful as a statement of the outlook in rifle problems in a country where the class of powder which we shall use in the future has been in exclusive supply for many years.

A book of this sort affords also an excellent means of considering the relative progress attained by the two countries in the matter of sporting rifles. United

States manufacturers produced many of their best-known models in the '70's, and as their products were exclusively of the machine-made order they have inherited disadvantages as well as benefits from their early capture of the world's markets. To their detriment is the fact that a machine-produced model of weapon must throughout its career be fed with spare parts and ammunition, the result being that it never passes out of use. The aggregate of reputation so gained by a weapon which has really been obsolete for many years past has the effect of imbuing it with a vitality which its merits

Concentration as a by-product of the rifle range is worth consideration. It takes its place with the many other benefits to be derived from days spent on the open range in clean, healthful sport.

ARMY RESERVATIONS AS GAME PRESERVES

MAJOR GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT issued an order at Camp Dix, soon after the cantonment was opened, stopping all hunting within the limits of the reservation. Consequently, some of New Jersey's best shooting territory was turned into a game preserve, with the result that during the war the game has increased rapidly. Major General Hale, who succeeded General Scott, has announced that he will continue to enforce the closed-season mandate on the reservation.

Why not go still farther? After these reservations have served their military purpose and where the land and natural conditions are suitable for game, wouldn't it be a wise plan to make national preserves of these tracts, instead of turning them back to private ownership? Capt. E. W. Deming writes as follows from Camp Benning, a permanent training camp at Columbus, Georgia:

"This reservation is a vast tract of land of about 100,000 acres of ideal country and climate for the breeding and preservation of wild game. Elk, deer, bear, wild turkey and quail would thrive and need no especial care. The winters are mild and there is always plenty of feed, with large creeks running through the reserve, while the Chattahoochie bounds it on the west. There is a lot of timber, brush and swamp, also many thousand acres of farming land, which could be turned into pastures.

"It would be a splendid thing to use this as a big experimental reserve, and it might lead to the Government using all of the waste lands for the propagation of game for food, which would certainly be a great addition to our food supply.

"If a reserve were established here, deer, bear and turkey would come in from the adjoining country; there are now all of these animals on the reserve. There is no hunting or fishing allowed on the reserve. All of the natives are being moved off and this immense tract will have no one but the soldiers in it."

No doubt many of the other camps are suitable for game preserves. Experience has proved that sanctuaries where game has absolute protection are a necessity in thickly settled countries and the sportsmen should not overlook any opportunities to secure additional refuges.

may not justify, having regard to the progress since achieved. The whole series of rifles which were produced in the black powder days have thus remained in use during the time when the development of smokeless powders has put them virtually out of date. The markets insist on buying them, and the various manufacturers have as a result been kept so busy that they have lacked the stimulation to produce modern types.

We in England have created a number of really meritorious combinations, but their appeal has been mainly to the wealthy sportsmen who alone could

afford to pay the prices imposed by hand labor. There is, indeed, at the present time no efficient sample of a big game rifle of American production, the only modern types being confined to medium power weapons. The Newton Arms Company struck out a more modern line, but financial difficulties have for the time being brought its activities to an end. Even this firm made the mistake of trusting too much to the velocity ingredient of energy, ignoring in the process the mass and diameter of the projectile. The only large bores of the other makers shoot short, stumpy bullets. These lack length and driving power, and therefore sufficient front substance to give mushrooming effects whilst reserving the needed driving power behind.

Very unfortunately our best models of big game rifles have been associated with the use of cordite or its equivalent, a propellant which would not survive open competition for a week, but which, having been imposed upon us by the Government for military purposes, has stagnated progress in more common-sense directions. America has developed the model of aperture sight which carries all the machinery below the disc. We on this side have but haltingly followed the lead given. Our models possess many points of merit, but the machinist has imposed items of design which do not gain the approval of the shooter. What is wanted in order to realise a perfect model of big game rifle is a committee of sportsmen, or equivalent machinery for digesting their aspirations, and an experimental machine shop which will materialise the requirements so laid down. When the weapon is embodied its duplication might be entrusted to those who know only the reek of the factory. At present there is a missing link, and the loose ends of the chain badly need joining up.

Nobody should miss getting Major Whelen's book.

U. S. WINS MATCHES

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27. Wilder, Benj. H., 2nd Lt., U. S.	578
28. Santona, Pacifico, Mares., Italy	575
29. Clark, Edward L., Gun Sgt., U. S.	573
30. Vaudiau, Pierre, Capt., France	573
31. Garey, E. B., Lt. Col., U. S.	572
32. Mazuc, Fernand A., Demob., France	570
33. Gandon, Henri, Demob., France	568
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35. De Varine, Bohan P., Capt., France	565
36. Girard, Pierre, Lieut., France	544
37. Barbillot, Com't., France	543
38. Modet, Joseph, Capt., France	542
39. Requile, Mathieu, Lieut., Belgium	539
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41. Piersantelli, Emilio, Tene. Col., Italy	535
42. Sarorari, Ferruccio, Tenente, Italy	533
43. Perreau, Georges, Sgt., France	528
44. Demart, Emile, Major, Belgium	525
45. Moreaux, Leon, Comm. Demob., France	524
46. De Cernowitz, Reni, Capt., France	518
47. Amuzcescu, G. Giu., Sergt., Roumania	507
48. Balanescu, J. Constantin, Sous. Lieut., Roumania	505
49. Janssens, Charles, Sergt., Belgium	497
50. Santena, Amedeo, Vice Brig., Italy	495

In the Pistol Team Competition the United States team, under Lt. Col. O. F.

Snyder, bested its nearest competitor, France, by a margin of 252 points. The results in the Pistol Team Match were:

No. of Merit	Name	25 yds.	50 yds.	Total
1.	United States	2266	1814	4080
2.	France	2113	1715	3828
3.	Italy	1969	1400	3369
4.	Portugal	1951	1320	3280
5.	Belgium	1900	1304	3204
6.	Roumania	1798	1115	2913

The relative standing of the teams, with the scores of the individuals therein, are as follows:

UNITED STATES			
No. of Merit	Name and Rank	Score	
1.	Raymond, D. R., Capt.	427	
2.	Kelley, Michael, M. E. S. G.	421	
3.	Evans, P. W., Lt. Col.	413	
4.	Johnson, James F., 1st Lt.	413	
5.	Bird, Paul, Cpl.	412	
6.	Griffin, Lloyd E., 1st Lt.	411	
7.	Dell, James W., Col. Sgt.	409	
8.	Beverley, J. R., 1st Lt.	400	
9.	Bittel, Edward, Lt. Col.	389	
10.	LaMotte, C. K., Lt. Col.	385	
FRANCE			
1.	DeCastelbajac, Capt.	413	
2.	Gandon, Henri, Demob.	412	
3.	Vaudiau, Pierre, Capt.	393	
4.	Barbillot, Com't.	393	
5.	Renard, Leon, Capt.	391	
6.	Pecchia, Joseph, Sgt.	387	
7.	Guizien, Louis, Lieut.	380	
8.	Mazuc, Fernand A., Demob.	372	
9.	Moreaux, Leon, Com't. Demob.	354	
10.	DeVarine, Bohan P., Capt.	333	

The following competitors, having the highest scores of their respective nations, will be awarded special medals:

INDIVIDUAL RIFLE MATCH		Score
United States:	Smith, Stanley, 1st Sgt.	275
France:	Percy, Louis, Demob.	245
Canada:	Morris, William O., Major	243
Roumania:	Chitescu, N. Vasile, Major	216
Italy:	Fabi, Licurgo, Tenente	204
Greece:	Vichos, Andre M., Sgt.	203
Portugal:	Paes, Alfredo da Costa, 2d Sgt.	197
Belgium:	Cornelis, Seraphin, Private	191
INDIVIDUAL PISTOL MATCH		
United States:	Kelley, Michael, M. E. S. G.	669
France:	Pecchia, Joseph, Sgt.	635
Portugal:	Martins, Antonio da Silva, Lieut.	596
Italy:	Santena, Pacifico, Maresciallo	573
Canada:	Kaufman, Edwin J., Capt.	566
Belgium:	Requile, Mathieu, Lieut.	539
Roumania:	Amuzcescu, G. Giu., Sgt.	507
Greece:	Vrassivanopoulos, A., Private	494

FLOODS VISIT CALDWELL

(Concluded from page 367)

And then the water began to fall as rapidly as it had risen.

