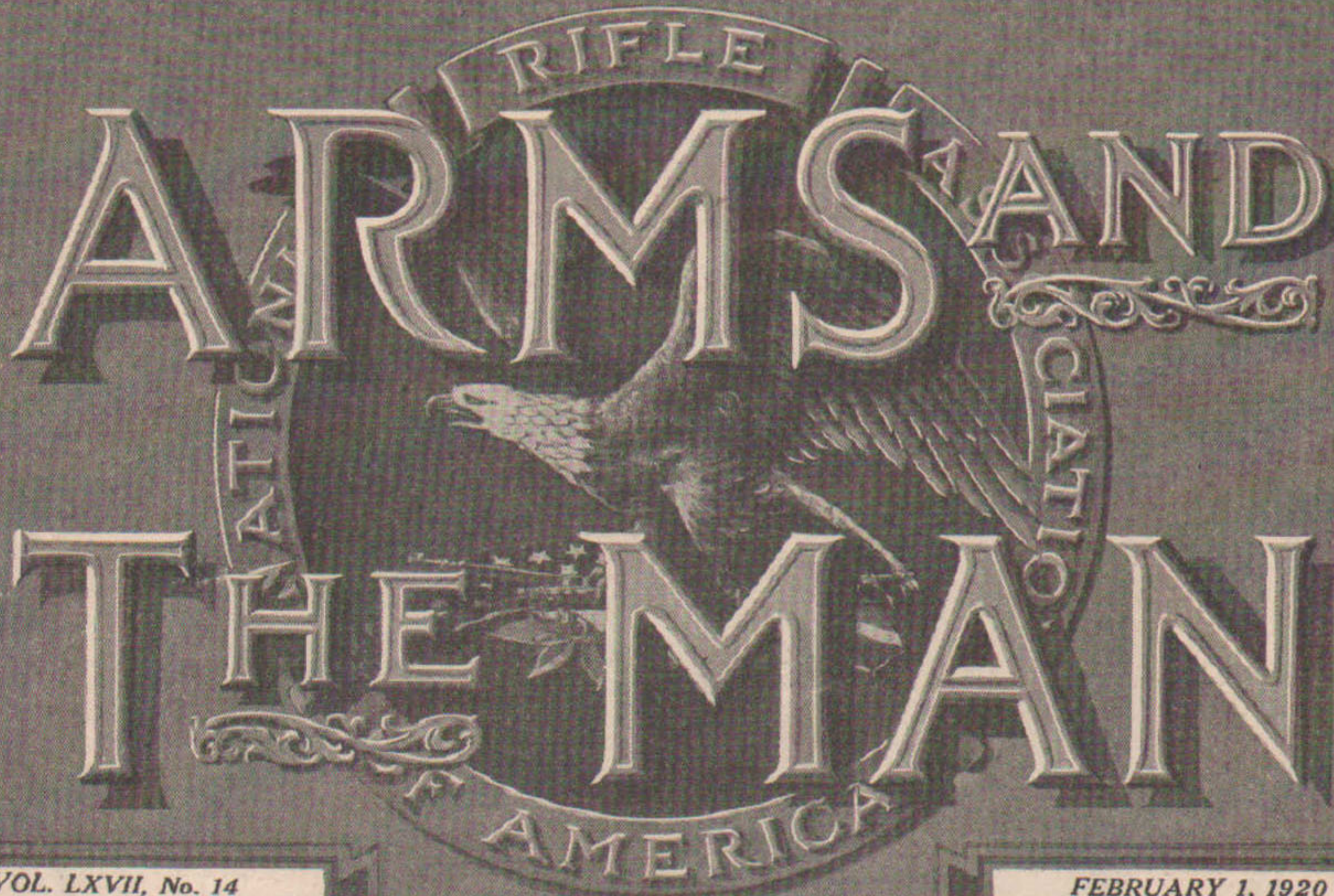


THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN'S MAGAZINE



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FEBRUARY 1, 1920

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Annual Meetings of Riflemen Held

National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice Selects Camp Perry for National Matches of 1920—N. R. A. Directors Name New Officers and Discuss Matters of Interest to Small Arms Enthusiasts.

By KENDRICK SCOFIELD

MEMBERS of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and the Directors of the National Rifle Association of America, holding their annual meetings in Washington, D. C., January 14th and 15th, outlined plans and took definite action to place small arms firing upon a more substantial national basis among civilian and military organizations and to insure the success of the varied program of competitions which will be offered to the riflemen of the nation during 1920.

At the meeting of the National Board it was decided to hold the national matches of 1920 at Camp Perry, Ohio, between July 31st and August 28th, a season when the officials can be practically certain of good weather; and the selection of Colonel Morton C. Mumma, U. S. Cavalry, as executive officer, and the appointment of Committees on Rules and Regulations and on the selection of ammunition, assured the early announcement of complete plans for the big meeting.

Committees were named both by the National Board and by the N. R. A. to insure the participation of the United States in the Olympic Games, which will be held in Antwerp during July.

The question of the establishment of small-bore ranges throughout the country at government expense was considered by the National Board and resulted in the naming of a committee to investigate the subject and make recommendations.

At the meeting of the National Rifle Association these officers were named for 1920:

President—Lieutenant-Colonel William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.

First Vice-President—Lieutenant-Colonel William C. Harllee, U. S. M. C.

Second Vice-President—Lieutenant-Colonel Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa.

Third Vice-President—Colonel George W. Burleigh, of New York.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel David M. Flynn, of New Jersey.

Secretary—Brigadier-General Fred H. Phillips, Jr., of Tennessee.

To be additional members of the Executive Committee: Colonel Morton C. Mumma, U. S. Cavalry; Brigadier-General W. W. Moore, the Adjutant-General of South Carolina; M. A. Winter, of Washington, D. C.

The Directors of the N. R. A. voted to appoint a com-

mittee to look after the interests of American riflemen in the coming Olympic Games; to establish a new class of affiliated members to embrace such organizations as the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Trap Shooting Association, and other similar bodies, and to unanimously endorse the completion of the new Infantry School of Arms at Camp Benning, Georgia.

A motion to prescribe definitely what weapons shall be considered match rifles and eligible in N. R. A. competitions was voted down, and the question of whether a professional class should be established among the marksmen of the United States, which was referred to the Directors at a meeting of the N. R. A. at Caldwell, N. J., was laid on the table.

WITH the Assistant Secretary of War presiding, the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice met in the War Department, January 15th. There were present: The Assistant Secretary of War, Hon. Benedict Crowell, President of the Board; Brigadier-General Fred H. Phillips, Jr., (Retired), Tennessee National Guard, Executive Officer and Recorder; Brigadier-General Wm. W. Moore, the Adjutant-General of South Carolina; Colonel Ira L. Reeves, U. S. A.; Colonel Morton C. Mumma, U. S. A.; Captain William D. Leahy, U. S. N.; Colonel William Libbey, New Jersey, President of the National Rifle Association; Lieutenant-Colonel William C. Harllee, U. S. M. C.; Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend Whelen, U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel Smith W. Brookhart, Iowa; and Major L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C.

In convening the Board, Mr. Crowell expressed his gratification at the presence of several Adjutants-General, declaring that the attendance of these State officials would no doubt react favorably upon small arms practice in their several States, and result in keeping them in closer touch with the future development of the shooting game.

The Board wasted no time in getting down to the really important questions that were scheduled for its consideration—the holding of the National Matches of 1920 and the steps to be taken to insure the participation of American marksmen in the Olympic Games. In connection with the National Matches, the first question which arose was that of choosing the range upon which the competitions will be staged. General Layton, the Adjutant-General of Ohio,

who was in attendance at the meeting, was recognized by the Chair, and said: "The main object of my presence at this meeting of the Board is to extend a special invitation from Governor Cox and the people of Ohio to hold the National Matches on the Camp Perry Range. The range, as many of you know, is the finest in the country, and many improvements have recently been made. The lighting plant and the water works are in excellent condition, and we are willing to make any improvements and rearrangements of the range that are desired. We can assure to the riflemen of the country a hearty welcome and the fullest co-operation if our invitation is accepted."

Lieutenant-Colonel William C. Harlee then told the Board that a committee of Floridians had intended being present to offer the use of the Black Point Range at Jacksonville, but that, in the unavoidable absence of this committee, he had been requested to present the Jacksonville range to the attention of the Board. He stated that he was informed that the range had been recently enlarged and re-equipped and that the National Matches could be well cared for on it.

There were no other formal invitations, although at different times there has been talk of holding the National Matches of 1920 on other ranges, including some in the far West. The question, therefore, was between the State Camp range at Jacksonville and the Camp Perry site; and voting of the members present disclosed three favoring Florida and seven favoring the Lake Erie range.

With the matter of the location disposed of, Colonel Morton C. Mumma submitted this motion: "That the National Matches be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, the teams reporting July 31 and the matches ending on or about August 28." In speaking to his motion, Colonel Mumma said: "In explanation, I will say that if the teams can report on July 31 it will give the executive officer time to make full arrangements, to assign quarters, and organize messes, so that the actual match activities can start without anything to interfere on Monday morning, August 2. The dates naturally divide themselves into three periods: From August 2 to August 10, to be devoted to the instructional features which have in the past two years become an important part of the National Match program; from August 10 to August 19 for the matches of the National Rifle Association; August 20 and 21 for the matches of the Ohio State Association; and the remainder of the time for the National Matches. The dates proposed are those between which it is almost certain that the weather will be most favorable. We were unfortunate in the weather at Camp Perry in 1918, but we were forced to hold the matches too near the equinox. This will not be the case if the matches are held as suggested." General Phillips seconded Colonel Mumma's motion, which was unanimously carried.

Colonel Whelen then moved the appointment of a committee on the rules and regulations to govern the National Matches. This

motion, seconded by Colonel Harlee, was also unanimously adopted. Following the meeting, the president of the board, Assistant Secretary of War Crowell, named the following committee: Brigadier-General F. H. Phillips, Jr., Colonel M. C. Mumma, Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend Whelen, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Harlee, Major R. D. La Garde and Major L. W. T. Waller.

The matter of the transportation of teams to the National Matches, called to the attention of the board by Colonel Mumma, provoked considerable discussion at this point. In bringing the matter up, Colonel Mumma said: "The question of transportation of teams to the National Matches will, I hope, be guided by the sentiment of this meeting. Colonel Harlee, myself, and others have had bitter experience in settling the transportation of civilian teams. Under past methods it has been necessary for them to come to the National Matches armed with all manner of vouchers, which had to be properly executed and sworn to, with the observance of much red tape; and when the matches were over, the quartermaster was left no choice in acceding to many requests from competitors to have their transportation allotted so that stop-overs in other sections could be enjoyed on their way home. This was not possible under our previous regulations, which made it necessary that the journeys be continuous. I desire to express a sentiment that the transportation to the National Matches for 1920 be based upon a money allowance, at so much per mile over the shortest possible route from a competitor's home in the State which he represents, to the matches. For instance—and I am making this not as a motion, but merely to clarify my idea—a civilian designated to attend the National Matches might be allowed $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile each way between his home and Camp Perry, this allowance to cover transportation, subsistence, sleeping cars, and incidentals. Under such a system the quartermaster should be allowed, upon presentation of the order designating any individual, which will show the point from which he has started, to figure out the number of miles over the shortest route; and when the competitor has completed his duty at the National Matches or has been excused by the executive officer, to issue a check covering the amount allotted for travel in both directions. I now make a motion that the question of transportation as I have outlined it be referred to the committee on arrangements for the National Matches for its consideration." The motion was carried.

Colonel S. W. Brookhart asked that the board consider the matter of the course to be fired in the National Matches. "I move that in the course of fire the prescribed distances be 200, 600, and 1,000 yards, and that we request the Adjutant-General of Ohio to provide a minimum of fifty targets at 200 yards and a minimum of 100 targets at each of the other distances." This motion was carried, and Adjutant-General Layton assured

the board that he could state at this time that the request would be complied with.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whelen asked the board to also submit to the committee on rules the matter of returning to Target D for the rapid-fire stage of the National Match. Colonel Whelen told the members that such action would bring about a closer uniformity between the National Match rules and the provisions of the new Firing Manual, which is now in preparation. Colonel Whelen's motion was adopted.

The matter of the membership of National Match teams was then considered. "I move," said Colonel Mumma, "that the committee considering the rules for the National Matches change the paragraph limiting the membership of teams, and that the number of team members for 1920 be placed at eighteen instead of 17, the additional member to be sent to the matches for duty as a range officer; that upon arrival at the range, this range officer shall report to the Executive Officer to receive instruction, being mindful that such instruction will not bar him from receiving instruction in marksmanship, but that he shall understand his principal duties to lie in range operation. If this is done, it will not only facilitate running the firing lines during the National matches themselves, but it will send back with each civilian team at least one man who has special knowledge of range operation. I have noticed that civilian teams are weak when it comes to handling their ranges, and if one missionary in range operation can be sent back with each team to instruct others in the proper methods, that alone will well be worth his transportation." Colonel Whelen declared that in view of the shortage of commissioned personnel in the army, such action would more than likely be necessary in order to insure the proper conduct of the matches. On vote, the motion was approved.

In connection with the proposed regulation to change the personnel of the National Match team, General Moore asked the board to remove the restrictions now in force which prevent any officer above the rank of major being captain of a National Guard team. This matter was exhaustively discussed. Colonel Brookhart declared that his observation at the Camp Perry Small Arms Firing School was that the higher the rank of officers sent out for instruction, the better the results when these officers returned to their home station. Colonel Whelen declared that this was rather in line with the policy of the training committee of the General Staff, in that this branch of the War Department believed that the best results can be obtained only when senior officers receive instruction rather than when those of lower grade are instructed. "In this way," he said, "the training begins at the top and is reflected through all of the lower grades; whereas, if it begins at the bottom, it usually ends there." Colonel Ira L. Reeves told his associates that when captains and lieutenants were sent to the big training schools in France and returned spe-

(Continued on page 9)

DUCK DOPE

by
F.E. BRIMMER.



HERE comes a time in September, before the hunting season opens on any other game, when the shooter just naturally takes his favorite hunting arm from the cabinet and goes forth in quest of the ducks. Then, too, I'm not so sure but that there are many other times between the middle of the ninth month and the last of December when this same shooter takes forth his shotgun after the quacks on some near-by lake, river, or marsh. There's a thrill and variety to shooting ducks that gets right into the blood of the tyro at the game, and the novelty clings right on through. There are so many surprises that come to the duck shooter! Perhaps it's because of the large variety of feathered arrows of the air, and maybe it is for the reason that you never find two things, two chances, or two experiences just alike in a duck blind. There is a novel situation presented at every hand, and the kind of duck that you may draw down is like pulling a prize from a grab-bag. All these things taken together make duck shooting one of the greatest of all the outdoor sports with the gun.

