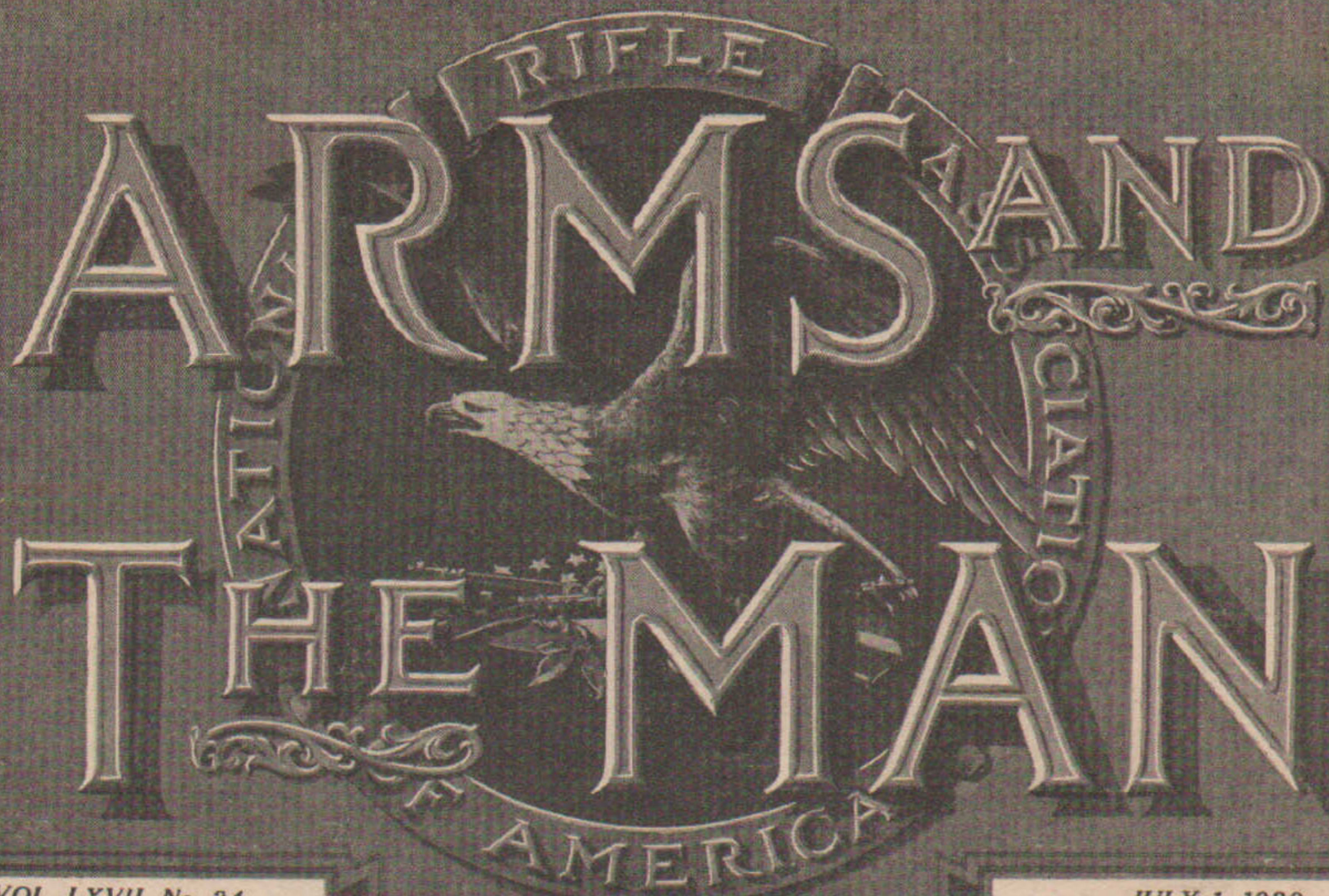
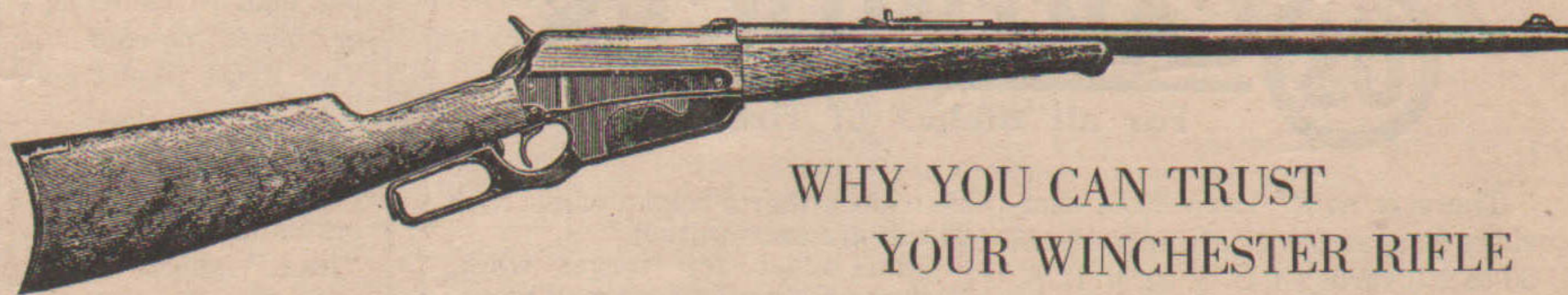


THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN'S MAGAZINE



VOL. LXVII, No. 24

JULY 1, 1920



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The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association of America

Volume LXVII, No. 24

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1920

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The American Rifle—A Type

By Captain TOWNSEND WHELEN

THE past ten years have seen a rifle developed in this country which is of an essentially American type. It has been developed by American riflemen, unaided by any commercial interests. Its production has largely been due to the fact that the designers of our large manufacturers of arms have been asleep at the switch, and have been entirely oblivious to the trend of American thought and demand in this respect. Our riflemen have therefore taken the matter in their own hands, and have had their rifles made to order or remodelled to meet their ideas and requirements, and strange to say there has been an almost absolute uniformity of ideas and design, so that today we see our type rifle emerging from a large number of individual experiments. Also this design seems to be exactly the same whether the rifle is intended for hunting, target shooting, or military service. Formerly these were three distinct types of rifles, but they are gradually merging into one—the American type—as we come to realize that the essential principles of all kinds of rifle shooting are the same, and the best weapon for one class is also the best for the other two.

The work of making these rifles is going on steadily, but not in any arms factory. The rifleman does this work himself, or he has some small gunsmith or mechanic do it for him under his direction. Thousands of these rifles have thus been made or remodelled from existing arms. Everywhere that I go I see them. Every sportsman's magazine is full of photographs of them. There are about a dozen gunsmiths in the United States making a livelihood out of this work, and today we find their time all booked, and orders being placed two years in advance.

Let us see what this type is. Its essential characteristics lie in the attention that has been given to the fit, design, and dimensions of the stock; to the pistol grip, comb, butt-plate, sling swivels, sling, rear sight, trigger pull, and trigger; all those parts that count for efficiency after one has obtained a reliable barrel and action. The parts quoted are all essentially different from the product of any of our large companies. The type shows decided, but not absolute, preference for the bolt action. It also shows preference for our most accurate cartridges, and for a combination of power with flat trajectory.

The American rifleman takes an existing rifle which most nearly meets his ideas and requirements, and proceeds to remodel it into the type rifle. The remarkable thing is that there is such a uniformity of idea as to the type. The most popular rifles thus chosen for remodelling are the Springfield, and the Krag, but many others, including lever actions and single shots, come in for attention, even in vintage as far back as the Sharps and Ballards of fifty years ago. Even Mausers and other foreign rifles receive attention, and I predict that we are going to see a lot of our captured Mausers thus turned into efficient American arms, de-hyphenated as it were.

Of late there has been so much demand for authoritative information on the details of this design that the Editor of

Arms and the Man has requested me to put it before his readers in full and workable details.

This type was developed with a number of objects in view, the more important of which are as follows:

1. A perfect fitting stock, made to fit the individual owning the rifle, and being perfect for firing in any position. With such a stock the rifleman can do quicker shooting, easier shooting, and more accurate shooting. The majority of rifle users have no conception of the assistance to be obtained from a perfectly fitting stock. Perfect fitting includes not only dimensions but design of comb, butt-plate, pistol grip, forearm, etc.

2. The advantages of the sling-strap as an aid to steady holding are recognized, and the swivels are rightly placed for the correct sling, and the sling itself made as it should be.

3. The type recognizes that a fine rifle is handicapped unless equipped with proper sights. That the sights must be of such design as to minimize the errors of aim under practical conditions. That practical shooting is different from shooting at black and white targets, but that the sights should be capable of doing good work under either conditions, because a practical shot cannot be developed without a course on black and white targets. That the adjustment of the sights must be such that the rifleman can bring his point of impact into absolute coincidence with his point of aim at any range.

4. It recognizes that balance is of importance, a matter that no American rifle factory has ever paid the slightest attention to. It recognizes that the most important single essential in rifle shooting is trigger squeeze, and it insists on a perfect trigger, light but not too light, with no suspicion of creep.

5. Attention should be given to many other matters, such as checking all parts that have to be used quickly, such as trigger, and safety. A trap in the butt-plate is very desirable. The butt-plate should be steel so that it will not chip or break when used as an alpine stock, as is always necessary in a really mountainous country.

Let us now take up these matters in detail. The stock is the first matter which engages our attention. Experience has shown that the factory stocks placed on all American machine made rifles are *not* correct for the average American, and that only a very abnormal man can use them with any degree of efficiency. But by examining a large number of rifles of American type we find that there is one dimension of stock that fits the great majority of men of average build, that is of 5 feet, 6 inches, to 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighing from 130 to 170 pounds. These average stock dimensions are as follows:

Length from middle of trigger to middle of butt-plate, 13½ inches.

Drop at comb from line of 100 yards sight, 1 7-8 inches.

Drop at heel from line of 100 yard sight, 3 inches.

Distance from middle of trigger to front edge of pistol grip cap, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Point of comb directly above center of pistol grip cap.

Shotgun butt-plate placed at such an angle with stock that when butt is rested on the ground with barrel vertical, a perpendicular dropped from the center of the muzzle will strike the butt-plate 1 inch above the toe.

Rear sling swivel placed $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in front of the toe of the butt-plate.

Front sling swivel placed $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in front of the trigger.

Forearm arranged as to checking and swell for grip of left hand just in rear of front sling swivel.

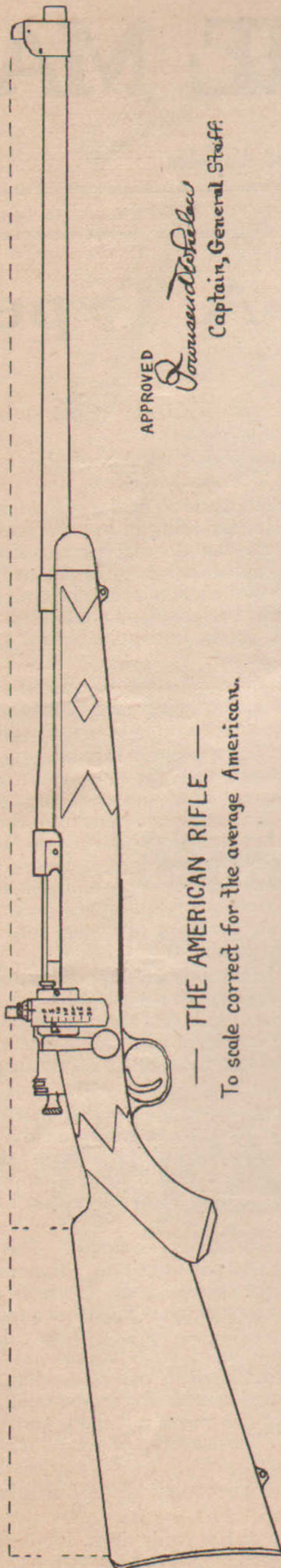
The drawing to scale of a remodelled Springfield rifle with such a stock, shows just how the stock will appear, and offers a guide for anyone desiring to make such a stock. In making this stock for other rifles one should be guided largely by the line of sight and the location of the trigger. The circumference of the small of the stock at the grip is largely a matter of personal choice. A small grip feels nice to a small hand, but weakens the stock at its weakest part. Better make the small of the stock as strong as you can well stand. Five

and one-eighth inches circumference one inch in rear of the trigger guard is a good average, and gives strength without clumsiness. The dimension from heel to toe will of course depend upon the size of the butt-plate. The butt-plate should not be too small. Five inches is about the right length. Many rifles lately put out by American factories have boy sized butt-plates that are a cross between the old crescent shaped rifle butt, and the shotgun butt. A little curve to the plate will not hurt, but it should not be so much that the recoil will not be equally distributed over the entire plate. The plate should be roughly checked to prevent slipping on the shoulder. The tendency is for it always to slip down, hence the angle at which it has been placed. It happens that this angle too gives the best appearance.

The above directions are correct for the average man. They should be changed to meet individual dimensions and requirements, but not much. Usually a very short man with short arms will only require that the stock be shortened to 13 inches, and the distance from the trigger to the front swivel reduced to $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches, other dimensions remaining ex-

(Concluded on page 14)

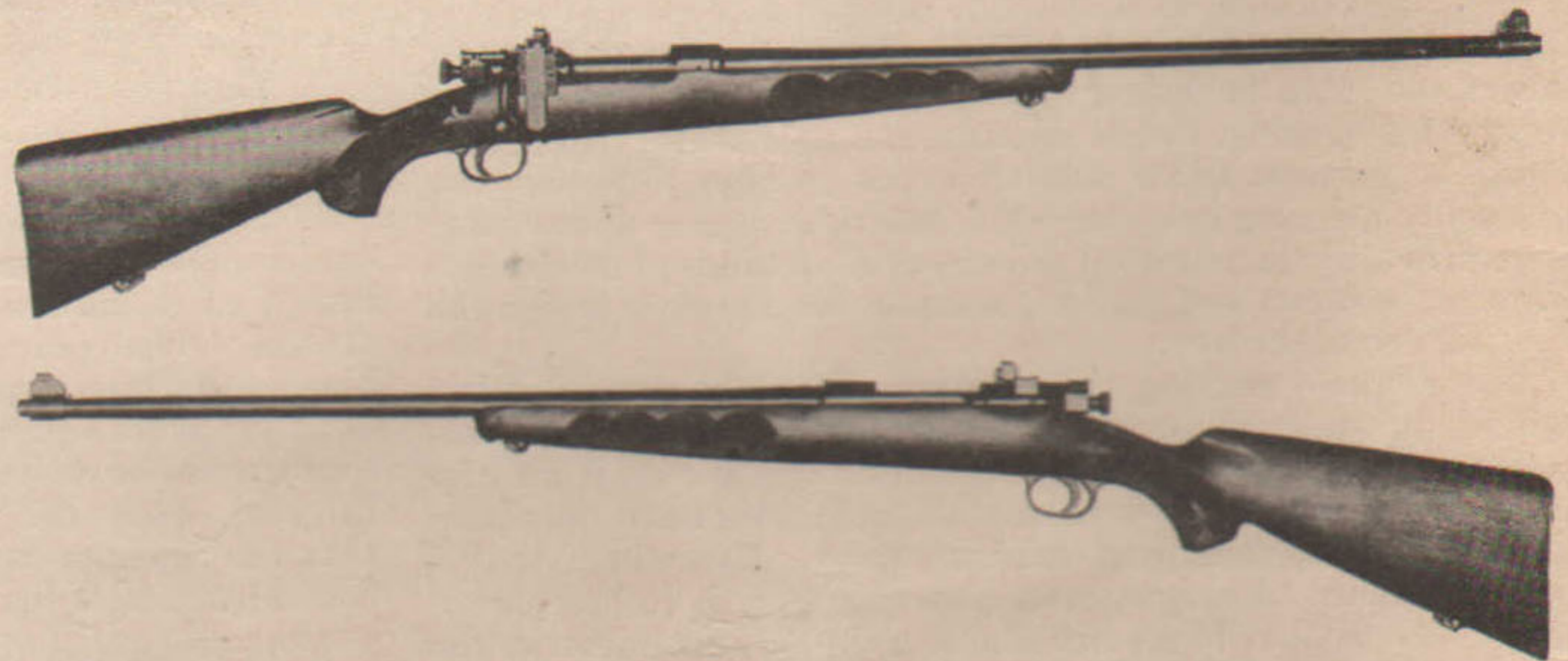
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APPROVED

Ross C. King
Captain, General Staff.