And the range force got busy again under Colonel Harllee's direction, the work of reconstruction being pushed forward without delay. Pick and shovel gangs cut through the embankments which were holding recalcitrant pools, releasing the backed-up water. Other gangs undertook the repair of the camp site, and like all good opportunists took advantage of their bad fortune to the extent of towing tent floors across the surface of the receding flood to their permanent locations.

Within thirty-six hours after the flood had gone down, most of the range was out of water, and but a few puddles remained. The National Match was saved for Caldwell.

The Executive Officer, Colonel Harllee, has announced that everything will be in readiness to receive teams and to start the matches on schedule time, and Adjutants General in the several States have been advised to "let the teams come on."

WHO'S WHO AT CALDWELL

By CAPT. E. C. CROSSMAN

Green recognition badges will be a somewhat common sight on the Caldwell range after "The King" gets a couple of thousand or so issued to the team shooters, but they won't have much on the arm brassards that will be worn by the official personages Colonel Harllee has gathered around him for the shoot. If we only had three more men, we could put in five complete rifle teams from the staff alone, and save the Marines the trouble of coming down to clean up the team match.

There are a few "notorious" characters about whom it is well to warn the hapless shooter before he comes—the more so because the gent with the stick of dynamite in his pistol pocket, is likely the mildest looking party on the range and apparently the safest to "sass back." Likewise the good-looking Marine Major you see taking it very easy and looking as if he'd never had a thing to worry him, is likely the proud possessor of the Croix de Guerre, Legion of Honor, and Distinguished Service Cross for valor in the most desperate fighting overseas. The range force looks as if the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps had just disembarked from a battleship out behind the line of trees. They strike the time by "bells," which are easily translated by remembering the simple fact that they always strike the time that "it isn't." Even the breeze is salty.

The top-side person to look out for is a Marine lieutenant-colonel about 5 feet 10, with light hair—both in color and weight, alas, light blue eyes that are as cordial as eyes of ice to those persons who are "in bad," thin lips, and a determined look.

He's the best friend the civilian has got in the service, and easy to get on with—but a very bad person to fuss with if you really feel ugly and want trouble. This is Lt. Colonel Harllee, the boss.

The huge person with General Staff insignia on his collar, a short brown moustache, a retrouseeé nose, and a sort o' twinkle in the blue eyes behind his heavy glasses, is no less a person than Colonel Townsend Whelen, author of the great book "The American Rifle." Time may prevent the finish of the talk, but no gun crank ever out-cranked him in a fair match on an open range.

Another army chap, a major, with a peculiar disc on his collar; about a foot shorter than Colonel Whelen, but not an inch shorter in efficiency in the rifle game, likewise another of the "four-eyed" clan, and wearing a semi-Whelen moustache, is Major LaGarde, the chap who sends you your rifle and ammunition, Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

The short person with the broad and good-humored face, who looks as if his name were Dooley, Dugan or Casey, is easy to guess. There's only one Jack

BEFORE GOING TO CALDWELL



The small-bore events at the National Matches will be one of the unique and important features.

The contestants in these matches will experience better scores than they would have two years ago—because of the development within that time of the U. S. .22 N. R. A. Cartridge.

This cartridge loaded with Lesmok powder is accurate up to 250 yards. This is fifty yards more accuracy than it has ever been possible to obtain with a .22 rim-fire cartridge. The power and uniformity back of this 250 yard accuracy are bound to make better scores at 200, 100 and 50 yards.

The difference between winning and losing a match is often caused by the accuracy of the cartridge. It would pay you to investigate the U. S. N. R. A. before going to Caldwell.

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY

111 Broadway

New York

Dooley on the range, and the Marine Major insignia and uniform helps to give him away.

There have been rifle shoots without Jack Dooley, but never complete and well filled out rifle shoots.

The fine looking chap with the silvery pointed beard and the half-smile on his face as he meets you, whether he knows you or not, is in real life a Princeton professor—on the range Colonel Libbey, president of the National Rifle Association.

The range boasts three good-looking and young Marine majors. "Mike" (G. K.) Shuler, Hamilton and De Carre, Shuler being the Adjutant. After "Mike" and his battalion of Marines of the 6th had waltzed up Blanc Mont back of Rheims and had gathered in some 60 machine guns and 250 Huns, and then had gone back to St Etienne and got some more machine guns and Huns to make a decent bag of it, the tickled French gave him some more of the precious little things of bronze and ribbon and highly colored citations. Major Shuler wears the French Croix de Guerre with various palms and stars, the French Legion of Honor, and the

American Distinguished Service Cross. Major DeCarre is another wearer of decorations for bravery in action, and Major Hamilton is still another. All three look more as if they were starting out to war, instead of back from one.

A feature of the range force is what is left of the Navy's famous range builders under Colonel Harlee. The thin, rather tired looking and quiet Navy lieutenant with the pipe and the air of having all summer to do it in, is the chap who threw up the Caldwell range under difficulties that were enough to discourage Old Man Optimist himself. If there is a range in the country hacked out of a more unprepossessing site, I'd like to see it. This said lieutenant is Jenkins, a Michigan student when war broke out, now commanding more men than peace time army colonels, and doing a lot more work than most of them.

The auburn-haired "boy" with the infectious smile and the general air of about to burst into a college yell, is Ensign Norman T. Bolles, commander of the Virginia Beach Navy Rifle Range, and time and again commanding a full regiment of gobs, if gobs were made up in regimental formation. He's another

of "The King's" Michigan demon range-builders, who left the University when war broke out, went to work at Great Lakes with pick and shovel as plain sailors, and forced their way out of the herd by sheer ability. He was only 21 when Colonel Harlee tried to get him his deserved lieutenantcy, and was turned down by the Navy Department because of being too young, all of which goes to show that a man may be too young or too old to comply with the red tape but all right to hold down the job. Officially he's assistant adjutant.

Others of the great range building force are Lieutenants E. A. Harrington, Howard Pelham and Ensign C. H. Knight, all of them commanders of Navy rifle ranges, and all of them in the college boy age and profession when the war came along.

Without doubt the strange and marvelous Navy insignia will bother a lot of the chaps from civil life, who may have to seek speech with the salt water persons.

The safe and pleasing rule is, when in doubt to call him either "Commander" or "Captain." He may not be, but you've made a lovely and propitious start.



SHOOTING NEWS AND COMMENT



Sea Girt Interstate Tournament Offers Classic Competitions

RIFLEMEN attending the National Matches at Caldwell will have an opportunity to participate in one of the oldest of all marksmanship tournaments, following the conclusion of the events on the Navy Range. The Twenty-sixth Annual Interstate Tournament of the New York and the New Jersey Rifle Associations is scheduled to be shot at the Sea Girt Range September 1 to September 6.

The officials of the tournament are:
Executive Officer, Gen. Bird W. Spencer;
Assistant Executive Officers: Col. William T. Read, Lieut.-Col. Alvin H. Graff, Lieut.-Col. William Libbey, Maj. David M. Flynn; Adjutant and Statistical Officer, Lieut.-Col. John Malcolm; Assistant, Maj. William H. Palmer, N. G. N. Y.; Ordnance Officer and Quartermaster, Lieut.-Col. John Malcolm; Surgeon, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Schaffler; Officer in Charge of Revolver and Pistol Range, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Sayre.

The program includes these events:

MATCHES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL RIFLEMEN

THE NORTH AMERICA MATCH

(The terms of this match are repeated in the program in the event that the match may be arranged during the tournament.)

Place—Alternately at Sea Girt, New Jersey, U. S. A., and Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Open to all nations of the world.

Teams—Each team shall consist of eight (8) men, four (4) alternates, and such officials as each country may deem necessary. Members of the various teams participating must be citizens and representatives of the countries they respectively represent, except in case of a team representing a provincial territory of a government, in which case a resident of the province will be sufficient.

Date—Between September 1st and November 1st.

Arm—The military rifle in use by the armed services of the respective countries or any of their colonies.

Ammunition—Any fixed.

Sights—Military pattern (not telescopic) of the type permitted by the National Rifle Association of America, or Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

Ranges—200, 600, 900 and 1,200 yards.

Number of Shots—2 sighters and 15 for record at each range.

Entrance fee—\$16.00.

Targets—

At 200 yards—National Rifle Association of Great Britain.

At 600 yards—National Rifle Association of America.

At 900 yards—National Rifle Association of Great Britain.

At 1,200 yards—National Rifle Association of America.

Positions—Prone at all ranges.

Coaching—Allowed.

Order of Firing—200, 600, 900 and 1,200 yards.