In the early part of the season, when all other shooting for game is in closed season, there is a special charm to duck hunting. The balmy September days remind you of fall and what is coming when October tints the leaves. So on the morning of the 16th of September we of the Empire State get out the double gun, the pump, or the auto, and hike lakeward. Perhaps the time of day may be toward evening rather than in the early hours of the day, depending on the business or profession we are in. Lake Oneida is especially good for early fall shooting because of the fact that it has near its shore many big swamps in which the native ducks are reared. Of course, the time for the migratory birds does not come until many weeks later, but there are hundreds of big black ducks that have summered in the swamps and are delicious eating, fully as good as the tame fowl. Hence, friend wife welcomes the time when we can hitch up and go after ducks, because it is one good way

to cut the high cost of meat for the table. Not that money may be saved, necessarily, because the cost of ammunition and the incidentals that come along with duck shooting pile up, but just the same, one has got to have exercise and recreation. So the two things can be combined and the cost lowered. On one hand, you are out on the water in the clear air filling your lungs and your body with the tonic of nature, and at the same time you are shooting meat for the table.

The dope for duck shooting varies with the time of the season greatly. One thing is sure, and that is that the novice can get his share of shots at ducks if he will follow a few simple lines of operation. Fact is that he will probably get many more chances than he will make good on, at least that's the way it is at Oneida. But all the same he is getting in a lot of shooting that will open his eye for the later firing of mid-season, and a certain percentage of shots has just naturally got to get him at least a duck or two. In the first part of the season the native ducks will fly out from the swamps into the lake at night, and then in the morning they will wing from the lake back into the swamps. The mode of getting them is very simple. You just sit in the reeds that grow along the shore line between the water and the bogs and get them when they go over. You don't need bad weather for duck shooting in the early fall, while in the late season you can depend on it that the worse the day the better it is for the quacks to alight in the lake. The reason is simply because the native ducks will come into the lake for nightly protection and to feed, while the migratory flocks will keep winging on southward unless a storm tires them and they come to the surface of the water to get down out of the heavy gale and into the quiet of some secluded bay.

I defy anyone to name a type of hunt that is more real sport than early fall duck shooting. Take those warm September or October days. The katydids rasp and squeak in the foliage along the lakeshore, the leaves of

the trees show here and there the first touches of color, the air has the smell of autumn. There is the listless hum of busy water denizens all about your boat in the rushes, the muskrats splash, the blackbirds scold, the frogs toot, and the sun sinks slowly down into a sky so blue you can't tell where it meets the distant water. Out in front of the point where you have elected to watch you have placed a dozen solemn deceivers—wooden or metal decoys. Rubber boots are on your feet and legs, the trusty gun rests against your knee, an open box of ammunition waits handy by on the seat of your boat, your eyes search the heavens.

Away in the distance you seem to see three dots against the blue. Those dots enlarge, they develop wings, they become ducks! Over your decoys they wing swift as arrows, but out of range, and you draw a deep breath to make up for the lost breathing when you were waiting to see if the ducks would favor you. Of course, in the early season the wild ducks will not decoy well, hardly ever will come and settle into your decoys, but they will come and fly over them, trying to see what they are doing evidently, and then wing on to deep water near the center of the lake. They never come in big clouds, either, in the early part of the season, but rather in pairs, fours, or sixes, and, indeed, many lone birds will be observed, and often it is this lonesome duck that will come closest to your decoys.

A few nights on the lake will tell you where the greatest line of flight is located. Generally the reeds will grow six to eight feet high along the shore where the water is one to four feet deep. Here you can pull the boat, just hidden in the line of reeds, and the deck of your craft camouflaged with reeds you have cut with the jack-knife and thrown into it. If you get tired sitting in the boat, then all you need do is step over the side and stand in the shallow water. This position gives you greater freedom and more natural movement for aiming the gun. Practically nine out of ten of the shots will be on the wing, and this is mighty good practice for you in the early part of the year. It gets your eye on the game early. Personally I like the afternoon hunting better than morning, the reason being that at the time of late afternoon the ducks are flying from the swamp into the lake and will take more notice of your decoys. Also for the fact that a cripple or kill does not land in the reeds when he is winging toward the middle of the lake. You shoot a bird when he is aiming for the swamp, and he will probably land in the rushes where he can't be found. Get that same duck toward night, when he is on his way to the water from the bogs, and he will come down out in front of your place of seclusion and in the open water, where he will be easily picked up. A good duck call is a mighty good thing for this time of the season—much better than later, when the migratory birds come through. Get a good call, and you can use it as well as the most experienced duck hunter. The best I know of is about the largest one that is on



Late season duck shooting from a blind.

stiff the birds will avoid it and come to the lake for rest. In the north wind the blind should be on the north shore and for the south wind on the south. This for the reason that in each case the water will be quiet on that side and rough on the other, hence the birds will come into the still places.

You can build a blind quickly anywhere if you have some reeds drawn into three-foot chicken wire along with you. These can be made in an evening and carried along with you rolled into a very small space. Stakes driven into the mud three feet apart will hold the reed-filled wire in place, and with the other brush and trees along the shore will make the best kind of a temporary blind. For late-season shooting, it is almost absolutely necessary to have live decoys along with the imitations. A pair of mallards that have been hatched from eggs of the wild ducks are just about ideal. Place seven or nine wood decoys out and then anchor the live mallard at one end and the female four or five rods away at the other. This arrangement will bring the wild birds in shooting range. A good pair of decoys will flop their wings and talk to every wild flock that wings past, perhaps causing them to circle and then surely to alight. This shooting allows one to wait until the ducks settle on the water before shooting and is much more certain of a kill than wing shooting. Every hunter has his own preference as to load and size of shot. Give me the three and one-half drams of smokeless and the No. 4 or 5 chilled shot. You have got to learn to shoot quickly and hold true to get ducks, because they are about the hardest bird to kill that I know about. Just the same, if you are located in a good spot, you are sure to have a great deal of excitement and anticipation in watching birds come in, and a great many chances to shoot. This makes duck hunting a lively sport, and fascinating.

the market. It costs probably twice what the ordinary call sets one back, but is cheap in comparison, at that.

Then later comes the time when whole flocks will come from the north into the water. Among the first will be redheads, and last will be green and brown-headed whistlers, the cold weather ducks. In between will appear many other varieties, from the occasional mallard to the multitudes of the wily broadbills, and then there are the countless other kinds of lesser duckdoms. All through the season, early and late, you will get the native black ducks. Shooting ducks

in November and December consists in working at the blind almost entirely. Of course, there are points of land that extend out into the lake here and there that afford good or bad places for the blind. I can show you the most likely looking places you can imagine on Oneida where no ducks ever fly past at any time of the year. But that is all in knowing your water. The course of flight will change with the time of the season and with the direction of the wind. The north wind is the best because it is pushing the flocks down from the north, while the south wind is almost as good because if it is pretty

New Barrels for Rifles

By JOHN LYNN

THE dream of every rifleman is to find a weapon that will retain its pristine accuracy through two decades of liberal shooting, while its receiver is polished bright through carrying and its stock darkens with age. Unfortunately two or three years of use takes the gilt edge off almost every rifle. After that its bullets fly "there or thereabouts," as a certain famous U. S. Army captain puts it. Rust, cleaning rod, improper cleaning dope, bullet wear or powder erosion, one or all, may be the cause of the rifle's fall from grace. Anyhow, all too soon they practically all fall, and our problems are to recognize the condition and to know what to do about it.

When is a rifle worn out? Certainly much sooner than average hunters and target shooters are willing to admit. One .30 Springfield

rifle, for instance, by this time makes 5½ to 6 inch groups at 100 yards with good ammunition, while it used to make groups literally of half that size at 200 yards. A fair specimen of 1919 National Match Springfield rifle, brand new now, makes 2½ to 3 inch groups with the same ammunition at 100 yards. The old Springfield is worn out. It no longer is good enough to use in competition on the range, a fact that anyone will admit. Also it lacks accuracy enough to take to the woods, something that not everyone will agree is true, because many a .30-30, .44-40, and .45-70 or .45-90 will do no better and yet is the apple of its owner-hunter's eye.

A poor rifle puts a bad handicap on a hunter, although game often is killed with chance bullets from such. "It shoots better than I can hold," is one of the choicest bits

of delusion anyone can feed a credulous self or listeners. A man who is a fancy handler of a rifle perhaps may get good average results from a poorer rifle. It is the fellow who is *not* a dead shot who needs every inch in closeness of group that his rifle can give him.

Look at it this way. At 300 yards, for instance (a distance often fired over in the woods, in spite of Mr. Winans), a good barrel will almost make a possible on the 8-inch bull. The wornout Springfield mentioned, however, makes groups measuring 18 inches. Such a group might possibly total a score of 43 or 44 for ten shots, if well centered on target, thereby equaling a 10 or 12 inch group made by a better barrel, but not so well centered. All shots could be fives and fours, although likely to be mixed with threes. In the woods, a front bead may be 6 inches or a foot off center of game, and a fatal hit still be made if bullet strikes where bead rests, but if bullet flies half a foot or more yet further out, as it often does from

a bad barrel, a miss or a wound is the only result.

Triangle aiming practice (often described in ARMS AND THE MAN) proves that inaccuracy of bullet almost always is greater than inaccuracy of sighting. A man who is any shot at all, aiming three times, or ten times, through his sights when the rifle is held solid, as in a vise, will make aiming or pencil groups at 100 yards of less than 2 inches. Very good eyes backed by skilled brains will make such groups smaller than an inch. Anyone can learn his own error of aim by blocking any rifle solidly and having someone move at command a suitable aiming bull's-eye for him, at any distance desired, marking the place when it seems to be right for each "shot" through a hole at its exact center. The smallness of the error will surprise you if you never have tried this practice.

Contrast the 2 or 3 inches of probable aiming variation at 200 yards with the 8 or 10 inches of certain variation due to barrel trouble. "It shoots better than I can hold," therefore, proves on to be a thoughtless remark. The truth is that a rifle only a little off its best accuracy puts a man hopelessly out of the running either in woods or on range.

Erosion of gases near breech, muzzle wear or bruising, and some other injuries to a barrel seem to cause more loss of accuracy than rust. Barrels very badly pitted have given excellent groups. One .32-20 of the writer's looks like a cinder path inside, yet will turn out 4-inch groups at 100 yards right along. It does this only with metal-cased bullets, however, and even then is unreliable, as it fouls with metal in a couple of dozen shots. Lead bullets cause trouble within five shots.

Of course, other parts of a rifle than its barrel become worn out. A case in point is the action on the Model 1895 Winchester when fitted for cartridges giving pressures of much more than 40,000 pounds to the square inch. At each shot this action is sprung—the metal of the bolt and receiver gives back—enough to let the shell come back a small fraction of an inch and to swell and lengthen. Fired shells can be put back into the chamber only tightly, if at all. In time the bolt and locking lugs take a permanent set to the rear, just as several hundred heavy blows with a sledge would batter them. When that happens the action is worn out.

The great majority of rifle actions, however, are almost wear proof and get to working "sweeter" the longer they are used. Bolt actions do. An old fellow of our acquaintance has been using the same Model 73 Winchester .44-40 for thirty years or longer. The barrel is worn almost smooth inside. A modern factory bullet will practically drop through the bore. Yet drop of stock, trigger pull and sights are so well suited to him that he hesitates to discard them in favor of a new rifle for fear of losing more on these features than he gains in accuracy. He is right, and he is wrong, as will be shown.

Many of us have these favorite guns. When they were new, we worked over them for hours or days, softening trigger pull, smooth-

ing glide of action, buying and fitting sights worth having. Throughout extensive use they have proved exceptionally balanced and accurate, until the day comes when the bore no longer holds the bullets from flying wild. A new rifle seems the only remedy, although we realize that such change means special finishing to do all over again, new sights to buy and rifle shooting to re-learn to some extent.

Keep Your Old Gun.

All the familiar features and advantages of one's old favorites may be retained in a brand new gun by getting a new, duplicate barrel on the old action and stock. There is nothing difficult about either the buying or the fitting, nothing to shy away from, either financially or mechanically. For some rifles a barrel can be ordered sent to you, and when it comes can be fitted almost with your fingers. For most rifles new barrels had better be fitted on at the factory. Some factories refuse to furnish barrels unless actions are forwarded and they themselves do the fitting. A few guns will require new barrels to be made and fitted by individual gun-makers. But *no rifle* needs to be discarded, taken to the attic, or advertised for sale in classified columns of *The International Fisherman*, just because the old bore is gone.

The first barrel I ever saw fitted was a homespun job on a .45-75 model 76 Winchester. Some accident had broken or blown off the barrel at its junction with its receiver, leaving action sound and forward part of barrel undamaged. The owner cut new threads on the barrel with a hack saw and files, dressed off the rear end, chambered it with some sort of a brass or wood reamer, and lo! the gun again functioned, and did it well, for years. That, however, is a more extensive and rougher job than is recommended.

One Krag rifle within my knowledge has had four different barrels fitted, and has worn them all out in either honest shooting or dishonest cleaning. A Krag barrel, as well as barrels of many other rifles, can be taken out and a new one put in the receiver with no other tools, if necessary, than ten or fifteen feet of three-eighths or half-inch rope and two pieces of wood, like boards, an inch or more thick and three or four inches wide. Wrap the rope around the barrel, beginning at the muzzle (secure that end of rope to sight base or hold it to prevent turning). Wrap entirely to breech. Make a loop in that end of rope, through which one board can be pushed. Then pry to unscrew barrel from receiver. Hold receiver with the other board in the same way or by putting an end between receiver walls.

This method has the advantage of not scratching the finish, although a vise used with proper caution and knowledge of metals is better to hold receivers. The important point to know is that barrels can be screwed out rather easily, and new ones screwed in without trouble.

Barrels almost always have a mark at the breech, which corresponds with a similar

mark on the receivers when the threads are turned together far enough. Aside from looking after that fit, all one has to watch is that the extractor fits into its slot in the barrel, and that the bolt fits up to the rear end of the chamber just close enough and not too close.

Winchester barrels are listed in the catalogue at \$6 to \$10 and \$12, for all ordinary hunting calibres. Winchester special target barrels for .30-40 and .30-60 cartridges cost about \$25 fitted to Springfield or other rifles. Government barrels for Springfield rifles cost somewhere between \$5 and \$10, and for Krag rifles less than \$5. Bannerman usually can supply a barrel for almost any military cartridge, and some hunting cartridges, for a nominal sum. It must be recorded that at least some he sends out are perfect. The best shooting barrel I ever saw on a Krag, bar none, was bought from Bannerman for \$3. Other manufacturers than those mentioned will fit new barrels to their old rifles for comparatively little money—little compared to cost of a new gun and compared to loss sure to result from use of an inaccurate or worn barrel.

