

# THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

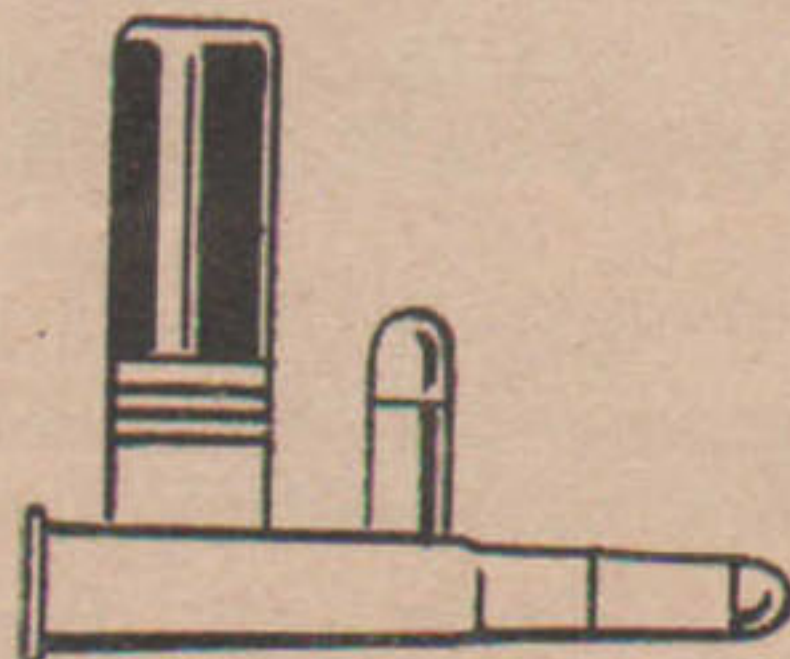


VOL. LXVII, No. 20

MAY 1, 1920



For one hundred and eighteen years Du Pont has meant "the powder" to sportsmen and to the military.



E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc.

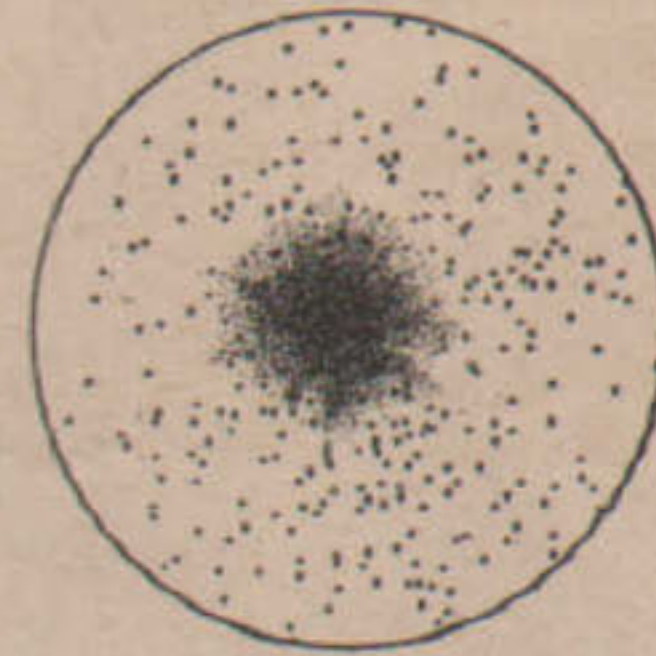
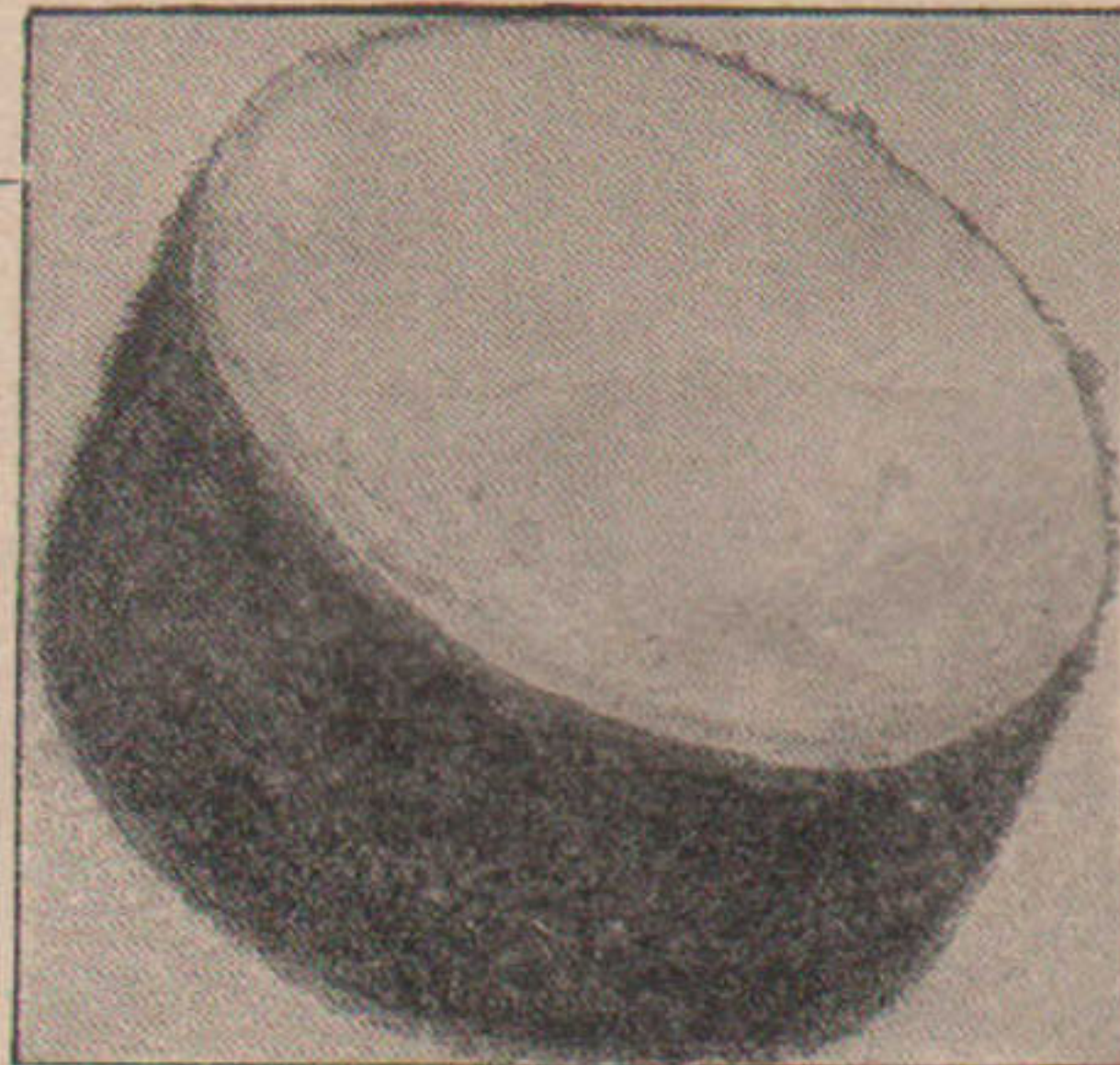
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE



# WINCHESTER

1866

1920



The Winchester Model 12  
Hammerless Repeating Shotgun

## A CLEAN WAD MEANS PERFECT PATTERN

**G**O OUT in front of the firing point after a trap shoot and pick up a clean shotgun wad. Usually, it has been fired out of a Winchester Shell—if particularly clean, out of a Winchester Shotgun as well.

The reason why they stay so clean is simple.

The boring and chambering of every Winchester Shotgun, the shell making, and the priming, loading, wadding and crimping of the complete Winchester Shell—all are planned and carried out with one purpose uppermost: to produce *perfect pattern*.

Each wad is made to do its own work just right. To form a perfect gas check to powder charge, and a perfect driving piston to shot column. Just one well-disciplined wad in the Winchester wadding system.

That's why the clean wad you pick up has none of the frayed

and burnt appearance of having gone through the gun improperly. No tell-tale marks of the escape of powder gas around the wad.

It has helped instead of hindered the patterning of the shot charge.

The pattern shown above was made at 40 yards, with  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ounces of *standard* No.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  shot; circle 30 inches in diameter. It was shot with a standard grade Winchester Model 12 Repeating Shotgun and an ordinary Winchester Repeater Shell.

Shoot a Winchester Model 12 Hammerless Repeating Shotgun at the traps—Tournament and Trap grades now can be fitted with the new Winchester ventilated-rib barrel. Or if you prefer it, a Model 97, with exposed hammer. And be sure your shells are either Winchester Leader or Repeater. Your dealer can supply you.

Write to us any time you desire information on trapshooting.





The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association of America

Volume LXVII, No. 20

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1920

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## The Best British Rifle

By Col. T. D. SLOAN

THE SEARCH for the all-round rifle is never ending. Strictly there is no such weapon; yet practically there is, for it is possible to find rifles suitable for all game found in a certain territory. For instance the .30-1906 with its various weights of bullets and hand-loaded charges will do for anything in America. It is not perfect for either woodchuck or Alaska bear, but it will do the work on either if properly held. In the same way the rifle I am about to describe is an almost perfect combination for Africa, India, Siberia, or Indo-China. It would be equally good for Alaska and the Yukon, though needlessly powerful for sheep and goats. For the man expert enough to handle it nothing more deadly for the weight can be conceived.

The rifle referred to is the .375 "Magnum." It is made in doubles, singles of the falling block hammerless ejector type, and magazine rifles with the so-called "heavy Mauser" action. The American sportsman would prefer the magazine rifle for obvious reasons.

This rifle is regularly made with a 26-inch barrel to weigh 8½ pounds. The magazine floor plate is slightly convex, to allow room for four cartridges in the magazine which with one in the barrel allows the sportsman five shots. The rifle has a gold bead front sight and standard and two folding-leaf rear sights for 200, 300 and 400 yards. If desired, the 200 yard sight can be made to fold flat, and a Lyman bolt sight can be attached. The No. 48 Lyman can also be easily fitted to this rifle. The stock is made to order to the specifications furnished by the buyer. Checked butt plate and trig-

ger, cheek piece, and full pistol grip are regularly furnished. If no specifications are given the rifle is usually furnished with a 14-inch stock with 1½-inch drop at comb, 2¾-inch at heel, 3-16 inch cast off at heel, and 5-16 inch at toe. These dimensions are not far from correct for the average man.

The double rifle is of the usual bar lock hammerless ejector type, with non-automatic top safety. It has 26-inch barrels and weighs 9½ pounds as standard. It can be furnished with a Lyman sight made to fold down into a recess in the tang just in rear of the safety. It seems to me that a long stock would be necessary to keep it away from the eye during recoil which must be considerable.

The falling block rifle is of the Farquarson model—a British adaption of the Sharps. It is hammerless with top safety, and the double kicking ejector throws the empty shell clear of the gun—sometimes. The rifle can be cleaned and examined from the breech. Barrels are 26 or 28 inches; weights, 8¼ to 8½ pounds with full pistol grip, cheek piece, sling swivels, etc. The same type of Lyman sight as furnished for the double rifle is recommended. Personally, I would prefer a receiver sight which could easily be fitted.

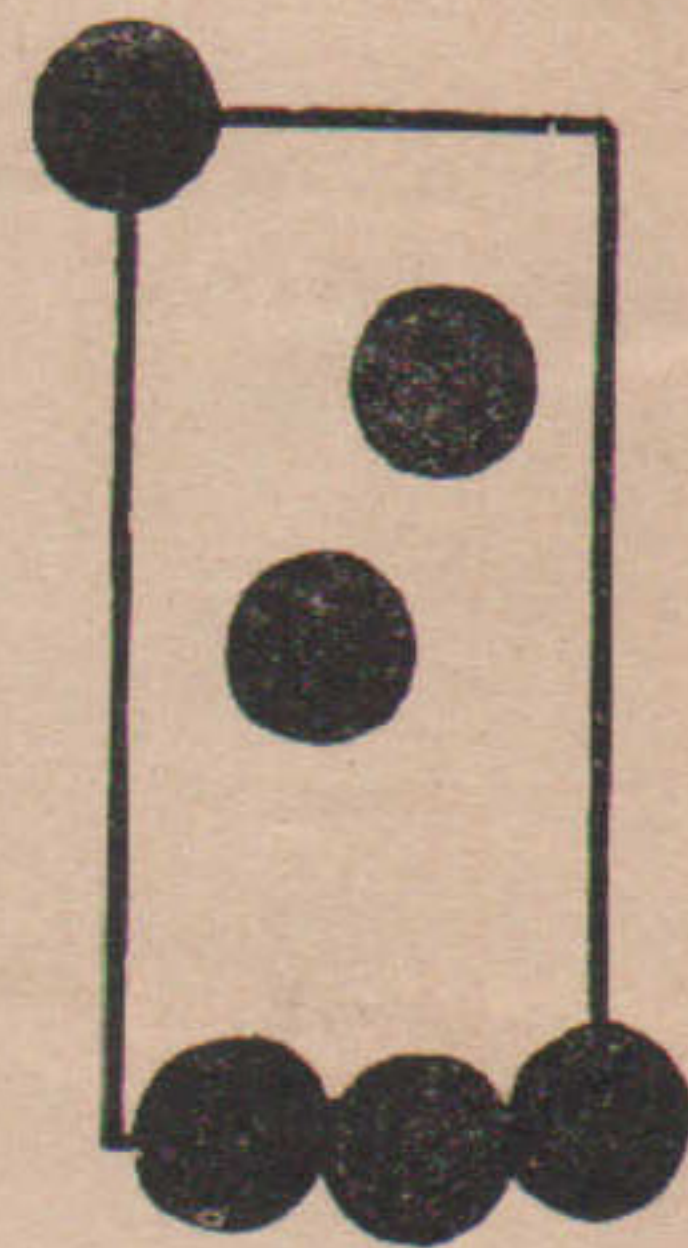


Diagram of 6 consecutive shots fired right and left barrels alternately from a double .275 Magnum rifle, in an independent test by the Editor of The Field .235 grain bullet. Measured muzzle velocity 2794 foot seconds: 26-in barrels. Range 100 yards. Exact size.



235-Grain "Velopex" Pointed Bullet.



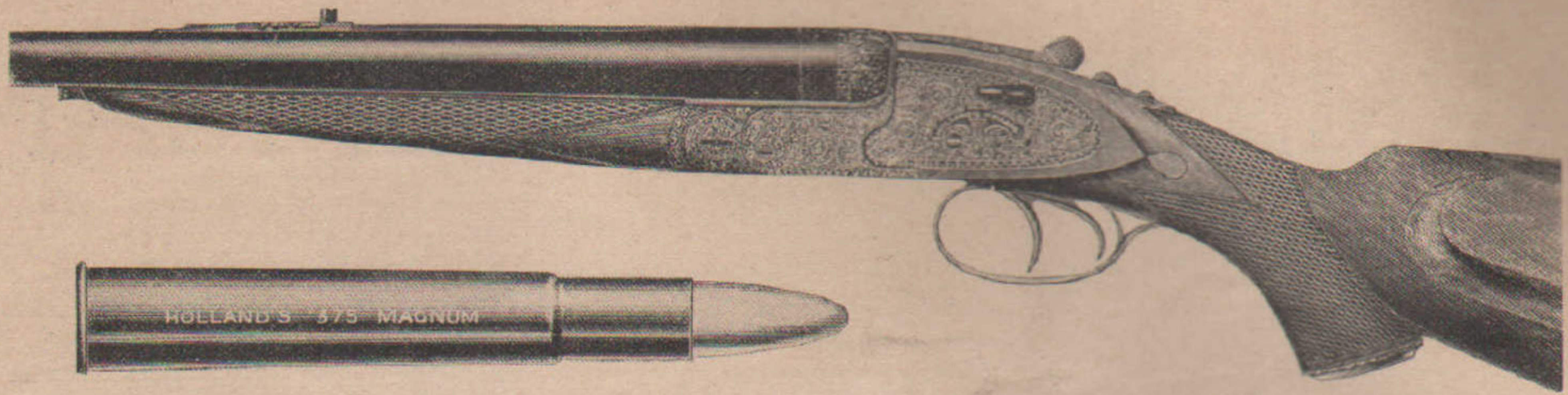
270-Grain Soft Nose Pointed Bullet.



300-Grain Solid Bullet.

The British .375 Holland Magnum Rifle and Cartridge. Weight Eight and One-half pounds





Double Express Rifle for .375 Magnum Cartridge, 26-inch barrels, weight nine and one-half pounds

The cartridge is made in two types—rimmed for the double and single rifles, and rimless for the magazine. The powder space is the same in both kinds. The rimless case is interesting in that it has an additional flange not found on any of our cartridges. The object of this rim is to form a definite abutment to control distance of entry in the chamber without introducing the disadvantage from a magazine point of view of an upstanding rim.

The cartridge is furnished with bullets of three different types and weights; a 235-grain compound lead and aluminum pointed expanding bullet for use against thin-skinned

game at long range; a 270-grain soft nose pointed bullet for heavier game at medium ranges; and a 300-grain solid nickel or soft nose blunt bullet for dangerous game at close quarters and for the heaviest "great" game. The ballistics of the three types are as follows; figures were obtained by independent test and are generally less than those claimed by the makers.

Weight of bullet, Grs.	Charge of Cordite, Grs.	M. V. ft. secs.	M. E. ft. pds.
235	60	2820	4150
270	57	2570	3960
300	55	2460	4030

The 235-grain bullet is of interesting design. The base and point are of soft lead, the two parts being separated by an aluminum section. Just in rear of the aluminum the bullet is quite deeply cannellured. On impact the lead point sets back over the aluminum spreading the jacket. It is claimed that this bullet combines perfect expansion with great penetration, and that it resists deformation until it strikes. Reports indicate that it is very effective on game, though sometimes it breaks up a little too readily when used at short range.