— THE AMERICAN RIFLE —
To scale correct for the average American.



THE AMERICAN RIFLE

A Springfield remodelled by Ross C. King, 155 North Main Street, Los Angeles, California. Mr. Ludwig Wundhammer of Los Angeles was perhaps the most celebrated of all the remodellers of rifles on the American type. When he died two years ago, Mr. King, formerly his assistant, took over his work, and is continuing it on the same lines with great satisfaction to all his customers. In a letter to Major General F. C. Ainsworth, Mr. King describes the development of the Wundhammer stock as follows:

"I started to work for Mr. Wundhammer at the time that he first began to make sporting rifles from Springfields. I saw the first rifle he made, and it was very unlike the ones he turned out later on. Captain Crossman used to come into his shop nearly every day, and put in from an hour to two or three hours giving Mr. Wundhammer the benefit of his experience. He suggested many improvements in the shape of the stock. Mr. Wundhammer followed out these suggestions, and being a fine and painstaking workman, he turned out the best shaped and best fitting stock of all the gunsmiths.

"I have continued making them just as Captain Crossman designed them, because I cannot see where they can be improved on. All this is for the purpose of placing the credit for the 'Wundhammer Sporter' where it belongs. Captain Crossman has never received the credit for it, and I do not believe that he really cared just so he could get some gunsmith to build it right so that the American rifleman could have the best rifle in the world. I think that Captain Crossman deserves a lot of praise for the wonderful work that he is accomplishing."

Pistolmen Compete for Olympic Team

By KENDRICK SCOFIELD

THIS is the tale of how seven hand-gun experts won thousand dollar prizes—places on the Olympic Pistol and Revolver Team of 1920. It is also the tale of how a new comer took several old-timers into camp during the elimination shoot held on the Marine Corps Range at Quantico, Va., June 22 and 23.

Following the tryouts for the Olympic Rifle Team, the 30-metre Match and the 50-Metre Match for the selection of the revolver and pistol teams, proved to be two of the most interesting competitions that have ever been staged. They were anything but cut-and-dried. Reversals of form were frequent, and the personnel of the two teams was by no means certain until the last shot from the last shooter had been disked.

A glance over the list of winners and the roster of those competing encourages indulgence in a bit of cheap philosophy—cheap because it is at the expense of the other fellow; philosophy, since that is the accepted refuge of the dopester whose dope has soured. Whereupon may be observed "There never was a bird that flew so high he didn't have to light sometime" and get on with the story.

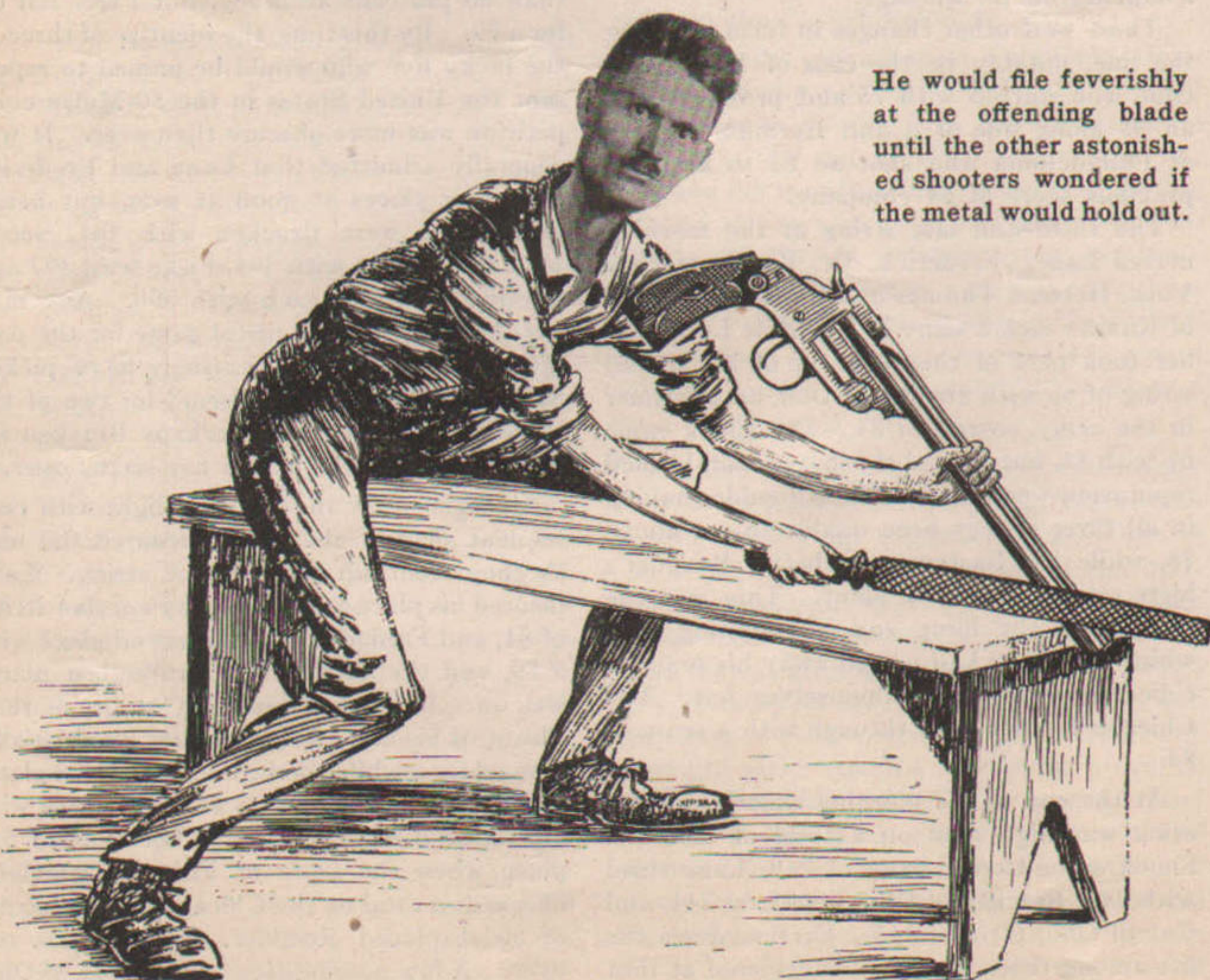
Some two-score candidates for places on the Olympic Team arrived at Quantico just ahead of a rain storm June 20 and reported to Dr. Reginald Sayre, President of the United States Revolver Association and Maj. O. F. Snyder of the National Rifle Association. Among them were perhaps a dozen veterans experienced in match shooting either on International or U.S.R.A. teams, headed

by the 1912 World's Champion, A. P. Lane, and including such shots as Dr. J. H. Snook of Columbus, Hans Roedder of New York, Dr. J. A. Bastey of Massachusetts, Thomas LeBoutellier 2nd, of New York and a few old timers of the services. Throughout the list of competitors, the civilians had the preponderance of numbers.

At the time they arrived at the Virginia range, many of the candidates did not know that the .22 calibre target pistol would be permitted in the 50-Metre Match. They had practiced only with .38 calibre revolvers and had brought this type of weapon with them. For this reason—and to permit all of the shooters to get acquainted with the special .22 calibre Smith & Wesson and Colts, this latter a brand new type of target arm, which were available—it was decided to devote Monday, June 21, to practice shooting over the 50-Metre and the 30-Metre courses. During the morning the course of fire was to be three strings of ten shots each with any pistol or revolver at the greater range; in the afternoon, three strings of ten shots each with any .38 or .45 calibre pistol or revolver at 30-Metres. The target for all shooting was the Olympic Pistol Target, having a ten ring 5 centimetres—a little less than 2 inches—in diameter, concentric circles counting down to 1, each 5 centimetres from the other, and the 7, 8, 9, and 10-rings blacked in.

To digress a moment, those who witnessed the shooting at Stockholm in 1912, will perhaps recall the Frenchman who, armed with an early vintage Lebel arrived out of breath

He would file feverishly at the offending blade until the other astonished shooters wondered if the metal would hold out.



The United States Olympic Pistol and Revolver Teams.

Team Captain and Coach, Major O. F. Snyder, U. S. A.

Team Adjutant and Supply Officer, J. A. Baker, New York City.

50-Metre Team.

A. P. Lane, New York City, civilian.

Karl T. Frederick, New York City, civilian.

Raymond C. Bracken, Columbus, Ohio, civilian.

Dr. H. A. Bayles, Port Chester, N. Y., civilian.

Dr. George F. Fiske, Jr., Chicago, civilian.

Alternates:—Dr. J. H. Snook and Michael Kelley, U. S. A.

30-Metre Team.

Karl T. Frederick, New York City, civilian.

A. P. Lane, New York City, civilian.

Michael Kelley, U. S. A.

Dr. H. A. Bayles, Port Chester, N. Y., civilian.

Lieut. L. Harant, U. S. Infantry.

Alternates:—Dr. J. H. Snook, and Raymond C. Bracken.

in the closing moments of one of the most important matches, which had been deemed already won, by a rifleman from the United States. The Frenchman threw himself upon the firing point, let loose a sighting shot, sprang to his feet and dug a small ball hammer from his shooting bag. He smote his rear sight several times driving it over to correct his error in windage, raised the sight leaf and carefully placed thereunder a few bits of tissue paper, thereby gaining the necessary elevation. Then he announced to the gallery at large "Gentlemen, I am ready," while the American team howled mirthfully. But the Frenchman resumed the prone position—and won the match. Which shows that there is ample precedent for all that transpired at Quantico as will appear later.

Among the civilians who reported during the storm Sunday night was one registered on the list of competitors as "Fiske, Dr. George F., Jr., Chicago." Nobody had ever heard of him before. He was a rank outsider and therefore presumably unqualified for even a look-in during a competition where no more than ten men could possibly hope to win coveted places and where at least twenty shots of proved skill were participating.

It developed later that Fiske is a young physician, a specialist on the inner ear, and an accomplished Adenoid Hound. He modestly admitted to a certain proficiency, since the tender age of nine, with a target pistol, when the objective was a swinging tin can or a flying Chinese pheasant instead of a black and white paper target, a penchant for the saxophone, and an expert knowledge of amateur photography. The assembled competitors were willing to accept on faith his ability with scal-

pel, saxophone, and camera, but evinced a bit of skepticism as the newcomer's chances for a trip to Antwerp, when, as in the specific instance, the trip depended upon his besting most of the good shots of the country. And this skepticism grew rapidly fat when Fiske admitted only one day's practice in three years and announced that he had never really shot in competition.

During the practice shooting Monday, the Chicago medico spent most of his time on the firing line removing what he evidently regarded as mastoids and adenoids from his front sight, and in otherwise manicuring his target pistol. He would fire a shot, scowl when the disk showed a low count, and saunter to one of the benches in the rear, where he would file feverishly at the offending blade. This performance he repeated so frequently that grave concern was manifested among the astounded shooters as to whether the supply of metal in the gun would hold out. He varied the filing process by taking the gun apart between strings, to smooth down the trigger sear with a whetstone, and once he indulged in a friendly trial of strength with a buck Leatherneck. When he went up against the Marine, most of the onlookers confidently expected casualties to leap forthwith upon the frame of the young physician. Much to their surprise it was the Sea Soldier who first gave in.

And so Fiske shot through the preliminaries, finishing up in a little worse than twentieth place from the top of the list, after which he offered to bet that he wouldn't make the team. In this he found that he had made the opinion unanimous; nobody contradicted him and what was more to the point, nobody took the bet. But after seeing him in action one of the wits dubbed him "Willie Mille-meter" which appellation stuck—at least until 3 p. m. of the day following.

Meanwhile the dopesters were busy with the results of the practice shooting, which showed A. P. Lane at the top of both lists, he having scored 266 at 50 Metres and 274 at 30 Metres. In the 50-Metre practice Frederick was second on 250; Whaling of the Marines third on 244; Snook fourth on 241; Baker of Connecticut fifth on 238; Kelley of the Army sixth on 237; Roedder seventh on 237 and Bracken eighth on 235. In the 30-Metre Practice, Bracken was second on 268; Frederick third on 267; Snook fourth on 264; Cox of Ohio fifth on 263, Bayles sixth on 261; Olsen seventh on 259 and Dell eighth on 255.

In preparation for the first day of record shooting, the conditions were announced as 3 strings of 10 shots each in the morning and three strings of 10 shots each, in the afternoon. Two sighting shots were provided for in every string, making a total of 60 shots for record, with 72 shots actually fired. Distance, 50 Metres; arm any revolver or pistol. Each shot was to be disked as fired, the sighting shots marked with blue pencil in the butts and at the end of every string the targets were changed, the papers being brought to the firing line for comparison with the score cards in the presence of the contestants.

The first day of record scoring started out under the best possible shooting conditions.

A dull gray light and practically no wind gave the contestants all the best of it, save for the handicap of Buck Fever to which even many of the most hardened admitted. Practically every man elected to use either the Smith & Wesson or the new Colt target pistol; the few who hung to the .38 revolver in this competition were soon hopelessly outdistanced.

In the first relay, Frederick of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club gave the boys something to think about by hanging up a 91. This gave him a lead of 10 points over A. P. Lane, and 9 points over Cooksey of the Army, 8 points over Dr. Snook and 11 points over Cox of Ohio. The other competitors trailed along between 60 and 77. Dr. Fiske apparently foreswore his file and whetstone and rapped out a 77 which was well above the average. In the second string, Frederick put an 85 up beside his 91, a total of 176, while Lane scored another 81, a total of 162. Dr. Snook bettered his first score by a point, coming up with a total of 167, while LeBoutellier, who had equalled Lane's first score fell off for a 68. Dr. Fiske dropped 5 points below his first string and stood with the unpromising aggregate of 149.

A bit of rain fell during the shooting of the second string, and a light wind sprang up. The rain was not sufficient to seriously interfere with the shooting, but it did give some of the unfortunates a chance to spring a brand new alibi for shots which seemed to avoid the black—raindrops on the front sight. The little wind, too, developed an interesting point. Down on No. 1 target where the Chicago entrant was whanging away, he was seen suddenly to change his well-filed weapon from his right to his left hand, which show of ambidexterity caused fresh wonder among those who were watching his score. It was agreed that Dr. Fiske has an entirely new method of compensating for windage.

There were other changes in form all along the line, notably in the case of Bracken of Ohio who started with 75 and promptly put an 85 along side of it and Herman Thomas of Philadelphia who shot an 84 to keep his previous score of 74 company.

The third and last string of the morning netted Lane, Frederick, Dr. Bayles of New York, Herman Thomas and Captain McKone of Kansas each a score of 83, while LeBoutellier took part of the curse off of his second string of 68 with an 85 and Dell, an old timer in the army, scored an 84. Dr. Snook came up with 82, but several old shots of established reputation were not so lucky, Roedder having in all three strings been unable to get above 78, while Dr. Bastey could better Roedder's high score by only 1 point. This was the time when the filing and whetstoning with which Dr. Fiske had whiled away his practice time began to make themselves felt. The Chicago Medico came through with a score of 83.