A point worth remembering is the opportunity of changing calibres if desired. So long as the bolt head will take the new shell and the magazine will accommodate it, you can make any sort of change you may care for. A .45-70 Winchester rifle may be changed to a .33 calibre. All the long list of .22 H. P., .23-35, .30-30, .32 Special, .32-40, .38-55, and others can be interchanged pretty much at will. A .405 can be changed to a .30-40, and so on.

To develop any real skill with a rifle, a man has to shoot a good deal and keep shooting. That inevitably wears out the barrel. On a season's exclusive use of a barrel as much as one ought to shoot to keep his hand in properly will at least take away its capacity for finest accuracy. It pays to clean barrels the best we know how, and to take care of them otherwise. But it also pays to drop our expectations of long life for them, and to get new ones about as often as we get new shoes if they are used much.

The only barrels that last long are those with tight chambers. Loose chambers permit gas escape with consequent erosion of the bore in front of the chamber. That will soon finish the accuracy even if the rest of the bore is taken care of perfectly. In addition, nickel-jacketed bullets do wear barrels faster than copper jackets, and faster than lead bullets, while smokeless powder, especially in reduced loads (with primer residue), will likely corrode the best kept barrel a little. But these troubles will not worry you much if you know how easily you can replace a damaged bore.

Zeb Smith was a drafted man. He saw heavy fighting in France, and was wounded. On his return to the United States he was interviewed by one whose duty it was to interest himself in the men.

"Smith, what do you intend to do when you are released from the service?"

"Get me some dependents," was the instantaneous reply.

ARMS AND THE MAN

1111 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEMI-MONTHLY—ON THE 1st AND 15th DAY

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 a 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.

A SLOGAN FOR THE RIFLEMEN

“OWN YOUR OWN” is a slogan which can profitably be adopted by every American rifleman. From the day when the government first began the free issue of rifles and ammunition to citizen shooters, to the present, the number of civilian riflemen who “own their own” rifles has been steadily increasing. At present the office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship is making to citizen marksmen from ten to twenty sales of Springfield rifles every day. This is a hopeful sign, bringing promise of the day when 100 per cent of the riflemen of the United States will “own their own.”

If there is anything that irritates a seasoned and sincere marksman it is a request to loan one of his rifles. Experienced, worth-while shooters do not have rifles suitable to lend because early in their shooting careers they found that lending rifles was bad policy. All the rifles that the experienced shooter owns are likely to be weapons accurate beyond the average. They are firearms which have been worked over and tuned up. Most of them have honorable records in hard-fought competitions; some display notches in their stocks, mementoes of big game brought to ground. Usually, from bitter experience, the veteran shot has learned that, invariably, the man who borrows a rifle never takes care of it, and, almost invariably, it is ruined when he returns it. Uncle Sam also has found the same thing, only perhaps he is not so sentimental, and can afford to and does pay the bill for many ruined rifles that he has loaned to his sons. Nevertheless, a real rifleman never shoots with a borrowed rifle. He has too much respect and love for his own rifles to want to borrow anyone else's.

Of course, Uncle Sam cannot expect every soldier to own his own rifle, but he can and does expect the soldier to take care of the arm issued to him as he should, and as though it were his own. Also, Uncle Sam is so anxious to get his sons interested in the shooting game for their own and his protection that he is willing and anxious to lend

them rifles to get them started. But he expects that when he has shown the way, every man will then become a rifleman, and will own his own, and he has said so in his Constitution, and before that in his Bill of Rights.

Now Uncle Sam, through one of his wise representatives, has made a most excellent decision in this respect. The D. C. M., otherwise known as Director of Civilian Marksmanship, has said that he will issue to each club and school, just to get them started on the road to becoming real riflemen and a national asset instead of a drone, two Springfield rifles and two gallery rifles, with some ammunition for them, but that he expects the individual members of clubs and schools to own their own, and he tells you just how you can own your own. This is a sound policy. There can be no real riflemen, nor real health in any rifle club where rifles are not owned. A rifleman never really knows his rifle until he owns it; never takes the proper care of it until he owns it; never loves it or takes a just pride in it until he owns it. There is a pleasure in owning one's own rifle that is hardly recognized by those who have never done so. You find out its capabilities at all ranges with all kinds of ammunition; you tune it up until trigger and sights respond exactly as you wish; you polish the stock and care for the bore; you accumulate cleaning implements, loading tools, and cases for that rifle; it has its own score-book which you take just pride in showing to your friends, and as you win match after match with it, and cut the notches deep in the stock, you get to love it as an old friend. Perhaps after years, when you get old and stiffened up, you turn it over to your son, and it becomes one of his most cherished possessions.

In the den of one of the best known of riflemen is a rifle rack. It is made of the feet of deer, sheep, goats and moose that he has shot. On it rest many excellent weapons. There is the first rifle he ever used, a good old .22 Remington given to him by his father, and with which he killed his first deer in the Adirondacks in 1892. There is his old .30-40 single shot which supported him in a real wilderness for nine months, and with which he shot his first ram, alone and unaided by a guide. There is the old Krag No. 433644 with which he won the Army Competitions more than fifteen years ago, and he owned that rifle himself when he shot in those competitions. Then there is the Springfield with which he won the Adjutant-General's match with a world's record score in twenty shots at 1,000 yards. Lastly, there is an old Springfield sporting rifle which now has sixteen notches in the stock, one cut for each *species* of big game killed with it. If he had cut on this stock one notch for each head of game, the stock would be all gone by now. Every one of these rifles is still in gilt-edge condition, the elevations and zero's are known, and this rifleman could take any one of them out today and do good work from the first shot. Suppose he had always shot with a borrowed or issued rifle, what satisfaction would he have had?

The veteran shot who knows and loves the shooting game cannot agree with those who say that they believe the United States should pay the whole bill for rifle practice, who expect to be furnished with transportation, subsistence,

rifles and ammunition in the National and other matches. In some cases it may be well to pay for a man's first trip, but after the United States has given him the rudiments of a rifleman's training, it is up to that man to give his country something in return. He should become a real rifleman in all that the word implies, and he should do his best to train others. The training of the rifleman is hardly started until he owns his own weapon, and there can be no real health in any rifle club until the majority of the members own and use their own rifles.

Rifleman Hold Meetings

(Continued from page 4)

cially qualified in some specific branch, that nobody paid much attention to them; but that when the higher officers were trained, they were able to make that training felt throughout their commands. The members then unanimously voted that as far as the board is concerned, this restriction should be removed and that it will make such recommendation to the Secretary of War.

The matters of team personnel having been disposed of, Colonel Whelen moved that the chairman appoint a board for the selection of arms and ammunition for use in the National Matches, and asked that the Ordnance Department be directed by the Secretary of War to prepare the most accurate ammunition possible, with a view to its use on all ranges up to 1,000 yards, and further that the Ordnance Department be requested to confer as to design with the board's committee from time to time. Colonel Whelen's motion was unanimously agreed to, and following the meeting the Assistant Secretary of War named the same committee that had charge of this work last year. The members of this committee are: Colonel William Libbey, Lieutenant-Colonel Julian S. Hatcher, Ordnance Department; Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend Whelen, Major K. K. V. Casey, and Captain E. C. Crossman.

The question of the participation of the United States in the Olympic Games was then brought before the meeting. General Phillips moved that: "It is the sense of this board that the United States participate in the rifle and pistol competitions which will be part of the Olympic Games, and that a committee be appointed to take such action as may be necessary." General Phillips' motion was unanimously adopted without discussion. The members of the Committee on the Olympic Games are: Colonel William Libbey, Brigadier-General F. H. Phillips, Colonel G. C. Shaw, Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend Whelen, Commander C. T. Osburn, and Major L. W. T. Waller.

The members were then asked to consider what action they deemed advisable for the promotion of small-arms practice, and Colonel Whelen outlined to the board his views upon certain phases of the promotion problem. He said: "The president of the National Rifle Association has appointed me chairman of the committee on smallbore shooting. Thousands of enthusiastic rifle-men have placed shooting with the service rifle on a fairly well-established basis, and various ranges are available throughout the country for this type of rifle practice. But for various reasons we have been unable to

get suitable smallbore ranges. These ranges can be established at very small cost, and I wish to urge the appointment of a committee to prepare a plan looking to the establishment of a chain of .22-calibre ranges throughout the country; the plan to cover the procurement of equipment and maintenance of such ranges. I would suggest that a number of ranges in fertile locations be secured and that they be equipped in a cheap but satisfactory way, and that they be open to civilian rifle-men, in charge of a care-taker. This would provide a basis for trying out the plan of encouraging smallbore practice, and each year these ranges could be added to." Discussion of the question brought out that there are funds available with which a start on such a plan could be made, and that authority for the establishment of such ranges is to be found in Section 113 of the National Defense Act. Colonel Whelen also briefly outlined for the committee the steps which have been taken to make the Government-owned ranges available for practice with the service arm by civilians. Colonel Whelen's motion was carried. The committee named to consider the establishment of smallbore ranges included: Brigadier-General Phillips, Colonel Ira L. Reeves, Lieutenant-Colonel Whelen, Major La Garde, and Major Waller.

THE annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association for the year 1920 was held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., January 14, 1920. Colonel William Libbey presided. The roll call showed these directors in attendance: Lieutenant-Colonel William Libbey, New Jersey; Lieutenant-Colonel David M. Flynn, New Jersey; Major K. K. V. Casey, Delaware; Brigadier-General Frank Maloney, Tennessee; Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Lay, U. S. M. C.; Lieutenant O. M. McNeil, U. S. Navy; Thomas A. Davis, New York; Brigadier-General Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Tennessee; Colonel Ira L. Reeves; Colonel William H. Clopton, Jr., U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel Smith W. Brookhart, Iowa; Major John J. Dooley, U. S. M. C.; Lieutenant E. A. Harrington, U. S. N.; Major J. W. H. Myrick, Massachusetts; Colonel George W. Burleigh, New York; Major A. B. Critchfield, Ohio; Colonel George C. Shaw, U. S. A.; Major George K. Shuler, U. S. M. C.; Major Fred Waterbury, New York; Captain Thomas G. Samworth, Delaware; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Grant, New Jersey; M. A. Winter, District of Columbia; Hon. Carl Hayden, Arizona; Lieutenant Albert H. Jenkins, U. S. N.; Colonel O. F. Snyder, U. S. A.; Colonel Morton C. Mumma, Cavalry, U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend Whelen, General Staff, U. S. A.; Major Richard D. La Garde, Infantry, U. S. A.; Captain William D. Leahy, U. S. N.; Major Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., U. S. M. C.; Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer, New Jersey; Brigadier-General Charles D. Gaither, Maryland; Lieutenant-Colonel William C. Harlee, U. S. M. C.;

J. A. Baker, Jr., Connecticut State Rifle Association; W. W. Terrill, Delaware State Rifle Association; General R. D. Simms, District of Columbia; Colonel Shetler, Assistant Quartermaster General, Ohio State Rifle Association; J. B. Hendrix, Tennessee State Rifle Association; Colonel J. J. Daly, New York State Rifle Association; Captain L. C. Debu, New Jersey State Rifle Association; Brigadier-General Charles F. Macklin, Maryland State Rifle Association; Major J. M. Portal, Bay State Rifle Association; Brigadier-General W. A. Spangler, the Adjutant-General of Colorado; Brigadier-General George M. Cole, the Adjutant-General of Connecticut; Brigadier-General I. P. Wickersham, the Adjutant-General of Delaware; Brigadier-General George McL. Preston, the Adjutant-General of Maine; Brigadier-General John S. Bursey, the Adjutant-General of Michigan; Brigadier-General Fred. Gilkyson, the Adjutant-General of New Jersey; Brigadier-General C. W. Berry, the Adjutant-General of New York; Brigadier-General Royster, the Adjutant-General of North Carolina; Brigadier-General Roy E. Layton, the Adjutant-General of Ohio; Brigadier-General Frank D. Beary, the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania; Brigadier-General W. W. Moore, the Adjutant-General of South Carolina; Colonel H. T. Johnson, the Adjutant-General of Vermont; Brigadier-General T. B. Davis, the Adjutant-General of West Virginia.

Upon motion, duly seconded and carried, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with, and the reports of officers of the association were called.

The treasurer, Colonel David M. Flynn, presented his report, showing the financial condition of the association on December 31, 1919, to be as follows:

Net balance commercial account...	\$8,269.26
Balance petty cash account.....	300.00
Balance savings account.....	1,563.75
Five bonds Trinity Bldg. Corporation of New York ..	\$5,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds.....	14,450.00
War Savings Stamps....	2,200.00
	21,650.00

Total cash and securities... \$31,783.01

Securities checked on statement dated December 8, 1919, and submitted by Edw. H. Epping, cashier First National Bank of Princeton, N. J.:

Securities as at Jan. 1, 1919.....	\$9,997.86
Withdrawn from savings acc't....	1,898.55
Withdrawn from commercial acc't..	8,975.00
Difference between par value and purchase price	778.59

Total securities \$21,650.00

I certify that I have audited the books of the National Rifle Association and that the above statement is correct.

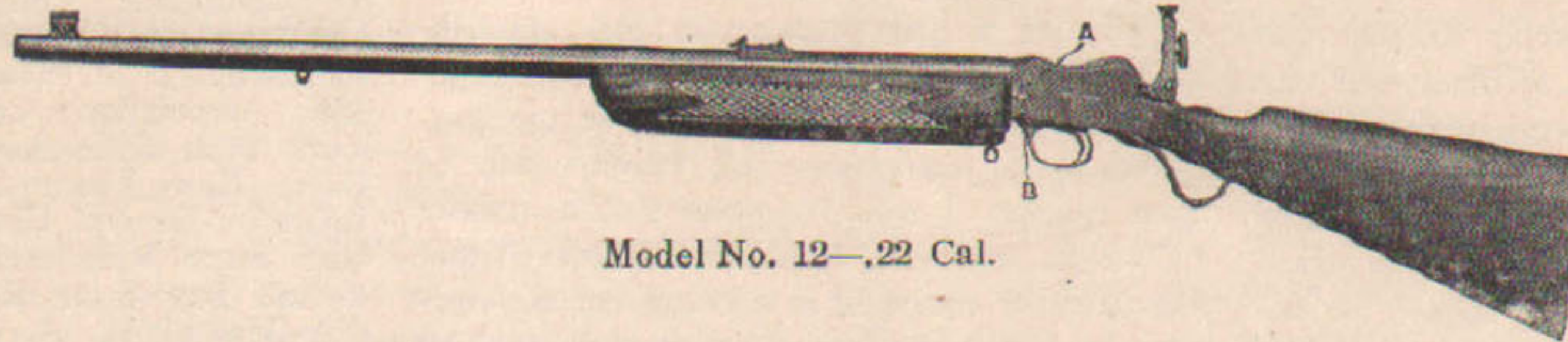
O. G. CLAXTON,
Auditor.