The North America Trophy

Trophy—A trophy presented by Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer, President of the Association of American International Riflemen, to be shot for annually. Silver medals to members of winning team. Bronze medals to members of second team.

NEVADA TROPHY MATCH

(The Association of American International Riflemen has arranged the competition for this trophy for 1919 to be shot on the Sea Girt Range during the Twenty-sixth Annual Sea Girt Tournament.)

Squadded competition.

Open to everybody.

Rifle—See Regulations. Ammunition—Any.

Distances—600 yards, 900 yards, 1,200 yards. Ten shots at each distance and 2 sighting shots at 1,200 yards.

Entrance fee—\$5.00. Post entry, \$2.00 additional. Post entries close one-half hour before start of match.

The winner must give a bond of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned for the safe return of the Trophy to the Association before the next competition, when the bond will be cancelled and surrendered.

Prizes

1st. The Nevada Trophy—Heretofore and from 1875 to 1894 competed for by companies and batteries of the Regular Army. Withdrawn from competition in 1895 and now revived by the *Army and Navy Journal*, through the courtesy of Colonel William C. Church. It is made of Nevada gold and silver at the cost of Five Hundred Dollars and was given by citizens of Nevada to be offered for competition by the *Army and Navy Journal*.

The winner will also receive a bronze medallion in a silk-lined morocco case, which becomes his property.

Cash prizes will be paid in accordance with N. J. S. R. A., Schedule A.

MATCHES OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION

Team Competitions

THE DRYDEN TROPHY MATCH

Presented by the late John F. Dryden, United States Senator from New Jersey, to be shot for annually, under the auspices of the New Jersey State Rifle Association.

1. Open to teams of eight from the following:

(a) Army of the United States, two teams. One team from the Infantry and one team from the Cavalry.

(b) United States Navy, one team.

(c) United States Marine Corps, one team.

(d) The United States Military Academy, one team.

(e) The United States Naval Academy, one team.

(f) National-Guard or uniformed militia or State troops of the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, one from each.

2. The members of each team to be officers or enlisted men and active members of the corps or organization which they represent and to appear in the authorized uniform thereof.

3. No person who is either a principal or alternate on the team of any State, Territory or District of Columbia entered in the competition of this match shall be eligible to serve either as principal or alternate on the team of any other State at the next yearly competition for the "Dryden Trophy."

4. No person shall be eligible to be entered as one of the team of any State, Territory or District of Columbia in this match who does not present to the executive officer a certificate from the Adjutant General of the State, Territory or District of Columbia to which he belongs, or if a team belonging to the regular establishment, a certificate from competent authority showing that he has done 75 per cent of military duty during the preceding year. By the term "military duty," above referred to, is meant parades, drills, encampments and other duties of a similar nature.

5. A certificate from the President of the State Rifle Association of any State may be accepted for entry of a team from that State, provided the unanimous consent of all the team captains is obtained.

6. Distances—200, 600 and 1,000 yards. Rounds—10 each man at each distance. Position—Prone.

7. Rifle—See regulations. Ammunition—Any.

8. Entrance fee—\$20.00 per team. Post entry \$5.00 additional. Post entries close one-half hour before start of match.

Prizes

To the team making the highest aggregate score, the "Dryden Trophy," to be held during the year by the head of the corps, organization

or State whose team may win it; to be returned to the New Jersey State Rifle Association at the expiration thereof, and \$150.00. To the team making the second highest score \$100.00. To the team making the third highest score, \$50.00. A medal to each member of the winning team.

\$250.00 of the prize money contributed by Col. Forrest F. Dryden.

INTERSTATE REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH (The Briggs Trophy Match)

Conditions—Open to teams of six men from the following:

(a) Each regiment of the Army of the United States, cavalry and infantry.

(b) Each battalion of the United States Military Academy.

(c) Each battalion of the United States Naval Academy.

(d) Each regimental or separate battalion organization of the National Guard or organized militia, or State Troops or Naval Reserve of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

Organizations may enter more than one team, but no competitor shall be permitted to shoot on more than one team.

Members of teams must present a certificate from their Regimental Commander, or if a team belonging to the regular establishment, a certificate from competent authority showing that they have performed 75 per cent of military duty during the six months preceding the competition.

By the term "military duty," above referred to, is meant parades, drills, encampments and other duties of a similar nature.

Distance—10 shots each at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards.

Position—Prone.

Rifle—See Regulations. Ammunition—Any.

Entrance fee—\$12.00 per team. Post entry, \$3.00 additional. Post entries close one-half hour before start of match.

Prizes

1st. The Interstate Regimental Trophy, presented by the late Frank O. Briggs, United States Senator from New Jersey, to be competed for annually at Sea Girt, a medal to each member of the winning team.

Cash prizes:

1st—40 per cent.

2d—20 per cent.

3d—10 per cent.

4th—5 per cent.

COMPANY TEAM MATCH

Conditions—Open to teams of five men from the following:

(a) Each company of the Army of the United States, cavalry and infantry.

(b) Each company of the United States Military Academy.

(c) Each company of the United States Naval Academy.

(d) Each company (cavalry, infantry, artillery or engineers) of the National Guard or organized militia or State Troops or division of the Naval Reserve of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

Organizations may enter more than one team, but no competitor shall be permitted to shoot on more than one team.

Members of teams must present a certificate from their Regimental Commander, or if a team belonging to the regular establishment, a certificate from competent authority, showing that they have performed 75 per cent of military duty during the six months preceding the competition.

By the term "military duty," above referred to, is meant parades, drills, encampments, and other duties of a similar nature.

Seven shots at 200 and 500 yards.

Position—Prone.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Ammunition—Any.

Entrance fee—\$10 per team. Post entry,

\$2.50 additional. Post entries close one-half hour before start of match.

There must be at least ten entries in this match.

Prizes

A medal to each member of the winning team.

Cash prizes:

1st—40 per cent.

2d—20 per cent.

3d—10 per cent.

4th—5 per cent.

COMPANY TEAM MATCH (TYRO)

Conditions—Open to teams of three men from the following:

(a) Each company of the Army of the United States, cavalry and infantry.

(b) Each company of the United States Military Academy.

(c) Each company of the United States Naval Academy.

(d) Each company (cavalry, infantry, artillery or engineers) of the National Guard or State Troops or organized militia or division of the Naval Reserve of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

Members of the teams to be eligible to shoot in this match must never have been on a winning team in any team match at any National or State Rifle Association meeting previous to the 1919 meeting.

Five shots at 200 yards and 5 shots at 500 yards.

Position—Prone.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Ammunition—Any.

Entrance fee—\$9. Post entry, \$2.50 additional. Post entries close one-half hour before start of match.

There must be at least ten entries in this match.

Prizes

1st Team—The Peters Trophy, given by the Peters Cartridge Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio (to become the property of the winner), and gold medals to its members.

Cash prizes:

1st—40 per cent.

2d—20 per cent.

3d—10 per cent.

4th—5 per cent.

THE COLUMBIA TROPHY MATCH

Presented by the District of Columbia National Guard to the National Guard of New Jersey.

The competition will be between teams of six from each regiment or squadron or battalion of the National Guard or State troops or battalion of the Naval Reserve of New Jersey.

The organization winning the same will be entitled to hold it for the period of one year, when it will become again subject to competition and be returned to the control of the Executive Committee of the Association.

Distances—200 yards, 10 shots, prone; 300 yards, 10 shots, prone; 200 yards, rapid fire, 1 min., 10 shots, kneeling; 300 yards, rapid fire, 1 min. 10 sec., 10 shots, prone; 500 yards, 10 shots, prone; 600 yards, 10 shots, prone.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Ammunition—Any.

Entrance fee—\$12.

Prizes

1st. The Columbia Trophy, a medal to each member of the winning team and the captain.

Cash prizes:

1st—40 per cent.

2d—20 per cent.

3d—10 per cent.

4th—5 per cent.

NATIONAL GUARD TROPHY MATCH

All conditions same as Match No. 8.

Note.—Scores shot in Match No. 8 will count in this match and will receive the Rus-

sell Trophy. The winning team will be the second team in Match No. 8.

Prizes

1st. The Russell Trophy, donated by Archibald D. Russell, of Princeton.

2d. Cash prizes.

Winning team, 40 per cent.

Next team, 20 per cent.

Next team, 10 per cent.

Next team, 5 per cent.

VETERAN ORGANIZATION TEAM MATCH

Open to teams of six from any Veteran National Guard organization of any State.