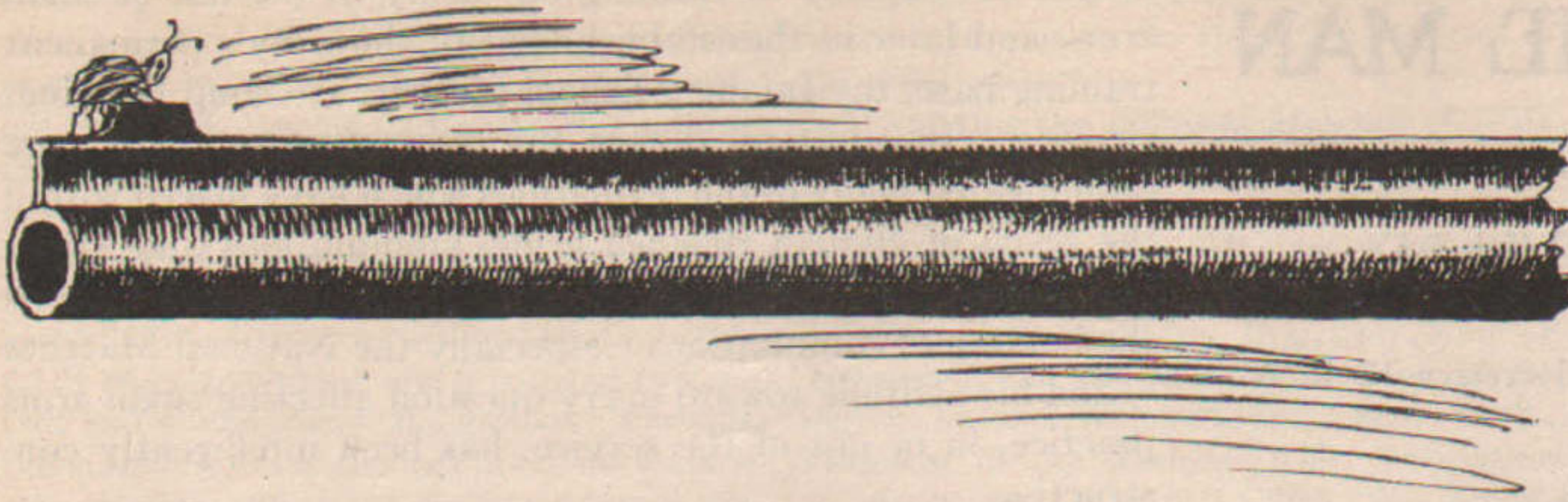
At the end of the morning shooting, Frederick was high man on a total of 259, Dr. Snook second on a score of 249, Lane third with 245, Bracken of Ohio fourth on 244, and Cox of Ohio fifth on 243. Farther down the list among those who were considered at that time to have fallen hopelessly behind was one

"Fiske, Dr. George F. Jr., Chicago" with a score which in spite of the 83 which decorated the last string could not be made to total more than 232 out of a possible 300.

There were several of the contestants who came to the firing line for the afternoon's shooting quite apparently with blood in their eyes. A trip to Europe is no mean prize, especially when it is awarded on the outcome of sixty gruelling shots. The light was good at the beginning of the shooting, and there was a marked improvement in almost all scores, Lane picking up 12 points on Frederick, who shot the lowest string of his score, a 74; while Bracken, Bayles, Roedder, Snook, Kelley, Harant, and McKone all came through with 80 or better, which materially changed the probabilities of the outcome of the shooting. "Fiske, Dr., George F. Jr., Chicago," went up for his first string of the afternoon with his total of 232 from the morning and the privilege—also enjoyed by all the others—of making 332 on his first string. But his initial shot popped up a 3; seven down which was enough to discourage many an old-timer. Yet Fiske's pompadour fell not a Biblical jot or tittle, and he hammered out an 83 in spite of his luckless start, bringing him a standing of 315 points to work on against a dozen as good or better totals.

During the second string of the afternoon, the competition became one of deadly seriousness. Dr. Snook, the veteran victor of so many matches, saw his hopes go glimmering with a 2 which resulted from his overlooking a needed adjustment in his sight, and which gave him the low total of 68; Frederick, while bettering his first string, got only a 79, Lane came across with his accustomed consistency with an 85, and Bayles hung up a like score which put him well into the running for the team, Bracken continued to shoot with more than 80 per cent accuracy, but Fiske fell off for a 79. By this time, the identity of three of the lucky five who would be named to represent the United States in the 50-Metre competition was more obscure than ever. It was generally admitted that Lane and Frederick had their places as good as won, but below them there were Bracken with 401, Snook with 399, Bayles with 394, Fiske with 393 and Roedder and Cox each with 390. Any man who has watched the pistol game for the past few years would unhesitatingly have picked Snook and Roedder "on form" for two of the three other places, with perhaps Bracken for fifth place; and the match five-sixths over.

Stronger wind and brighter light with consequent shadow changes confronted the men as they went up for the last string. Lane insured his place as high man by another string of 84, and Frederick tied up second place with a 79, and the battle for the three last places was on. Dr. Snook could get no better than 71 out of his last 10 shots, while Roedder's 81 seemed for a while good enough for third place. But Bracken, hanging up 81 and Bayles with 80, reduced his chances for better than 5th place when the score of Fisk was officially checked; a total on the Chicagoan's last string of 80 displaced Roedder. But all was not over. A few possibilities such as Cox of Ohio and Kelley of the Army were still to come.



Friends of Herman Thomas say that this is why he didn't make the team

But when they were chalked up neither were good enough to unseat Fiske. The man who had never shot in any fast competition before, who had practiced only one day in three years, had upset the dope bottle and was a member of the 50-Metre team. That he had twisted the tails of half a dozen target shots of long established reputation has only this to do with the story: as previously and delicately intimated "There never was a bird that flew so high, he didn't have to light sometime."

On the night of the day which saw the selection of the pistol team, "Fiske, Dr. George F., Jr., Chicago" inveighed A. P. Lane into a game of chess. With movements of the hand that were quicker than the eye, the Medico soon had the World's Champion shot checkmated, or whatever the term is that chess players employ to denote a sweeping victory and an absolute surrender. As he left the Hostess House which had been the field of this bloodless battle, to start a little three-mile constitutional in preparation for the morrow, he remarked to nobody in particular: "This is the end of a perfect day."

50 Metre Record Match
6 Strings of 10 shots each.

1. Lane, A. P., Civilian.....	500
2. Frederick, K. T., Civilian.....	491
3. Bracken, R. C., Civilian.....	482
4. Bayles, H. A., Civilian.....	474
5. Fiske, Dr. G. F., Jr., Civilian.....	473
6. Roedder, H., Civilian.....	471
7. Snook, J. H., Civilian.....	470
8. Baker, J. A., Jr., Civilian.....	468
9. Thomas, H., Civilian.....	468
10. Kelley, M. Eng. M., U.S.A.....	467
11. Harant, 2nd Lt. L., U.S.A.....	467
12. McKone, Capt. S. A., Kans. N.G.....	466
13. Cox, W. H., Civilian.....	464
14. Whaling, 2nd Lt. W. J., U.S.M.C.....	460
15. Bastey, Dr. J. A., Civilian.....	460
16. Dell, Sgt. J. W., U.S.A.....	458
17. Cooksey, Sgt. M., U.S.A.....	457
18. Long, 1st Lt. A. W., U.S.A.....	448
19. Thomas, Sgt. J. M., U.S.M.C.....	447
20. LeBoutellier, T., Civilian.....	435
21. Olson, H. G., Civilian.....	429
22. Synder, Maj. O. F., U.S.A.....	429
23. Ostland, Sgt. E. G., U.S.A.....	413
24. Bassett, 1st Lt. R. O., U.S.A.....	402
25. Russell, 1st Sgt. J., U.S.A.....	400
26. Barr, Maj. R. M., U.S.A.....	391
27. Lucas, Sgt. L. R., U.S.A.....	388
28. Nelson, H. N., Civilian.....	356
29. Shepard, Sgt. H., U.S.A.....	276
30. Jones, Sgt. N., U.S.A.....	214

According to the results of the tryout, Alfred P. Lane, Karl T. Frederick, Raymond C. Bracken, Dr. H. A. Bayles and Dr. George F. Fiske, Jr., were designated as the shooting members of the 50-Metre Team. Lane needs no introduction to American shooters. Everybody knows how in 1912 he showed up at the Olympic Team tryout, and shot himself onto the team, afterward winning the world's championship. Frederick is a member of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club of New York City, and Inspector of Small Arms Practice Squadron A, Cavalry N.Y.N.G., a post formerly filled by Dr. Sayre. He began shooting in 1913, but won no important competitions until 1919 when he pulled down the Novice Match of the U.S.R.A. series on a score of 230 out of 250, 20 yards, indoors.

Dr. H. A. Bayles, while well known to the shooters of both New York and Connecticut, cannot quite be termed an "old timer". He was a member of the New York Team at the National Matches of 1918, and shooting the automatic pistol finished 18th in the National Pistol Match that year. In 1919 he finished in second place in the N.R.A. Pistol Match. He holds a U.S.R.A. National Medal for 5th place in the Pocket Revolver Match.

Raymond C. Bracken of Columbus, Ohio, broke into the national pistol game in 1917 when he won the U.S.R.A. Novice Match on a score of 227 out of 250. During the war Bracken did very little match shooting, having entered the service as a Lieutenant of Ordnance. In 1919 he finished second in Match B of the U.S.R.A. series with the pistol on a score of 464 out of 500; second in Match B of the Outdoor League on a score of 470 out of 500 and landed 5th place in Match C on a score of 551 out of 750.

The fact that it was possible for five other men to win places on the Olympic Teams during the second day of shooting—although of course highly improbable—sent all the optimists hopefully to the firing line on June 22 for the 30-Metre Match tryout. This contest was in no way as grilling as that of the day before only 30 shots for record being demanded, and the distance being materially less. The same generally good shooting conditions prevailed almost throughout the Match save for brief periods of rain, and some rather rapid and disconcerting changes of light toward the end of the shooting. The conditions governing the tryout were similar to those in force during the 50-Metre Match, except that only pistols and revolvers of .38 or .45 calibre were per-

mitted. Therefore every shooter laid away his .22 calibre arm in favor generally of Smith & Wesson or Colts revolvers. There was not an automatic in evidence all along the line.

In the first string, Frederick repeated his performance of the previous day by scoring 91 as a starter, with Lane as runner up on 90. Harrant of the A. E. F. took third on a like total, with Snook four down on a total of 89. In fifth place was Dr. Bayles, on a score of 88. Below them, with good chances of coming through, were Ostland with 87, Bracken and Kelley with 86, and Whaling, Cox and Cooksey on scores of 85.

Although Dr. Fiske showed every intention of shooting himself on the 30-Metre Team as well as the 50-Metre Team, and to that end dug out his whetstone and file, the best he could get in his first string was a 74.

During the second string, Frederick hung up a 92, which gave him a standing of 183, while Lane got nothing better than 88, putting him 5 points down on a total of 178, Harrant strung along for an 88, tying Lane. Dr. Snook shot an 83, giving him an aggregate of 172. Ostland followed up with an 85 and a consequent standing, tying Dr. Snook. Dr. Bayles however hung up a 91, forcing his standing above that of both Lane and Harrant. Bracken followed his first string with a 90, for a standing of 176, and Kelley hung up a 94—the highest single string of the shoot—changing the standing again. Whaling put over a score of 90 but neither Cooksey or Cox did as well as they had done in their initial string. As a result of these rapid changes the scores at the end of the second string showed Frederick high, Kelley second, Bayles third, Lane and Harrant tied for fifth place and Bracken next.

At the beginning of the final string, Frederick let down for an 89, but that left him with an aggregate of 272 which proved to be unbeatable. Kelley could do no better and finished with a total of 269. Bayles followed suit and found that his good shooting at the beginning of the match had given him a total of 268. In the meantime, Lane, with the steadiness and consistency which has always characterized his shooting, was pulling himself out of fourth place with a score of 91, which while the same as that of Kelley, was good enough in grouping to outrank the Army man, and put Lane in second place. Harrant hung up an 89, giving him a total of 267 which was good enough for fifth place on the team, Bracken's final score of 87, giving him a total of only 263.

30-Metre Record Match.

3 strings of 10 shots each.

1. Frederick, K. T., Civilian.....	272
2. Lane, A. P., Civilian.....	269
3. Kelley, M. Eng. M., U.S.A.....	269
4. Bayles, Dr. H. A., Civilian.....	268
5. Harant, 2nd Lt. L., U.S.A.....	267
6. Bracken, R. C., Civilian.....	263
7. Whaling, 2nd Lt. W. J., U.S.M.C.....	258
8. Bastey, Dr. J. A., Civilian.....	257
9. Snook, Dr. J. H., Civilian.....	257
10. Thomas, H., Civilian.....	253
11. Le Boutellier, T., Civilian.....	252

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1111 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEMI-MONTHLY—ON THE 1st AND 15th DAY

Editor

BRIG.-GEN. FRED H. PHILLIPS, JR., Secretary N. R. A.

Associate Editor

KENDRICK SCOFIELD

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

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

MR. CROWELL RESIGNS

THE Assistant Secretary of War, Benedict Crowell, has resigned, effective July 1. His return to private life is regretted by all who are familiar with his work in the War Department, and the good will and good wishes of thousands of riflemen, as well, will follow him.

Mr. Crowell entered the army as a Major of Ordnance early in the war with Germany. His first duties were connected with the creation of facilities for the manufacture of small arms. After he had become The Assistant Secretary of War, he was given complete charge of the munitions program.

By virtue of being The Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Crowell also became president of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and during his entire incumbency evidenced a deep personal interest in all matters pertaining to the development of marksmen, both military and civilian, and his administration saw the culmination of many matters of importance in this work. Mr. Crowell's efforts resulted directly in the establishment of the Small Arms Firing School at Camp Perry, Ohio, and the creation there of a corps of

instructors capable of training our army in the use of small arms, and later in the establishment of the army's permanent training base, the Infantry School of Arms at Camp Benning, Georgia. In addition, during his term of office there were promulgated many of the regulations which have placed within the reach of civilian riflemen arms, ammunitions and target materials adequate to their needs. He consistently favored the holding of competitions—especially the National Matches—and his attitude toward every question affecting small arms practice, in or out of the service, has been intelligently constructive.

EQUIPMENT FOR THE OLYMPIC TEAMS

IF THE Rifle and Pistol Teams representing the United States at Antwerp do not pull down some victories, it will not be because their equipment was neglected. Too much credit cannot be given to the arms and ammunition manufacturers for the spirit they evidenced in doing all that could be done to insure our marksmen against the handicap of inferior weapons and inferior ammunition.

In several instances, the routine of entire plants was incontinently interrupted in order that the weapons needed could be produced against time, and in co-operation with the National Rifle Association, the work was splendidly done.

It was a comparatively simple matter to see that the service rifle team was supplied with accurate military rifles and the best possible type of ammunition. When it came to equipping the small-bore team and the pistol and revolver teams, however, the problem presented quite a different face. Target rifles and target pistols suitable for the game which the American marksmen will play abroad, cannot be obtained out of the showcases of any sporting goods store or even from the stock of manufacturers. They must be especially adapted to the work in hand, and must be of a grade which will permit our marksmen to compete on an even basis with the marksmen of other countries, the test then very properly becoming one of skill rather than merely of refined equipment.

When it became known that a supply of set-trigger rifles for the small-bore events, hunting rifles for the running deer matches and pistols and revolvers for the hand-gun competitions were needed, the manufacturers of these types of weapons lost no time in seeing that the deficiency was remedied, and when the teams sailed they had all that any band of riflemen could reasonably ask in the way of super accurate weapons.

Camp Perry Range Ready for Matches

WHEN the National Match Teams begin to gather at Camp Perry next month, they will find the big Lake Erie Range better fitted than ever for the staging of a big competition.

For the past month, construction details have been engaged in enlarging the firing lines for the service rifle events and with constructing a model small-bore range of the protected type.

Those who attended the National Matches

of 1918 will recall the School for Snipers which was beyond the 1,000-yard firing line. They will recall that to reach the carefully camouflaged dugouts and trenches where the snap-shooting of the sniper was taught, the way lay through an old orchard. It is beyond this orchard that the new small-bore range is being built.

At the edge of the old trees is rising a spacious shooting shed—perhaps a bit reminiscent of the old "Boiler House" made famous

in 1913—240 feet long, facing the 40 targets which will be operated for the benefit of those who enjoy the .22 calibre weapon in outdoors shooting. The target butts are in echelon, the 50-yard bank to the right of the range, the 100-yard bank next and the 200-yard bank on the left.

To make sure that all classes of shooters, including devotees of the scattergun will find ample opportunities for shooting at Perry, another special range is being constructed. Upon this range a battery of traps will be installed. The trapshooting ground has been laid out beyond the short range service rifle firing line, on the road which leads from the firing line to the Club House.