General Phillips, in submitting his report of the N. R. A. activities during 1919, said: "The growth of the association during the year 1919 has been substantial. One hundred and eighty-nine civilian, 72 high and military school, 16 boys' and 2 college rifle clubs have been organized; 766 organizations reaffiliated;

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A 30 power Target Spotting Telescope value, \$25, will be awarded to the competitor making the highest score with a B. S. A. rifle.

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Sole Representatives in the United States

71 life members, 597 annual members, and 104 junior members have been obtained, and 282 annual members reaffiliated. In addition, 15 State rifle associations have become active in as many States.

"During the year 1919, the National Rifle Association has been faced with the problem of rehabilitating most of its affiliated organizations, many having become dormant because of the United States being at war. The N. R. A. is now engaged upon a campaign of promotion with a view of having all of these organizations actively at work during the coming year. The finances of the association are in excellent condition.

"The regular schedule of indoor matches was carried on successfully, and the annual matches held in conjunction with the National Matches were well attended, and some very fine records made. There was added to the program of matches at the annual meeting a series of smallbore matches, which proved attractive and interesting to the shooting fraternity.

"An N. R. A. committee for the development and promotion of pistol practice, and an N. R. A. committee for the promotion of smallbore practice were also appointed. These committees are now actively at work outlining courses of instruction, rules and regulations governing practice and matches, and it is believed that much good will result from this activity. The work of these committees will insure the active participation of many thousands of citizens in pistol and smallbore rifle practice during the coming year.

"For the fiscal year 1920, Congress appropriated \$200,000 for promotion of rifle practice among civilians. Previous appropriations made have made available targets and target material for ranges and rifle clubs, in suffi-

cient quantities to insure the equipment of all of the existing clubs of the association and such other clubs as may be organized during the coming year."

In making his report for the past year, Colonel William Libbey said:

"I can hardly see why a report from me is of any particular importance. The work of the association has been mainly done by the secretary's office, and I am perfectly satisfied to stand upon this record. I do not think that in any previous year of the N. R. A.'s existence has \$50,000 passed through its treasury. It is a big sum of money. The proper handling of such an amount is not a small task, and yet one of the large items in this amount is N. R. A. savings account. Five years ago the executive committee agreed to my suggestion that Life Membership fees be used to establish a sinking fund for the association. This fund has now grown to about \$21,000. This is an anchor to windward. It is a sufficient guaranty for the future of the association.

"The future work of the association is a matter of considerable interest. During the past year we have been seeing what could be done in the organization of State Associations. The organization of these leagues has not always been an easy matter. In some States the idea has received very lukewarm support; but as evidence of the support which the idea is receiving in other States, I may mention the presence here tonight of many Adjutants-General.

"At the meeting last year I asked the question whether as the result of the war with Germany and a possible consequent sentiment against things military, would there be a dying out of rifle practice? I think that this meeting is a sufficient answer to that question and

that there need be no fear that the love of Americans for rifle shooting has lessened in any degree, but that, on the contrary, the future of marksmanship is brighter than it ever has been.

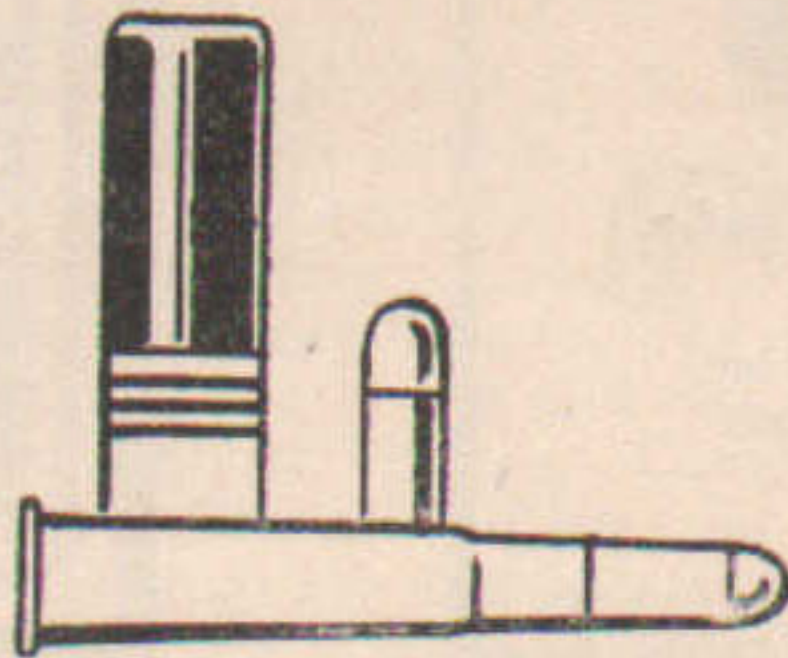
"The work in view for the future is a continuance of the work which we have already done in promoting rifle practice generally and in the organization of State associations in particular. In connection with this work I would like to see on our Board of Directors the heads of the various State Associations. This would make the carrying out of our work much easier and would enable us to keep in systematic touch with State organizations.

"There is another matter that comes before us this year, which warrants careful consideration. The Olympic Games will be held next summer in Antwerp, necessitating the formation of an American rifle team to defend the title which we have always held. This is a matter of the most supreme importance, and I recommend the appointment of a committee at this time to look after our interests in connection with the Olympic Games. At no time in the past have the wishes of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice or of the N. R. A. been consulted in the formation of the program of this meeting, and now the nations which have been so thoroughly licked by our riflemen in the past should have a taste of the American program. When the last Olympic Games were arranged, it was evidently thought that the United States' chances of victory would be materially reduced by the elimination of the long ranges at which our riflemen were particularly skilled. When our team was or-

(Continued on page 12)



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sight is all but ignored. Fits most popular rifles.

No. 17 and No. 7 Target Front Sights have instantly reversible aperture and globe shaded from variations of light by a good-sized hood. No. 7 has ready wind-gauge adjustment.

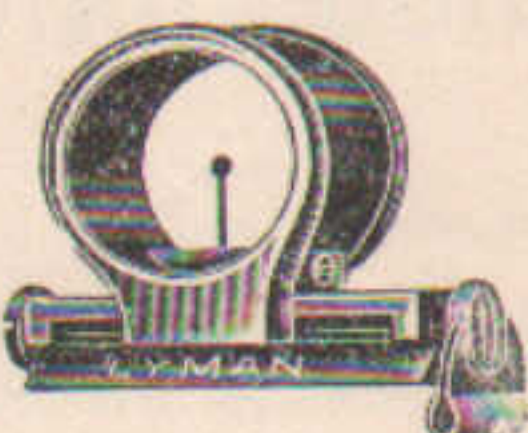
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C217A

(Continued from page 10)

ganized in 1912, the men were chosen because of their particular ability in respect to the ranges called for in the course of fire prescribed for the Olympic Games. The result was that our nearest competitors, the English, were beaten by some eighty points. Just what the conditions which will be prescribed for the shooting in the last week of next July, we do not know, but I think that we should know and should have a voice in the determination of what the program will be.

Colonel Libbey ended his report after having thanked the executive committee and the secretary for their co-operation.

The next order of business was the election of directors, but there being no vacancies on the board at this time, no nominations were made.

The secretary announced that under the head of unfinished business there were to be considered two matters which were voted up at the annual meeting to the Board of Directors by the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association held at Caldwell during the National Matches, 1919. The first of these matters, the secretary told the directors, was the question whether there should be established in the N. R. A. a class of professional rifle shots who would be barred from the winning of N. R. A. prizes and who would be permitted to shoot for record only—the employees of ammunition companies; the second question was whether the N. R. A. should take any action in regard to having discounts to N. R. A. members by arms and ammunition manufacturers discontinued. The second

question, the secretary announced, had been settled by the manufacturers withdrawing these discounts. Colonel Libbey requested expressions of opinion from those present on professionalism in rifle shooting. There were no responses, and Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend Whelen moved that the matter be laid on the table, which action received the unanimous approval of the directors.

Colonel Burleigh requested information as to the progress which had been made by the committee in charge of considering the inclusion of revolver practice in N. R. A. activities, and Colonel Libbey replied that both the revolver committee and the smallbore committee were at work. The smallbore committee, he stated, had nearly completed its duties, and in connection with the work of the revolver committee, he stated that he believed that the U. S. R. A. would see the advisability of joining forces with the N. R. A.

The election of officers for the year 1920 being then in order, Colonel Libbey asked the meeting whether the election would proceed by open nominations and balloting or through the appointment of a nominating committee. Colonel Ira L. Reeves moved the appointment of a nominating committee of five. Major J. W. H. Meyrick, of Boston, opposed the motion and declared himself in favor of open balloting. Put to a vote, Colonel Reeves' motion was lost, and nominations were in order for the office of president. Before the nominations closed, Colonel Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa, and Colonel William Libbey were placed in nomination. The balloting resulted in the election of Colonel Libbey. On the report of the tellers, it was

found that twenty-six votes had been cast for him as against twenty-five cast for Colonel Brookhart. Upon resuming the chair, which he had vacated during the balloting, Colonel Libbey thanked the directors and announced that nominations for the other offices were in order. There was no opposition to the nominations of Lieutenant-Colonel William C. Harllee as first vice-president, of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith W. Brookhart as second vice-president, of Colonel David M. Flynn as treasurer, and of Brigadier-General Fred H. Phillips as secretary. Therefore, when these names were submitted, nominations were closed and unanimous ballot was cast by the secretary. In submitting General Phillips' name, Colonel Harllee said: "I should like to have the pleasure of placing in nomination the present secretary to succeed himself. I know of no man so splendidly equipped to be the watchman of our interests here, and I do not think that all of us fully appreciate the services which General Phillips renders."

A contest developed for the office of third vice-president, when the names of Colonel George W. Burleigh, Colonel Morton C. Mumma and Major A. B. Critchfield were placed in nomination. Major Critchfield withdrew his name, and the balloting proceeded between Colonel Mumma and Colonel Burleigh. On the first ballot a tie of twenty-six to twenty-six was announced. On the second ballot Colonel Burleigh was elected by a vote of twenty-seven to twenty-five.

The election of three members of the executive committee was next in order, and the names of Colonel Morton C. Mumma, Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Charles Grant, Captain G. K. Shuler, Major Frank Maloney, Major John J. Dooley, Brigadier-General W. W. Moore, and M. A. Winter were submitted. At his own request, Major Dooley's name was withdrawn, and the balloting proceeded, with the result that Colonel Mumma, General Moore and M. A. Winter were elected members of the executive committee.

At the conclusion of the election of officers Major K. K. V. Casey offered this resolution:

"I move that a new class of membership in the National Rifle Association be authorized, with annual dues of \$25, to cover such organizations as the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Trapshooting Association, United States Revolver Association, and kindred bodies of national scope, this affiliation to entitle their members to shoot in qualification courses for decorations now given or which will be authorized to be given by the National Rifle Association.

"This motion is offered to assist the N. R. A. in its program of promotion of civilian marksmanship and to allow such organizations to include organized rifle practice in their programs; and also to provide an official course and proper qualifications for civilians firing with both pistol and shotgun along lines parallel to the present N. R. A. course for civilian clubs with the service rifle, it being understood that such society affiliation does not cover club or individual membership in the N. R. A."

Speaking in favor of his resolution, Major Casey said: "Among organizations similar to those mentioned in the resolutions, we have a fertile field for the promotion of rifle practice. Regarding the American Trapshooting Association, since the School of Arms at Camp Benning has included trapshooting in its courses of airplane gunnery, the N. R. A. can well afford to recognize practice with the shotgun; the reason for the inclusion of the U. S. R. A. is obvious."

At this point Captain L. C. Dehn announced that the first American Legion rifle club to be affiliated with the N. R. A. was organized in Rutherford, N. J., during October. On vote, Major Casey's motion was carried.

Major Casey then brought up the question of match rifles. He said: "It will be admitted that for a great number of years developments in military arms have come from civilians, and we want to encourage that as much as possible, but we do not want to especially encourage a development of firearms which are not of military value. To aid in the development of military arms, we should define exactly what a match rifle should be. If we do not do this, we will find ourselves getting back to the days when match rifles which weighed 25 or 30 pounds were used. England recognized this danger years ago and placed restrictions on match weapons in consequence."

Major Casey then quoted the English regulations and offered for the consideration of the board a motion that in match rifles the barrel, receiver and sight should not weigh more than one pound in excess of that of military arms. In the discussion which followed Major Critchfield expressed the opinion that this is a matter which should be referred to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, but Colonel Libbey ruled that it was a question which properly might be disposed of by the N. R. A. directors. Colonel Whelen told the directors that he believed that such a regulation would be a little difficult to carry out, and suggested that the motion be amended to limit the weight of a match rifle to 10 pounds. Captain O. F. Snyder called attention to the fact that in France during the matches last year rifles weighing as much as 20 pounds were used in competition, and that inasmuch as the Olympic Games will be held this summer, such a restriction might prevent American riflemen

from using similar equipment to that of their opponents, if so desired. In the light of this situation he believed that it would be bad policy to enforce such a regulation at this time. Colonel George Shaw told the directors that he had no objection to such a restriction as Major Casey proposed, if a few special matches, which would permit of the use of any rifle regardless of weight, were included in future shooting programs. At this point the suggestion was made that unless some restrictions were put into effect there might some day be entered in some of the matches a German anti-tank rifle, which weighs in the neighborhood of 40 pounds. In reply to this suggestion, Colonel W. H. Clifton, of the Tank Corps, told the directors that the Germans had never really learned to use their huge rifles, and that it was not beyond the range of possibility that anti-tank rifles would be developed in this country, and that our soldiers would be taught to use the giant weapons. Speaking to his motion again, Major Casey said that the idea of the restriction was merely to prevent the use of barrels so heavy that all barrel vibration would be eliminated. "When you eliminate vibration in this manner, you have produced a rifle which is of no practical value from the military standpoint." On vote, the motion was lost by twenty-three to thirteen.

The regular business of the meeting was concluded by the consideration of matters touching upon the participation of American marksmen in the Olympic Games. Major Critchfield moved the appointment of an Olympic Games Committee to look after the interests of the N. R. A. This motion was unanimously carried, and the same men who later were chosen to represent the National Board were named to constitute the personnel of the committee.