Entries of one or more teams allowed from any one organization, but no man allowed to shoot on more than one team.

Ten shots at 200 yards.

Position—Prone.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Ammunition—Any.

Entrance fee—\$12. Post entry, \$3 additional. Post entries close one-half hour before start of match.

Prizes

A trophy to be held by the organization winning it for one year.

An organization winning the trophy three times (not necessarily in succession) will be entitled to hold and own the same.

NEW JERSEY STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION TWO-MAN TEAM MATCH

Team of any two competitors.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Ammunition—Any.

Distances—600 yards and 1,000 yards, 10 shots at each distance.

Entrance fee—\$5 per team. Post entry, \$2 additional. Post entries close one-half hour before start of match.

Prizes will be paid as follows:

1st—40 per cent.

2d—20 per cent.

3d—10 per cent.

4th—5 per cent.

SQUADED COMPETITIONS

SEA GIRT CHAMPIONSHIP, 1919

The Governor of the State of New Jersey
Match

Squaded competition.

Open to everybody.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Ammunition—Any.

Distances—200 yards, 600 yards, 900 yards, 1,200 yards, 10 shots at each distance.

Position—Prone. Two sighting shots at 1,200 yards.

Entrance fee—\$3. Post entry, \$1 additional. Post entries close one-half hour before start of match.

Prizes

1st. To the competitor making the highest aggregate score, the Sea Girt Championship medal, presented by the Governor of New Jersey.

Cash prizes will be paid in accordance with N. J. S. R. A., Schedule B.

THE GOULD INDIVIDUAL RAPID-FIRE MATCH

Squaded competition.

Open to everybody.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Ammunition—Any.

Entrance fee—\$2. Post entry, 50 cents additional. Post entries close one-half hour before start of match.

Distance—200 yards rapid fire, 10 shots, 1 minute; 300 yards, 10 shots, 1 minute 10 seconds.

Prizes

1st. The Arthur C. Gould Trophy, presented in memory of the late Arthur C. Gould, editor of *Shooting and Fishing*, "a friend of

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Your Rifle

or

Revolver Ammunition

Write us for full details
regarding any particular
calibre

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company

WILMINGTON, DEL.

rifle practice," to be competed for annually at Sea Girt, and one gold medal.

Cash prizes will be paid in accordance with N. J. S. R. A., Schedule A.

THE SPENCER MATCH

Squadded competition.
Open to everybody.
Distance—1,200 yards. Fifteen shots for record and 2 sighting shots.

Rifle—Any. Telescopic sights permitted.
Ammunition—Any.
Entrance fee—\$3. Post entry, \$1 additional.
Post entries close one-half hour before start of match.

Prizes

1st. A gold medal presented by Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, New Jersey.

Cash prizes will be paid in accordance with N. J. S. R. A., Schedule B.

SWISS MATCH

Squadded competition.
Open to everybody.
Distance—500 yards. Each competitor fires two sighting shots and continues to shoot as long as he remains in the bull's-eye. A competitor failing to hit the bull's-eye is out of the match.

Rifle—See Regulations.
Ammunition—Any.
Entrance fee—\$2. Post entry, 50 cents additional. Post entries close one-half hour before start of match.

Ties for first place to be shot off immediately; all other ties to be divided.

Prizes

1st. A unique Swiss watch, presented by Mr. Hugo Neuburger, a member of the Association.

2d. A Bronze Medal, also presented by Mr. Neuburger.

Cash prizes will be paid in accordance with N. J. S. R. A., Schedule A.

LIBBEY TROPHY MATCH

Squadded competition.
Open to everybody.
Distance—1,100 yards. Two sighting and 20 shots for record.

Rifle—See Regulations.
Ammunition—Any.
Entrance fee—\$3. Post entry, \$1 additional.
Post entries close one-half hour before start of match.

Prizes

1st. A trophy presented by Lieut. Col. Wm. Libbey, New Jersey, and also a medal to the winner.

Trophy to be held by the winner for one year, and returned to the New Jersey State Rifle Association previous to next annual competition.

Cash prizes will be paid in accordance with N. J. S. R. A., Schedule B.

THE HAYES MATCH

Squadded competition.
Open to everybody.
Distance—600 yards. Ten shots.
Rifle—See Regulations.

Ammunition—Any.

Entrance fee—\$2. Post entry, 50 cents additional. Post entries close one-half hour before start of match.

Prizes

1st. The Hayes Medal, presented in memory of the late William Hayes, Vice-President, New Jersey State Rifle Association.

Cash prizes will be paid in accordance with N. J. S. R. A., Schedule A.

THE GEN. E. P. MEANY MATCH

Squadded competition.
Open to everybody.
Rifle—See Regulations.
Ammunition—Any.
Distance—500 yards. Ten shots.
Entrance fee, \$2. Post entries, 50 cents additional. Post entries close one-half hour before start of match.

Prizes

1st. A gold badge, presented by Gen. E. P. Meany, formerly of the N. G. N. J.

Cash prizes will be paid in accordance with N. J. S. R. A., Schedule A.

ALL-COMERS' EXPERT MATCH

Squadded competition.
Open to everybody.
Rifle—See Regulations.
Ammunition—Any.
Ten shots.
Distance—600 yards.
Entrance fee—\$2. Post entry, 50 cents ad-

ditional. Post entries close one-half hour before start of match.

Each competitor is assigned to a target and begins firing at command "Commence firing," given by the chief range officer on the firing line.

The target will not be pulled or marked, nor will any indication be given to the competitor by signal or message from the pit or firing line as to whether the target is being hit or not, or the location of any hits that may strike the target, until the competitor has fired ten shots.

When a competitor has fired his tenth shot the scorer will notify the range officer in charge of that firing point, who will then send word to the pit to have the target marked. The marker will then pull the target and mark the value of each shot found on the target.

Ten minutes after the command "Commence firing" has been given the chief range officer will give the command "Cease firing." All competitors must then cease firing, whether they have fired ten shots or not, and all targets that have not been previously marked will be pulled and marked.

If more than ten shots are found on any one target the competitor firing on that target must shoot over or lose all standing in the match. Ties will be shot off by those in the tie.

Prizes

1st. A Silver Cup, presented by ARMS AND THE MAN, to become the property of the winner.

Cash prizes will be paid in accordance with N. J. S. R. A., Schedule A.

GOVERNOR'S CHAMPION MARKSMAN MATCH

Squadded competition.

Open to all officers and enlisted men of the National Guard or Militia of New Jersey, except previous winners.

Distances—200 yards, 10 shots, prone; 300 yards, 10 shots, prone; 200 yards, rapid fire, 1 minute, 10 shots, kneeling; 300 yards, rapid fire, 1 minute 10 seconds, 10 shots, prone; 500 yards, 10 shots, prone; 600 yards, 10 shots, prone.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Ammunition—Any.

Entrance fee—50 cents. Post entry, 25 cents additional. Post entries close one-half hour before start of match.

Competitors making less than 30 at 200 yards, slow fire, will not continue in the match. Scores of those entitled to them made in this match will be counted for record if desired, but the competitor must make request in writing before September 9, 1919, that the credit be given on his score sheet.

The match will be shot under the rules as prescribed in General Orders No. 18, A. G. O., November 14, 1918.

Prize

The Governor's Champion Marksman Badge, presented by Hon. William M. Runyon, Acting Governor of New Jersey.

CONTINUOUS COMPETITION

MEMBERS' MATCH

Continuous competition.

Open to members of the New Jersey State Rifle Association.

Distance—500 yards, slow fire.

Number of shots—Ten, prone.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Ammunition—Any.

Entrance fee—\$1. Re-entries allowed.

Prize

National Rifle Association plaque.

THE READING MATCH

Continuous competition.

Open to those who have never won a first,

second or a third prize in any individual rifle match at any National or State Rifle Association meeting previous to 1919.

Distance—300 yards. Ten shots, prone.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Ammunition—Any.

Entrance fee—\$1. Re-entries allowed.

Prizes

1st. A Gold Medal, presented in memory of the late Lieut. Col. Richard B. Reading, Assistant Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, New Jersey.

Prizes will be paid in accordance with N. J. S. R. A., Schedule A.

SMALL-BORE MATCH

Continuous competition.

Open to everybody.

Distance—100 yards, 10 shots, standing; rest as provided, permitted.

Rifle—Any .22 calibre.

Ammunition—Any.

Entrance fee—50 cents. Re-entries allowed. Sighting bull, 8 inches. Scoring bull, 5 inches.

Prizes will be paid in accordance with N. J. S. R. A., Schedule A.