The installation of additional targets for the service rifle, which necessitated the re-

centering of the targets already installed in the Camp Perry butts, the construction of the small-bore range and the trapshooting field, has kept Maj. Morton C. Mumma, the Executive Officer, more than occupied during the past few weeks, but his plans for the competitions have progressed almost to completion, so that there is now no doubt but what the arrival of the first teams will find the big range ready to receive them, and a corps of competent match officials on the ground. Perhaps the most important changes in the customary procedure as affects the civilian rifleman are those having to do with the reimbursement of competitors for their expense. Maj. Mumma has announced that this year for the first time, each competitor will be given a cash allowance instead of the usual government transportation and subsistence order. Full details of

the system which will be followed have already been sent to the Adjutants General of the different states.

In running the National Matches of 1920, Maj. Mumma will be aided by these Assistant Executive Officers:

Hon. Carl Hayden, Member of Congress from Arizona; Brig. Gen. Roy E. Layton, the Adjutant General of Ohio; Brig. Gen. Maurice Thompson, the Adjutant General of Washington; Colonel William Libbey, N. G. N. J., President of the National Rifle Association of America; Lt. Col. Smith W. Brookhart, U.S.R., Director of Instruction; Maj. Frank Maloney, U.S.R., Assistant Director of Instruction; Lt.-Col. A. B. Critchfield, Chief Range Officer; Maj. R. D. LaGarde, U.S.A., the Director of Civilian Marksmanship; Maj. L. W. T. Waller, Jr., U. S. Marine Corps; Dr.

A. T. Newcomb, Pasadena, Calif., (representing civilian marksmen); Mr. E. R. Galvin, President American Trapshooters Association; Maj. John J. Dooley, U.S.M.C.R., (representing the arms and ammunition trades); Maj. Louis M. Rumsey, Jr., U.S.R., (representing pistol and revolver shooting); and Capt. Edward C. Crossman, U. S. A., (representing small-bore shooting). In addition to these, there will be an assistant executive officer to represent the United States Navy but who, as yet, has not been designated.

The latest count of teams that will participate in the National Matches this year shows that the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, as well as about 25 National Guard units and civilian teams from at least 25 states will be on hand, or a minimum total of 53 teams, with many states as yet to be heard from.

SIGHTING SHOTS

By Captain EDWARD C. CROSSMAN

ONLY those members of civilian rifle teams, who have never participated in a National Match will be required to attend the Small Arms Firing School at Camp Perry, opening August 1st. The rest of the team may attend the school at their option, or they may report any time prior to noon of August 15th, and still receive their transportation and subsistence while at Camp Perry.

This ruling of the Executive Officer, Major Morton C. Mumma, announced June 25th, will bring joy to the hearts of quite a few civilian riflemen who sincerely desired to attend the matches, but who could not give up business, or the old job for a month or so. The complete ruling is this:

All members of a civilian team, who have not been shooting members of a team participating in a National Match, must attend the Firing School opening August first, at Camp Perry, Ohio. These men must be accompanied by one team officer—who may be one of the inexperienced ones without previous National Match experience, and must also be accompanied by the man designated as the range officer. Each team, as you'll remember, must include in its 18 members, one man to act as a range officer during the matches. He must attend the school, regardless of his past experience.

Inasmuch as the rules for the matches call for at least 6 members of the team actually firing in the team match to be men who have never before fired in a National Match, Major Mumma's ruling means that no fewer than six men, a team officer, and a range officer, must attend the school from each civilian rifle team. Total minimum, eight men.

If a team consists of 18 nice fresh persons who have never before gazed on a National Match, then the entire 18 must be on hand when "School Call" sounds on the first of August.

Nothing in the rules prevents a team from shooting a man who has had no National Match experience, and who has not attended the Firing School, but he will have to pay his own fare both ways, and provide his own meals at the shoot.

While even the amended rule may work a little hardship in some cases, it is time some action was taken to stop the farce that has too often been witnessed on the National Match firing line ever since we of the civilian contingent have been allowed to send teams to the matches at Government expense. In

1918 at Camp Perry there were several teams of dubs who didn't know how to load a rifle, while several individuals on these "teams" didn't know what the front and rear sights were for. The National Matches are the Derby of the rifle shooting game, and if Adjutants General insist on sending teams back merely as a junket for the members, then the least the Government can do is to instruct them in first principles prior to the opening of the match for the safety of the other people on the firing line. The Firing School goes much farther than this, and attendance thereat does not mean that the student is a raw and uninstructed rifleman, yet it will operate as an insurance policy in the case of some of the persons who make the trip to Camp Perry at Government expense.

In most cases the chaps who will attend the school will be riflemen of experience, even though they have been at no previous match, and they will profit by the instruction of the old timers who will make up the teaching personnel.

THERE will be no issue of transportation to members of civilian rifle teams, either going or coming. Instead, each member of the team will be paid in cash, 5 cents for every mile between his home station and Camp Perry, on his arrival at the camp, and just before his departure will be paid another 5c per mile for the return trip.

Epitomized, the process is this:

1. The competitor or his team captain for him, will obtain from the Governor or Adjutant General of his state an order duly stating that he is a bona fide member of the state rifle team designated to participate in the National Matches. The order will specifically state the home station of the rifleman, which must be within the borders of the state he represents.

2. The competitor will then purchase at his own expense a ticket to Camp Perry, Ohio, which is thirty miles east of Toledo, and about six miles from Port Clinton, and will also pay for his own berth, if any is required, and for his meals.

3. On arrival at Camp Perry the competitor will then present to the disbursing officer his order, upon which the officer will pay to him 5 cents per mile for the shortest rail distance from his home station to Camp Perry.

4. During his stay at the camp, he will be furnished with meals, tent, cot, blanket, basin, etc. and he may draw a brand new, selected M. 1903 rifle for use during the shoot, with the privilege of buying the rifle any time before the breaking up of the camp.

5. At the end of the matches the competitor will again present himself at the disbursing office, with clearance papers showing that he

has turned in all Government property, and if there are no charges of misbehavior against him, he will be paid 5 cents per mile over the shortest rail distance between Camp Perry and his home station.

He is then foot-loose and free, and may return home when and how he may choose, or stay in Ohio the rest of his life for all the Government is concerned. Competitors may also walk both ways or travel via machine, and still draw the 5 cents per mile both ways.

6. A competitor guilty of cheating in competition, or any other serious breaches of what little discipline is necessary to conduct a National Match, may be expelled from the range, and lose his transportation home. The payment of this return transportation to him is dependent merely upon his conducting himself like a white man, but the hapless wight who tries to get away with some of the raw firing line work seen in some cases; who gives neither one whoop nor two for the authority of his duly appointed team captain, or who inadvertently transfers to his possession something that does not belong to him is going speedily to learn that even a free and independent civilian can be brought to book.

GETTING to Camp Perry. The average ticket agent in the average town will paw doubtfully through five dogs-eared books and finally inform you that there ain't no sich animile as Camp Perry. The agents of the country have been circularized on the fact that there is a Camp Perry, and that the matches will be shot there, but some agents went to school when they didn't teach reading in the course.

With such person merely sit tight and make him wire for information if he knows no better, otherwise he will load you up with a ticket to the nearest town, Port Clinton, Ohio, and your baggage will also wind up at that same town. Tickets must be sold and baggage checked direct to Camp Perry, Ohio, which is on the shores of Lake Erie, between Toledo and Sandusky, on the New York Central, with a spur track direct into camp, and shuttle trains running all day.

Teams coming from the west will find trains direct into the camp from Toledo, where the through train should be left. Teams from the east will as a rule detrain at La Carne, a little whistling station, where the mile-long spur track runs from the main line up to the camp. Here shuttle trains ply back and forth, and the festive jitney is usually lurking in the adjacent tall and uncut.

ALL communications to the Executive Officer of the National Match should be addressed to him at Camp Perry, Ohio.

LAKE Erie is wet if you wade far enough out. Therefore bring the bathing suit. There is a section of the bosky shores back of the 600 yard butt reserved for the chaps who want to bathe in their birthday suits, but the bathing suit gives one more of a choice of location. Likewise the man shooting through one of the regular August Ohio corn-raisers with the mercury at 95 and the humidity at 100 plus, will decide that Lake Erie was put there for his special benefit.

WHEN Sunday rolls around, and rifle shooting palls a bit, there are many pleasant spots near the camp that the pleasure seeking rifleman can reach. The best known is the great summer resort of Cedar Point, over beyond Sandusky, reached in about an hour and a half from the camp. In front of the camp is the lovely green island of "Put-in-bay," where Perry anchored after he whipped the British about six miles west of the island in the famous Battle of Lake Erie. The most prominent feature of the landscape is the great Perry monument that towers from the island.

Boats run from Port Clinton, reached via jitney, to the island. There is huge hotel on the land side, and a little summer resort town on the other. During the palmy days of 1918 the hotel was the wettest spot in the lake—so I am told. To head off a possible stampede back to the matches note that I said in 1918, not in 1920. Toledo is thirty miles west, the home of one of the great Overland automobile plants, and a hustling town. There are many pretty girls there—so I am told. For expert guidance around the sights of the town, apply to the California, Connecticut or Alabama representatives at the school.

THE small bore range is being built at the end of the 1000 yard butt, and will be complete with a 200 yard set of targets in addition to the 50 and 100. Here about August 21st the American team will argue out the ownership of the Dewar Trophy with the British small-bore team, via the cable route.

Bring back your small bore rifle.

THERE will be available for loan at the small-bore range Winchester, Remington single shot, B.S.A. and Stevens and Savage rifles, but there will not be enough of the kind you want, and no man can do his best with a borrowed rifle. Rustle up a small-bore rifle, learn the ammunition it likes, and win some of the attractive small-bore prizes—rifles, telescopes, ammunition, micrometers, and so on, not to mention a kitty dependent upon the number of entries.

THE pistol will be more favored this year than in any past year of National Match history. The new feature of re-entry pistol and revolver matches has been added, with many new matches, and practically all of them are open to any pistol or revolver of .38 or larger calibre, with the calibre reduced to .32 in the case of police teams. It is expected that the old "Jawn Dietz" pistol range over on the lake front will again be operated as an overflow measure for those desiring practice.

THE rules for the National Match as applied to the pistol call for the .45 automatic as issued to troops, revolvers not permitted. This, however, has been modified by request of Major Mumma, and the Ordnance Department will have on hand 100 automatic pistols with the front sights .058 all the way up, instead of the narrow, taper form of the service sight. This is similar to the sights fitted by the Colt Co. at Caldwell last year. No other changes will be permitted in this one match, but in view of the great number in which nearly anything can be used that comes under the head

HOW TO REACH CAMP PERRY

Special Service, as indicated below, will be provided between Toledo, Cleveland, LaCarne and Camp Perry, July 5th to September 18th, inclusive.

	To Camp Perry						
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lv. Cleveland.....	.....	.....	*6.30	a†8.00	a‡2.35	*3.30	.....
Lv. Sandusky.....	.....	.....	8.47	9.33	4.11	5.16	.....
Lv. Port Clinton.....	.....	.....	9.25	9.56	4.34	6.09	.....
Lv. Toledo.....	*7.03	s8.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	*5.50
Lv. LaCarne.....	8.00	9.15	9.40	10.10	4.45	6.45	6.45
Ar. Camp Perry.....	8.10	9.30	9.50	10.20	4.55	6.55	6.55

	From Camp Perry				
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lv. Camp Perry.....	*9.25	*7.40	*6.10	s6.10	*6.10
Ar. LaCarne.....	9.35	7.50	6.20	6.20	6.20
Ar. Port Clinton.....	.....	8.09	9.29	.....	.....
Ar. Sandusky.....	.....	8.52	.....	.....	.....
Ar. Cleveland.....	.....	10.50	11.20	.....	.....
Ar. Toledo.....	10.35	.....	.....	7.15	7.30

aStops at LaCarne to discharge passengers from Cleveland and East.

†Daily.

*Daily except Sunday.

sSunday only.

of pistol, the closing of the National to all but service arm does not work any hardship. It is unfortunate that the .45 calibre revolver is barred out of the National, merely because it has been a service arm, and will again be the instant war is declared, but it really matters but little because nobody could win the National with one of them.

THE partisan of the smooth tube sort of weapon won't feel out of place at Perry. There will be a regular honest to gosh trap outfit running, with ammunition and clay birds furnished by the Government.

Rules for distribution of the ammunition and clay birds have not been worked out, but doubtless each captain will be assigned so many tickets for distribution, and like the Chinese Laundry, the shoot will be operated on the "no tickee, no washee" principle.

The American Trapshooters' Association hopes to stage a registered tournament, which coming so close to the Grand American Handicap ought to pull a number of visitors. The said G. A. H. is to be shot at Cleveland during August. Big and good looking E. R. Galvin, President of the A. T. A., will be on deck personally to see that things run according to Hoyle. (Useful health hint. Don't ask him why he is not in Belgium with the trapshooting team. It is rumored that he changed his mind; "he" meaning Casey, "his" meaning Galvin)

THE clubhouse at Camp Perry will be operated by the State of Ohio as a hotel, with rooms and meals available. The State will also operate a "squaw" camp for the ladies close to the clubhouse. A large and fierce Amazon will be detailed to keep out all he-critters, even though they have female relatives in said camp. Some years ago they caught a helpless male person wandering around in the camp, and the strong arm detachment of the ladies present took him down and threw him in the lake. No, he didn't drown, it takes a half hour's walking to get into water deep enough to drown in that puddle.

There will be no provision for families of officers or competitors in the camp itself, they will have to depend on the State of Ohio, addressing Manager, Club House, Camp Perry, Ohio, or on the nearby towns of Port Clinton or Oak Harbor. A few nearby farm houses usually take guests.

EVEN the most exacting and enthusiastic hand-gun shots will find very little to criticize in the Pistol Program prepared for the National Matches at Camp Perry.

For the first time an adequate number of re-entry matches has been provided. These will give shooters the fullest opportunity for practice. The program for the N.R.A. and National Match Pistol events include:

Match No. 1.—Individual Slow Fire (Re-entry; entries unlimited). August 11, 12, 13 and 14. 10 shots, slow fire, 30 sec. per shot, 50 yards. Any revolver or pistol.

Match No. 2.—Individual Rapid Fire Match (Re-entry; entries unlimited). August 11, 12, 13 and 14. 2 scores (5 shots each) 20 sec. per score, 25 yards. Any revolver or auto. pistol of .38 or larger calibre.

Match No. 3.—Individual Quick Fire Match (Re-entry; entries unlimited). August 11, 12, 13 and 14. 2 scores (5 shots each) 10 sec. per score, 25 yards. Any revolver or auto. pistol of .38 or larger calibre.

Match No. 4.—Individual Slow Fire Match (Single Entry). August 16, 17, 18 and 19. 10 shots, 30 sec. per shot, 50 yards. Any revolver or pistol.

Match No. 5.—Individual Rapid Fire Match (Single Entry). August 16, 17, 18 and 19. 10 shots, 20 sec. per shot, 25 yards. Any revolver or auto. pistol of .38 or larger calibre.

Match No. 6.—Individual Quick Fire Match (Single Entry). August 16, 17, 18 and 19. 2 scores (5 shots each) 10 sec. per score, 25 yards. Any revolver or auto. pistol of 38 or larger calibre.

Match No. 7.—N.R.A. Individual Pistol Match (National Pistol Match Course) Single Entry. August 20, 21. National Match Course. Any revolver or pistol of .38 or larger calibre.

Match No. 8.—N.R.A. Pistol Team Match (National Match Course). 1.30 p. m., August 21. National Match Course. Any revolver or auto. pistol of .38 or larger calibre.