Lieutenant-Colonel Paul B. Malone, Assistant Commandant of the Infantry School of Arms, Camp Benning, Ga., was among the guests at the meeting. Colonel Malone held the rank of Brigadier-General with the United States forces in the Meuse and Argonne fighting and at Chateau Thierry. Complying to a request from Colonel Libbey, he described these actions from the standpoint of the value of the rifle in war and the importance of properly training the infantryman in the use of small arms. Colonel Malone said in part:

"I cannot impress too strongly upon you the importance which should be attached to the rifle. It is the supreme weapon of the infantry soldier. It will be the weapon with which we will win all of our future battles. I wonder if you realize with respect to the rifle that out of every one hundred men called to the colors in the future, sixty-six must serve in the Infantry; that out of every one hundred infantrymen, thirty-one will be killed or wounded unless by a proper course of training we succeed in attaining victory at a less cost in human life. I have given close study to the question of the rifle in war. When first called overseas I was a member of the General Staff under General Pershing, and prepared the training program. At that time there was a doctrine generally accepted by all of Europe—the doctrine of limited objective. That meant that the infantry must have its way blasted by field artillery and that advancing under the protection of a barrage, the infantry would dig in when it had advanced over the fire-protected area, wait for the artillery to be brought forward, and advance only after another barrage preparation. A method such as this could never have resulted in a victory dictated by the Allies.

"As early as October, 1917, General Pershing announced a new doctrine, the principal features of which were the development of the soldier to physical perfection and to perfection in marksmanship, both on the range and in field-firing in large bodies. In con-

nection with this new doctrine, General Pershing declared that the rifle and bayonet remained the supreme weapons, and the ultimate victory depended upon their proper use in open warfare. This doctrine involved the idea of breaking the Hindenburg line, and that victory was only possible when men go over the top and settle the occupation of disputed terrain by personal combat. In furtherance of this idea, General Pershing established two schools, the first to produce instructors, who were sent to a central camp and who there undertook the education in marksmanship of young officers called back from the front. These young officers were imbued with the idea that in spite of all the doctrines of Europe, the Hindenburg line would be broken only in open warfare. General Pershing's cablegrams to the United States resulted in the establishment of large marksmanship training centers, including the Small Arms Firing School at Camp Perry, the School of Arms at Fort Sill, and the Machine Gun School in Georgia. With these three centers operating, it was found necessary to bring them together at some central location, and the place selected was Camp Benning, Ga.

"When the 23d Infantry went into action in France, No-Man's Land was a blank expanse, offering targets only to snipers who waited days on end for a chance to shoot. The infantrymen in the trenches so seldom had an opportunity to use their rifles that when they were called upon to advance under the protection of a barrage they frequently went over the top with their rifles slung on their backs, and when enemy machine gunners opened fire on them, they did not seem to have sense enough to shoot back. The Americans could not stand for this. They had been taught differently.

"From Verdun we moved to the northwest of Paris, where the attack of the Huns threatened, and while waiting there the Germans attacked at Chateau Thierry. The enemy was advancing to Paris, and the 2d Division was advanced to block their way. On May 31 we reached Meaux, into which refugees were pouring from the threatened area. Moving farther north, we encountered French soldiers and artillery retiring. Everything seemed to be gone in front of us. We detrained at night near the front, where the terrain was lighted by an avalanche of fire and shaken by the thunders of German artillery. With that ruin and desolation before us, it occurred to me that we had been sent to turn that tide of ruin and I was just Irishman enough to think that we could stop it. Then the 23d Regiment, the 9th Regiment, and the Marines advanced, and the American rifleman met the German and turned him back. Here lay the result of training in the use of the rifle in open warfare. Moving with the Marines, we blocked the enemy advance, and as we went into action, instead of rifles being slung over the shoulders of our men, every man went forward with his rifle at his shoulder; and as soon as the Hun machine guns opened our Springfields began to reply. Our men had been taught not to depend on the protection of artillery but to go into action with rifles and to fight machine guns with rifles to a finish; and in the flank attack, which really broke the German advance, our regiment took more prisoners than there were men in our unit.

"The work of the American riflemen in France has more than established the soundness of their tactics. We must cling to General Pershing's doctrine, training centers must be established in America where there can be presented graphically and realistically to the recruit the lessons which we learned in our war with Germany. Such a place has been found in the Infantry School of Arms at Camp Benning, the completion of which is

sought in a measure which has been passed in the House and which is now before the Senate. The building of Camp Benning will give the doughboy his chance, and the doughboy of the future will be your sons and my sons. He is 89 per cent of the army; he is the man before whose bayonet and bullets empires dissolve; he is the supreme arbiter in disputes which national honor will not permit to be settled by arbitration or by any league of nations; he is the pack carrier, and, unlike the thundering artillery and the swift battle-plane, he attracts neither the ear nor the eye. He moves into battle, the most important part of our great fighting machine; he suffers every step of the way; in him is reincarnated the spirit of the crusader. Give him his chance. Give him Camp Benning."

At the completion of Colonel Malone's address, General W. W. Moore, of North Carolina, placed a motion before the meeting to endorse the acquisition of the range at Camp Benning. This motion was carried, and it was ordered that a copy of the endorsement be sent to each member of the Senate committee having the matter under consideration.

General Paul A. Wolf, who was prominently identified with the Interallied Matches, was also a guest. He was called upon and said: "When I returned from the front, I visited at the offices of the N. R. A. and was very much interested and impressed with the work that the N. R. A. had done during the war. We did not hear very much about that work while we were in France, but we realized that somebody was training the men who were being sent over to us and that they did know how to shoot. In training the men after they reached France, we did the best we could on improvised ranges, but the ranges were very short because of the density of population, and permitted of shooting only from one to two hundred yards. The British seemed to think that if a man could hit anything at 100 yards he was all right. They had the idea that our soldiers were untrained and that they had no idea of marksmanship. After the armistice General Pershing desired to have some way of not only increasing the training of the men but to furnish amusement for them, and this desire resulted in the Interallied Matches. Personally, I had the honor of being placed in charge of the small-arms team. I went to Le Mans and found a most magnificent range, where 1,200 men were engaged in competition. In the army we have a very hard time to get encouragement from high officials in matters pertaining to marksmanship, and it was fortunate that General Pershing believed in the rifle first and last. In arranging the matches General Pershing told the officers that we won the war largely because of the effective use of the rifle up to 600 yards. He told them: 'You are going to compete with these other countries, and you cannot lose.' We redoubled our efforts, and in the individual match, out of twenty-six places, we won the first twenty; and in the team match we won over the second team by more than 200 points. The competitors from the United States Army did everything they could to aid the competitors of other nations, even to supplying them with Springfield rifles, the best of our ammunition and instructors; and as a result, when the match was held, more than half of the competitors were using Springfields. These rifles were presented to the teams by the Americans. The results of the Le Mans matches were excellent for rifle practice in Europe, which is evidenced by the large appropriations made by European nations to encourage marksmanship."

Colonel Libbey then asked for two reports, one from the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, Major R. D. La Garde, and one from Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend Whelen,

chairman of the Smallbore Committee of the N. R. A., and member of the training section of the General Staff.

Major La Garde said in part: "The work of the office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship has increased considerably during the past six months. Issues of equipment have been made during that period to schools, high schools, and R. O. T. C. units; and there is apparent a very material increase in requisitions from clubs all over the country and for target materials. A great many of these requisitions were delayed by the War Department's order declaring Krag's obsolete, which made it necessary that we stop issuing them. The issue of the new Springfield rifles has now begun, and as fast as the Krag's are called in the issue will be continued. The number of individual sales has increased to about ten to twenty sales a day. There seems to be a great desire on the part of the shooters to own their own rifles and to care for them themselves. As time goes on I think we will find that the free issue had better be limited to target supplies and ammunition and that rifles should be issued only to schools."

After reporting progress in the work of the Smallbore Committee, Colonel Whelen said:

"In addition, my office in the War Department has been engaged in the following work: A thorough revision of the Small Arms Firing Manual. The present manual was adopted in 1913, and in view of the lessons learned in the present war and the superior training methods developed therein, is now regarded as obsolete. The revision will appear about the first of May and will be in three publications. 'Rifle Marksmanship' will be the standard work for instructors in marksmanship, prescribing training methods, courses, competitions, etc. 'Pistol Marksmanship' will prescribe the same things for the pistol. In addition there will be a combined 'Soldier's Handbook of the Rifle and Scorebook for the Individual Rifleman.' None of these publications will contain any reference to musketry. We are now working on a new musketry manual, but it will not appear for over a year. In the meantime the publication known as 'Musketry Bulletin, A. E. F., 1919,' has been adopted as a tentative musketry manual for the army.

"My office has also taken up the revision of the regulations prescribing the issue of arms and ammunition to schools having a uniform corps of cadets. These regulations were in poor shape. They prescribed a lot of red tape and in addition prescribed the issue of the Krag rifle, which is no longer available for issue. The new regulations place the control of the whole matter in the hands of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship and prescribe the issue of the 1917 rifle, an adequate amount of ammunition, and include the gunslings—which, of course, is absolutely necessary, and was not included in the articles which could be obtained under the old regulations.

"Another matter has been the preparation of regulations for the use of Government-owned rifle ranges by civilians. Authority to use these ranges for this purpose was contained in Section 113 of the National Defense Act of 1916, but regulations for the same had never been drafted. These regulations will appear shortly and will prescribe that Government-owned rifle ranges are available for use by the members of any rifle club, school, college, or other responsible organization; that where desired rifles and ammunition will be issued for use on these ranges, the ammunition allowance being not to exceed that prescribed for marksmanship instruction for the infantry soldier of the regular army. In addition, where practicable, the commanding officers of forces of troops at

these ranges will offer to the civilians participating the services of instructors. The manual labor connected with the operation of the targets and the range will have to be arranged for by the civilians themselves.

"The revision of the regulations prescribing the annual allowance of small-arms ammunition is being taken up now, and the new regulations will prescribe a greatly increased allowance. Investigation of the Small Arms Firing School during the war showed that it took 500 rounds of ammunition to teach a new man marksmanship, and it is likely that the marksmanship allowance will be about this number of rounds annually for the regular army and the National Guard and that there will be an additional allowance for further practice of expert riflemen, for musketry, and for instruction in the automatic rifle.

"Another matter that has been taken up has been that of gallery rifles. The .22-calibre, Model 1903 gallery rifle, using a .22-short cartridge fired from a holder, never has been satisfactory. It was only accurate when new and used by an expert; it quickly deteriorated, and the cost of replacing barrels was excessive. The idea of having a man fire his gallery practice with a rifle other than the one he was going to use on the range was bad. We have now adopted a .30-calibre gallery load, using a lead alloy bullet, which is as accurate as the service load to about 200 yards. In order to save the expense of this load and therefore be able to allow each man at least 500 rounds for gallery practice, we have adopted and there have been manufactured an exceedingly efficient set of reloading tools. These reloading tools will permit of a daily output of about 10,000 cartridges. Empty shells, primers, powder and bullets will be issued to organizations. The shells will be saved and reloaded by the organization; and thus the labor of loading, plus the cost of shells, will be saved; and it has been calculated that under any condition the sum total of the expense will be less than that of using the old .22-calibre, Model 1903 gallery rifle. This matter is of extreme importance to the National Guard because they have always held a large amount of gallery practice, and they will now find that there are no more .22-calibre gallery rifles being manufactured or available. This .30-calibre gallery load is ideal for outdoor galleries and for the larger indoor galleries, such as those which had been built in some of our Eastern armories. It is, however, a little heavy and has a rather loud report if used in 50-foot and 25-yard galleries. For such galleries the new bolt-action, .22-calibre rifles, recently produced by several of our arms and ammunition companies at the particular request of the National Rifle Association and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, will be found ideal, although at the present time these rifles are not being issued by the Government.

"My office has gotten together with the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, and we have agreed that it is best to confine the free issue of rifles and ammunition to clubs, schools, and colleges to two Springfield rifles, and two of these .22-calibre rifles, and a limited amount of ammunition therefor. The idea is that this equipment may be used by the clubs, schools, and colleges for interesting prospective members; and that when a man is interested enough to endeavor to become a real rifleman, he should purchase his own rifle and ammunition either from the Government, or, if he desires, a commercial arm from the local dealer. We are therefore encouraging the purchase of Government rifles by all civilian riflemen and are indicating to all such riflemen the excellent results that can be obtained from smallbore shooting."



SHOOTING NEWS AND COMMENT



FROM the Belgian Consulate has come an announcement of the general program of the Seventh Olympiad to be held in Antwerp, during the coming spring and summer. The program, with the dates for the several competitions, includes: Ice hockey and ice skating, April 20 and April 30; yachting, July 7 to July 10; shooting (army weapons), July 24 to July 31; shooting (sporting weapons), July 22 to July 31; polo, July 24-28 and July 31; archery, August 3 to August 8; cycling, August 9 to August 12; athletics, August 15 to August 23; tennis, August 15 to August 3; fencing, August 15 to August 28; wrestling, August 15 to August 26; boxing, August 15 to August 26; gymnastics, August 22 to August 29; modern pentathlon, August 24 to August 27; weights and dumbbells, August 23 to August 28; swimming, August 22 to August 29; rowing, August 22 to August 29; archery, August 22 to August 29; association football, August 29 to September 5; rugby football, August 30 to September 5; lawn hockey, September 1 to September 5; equestrian games, September 6 to September 12.

In connection with the Olympic Games, the Belgian Consul makes this announcement:

"I beg to hand you herewith a copy of the final program of the Seventh Olympic Games, which are to be held in Antwerp during the spring and summer of this year.

"In connection therewith, I am informed by the Belgian State Railways that a club has been organized to carry out a program of festivities which will take place among the splendid scenery of the Nightingale Park, the new park of Antwerp.

"Under the auspices of this club, the following functions are being arranged: A permanent floral exhibition; an exhibition of the Congo Colony, with a large panorama and moving pictures; an exhibition of modern painting and sculpture; a retrospective exhibition of the painting art in Belgium from 1830, date of the establishment of the kingdom, to this day; an international exhibition of sports—automobile and cycles; an exhibition of the diamond industry; aviculture, canine and surgical exhibitions; a series of musical festivals of the great Belgian, French and English masters, under the leadership of the famous Belgian *maestro*, L. Mortelemans; concerts of chamber music; two great performances of the oratorios of the Antwerp master, Peter Benoit, under the leadership of the composers Candaël and Alpaerts; lyrical and dramatical performances; a competition of sculpture; a great artistic pageant according to Antwerp traditions; a reconstitution of the Flemish pageant Ommeganck; shooting and archery matches; baseball and handball matches; gymnastic festivals; aviation festivals and matches; congresses of physicians, artists, ex-combatants, brewers, exporters, geographers, etc.

"A vast Luna Park will be constructed on extensive grounds, and the municipality of Antwerp will, on its own initiative, organize other festivals, so that the year 1920 will be for Antwerp a season of most interesting and varied attractions.