## A Reflecting Baker, and the Camper's Refrigerator

Being the sixth of a series of talks for the Out-of-doors man

By CAPTAIN FRANK WINCH

"IT CAN'T be done" said friend cook in a neighborly way" who ever heard of baking in anything with one side of that missing!"

But it has been done. Baking by reflection is nothing new to the woodsman. But herein is presented a rather newish manner of making one of these best methods of cooking, biscuits, potato bread, bacon, or meats of any kind, and for that matter, there is nothing that can not be cooked and better cooked, with least trouble than in a reflecting baker.

Your sports catalog will show anyone of half a dozen kinds with prices ranging to the tune of an impoverished pocket book to the cost of a grand piano. The average cost is about six dollars, and like the average article that is fashioned mostly to grace the shop window of a sporting store, most of those on the market have one main fault. Too fragile. Camp cooking, or in fact anything that has to do with the outdoorsman, should be fashioned in a manner that will withstand rough handling. To put the strength in the average baker would at once call for a weight that would make it practical only as an ornament for the den.

To those inclined to do a little tinkering at home, the following description may be of interest. First secure two sheets of tin, from a tin shop, and see that the tin is bright. Cut

both through the center. Cut one of the latter through its center, and you have the four necessary parts of the baker. From your vegetable man, get a crate, the kind made of hardwood slats joined with a stout wire. Pull out this wire, select enough of the small boards, and with these make a frame for each piece of tin. Turn the edges of the tin over the frame and fasten every two inches with brass brads. Across the center of the side walls run another piece of wood, and at the rear implant screw eyes, with their mates imbedded in the wood frame of the top and

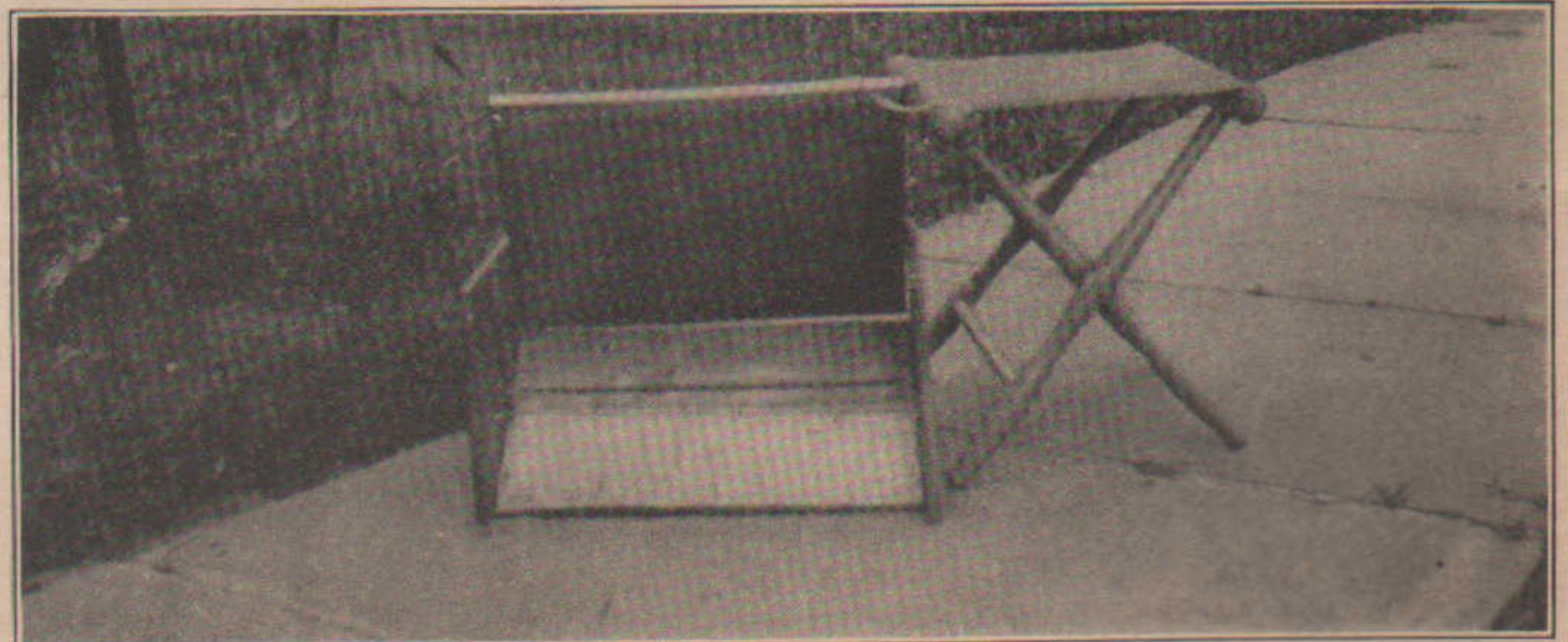
bottom piece, with the wire that was removed from the box, you can make the supporting rods, through the inside center of the baker, and this is fastened on each end by turning the end and placing it in a screw eye. On this rod, place the broiler or spider, set the baker before a glowing bet of hot coals, put in your biscuits, bread, taters, or steak, and watch results.

The wooden frame may scorch a little, though, mine after many trips, shows only a slight blackening. This frame is stronger than the thin wire usually used in the store bought baker, and gives a good surface to fasten the tin. One secret of success in baking by reflection is to see that the tin is kept bright.

Cost about eighty-five cents, and weighs about two pounds.

Most of us who take to camping as the pastime supreme have at various times en-

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The Reflecting Baker



# "One Hand and the Forty-Five"

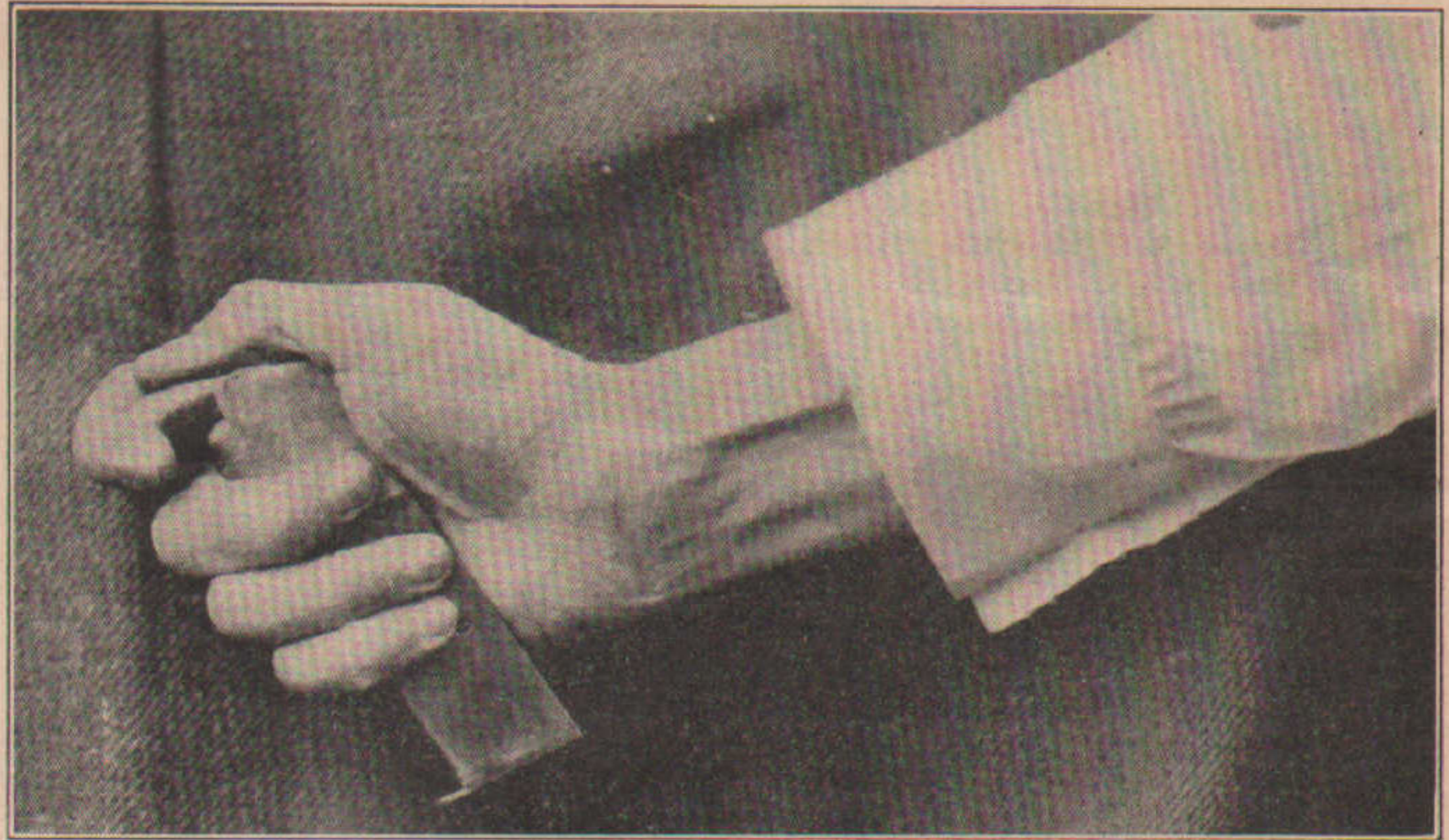
By R. E. HERRICK

NOT LONG after Uncle Sam finished spanking certain tribes of head hunters of more or less ebony hue, residents of the Philippine Islands, there were held several post-mortem consultations over the old .38 Army Revolver. This particular .38 was a dead one all right so far as being able to stop the wielders of the type of battle weapon known as the bolo was concerned. Likewise in all too many instances the wielder of the .38 was also in poor condition to give testimony. Evidence there was a-plenty and out of it resulted the adoption of the Colt .45 Automatic Pistol as the official side arm of the Army, the .45 calibre having demonstrated years before that it was a sort of ne plus ultra as a man-stopper.

About this time the writer had several talks with a returned Philippine service man, and this man was arguing against the automatic pistol. Not against the calibre, however, but against the automatic principle as applied to a hand gun for the soldier. His argument being that the revolver was the more preferable arm in that a wounded soldier having for instance the use of one hand only could still load and function a revolver, whereas an automatic required the use of two hands in its operation.

This argument sounded quite reasonable at the time, and only quite recently did we recall it, and, having quite a bit of personal respect for the automatic, having used them for the past ten or twelve years, decided to do a little experimenting on our own hook to see just what might be done with one hand and an unloaded automatic.

Of course, so far as the .45 auto and the .38 military automatic models are concerned



Loading the Army automatic magazine with one hand

a one-handed man can operate them so long as he has a supply of loaded magazines at hand, as in both of these models the slide remains open on firing the last cartridge, and only requires the substitution of a full magazine for the empty one and the pressing of the slide stop with the thumb to be all set for shooting, all of which is easily accomplished by the use of one hand.

Starting with an empty pistol and an empty magazine we assume a sitting position. Pressing the magazine catch drops the empty magazine in our lap. For the time being we will shove the pistol back in the scabbard and



"While the pistol remains in the holster, we slip the magazine into the handle and shove it home"



Loading the automatic with one arm out of business

tridge No. 1. We find we have considerable latitude of movement in sliding the cartridge back and forth on top of the follower. Sliding it forward sufficiently to clear the magazine lips we press downward and backward, and No. 1 slips in quite easily. No. 2, however, is not so easy, as we have the two rounded surfaces of the cartridges to hold steadily. A little maneuvering though, and No. 2 is in place. With each successive cartridge the magazine follower spring, being in a more compressed state, offers more resistance and it becomes increasingly more difficult to in-



# Bullet Lubricant

By Captain TOWNSEND WHELEN

sert the cartridges. A little practice, however, will prove that at least five cartridges may be placed in a magazine, which is the most difficult part of the operation of one-handed loading. The photo herewith will illustrate the manner of holding magazine and cartridge better than words.

Now while our pistol still remains in the holster we slip the magazine into the handle and shove it home. So far so good.

Now in our sitting position withdraw pistol from holster and cock hammer, which takes just that much pressure off the slide in loading. Place the end of the pistol against the edge of the sole of the shoe, the left shoe if right handed and vice versa if left handed, allowing the slide and barrel bushing to rest on the shoe sole, and then press down, letting the barrel proper slide down past the sole. Release pressure and the pistol loads itself, and we're ready to go.

I don't say this can be done as quickly as reloading a revolver with one hand, but the fact remains, contrary to popular conception, that it can be done, and fairly easily by anyone.

I won't say there is no slight element of danger connected with this operation, but remember we are doping out a way in which a soldier, presumably already wounded, may again place himself on the offensive or defensive, as the case may be. To be sure if he kept the trigger finger inside the guard and pressed the trigger about the time the slide closed he might get a slug through the foot, but if he is sufficiently familiar with the operation of his pistol to follow these directions he will have sense enough to keep pressure off the trigger when loading his pistol at all times.

It is possible also that our man might be in some place where it would be as convenient to place the pistol against the edge of a board instead his shoe sole, and as a matter of fact this is to be preferred, but in our argument we are devising a scheme whereby a disabled man might load one of these arms with no assistance from anything not on his own person.

And after he has completed the loading operation he will lower the hammer to at least half-cock, and preferably clear down, for in the latter position it is an absolute impossibility to fire a .45 automatic. You may hammer the hammer, drop it on the sidewalk, or hand it to the wife for use as a hammer, or let the young hopeful use it to cut teeth on, but it cannot be discharged.

This safety principle is the result of a "flying firing pin" or a firing pin shorter than the hole in which it travels, depending entirely on the momentum transmitted to it by the falling hammer for its power to explode the primer. To prove this merely assemble the gun minus the barrel. Let the hammer down and observe that the firing pin lacks quite considerable of coming even flush with the front end of the breech block. For this reason it is perfectly safe to carry a .45 automatic with a loaded cartridge in the chamber and the hammer down. It is also worthy of note that the safety lock on the .45 auto does not engage the sear, as in some arms, but engages a notch cut in the hammer itself, and also it locks the slide. A decided improvement on the sear lock which leaves the hammer free.

**A**MONG well informed riflemen the use of a lubricant or heavy grease on the metal jacketed bullets used in high power rifles has become almost universal. This grease is used to reduce metal fouling and to prolong the accuracy life of the barrel. There is abundant evidence to prove that it does both. Mobilubricant, a heavy automobile grease made by the Vacuum Oil Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has been most often used for this purpose, and accomplishes it fairly well.

There are two objections to the use of grease on the bullet as it has been used in the past. It is liable to pick up grains of sand and grit and carry them into the bore of the rifle, to the great detriment of the latter. It is almost impossible to use it without getting the chamber heavily coated with grease. A greased chamber permits the shell to recoil backward inside the chamber more readily than it would in a dry chamber, and thus increases the back thrust and strain on the bolt head or breech block. Grease in the chamber also increases the breech pressure by practically increasing the density of loading as the expansion of the shell to fit the walls of the chamber is largely, and sometimes entirely prevented. It has been held by many that grease is absolutely dangerous for these last reasons, but I have not found it so. It seems that any increase in backthrust or breech pressure is well within the safety limit of practically every high power rifle, and where broken lugs have occurred when it is used I feel sure that they have always been due to faulty heat treatment of the parts in manufacture, and not to the grease. I have used grease with practically every shot that I have fired from high power rifles for the past twelve years, and have never had any indication of trouble from either back thrust or pressure.

Lately many riflemen have come to the conclusion that Mobilubricant is not a perfect grease for this use. In fact it would seem that it does not lubricate at all, but rather coats the bore with a substance of about the consistence of celluloid, which acts to a certain extent to prevent metal fouling and wear. Many riflemen have experimented considerably in an effort to find a better substance than Mobilubricant. For several years I have been using a mixture of Mobilubricant and Acheson Graphite Grade 1340. This mixture is a real lubricant as proved by the increased ease with which a flannel patch is forced through the bore after firing, by the decided greasy feeling of the bore, and by the black graphite always found on the patch after firing. Fine accuracy is obtained using this mixture, but it does not overcome the two difficulties encountered when using Mobilubricant. The chamber is greased even more heavily than when using the latter grease, and the mixture is dirty and messy to use.

Recently Mr. Adolph Neidner, the expert rifle maker, told me of a grease that he had

been using for a long time which he thought very superior to all the others. I have been using this steadily now for four months with splendid success, and the time has come to pass it along to my brother riflemen as something decidedly worth while. It consists of a mixture of  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of Japan wax with two heaping teaspoonfuls of Acheson Graphite Grade 1340. This is enough to lubricate probably a thousand bullets. Japan wax, a heavy, hard, white wax, can be obtained by any large druggist on order although it is seldom carried in stock. It costs about 60 cents a pound. Acheson Graphite, Grade 1340, is an extremely fine powder graphite made in an electric furnace, so fine that it can be sifted through filter paper. It is made by the Acheson Graphite Company, Niagara Falls, New York, price about 60 cents per pound. One pound will last for years.

Melt the wax in a metal cup, heating until it just barely boils, and then mix the graphite thoroughly with it. Dip the bullets in while it is still boiling slightly, almost up to the shells, taking care not to get any on the shells. Allow the bullets to remain in the hot grease about 2 seconds, then remove and at once touch the point of the bullet to the side of the cup, thus draining off the surplus grease and leaving just enough for a thin coating on the bullet. Still holding the point of the bullet down, quickly twirl it in the fingers for about two seconds which will distribute the grease evenly over the bullet as it cools, and prevent a thick lump gathering on one side. Set the cartridge, bullet up, on a board. It will dry hard in about five seconds. After lubricating about five cartridges in this manner, stir the grease thoroughly with a teaspoon, otherwise the graphite will soon precipitate and you will be seeing only Japan wax on your bullets.