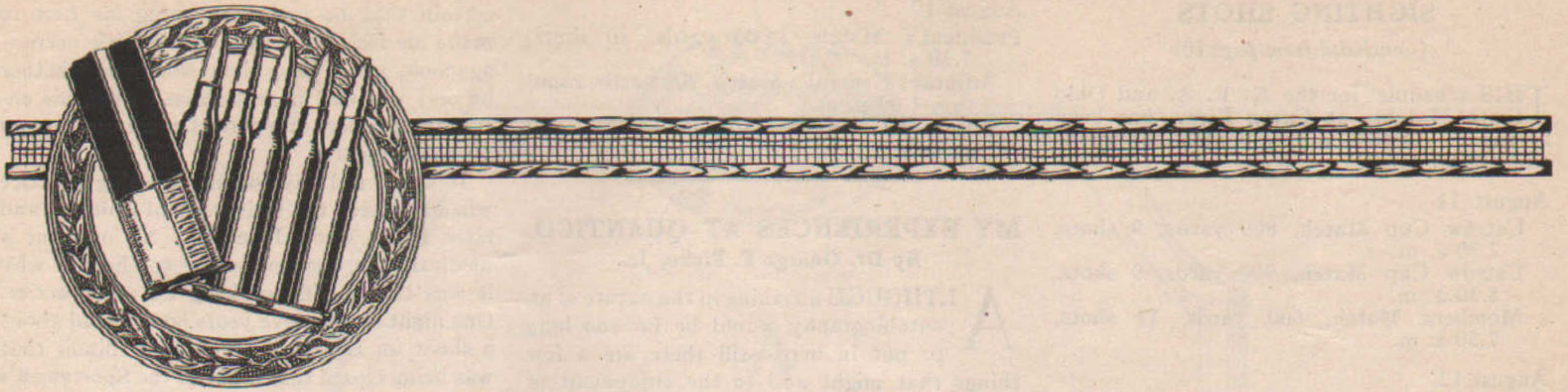
Match No. 9.—Police Team Match (National Match Course). 1.30 p. m. August 21. National Match Course. Any revolver or auto. pistol of .32 or larger calibre.

National Pistol Matches.

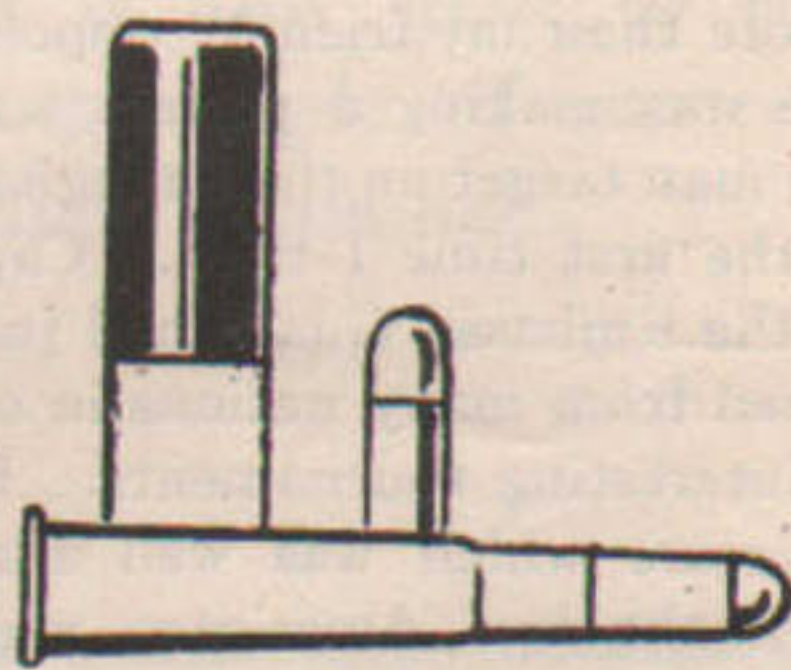
Match No. 1.—Individual Pistol Match. 7.30 a. m., August 24. Par. 24, Bul. 6. W. D. March 5, 1920.

Match No. 3.—National Pistol Team Match. 7.30 a. m., August 25. Par. 24, Bul. 6 W. D., March 5, 1920.

(Concluded on page 12)



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SIGHTING SHOTS

(Concluded from page 10)

THIS schedule for the N. R. A. and Ohio State Matches at Camp Perry has been arranged. Details of the match conditions will appear later:

August 11

- Catrow Cup Match, 800 yards, 9 shots, 7.30 a. m.
- Catrow Cup Match, 900 yards, 9 shots, 8.30 a. m.
- Members Match, 600 yards, 12 shots, 7.30 a. m.

August 12

- Governor's Cup Match, 200 yards, rapid fire, 10 shots, 7.30 a. m.
- Governor's Cup Match, 600 yards, 12 shots 9.30 a. m.
- Catrow Cup Match, 1,000 yards, 9 shots, 7.30 a. m.
- Governor's Cup Match, 1,000 yards, 12 shots, 1.00 p. m.

August 13

- Leech Cup Match, 800 yards, 9 shots, 7.30 a. m.
- Leech Cup Match, 900 yards, 9 shots, 8.30 a. m.
- Adjutant General's Cup Match, 900 yards, 12 shots, 8.30 a. m.
- Rapid Fire Match, 200 yards, rapid fire, 20 shots, 7.30 a. m.

August 14

- Leech Cup Match, 1,000 yards, 9 shots, 7.30 a. m.
- Adjutant General's Cup Match, 1,000 yards 12 shots, 1.00 p. m.
- Enlisted Men's Team Match, 200 yards, rapid fire, 10 shots, 7.30 a. m.
- Enlisted Men's Team Match, 600 yards, 12 shots, 8.30 a. m.
- Civilian Inter-Club Match, 200 yards, rapid fire, 10 shots, 1.00 p. m.
- Civilian Inter-Club Match, 600 yards, rapid fire, 12 shots, 2.00 p. m.

August 16

- Marine Corps Match, 600 yards, 22 shots, 7.30 a. m.
- Marine Corps Match, 1,000 yards, 22 shots, 8.30 a. m.
- Regimental Team Match, 200 yards, rapid fire, 3.00 p. m.
- Regimental Team Match, 600 yards, 4.00 p. m.
- Port Clinton Trophy, 200 yards, rapid fire, 3.00 p. m.
- Port Clinton Trophy, 600 yards, 4.00 p. m.

August 17

- Wimbledon Cup Match, 1,000 yards, 22 shots, 7.30 a. m.
- Herrick Trophy Match, 800 yards, 1.00 p. m.

August 18

- President's Match, 200 yards, rapid fire, 20 shots, 7.30 a. m.
- President's Match, 600 yards, 20 shots, 8.30 a. m.
- Herrick Trophy Match, 900 yards, 1.00 p. m.
- Herrick Trophy Match, 1,000 yards, 3.00 p. m.

August 19

- President's Match, 1,000 yards, 20 shots, 7.30 a. m.
- Adjutant General's Match, 200 yards, rapid fire, 1.00 p. m.
- Adjutant General's Match, 600 yards, 2.00 p. m.

MY EXPERIENCES AT QUANTICO.

By Dr. George F. Fiske, Jr.

ALTHOUGH anything in the nature of an autobiography would be far too long to put in here, still there are a few things that might add to the enjoyment of my fellow shooters who may read this. I started shooting the revolver at the age of eight at our country home in Lake Forest, Ill. My early attempts were closely and enthusiastically watched by my father, who was a fine rifle shot and who can still give some of the ambitious youngsters a bad half hour. However in the interests of strict truth it must be said that in these early attempts I showed boundless enthusiasm but limited technique.

I began to shoot better at the age of ten, and from then on I kept at it steadily. While at Phillips Exeter Academy I spent many wonderful days in the woods surrounding the old school town. I became interested in trying to find the most accurate arms and calibres. My roommate and I experimented with every model and practically every calibre of all the guns put out by Smith & Wesson, Colt's Arms Co., Savage, Remington and Stevens. Almost all of them went far beyond our highest expectations in regard to accuracy. At Amherst I continued my constant practice.

Most of the summer vacations were spent traveling in Europe and Asia with my family. I met many of the shooters of the countries visited and found them very much interested in a youngster who shared one of their great weaknesses. We had many impromptu matches under the weirdest conditions imaginable. While I was well trounced in many of them there were times that I surprised myself even more than my friendly opponent. One of these was making a perfect score on the running man target on the Shanghai Revolver Range the first time I tried. Captain Ransom of the Embassy Guard had just defeated army men from many nations in one of their vastly interesting tournaments. He made a perfect score which was well ahead of the scores of the two Americans who came in second and third. I wish that I had a copy of the complete results of that shoot. It would be vastly entertaining. But the plain cold fact was that there was no competition at all from the officers of the other nations represented, and that in spite of the fact that the entry list was over seventy. After it was all over the Captain was kind enough to let me enter unofficially (the age of thirteen somehow made them doubt that I was an army man, in spite of the fact that I had done my very best to persuade them into believing it!)

I shall never forget the tall Chinese range officer. He, instead of the time-honored English butler, has always stood for the acme of decorum in my mind. He stood directly behind me, disdaining field glasses, and called "Hit!" after each of my shots. I was morally

certain that he had been doing his best to make me feel "at home" with a little encouragement, and I have since wondered whether he or I was the more surprised when his encouraging report of a perfect score was proven by the targets.

It was a sad day for my shooting practice when I entered the University of Chicago, and later Rush Medical School. No one but a medical man can appreciate to the full why it was that I did not keep up my practice. One night about three years later I read about a shoot for the championship of Illinois that was being closed that night at the Sportsmen's Club in Chicago. I put my 22 pistol and 38 Special in my bag, went down and entered. After sighting in both guns I first bought a target and signified my intention of trying for an eighty per cent medal, which was the first medal of any sort that I ever shot for. When the range officer turned in a target of 49 x 50 at twenty yards there was no argument about whether I was entitled to my little piece of bronze. That was with a 38 S. & W. Special with my own loading, uncrimped, of the U.M.C. sharp-shoulder short range bullets.

With the lack of foresight usually attributed to youth I then tried for a 90 per cent silver medal. This time I used my 22 S. & W. 10-inch pistol using the Lesmok long rifle cartridge. I did not look at my target with a telescope till I had fired the five shots. Then I could see one irregular hole, and until the target was examined it looked as if there were several misses. A little to the left of the dead center of the ten ring was a jagged hole showing the five bullet marks clearly. The five shots holes can be completely covered with a nickel. Fortunately I had many witnesses. If that had happened in my woods shooting I don't see how I could have believed it myself. It is only fair to add that when I shot for the official championship of the state a few minutes later I got a 79 x 100! Any shooter will know just exactly how I felt.

About a year later I borrowed a heavy .22 S. S. rifle with telescope sight and was very badly beaten for the state honors again. Two nights later I met the young man who had won the shoot, at the Calumet Gun Club. I shot a few shots and it felt good until the new-made champion began to suggest that I try the rifle again and see if I couldn't do better than I had done two nights before, when he had beaten me so easily. We began to joke each other, as shooters sometimes will and it ended up by my challenging him to use his old blunderbus with a telescope while I used the revolver at the same distance, 25 yards. He offered me a handicap of twenty-five points in 100 which I of course had to refuse. I shot four shots at the little bull's-eye with the .22 ring only about two inches in diameter and when we brought the target in I had 94 x 100. I had used my old home-loaded sharp shoulder bullets. He was "off his game" and turned in a 92. Just to prevent any argument, the president of the club measured the distance and found it almost an inch over 25 yards.

Right here I want to add that this last story reminds me irresistably of the controversy, waged so furiously some years ago, as to

(Concluded on page 14)



A
**More Comprehensive
Savage Service**

You have known Savage as makers of a famous line of Sporting Rifles and Automatic Pistols.

Know Savage now as makers of a complete line of small arms.

By the purchase of the J. Stevens Arms Company, Savage acquires the privilege of making the tried and time-proved Stevens Shot Guns, Small Bore Rifles and Target Pistols.

So another milestone is set in our progress, and it is again demonstrated that an ideal of service transcends in value all other assets.

Savage has always built its every arm as if it were for the personal use of the builder. It is now glad to be able to extend this principle of service to cover the entire small arms field.

TRADE MARK
-STEVENS-
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. & F.G.N.

SAVAGE

EXPERIENCES AT QUANTICO

(Concluded from page 12)

whether a turkey could be shot with a revolver at 300 yards. I was much amused at it because the real truth was so evident: It could hardly be done, and yet I did not for a minute doubt that it had been done. That is just like this. I admit perfectly freely that I cannot do it, probably ever in my life again. I know equally well that only my friends who are Masons or who saw it done will ever believe that it ever really happened. Yet it is the best shooting that I ever did or probably will ever do and so it will undoubtedly interest my friends. I will have to see that target to get the date of this, but it was probably the winter of 1913. Since then I have done no shooting except perhaps a few hundred rounds in the woods. So much for ancient history.

Last Saturday in New York City I had an irresistible attack of spring fever and went up to Springfield to the Smith & Wesson Factory to get another revolver and find out about the fall shooting. I thought that the Olympic tryouts were over. When I got up there and Major Jones took me by the hand I began to think that perhaps I might be able to shoot once more. He took me out to the Springfield Revolver Club and I was made to feel at home at once. I must again add in the interests of truth that the shooting I did for them unquestionably convinced them as well as myself that I was decidedly wasting both time and money trying out for the Olympic team. But Major Jones would listen to nothing but that I must go. He even insisted that I would make the team. So I went although I really knew better.

I arrived in Quantico in the pouring rain Sunday night and asked the Officer of the Day to direct me to the men who were trying for the team. Then the real humor of the situation became apparent. He had not the slightest idea where they were, and after much phoning he was just as much in the dark as before! Finally he suggested that I "just walk around and try to find them!" I did for almost an hour while the rain just poured down. I finally ruttled into a bunk house with a light in it. I walked in and knocked at the first door on the left. In a moment I recognized the smiling face of Mr. Lane whom I recognized by having seen his pictures. Then, instead of being over, my troubles were just beginning! Monday morning bright and early I found that the light .38 on which I had been counting, was not a military arm and was therefor ineligible. So I was issued a .38 with fixed sights. In the tryouts that followed I kept filing the sights and then shooting a few shots. This was repeated ad infinitum. At the end of the morning's tryout which was unofficial, I found that I was twenty-fifth on the list. I cannot therefore claim any real reason for being vastly proud of my morning's work; especially as the blamed thing was not properly sighted even then.

In the afternoon we tried out with the pistol and I found myself tied for twentieth place with Mr. Long. Some of the local wits even

had the audacity to ask us when we were going to have the shoot-off of the tie! The pistol I used this time was my own and I felt that it was well sighted by this time, but yet I could see no reason for elation.

In the finals Tuesday morning it was the same thing. I was not only shaky and jumpy but a cross breeze bothered me a lot. At the end of the morning half of the pistol tryout I was in about tenth place, and way behind as to score. There had been only one thing to encourage me and that was a 10, 10, 10, 8, 9, for my last five shots.

In the beginning of the afternoon shooting at 50-Metres my first shot was a low 3 at six o'clock. It surely looked as if it was all over then and there. But the end of the string showed an 82. That helped. The rest of the afternoon was a nightmare, not only to me, but to almost all the others. The scores tell an eloquent story there. When it was all over I found that I had barely made the team. That evening one of the competitors called me into his room and asked me if it was true that I had not had any target practice for some six years till that Saturday afternoon three days before. I told him that it was, but that I had done some shooting in the woods. He looked at me solemnly and asked:

"Dr. Fiske, do you know why you are like a man that dyes wool?" Of course I had to say that I did not. "Well," he continued in the same sepulchral tone, "a man that dyes wool is a lamb dyer!"

THE AMERICAN RIFLE

(Concluded from page 4)

actly the same. A tall man may require a considerably longer stock. I am 6 feet, 1½ inches tall, and muscularly built, with correctly proportioned neck and arms. I require a stock with a length of 13¾ inches, and a drop at heel of 3¼ inches, the other dimensions being exactly the same as given for the average man. On the other hand I have a friend of the same height as mine, but with abnormally long arms and neck. He is a good rifleman, and he requires a 4 inch drop at the heel, 2 inches at the comb, and a length of 14¼ inches, other dimensions the same as average.

It is the intention of the Editor to publish in each issue photographs of various typical American rifles, together with a short description of each. In this way riflemen will have a number of different designs to select from, and can take their choice. It is believed that this series will prove most interesting and valuable. They have been taken at random, so riflemen can see how closely the design is adhered to, although worked out absolutely independently by the owner of each rifle.

A continuation of this article will deal with sights and other details of the rifle.

PISTOLMEN TRYOUT

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At the conclusion of the shooting, Dr. Sayre announced the personnel of the two teams and the alternates.

Of the members of the 30-Metre team, Harrant and Kelley are new to the target shooting game in this country. They were both however with the pistol teams of the A.E.F. in France last year. Kelley was high man on the winning A.E.F. Team. Harrant, who is a native of Baltimore, and who is now attached to the 5th Machine Gun Battalion of the Second Division participated in the Interallied Matches at LeMons.

The Pistol and Revolver Team will sail July 5 for Antwerp on the Transport *Pocahontas*. In the meantime most of the members are training at their homes, while a few remained at Quantico for practice. After reaching Europe there will be an opportunity to whip the team into shape.