THE BOYLE TROPHY MATCH

Continuous competition.

Open to those who have never won a first prize in any individual rifle match at any National or State Rifle Association meeting previous to 1919.

Distance—200 yards. Ten shots, prone.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Ammunition—Any.

Entrance fee—50 cents. Re-entries allowed.

Prizes

1st. One all-wool bunting American ensign flag, size 8x12 feet, presented by John Boyle & Co., Inc., New York City.

2d, \$4; 3d, \$2.50; 4th, \$1.50; 5th, \$1; 6th, \$1.

SOUVENIR MEDAL MATCH

Continuous competition.

Open to everybody.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Ammunition—Any.

Entries unlimited.

Entrance fee—25 cents per ticket in A, 50 cents per ticket in B.

Match A—Eighty Per Cent Medal

Five shots at either 100, 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, 900, 1,000, 1,100 or 1,200 yard ranges.

Any competitor making a total of 20 or more on one ticket will receive the Sea Girt souvenir bronze medal by applying at the range office.

Match B—Ninety Per Cent Medal

Ten shots at either 100, 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, 900, 1,000, 1,100 or 1,200 yard ranges.

Any competitor making a total of 45 or more on one ticket will receive the Sea Girt souvenir silver medal by applying at the range office.

Eighty and ninety per cent tickets are good for the number of shots indicated on the revolver targets.

No competitor will receive more than one medal in each match, A and B.

REVOLVER TEAM MATCH

Conditions—Open to teams of five men from any regularly organized rifle or revolver club, or any of the following organizations of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or the organized militia or State troops of any State or any foreign government.

(a) Any company, troop or battery.

(b) Any battalion or squadron all of whose

company, troop or battery units have, during the previous year, occupied the same armory or post.

(c) The officers and non-commissioned staff officers of any regiment.

Entries—One or more teams from any organization, but no man is allowed to shoot on more than one team.

Target—Standard American.

Distance—50 yards.

Each man to fire 15 shots, deliberate fire, time limit one shot per minute, and 15 shots in three strings of 5 shots each, fired in the time limit of ten seconds for each string. Time regulated at the target.

Coaching—Allowed, but no coach or spotter must stand within two yards of the man firing.

Method of firing for the quick shooting will be the same as provided for in Regulations for Small Arms Practice, U. S. A.

Weapon—The Smith & Wesson .38 or .45 calibre Military; Colt's .38 or .45 calibre Army and Navy; with four-pound trigger pull. The Colt's automatic pistol, calibre .45, Government model; trigger pull not less than six pounds.

The trigger or stock of the revolver may be checked, but not wrapped with tape or cloth. The handle must be those regularly supplied by the manufacturer. The rear sight may be widened, but must not be made into any form of aperture sight; the front sight may be filed down or made wider or higher, but must not be made into a bead sight.

Ammunition—Government service or any factory ammunition, regularly procurable in stores, loaded with bullet not less than the full weight service bullet and full charge of smokeless or other powder, bullets crimped into shell sufficiently to be water tight. Ammunition must be brought to range in unbroken boxes.

Entrance fee—\$2 per man.

Prizes

1st. A trophy, presented by Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice of New Jersey, to be held for one year by the team winning the same; if won three times subsequent to and including 1915, whether in succession or not, the trophy to become the property of the team winning it; a medal to each member of the winning team and one to its captain.

MATCHES OF THE NEW YORK STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION

COMPANY TEAM MATCH

Open to teams of four from any headquarters, company, troop, or ship's crew of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, State troops, National Guard or Naval Militia of any State, Territory, District of Columbia, or any foreign government, or any four civilian members of an association or club which is affiliated with the National Rifle Association.

Distances—200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots per man at each distance.

Position—Prone.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Entries of more than one team will be permitted from any organization, but no man will be allowed to shoot on more than one team.

Entrance fee—\$10 per team.

There must be at least ten entries in this match.

Prizes

1st—40 per cent of the entrance fees.

2d—20 per cent of the entrance fees.

3d—10 per cent of the entrance fees.

THE McALPIN TROPHY MATCH

Open to teams of eight from the following:

(a) Army of the United States.

(b) United States Navy.

(c) United States Marine Corps.

(d) The United States Military Academy.

Remington UMC for Shooting Right



1919 Inter-Allied Rifle Matches at Le Mans, France, WON WITH Remington UMC Ammunition

AMERICAN soldiers shooting Remington UMC 180-grain Palma Match ammunition exclusively, won the great Inter-Allied Rifle Matches at Le Mans, France, in June, with a clean sweep.

The fifteen members of the American (A. E. F.) Rifle Team, winners of the Rifle Team Match, all used Remington UMC exclusively.

1st Sgt. Stanley Smith, A. E. F., winner of the Individual Rifle Match, score 275 x 300, used Remington UMC exclusively.

The seventeen other American soldiers who followed Sergeant Smith in outshooting all other contestants in the Individual Rifle Match, all used Remington UMC exclusively.

No such sweeping victory in a series of international rifle matches has ever been won with any other ammunition.

THE REMINGTON ARMS UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., Inc.

Largest Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition in the World

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New York City

(e) The United States Naval Academy.

(f) National Guard, State troops, or uniformed militia of the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia.

Distance—200, 600 and 1,000 yards; 10 shots per man at each distance.

Position—Prone.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Entries of more than one team will be permitted from any organization, but no man will be allowed to shoot on more than one team.

Entrance fee—\$20 per team.

Prizes

1st. A trophy presented by Gen. E. A. McAlpin, for annual competition, and 40 per cent of the entrance fees.

2d. 20 per cent of the entrance fees.

Individual medals will be given to members of the winning team.

THE CRUIKSHANK TROPHY MATCH

Open to teams of six from any regimental, squadron, coast artillery district, separate battalion or separate company organization of the United States Army, or of the National Guard or State troops of any State, or of the District of Columbia, or from any substantially corresponding unit of the United States Navy, United States Marine Corps, or the Naval Militia of any State.

Organizations may enter more than one team, but no competitor shall shoot on more than one team.

Distances—200, 500 and 600 yards; seven shots per man at each distance.

Position—Prone.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Entrance fee—\$12 per team.

Prizes

1st. A trophy valued at \$300, presented by E. A. Cruikshank, Esq., for annual competition, and 40 per cent of the entrance fees.

2d. 20 per cent of the entrance fees.

3d. 10 per cent of the entrance fees.

71ST REGIMENT TROPHY MATCH

Open to teams of six from any regimental, squadron, coast artillery district, separate battalion, or separate company organization of the United States Army, or of the National Guard or State troops of any State, or of the District of Columbia, or from any substantially corresponding unit of the United States Navy, United States Marine Corps, or the Naval Militia of any State.

Organizations may enter more than one team, but no competitor shall shoot on more than one team.

Conditions

300, 500 and 600 yards, slow fire, 7 shots at each distance.

200 yards, timed fire, 10 shots in 1½ minutes. Target D.

300 yards, timed fire, 10 shots in 2 minutes. Target D.

Position—Prone for slow fire. Kneeling from standing and prone from standing for timed fire.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Entrance fee—\$10 per team.

Prizes

1st. A trophy, valued at \$200, presented by

the Board of Officers of the 71st Regiment, N. Y. N. G., for annual competition, and 40 per cent of the entrance fees.

2d. 20 per cent of the entrance fees.

THE OLD GUARD TROPHY MATCH

Open to teams of six from any rifle club or association (other than State association) organized prior to July 1st of the current year.

The Old Guard of New York is eligible.

Distance—200 yards, 10 shots per man.

Position—Standing.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Entries of more than one team from any organization will be allowed, but no competitor will be permitted to shoot on more than one team.

Entrance fee—\$10 per team.

Prizes

1st. A trophy, value \$200, presented by the Old Guard for annual competition, and 40 per cent of the entrance fees.

2d. 20 per cent of the entrance fees.

THE WINGATE ALL-COMERS' SHORT-RANGE MATCH

Squadded competition.

Distance—200 yards. Ten shots.

Position—Standing.

Target—"E," bobbing.

Rifle—See Regulations.

Entrance fee—\$2.

Prizes

1st. A trophy, valued at \$300, presented by

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HIGH CLASS COLOR WORK

N. R. A. Membership Button



Bronze 15 cents each
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 Gold \$2.50 each

These buttons, together with membership cards, make attractive credentials for Rifle Club Members.

FOR SALE BY
ARMS AND THE MAN

Gen. George W. Wingate, for annual competition in off-shoulder shooting.