This gives a thin, hard, black wax coating to the bullet. It is hard, smooth, and not the least sticky, so that it will not pick up sand or grit and carry it into the bore. Moreover, if the cartridge be inserted in the chamber quickly it will get in before the grease melts in the least, and thus the chamber will remain perfectly dry. In firing it thoroughly lubricates the bore, giving to it that same greasy feeling that attends the use of Mobilubricant and Graphite. After firing patches come out black with graphite. Excellent results as regards accuracy attend its use.

My friend, Captain E. W. Deming, recently made me a leather cartridge pouch to carry cartridges lubricated in this manner when hunting. This pouch just holds two of the small pasteboard cartons found in the pockets of the bandoleers for the Calibre .30, Model of 1906 cartridge, or one of the commercial pasteboard boxes for twenty of the same size cartridges. The bullets in these boxes are separated by pasteboard partitions, and in practice cartridges can be carried in this pouch for weeks at a time without injuring the coating of lubricant in the least.



# The Decimal Target

## SHOULD ITS CONSTRUCTION BE RE-CONSIDERED?

By ERNEST C. FISHER  
(Late Lieutenant, Royal Air Force, England)

*Special correspondence to Arms and the Man*

London, April 20, 1920.

A QUESTION which is worthy the attention of riflemen is whether the "Decimal" target—so popular with the users of the miniature range—is, in its existing form, rightly constructed.

As things are at present, the "Decimal" target consists of ten rings so drawn that on the supposition that all the shots fired should be contained in the outside ring, half of them should be contained in a ring of half the diameter of the outside ring, and so on proportionately. It will serve a good purpose to get to bedrock to test the correctness of this construction.

When a series of rounds of small-arm ammunition is fired for test purposes from a fixed rest, or from the shoulder of a first-class shot, the pattern made is such that the density of the shots becomes greater as the centre of the group is approached. The density of the shots is in inverse ratio to the power of the marksman to approach the centre, so that as a natural result the closer he gets to the bull's-eye the greater his score.

In constructing a "bull's-eye" target the correct method of drawing the four rings would be to make the bull's-eye ring appropriate to 25% of the shots as found by the firing from a fixed rest, and the "inner", "magpie" and "outer" should correspond to 50%, 75%, and 100% respectively. Now this construction finds no direct analogy in that of the "Decimal" target as it is drawn today. In order to make the argument clearer, take the case of a "bull's-eye" target for a 500 yard range, for which the diameter of the "outer" ring is 33½ inches. The corresponding diameters of the other rings should then be:

- "Bull's-eye," 8½ inches.
- "Inner," 13 inches.
- "Magpie," 18½ inches.

Now, for the sake of argument, take the "Inner." 50 per cent of the rounds should be contained in this ring, the diameter of which is about four-tenths that of the outer. On the "Decimal" system the same score would be obtained by a firer if he got within the fifth ring, the diameter of which would be half that of the "outer," that is to say, 16¾ inches instead of only 13 inches. Making a comparison of the "bull's-eye" and "Decimal" targets under existing conditions it is found that the following obtains for a target of outer diameter of 33½ inches:

Diameter of ring for	"Bull's-eye" target.	"Decimal" target.
25 per cent	8½ inches	8½ inches
50 per cent	13 inches	16¾ inches
75 per cent	18½ inches	25 inches

From these figures it is to be seen that, so long as the shooting is "good," there is little

difference in the manner of scoring either by "Bull's-eye" or "Decimal" target methods. But on the "Decimal" target, with its present construction, the bad shot is really scoring more than he should do. Up to "Inner" standards he is allowed nearly 4 inches in diameter more than he should be. To bring the "Decimal" target up to "Bull's-eye" target standard of efficiency, the rings of the former should be of the following dimensions, for the target that has been under consideration in this article, that is one of 33½ inches "outer" diameter:

- 1st ring to contain 10 per cent., diameter equals 5 inches.
- 2nd ring to contain 20 per cent., diameter equals 7½ inches.

### THE REFLECTING BAKER

(Continued from page 4)

countered stubborn problems. Of these, one of the most aggravating is to find that ants and bugs by the multitude have made a trying place in the unused food.

Or again, find that during the heat of the day that the butter melts, the bread dries crisp, bacon and other materials have softened to an unsavory pulp.

During the twenty-three years of my experience as an ardent outdoorsman I have experimented with about every sort of contrivance that any one has suggested, ranging the entire gamut from tin receptacles to holes in the ground. Some of the things I have found useful some times when conditions were right—but tide, weather and topographical elements have been encountered in my sportsman's life that precluded the usage of any one device or scheme all the time.

Unquestionably the most popular method of protecting foodstuffs is to make a cache in the earth. This has many disadvantages, mainly those of moisture and earth bugs—the danger of river or stream overflow, or the wetting it might get from a summertime cloudburst. The average meat safe that will be secure makes itself prohibitive on account of weight and secondarily owing to its purchase cost.

As in other "Kinks" which I happen to stumble on, two primal features are always uppermost in my mind—the elimination of cost and weight. I suggest for the benefit of campers who think as I do, a simple, light, and practically costless—for lack of a better name—an outdoorsman's refrigerator.

A slated oblong wooden bushel measure, the top of an empty orange or lemon box, a small strip of leather or canvas, some stout cord, or small rope and the materials are at hand for what I consider by long experience

- 3rd ring to contain 30 per cent, diameter equals 9¼ inches.
- 4th ring to contain 40 per cent, diameter equals 11¼ inches.
- 5th ring to contain 50 per cent, diameter equals 13 inches.
- 6th ring to contain 60 per cent, diameter equals 15 inches.
- 7th ring to contain 70 per cent, diameter equals 17 inches.
- 8th ring to contain 80 per cent, diameter equals 20 inches.
- 9th ring to contain 90 per cent, diameter equals 23½ inches.
- 10th ring contains 100 per cent, diameter equals 33½ inches.

Measurements have throughout only been given to the nearest quarter-of-an-inch, but this is sufficiently accurate for comparative purposes.

There is no reason why the "Decimal" target should not be correctly constructed, as indicated, as the measurements for any shoot for a particular brand of ammunition are readily calculated.

from usage the very best article of its kind that has been suggested.

The bushel measure can be secured without cost from most any produce or grocery firm. These boxes are nothing more than a series of one inch high slats placed one upon the other, the ends being fastened by a long wire running through them from top to bottom.

Turn the box on its side, nail two wooden cleats from front to back, one on each side about the midsection. This is to support the shelf. For the shelf itself cut through the top of an orange box, about one inch short of center. The shorter end makes the shelf and the other held in place by leather or canvas hinges supplies the top covering for the box.

Now turn the box on its bottom, push the shelf against the side away from the cleats and in the open space pack your rations for the week end trip. Take two pieces of stout cord of the right length, knot each end then just above the knot on each lower corner drive a staple, another in the middle over the cord and again one on each corner. This gives you four loose ends to fasten box to a tree limb.

Where gnats or bugs or both are plentiful, and they usually are, it is well to line the box with cheese cloth or mosquito bar. To keep away ants, take one sheet of ordinary fly paper cut it into four sections and twist one about each of the ropes about six to ten inches above the top of the box.

If a tree limb is not convenient cut four sticks with forks, push these into the ground, loop the rope ends and place over the forks; in this case put the fly paper over the sticks between the box and the ground.

In country were marauding animals—bears, wolves, etc. are apt to make inroads on the larder try this—select two trees near each other, too small for a bear to climb, yet strong enough to hold the weight of the box. Bend the tops, fasten a rope between the two and

(Concluded on page 21)



# 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.

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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.

## THE NEW NATIONAL SPORT—WHAT IT IS AND WHY

WHILE scores of rifle clubs and hundreds of individual riflemen have taken up shooting with .22 calibre rifles, there are other scores and hundreds who are asking: What is the New National Sport?

The new sport is target shooting at 50 yards, 100 yards and 200 yards with rifles which formerly have been regarded as suitable only for practice on short ranges in indoor galleries. That the new sport is a man-size game, all who have given it an intelligent trial enthusiastically admit. The rifles used, are in general, a combination of military rifle and fine target rifle, and fully meet the requirements of the most expert riflemen. The ammunition used is the .22 calibre Long Rifle cartridge which is exceedingly accurate at the ranges indicated. Firing is done at targets of the proper size for the various ranges, and also at practical targets simulating at short range those targets which the sportsman and soldier finds in actual field conditions.

The system has much to commend it. It is inexpensive, an afternoon's sport costing from fifty cents to one dollar. It does not require elaborate range equipment as several enthusiasts can build a rifle range on a couple of afternoons from scrap material at practically no cost. It does not require the range to be located in a sparsely settled, inaccessible locality. Ranges can be located in the outskirts of a city, or even a protected range within the city is entirely practicable. Thus the ranges are available for shooting in the late summer afternoons after business. Telescopes are used for spotting the shots, and markers in the butts are unnecessary. At 100 yards and 200 yards the same allowances for wind are necessary as are required when shooting the large high velocity rifles at 500 and 1,000 yards. There is no recoil to the .22 calibre rifle, and very light report.

Small bore shooting requires just as much skill and careful attention as shooting the larger target and military rifles. It is an excellent preparation for sporting or military target shooting, and for game shooting with the hunting rifle. From a military standpoint it has been proved many times that it is possible to basically train men in small bore shooting so that they will excel at military shooting at the very first attempt

with the larger rifle. However, small bore shooting will appeal to the average American more as a sport than as a military exercise.

The National Rifle Association of America encourages small bore rifle shooting in every way possible. It holds annual competitions on the home ranges of all clubs. These competitions are open to members of the National Rifle Association, and to all rifle clubs and schools and colleges affiliated with the Association. Any group of men can form a civilian rifle club and affiliate with the National Rifle Association. Any American citizen can become a member of the National Rifle Association, and is then eligible to enter all matches at reduced rates, and to purchase Government arms and ammunition at cost prices.

The National Rifle Association also holds annual small bore championship matches in connection with the National Matches of the Government.

Civilian rifle clubs are being formed everywhere to take up this new National Sport. Many golf, country and athletic clubs are forming rifle clubs within their organizations, finding that they already have the ground available. The movement is growing fast, everyone who takes it up beaming enthusiastic at once. The competition work at bull's-eye targets for prizes appeals to many. Not only are there the regular matches to compete in, but many individual matches are arranged within the clubs, and then there are inter-club matches, and State matches. Many, however, find that bull's-eye shooting does not attract them, and for these there is the field shooting and moving and disappearing targets made to represent rabbits, crows, woodchucks, deer, etc., all at unknown ranges, thus providing action and requiring a high order of skill. The relation of small bore shooting to shooting the big rifle is luckily such that solving any problem with the small rifle is exactly the same as solving it with the large sporting, hunting, or military rifle. There is lots of action, excitement, and close competition in this field of practical shooting with the small bore rifle.

THAT Benjamin Franklin was a conservative in matters military, that he opposed the introduction of means of warfare which proved to be quite practical, and that he wrote a letter to Charles Lee in February 1776 advocating the retention of bows and arrows are the sensational accusations presented to Congress by Representative Dowell recently.

The charges were supported by evidence. The representative read the letter which is as follows:

"But I still wish with you that pikes could be introduced and I would add bows and arrows. These were good weapons not wisely laid aside.

"(1) Because a man may shoot as truly with bow as with a common musket.

"(2) He can discharge four arrows in the time of charging and discharging one bullet.

"(3) His object is not taken from his view by the smoke of his own side.

"(4) A flight of arrows seen coming upon them terrifies and disturbs the enemy's attention to their business.

"(5) An arrow striking in any part of a man puts him hors du combat till it is extracted.

"(6) Bows and arrows are more easily provided everywhere than muskets and ammunition."

The investigation is not to be continued further. The representative was merely trying to convince members of the House that liberal views regarding aviation possibilities are in order.



# Olympic Team Tryouts to be Held at Quantico Range

**T**WELVE riflemen will be selected to represent the marksmen of the United States at the Olympic Matches as the result of a tryout Competition which will be held on the Marine Corps Rifle Range Quantico, Va., during the last week in May. Candidates who hope to be among those who will be sent to Beverloo Camp, Antwerp, to establish the prowess of American marksmen will report for preliminary practice May 24. The tryouts will conclude May 29.

Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Executive Officer and Recorder of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, has published this memorandum for the guidance of candidates for positions on the Olympic Rifle and Pistol Teams:

1. The final tryout for the American Olympic Rifle Team for 1920 will be held at the Marine Corps Rifle Range, Quantico, Va. from May 24 to May 29, incl., 1920.

2. Only amateurs as defined in the following requirements can take part in the competitions. An amateur is one who never has (a) shot in public competitions or who is not especially engaged in instruction in shooting as a means of gaining a livelihood. (b) Taken part in competitions open to professionals. (c) Sold, pawned, lent or exhibited a prize won for money. (d) Been employed by a manufacturer in the adjustment of the sights of rifles.

### 3. Credentials.

All candidates for the tryout must present proper credentials showing their eligibility from the following authorities:

Army Candidates from the War Department.  
Navy Candidates from the Navy Department.  
Marine Corps Candidates from the Headquarters, United States Marine Corps.  
National Guard Candidates from the Chief Militia Bureau.

Civilian Candidates for Rifle Team from National Rifle Association of America, 1108 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.

### Date of Reporting.

Candidates for rifle team will report at Quantico on or before May 23rd. The range is now available for preliminary practice.

### Course of Fire.

The following course will be fired:  
300 yards:  
10 shots standing.  
10 shots kneeling.  
10 shots prone.  
600 yards:  
20 shots prone.  
2 sighting shots at each position.

### Preliminary Practice.

May 24, 25 and 26. The course will be fired not less than twice in preliminary practice.

### Record Practice.

May 27, 28, and 29. The record course will be fired not less than three times. The amount of record practice will be announced prior to the beginning of the record practice.

### Selection of the Team.

Twelve members of the team will be selected by competition, the twelve highest men in the competition being chosen.

In addition, five members may be selected on account of special qualifications by the American Olympic Committee.

### Targets.

The targets to be used in the tryout will be as near as possible the same dimensions as those to be used in the Olympic Games. (See Olympic Shooting Program).

### Arms.

The U. S. Magazine Rifle will be used as issued except it may be modified as authorized in Par. 90, S.A.F.M. 1913.

Competitors may bring their own rifles, or competitors may use rifles now at Quantico. Gun slings may be used during tryout.

### Rules.

The tryout will be conducted according to the rules prescribed for the conduct of the National Matches of 1920 as laid down in Bulletin 6, War Department 1920.

### Team Practice.

The Team will be selected immediately after the completion of the Record Practice. The team will begin its practice on June 2, 1920, and will leave this country on or about June 26, 1920.

### Final Tryout for the U. S. Olympic Pistol Team

The final tryout for the U. S. Olympic Pistol Team will be held at the Marine Corps Rifle Range, Quantico, Va., June 21, 22, 23. Candidates should report on or before June 20th.

Civilian candidates for the Pistol Team must present proper credentials from the United States Revolver Association, 14 W. 48th st., New York City. Other candidates, as prescribed in paragraph 3.

### Arms.

Any military Cal. .38 or .45 pistol or revolver may be used.

### Course of Fire.

Slow fire at 30 and 50 metres.  
Number of shots to be prescribed by team captain at time of tryout.

### Ammunition.

Ammunition cal. .30 rifle, .38 revolver and .45 pistol will be furnished at the range for these tryouts.

For further information of candidates Col. William Libbey has translated the Program and the Rules of Shooting which will obtain during the week of July 24 to 31, at the Olympiad.

## MATCHES FOR MILITARY WEAPONS.

### Rifles.

#### Individual Events.

- a. 300 metres:  
10 shots standing. 2 sighting shots.
- b. 10 shots prone. 2 sighting shots.
- c. 600 metres:  
10 shots prone. 5 sighting shots.

#### Team Events.

1. 300 metres:  
10 shots standing. 2 sighting shots.
2. 10 shots prone. 2 sighting shots.
3. 600 metres:  
10 shots prone. 5 sighting shots.
4. 300 and 600 metres:  
10 shots prone at each distance. 2 sighting shots at 300 metres. 5 sighting shots at 600 metres.

### Pistol and Revolver.

#### Individual Events.

- d. 30 metres:  
30 shots. 6 sighting shots.

#### Team Events.

5. 30 metres.  
30 shots. 6 sighting shots.

## CHOICE OF ARMS.

(Competition with any Small Arms).  
*Carbines and Rifles.*

#### Individual Events.

- e. 300 metres:  
40 shots standing. 40 shots kneeling or sitting.  
40 shots prone. 10 sighting shots at each distance.

#### Team Events.

6. 300 metres:  
40 shots standing. 40 shots kneeling or sitting.  
40 shots prone. 10 sighting shots at each distance.

### Pistol and Revolver.

#### Individual Events.

- f. 50 metres:  
60 shots. 10 sighting shots.

#### Team Events.

7. 50 metres:  
60 shots. 10 sighting shots.

## SMALL BORE SHOOTING.

#### Individual Events.

- g. 50 metres:  
40 shots. 4 sighting shots.

#### Team Events.

8. 50 metres:  
40 shots standing. 4 sighting shots.