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502 Delta Ave. Gladstone, Mich.



Team members shown in this photograph are as follows:

Standing, Left to Right: Maj. George C. Shaw, U.S.A., Team Captain; Col. Wm. Libbey, Liaison Officer; Maj. W. D. Smith, U.S.M.C., Team Coach; Maj. O. F. Snyder, U.S.A., Pistol Team; Capt. W. F. Leushner, U.S.A.; Sgt. Maj. E. G. Lindroth, U.S.A.; Commdr. C. T. Osburn, U.S.N.; Capt. Fred S. Hird, U.S.A.; and Sgt. Morris Fisher, U.S.M.C.
 Center Row, Kneeling: Lieut. Perry S. Schofield, U.S.A.; Capt. A. D. Rothrock, U.S.A.; Mr. Joseph T. Lawless, Civilian; Lieut. Commdr. W. A. Lee, U.S.N. and Lieut. Joseph Jackson, U.S.M.C.
 Front Row, Sitting: Lieut. T. G. Brown, U.S.A.; Gy. Sgt. O. M. Schriver, U.S.M.C.; Supply Sgt. H. L. Adams, U.S.A.; Sgt. Ralph Henshaw, U.S.M.C.; Mr. Lawrence Nuesslein, Civilian; and Sgt. Dennis Fenton, U.S.A.
 Not shown: Lieut. L. S. Spooner, U.S.A.; Capt. Paul W. Mapes, Adjutant; Major Wheeler, Supply Officer; and Lieut. Commdr. McDonnal, Naval Medical Officer.

The Olympic Rifle Team

The American Olympic Rifle Team was selected at a competitive shoot held on the Marine Corps Rifle Range at Quantico, Va. The course of fire at the try-out consisted of ten shots standing, ten shots kneeling and ten shots prone at 300 yards, and twenty shots prone at 600 yards followed by ten shots standing, and ten kneeling at 300 yards. The course of 70 shots was fired three times and the high twelve men and five others of the competitors were chosen to form the shooting team.

The ammunition for the use of this splendid shooting aggregation was selected as the result of a competitive test held at Sea Girt, N. J. Thirty ten-shot groups from each of the eight

lots of ammunition submitted for test were fired from machine rests at 600 yards. The lot giving the smallest average mean radius for the 30 groups was selected.

Special 180-grain match ammunition loaded with Hercules Powder won the test with the remarkably small mean radius of 3.41 inches, a full quarter-inch less than its nearest competitor. This is an advantage of almost one inch in group diameter, a superiority of 7.3 per cent for the winning lot.

No other lot of ammunition for which records are available has ever made as small a mean radius at 600 yards in an Official Ammunition Test.

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SHOOTING NEWS AND COMMENT

THE Bangor, Maine, Rifle Association has officially been declared winner in the N.R.A. Outdoor Small-bore Team Match in which 24 clubs shot to the finish. The winning score of the match which ran over a period of 6 weeks was 5,688. Two State Championships on the small-bore range out-of-doors were decided—Illinois, where the Irving Park Rifle Club was the victor, and Pennsylvania, where the Summit Rifle and Pistol Club of Cresson captured local honors. The official scores in the team match, and a list of those winning 90% medals follow:

Small-Bore Team Match.

50-100 yards.

	<i>Final Standing</i>
1. Bangor Rifle Association, Bangor, Maine.....	5688
2. Lakewood Rifle Club, Lakewood, Ohio.....	5684
3. Irving Park Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill.	5673
4. Jacksonville Rifle Club, Jacksonville, Fla.....	5642
5. Chicago Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill.	5613
6. Hillsboro Rifle Club, Hillsboro, Ohio.....	5593
7. Commonwealth-Edison Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill.....	5579
8. Brooklyn Rifle Club, Brooklyn, N.Y.	5566
9. Milton Rifle Club, Milton, Wis.....	5563
10. Miami Rifle Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	5540
11. Ancon Pistol and Rifle Club, Balboa Heights, C. Z.....	5520
12. National Capital Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.....	5498
13. Western Reserve Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio.....	5492
14. Hopedale Rifle Club, Hopedale, Mass.....	5480
15. DuPont Rifle Club, Flint, Mich.....	5478
16. Chibridge Rifle Club, Greenville, Pa.	5469
17. Des Moines Rifle and Revolver Club, Des Moines, Iowa.....	5445
18. Evanston Twp. High School Rifle Club, Evanston, Ill.....	5439
19. Remington UMC Rifle and Gun Club, Bridgeport, Conn.....	5416
20. Janesville Rifle Club, Janesville, Wis.	5410
21. Sheridan Rifle Club, Sheridan, Wyo.	5394
22. Summit Rifle and Pistol Club, Cresson, Pa.....	5344
23. McKean Cy. Rifle Club, Bradford, Pa.....	5259
24. Scott Rifle Club, Scott, Ark.....	5242

6th Match Missing.

Beverly Hills Rifle and Revolver Club, Los Angeles, Calif.....	4361
--	------

5th and 6th Matches Missing.

Towanda Rifle Club, Towanda, Pa.....	3680
1st Reg. of Infantry, Ill. Res. Militia, Chicago, Ill.....	3495

4th, 5th and 6th Matches Missing.

Montclair Rifle Club, Montclair, N. J.....	2686
Groton Rifle Club, Groton, Mass.....	2661

No Matches Reported.

Altoona Rifle Club, E. Altoona, Pa.	
Glastonbury Rifle Club, Glastonbury, Conn.	
Mohawk Rifle Club, Mohawk, N. J.	
Civilian Rifle Club of Verona, N. J.	
R. O. T. C., Bamberg, S. C.	
Sacramento R. & R. C., Sacramento, Calif.	
New Britain R. C., New Britain, Conn.	

90% Medal Winners.

1920 Out-door Small-Bore Team Matches.

Miller, J. E., Hillsboro, Ohio, R. C.....	193.3
Stokes, R. C., National Capital R. C., Washington, D. C.....	193.1
Andrews, W. C., Lakewood, Ohio R. C.....	192.8
Belding, W. S., Bangor, Maine R. C.....	192.5
Somers, L. W., Bangor, Maine R. C.....	191.6
Stokes, W. R., National Capital R. C., Washington, D. C.....	191.0
Sylvester, E. M., Bangor, Maine R. C.....	190.6
Somers, V. H., Bangor Maine R. C.....	190.5
Short, I. M., Lakewood, Ohio R. C.....	190.1
Hanke, A. C., Irving Park, Illinois, R.C.....	189.8
Johnson, Leopold, Ancon, Canal Zone, R. C.....	189.6
Miller, L. J., Brooklyn, New York, R.C.....	189.6
Daniels, J. B., Miami, R. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	189.1
Lively, T. G., Irving Park, Illinois, R. C.....	189.1
Mackenzie, G., Lakewood, Ohio, R. C.....	189.1

WAR DEPARTMENT

*Office of
Director of Civilian Marksmanship
Washington*

June 18, 1920.

Memorandum:

On and after July 10, the sale of rifles and other ordnance equipment to members of the National Rifle Association will be suspended until September 15.

This suspension is necessary owing to the fact that regulations require all sales to be approved by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship personally. Owing to the absence of that official and part of the office force at the National Matches at Camp Perry, and to duties incident to the National Matches required of them, it will be impossible to handle any applications for sales between the dates specified.

R. D. LA GARDE,
Major, U.S.A., Director.

Esprey, H. C., National Capital R. C., Washington, D. C.....	188.8
Crouch, H. D., Towanda, Pennsylvania, R. C.....	188.3
Hull, E. R., Milton R. C.....	188.1
Bronwell, A. F., Commonwealth-Edison R. C., Chicago, Ill.....	188.0
Olsen, H. D., Summitt R. C. of Cresson, Pa.....	188.0
Ayres, H. S., Chicago, Illinois, R. C.....	187.8
McNamee, Wm., Jacksonville, Florida, R. C.....	187.6
Bryson, F. E., Jacksonville, Florida, R. C.....	187.5
Harrison, F. J., Chibridge R. C., Greenville, Pa.....	187.1
Barnes, E. J., Towanda, Pennsylvania, R. C.....	187.0
Bryson, Joe, Jacksonville, Florida, R. C.....	187.0

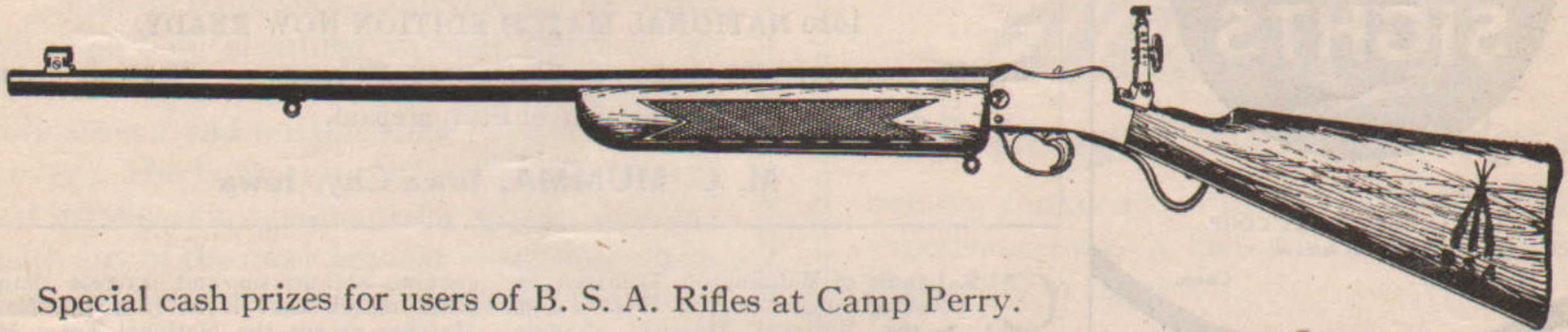
Hershey, J. G., DuPont R. C., Flint, Mich.....	187.0
Turner, J., Irving Park, Illinois, R. C.....	187.0
Cox, W. C., Miami R. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	186.5
Simms, B. G., Des Moines, Iowa, R. C.....	186.5
Hulls, S. C., Milton, Wisconsin, R. C.....	186.3
Roberts, H. V., Chicago, Illinois, R. C.....	186.3
Byrd, J. E., Jacksonville, Florida, R. C.....	186.1
Sattilwell, T. E., Jacksonville, Florida, R. C.....	186.1
Graham, C. S., Jacksonville, Florida, R. C.....	186.0
Fabian, V., Irving Park, Illinois, R. C.....	185.6
Kaiser, W. C., Chicago, Illinois, R. C.....	185.6
Corsa, L. J., Brooklyn, New York, R. C.....	185.3
Gerrans, H. W., Cancon, Canal Zone, R. C.....	185.3
Perkins, C. D., Jr., National Capital R. C., Washington, D. C.....	185.3
Heald, H. R., Commonwealth-Edison R. C. of Chicago.....	185.1
Dunn, D. E., Chicago, Illinois, R. C.....	185.0
Kendall, J. H., Irving Park, Illinois, R. C.....	185.0
Liggett, G. R., Lakewood, Ohio, R. C.....	185.0
Stout, W., Hillsboro, Ohio, R. C.....	185.0
Hummel, R. S., DuPont R. C., Flint, Mich.....	184.6
Sletzer, W. S., Western Reserve R. C. Cleveland, Ohio.....	184.6
Glasgow, G. F., Chicago, Illinois, R. C.....	184.5
Madison, J. R., Irving Park, Illinois, R. C.....	184.5
Townsend, L. S., Ancon, Canal Zone, R. C.....	184.5
Montange, F. D., Towanda, Pennsylvania, R. C.....	184.3
Platt, S. K., Evanston Twp., Illinois, R. C.....	184.3
Darling, E. A., Hopedale, Mass., R. C.....	184.0
Frise, H. A., Sheridan, Wyoming, R. C.....	184.0
Hack, H. D., Hillsboro, Ohio, R. C.....	183.6
Vance, U. S., Hillsboro, Ohio, R. C.....	183.6
Knott, Albert, Janesville, Florida, R. C.....	183.5
Bessey, C. A., Irving Park, Illinois, R. C.....	183.3
Harper, R. J., Evanston, Illinois, Township, R. C.....	183.1
Turner, H., Hillsboro, Ohio, R. C.....	183.1
Burwell, B. S., Western Reserve R. C. of Cleveland.....	183.0
Hamilton, F., Janesville, Wisconsin, R. C.....	182.8
Thibault, H., Scott, Arkansas, R. C.....	182.8
Uren, A. W., Milton, Wisconsin, R. C.....	182.6
Weibel, Wm., Sheridan, Wyoming, R. C.....	182.6
Mundt, Geo. F., Illinois Reserve Militia R. C.....	182.5
Berg, A. C., Lakewood, Ohio, R. C.....	182.5
Parker, F. W., Jr., Illinois Reserve Militia R. C.....	182.5
Lunn, G. W., Commonwealth-Edison R. C.....	182.3
Carney, C. T., Des Moines, Iowa, R. C.....	182.1
Peterson, Wm., Hopedale, Massachusetts, R. C.....	182.0
Drisko, W. B., Hopedale, Massachusetts R. C.....	181.8
Kelley, M. C., Commonwealth-Edison R. C. of Chicago.....	181.8
Stevens, S. G., Western Reserve R. C. of Cleveland.....	181.8
Whitford, M. C., Milton, Wisconsin, R. C.....	181.8
McGrew, M. W., DuPont R. C., of Flint Mich.....	181.6
Nickerson, F. W., Jacksonville, Florida, R. C.....	181.5
Smith, D. R., Towanda, Pennsylvania, R. C.....	181.5
Ott, C. A., Ancon, Canal Zone, R. C.....	181.3
Black, W. J., Chibridge R. C. of Greenville, Pa.....	181.1
Graffin, H. E., Remington R. C., Bridgeport, Conn.....	181.1
Elmore, H., Hillsboro, Ohio, R. C.....	181.0
Fife, H. A., Commonwealth-Edison R. C. of Chicago.....	180.8
Hay, L. D., Towanda, Pennsylvania, R. C.....	180.8

At the London (England) SMALL-BORE MEETING, held from May 3 to May 8, 1920,

The B. S. A. Match Rifle, Model No. 12

was first in 16 out of 18 of the single entry matches, first in most of the re-entry matches, all the team matches, and won 98 per cent of all the prizes.

In the 29 matches there were over 300 competitors all free to use .22 rifles of any make, and rifles of all the well known makes were used. All the shooting was outdoors without sighting shots, and the winning scores have never been excelled here or elsewhere.



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Squibb, Sam., Brooklyn, New York, R. C.	180.5
Tam, W., Chibridge R. C. of Greenville, Pa.	180.5
Smith, S. E., Jacksonville, Florida, R. C.	180.3
Steinkonig, L. A., Miami R. C. of Cincinnati, Ohio	180.3
Stranahan, E. W., Western Reserve R. C. of Cleveland	180.1
Chandler, Jas., Chibridge R. C. of Greenville, Pa.	180.0
Rhodes, G. C., Hopedale, Ohio, R. C.	180.0

JOHN LYNN'S discussion of the White-Crossman systems of rapid fire scoring has called forth this comment from Stewart Edward White, one of the originators of this method of rewarding quick shooting and penalizing slow shots:

Little Hill, Burlingame, Calif.
June 15, 1920.

Editor *Arms and the Man*,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I was greatly interested to see Mr. John Lynn's article in the issue of June 1 entitled "Tests of the White-Crossman Rapid Score Systems." It still seems to me that target shooting should at the same time reward rapid shooting, down to the last fifth-second gained; but should rigidly penalize inaccurate shooting. That can be done only by rewards and penalties that are progressive and not fixed. Though I was especially glad to learn that the idea is still alive and kicking.

But there is a slight mistake in that system labeled by my name. I gather that Bill and Tim found it in Colonel Whelan's book. If so it was only partially included there; at least in the form the little group of which I was one member doped it out. Mr. Lynn is perfectly correct in his deduction that two seconds is altogether too slow in time to be used as a criterion. We never considered that a minimum; merely a basis from which we worked both ways. Colonel Whelan must have got hold of one half, the slower half, of our tables. From ten seconds for the five shots, delivered singly of course, down, the table ran as follows:

Time	Bull	Four ring
9	15	8
8 4-5	16	9
8 3-5	17	9
8 2-5	18	10
8 1-5	19	10

And so on right down as far as you want to go. The value of the bull is increased one point for every 1-5 second; and the value of the four ring one point for every 2-5 second. Make your own table down to the limit of your speed.