Cash prizes will be paid in accordance with N. J. S. R. A., Schedule A.

THE ROGERS ALL-COMERS' MID-RANGE MATCH

Squadded competition.
 Distance—600 yards. Twenty shots.
 Position—Prone.
 Rifle—See Regulations.
 Entrance fee—\$2.

Prizes

1st. A cup, valued at \$100, presented by Col. H. H. Rogers, for annual competition.

Cash prizes will be paid in accordance with N. J. S. R. A., Schedule A.

THE ROE ALL-COMERS' LONG-RANGE MATCH

Squadded competition.
 Distance—1,000 yards. Twenty shots.
 Position—Prone.
 Rifle—See Regulations.
 Entrance fee—\$2.

Prizes

1st. A cup, valued at \$100, presented by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, for annual competition.

Cash prizes will be paid in accordance with N. J. S. R. A., Schedule A.

REVOLVER TEAM MATCH

Open to teams of five from any regularly organized rifle or revolver club, or any of the following organizations of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, or the organized militia or State troops of any State, or any foreign government:

(a) Any company, troop or battery.

(b) Any battalion or squadron, all of whose company, troop or battery units have during previous year occupied the same armory or post.

(c) The officers and non-commissioned staff officers of any regiment.

Entries of one or more teams permitted from any organization, but no man allowed to shoot on more than one team.

Target—Standard American, with 8-inch bull's-eye, down to and including the four ring; shots outside the four ring to count as misses.

Distance—50 yards, each man to fire 15 shots deliberate fire, 1 shot per minute, and 15 shots in three strings of 5 shots each, fired in the time limit of 10 seconds for each string.

Method of Firing for Timed Firing—The contestant stands with weapon at "Raise pistol," the weapon loaded with five cartridges, hammer on empty chamber. At a signal given at firing point (trumpet or whistle) the target appears, remains in sight 10 seconds, then disappears.

In case of a defective cartridge or disabled weapon, the score is not repeated. Time is regulated at the target, the signal at the firing point being as a warning to the marker in the pit that all is ready at the firing point for the target to appear. Coaching allowed, but no coach, spotter, etc., to stand within two yards of the man firing.

Weapon—Any military revolver or magazine pistol, approved by the Executive Officer, with four-pound trigger pull.

The trigger or stock of a revolver may be checked, but not wrapped with tape or cloth; the handles must be regularly supplied by the manufacturer. The rear sight may be widened or deepened, but may not be made into form of aperture sights; the front sight may be filed down or made wider or higher, but may not be made into a bead sight or anything other than a strong sight suitable for military use and capable of easy withdrawal from a holster, and must conform in general outline to the service sight.

Ammunition—Government or any factory ammunition regularly procurable in stores, loaded with a bullet not lighter than a full-weight service bullet and full charge of smokeless or other powder, bullets crimped into shell sufficiently to be water tight. Ammunition must be brought to range in unbroken boxes.

Entrance fee—\$10.

Prizes

1st. A trophy, valued at \$100, presented by Lieut. Col. R. H. Sayre, for annual competition and 25 per cent of the entrance fees.

2d. Twenty-five per cent of the entrance fees.

Old Remingtons Again

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

I wish to emphasize some of the statements in your July 12th issue from the pen of Capt. "Tackhole" Lee. Capt. Lee is correct in all his statements as to the efficiency of these old Remington pistols. They have the grip, hang, and weight, that in my mind makes them the superior of any pistol made today.

The Navy pistol of this class was .50 caliber and was issued in 1866. The Army and Navy model, which had a grip similar to the ones illustrated in July 12th issue, was made in 1872, and was .50 caliber.

Recently I tried out one of the old 1872 Army models at the Walnut Hill range at 25 yards, and three members of the Boston revolver club made a ten with it after firing a sighting shot. The ammunition can still be obtained from the U. M. C. Co. Up to a year ago, the 1872 models could be obtained in new condition from Bannerman for eight dollars, but they are now all sold. There was a shot cartridge with wooden plug made for this pistol which was exceedingly effective on cottontails at short range.

JEROME CLARK, Captain,
 Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A.

Fort Pitt Wins 3d Match

The Fort Pitt Rifle Club, of Pittsburgh, easily won the third match in the Pennsylvania State League. The smoky city aggregation are shooting very consistently.

The University Rifle Club, of Reading, took a splendid brace in the third match, and shot their way into second place.

The P. R. R.-Keystone Rifle Club, of Harrisburg, increased their score over the last match by a good margin and landed in third.

The Harrisburg Rifle Club was not so fortunate as changing light conditions caused them to make poor scores and they turned in a total that is far below their average shooting.

This club probably made a world's record on the "A" target at 300 yards in this match, as five of their number shooting together scored forty 4's and four 3's before someone accidentally made a 5. As the language at the firing point had long since passed the point where it could be repeated in this great religious weekly, an investigation committee descended into the pit and found that the pit boys had pasted up the whole of each bull's-eye to save work in dipping each paster into the paste can. As a result each target resembled a section of a white-washed fence instead of the usual "A" target.

Three possible scores were made during this last match. Dr. Waugaman, of Fort Pitt, and R. Tyack, of the University Rifle Club, each scored a possible at 500 yards, and Fred Fisher, of Fort Pitt, scored a possible at 200 yards rapid-fire. Fred Fisher led for Pittsburgh with 143. H. Eck for Reading, with 137, H. S. Flowers for Keystone, with 138, and W. C. Enterline for Harrisburg, with 129.

The Pennsylvania State Civilian Rifle Team will be made up principally from the members of the Pennsylvania Rifle League, and if this team shoots up to the scores that have been made during this series of matches, Pennsylvania should be well represented at the National Matches.

The scores based on 10 shots each, 200 yards, R. F., 300 yards, S. F., and 500 yards, S. F., are:

Fort Pitt Rifle Club of Pittsburgh

Name	Total
F. B. Fisher	143
P. H. Dillman	142
M. N. DePue	141
Dr. D. A. Atkinson	140
G. B. Armstrong	140
J. McRorie	138

844

University Rifle Club of Reading

Name	Total
H. Eck	137
H. Barr	135
C. Essick	135
W. Miller	134
R. Tyack	132
I. High	128

801

P. R. R.-Keystone Rifle Club of Harrisburg

Name	Total
H. S. Flowers	138
H. H. Appleton.....	134
C. H. Obreiter	134
D. E. McGowan	130
N. N. Greiner	129
L. V. Dibeler	128
	793

Harrisburg Rifle Club

Name	Total
W. C. Enterline	129
C. S. Landis.....	127
F. F. Ungcr	125
C. A. Dunn	123
S. T. Durborow	122
C. W. Senseman	119
	745

Want Lighter Load

The most momentous question before the trapshooters of the United States and Canada today is that of a standard and lighter load as advocated by the Executive Committee of the American Trapshooting Association.

This question is of vital interest to several hundred thousand sportsmen and sportswomen and quite naturally it is being discussed at the annual meetings of the State Sportsmen's Associations and through the media of the sportsmen's journals.

The American Trapshooting Association has asked each State association to place the question before its members and to send a delegate to the annual meeting of the A. T. A. next November prepared to vote on the question.

The present trapshooting load is 3 or 3 1/8 drams of powder and an ounce and a quarter of shot. The standard load suggested is 3 drams of powder and an ounce and an eighth of shot.

The State Associations of Oregon and Arizona voted unanimously for the standard and lighter load and the California-Nevada State Association voted 23 for the lighter load and 15 for the load to remain as at present. Oregon will send A. W. Strowger to the A. T. A. meeting and Arizona has directed H. P. deMund to attend.

Quite a number of high-class shooters are favorable to the lighter load, and some even suggest that the load be made still lighter, while there are others who do not think the change will benefit the sport. The American Trapshooting Association is in favor of a lighter load—which means that the manufacturers of powder and shot are in favor of the new order of things.

The lighter load—to be sure—will lower the price of shells, possibly \$2 a thousand, but the powers that be in trapshooting are of the opinion that this loss will be more than met by the influx of new trapshooters. New shooters is the watchword with them.

Annie Oakley, the greatest of all women trapshooters, is heartily in favor of the lighter load and advises us that she never has used more than 2 3/4 drams of powder and 1 1/8 ounces of shot, and that recently, after 30 years of shooting, she broke 294 out of 300 targets with this load. Miss Oakley instructs her pupils to use the light load. That there would be thousands of new adherents to trapshooting if special loads were prohibited and the standard load made 3 drams of powder and an ounce and one-eighth of shot is the firm conviction of Miss Oakley.