"For the American travelers who would wish to use automobiles while in Belgium, it may be interesting to note that the Minister

of Public Works has just approved a program of rebuilding of the most important roads radiating from Brussels towards all parts of the country and of the roads connecting the various cities and the battle fields, at a cost of 60,000,000 francs.

"This program, which is already in process of realization now, will enable tourists traveling in automobiles to visit comfortably and rapidly the principal cities of the country, as, for instance, Brussels, Antwerp, Bruges, Louvain, Liege, Audenaerde, as well as the natural beauties of Belgium, such as the valleys of the Meuse and of the Lesse, as well as of the Ourthe, the picturesque region of Spa, and also the zones of industry and the devastated landscapes of Flanders.

"Any further information which you or your readers may wish would be gladly furnished to you by the general agency which the Belgian State Railways have just established at 281 Fifth Avenue, New York."

WHY not better sights for the pistol?" is the question which F. W. Strickler, of Youngstown, Ohio, has called up for discussion. In stating his case, he says:

"So much has been written regarding better sight equipment for the rifle than is furnished by the factories that some of the makers have wakened up and are putting real sights on their arms. There seems, however, to have been little, if any, effort made to improve the sights on the one-hand gun for military or pocket use. The old idea that a very thin blade, or a small pin-head target sight, made for accuracy, has long ago been discarded. The thin-blade front sights furnished on military and pocket revolvers and pistols and the piffing target sights furnished on some of the target models seem to be continued by manufacturers on their regular product merely as a relic of the old idea that fine sights mean fine shooting, together with their antipathy to anything that will make a change in existing models and the expensive machinery to make them.

"The Patridge form of sights is so well known and so much used by target shooters and has so many advantages over the very fine bead sights or thin-blade sights ordinarily placed on target pistols and revolvers as to need no comment, and it is not understood why a fighting gun or a pocket gun should not also be equipped with broad sights similar in form. Any of the military models would be much improved by having a wide-blade front sight with a square-notch rear sight to correspond. Such sights would certainly be as strong, or stronger, than the present form and would have the additional advantage of a sight approximating the Patridge sight for accurate work. The .45 automatic, for example, if provided with the same form of sights it now has except with a wide front sight and corresponding notch in the rear bar sight, would lose nothing from the standpoint of strength or use as a fighting gun and would have in addition practical sights for target shooting or other work requiring more accuracy. The same is true of Colt and Smith & Wesson military and pocket revolvers. A wider blade front sight with corresponding notch in the rear of the frame would not lessen the strength of the

sight or interfere with drawing from pocket or holster, and would have the advantage of being practical target sights. On the military and pocket revolvers a bar rear sight could be supplied similar to that on the .45 automatic by slotting the frame. However, merely providing the average military or pocket revolver with a wide-blade front sight would add materially to the practical uses of the arm. It does not help either speed or accuracy with a revolver or pistol to have to hunt around for a little pin-point front sight or a thin blade. There is nothing to be gained and much to be lost, even in target work, by having sights so fine that they are a strain on the eyes, whether the sights be of the Patridge or Paine form. The advantages of wide sights appear even greater on a military or pocket arm.

"A great many of the ideas suggested by the shooting fraternity are taboo because of the expense the manufacturers would have to incur on account of the machinery necessary for quantity production. There is nothing new about the idea of coarse sights on a revolver or a pistol, and the above objection would scarcely apply, as the change is very slight. It would seem, therefore, that manufacturers would be willing to supply coarse sights as regular equipment, at the buyer's option at least, if there appeared to be a large enough demand. The new Savage .22 bolt-action rifle is concrete proof that if the shooters yell long enough and loud enough for what they want, they will get it. (And, speaking of sights, the sights provided on this gun are not the least of its many good points.) The new Stevens single-shot pistol has sights that do not need to be searched for with a microscope. However, manufacturers still seem to be very miserly with the metal in the sights of military and pocket revolvers and pistols.

"Our revolvers and pistols, excellent as they are, still leave room for improvement. They will "shoot better than any man can hold," but they might be made so as to help the holding without losing any of their present good qualities, and nowhere could this be done more easily and with less departure from present standard models than in the sights on military and pocket arms. One could hardly find a better way to handicap a shooter than to force him to shoot with the sights on some of our standard military and pocket guns, or for target shooting with the "pin-head" target sights provided on some target arms (the word "pin-head" being an unusually descriptive term in this connection). If a manufacturer is asked to provide a wide-blade front sight and corresponding wide notch in the frame of a pocket or military arm, one is politely referred to the catalogue and advised that the manufacturer is too busy, etc., etc. So for fear of disrupting the manufacturer's whole organization, the poor shooter can tinker his own sights or beg some gunsmith to do it for him at so much per beg. It seems time the shooter yelled for better sights on the one-hand gun as well as on the rifle—he pays the bill, anyhow, and might as well get what he wants."

THE slings procurable from the various arms companies for sporting rifles are of no use as an aid to firing. They are too short, and they cannot be adjusted properly. Those sportsmen who have learned the great benefit to be derived from a proper sling in holding the rifle steady in the various firing positions have fitted hand-made slings to their rifles. These usually have been made of leather on the Whelen type, and are fully described in Colonel Whelen's book, "The American Rifle." Of course, the Government sling would be excellent for this purpose, were it not for the fact that it is made for sling

swivels 1¼ inches wide, while almost all the sling swivels on sporting rifles are made only seven-eighths inch wide. Therefore, it has been necessary to go to the expense of procuring a long piece of leather of the proper width and having a sling made of this. With the present price of leather, this sling becomes a very expensive item.

Recently it has come to our attention that the Kerr Gunsling Company is making a sling of the well-known Kerr model which is only seven-eighths inch wide, and perfectly adjustable to all sporting rifles. This sling is perfectly adapted to both carrying the rifle, and to shooting in any of the firing positions. It is very much cheaper than a hand-made leather sling of the Whelen type. While it is no better than the Whelen sling, it is just as good, and as it is cheaper, and available ready-made, we feel that riflemen who are using sporting rifles will be glad to know of its existence.

THERE are lots of newcomers in the shooting game who have heard the old-timers mention shooting glasses, but who would not know how to go about correcting an error of shooting vision. Here are a few hints on shooting glasses from A. P. Lane:

Oculists say that nine people out of ten should wear glasses. By that they mean that only about one man out of ten has eyes which are optically near enough right so that glasses are not necessary. A great many sportsmen can get along nicely without glasses when they are not using their eyes under conditions which put them to great strain.

Reading is hard on the eyes, but shooting a rifle or pistol requires even greater concentration, and consequently a man whose eyes are optically defective is greatly handicapped without glasses. By optical defects, I mean defects in the construction or muscular control of the lens in the eye, as distinguished from other troubles, which cannot be overcome by glasses.

There are three important optical conditions which may exist in the human eye, and which can be completely eliminated by properly ground glasses. The first and most common of these is astigmatism, which, in plain language, means that the lens is shaped to some extent like a cylinder, rather than a section of a sphere. Such an eye can see sharply only lines drawn in one direction. Sometimes only vertical lines can be seen sharply, and sometimes only horizontal lines, and there are many cases where only the lines drawn on an angle can be seen clearly. The second defect is myopia, commonly known as near-sightedness. In such cases the lens is curved too much, so that it cannot focus properly on objects at a distance. Far-sightedness is a third trouble, and is exactly the opposite of near-sightedness—namely, the lens is too flat to focus on near objects. It is utterly impossible for anyone to see sharply an open rear sight, a front sight and a bull's-eye. The best that can be done is to compromise, and it has been my experience that it is best when using open sights to have glasses made which completely correct astigmatism and cause the eye to focus sharply at a point about 6 feet in front of the muzzle of the gun. This makes it possible to see the sights and bull's-eye all at the same time, without sharpness, but with fairly good definition for all three.

For use with peep sights, especially on the longer ranges, it is advisable to have glasses which will completely correct the astigmatism and cause the eye to focus sharply on the bull's-eye.

If you are having trouble with your eyes, you should go to a competent oculist, and if you happen to know of one who is interested in shooting, so much the better, for he will be in a position to appreciate the problems that shooters are up against.

THE First Team from the Stuyvesant High School won the team match, on a score of 211 out of 250, and Frank Gobes, of the Bushwick High School, won the individual championship on a score of 86 out of 100 at the Ninth Annual Outdoor Rifle Match of the New York Public Schools Athletic League. The team competition called for five shots prone and five shots sitting or kneeling, at 200 yards. The individual contest prescribed ten shots prone at 200 yards.

One hundred and seventy-five boys and twenty-five range officers were taken by special train to the Peckskill Ranges as the guests of the Public Schools Athletic League on the day of the shoot. The use of the State ranges was granted to the league, and the boys used regulation service rifles on the 200-yard ranges.

The morning was devoted to the individual match, in which every one of the 175 boys took part. In the afternoon twenty-nine teams participated in the team matches. Fifteen different schools were represented. The boys were very enthusiastic and returned to their schools with keen interest in rifle affairs.

A round-robin tournament of sub-target matches is being held in the schools. In addition, the league has secured permission from the Board of Education of New York City to install a rifle range in the basement of the Brooklyn Athletic Field grandstand. The range will be 50 feet long and will have seven firing points. This range will be used constantly by the schoolboys, and it is what the league has been trying to find for the boys for several years past, since the marksmanship work has been handicapped seriously because of the lack of indoor range facilities.

Gen. Wingate is very enthusiastic over the prospects of holding many interschool matches on the new range. He feels that the school year 1919-20 will be the biggest in the history of the Public Schools Athletic League rifle affairs.

THOMAS FREEMAN, the secretary of the Shanghai, China, Miniature Rifle and Revolver Club, has forwarded the results of the annual pistol and revolver competition. He says:

The Shanghai .45-calibre revolver and pistol indoor championship competition for 1919, open to all comers, closed November 1.

The gold medal was won by Paymaster E. H. Cope, of the United States Navy, who is one of the recognized shots of America, having won State championship competitions connected with the United States Revolver Association. Great credit is due to the two ladies—Mrs. Hargreaves and Miss Negus—who entered this difficult competition, using the service weapon and full-charge ammunition, and the excellent scores made by them.

Conditions of competition were: 10 shots at 15 yards; 10 shots at 20 yards, and 10 shots at 25 yards; offhand; no rest; time limit, one hour; targets with 2-inch inner and 4-inch outer bull's-eye used; H. P. S., 300.

The following scores were:

Name.	15 yds.	20 yds.	25 yds.	Total.	Weapon.	Representing
E. H. Cope *	98	88	81	267	.45 S. & W.	U. S. Navy
T. Freeman §	91	88	87	266	.45 S. & W.	Residents
F. T. Smith †	92	84	89	265	.45 S. & W.	Am. Co. S. V. C.
R. K. Hykes †	90	90	85	265	.45 Colt Auto.	Am. Co. S. V. C.
C. N. de Trafford..	92	89	79	260	.45 Colt Auto.	E. F. E. U.
Mrs. J. E. Hargreaves	89	91	77	257	.45 S. & W.	Shanghai Lady
Miss L. Negus	88	85	79	252	.45 S. & W.	Shanghai Lady
L. Kadoorie	88	76	75	239	.45 S. & W.	Residents
R. R. Hughes	89	75	71	235	.455 Webley.	S. M. P. Specials
F. E. Cheslock	83	78	66	227	.45 Colt Auto.	U. S. S. Wilmington
A. E. Brown	73	73	74	220	.45 Colt Auto.	U. S. S. Wilmington
C. H. Ryde	83	74	58	215	.45 Colt Auto.	Reserve Co., S. V. C.
H. W. Lambert	77	62	64	203	.455 Webley.	"B" Co., S. V. C.
L. R. Wheen	68	69	61	198	.455 Webley.	Residents
C. G. Lifquist	66	64	65	195	.45 Colt Auto.	U. S. S. Wilmington

* Gold medal (Champion 1919).

§ Silver medal.

† Tie; to be shot off again.

(Concluded on page 18)



N. R. A. UNIFORMS

Style: SENIORS

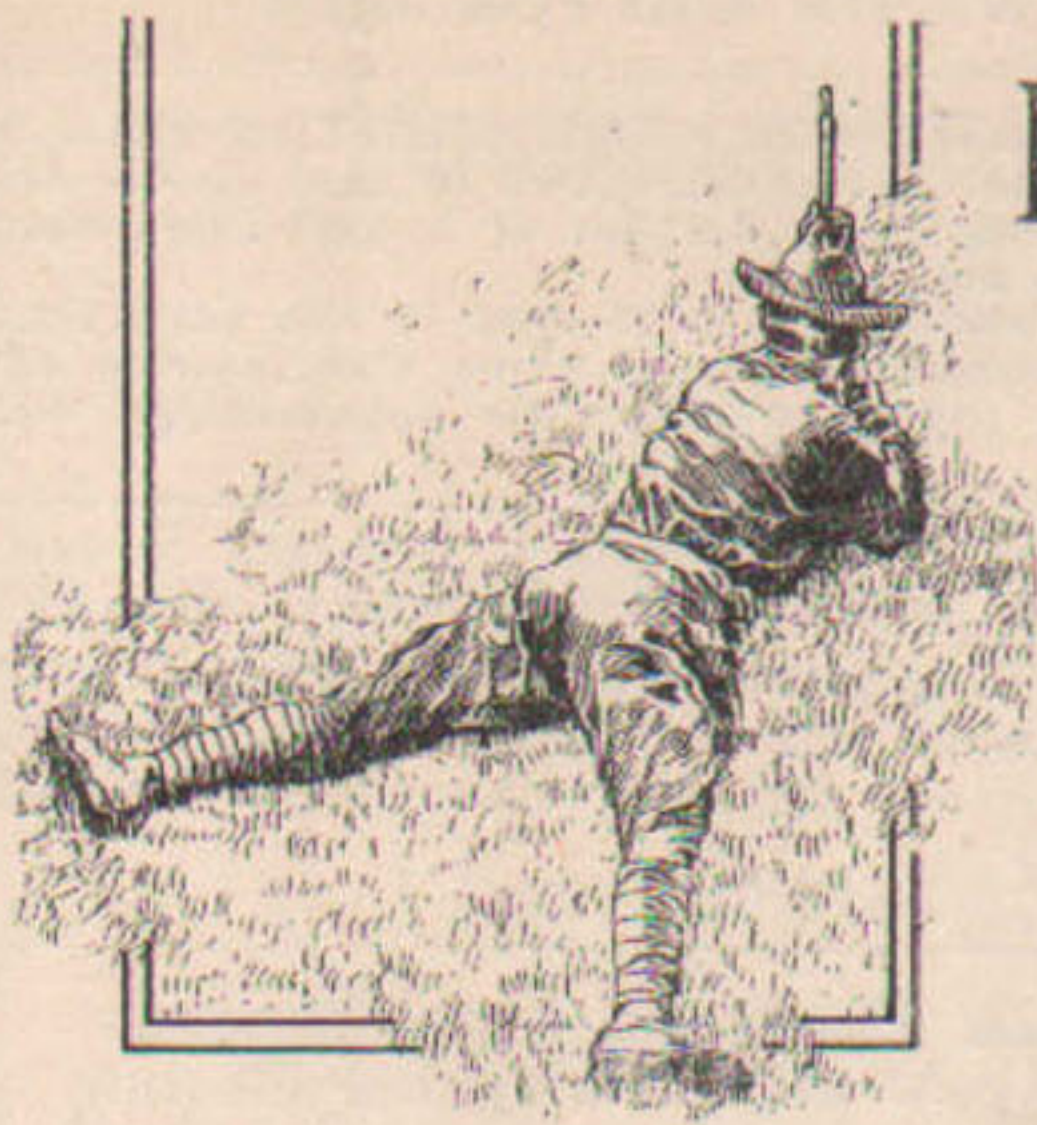
N. R. A. No. 600	Coat	\$5.00
" " 601	Breeches	4.00
" " 602	Spiral puttees ..	3.00
" " 603	Canvas leggings	1.25
" " 604	Olive drab shirt..	4.75
" " 605	Hat	2.50
" " 606	Web belt50

Style: JUNIORS

N. R. A. No. 650	Coat	\$4.00
" " 651	Breeches	3.50
" " 652	Spiral puttees ..	2.75
" " 653	Canvas leggings	1.25
" " 654	Olive Drab shirt	3.25
" " 655	Hat	2.25
" " 656	Web belt50

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Loads And Re-loads

In this column, conducted by Lt. Col. Townsend Whelen, will be answered inquiries pertaining to target and hunting small arms, hunting licenses, game guides, and kindred subjects. An effort will be made to reply to inquiries direct by mail before the appearance in this column of the answer. This service is free to all, whether the inquirer is a subscriber to Arms and the Man or not. All questions are answered at length by mail. Those portions of general interest are published here.