### Note:

a. During the occupation, the Germans destroyed the greater part of the equipped ranges and their restoration would involve considerable expense. This circumstance forces the Organizing Committee to use Belgian targets, and consequently there will be a slight modification of some of the distances.

b. During the war important modifications were made in the arms of the different countries. Consequently the Belgian Olympic Committee has decided that instead of requiring the use of the Belgian rifle, it would be more logical to allow the competitors to choose their arms. It is understood however, that the rifles used will not be provided with telescopic sights.

## GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. The competitions have been arranged by the shooting committee of the Olympic games. The decisions of the Committee will be final in all matters concerning the competitions.



## Small-Bore Rifleman's Dope and Score Book

By CAPTAIN TOWNSEND WHELEN

General Staff, U. S. A.

Chairman Small-Bore Committee, N. R. A.

Contains score sheets suitable for all forms of small-bore shooting, so that riflemen can keep all their scores and records as to sight adjustment and weather under one convenient cover. The book also contains all the practical information necessary for expert shooting with any of the more popular or suitable small-bore rifles, and is based on actual firing by Captain Whelen, and *not* on usual information as to ballistics, hence is *practical* and *reliable*.

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DELAWARE

The Committee will appoint all judges and referees.

2. Only amateurs as defined in the following requirements can take part in the competitions. An amateur is one who never has: (a) Shot in public competition or who is not especially engaged in instruction in shooting as a means of gaining a livelihood. (b) Taken part in competitions open to professionals. (c) Sold, pawned, lent or exhibited a prize won, for money. (d) Been employed by a manufacturer in the adjustment of the sights of rifles.

3. Prizes for team matches.

1st Prize.—Diploma to the winning team, with a gold (plated) Olympic medal to each member of the team.

2nd Prize.—Silver Olympic medal to each member of the team.

3rd Prize.—Bronze Olympic medal to each member of the team.

4. Prizes in individual matches.

1st Prize.—Gold (plated) Olympic medal, and a bronze statuette.

2nd Prize.—Silver Olympic medal.

3rd Prize.—Bronze Olympic medal.

5. Competitors can be excluded from a match for insufficient acquaintance with the rules in the program, for disobeying these rules, or for late arrival on the firing line.

6. In team matches substitutes cannot replace members of the team after shooting has begun.

7. Each team will be under the command of a team captain who will represent them on all occasions. It is desirable that the team captain shall not be one of the active competitors in the match.

8. The scores in the team matches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 can be counted in the matches *a, b, c, d, e, f, g*, if the competitors declare in writing before the beginning of matches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7,

and 8 that they have not shot in matches *a, b, c, d, e, f, and g*.

#### Definitions of positions.

Standing—On both feet without support.

Kneeling—On either knee.—It is allowable to use a cushion under the leg, provided the knee and the foot touch the ground.

Sitting—Squarely seated on the ground, the elbows supported by the knees or not.

Prone—The competitor can line in the line of fire or across it on the ground, on a blanket or a poncho, provided that the body is supported on the elbows and that the forearm does not touch the ground or the above mentioned articles.

Sling—During the matches the rifles cannot be equipped with a sling or strap.

#### Special Rules.

1. Matches with Army rifle. Army rifle of any pattern without telescopic sights. The front or rear sights should not be telescopic or magnifying. The competitor is allowed the use of field glasses but not telescopes.

Ammunition. Any ammunition can be used, provided it is not made of a dangerous explosive. In a case of accident by reason of defective ammunition the competitor is alone responsible. The value of a shot is determined by the point of contact.

*a. Individual matches at 300 metres.*

1. The match is open to 5 individual competitors from each nation.

2. Objective, Target No. 1.

3. Number of shots—each competitor will fire a string of 10 shots and two sighting shots.

4. Position prone. In case of a tie, it is decided by the greatest number of shots in the bull's-eye. If still a tie, the match will be continued until there is a difference in the scores.

#### Team matches at 300 metres.

1. The match is open to one team from each nation. The team will consist of 5 principals and not more than two substitutes.

2. Distance: 300 metres.

3. Target: No. 1.

4. Position prone.

5. Each competitor fires 2 sighting shots and 10 for record.

6. Two targets at least will be allotted to each team. The order for shooting for each team will be decided by the team captain. The order of shooting of the teams will be decided by lot.

7. No wind shield or shade from the light will be allowed.

8. All protests on the marking must be made before another shot is fired on the same target.

9. The match will only last for one day.

10. If the atmospheric conditions make it necessary, the executive officer of the match may discontinue it and set a time for it to be continued.

11. Two competitors shooting at the same time cannot make use of the same rifle.

12. In case of dispute the decision of the judge is without appeal.

13. The highest total of points made at all the distances determines the winning team. In case of a tie in this final total all competitors shall fire one sighting shot and seven shots for record at 300 metres. If still a tie, each member of the teams will fire one shot until there is a difference in the total.

#### *b. Individual match at 300 metres.*

1. The match is open to five shooters from each nation.

(Continued on page 12)





# Peters

## CARTRIDGES

*Get the* **P** *Brand*

One of the most prized war trophies is the Luger Pistol. Peters 9 mm Luger Cartridges especially adapted to this pistol operate with perfect satisfaction. The name Peters insures the shooter the perfection of quality that characterizes the **P** brand.

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They are now being used by many teams competing in U. S. R. A. and N. R. A. competitions, and the final results will show, as they have always shown, that the skilled shooter who places his confidence in the **P** brand will find that they will give him perfect service when the competition grows keen, and when absolute uniformity and accuracy are most essential.

## 9 MM LUGER

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## OLYMPIC TRYOUTS.

*(Continued from page 10)*

2. Position; prone. Same rules as in match (a).

3. Team match at 300 metres. The match is open to one team from each nation of 5 principals and two substitutes. Position prone. Same conditions as in match (1).

## c. Individual match at 600 metres.

1. The match is open to 5 competitors from each nation.

2. Target No. 2.

3. Position prone without support.

4. Each competitor will fire 10 shots, and will be allowed 5 sighting shots.

5. In case of a tie it will be decided by continuing the shooting.

## 3. Team match at 600 metres.

1. The match is open to one team from each nation of 5 principals and 2 substitutes.

2. Same conditions as in Match (c).

## 4. Team match at 300 and 600 metres.

1. The match is open to one team from each nation of 5 principals and 2 substitutes.

2. There will be one string of ten shots fired as in match (b), and one string as in match (c).

3. The teams will be rated by the totals obtained at both distances added together.

## 4. Barrage at 600 metres.

*Revolver and Army Pistol Matches.*

The revolver or pistol to be without telescopic sights. Ammunition to be metallic cartridges in clips.

## Individual matches at 30 metres.

The match is open to 5 shooters from each nation without more than 2 substitutes.

1. Number of shots.—60 shots in 10 strings of 6 shots each. 10 sighting shots.

2. (Missing) in program.

3. Target No. 4.

4. Position, standing, right or left hand, arm extended. The value of the shot is determined by the side of the point of contact.

## 5. Team match at 30 metres.

The match is open to 5 shooters from each nation. Same conditions as for match (d).

## II. Matches with any rifle.

(e and 6)

Any rifle or ammunition. Sights non-telescopic. The target No. 3 is one metre in diameter with a sighting bull's-eye of 60 centimetres in diameter. The whole target is divided into ten rings which count from one to ten points.

Position.—Standing on both feet without support. Kneeling, a cushion is allowed to be used under the leg provided the foot and the knee touch the ground.

Prone.—The competitor can lie in the line of fire or across it, on the ground or a blanket or poncho, provided that the body is supported upon the two elbows, and that the forearm does not touch the ground or the above mentioned articles. The value of the shot is determined by the side of the point of contact.

## 2. Individual match at 300 metres.

1. The match is open to 5 competitors from each nation.

2. Each competitor will fire 120 shots, 40 standing, 40 kneeling, and 40 prone.

3. The competitor will have 10 sighting shots in each position.

4. The winner is the competitor who has the highest total number of points.

Ties will be differentiated:

The greatest number in the bull's-eye.

The greatest number in the black.

The greatest number in the rest of the target. 10, 9, 8, etc.

## c. Team match at 300 metres.

1. The match is open to one team from each nation. The team will consist of 6 principals and not more than 3 substitutes.

2. At least two targets will be assigned to each team. The order in which the teams will shoot will be determined by lot on the morning of the match before the firing begins.

3. Each competitor will fire 120 shots, 40 standing, 40 kneeling, and 40 prone.

4. The competitor will have 10 sighting shots in each position.

5. The winning team is that which has the highest total of points. If there are ties, differences will be made between:

1. The greatest number of hits in the bull's-eye.

2. The greatest number of hits in the black.

3. The greatest number of hits in the rest of the target.

10, 9, 8, etc.

## III. Match at short distances.

(Small bore)

Arm: Any. Rifle loaded at the breach of a calibre not exceeding 6. mm. Any front and rear sights except telescopic and magnifying.

Ammunition: Any.

Position: Standing.

## g. Individual match at 50 metres.

The match is open to one team of 5 principals from each nation with not more than 2 substitutes.

1. Target No. 4.

2. Number of shots.—40 shots in 4 strings of 10 shots each. 4 sighting shots.

3. The value of the shot will be determined by the side of the point of contact.

## 8. Team match at 50 metres.

The match is open to five shooters from each nation. Same conditions as in match (g).

Note:—There must be a mistake in these last two matches, as the conditions of the matches seem to be reversed, i. e., the team match is described under the head of the individual match.

## MATCHES WITH HUNTING ARMS.

Program from July 22nd to July 31st, 1920. Entries will be received up to June 21, 1920.

## I. Individual Matches:

Number of representatives: 7 per nation.

Number of competitors: 5 per nation.

## Prizes in each Match.

1st Prize: Gold Olympic medal (plated) and a bronze statuette.

2nd Prize: Silver Olympic medal.

3rd Prize: Bronze Olympic medal. In addition the prize given by Lord Westbury will be competed for in the Clay Pigeon matches.

Present holder: James R. Graham, United States.

1. Running deer match, single shot.

2. Running deer match, double shot. Distance: 100 metres. Hunting weapons of any type may be used. Single barreled guns firing one shot will not exceed the weight of 3 kgr. 5.

3. Clay pigeon matches. Guns should not be over 12 gauge. The charge of shot should not exceed 36 gr. Any position.

Each competitor will shoot at 100 birds at 15 metres, in strings of 10 shots each. After the 40th bird one half of the competitors will be eliminated; after the 70th, one half of the remainder. In case of a tie, the number of cartridges fired will decide the result of the match. If still a tie, a match of 10 birds for each competitor will be shot.

## Team Matches.

Maximum number of teams: 1 for each nation.

## Prizes in each Match.

1st Prize: A diploma to the winning team and a gold Olympic medal (plated) to each member of the team.

2nd Prize: Silver Olympic medal to each member of the team.

3rd Prize: Bronze Olympic medal to each member of the team.

1. Running deer match, single shot. Each team will consist of four principals and not more than two substitutes; 20 shots; two sighting shots can be taken.

2. Running deer match, double shots. Same conditions as in the individual matches.

3. Clay pigeon matches. Each team will consist of six principals and not more than two substitutes. 100 birds in ten strings of ten birds each at 15 metres. Same conditions as in the individual matches.

## SPECIAL RULES.

## Clay Pigeon Matches.

1. Three traps which throw in different directions are concealed behind an embankment, in front of each firing line.

2. There will be five firing lines at from 3 to 5 metres intervals, numbered from 1 to 5. The numbers begin on the left. The firing line is 15 metres from the traps.

3. A gun larger than 12 gauge will not be allowed.

4. The charge of shot must not exceed 36 gr. and the shot must not be larger than No. 6 (English) or 2 mm. 5. The referee will reserve the right to take through the representative of the team, two cartridges from each competitor to examine them in order to test character of the charge.

5. The breach of the gun shall remain open until the referee, after having noted that the competitors have taken their places, shall call out "Etes-vous prêts?" (Are you ready?)

6. Two shots can be fired at each bird.

7. The competitor can take any position he chooses.

8. The referee will ascertain whether the traps are properly placed and adjusted and whether every precaution has been taken to avoid accidents. He will decide disputes, pass judgement on the results and his decisions shall be final.

9. A bird can be declared to be "nul." If the two shots are fired at the same time and the bird is broken, the bird is "nul," but if it is missed, the bird is counted as zero. The competitor has the right to decline a bird which is broken on leaving the trap, but he must abide by the result if the shot is fired at a portion of the bird.

In the case where one or more birds are thrown in such a way that they are in the air at the same time as that which is his properly, the competitor has the right to consider it a "nul" and decline to shoot. If the gun, properly loaded and ready is not discharged for any reason not the fault of the competitor the bird will be counted as "nul," but if the second shot is fired and misses, it will be counted a miss. If he does not fire the second shot it will be counted as a "nul." If the second shot fails another bird will be given the competitor, but in this case the first barrel will be loaded with a blank cartridge loaded only with powder which the competitor will fire when the trap is discharged. The result of the second shot will be noted. If the competitor is using a gun which involves the use of a cartridge loaded with lead in order that the mechanism will function properly for the second shot, or if the second cartridge or a portion of it interferes with the shot, the competitor will be provided with two other cartridges, the first of which will be discharged in the air when the trap is operated and the second will be fired at the bird. The result of the second shot will be marked. If the bird is hit by the first shot it will be counted as a miss. The cartridge which has failed will be given to the referee who will decide under the above rules whether another shot shall be fired.

10. In order that a bird may be counted as a hit it must be broken after the shot is fired and before it touches the ground. The referee



## Small-Bore Matches at Camp Perry

SPECIAL B. S. A. PRIZES FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF USERS OF B. S. A. RIFLES  
will be awarded at the

NATIONAL MATCHES AT CAMP PERRY COMMENCING AUGUST 28, 1920 as follows

- \$100 Cash will be added to the 1st Prize in the "Smallbore Aggregate" if won with a B. S. A. Match Rifle.
- \$25 Cash will be added to the 1st Prizes of every other squadded smallbore match won with a B. S. A. rifle.
- \$10 cash will be added to the 1st Prizes of every smallbore re-entry match won with a B. S. A. Match rifle.
- \$25 Cash will be awarded to the winner with a B. S. A. Match rifle of the most 2nd Prizes in smallbore matches who does not win a 1st prize. Ties divide.
- \$25 Cash will be awarded to the winner with a B. S. A. Match rifle of the most 3rd prizes who does not win a 1st or the foregoing prize. Ties divide. No individual competitor may take more than one of these prizes.



The B. S. A. Match rifle No. 12 has won more smallbore championships and prizes in open matches than all other rifles combined and is good enough to win all the matches at Camp Perry.

All .22 rifles shoot better after 500 shots have been through them.

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will be the sole judge as to whether the bird is broken, and his decision will be final. Every competitor who disputes this decision will be eliminated from the match. In no case will the bird be recovered to be examined.

11. Continuous shooting. There will be 6 competitors for the 5 firing points; 5 of them will take positions on the line and the 6th will stand behind No. 1 and await his turn. The competitor No. 1 will fire at first on firing point No. 1. The competitor No. 2 will fire on point No. 2 and so on. In the following string competitor No. 1 will take point No. 2 and No. 6 point No. 1, No. 2 will take point No. 3 and so on, so that competitor No. 5 will take post behind point No. 1. No competitor will leave his post until the string is completed.

When the competitors are at their respective firing points, the announcer calls "No. 1" and the competitor who is stationed at No. 1 responds "Pull." All the other competitors respond "Pull" when the number of their firing point is called.

12. Shots fired out of proper order. If a competitor fires out of turn it will be counted as a miss. A new bird will be discharged for the competitor who should rightfully have shot.

13. Unknown angles. The competitor will not be informed as to which of the three traps hidden by the embankment will be discharged.

14. Shots upon unknown traps. The competitor will not be informed as to which group of traps or which trap will be discharged.

15. One competitor on the line. The competitor will take post on point No. 3 and will fire at the given number of birds before being authorized to leave the firing point.

16. Two competitors on the line. One of them will remain on point No. 2 and will fire at the given number of birds discharged from traps No. 1, 2, and 3, and the second will take post on point No. 4 and fire at the given number of birds discharged from the 3rd, 4th and 5th groups of traps.

#### I. Team competitions.

1. The match is open to one team of 6 competitors from each nation. The team may have two substitutes, one of whom may be the team captain.

2. The order of the teams will be determined by lot.

3. The shooting will take place in series. If possible each series will be completed in a single day.

#### First Series.

Each competitor will shoot at 20 birds in 2 strings of 10 birds each in continuous shooting. The birds will be discharged from known groups of traps but at unknown angles. Two or three teams will shoot at the same time. Each competitor when teams alternate will shoot 10 shots in his turn. In this manner the first series will constitute a group of matches. In case of a tie each competitor will shoot a new string of 10 shots in continuous firing.

#### Second Series.

At least 50 percent of the competing teams in the first series who have made the lowest number of hits will be eliminated. The order of the teams will be the same as in the 1st series.

Each competitor will shoot at 30 birds in 2 strings of 15 birds each, continuous fire; the

birds will be discharged from known groups of traps but at unknown angles.

In case of a tie, each competitor will shoot a new string of 10 birds, continuous fire.

#### Third Series.

At least 50 per cent of the competing teams in the first and second series who have made the lowest scores will be eliminated. The order of the teams will remain the same as in the 1st series.

Each competitor will shoot at 40 birds in 2 strings of 20 birds each. The birds will be discharged from known groups of traps but at unknown angles.

Then the competitors will shoot individually at firing point No. 3 at 10 birds thrown from unknown traps and at unknown angles.

In case of a tie each competitor will shoot a new string of 10 birds, individually, at point No. 3.