Charles H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, twice champion of Pennsylvania, and former American Amateur Champion at 100 and 200 targets, doesn't agree with Miss Oakley or the trapshooting body. Mr. Newcomb is not in favor of the 20-gauge gun and expressed himself some time ago that instead of shooting a 20-gauge from 14 yards it would be better to shoot the 12-gauge from 16 yards and

handicap the shooter by making the standard load 3 drams and 1 1/8 ounces. But Mr. Newcomb doesn't see why the shooter should be handicapped. In a letter to the writer he made these pertinent remarks:

"With all the little corrections and disturbing features that we have in trapshooting that we are trying to eliminate, it is without any question whatever the cleanest cut sport in the United States today and I want to see it continue to be so. If we were to designate 1 1/8 ounces of shot as a standard load, it would give an unscrupulous shooter, if such a one were to get in the game, the chance to do something that would be unfair—that is, he could load his shells, add a little more shot and get a decided advantage. This temptation is not apparent with a 1 1/4 shot, as to add more shot would mean to overload his gun and thus be a detriment rather than a help.

"Again, some shell company might at some time have a loading machine that might get out of order and load 15 or 20 pellets more than 1 1/8 ounces and do this for some time before they discovered it. Should this happen some shooter taking part in a tournament, perfectly honest in his intentions, might have someone on the ground ask that the management select two of these shells to see if they were overloaded, and when such was found to be the case, would mean a very disagreeable situation to be adjusted; one that would cause a lot of disagreeable comment. Why court such possibilities as these, which we all admit would be disastrous, when it is not necessary? Therefore I feel I shall vote against 1 1/8 ounces of shot being made the standard load."

And so the agitation goes on and will continue until November at least. We are informed that Jim Seavey, when he won the championship of Oregon in 1916, shot 2 3/4 drams of powder and 1 1/8 ounces of shot, and that Harold Money, one of the best professional shooters that ever stepped before the traps, never used more than 3 drams of powder and 1 1/8 ounces of shot. His scores need no boosting.

The standard load in England is 3 drams of powder and 1 1/8 ounces of shot, but the Britishers have the privilege of shooting two barrels.

On the beginners' traps at the Grand American Handicap in Chicago, in August, the 2 3/4 drams, 1 1/8 ounces of shot will be given a trial.

These clubs have been admitted to membership in the National Rifle Association.

CIVILIAN RIFLE CLUBS

Montana

Virgelle Rifle Club—Malcolm Currie, secretary; John Wilcox, president; Otto Schneider, vice-president; Fay Willson, treasurer; Ole Liland, executive officer. Membership, 46.

Pennsylvania

Tarentum Rifle Club—L. P. Walters, secretary and treasurer; E. E. Carney, president; George Mozena, vice-president; Ed. J. Bradley, Jr., executive officer. Membership, 35.

HIGH SCHOOL CLUBS

California

Fresno High School Cadet Rifle Club—Lloyd Tocher, secretary and treasurer; Lawrence Hall, president; Dennis Wheeler, vice-president; Jess E. Targell, executive officer. Membership, 28.

Jefferson High School Rifle Club of Los Angeles—Leo Sawyer, secretary and treasurer; George Collins, president; Prof. H. N. Greenwood, vice-president; Morris McCauley, executive officer. Membership, 28.

Michigan

Allegan High School Cadets Rifle Club—Officer In Charge, A. H. Robertson, Supt. of Schools. Membership, 71.

New York

Watertown High School Rifle Club—Claude Carter, Jr., secretary; Frederick M. French, president; Thomas Hooker, vice-president; Chester H. McKinney, treasurer. Membership, 19.

LIFE MEMBERS

Major Samuel A. McKone, 612 Illinois Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Earle P. Hatton, Mono Lake, Mono Co., California.

Capt. J. Williams Macy, I. R. M., Hubbard Woods, Illinois.

Reuben E. Brown, Box 33, Route 6, Vancouver, Washington. Locomotive engineer.

Edwin B. Hand, 2006 N. 25th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Salesman.

JUNIOR MEMBERS

Charles Carter Purvis, Knapp, Wisconsin, age 16 years.

Vernon E. Kauffman, 112 East 6th Street, Abilene, Kan. Age 15 years.

Edward Bishop Crossman, 3416 Glen Albyn Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. Age 9 years.

F. Graham Cunningham, 20 Park Avenue, Edgewood, R. I. Age 17 years.

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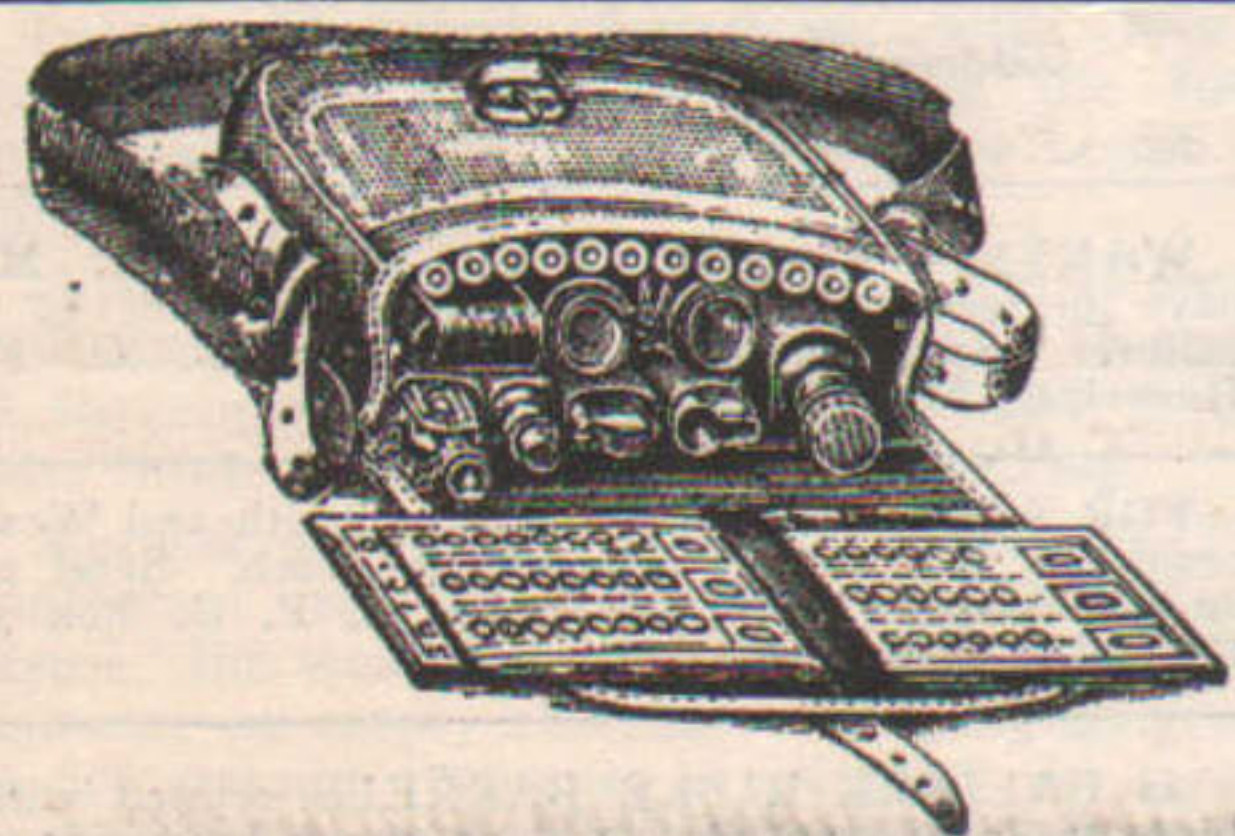