SPECIAL loads for the service rifles, both Springfield and Krag, continue to hold the interest of many riflemen, if the questions which have been asked Colonel Whelen during the past two weeks may be regarded as a criterion. As soon as an adequate and satisfactory reloading outfit is put on the market within reach of riflemen, there may be expected a rejuvenation of interest in hand-loaded cartridges.

The story, "The First Tracking Snow," which began in the issue of January 1, has been productive of a series of questions concerning the effectiveness of the Newton 172-grain bullet as compared with the 220-grain blunt bullet.

Q. I have read with great interest and pleasure your article describing your New Brunswick hunt, and because of your great experience I am writing to ask for certain information which I hope you can supply. In your article you give your experience on this hunt using a Newton 172-grain bullet. Your experience with that bullet differed somewhat from my experience this fall. I had my Springfield in the woods after deer. Three deer fell to this gun in four shots, the first deer being struck a little high and at the shoulders. His backbone was broken, and, of course, he dropped in his tracks. On the next deer, which was a large buck and shot running, the first shot was a miss (which is not unusual for the writer at 300 yards). The second shot struck the buck in the neck, the bullet apparently going to pieces as soon as it entered the flesh and was taken from the neck in ten or twelve pieces. The meat was pulverized, the buck was stopped instantly and, so far as this animal was concerned, the results could not have been better. Another buck which fell to this gun was also shot in the neck and the same explosive effect was noted. The cartridge used was loaded with Dupont No. 15 to give 2,700 feet m. v., the bullet was 172-grain Newton, and in both cases it went all to pieces, pulverized the flesh and dropped the animal in its tracks; but now the question in my mind is what would happen were that bullet fired into an Alaskan brown bear or grizzly instead of a deer? I contemplate taking a hunt for bear, and your expert advice regarding the best bullet will be greatly appreciated. I would also like to know whether this Newton bullet frequently goes to pieces or whether it sticks together after mushrooming, as they seem to do on the game you killed this fall.—E. R. S., Des Moines, Iowa.

A. You are dead right about the Newton 172-grain bullet. It goes to pieces entirely too freely. This has been my experience on it with practically all the game that I have shot during the past eight years. Yet it has killed fairly well, it is quite accurate, and it has a copper jacket, which does no more damage to the bore than does a lead bullet. I killed a moose with it in 1916, and

at that time, noticing how the bullets went to pieces, I determined that the next time I went after moose I would take to the 220-grain blunt bullet. But this year I could not get any blunt 220-grain bullets in time for my hunt; I did have these Newton bullets, my rifle was sighted in for them, they were accurate, and they had always filled fairly well in the past, so I took them. Several of my friends have had the same results with this bullet, one of them in particular who hunted in the Cassier this year. They go to pieces too readily, and fail to penetrate to the vitals unless you get a well-located broadside hit, which you don't always get. My old friend in New Brunswick has seen more moose killed than any man that I know of. He has killed almost a hundred himself, and he has been in at the death of over two hundred more. He says that the only rifles that he has ever seen shoot clear through a moose have been the .30-calibre rifles using the 220-grain bullet of at least 2,900 f. s. muzzle velocity. You will find loads for this bullet in my book "The American Rifle," together with velocity, pressure, etc. You can get the highest velocity with 45 grains of Du Pont No. 16 powder, 2,300 f. s., with a pressure of about 50,000 pounds, but the recoil and jump up will be considerable. If I were going after bear, I would surely use the 220-grain bullet, but I believe that I would use the old No. 20 powder and a velocity of only about 2,200 f. s., so as to avoid the jumpy recoil which comes from big loads of No. 16. Experimenting might give us a still better load for this bullet. I haven't done much with it at high velocities.

My impression is that for brown bear in Alaska you stand the best chance either on the Alaska Peninsula or on Admiralty Island. I would choose the former place, I think, if I had the time. It is not so mountainous on the Alaska Peninsula, and as this hunting is done mostly in the spring on deep, soft snow, this is quite an item to the city man. The time when the bears come out of their dens differs considerably in different localities, therefore your time of going will depend upon locality. After the bear have been out about a month the skin becomes worthless. At any of the large towns along the Alaska coast you can find good guides, and also can hire motorboats. It is a little late to arrange for a guide by mail now, but if you desire, I can probably get you the addresses of a number of guides, if you can give me a little more information as to locality, time, etc. It is a rather expensive proposition these days, as the H. C. L. has struck the backwoods just as it has us in the cities, unless you want to do it without a guide, as I always do, but that requires special knowledge and physique. Generally, as to outfit you should include the best pair of hip rubber boots you can get, and a slicker, other equipment as usual, the lighter the better.

Q. May I again take the liberty of calling on you for some additional information? This time it is in connection with the ballistics of the following load in the '06 Springfield cartridge—220-grain soft-point Krag bullet and 45 grains weight of Du Pont No. 16 Improved Military Rifle Smokeless Powder, giving a velocity of 2,300 f. s. It seems to me that this load, using as it does a fairly heavy bullet at a reasonably high velocity, should prove about the best available for general big-game shooting. If you will endeavor to answer the following questions, which I have made as brief as possible in order to take up the minimum of your time, the favor will be much appreciated: What pressure is developed by this load? What is the remaining velocity at 100, 200, and 300 yards—approximately, of course? What are the trajectory heights at 100, 200, and 300 yards? Is this load an accurate one at 300 yards? Personally I consider this range about the outside limit for game shooting. Does this bullet suffer from deformation in the bore; that is, does the soft point flow back over the jacket to any marked extent? Does this load give excessive metal fouling?—E. F. D., Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. This load gives a muzzle velocity of 2,300 f. s.; velocity at 100 yards, about 2,050; 200 yards, 1,870; 300 yards, 1,690. The Du Pont Company informs me that the breech pressure is about 50,000 pounds. I have tried the load. The recoil, and particularly the jump up of the barrel, is rather severe as in all the heavy loads with this particular powder, but it is all right for a seasoned shot. The maximum ordinate of trajectory over 100 yards is a little less than an inch. At 200 yards it is about 4.10 inches, and at 300 yards about 10.50 inches. In a good rifle it should group its shots in about a 9-inch circle at 300 yards when properly loaded. Some lots of bullets may do better than this, some not quite so well. Bullet suffers comparatively little from deformation of point in the bore, as it is already quite pointed. You may notice quite a little lumpy metal fouling if you do not use grease. With grease I do not believe that you will have any trouble from this source. I think that you will find this about the most killing of all loads in the Springfield.

Q. Can the rear sight base be taken off the barrel of the .30-03 rifle? If so, how? If this base cannot be removed, what is the usual practice in fitting a sporting stock when you want to use a Lyman No. 48 sight in rear? What can you tell me in regard to the accuracy of the 38 W. C. F., loaded with 15 grains Sharpshooter and 180-grain ball, when used in the Colt's new service revolver? How does it compare with the .44 S. & W. Special, the .45 Colt's, and the .44 W. C. F.? What size groups are possible with the four arms mentioned at 25 and 50 yards? Do you know of any load which would be more accurate than this? If so, how would it compare with it for velocity and energy? Would 4 grains of Bullseye, as recommended for this bullet in the Ideal Handbook, give it velocity and energy equal to the 15 grains Sharpshooter?—C. M. D., Tillamook, Ore.

A. The rear sight base can be taken off the barrel of the Model 1903 rifle. Remove the stock and handguard. This exposes the under surface of the fixed base. On the under side at the rear, near the receiver, this base is secured to the barrel by a pin which bites about half its diameter into the under surface of the barrel. All you have to do is to drive this pin out. Sometimes it cannot be seen on account of the bluing, and you have to polish up the surface of the fixed base a little to find out just where the head comes. After driving out this pin, you can

drive the fixed base off to the front, towards the muzzle. To completely remove the base you will also have to remove the front sight fixed base, which is removed in exactly the same manner.

The best accuracy with all the large-calibre revolvers is obtained with the .44 S. & W. Russian and .44 S. & W. Special. No other cartridges have ever quite touched these in accuracy. I think that you will get the next best results with the .44 W. C. F. cartridge in ready-loaded ammunition, but that in hand-loaded ammunition it is possible to get a little better results from the .45 Colt, this in new service revolvers. Just what results can be obtained in the old single-action Colt is hard to say, as this revolver was made with such large tolerances that when it comes to fit of ammunition almost every one of them is different, and an entirely different problem. In fact, when you approach this problem from the standpoint of intelligent reloading, you should be able to get equal results from any of these cartridges as far as accuracy is concerned, because the system of chambering of all is the same, and because each has about the same limit as to how far the bullet can be loaded to extend beyond the shell into the throat of the chamber. These matters, you will find, are decidedly of importance when you come to fitting a load to your weapon.

If I were looking for accuracy in a hand gun of large calibre, I would choose one chambered for the .44 S. & W. Special. If I were looking for power, I would take one chambered for the old .45 Colt cartridge, because it has the largest powder space and the chance for the heaviest bullet, and you can only burn just so much powder in a short barrel, anyhow, and you are limited by that and the size of the breech pressure you dare run up. I have never fired a revolver using the .38 W. C. F. cartridge, but I understand from a friend who has had a lot of experience with it, that it is now the most powerful revolver made if one is confined to factory cartridges, the high-velocity cartridge giving this power and being perfectly safe in it. Personally I would go rather slow at first, as with this charge you are violating both the maker's and the ammunition people's guarantee.

We cannot tell you what velocity is obtainable with any specific charge unless it is a charge which is standard and has been tested on the chronograph, and then only if we know what revolver you are using, and the length of barrel, and even then it is of little use because different revolvers differ so much in fit between frame and chamber, and in the chamber itself, and these have an enormous influence in the velocity obtained in a revolver.

Shooting News

(Concluded from page 16)

The championship of the Associated Rifle Clubs of New York and New Jersey was recently decided in a match which called for ten-man teams, ten shots rapid fire, 200 yards; ten shots, 500 yards slow fire, and ten shots, slow fire, 1,000 yards; five high scores to count; any rifle, any ammunition and any sights. The shooting was done on the Navy Rifle Range at Caldwell. Fredrichs, of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club, made the high individual score of 144 out of 150. The East Orange Rifle Club has been declared winner in the team match on a score of 684. Eleven teams participated in the shooting.

William Zenker, executive officer of the Empire City Rifle and Revolver Club, of New York City, has announced that his club

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15 acres Army Goods. Large illustrated cyclo-pedia reference catalog—428 pages— issue 1920, mailed 50 cents. New Circular 10 cents	
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will be glad to entertain visiting riflemen on its range. In a letter to the National Rifle Association, he says:

"There are a good many sportsmen in or about New York City who would like to use their high-power rifles on an outdoor range. As far as I know, there are not many outside of Caldwell, N. J. Those that have seen and know something about rifle ranges claim it to be one of the best in New York State. The range can easily be reached by auto, train or trolley. Information can be obtained from Mr. Chas. Zettler, 872 Trinity Avenue, Bronx, New York City."

At New Hope, Pa., William Kinsey, who has passed his one hundredth birthday, has applied for a hunting license. When questioned as to his skill as a hunter, he replied that practice makes perfect and that he had followed the gun as long as the next one. He remarked: "Nobody has to hold a rabbit for me to hit it. When one jumps up, he'd better dust, if I draw down on him." Mr. Kinsey is a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in the 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1861.

At Cornell University a twelve-week winter course is given to game farming. The young man who wishes to fill the growing demand for gamekeepers and propagation of game as a commercial pursuit can here secure training that will prove invaluable to him in his work. This course will start the student in the right direction, enable him to avoid many mistakes and offer him facts and principles gleaned from the lifelong experience, study and observation of others.

The course includes lectures by the foremost authorities, and trips will be made for inspection of a few well-managed game farms. Some of the topics are game birds and waterfowl, feeds and feeding, varieties and breeding, parasites and predatory enemies, crops for cover and food, need of shelter and covering, rearing pens and cages, capturing and shipping, game farm plans, water supply and accounts.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

OLD-TIME and modern firearms bought, sold and exchanged. Kentucky flint-lock rifles, old-time pistols, revolvers, guns, swords, powder horns, etc. Lists free. Stephen Van Rensselaer, 805 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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FOR SALE—256 Newton, extra heavy stock, extra checkering on grip and fore end, checkered butt plate, 80 cartridges, 350-129 grain bullets, sling strap and swivels, rod, canvas case; never shot; \$90. S. E. Morris, 142 Forest Ave., Jamestown, N. Y. No trades.