4. The team making the highest total of hits in the three series will be the winner.

#### II. Individual matches.

1. The match is open to five competitors from each nation.

2. The order of the competitors will be determined by lot.

3. The match will be shot in 3 series. If possible each series will be completed in a single day.

#### First Series.

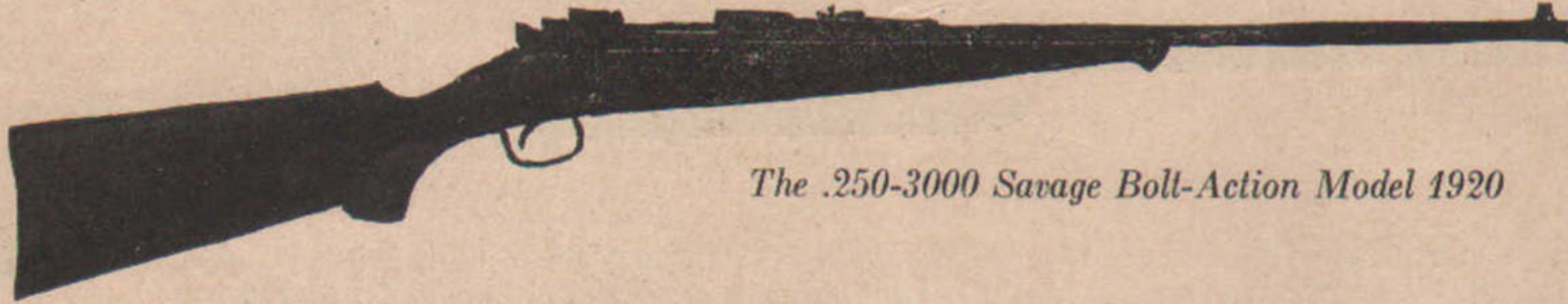
Each competitor will shoot at 20 birds in 2 strings of 10 shots each, continuous fire; the birds will be discharged from groups of known traps but at unknown angles. In case of a tie each competitor will shoot a new string of 10 birds, continuous fire.

(Continued on page 21)





# SAVAGE



*The .250-3000 Savage Bolt-Action Model 1920*

## HERE IT IS!

**T**HE rifle you have always wanted—A Savage Bolt Action. It is the handiest, daintiest, most perfectly modelled little shooting-iron that a gun-crank ever got his hands on.

And it is the strongest, simplest, most dependable weapon that an explorer ever took onto an Arctic ice-floe or into a tropical jungle. And it only weighs six pounds. There's nothing patched-up about it—nothing renovated, or adapted or compromised. It isn't a cut-down musket, or a war-baby reborn.

**IT IS A BRAND NEW HUNTING-RIFLE**—newly designed from muzzle to butt-plate—built symmetrically around the wonderfully effective cartridge it shoots, and combining every desirable

feature of the best military rifles with the special refinements which the hunter needs.

Its action is the simple military bolt—but re-dimensioned and improved. It has bigger, stronger locking-lugs than the Service rifle. It has a shotgun type safety located on top of the tang—the natural, convenient place. The patented magazine design makes it possible to use soft nose, Spitzer point bullets without danger of deforming the points.

The great popularity and success of the .250-3000 Savage determined the cartridge for which this rifle should be designed. This cartridge is loaded with an 87 grain Spitzer point, soft nose bullet 3000 feet a second, accurately enough to make possibles on the 800 yard target and hard enough to penetrate  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch boiler plate.

### SPECIFICATIONS

22 inch tapered high pressure steel barrel with integral front sight base, checked pistol grip stock, and fore-stock, pistol grip capped, oil finished one-piece stock, corrugated trigger, corrugated steel shotgun butt-plate, white metal front and flat top sporting rear sights, magazine capacity five cartridges, weight 6 pounds.

## SAVAGE ARMS CORPORATION

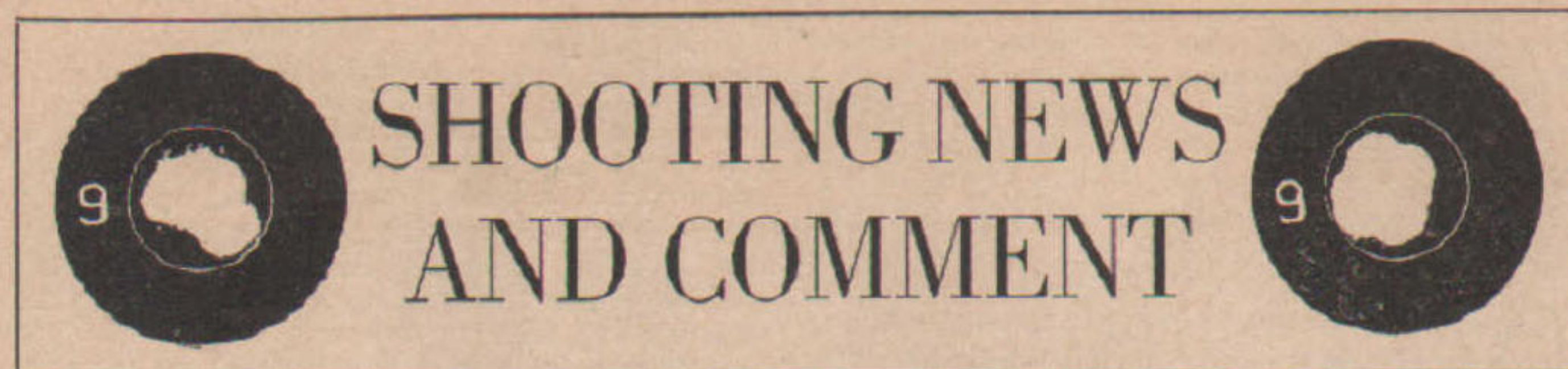
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# SHOOTING NEWS AND COMMENT

**PROFICIENCY** with the small-bore rifle is fast approaching that standard of excellence which will no longer incite incredulity whenever a perfect score is made. In the indoor matches of the N.R.A. just completed, there is ample evidence that the best which has heretofore been done with the .22 calibre rifle is nothing to what may be expected in the future when the small bore game gets into full swing.

The official results of the N.R.A. Matches are now being checked for announcement at an early date: Meanwhile it safely can be predicted that the winning score will be an eye-opener from the standpoint of individual averages. Time was when a perfect week's score of 1,000 out of 1,000 was cause for comment. Such scores have become almost ordinary and the Quinipiac Club, not content with certifying "five high" perfect scores, returned, for the week of the ninth match the names of ten men who hung up perfect scores. This is an accomplishment which so far as existing records show, has not been equalled. The men who made these scores were: W. H. Richard, J. H. J. Adams, A. A. Clouet, W. O. Breuler, A. Klocker, H. J. Gussman, Virgil Richard, Frank J. Hass, George E. Wilcox and Phillip E. Lihlehal.

So far as perfect scores are concerned, a glance backward over the scores of the civilian clubs since the shooting began to settle down at the close of the fourth match shows that the Quinipiac boys in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth matches never dropped a point; that the Lakewood Ohio Rifle Club came to time with a perfect score in the sixth match, added another in the seventh, a third in the eighth, and finished up with perfect scores in the ninth and tenth; that the Bridgeport Rifle Club and the Denver City Rifle Club hung up possibles in the seventh match, and eighth match; and that the ninth match saw scores of 1,000 credited to the Marion, Ohio, Rifle Club, the Brattleboro, Vermont, Rifle Club and the Irving Park Rifle Club of Chicago, Illinois.

In addition to the splendid shooting shown in the scores of the N.R.A. Matches, there comes the news of two long runs of bull's-eyes with the .22 calibre indoors. One is reported by Daniel G. Fox, president of the Haverhill, Massachusetts, Rifle and Gun Club. He says:

"We shoot from a wooden platform, large enough to accommodate 5 men. On this platform there is a rug only. There are no fixed pads of any kind which can be leaned against, or which will assist in any way. While this may be rather the extreme, we feel that we prefer to shoot in the most sportsmanlike manner. We have had our usual ups and downs thru the shoot, but one man has done what we feel is rather remarkable under our style of shooting, which is, to shoot 78 consecutive bulls, the first 20 of which were on a National Match. Continuing with the first 20 bulls, he ran 78 missing on the 79th, again missing on the 93rd, and the 100th, giving him 97 bulls out of 100, or 997 out of 1,000 consecutive shots, and they were all fired within 1 hour. Not being familiar with records, etc., on this, I would like to hear from you at your convenience, as to just how good this score is. It was made by R. L. Turner of Haverhill.

"I have read of many types of indoor records, but I do not know that I have read of the number of consecutive bull's made at

one time. If this record is available I will be pleased to hear from you."

C. S. Hutt, of Haverhill, vouches for claimant for small-bore long-run honors. In discussing a run of 68 bull's-eyes at 50 feet, indoors he says:

"Anyone who has tried his skill at blowing the center out of a little target with a .22 calibre bullet knows that the feat of placing a number of bullets one after another in that small black heart is a real accomplishment.

"When Captain D. V. Ashley, of the 4th Infantry, New York National Guard, placed 68 consecutive bullets in a two-inch bull at 50 yards on the indoor range in the Binghamton armory he accomplished something that any rifle shot would be proud to attach to his own record. In fact he set up an indoor .22 mark that will probably not be knocked over very quickly.

"Captain Ashley, who is a member of the Binghamton Rifle Club in addition to his military service, made this record while trying out a new small bore rifle which had been placed in his hands to try out. It was one of the new Winchester Bolt Action Box magazine rifles which made their first appearance at Caldwell when twelve of the twenty members of the International Small Bore team used them in their successful contest with the English team.

Firing at a sighting bull of 3 3-8 inches and a counting bull of 2 inches in the prone position and using the regular sights with which the rifle is equipped, Captain Ashley started in to test his skill and the rifle simultaneously and when he had had enough he had annexed a remarkable run record. Sixty-eight bullets in succession made the center of the target and it was not until his 69th shot that Captain Ashley got out of the center of the target enough to lose the bull. Then he hung up a close four.

"Captain Ashley's shooting was done from a prone shooting table used for regular indoor prone shooting gallery work without any artificial rest, arm clear and using the sling on the rifle.

"Indoor rifle shooting has been indulged in quite vigorously this winter in many sections of the country and some fine shooting has been recorded but it is a question whether any better record than that of Captain Ashley's will be made under the conditions which he shot.

"Such shooting requires wonderful control, an accurate eye and remarkable holding qualities. The least flinch or failure to hold perfectly during that long string of bull's-eyes would have broken the charm and sent one of the bullets outside the little two inch circle. Captain Ashley's record gave a remarkable example of fine holding and close grouping over a long stretch of shots.

**WHY NOT** better sights for the pistol" has been called up for discussion by F. W. Strickler, of Youngstown, Ohio, and judging from the general tone of his complaint he has failed to keep up with the trend of events. As he knows, the revolver of the pocket and military type is built without adjustment and for the reason that no two shooters see their sights in the same manner, the microscopic notch cut in the frame of most of these models is merely intended for a guide for the man who desires to cut same deeper.

I have before me a Smith & Wesson .45 1917 model which was submitted to the Ordnance Department. By the use of a small square file on the rear notch, it has exactly the effect of a set of Patridge sights. As regards the pin head sights upon the target pistols, would say that for a long time past purchasers have had the option of the Patridge front sight even up to 1-8 thickness.

As shooting master of one of the best shooting clubs in the U.S.R.A. (three times champions and this year yet undecided) I find several of our very best are still sticking to the thin blade and the pin head.

As another example of the impossibility to suit everyone, I have before me another of these weapons, which one of our best military shots has swaged to a thin neck, thus increasing the height, and then peined this additional height down to make a bead, which is still further complicated by his filing off the top of the bead to a flat. It has been my experience after years association with shooters that they are as finicky as a bunch of opera singers, and the manufacturers idea of giving them the metal to cut away is far simpler than to cut it away and have at least some of them wish it back again. It has always been easier to cut off than to cut on.

Very truly yours,

R. D. JONES,

Shooting Master, Springfield Revolver Club.

**THE MANUSCRIPT** of the Small Bore Score Book which has been prepared by Captain E. C. Crossman has been received and is being prepared for the printer. It should be available about June first. This book will be found invaluable for the small bore shooter.

At the same time Captain Townsend Whelen has prepared a Small Bore Rifleman's Dope and Score Book. This is the first score book for the small bore rifleman which has appeared. It is full of good dope of just the kind which the rifleman needs for practical shooting. The dope is based on actual shooting with all the most popular and suitable rifles. Captain Whelen spent many afternoons on the range in experimental work collecting his information. This book is now ready for distribution.

**A LUBRICATING** device which should be of interest to riflemen is described in a recent letter from D. Wiggins, of Salem, Oregon. He says:

"I see a great many helps for riflemen, and among those I fail to note a really good device for lubricating spitzers. I don't favor the regular spitzer greaser, so have evolved a little lubricator of my own, which puts the grease evenly on the *bullet* and not on the shell. Here it is:

"Use a box of tin or other metal, a shaving stick tube, for instance. A tobacco tin, while rather delicate, will serve. Cut a sheet of heavy metal that will fit snugly in the box, and bore in it holes of the right diameter for the bullets up to the shell. Then place in the bottom of the box a wad of cotton waste, well saturated with Mobilubricant and press the metal plate down on it. Then thrust the bullets thru the holes in the plate; the waste greases them perfectly, but none gets past to grease the shell neck, and run up pressures.

"For a real cleaning rod, get a brass rod  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, and of a length to suit. Have it threaded, and two nuts of the proper size fitted, after which bore a hole through a block of walnut, oak, or any hard, close-grained wood, and having put one nut on the rod and screwed it down to the end of the threads, place the wooden knob on the rod, screw down the second nut, and rivet. Work the knob of wood into a shape that suits your personal fancy. So much for the handle.

"For the cleaning end, just have the end threaded for two inches from the tip; wrap the cleaning rag about the tip, and it will stay



there till you unwind it. Beats a knob or slotted end all over.

"For use with the ammonia solutions, I use a rod of pure Norway iron, as it is so soft that the rifling cuts it considerably, and no damage to the rifling results.

HERE is a yarn which proves that the "Badger Fight" and the "Snipe Hunt" can successfully be staged almost any time if conditions be right. This story comes from the Lamar, Colorado, Rifle Club. The narrator says:

"In the practice shooting with the .22 telescope rifle, the captain of the Wood Cutters (Lamar 1st Team) pulled the most phenomenal score ever witnessed on our range; Score 239 out of a possible 200. Now laugh gol darn you! But wait and I will tell you how it happened.

"Mr. Beavers has always been a strong advocate of the cross-hair telescope and smokeless powder, and some of the boys did not have any faith in it at all, so the Captain went to the firing line, adjusted his sling high, position 45 degrees, hard on shoulder, froze face to stock, held breath, took command of trigger, last focus on bullseye, final squeeze of trigger, and called shot. He had a bull's-eye at six o'clock and a wide 9 at three o'clock there were two distinct sounds of the bullets hitting the back stop just like two clicks of the telegraph key. The Captain scratched his head, and shot again—two more holes in the target, and he was now certain that the extra hole was caused by a 'back slap'. He fired several more shots, in fact several hundred shots, and he discovered that the extra hole never appeared except when he was using Winchester Smokeless ammunition which he greased with his special preparation, and in the one particular gun.

"The man with the telescope swore that he could see the bullets in the air, 'like base balls,' and that there were two of them: the man in the pits swore that some one was trying to kill him, while the crowd swore that pieces of bullets were falling all around them. There were many and wise suggestions made, but it resolved itself into just two propositions with the Captain. Either the crimp was too tight and was actually cutting the bullet in two, or the grease on the bullet was leaving the bullet in a wad and was cutting a second hole lower and slightly after the bullet struck.

"The Captain was very anxious for all his friends to see the fool way his gun cut up, and at one time or another in the two evenings had about all of them there. On the second evening of this marvelous work, he actually made a score of 239 out of a possible 200. Count them and see for yourself!

"But the Winchester ammunition is no longer cutting up, and the old cross hair telescope will still handle smokeless powder and greased bullets, but to reduce the score to a reasonable figure it is necessary to keep the Captain's little boy and his Stephen's 'Favorite' .22 rifle out of the target pit while his father is shooting.

Moral. It is just as important to know who is in the pit as it is to know the ammunition."

DETAILS of the Sixth Annual Indoor All Comers Revolver Championship of the Shanghai, China, Rifle and Revolver Club, have been received from Thomas Freeman, the secretary. The championship gold medal was won by Paymaster E. H. Cope, U. S. N., who is one of the best revolver shots of America, having won several states revolver championships competitions. The winner is transferred to the championship Class in all future all comers' competitions. Special note must be made of the sportsmanlike manner in which the men of the British Navy entered this competition, being handicapped by using the .455 Webley service revolver. Conditions of competition: 50 shots fired at Standard American target, 20 yards, bull's-eyes 2.72 inches and 10 ring 1.13 inches. The com-

petition is the most difficult of indoor revolver competition. Highest possible score 500.

The winner, Paymaster Cope, scored 422 out of the possible. He fired a 38 S. & W. revolver. His score gave him a comfortable lead over his nearest competitor, S. B. Stevenson, who totaled 393 points.

DOUBLE Action vs. Single Action—which is the best? asks A. P. Lane, the distinguished hand-gun expert, and contributes a few comments on the question which has always been a live one among revolver shooters. Lane says:

"There seems to be considerable argument on the question as to whether it is better to practice with a revolver, using it double action, or cocking the hammer for each shot.

"Advocates of the double action method say that for practical work it is better to practice shooting without cocking the hammer with the thumb, as they maintain that when one needs to use a gun in a hurry, the double action is really quicker, and therefore, all practice should be done with double action.

"The advocates of the single action method, whereby the hammer is cocked for each shot, maintain that better accuracy is possible and this is undoubtedly true.