But here is another point. *If a man hit even one shot outside the four ring his whole score counted zero.* The idea was that he should be able to stay in the Four at that distance; and if he did not he was to be penalized to the limit. That obviated the guy that placed two or three careful bull's-eyes and then spit em out quick for a low time which would make his bulls count high.

Under that scheme you can take all the time you want—a minute a shot, if you are that sort; but if you choose, and are able to

speed up, and at the same time shoot accurately, you will be duly rewarded. But if you speed up and shoot inaccurately, you get thrown out on your head until you get good. Under that system it will be seen that most of the shooting quoted by Mr. Lynn would be scoreless.

Unfortunately I have not the score books by me. It would possibly be of interest to quote the best scores for comparison. Here are however, a few of the best and the worst of a single day's shooting that I happen to find in an old pocket memo book. They were made at 120 yards, and not 100. They are not put up as a mark to shoot at; but, as I said, merely to offer something as a basis to go on.

Time seconds	Hits	Score value
6	5,5,4,4,4,	108
6 3-5	5,5,4,4,4,	96
6 2-5	5,5,4,4,4,	101
6 4-5	5,5,5,4,4,	106
9 2-5	5,4,4,4,4,	41
5 3-5	4,4,4,4,3,	0

As I remember it, though this is merely a recollection, the best anybody did was three 5's and two 4's in 5 1-5.

THE great rifle range at Sea Girt has heretofore been available for the practice of civilian rifle clubs and civilians and there have been over 500 members of the rifle clubs and civilians shooting each year during the past several years.

This year the State of New Jersey is making extra efforts to facilitate practice for all civilians, believing that preparedness should embrace the knowledge of how to shoot.



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It is the intention of the Department of Rifle Practice of New Jersey to provide targets and range facilities for civilians at all times during the season, from June 28 to August 28, inclusive, after which the Sea Girt Shooting Tournament continues from August 30 to September 7, inclusive.

The War Department has promised free use of rifles and free ammunition to all civilian rifle clubs and civilians and it is hoped that Springfield rifles and free ammunition will be available for those reporting on the Sea Girt range. There is always some delay in these matters and requisitions are under preparation, but in the event that the ammunition is not received in season the State of New Jersey, having a supply of Krag rifles and Krag ammunition on hand, offers the use of these free to all civilians to the extent of 100 rounds per man reporting on the range during the season. So civilian rifle shooting is assured even though there may be a delay in the issue of service ammunition by the War Department.

In addition, the Department of Rifle Practice is making every effort to encourage Small-Bore Shooting with the .22 calibre rifles and will have ranges available for that purpose at all times during the season. The Small-Bore Shooting is attractive because it is inexpensive, ammunition costing much less than service ammunition, and may be availed of by women shooters as well as men. All are welcome.

The expense of shooting is thus reduced to a minimum and practically amounts to the cost of a marker only, if the shooters desire one.

The Caldwell range having been closed by the Government, and there being no other available range in this section of the country, the action of the New Jersey authorities in opening the great Sea Girt Range to civilian shooting without restrictions will no doubt be welcomed by all those who have an interest in the game.

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M. C. MUMMA, Iowa City, Iowa

C. S. Landis of Wilmington, Delaware, is boosting for an "East vs. West" event at the National Matches. Landis states his case in this wise:

Those of us who are or were baseball bugs in the old days know that for the creation of intense enthusiasm, excitement and wild rooting a world's series game is a back lot affair compared to those times when "up town" plays "down town", or when Jonesville plays the neighboring town of Hicksville.

I remember an occasion of this kind where twenty special policemen were needed to hold back a crowd of over 1,000 rooters that were recruited from a total population of about 1,400. Nobody could talk above a whisper after that game but—most of them still talk about it.

Why can't we get up some of this kind of enthusiasm about a match at the National Matches?

All of us have hopes that some day we will win the Wimbledon or the Leech Cup Match or some other of the long range individual matches of this character but the trouble with these matches is that they are all practically alike. No attempt whatever is made to create or work up local spirit, except in the National Team Match where each state team shoots against every other state team and the service teams and when it is all over the Marines win anyhow and everyone is happy except those who blow up. We have no N.R.A. match that is based on the basic principle of all local feeling; i. e., the belief that our gang can lick your gang and we can prove it.

Trapshooting associations and leagues learned this lesson years ago and most trapshooters have a great deal more fun that we riflemen have as a result of it.

At the Grand American Handicap the most important and popular match, outside of the Grand American Handicap, is the National Amateur Championship. This match is a race of state champions.

Why can't we riflemen pull off something of this kind by having an East vs. West Match—of state champions.

The Mississippi river divides the country so that the rifle teams will be nearly equally divided when we count in Alaska, the Philippines and others outside of the states on the Western Team. If each state civilian team captain would hold an elimination match to designate his state champion and runner-up and then have this pair shoot together on one target as their state representatives we would have all states shooting together, one hundred men on fifty targets. This would give us a match that I believe would create more

genuine enthusiasm and interest than any other match that is held at the National Matches except the National Team Match. The National Rifle Association could stage it and thereby put on a match that would be a real competitor of the National Team Match and which would give each group of matches a competition between state organizations.

If the high ten or twenty scores on each side were counted as the East and West team scores we could have a very interesting match and at the same time have every state team represented. It is easy enough to pick an Eastern and a Western Team by having the team captains get together and pick the teams. By this method of selection three or four states in each locality would very likely furnish all of the representatives and nobody else would be interested. By the method I have suggested the best two shots on each state team would have the honor of representing their own home state in the Divisional Team Match.

A glance through the sporting magazines will show how popular an East vs. West Team Match would be by noting the attention that is paid each year to the imaginary East and West Teams that are picked from the Trapshooting season's averages.

Rifle shooting is not spectacular and the only way to create much enthusiasm is to stage sectional matches. The popularity of state rifle league and inter-club matches is proof that every locality believes their gang can win if given the opportunity.

Will the N.R.A. give each of us a chance to help prove it sometime during the National Matches?

WHILE *Arms and the Man* can hardly be classed as a comic periodical," says Thos. Martin, the veteran sight maker, of Roslindale, Mass., "I have had many a hearty laugh at some of the articles I read therein, generally by men who think they are publishing new, or original ideas for the benefit of all riflemen, yet which make us "old-timers" smile—as I do.

"The best one lately, is the 'Discovery' of the 'New' choke-muzzle for shot-guns, by Fred Adolph. I had always supposed friend Adolph was well posted on everything relating to firearms, yet I find I will have to 'Hand him one,' as the slang of the day puts it. Bless your soul, Fred, that 'Choke-Muzzle' was patented and manufactured very many years ago, by the Roper Repeating Arms Co. I think their factory was located at Chicopee Falls, Mass., but am not sure on that point; if I am wrong, there must be plenty of old timers have used the arms of this company and who can set me right. The Roper Company was

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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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noted, not only for making an excellent arm, but also for the fact that it made the first revolving cylinder magazine repeating shot-gun (single-barrel), also the only detachable 'choke-muzzle'. As the patent must long ago have run out, it would seem by Adolph's statement that someone must have revived the original idea; with the exception that Adolph's photo shows more length in the choke part and has a sleeve to connect it with, it is exactly like the old Roper method. And it is not a whit better at that, only more muzzle-heavy. The Roper Company made these 'chokes' of good steel and choked them to suit, they were made in *one* piece—no sleeve, finely made and much lighter than that shown by Adolph. They were made sometime during the middle sixties, were quite popular and the Company made repeating rifles, using the same breech-action—an enclosed rotary magazine, something like the 1899 Savage. All their work was well made and I should not be surprised to learn that Francis Bannerman's Sons still had some in store, for Bannerman once listed some for sale, I know.

"As I remember, the 'choke' was quite interchangeable and a part of the shot-gun when sold, but I do know that a new, or different one could be bought for a very small sum.

"I sold a number of these rifles and shot-guns of the Roper make before the Company went out of business, but that is so long ago, I had almost forgotten them. 'New discovery', is a good joke, but it is a good thing to get them again so Adolph has actually revived an old, but good idea.

"In the *Arms and the Man* for April 1, 1920, I note a rather interesting letter from Van Allen Lyman, relating to 'Home Gunsmithing', but while it has much interest for the man who gets caught far from a gunsmith, I wish to warn riflemen and revolver users to be careful

about using such methods as he did use. Of course it is understood, that on a hunting trip far from any base, one is often willing to take any risk almost, to get his weapon into action again. The moral is therefore, 'Go prepared for emergencies'. In case of the old broken shell, first oil, or grease everything by swab and cleaning rod, or just pouring it in. Sometimes when one has not a regular shell-extractor at hand, one can take the cleaning-rod, or part of it—and split the end with saw, axe, or any old knife for about one inch, then bevel the insides so that the points will be on the outside and spring them apart so that they are somewhat like an inverted 'Y'. Insert in the bore so that they spring apart well and *slowly* press it down on the broken shell from the muzzle—then tap on the top of the rod *lightly*, if it does not come first time—try again until it does.

"But *do not* use taps, or similar tools, unless you wish to ruin your barrel. According to Mr. Lyman, the standard size for a 5-16-inch tap is .312-inch. I do not know where he gets that data, for the micrometer size is .3125-inch and even when made by first class makers, these small taps—in 'V' threads especially in machine screw use are made oversize somewhat, to allow for wear. I have known them to come .005-inch oversize many a time, then there might have been a ruined chamber. But his plan to use round, or 'Rat-tail' files is still more crude, the 'Easy-Way-Out' tool is better as he states in .38 calibre, provided always that it is not too large. A soft steel bolt, or rod, exactly measuring the right size and screwed in gently, is better in every case, for it can be cut undersize, taper, or larger as desired; hardened steel tools are not the thing to use, if they can be avoided. It is bad practice to advise anyone to do these things, when they do not fully understand the

risk they run. I well remember some years ago, someone recommended melting lead fouling out of a rifle-barrel, by heating it with a gasoline torch from the outside!

"But Mr. Lyman's old time buffalo hunter, gave him the right dope in the April 15th number, when he states the Sharps .45-125-550 was the rifle most used. The hunters then used to tell me that they would get in a 'Wal-low' and staying there all day, would shoot them down at mid to long-range and they told me about the 'sandpapering the finger' stunt also, I used to overhaul many of their rifles."

"HOW long will my gun last?" is a question frequently asked by the novice. Alfred P. Lane has these observations to make on this subject:

Sportsmen are always interested in the subject of how long a rifle, pistol or shotgun will last—in other words, the number of shots which it is capable of firing without a falling off in shooting qualities. As with any highly developed piece of machinery, the life of a firearm depends so much upon the care that it receives that it is difficult to give an estimate of its probable life, and consequently any statements which follow are based on the assumption that the firearm in question is properly cared for.

Wear is caused in the barrel of any firearm by the friction of the bullet or shot charge, the friction of the burning gases and the erosion or gas cutting which is the effect produced by gases passing the bullet under very high pressure.

The actual wear on the barrel due to the friction of the bullet or shot charge is very slight indeed and consequently when the barrel finally shows poor results the effect can almost always be laid to the burning and erosive effect of the powder charge.

It naturally follows that the wear on the barrel of a firearm depends to a large extent upon the pressure developed. Experience has shown that a shotgun barrel will shoot more shots without deterioration than any other type of firearm. Next come pistols, revolvers and low pressure rifles. High power rifle barrels last for a shorter number of shots than any other type of firearm. These facts bear out the statement as to the relation between pressure developed and wear, for shotgun shells develop the least pressure and high power rifle cartridges the most pressure.



Since gas cutting is the principle cause of the ending of a rifle or pistol barrel's usefulness, to get the best results the bullet should fit the barrel properly and the cartridge should fit the chamber. First class firearms are always made with chambers and barrels bored and rifled to the smallest limits which will allow the use of standard cartridges.

Smoothness in a rifle barrel is also a desirable feature, for it means that less surface is exposed to the hot burning gases than when the inside surface is rough.

Experiments have shown that a shotgun barrel made properly from good materials will last for upwards of 100,000 shots. A .22-calibre rifle will give fine results (when Lesmok or Semi-smokless powder is used) for from 40,000 to 60,000 shots. A high power rifle barrel will give reasonable accuracy for from 1200 to 6000 to 7000 shots, depending to a large extent upon the velocity, breech pressure, etc., developed.

As mentioned above, these figures are based on tests made with firearms kept in perfect condition, and the shooter who does not properly clean the barrels of his firearms can certainly never expect to equal these figures. Two or three days' neglect will very often ruin the most perfect barrel.

THE Ladysmith Rifle Club of Glen Flora, Wis., wishes to arrange matches with nearby clubs. In a recent letter the club Secretary says:

"We should like to make arrangements with some nearby club for mail matches, preferably on a basis of the first two stages of the 1920 National Match Course.

"So far we have been unsuccessful in locating any clubs who are shooting in this neighborhood, and will appreciate it if you will publish an article asking for matches in your next issue."

Small Bore Program Announced

THE Second Annual Small Bore Tournament of the National Rifle Association will be held during the Association matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, from August 9th to 20th, inclusive. Capt. E. C. Crossman, the 1919 Executive Officer of the Small-bore matches will be in charge again this year.

Immediately following the tournament will be fired the International Small-bore Team Match, with an American picked team of 20 men defending the Dewar Trophy against the attempt of the British small-bore clan to recover it. This is the fourth attempt of the British riflemen to recover their trophy, lost in 1913. Opportunity is thus afforded any American rifleman attending the Camp Perry matches to represent his country against the picked riflemen of another nation.

It is the hope of those responsible for the Small-bore Matches that they will prove both enjoyable and profitable from the standpoint of experience. Unpopular matches of the programme of 1919 have been dropped, while several have been added which ought to appeal to the "practical" rifleman, who can perform his best only under game shooting conditions. The same policy of cash entry fees and cash prizes will be followed, with special medals for the single entry matches, and a generous list of special prizes for tyros.

It must not be forgotten that the annual matches of the National Rifle Association, and the National Matches of the Government are not merely sporting events to afford pleasure to the select few who can attend. The matches are clearing houses of information, and ought also to be a source of inspiration to return to the home organization and carry on the good work of promoting rifle and pistol shooting.

The rifleman competing in the small-bore matches at Camp Perry is urged to keep in mind the fact that he is there as a potential small-bore missionary, attending a convention of missionaries. Unless he returns home better informed as to the fine points of the game and the tools therefor, more interested and determined to promote the small-bore work on the home range, then the purpose of the annual matches has not been carried out. The man who "has been to Perry" returns with a certain prestige that cannot be acquired by the man who always shoots on the home range. He ought to make the best use of his influence to put new life into the organization at home, and to foster the growth of new clubs in his neighborhood.

The man who makes the International Small-bore Team has in particular something to be proud of. Only twenty riflemen out of the thousands in the game can make this team, and the man who makes it "knows he's been in a shootin' match."

The National Rifle Association Small-bore Matches of 1920 commence Monday, August 9, and end about Saturday, August 21, with the International Team Match against England. The matches open to anyone terminate Friday, August 20. The range will be open for practice the week before the opening of the matches.

It will be noted that the matches are divided into two distinct classes: re-entry or "sweep-stake" matches (which are the same thing under different names as run at the small-bore range), and single entry matches. All matches are open to ladies.

For the benefit of the beginner in the target-rifle game, who may not understand, it may be explained that a re-entry match is one in which the competitor may enter any number of times up to the limitations of the range accommodations, and in which only his best score is counted. The British term of "unlimited entry" explains the system in itself. Any number of tickets may be bought at one time, and thus the competitor has the opportunity to better his scores. In such matches the competitor is "squadded"—that is, assigned a time and target, at the firing point, merely presenting himself and his ticket to the range officer for assignment.

In the Single entry matches the competitor has but one chance to fire. He is assigned a target and time by the squadding officials.

The committee reserves the right to cancel any matches that may not prove popular, and to program others for which there may appear a demand.