FOR SALE—.32-40 Ballard Schutzen Swiss, butt pistol grip check piece, set trigger, finest Winchester sights, reloading tools; fine gun; \$30.00. J. W. Beeler, 320 North Twelfth St., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Modern American Rifles, by Gould. Advise condition and price. E. J. Papin, 612 Rialto Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Luminous Sights for Colt .45 Automatic Pistol; snap on and off instantly. The best known rifleman in America, an Army officer of high standing, writes: "I regard them as life insurance which no line officer can afford to be without. Several times in my twenty years' service I would have given a million dollars, if I had it, for a set like these." Sent prepaid on approval for \$3.50, with money back guarantee if dissatisfied. F. E. Watson, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED—.22 Colt Auto; condition of barrel no object; .22 S. & W. Target Pistol; .38 Colt Q. M.; .38 S. & W. Target Revolver; .22 Savage, military model. State condition and price. L. E. Wilson, Peshastin, Wash.

FOR SALE—6X Carl Zeiss, \$75.00; 8X Paul Weiss, \$50.00. Cash, postal money order. Both glasses absolutely brand-new, without a scratch. Superb in every particular. R. D. Talmage, East Hampton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Stevens No. 414, .22 Long Rifle, globe front sight, Lyman micrometer wind-gauge peep, all new condition, \$25.00. Stevens 24-inch Armory model, .22 Marble peep with disc; bright, clean condition; \$12.00. B. S. A. Peep Sight, micrometer wind gauge, multi-aperture disc, new, \$6.00. Lyman Peep for Winchester automatic, new, with disc, \$3.00. Dr. Lincoln Riley, Wisner, Nebraska.

TRADE—20 gauge "Field" Ithaca, like new, for .03 Springfield, in like condition, or target model "Bisley" Colt. Stevens 414 with A-5 Winchester scope, \$40.00. O. Royce, Seaside, Oregon.

FOR SALE—Pair of Field Glasses, Societe D Optique, Paris, in good condition, \$12.00. John W. Sidle Rifle Telescope and mounts. About 4-power with cross hairs, \$20.00. Savage Automatic .32 cal. Pistol, \$18.00, new condition. E. G. Gale, Alameda, California.

WANTED—A Telescope Sight, suitable for 25 yard indoor range; also Colt's Automatic, .32 calibre. Address C. F. S., care ARMS AND THE MAN, 1108 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Winchester Musket (N. R. A.) 22 L. R., in absolutely perfect condition. Has new Lyman No. 103 micrometer rear sight, Ly-sight, Winchester telescope sight bases on barman No. 17 hooded aperture and bead front rel. Non-slip rubber hand-hold and butte-plate. Price \$28.00. J. A. Bottkol, Menominee, Mich.

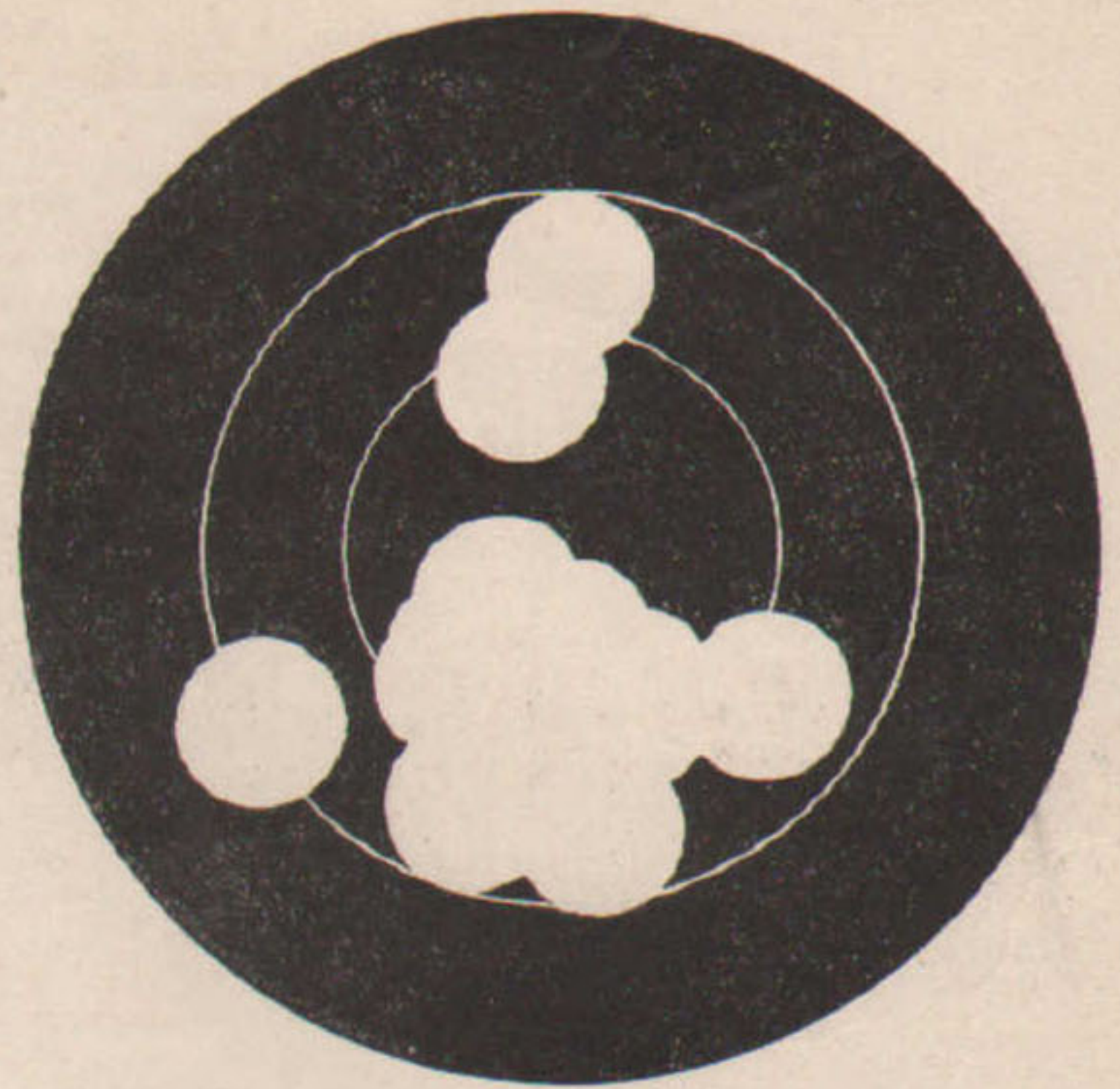
WANTED—Star-gauged Springfield .03 chambered Govt. '06; barrel and action "crank" condition, subject my inspection; sights and stock immaterial. F. N. Webster, 7730 Eastlake Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Antique firearms, swords, powder horns, flasks, battle flags, medals, prints. Catalogue free. Nagy, 33 S. Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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This remarkable score was made with cartridges taken from a box of Remington UMC .44 S. & W. Midrange Sharp Shoulder LOADED IN 1911---nearly nine years old.



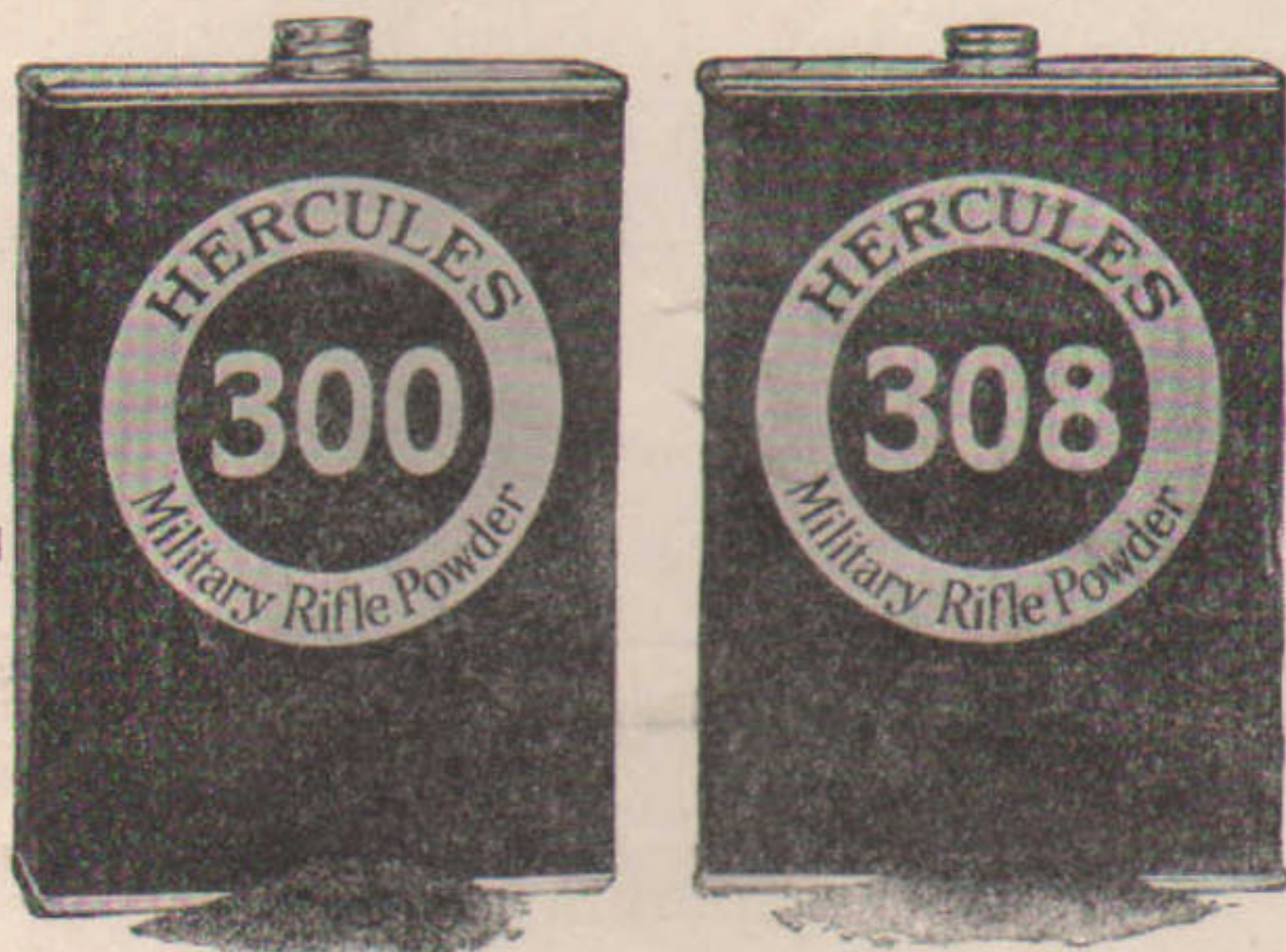
Score of 99x100 at 20 yards. Shot by Major Chas. F. Armstrong on November 25th, 1919, at Presidio of San Francisco.

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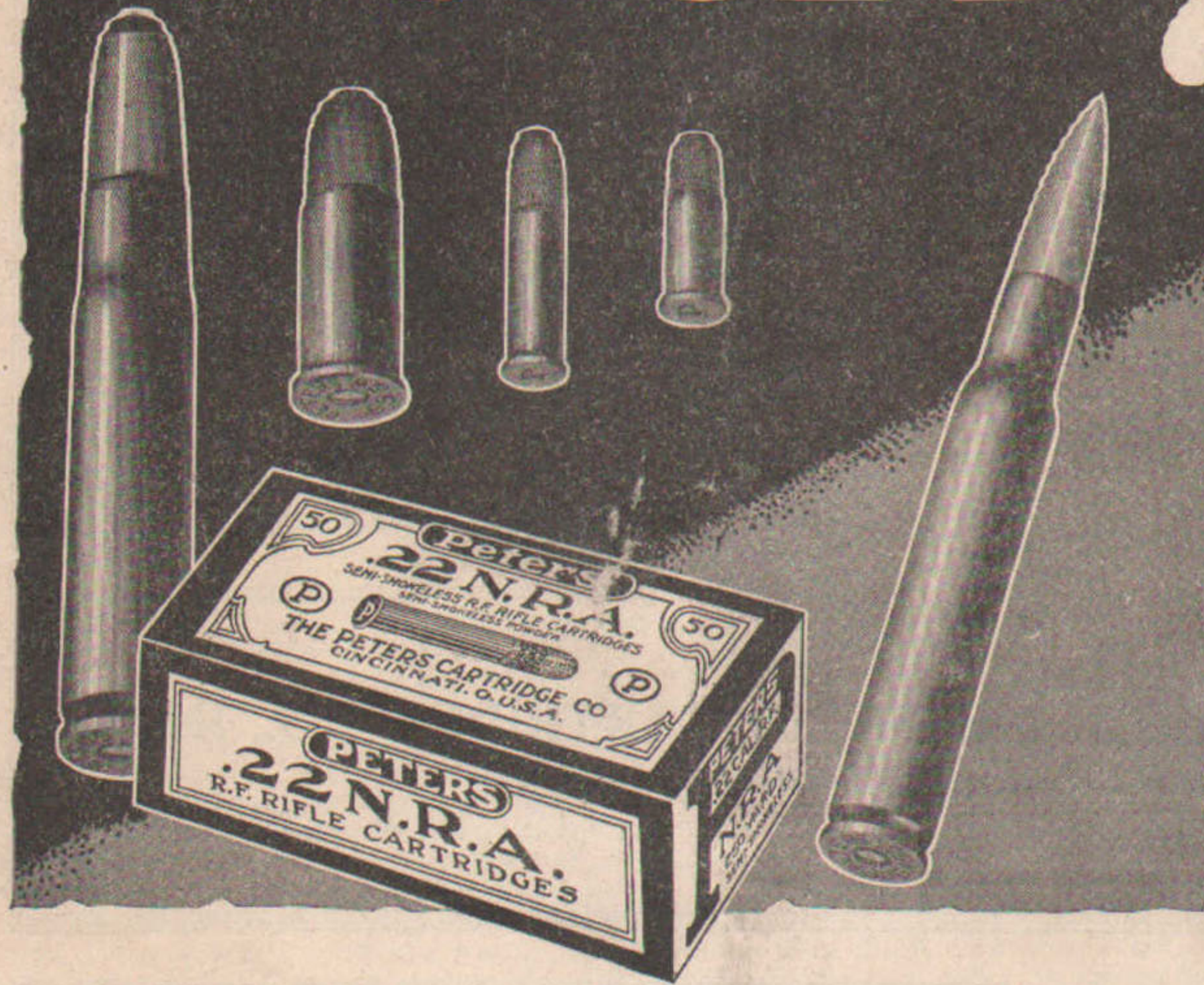
THIS size and cut of membership card, seal and year tinted in rifle green, makes an attractive and valuable credential for club members when black print is used over the tint. Many rifle clubs used cards of this pattern in 1919. More should take advantage of their possibilities in 1920.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE announcement by the United States Revolver Association of the winners of the Outdoor Pistol and Revolver Championships again points to the leadership of Peters Cartridges.

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- Match "C" (Individual Military Championship of America), Dr. J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio, 651x750. World's Record.

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