"In the big National Matches and other Matches, where revolvers are used, in timed and rapid fire, the winners almost without exception have been those men who cocked the hammer for each shot, even when the time was as fast as five shots in ten seconds. Of course, theoretically, one can shoot quicker double action, but as it works out in practice, double action has a great many disadvantages. When you pull a gun from the holster of your pockets you should put your thumb on the hammer anyway, to keep it from catching your clothes and if you do this you will find that with a little practice you will be able to cock the gun as you pull it out, and you will actually be able to get your first shot off quicker, and with far greater accuracy than if you pull the gun out and then worked the double action.

"Of course if you are simply celebrating the Fourth of July with blank cartridges, you can get five or six shots out of your gun quicker double action than single action, but the shots that count are the ones that hit something, and when you have to aim at all, in other words, when you are far enough away from the object you are shooting at to require aiming, it is much better to use the single action.

"There is another point which police officers especially should note, and one which is not often brought up.

"When an officer has to arrest a man with the aid of a revolver, it is advisable to cock the hammer anyway, for when the gun is used double action a certain amount of time is required to pull the trigger and discharge the gun. This time in actual quantity is very little, but if the prisoner makes a sudden dodge or attempts to strike the officer's gun from his hand, it is often long enough to allow him to get away with it. And, too, if a prisoner starts to make a sudden move and the officer has to work his gun double action to shoot, a sudden yank on the trigger will throw the gun very much wider from the mark than if it were already cocked.

"I am thoroughly convinced that considering all factors, the best method of handling a revolver and training others in the use of one is to use the single action.

"Of course this article applies only to revolvers, for if automatic pistols are used the trigger pull can only be the same as that of a revolver with single action.

A FEW hints on the use and the care of telescope sights comes from Erik S. Palmer, research Engineer of one of the largest of firearms manufacturing concerns. Palmer has made telescope sights the subject of exhaustive study, and has actually super-

intended their manufacture as well as used them. Of glass sights, he says:

"All rifle shooting in the last analysis falls into two classes, which, as respects the sights, are distinctly different. The one class may be called snap shooting and covers all shooting involving a quick aim. The other class we may term deliberate, and of this the two outstanding illustrations are target shooting and sniping. Most hunting at the present time falls within the former class and with this class we have nothing to do in the present discussion, beyond the statement that, broadly speaking, the telescope sight is a handicap rather than an aid.

"The true field of the telescope as a rifle sight is restricted to shooting where the aim is deliberate and careful. The function of the telescope as a sight does not seem to be generally appreciated by the shooting public, one result of which is that the beginner is apt to think that high power means good service although it is thought now, by most who are familiar with the telescope from experience that the contrary is the fact.

"The modern telescope sight is, technically speaking, a terrestrial telescope having a reticule located at the focus of one of the internal systems. In ordinary language what that means is easily explained. The objective lens, which is the front lens in the tube, forms behind it an inverted image of whatever appears in front of it. That is, if you were to place a ground glass in the position of the arrow labeled "inverted image" you would find on it a miniature picture of the scene in front of the lens. This picture would be upside-down and interchanged from left to right. The inverting lens forms behind itself an image of this image at the point marked "reticule and erected image." A ground glass located here would show a miniature picture of the scene in front of the telescope and in the same relative position. At this point the reticule of the telescope, that is the cross hairs, or pin head, or whatever the aiming point may be is located so that the erect image of the target coincides with it. The ocular lens is then simply a magnifying glass for seeing this combination more distinctly. Thus, when the eye looks through the telescope, what it sees directly is the reticule and the erect image at the same distance from it. This last phrase is the practically important thing about the telescope sight.

"Anyone who is familiar with rifle shooting knows that it is impossible for any eye to see sharply the rear sight, the front sight and the target at the same time. The human eye is not constructed to focus three different objects located at three different distances from it simultaneously. You may see any one of the three sharply, but the other two will inevitably be more or less blurred and hazy.

*"The advantage of the telescope is not primarily that it magnifies the target, but that it literally brings the target up to the sighting point so that the eye sees both of them at the same time and with equal sharpness.*

"The telescope has certain defects which are the price which must be paid for its advantages. The field of vision is very much smaller than that of the unaided eye and in this connection it may be stated that the higher the power the narrower the field will be. Moreover, high power, which means that the target, besides being brought close up, is magnified, means also, that all of the tremors of holding are equally magnified. A certain degree of magnification is an advantage in seeing clearly, but when the magnification is pushed to the point where it becomes impossible to keep the cross-hairs on the target, it is, to say the least, a hindrance. In the practical balance of experience the best riflemen of the United States, in the Government service chose a power of about 2½ as the best for sniping and outdoor shooting. On the other hand, for the precision of the N. R. A. indoor





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matches riflemen in general have steered upon the 5 power Winchester telescope as the best; and most shooters are familiar with its appearance, if not with its use.

"There is nothing mysterious or difficult about the use and care of a telescope sight, provided that a few simple fundamentals are kept in mind. It is well to remember that optical glass is apt to be much softer and more easily scratched than window glass and in cleaning the lenses the utmost care should be taken not to grind the surfaces with an accumulation of dust and sand. If, for any reason, your telescope is not doing what you think it ought to for you in shooting, think over carefully the ten commandments of the riflemen, for seven times out of ten the fault is here and not in the gun or sight. Secondly, test the mount screws to see that your scope is firmly attached in place, then go over the gun itself, carefully, and not until you have examined everything else is it well to tamper with the adjustments of the telescope itself. If the telescope is badly out of adjustment, take out the objective lens-cell, but do not take the lens out of its cell, then turn the telescope toward some blank surface preferably the northern sky, and focus the ocular lens until the reticule appears clear cut and sharp, then replace the objective lens, bringing the graduations to the 50-foot mark and point the telescope at some object 50 feet away, laying or clamping the tube on some solid support. Now, look through the tube and move your head slowly from side to side. You will see a slight motion of both cross-hairs and target.

"This will cause no harm provided that the center of the cross-hairs appears to remain glued to a single point of the object seen. If there is any relative motion of the cross-hairs and the target, it is evident that the aiming point would be different for different positions of the head. This is the optical defect called parallax and is due to the fact that the erect image and reticule do not fall exactly together. It can be corrected by a very slight change in the position of the inverting lens. Loosen the retaining screw by screwing it into the tube and then shift the inverting lens until the parallax has disappeared. If, as you move your head, the reticule moves in the same direction across the image, the image is too

far back and the inverting lens should be shifted forward, and vice-versa.

"As regards the use of the telescope sight, there are three points which may be of interest. In both indoor and outdoor target shooting the telescope sight allows the shooter to hold anywhere that he pleases on the bull's-eye to within an eighth of its diameter, a thing which is quite impossible with the unaided eye. In outdoor shooting, especially at the near ranges, it is possible to watch and study the "wind dope" or mirage through the telescope while aiming, up to the very instant that the trigger is squeezed. Furthermore, in competitions where the use of the telescope is not permitted, preliminary practice with the telescope increases the steadiness of holding without it to an extent which is surprising to one who has never tried it. When the telescope is in use, on account of its magnification, all the tremors and swaying of the muzzle are magnified correspondingly. Hence, when the iron sights are used afterward, the apparent steadiness of the holding yields immensely increased confidence.

"The telescope tube is carried in two more or less ring-shaped mounts, the rear one of which is provided with micrometer windage and elevation screws. The graduations on these screws are such that a change of one graduation in the mount produces a change of 1/2-inch at 100 yards in the center of impact of the bullets.

"To line up the telescope sight, for example on a new gun, after seeing that the mount screws are set up tight remove the breech bolt from the gun and with a sand bag, or similar rest bore sight the gun on the target, then without disturbing the gun bring the cross-hairs by means of the elevation and windage screws also on the bull's-eye. Reassemble the breech bolt with the gun and the first sighting shot should be on the target, provided the range is not over 500 yards, with a modern high powder cartridge. The fineness of adjustment and the very close holding which the telescope renders possible make it easy to so adjust the sight that the center of impact will lie in the center of bull's-eye. It takes a very fine gun indeed to have an extreme diameter of one inch in its 100 yard group. Therefore, to avoid puttering in sighting in the telescope it is well to make the adjustment, not on single shots but on groups of four or five.

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ALLYN H. TEDMON, of Emblem, Wyo., is attempting to interest the riflemen of the country in the preservation of the Wyoming elk herds. In a recent letter he says:

No doubt you are aware of the elk situation as it exists in Wyoming and Montana today, and with the change in the get-up of Arms and the Man perhaps you would be glad to take an active part in the fight that is being made to obtain protection for the remaining bands. To start in with, this past fall was winter from the start. In October the elk were being pushed down to the lower hills and by November they were feeding on feed that they usually would not touch until January. At the Government ranch in Jackson Hole there were available only about 1,500 tons of hay to care for thousands of elk. Recently, however, the Biological Survey came to the rescue to the tune of about \$45,000 to buy more feed. On top of the early and very severe winter the game laws had been changed so that they were lengthened in Wyoming to December 1 and in Montana to December 31, I believe. The elk being pushed down so much farther than usual and the season being so much later gave the meat hunters their chance, and the slaughter that is reported, especially from Montana, is awful. In the district west of Cody and south, nearly every hunter that went in came out with his game. Deer and sheep also suffered. A guide in Wyoming now can



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Inclosed please find \$..... Please forward to my address the books indicated below:

- ..... Scouting and Patrolling.
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- ..... The American Rifle.

Address.....

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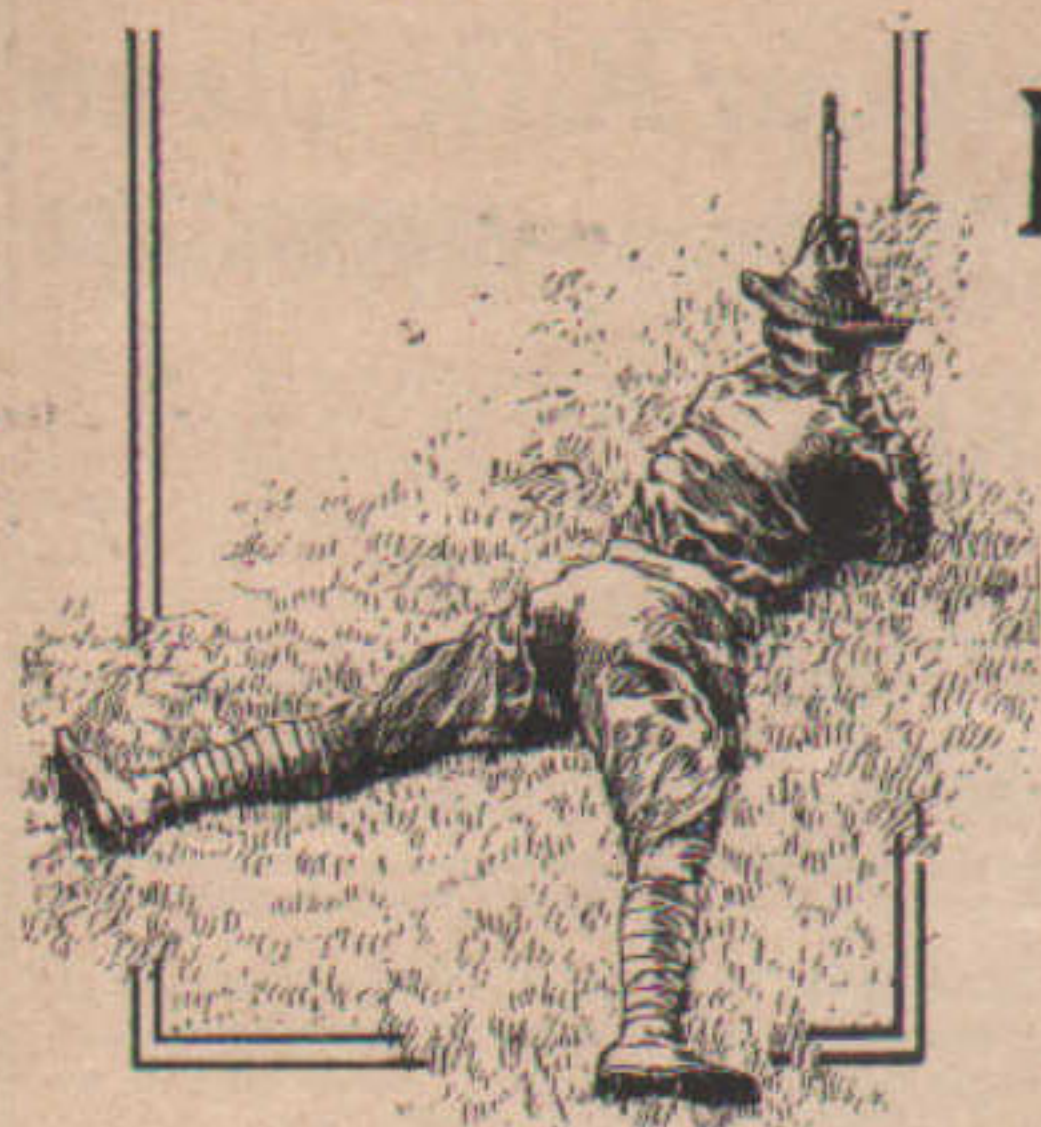
handle three men instead of one, and it is stated that in many cases these parties would surround a herd and then the hunters, many of them never having killed big game, began a general slam-bang bombardment of the herd and the Lord only knows how many poor animals went off wounded only to die later. It is sad but true that the stockmen in Wyoming, at least, are against game conservation. Just recently at the meeting of the National Wool Growers in convention at Salt Lake a resolution was passed stating that they were "unalterably opposed" to any extension of the National Park "at the expense of grazing areas." At the meeting of the Wyoming State wool growers the same resolution was adopted. It seems almost impossible to get any real game legislation through the State Legislature. This is too bad, to say the least, but when it is brought down to a dollars-and-cents basis it is the most foolish of business methods. It was recently stated by the editor of Outdoor Life that each elk was easily worth \$200 to the State, I think he is low. He states that with 40,000 elk this would make a total asset of \$8,000,000. Now, for around \$250,000 he says that proper winter feed and range can be provided. Our stockmen certainly take the wrong stand. There is no one trying to deprive them of range that they should have. By this I mean that the move to save the elk is not a move against them, unless they want to make

it out, such as they apparently do. The stockmen are not altogether to blame, either. Not so very long ago there appeared an article, written by one of our most prominent outdoor writers, and published in one of our leading outdoor papers, on sheep. To sum it up it amounted to, "To Hell with the sheep." Well, now, I am here to say that that article should never have been published; it was wrong just as much as the stockmen are. Why damn the sheep; they are the most defenseless of animals. It isn't their fault because they like to band together and it isn't their fault because they do eat the grass to the roots. No; don't blame the sheep, blame the men that are running them. If the writer of the article in question I mean, were a sheep in a band and were thrown on to a range that was all eaten off, he too would go for the roots. I like sheep and I also like elk. There is a gulf, and it isn't really so wide as it appears, between the game conservationists and the stockmen. Mr. Will C. Barnes, of the Forest Service, stated in his talk at Salt Lake that the sentiment to save the elk was greater than that to give the small amount of range needed for them to the stockmen. The stockmen must realize that they will never get anywhere by being "unalterably opposed" to anything that is best for the nation at large, neither must the sportsmen's side of it think they are going

to gain anything by damning the sheep and the sheepmen. The sheepmen are working hard for a bill to make clothing manufacturers label all woolen goods so as to show whether they are virgin wool or shoddy, this is only fair and just to the wool growers, yet they should see that the demand for a little range for national play grounds and for feed for the little remaining game is also just, for the people. The States of Wyoming and Montana should handle this situation, and save the remaining handful of elk to posterity. However, if the people of these States refuse to do this, their duty, then it appears to me that the Federal Government should take hold of the game, the elk especially, and administer them as they are now doing for the ducks under the migratory bird act. There is one thing a certainty, the nation at large as soon as it realizes the situation, is not going to stand by and let this last herd of elk pass on to the great hunting grounds to join the bison. Such a calamity would be a national disgrace, and the world at large would be the loser. I stand for a square deal for the stockmen, and also a square deal for the elk. If this thing is handled properly, if both sides will just look over the fence into the other fellow's yard, it can be settled. Public sentiment must be brought to bear so that proper laws will be passed. The viewpoint of the stockman is too selfish to hold

(Concluded on page 21)





# Loads And Re-loads

*In this column, conducted by Capt. 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.*

THE shooters of this vicinity do considerable in the line of reloading pistol cartridges, and since a recent bulletin from the Director of Civilian Marksmanship offers for sale among other things the powder used by the government in loading the calibre .38 and .45 pistol cartridge, I would consider it a favor if you could give me some comparison of the characteristics of this Government powder with, for instance, Dupont Pistol Powder, No. 3.

1. Is the government powder of the dense or bulk variety?
2. Is it of nitroglycerine or nitrocellulose composition?
3. What are its erosive properties as compared to Dupont No. 3?
4. Can it be used successfully in reduced charges?
5. What is the full service charge as loaded by the government for the calibre .45 automatic pistol cartridge?; for the calibre .38 revolver cartridge?
6. Is the grain of this powder such that it will work accurately through the "Ideal" Powder Measure?
7. If so, would it be possible to get a table of comparative weights as is furnished for commercial powders.

This is quite an order in the line of questions but since your answers will benefit many revolver shooters, I feel sure you will be glad to help the shooting game along by just that much.

A. L. S., Hartford, Conn.

Answer: The powder sold by the government for use in the pistol is the Du Pont pistol powder No. 3 and nitro-cellulose powder. It can be used successfully in reduced charges. The full service charge for the .45 automatic cartridge with 200 grain bullet is 6-grains, giving a velocity of about 830-feet per second.