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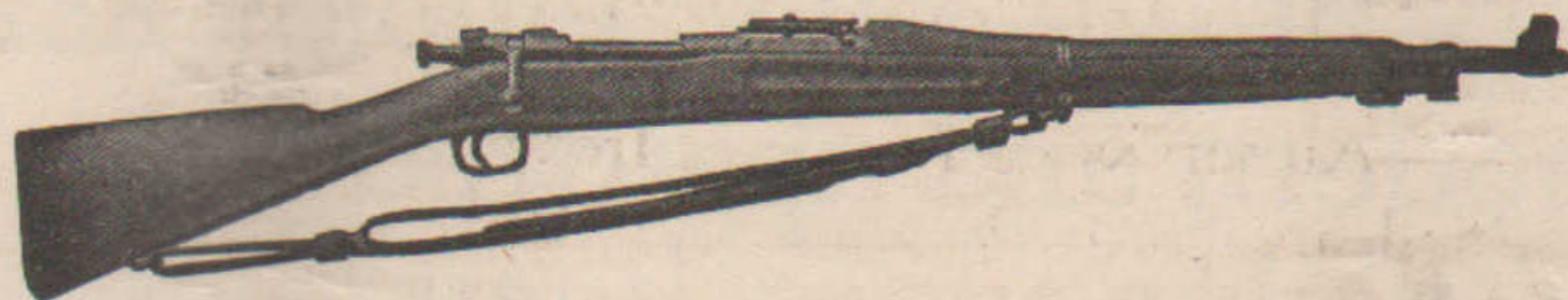
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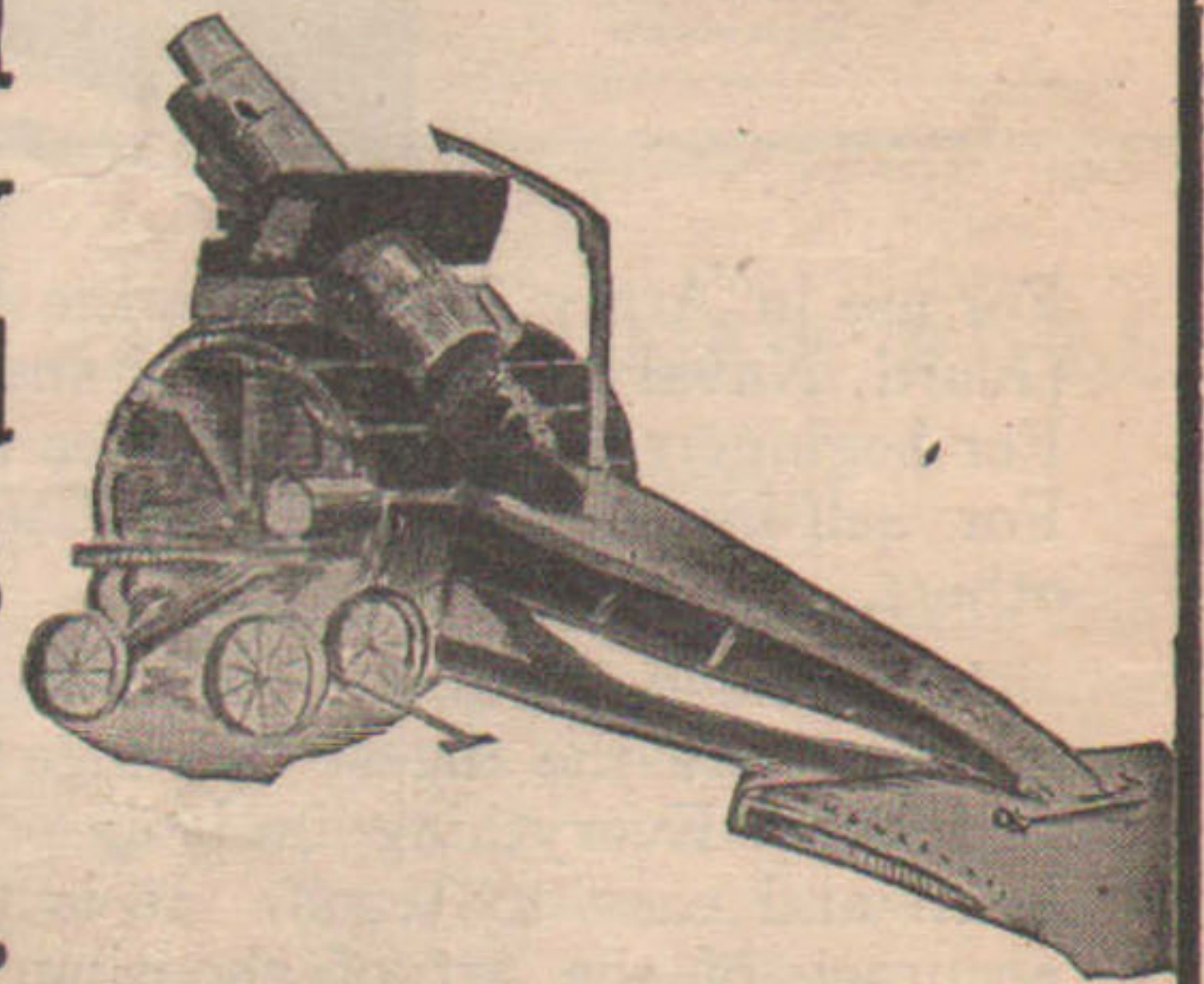
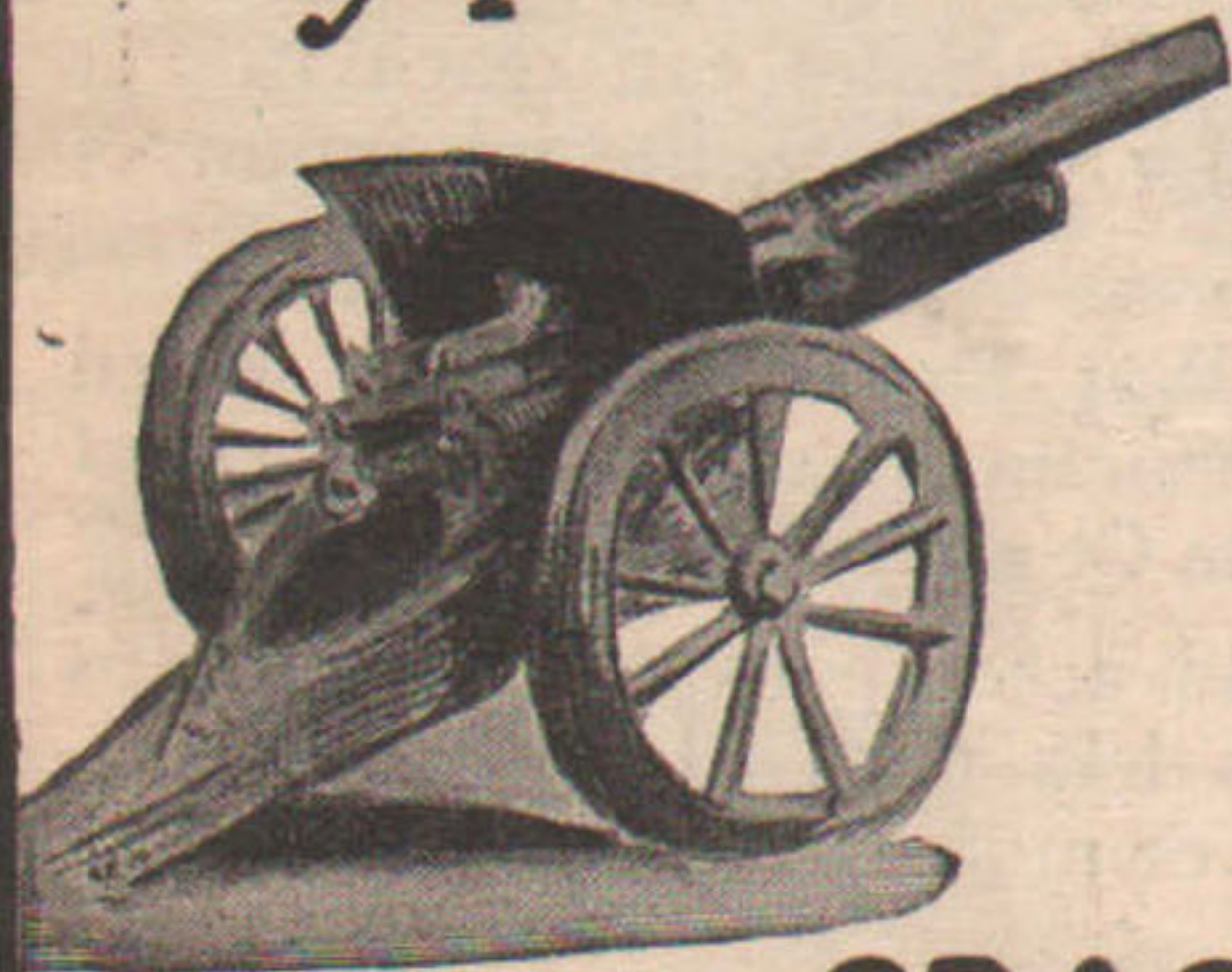
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