For the .38 Smith & Wesson Special cartridge, with 158-grain bullet, the Correct powder charge is 5 grains, giving a velocity of 895 feet per second.

These charges may vary slightly according to the particular lot of powder. If the charge seems too heavy, cut it down about half a grain.

With regard to reduced loads, I would advise trying in the .38 calibre a charge of about 3.8 grains with 130-grain bullet, or about 3.2-grains with 112-grain bullet. In the .45-automatic cartridge with lead bullet you should get good results from 5 grains. This powder works very accurately through the Ideal powder measure but unfortunately I have no table of comparative weights. You will have to check it up yourself on a pair of scales, or get the nearest drug store to do it for you.

SOME time ago I purchased a Winchester single shot chambered for the 6 mm. or .236 cal. Navy cartridge. Would you give me some of the modern loads for this cartridge?

L. R., New York City.

Answer: I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. relative to modern loads for the

.236 Navy cartridge. This cartridge is obsolete, and little has been done on it. However, the Du Pont Co. inform me that they have worked up two charges with the 112-grain metal cased bullet, both with No. 15 powder. 37 grains of this powder gives a velocity of 2611 feet per second at the muzzle with a breech pressure of 52500. 34 grains gives a velocity of 2400, with a breech pressure of 43900 pounds. Personally, I think the first charge is a little bit heavy for the light, straight pull action. I have never done any experimental work with this cartridge but have heard it well spoken of, particularly in the Northwest, for long range shooting.

KINDLY give me some much needed advice that will eventually cause the death of numerous English sparrows.

My sparrows are so located that it is very necessary to cut down the noise of shooting and danger of bullets falling upon someone. I am thinking of having a rifle relined and especially chambered for the, "BB" or "CB" cap. Would these little cartridges break a window 300 yards away? Falling straight down would they bruise a person's head under a stiff felt hat? Would a good rifle carefully rifled and chambered for either of them be as accurate as the air rifle?

J. F. A., Georgetown, Ky.

Answer: I am in receipt of your letter relative to a rifle for English sparrows. You could of course use a .22 calibre rifle, shooting CB caps. It would be better to have some gun maker chamber a .22 short cartridge especially for the CB caps, but I think it would hardly pay. The CB caps would quickly ruin the barrel through corrosion or pitting. Also the cap is quite powerful. Not only would it break a window 300 yards away but it might kill a person at that distance. I imagine the extreme range is something like 800 yards.

Have you ever investigated the B.S.A. air rifles for this work? Their agency in this country is the Production Equipment Co., 5-9 Union Square, New York City. They will send you a catalogue on request. I have never used this air rifle but I know it is quite accurate and it seems to me that it ought to be just about what you want.

CAN YOU give the address of a firm that could supply a new barrel for a .30 Luger Automatic pistol pre-war model. A 6-inch barrel preferred. The arm now has a 4½-inch barrel. Have spent the winter in trying out automatics at the target in comparison with the best target revolvers and single shot pistols. Can shoot well enough to make a test. Have 30 scores of 95 and up this season and one possible with a .38 S. & W. 1905, 6½ inch barrel revolver. Have found the .30 Luger with a 4½ inch barrel almost equal to our very best target revolvers; but not so the 9 mm. Luger with a 4 inch barrel. The difference in length of barrel and size of bore on accuracy, seems marked.

A. J. K., Orono, Ontario.

Answer: I regret to say that we know of no place in America where you can get a barrel for the Luger automatic pistol. We believe that it is impossible to get such a barrel in this country, or even to have one made to order. Would suggest that you correspond with Mr. Fred Adolph, Genoa, N. Y., when you hear that trade relations have been resumed with Germany, as he will then probably be able to import one for you.

REGARDING the .22-13-45 W. C. F. the writer has never seen anything written regarding this class of .22. There seems to be something wrong with it or it would be more popular, especially in these H. C. L. times. .22 L. R. rimfire only cost \$9.00 per M. here.

If this cartridge can be reloaded so it will be accurate, it seems it should become popular among those that are fond of reloading. The writer wishes to know why this cartridge is not more popular and its shortcomings. Can it be reloaded with success with Du Pont's Schutzen powder? Can a Winchester Musket .22 L. R. be rechambered for it?

J. H. S., Ponca City, Okla.

Answer: Regarding the 22-13-45 W.C.F. cartridge. This cartridge has never been very popular, because it was not nearly as reliable as the 25-20, particularly with factory ammunition. With black powder this cartridge fouls too much to be accurate. With smokeless powder a smokeless primer is required to ignite the powder. Smokeless primers all give a very acid residue and with the small charge of smokeless powder that can be placed in the shell the primer fouling is diluted so little by the powder fouling that it gets to work on the barrel almost immediately, and it is practically impossible to keep the rifle from pitting and rusting badly when smokeless powder is used.

The Winchester .22 long rifle musket cannot be rechambered for it as the twist and size of the bore are not correct. No rifle is now being manufactured for this cartridge. We believe that it is impossible to obtain a barrel for the cartridge.

I HAVE tried numerous factories and rifle makers to get a nickle steel barrel cut to .25 calibre with a 14 inch twist, to mount on Win. single shot frame, but can't get one to budge. The Winchester folks had quit the single shot rifle altogether, Peterson of Denver would make me a soft steel barrel, but no nickle steel; Neidner wouldn't tackle it, but did say he would do the chambering for the 25-35 shell if I would get the barrel. Then I tried Pope, but couldn't get a rise out of him at all. Now, do you know of any way that I can get Pope to cut this barrel for me? I have written him but can get no answer. Failing with Pope do you know of any other barrel maker that will do the job?

Thanking you for your other letter and again in advance for reply to this I am,

A. J. W., Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Answer: I cannot hold out much hope to you about getting a .25 calibre nickel steel barrel with 14 inch twist. At least with all my pull I have been unable to get one for myself. Pope is not tooled up to make these barrels, and while he can sell every .30 and .22 barrel he can possibly make it is not likely that he will tool up. None of the others will make them. Neider will probably be in shape to turn out such barrels in about a year. Looks pretty desperate does it not?

I HAVE been thinking about possible improvements to the accuracy of the .25-10, and believe it could be done by shortening the shell and fitting an O. L. bullet to be driven by King's Semi-Smokeless. If it is not too much trouble, I should like your advice on the following ideas.

I have a chance to pick up a Winchester S. S. which would be rebored and rifled with



12-inch twist. The rifle is fitted with a B-5 glass. Load to be the regular .25-10 shell, primed with FFFG and the rest of the load No. 80, with the Savage 87-gr. bullet fitted friction tight in the muzzle.

I am thinking of getting a Model 1920 Savage. Do you think the No. 1 front and No. 2 rear mountings would work O. K. on the .250 if the thumb-screw were replaced by one going through the base and held on the other side by a retaining nut? The Savage people do not care to undertake altering the mountings on Dr. Mann's lines or mounting a scope.

M. D. M., Akron, Ohio.

Answer: I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant relative to the .25-10 rim fire. I have often thought that this cartridge could



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"	652 Spiral puttees ..	2.75
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"	654 Olive Drab shirt	3.25
"	655 Hat .....	2.25
"	656 Web belt .....	.50

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be greatly improved by substituting an outside lubricated bullet almost exactly like the .22 L. R. bullet, and rechambering the rifle so that the bullet would fit accurately in a cylindrical portion of the throat ahead of the chamber, thus positively centering the bullet with its axis coincident with the axis of the bore before discharge. Such a cartridge would probably require black powder priming, as you suggest. The principal difficulty that I have found with the .25 R. F. is in the rather faulty ignition, even with black powder, the shots stringing up and down on the target, often having an extreme vertical deviation of as much as 5 inches at 50 yards, with only 1 1/4 inches horizontal deviation.

As to the using of the metal cased bullet with this cartridge, I am not so sure. But the details that you have outlined would make a most interesting experiment. The great trouble that you will encounter will be in the getting of a suitable barrel. The Winchester Company are establishing a gunsmith and repair department, and they are constantly taking on a variety of new work, but whether they will take a job of this kind I do not know. I know of absolutely no other place where it can be done. There is no use in going to any of the well known barrel makers with this work as none of them are prepared to put out .25 calibre barrels in smokeless steel, and the majority of them are booked for two years in advance.

Relative to the mounting of a telescope on the .250-3000 Savage Bolt Action, I am not sure. The rifle is very light, and in consequence the vibration is enormous. I am inclined to think that it will shake mount and scope to pieces sooner or later. I would trust nothing but the Mann taper dove tail base. I think that you will find that anything else is simply a waste of money as it will quickly go to pieces or become unreliable. Neidner can do this work for you in about six months after he has moved to Milwaukee and started up his shop there.

WHAT, in your opinion, is the limit in velocity, combined with reasonable accuracy, using cast bullets and smokeless powder in the .22 W. C. F. cartridge? What bullet (pointed Kephart design) would you recommend? What brand and charge of powder? Would a .22 Long Rifle Musket barrel, properly re-chambered, handle the load satisfactorily? Would you, for any reason, prefer the .22-15-60 Stevens case, my object being to get the greatest range and velocity possible with plain cast bullets?

T. H. W., Des Moines, Iowa.

Answer: I have received your letter of March 13th, relative to a change in the .22 Winchester central fire cartridge. I think you will get the best results from Du Pont No. 80 powder. As to the bullet, you will probably have to take what the Ideal Manufacturing Co. can give you. The shape of the point will make no difference. The main thing is that the bullet should enter the throat of the rifling in such a way as to straighten itself up, and that it should be of such size as to prevent gas cutting. If you are going to use smokeless powder in this cartridge you should certainly have a nickel-steel barrel. A long rifle barrel would be entirely unsuitable owing to its size and its small twist as well as the steel of which it is made.

I do not believe that you can possibly get a barrel made today anywhere in America for this cartridge, nor for the 22-15-60 Stevens cartridge. I would prefer the latter cartridge I think, because you have a larger limit as to powder charge.

I HAVE a Springfield rifle from which the rear sight base has been removed. Can a new sight base be put on the rifle again, or would you advise me to buy a new rifle for target shooting? Are those rifles obtainable from the government at the present time as good as

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those pre-war rifles? I have had the understanding that the rifles made during the war and afterwards were made in to much of a hurry. Will the rear sight on the Springfield rifle be improved in the near future? Is there any difference in quality between the rifles made at the Springfield Armory or the Rock Island Arsenal? Which American made rifle has got the highest velocity, and how many feet per second at the muzzle? Which American made rifle will deliver the heaviest blow in foot pounds, and how many foot pounds does it deliver at the muzzle?

Last summer I purchased through the secretary of the N. R. A. a .45 cal. Colt's automatic pistol pre-war make, made at the Springfield Armory and it is stamped on it, United States property. Now that makes it look as if I have stolen it since I have in my possession a pistol which bears the stamp that it is United States property.

Why are the pistols stamped United States that way? Where can I purchase parts for the Springfield model 1903, rifle?

L. L. L. Burbank, S.D.

Answer: In regard to putting a new rear sight base back on your sporting Springfield again, I see no reason why it cannot be done, provided the barrel has not been altered in any manner from its original condition. It may take a little nice work to make the pin hole in the sight base come into exact alignment with its seat in the barrel. However, I would rather advise your keeping your sporting rifle as it is, and obtaining a new star gauged Springfield for military target shooting. Life and annual members of the National Rifle Association can purchase rifles for their own use. Write to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., for prices and instruction as to how to remit the money. An arrangement has been made with the Ordnance Department whereby civilians purchasing rifles will receive only selected rifles fully up to pre-war qualifications. If anything, post-war rifles are better than pre-war rifles. There is no difference in quality between rifles made at Springfield Arsenal and those made at Rock Island Arsenal.

The American rifle at present having the highest velocity is the .250-3000 Savage with a velocity of 3,000 feet per second. The .405 Winchester will deliver the heaviest blow, 3236 foot pounds.

Colt Automatic Pistols, Calibre .45 are stamped United States Property to discourage the theft of the pistol. This prevents their ready sale in pawn shops when stolen. There was a considerable traffic in stolen Government pistols before they were so stamped. Now it has practically stopped.



**SHOOTING NEWS**

(Concluded from page 18)

water, while the radical view of the conservationists is as bad. The game of Wyoming is one of the State's biggest assets, the people must be made to see this. Injustice no doubt has been done some settlers; they are taking it out on the elk, just as a pettish child would strike a table upon which it had bumped its head. While, on the other hand, this attitude of these settlers earns them no sympathy and simply weakens their own case. This year the elk will die by thousands, and on top of this thousands will be killed by hunters and irate settlers. The State and Nation are the losers. The Wyoming State Game Warden states in his annual report that there are 39,374 elk in the State. These are all there are in the world. Are we going to allow them to be starved to death because of lack of range and winter feed, winter feed is what they must have, and shot to death by reason of stockman-made game laws and for their teeth; or are we as a State and Nation going to spend the necessary few hundred thousands of dollars necessary to safeguard their future for the sake of our children and our children's children? These are the questions that must be settled right now. This is a matter of as much import to our brothers in the East as to those of us in the West. It is a matter that interests the whole civilized world. The elk must be saved and its either up to the States or Federal Government to do it. Every naturalist, every sportsman, every man and woman should bring every ounce of pressure possible to bear; the fight must be won and it can be won, but we must all hang together and see to it that it is done.

—*Allyn H. Teadmon, Emblem, Wyo.*

**THE REFLECTING BAKER**

(Concluded from page 7)

about six feet above ground lash the box to this suspension rope, keeping the receptacle equi-distant between the trees, then peel the bark on both up to the bottom of the box.

In the bottom of the refrigerator fold a piece of brown or dark green oil cloth, at night tie this around the box leaving both ends open, and the food is amply protected against storm and moisture. The elementary knowledge of camp craft of course suggests that salt be kept in a wooden box.

Hanging as it does, off the ground, and shaded by leaves or limbs, with a free circulation of air this contrivance will keep the food cool, fresh and dry. and in another manner serve the very useful purpose of acting as a grub box for the trip to camp, as the wood being made of tough material jointed with a heavy iron wire, it will stand up under terrific hard usage.

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**COLORADO.**

La Junta Rifle Club, La Junta, Colorado. Secy., W. C. Weager, Box 241, La Junta, Colo.; Pres., Joseph H. Mock; Vice-Pres., I. B. Johnson; Treas., Nick Dysart; Exec. Officer., Chas. A. Linscott. 25 members.

**CONNECTICUT.**

Thomaston Rifle Club, Thomaston, Conn. Secy., John A. Cross, Thomaston, Conn.; Pres., Chas. E. Smith; Vice-Pres., Arthur M. Flint; Treas., W. J. Blodgett; Exec. Officer., G. Allen Marsh. 21 members.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

Company K, Veterans of 3rd D. C. Infantry Rifle Club, Washington, D. C. Secy., Edwin H. Johnson, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; Pres., Dr. Lucien B. Ernest; Vice-Pres., John R. Gibson; Treas., Edwin H. Johnson; Exec. Officer, Frank E. Sharpless. 37 members.

**IDAHO.**

Moscow Rifle Club, Moscow, Idaho. Secy., R. A. Wilson, Moscow, Idaho; Pres., W. B. Robinson; Vice Pres., Glenn Hallam; Treas. E. T. Almquist; Exec. Officer, Harold Collins. 21 members.

**KANSAS.**

Kansas City Rifle Club, Kansas City, Kansas. Secy., W. H. Grueninger, 804 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.; Pres., Geo. M. Barrell; Vice Pres., W. E. Craggs; Treas., J. E. Forbes; Exec. Officer, E. D. Lynch. 45 members.

Chanute Kansas Rifle Club, Chanute, Kansas. Secy., T. R. Johns, Chanute, Kansas; Pres., D. B. Hickey; Vice-Pres., W. E. Cutler; Treas., Milo T. Jones; Exec. Officer, Haven Graham. 27 members.

**NEW JERSEY.**

Lawrenceville Rifle Club, Lawrenceville, N. J. Secy., H. J. Boulton, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Pres., Ben F. Funk; Vice-Pres., E. T. Wailes; Treas., R. A. Blow; Exec. Officer, E. P. Cook. 18 members.

Cranford Scout Rifle Club, Cranford, N. J. Secy., Walter Taylor, 130 Pearl st., New York, N. Y.; Pres. August Rouvet; Vice-Pres., Everett Peniston; Treas., Colden Torbush; Exec. Officer, Alfred Clark. 14 members.

**OREGON.**

Dufur Orchard Rifle Club, Dufur, Oregon. Secy., Dudley Nickson, care of Dufur Orchard Co., Dufur, Ore.; Pres., Donald Campbell; Vice-Pres., H. C. Stockdale; Treas., A. M. Sobieski; Exec. Officer, D. E. Bales. 14 members.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

Weedville Rifle Club, Weedville, Pa. Secy., Ernest F. Ovell, Weedville, Pa.; Pres., Senes Lewellyn; Vice-Pres., James Dornan; Treas., S. M. Coppolo; Exec. Officer, Clarence Anderson. 21 members.

General Electric Athletic Assn. Rifle Club, Erie, Pa. Secy., W. E. Brown, care of General Electric Co., Erie, Pa.; Pres., J. E. McElroy; Vice-Pres., J. A. Eckels; Treas., H. A. Nye; Exec. Officer, W. A. Smith. 73 members.

**TEXAS.**

San Antonio American Rifle Club, San Antonio, Texas. Secy. and Treas., E. P. Lipscomb, 215 West Commerce st., San Antonio, Tex. Pres., Col. F. A. Chapa; Vice-Pres., F. Lange; Exec. Officer, H. C. Pfannkuche. 43 members.

**COLLEGE CLUBS**

**MICHIGAN.**

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Rutgers College Rifle Club, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. Secy., L. D. Fouquet, Jr., Ford Hall, New Brunswick, N. J.; Pres., A. D. Crooks; Vice-Pres., G. M. Brien; Treas., C. L. Messer; Exec. Officer, F. S. Allmuth. 33 members.

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**OLYMPIC TRYOUTS**

(Continued from page 13)

**Second Series.**

At least 50 per cent of the competitors in the first series who have made the lowest number of hits will be eliminated. The order of shooting by the members of the different teams, will be the same as in the first series.

Each competitor will shoot at 30 birds in 2 strings of 15 birds each, continuous fire. The birds will be discharged from known groups of traps but at unknown angles. In case of a tie each competitor will shoot a new string of 10 birds, continuous fire.

**Third Series.**

At least 50 per cent of the competitors who have made the smallest number of points in the first and second series will be eliminated. The order of shooting of the competitors will be the same as in the 1st series.

Each competitor will shoot at 40 birds in 2 strings of 20 birds each, continuous fire; the birds will be discharged from known groups of traps but at unknown angles. Furthermore, he will fire at 10 birds in 2 strings of 5 each, thrown from unknown groups of traps at unknown angles, in continuous fire. The competitor will take post at firing point No. 2 and shoot at 5 birds thrown from traps in groups Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and at firing point No. 4 for 5 birds thrown from traps in groups Nos. 3, 4, and 5.

In case of a tie, each competitor will again fire at 10 birds thrown from known groups of traps, but at unknown angles, continuous fire.

4. The winner will be the competitor who has made the greatest number of hits in the three series.

9. The referee will see that every precaution is taken to prevent accidents during the match; he will decide any disputed points, be judge of the results and his decisions will be final.

10. The competitor cannot bring his arm to the shoulder until the target appears. He must not fire until the figure of the deer has reached the posts marking the range limits.

11. When the judge has ascertained that the competitor is ready by asking him "Etes-vous pret?" (Are you ready?) he will give the order to set the target in motion. The target will make the first run, whether for sighting shots or record shots from the right to the left in each series. The competitor will immediately prepare for the second run which will take place immediately after the shot has been marked, the target pasted and turned.

12. If the rifle, properly loaded and ready fails for any reason not the fault of the competitor the target will be run in the same direction for a new shot. The cartridge failing will be delivered to the referee who will examine it and decide whether a new shot will be allowed.

13. If in the double shot match the rifle properly loaded and ready fails in the first shot without any fault of the competitor, the second shot will not be fired and the target will be run in the original direction. If the second shot is fired, two missed will be scored. If the second shot fails, the first will be counted as a "nul," and the target will be run from the same cover.

**I. Team Match.**

1. The match is open to one team of four principals from each nation. Each team can



have two substitutes one of whom may be the team captain.

2. The order of the teams will be determined by lot.

3. Each competitor will have two sighting shots.

4. Each competitor will fire 10 shots in succession, one shot on each run.

5. In case of a tie, each competitor will fire 5 additional shots in succession, one on each run.

6. The team making the greatest number of points will be the winner.

#### II. Individual Match, single shot.

1. The match will be open to five competitors from each nation.

2. The order of shooting will be determined by lot.

3. Competitors will be entitled to 2 sighting shots.

#### Running Deer Matches.

The target will be a reproduction of deer of natural size.

1. Arm.—A rifle of any model or calibre can be used. The trigger must support a weight of 1 k. 500 gr., and will be tested before the beginning of each match. Only open sights will be allowed, without lateral protection of any sort. The center of the front and rear sights will be above the axis of the barrel. There should be but one datum or reference line of platinum or other metal upon the sight. The use of a spirit level is permitted. The rifle should not be changed during the match without a valid reason, approved by the referee.

2. Any ammunition can be used except cartridges loaded with explosive bullets.

3. Any position can be used.

4. The distance between the firing point and the target will be 100 metres. The open portion of the field will be 23 metres and the deer will be visible approximately 4 seconds.

5. The breach of the rifle should be open until the referee calls "Etes-vous Pret?" (Are you ready?)

6. The scores will be 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, and 0. The competitor will receive the scores 5 and 4 for hits in the areas traced upon the shoulder of the animal, will have diameters respectively of 15 centimetres for the 5 (bull's-eye) and 30 centimetres for the 4; 3 points for a hit in the remainder of the shoulder bounded by two perpendicular lines; 2 points for a hit in a space 10 centimetres wide behind the shoulder, or a hit between the front line of the shoulder and the head; 1 point for a hit behind the rear two lines and a line parallel to it at the ingual fold, and 0 for a hit in the head, the rear part of the body or the legs. These subdivisions marked upon the target will be invisible at the firing point.

7. The marking will be done upon figures of a deer upon the top of the two embankments by means of discs 20 centimetres in diameter placed over the location of the bullet hole.

The color of the disc will give the value of the shot.

Red.....	5 points
Red and white.....	4 points
Blue.....	3 points
Blue and white.....	2 points
White.....	1 point
Black.....	0

A miss is indicated by waving a black disc in front of the figure.

8. The referee will reserve the right to see that the conditions of paragraph 1 are complied with either personally or by a representative.

4. Each competitor will fire 10 shots in succession, one shot on each run.

5. In case of a tie each competitor will fire 5 shots in succession, one shot on each run.

6. The competitor making the highest number of points will be the winner.

#### III. Individual Match, double shots.

1. The match is open to five competitors from each nation.

2. The order of shooting will be determined by lot.

3. Competitors will have two sighting shots.

4. Each competitor will fire 20 shots in succession, 2 shots on each run.

5. In case of a tie, each competitor will fire 6 shots in succession, 2 on each run.

6. The competitor making the greatest number of points will be the winner.

#### 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.

FOR SALE—32-40 Ballard rifle, double set trigger. \$22.00. H. H. Bennett, 142 Portland st., Boston 12, Mass.

FOR SALE—.22 Cal. Savage 1919 N.R.A. rifle in A1 condition guaranteed. First order with \$20.25 gets the rifle. I have no use for the rifle. Cost \$30.00. Arthur E. Anderson, Route No. 1, Fullerton, N. Dak.

RADIUMIZED Luminous Sights now ready for the .45 Colt Automatic Pistol; also for Lyman No. 1 and similar stem rear sights and Lyman ivory bead and similar front sights. Snap on and off instantly. Send postpaid on approval for \$3.50, with money back guarantee if dissatisfied. E. F. Watson, Dumont, N. J.

FOR SALE—Ideal reloading tool No. 10, for Springfield '06, \$5.00. Ideal reloading tool for 30-40, with extras, shell indenter, shell resizing tool, and chamber reamer, \$7.00. One pair balance scales with metric weights, \$5.00. F. O. B. Superior. All in good condition. Charles Rydell, 528 Tower Ave., Superior, Wis.

FOR SALE—Winchester Scope, 5-A, perfect condition, new, used once; with mounts, tap and die. \$25.00. Harry F. Noble, West Palm Beach, Fla.

FOR SALE—One Stevens 404 target rifle, .22 cal., rear peep, front aperture sights, fine condition, guaranteed to group in 1/2 inch at 75 feet. F. W. Croneis, Bucyrus, Ohio.

WANTED—A Pope rear wind gauge sight to fit Winchester S.S. rifle. Must be in good condition. State price. Samuel Squibb, 507 Ridgewood ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One Ideal No. 6 Adjustable Chamber reloading tools complete with 500 gr. bullet mould 45-70 calibre, price \$3.00. One Winchester reloading tool 32-40 calibre, no mould, otherwise complete. Price \$1.50. T. M. Carlson, Kellettsville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Newton rifle, Cal. 256, canvas case and one box of 129 gr. cartridges. Rifle in new condition. Price \$70.00. E. G. Gale, 2810 Encinal Ave., Alameda, Calif.

FOR SALE—One Stevens 414, aperture front sight, Lyman rear adjustable for wind and range, Krag sling, perfect condition. Price \$20.00. I. R. Pocklington, C. E., U. S. S. Dixie, care of Postmaster, New York City.

FOR SALE—Luger Pistol 9 mm. 8 inch barrel, new and perfect inside and out, butt stock, leather holster and carrying strap, \$35.00. Stevens .044 1/2 English Model 28-30 and .22 L. R., both barrels 28 inches long. 28-30 barrel perfect, 22 L. R. barrel spotted. Stevens telescope to fit either bbl. Reloading tools, shells, etc. Outfit, \$35.00. W. E. Forbes, Richibucto, N. B.

FOR SALE—Lyman 103 peep sight attached to firing pin of Springfield rifle. Guaranteed perfect and in factory new condition. Price \$10.00. Jos. Spolarich, 901 N. Hickory St., Joliet, Ill.

GUNSTOCKS and restocking; military rifles fitted with sporting stocks a specialty. C. T. Harner, 117 N. Isabella st., Springfield, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Stevens N.R.A. .22 cal. rifle No. 414, fitted with fine target sights, also with Stevens No. 338 telescope. All in first class condition, barrel perfect. First draft for \$50.00 receives all. A. J. Klumb, Menominee, Mich.

WANTED—Reloading set for .38 S. & W. Special. Good condition. Cheap. A. B. Gleason, 920 E st., N.W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Spare parts for Krag rifle, model of 1898, and Krag carbine, model of 1899. State condition and prices. H. W. Coffin, Clint, El Paso Co., Texas.

FOR SALE—Savage N.R.A. Bolt Action .22 L. R. rifle, new, perfect condition, \$25. First money order gets it. J. H. Wilson, Monongahela, Pa.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of ARMS AND THE MAN published semi-monthly at Washington, D. C., for April 1, 1920.

District of Columbia, ss.

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

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor-managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, National Rifle Association of America, Washington, D. C.; editor, Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Washington, D. C.; business managers, Executive Committee, National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C.

2. That the owners are: The National Rifle Association of America. No stock issued. Lt. Col. William Libbey, President, Princeton, N. J.; Lt. Col. Wm. C. Harllee, 1st Vice-President, Washington, D. C.; Lt. Col. S. W. Brookhart, 2nd Vice-President, Iowa, Col. George W. Burleigh, 3rd Vice-President, New York, Lt. Col. David M. Flynn, Treasurer, New Jersey, Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Secretary, Washington, D. C.

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4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

(Signed) FRED H. PHILLIPS, Jr., Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, 1920.

(Seal) CHARLES F. ROBERTS,  
Notary Public, D. C.

My commission expires April 22, 1920





Front Row, Left to Right—Orris E. Gerrish, Dr. John L. Bastey, Capt. Malcolm F. Partridge, Walter S. Gibbons, Charles H. Kelly. Back Row, E. M. Bruce, William E. Tennell, H. A. Hallett, Harry Bennett, F. Herman Souther

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AND ITS TEAM'S OPINION OF

**US** AMMUNITION

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GENTLEMEN:

After trying all the brands of .22 long rifle cartridges now on the market we have come to the conclusion that our old favorite "U. S." still leads the field. We have therefore ordered a case of N. R. A. uncrimped from your Boston office for the use of our rifle team.

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Very truly yours,

BOSTON RIFLE & REVOLVER CLUB,  
(Signed) MALCOLM F. PARTRIDGE, *Captain, Rifle Team.*"





Composite Target  
Targets of the Bridgeport Rifle Club in  
the 8th Match of the N. R. A. Indoor  
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# Remington for Shooting Right

## Eighth Match



Composite Target  
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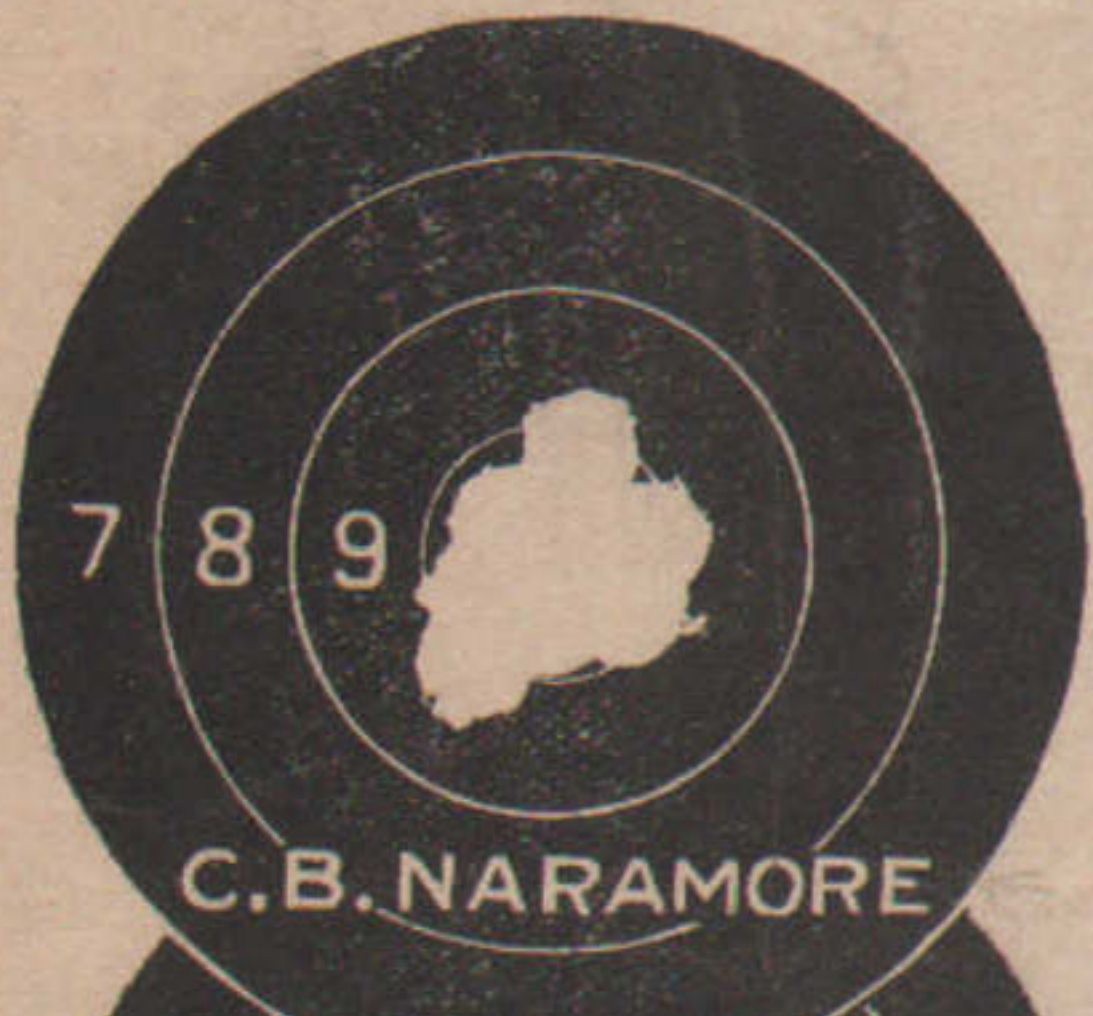
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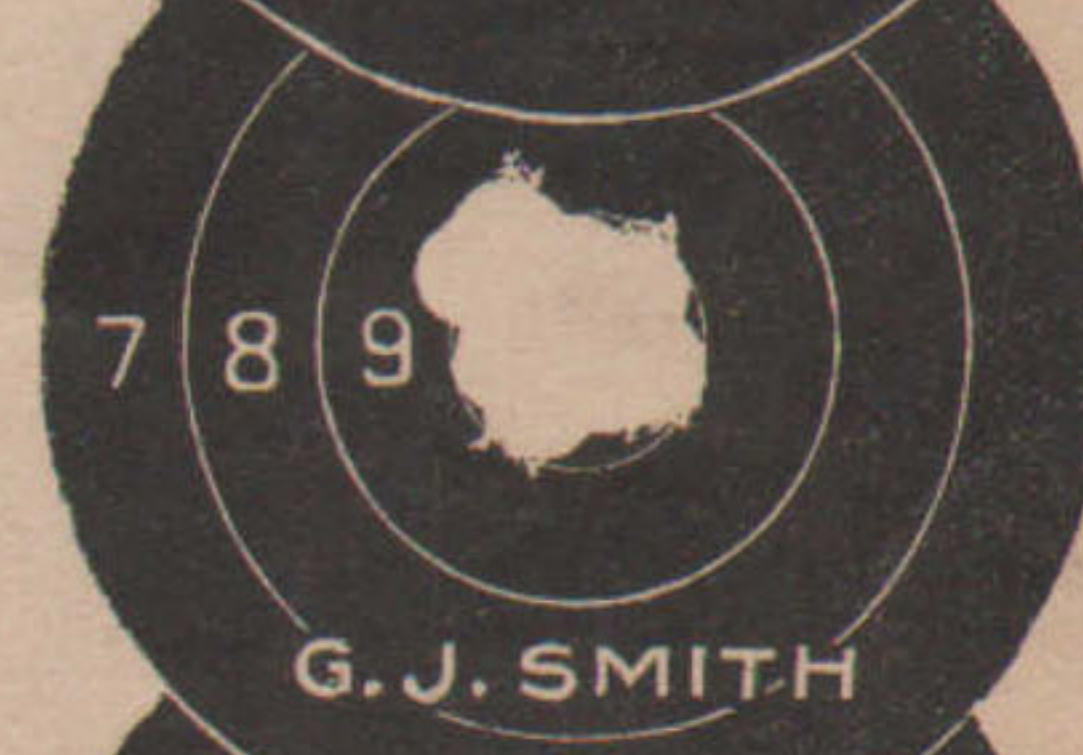
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