There will be no sighting shots permitted at any time during the Small-bore Matches. Competitors desiring to sight in can do so by obtaining tickets to a re-entry match being run on the range in question. The only exception will be that 5-shot tickets permitting sighting in at 200 yards on a 4 x 6 target will be sold for 10 cents. No competitor will fire more than five shots when others are waiting. The purpose is of course to permit the competitor to get his elevations on a large target. No record will be kept of this shooting, save as to number of shots.

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In general, re-entry matches will run one week, then declared closed for that week and the cash prizes distributed. Where number of entries justify it, re-entry matches may be closed daily.

Except in the Egg Pool (Match H), no competitor will be allowed to win more than one prize in any match. Competitors' names will go on all tickets, re-entry and squadded. To obviate "dropping for place," a competitor may be allowed to choose a prize listed for a place below that which he occupies on the list, in re-entry matches, but in all other matches a competitor will be given only the prize listed for the place he wins.

In no match except "N" will any competitor be permitted to load his rifle through the magazine, and anybody caught so loading will be ruled off the small-bore range. Repeaters have proved so dangerous on British ranges that they have barred them entirely and this precaution of not filling the magazine is necessary for the safety of all concerned.

Every rifle not actually on the firing line ready to fire will be kept open at all times. No snapping or aiming is ever permitted behind the line on any respectably conducted range, and this range is one of them. To avoid unpleasantness, competitors are asked to keep in mind the one rule of opening the rifle action before rising from the firing point and not closing it until again ready to fire. *Rifles will be opened and laid down* when the runners go forward with the targets on the range over which the competitor is firing.

The time limit in all slow-fire matches is a minute per shot.

There will be no change in conditions except by decision of the range committee. There will be no refund of money paid for entries unless the range is so crowded as absolutely to prevent the competitor's shooting his scores.

The special prizes bulletined for winners of the small-bore events will be limited to tyros alone. Cash prizes and medals may be taken by anyone.

Definition: A tyro is one who has never won 1st, 2nd or 3rd place in any individual N. R. A. match; who has never been a shooting member of any rifle team winning 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th place in Class A National Team Match; who has never been awarded a Distinguished Marksman's badge or who has never won a gold medal in any National Individual Match.

As applied to the Small-bore Matches the definition will apply only to the "full range" matches of the N.R.A., not to the Small-bore Tournament of 1919.

Special Prizes.

The full list of special prizes, including rifles, ammunition, and shooting accessories, will be printed in the program; announced later in *Arms and the Man*, and bulletined at the Small-bore range at Camp Perry.

Targets

The 50 and 100-yard targets are the N.R.A., decimal.

The dimensions are:

50 yards:	100 yards:
Ten-ring, 1 inch	Ten-ring, 2 inches
Nine-ring, 2 inches	Nine-ring, 4 inches
Eight-ring, 3 inches	Eight-ring, 6 inches
Seven-ring, 4 inches	Seven-ring, 8 inches
Six-ring, 5 inches	Six-ring, 10 inches
Five-ring, 6 inches	Five-ring, 12 inches
Sighting bull, 2 inches	Sighting bull 4 inches

Note—The 50-yard target has two bull's and rings to and including the 5-ring. Five shots are fired on each bull in 10-shot strings. 200 yards:

Target C-5 is an exact reproduction of the Military Target C reduced to one-fifth size. Its dimensions are as follows:

The Target is a rectangle 24 inches long and 14.4 inches high. The three-space is a square in the center of this rectangle 14.4 inches square, all outside of this square (at the ends of

the target) counting 2 points. Inside the three-space the four ring is 10.8 inches in diameter. The bull's-eye is 7.2 inches in diameter. Note that many unofficial targets have been printed 28.8 inches long in error. These should be ruled off to the official length before being used.

Target Handling Procedure.

The firing at the 200-yard range will be on the Small-Bore C-5 target, operated precisely as on the outdoor range. Value and approximate position of shot will be indicated by the ordinary 8-inch marking paddle, precise position indicated by a 2-inch spotter in the bullet-hole. Scores will be kept at the firing point. The target is not removed from the frame until its condition warrants a fresh one. Two men may be required to fire on one target, the single target system being used, as on the outdoor range.

50 and 100 yards.

At these ranges the target, previously labeled with the entry sticker bearing the competitor's name and the name of the match, when shot, constitutes the score-card. The target is brought back, the competitor allowed to examine but not to touch it, and it then goes to the statistical office for scoring and recording on the bulletin.

There will be no marking of the hits at 50 and 100 yards, the target being merely placed on the butt for the competitor and left until the expiration of the time limit, one minute per shot in all slow-fire at 50 and 100 yards. He may spot his shots through telescope or field glass, but spotting by others will not be permitted. A range officer on request may inform the competitor of the position of the first shot, but will not spot farther during the score.

In matches of more than one distance, the competitor will take the ticket for the next range to the range officer in charge when he desires to fire, but there is nothing to prevent his first firing a re-entry score on the range at which he is next to fire in the single entry match, provided that he has time, and there is target accommodation.

The range opens for firing at 8 in the morning and 1 in the afternoon, closing at 11.30 and 6.

Distribution of Cash Prizes.

Seventy-five per cent of the cash-entry fees in matches will be returned to the competitors according to the N.R.A., schedule, which provides cash prizes for 25 per cent of the entrants.

In the Egg Pool, each "broken" ticket receives a pro-rata share of the pool. One competitor may turn in any number of "broken" tickets.

Single Entry Matches

(M) *The Small-Bore Marine Corps.* (In the Grand Aggregate)

When fired: August 9th to 20th, inclusive.
Kind of fire: Slow.
Distances: 50 and 100 yards.
Number of shots: Ten per range.
Position: Any.
Rifle: Any.
Sights: Any metallic.
Entrance: \$1.00.
Prizes: 1st to 6th inclusive, bronze medals.
Cash prizes paid in accordance with schedule.

(N) *The Hunter.*

When fired: August 9th to 20th, inclusive.
Kind of fire: Unlimited.
Distance: 100 yards.
Number of shots: Unlimited.
Position: Any.
Rifle: Any.
Sights: Any.
Entrance: \$1.00.

Note—The target consists of 20 breakable 2-inch discs. Time, one minute; any number of shots. The magazine will not be filled until after the word is given to fire. Each disc broken scores one point.

(O) *The Small-Bore Wimbledon Cup.*

(In the Grand Aggregate)

When fired: August 9th to 20th, inclusive.
Kind of fire: Slow.
Distance: 200 yards.
Number of shots: Twenty.
Position: Any.
Rifle: Any.
Sights: Any.
Entrance: \$1.00.
Prizes: 1st to 10th, inclusive, bronze medals. Cash prizes paid in accordance with schedule.

(P) *The Small-Bore National Individual.*

(In the Grand Aggregate.)

When fired: August 9th to 18th, inclusive.
Kind of fire: Slow.
Distances: 50 and 100 yards.
Number of shots: Twenty per range.
Position: Prone.
Rifle: Any.
Sights: Any metallic.
Entrance: \$1.00.
Prizes: 1st, gold medal; 2nd to 10th, inclusive, bronze medals, cash prizes paid in accordance with schedule.

(T) *The Grand Aggregate.*

Conditions: The total aggregate scores made in the Small-Bore Marine Corps, Wimbledon and National Individual. Registration must be made before firing first match.
Entrance: \$1.00.

Prizes: 1st, a gold medal; 2nd to 10th, inclusive, bronze medals. Cash prizes paid in accordance with schedule.

Note.—Targets in Match J, Offhand Sweeps will be scored and recorded in the Olympic count as well as the ordinary decimal, the Olympic count merely for comparison with the work of the American Small-Bore Team in Belgium.

Re-entry Matches.

(C) *Junior Re-entry.*

Open to any boy between the ages of 10 and 18.
When fired: August 9th to 20th, inclusive.
Kind of fire: Slow.
Distance: 50 yards.
Number of shots: Ten.
Position: Any.
Rifle: Any.
Sights: Any.
Entrance: 25 cents.
Prizes: Cash paid in accordance with schedule.

(E) *Fifty Yard Sweepstakes.*

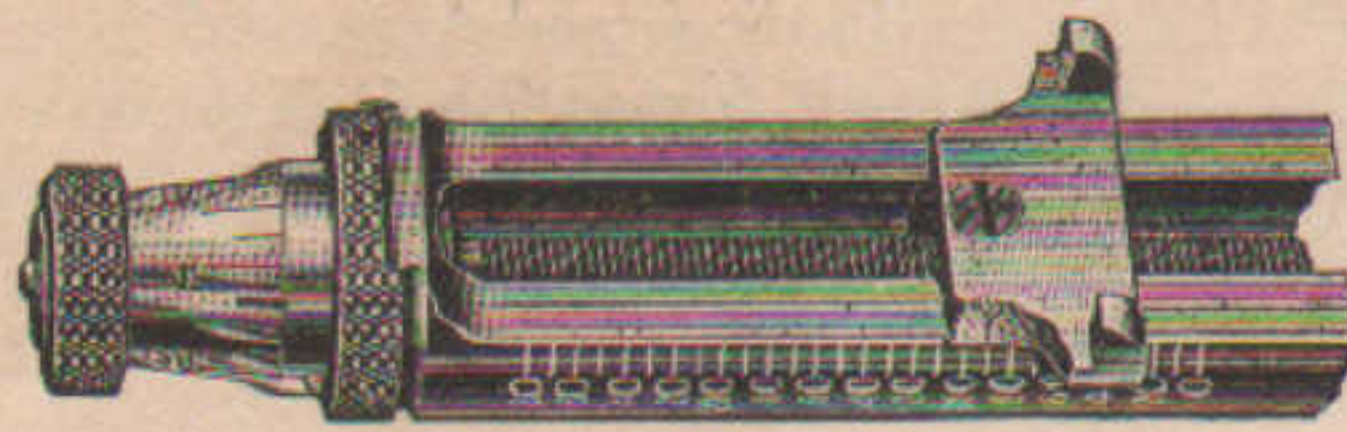
When fired: August 9th to 20th, inclusive.
Kind of fire: Slow.
Distance: 50 yards.
Number of shots: Ten.
Position: Prone.
Rifle: Any.
Sights: Any metallic.
Entrance: 25 cents.
Prizes: Cash paid in accordance with schedule.

(J) *Off-Hand Sweepstakes.*

When fired: August 9th to 20th, inclusive.
Kind of fire: Slow.
Distance: 50 yards.
Number of shots: Ten.
Position: Standing.
Rifle: Any.
Sights: Any.
Entrance: 25 cents.
Prizes: Cash paid in accordance with schedule.

(F) *Timed Fire Re-Entry.*

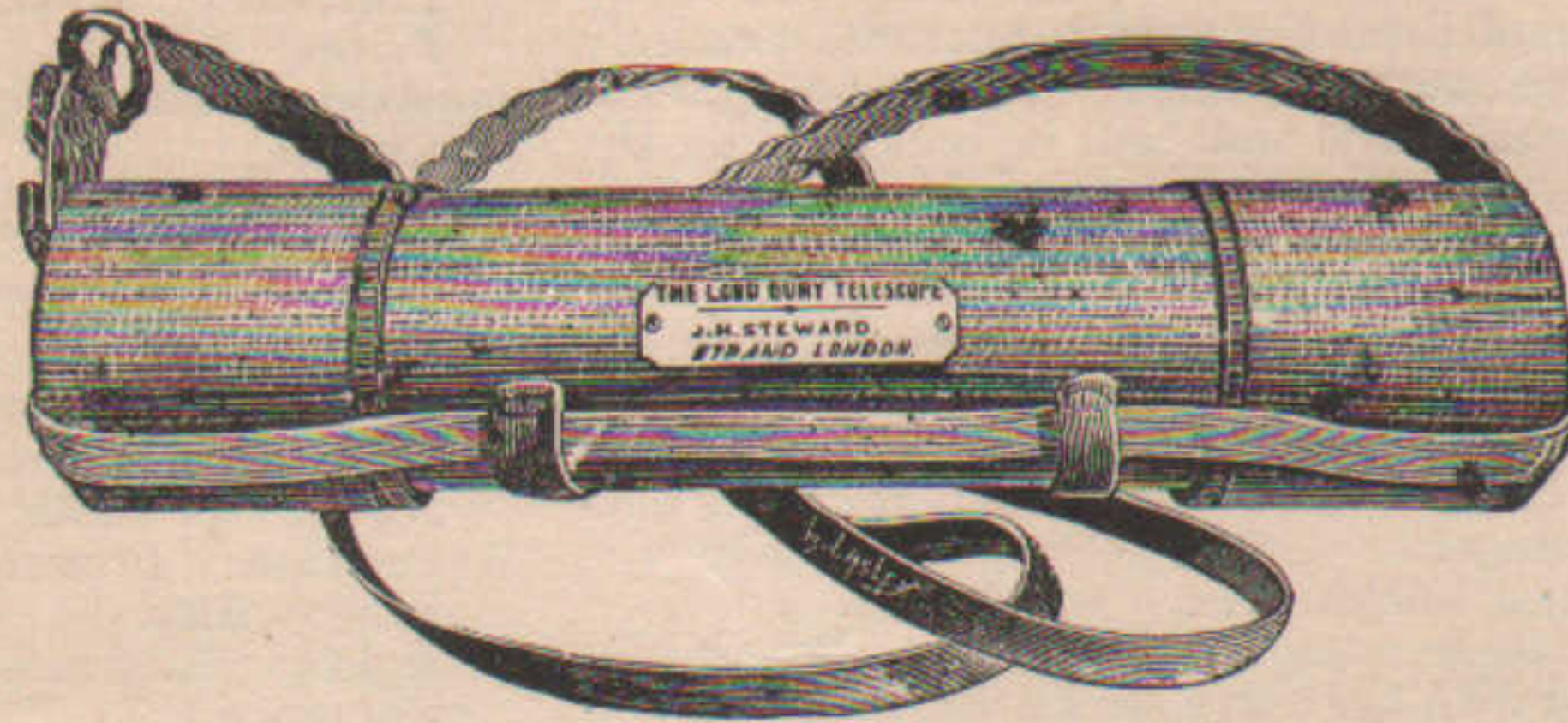
When fired: August 9th to 20th, inclusive.
Kind of fire: Timed (2 minutes).
Distance: 100 yards.
Number of shots: Ten
Position: Sitting or kneeling.
Rifle: Any.
Sights: Any.
Entrance: 25 cents.
Prizes: Cash paid in accordance with schedule.



The O'Hare Micrometer

Made for the Springfield Rifle, Model 1903. This micrometer has all others beaten a dozen ways; first—it's made in America.

I am pleased to make the announcement I am handling the most Famous Lord Bury Telescope. During the war, I was unable to secure them. There are one hundred articles that the American Rifleman requires on the rifle range that I handle at very reasonable prices.



P. J. O'HARE

Manufacturer and Importer of Shooting Accessories

178 Littleton Ave.

Send 6 cents for No. 4 Illustrated Catalogue and Price List

Newark, N. J.

(H) Egg Pool.

When fired: August 9th to 20th, inclusive.
 Distance: 100 yards.
 Number of shots: One.
 Position: Any.
 Rifle: Any.
 Sights: Any metallic.
 Entrance: 10 cents per shot.
 Target: 2-inch breakable disc.
 Prizes: Cash paid in accordance with schedule.
 Note.—Each break counts one point. Cash divided equally among total number of "broken" tickets regardless of the number any one competitor may turn in.

(I) 100-Yard Sweepstakes.

When fired: August 9th to 20th, inclusive.
 Kind of fire: Slow.
 Distance: 100 yards.
 Number of shots: Ten.
 Position: Any.
 Rifle: Any.
 Sights: Any metallic.
 Entrance: 25 cents.
 Prizes: Cash paid in accordance with schedule.

(K) Long Range Re-entry.

When fired: August 9th to 20th, inclusive.
 Kind of fire: Slow.
 Distance: 200 yards.
 Number of shots: Ten.
 Position: Any.
 Rifle: Any.
 Sights: Any.
 Entrance: 25 cents.
 Prizes: Cash paid in accordance with schedule.

(X) Unknown Score Match.

When fired: August 9th to 20th, inclusive.
 Kind of fire: Any.
 Distance: 100 yards.
 Number of shots: Ten.
 Position: Any.
 Rifle: Any.
 Sights: Any.
 Entrance: 25 cents.
 Prizes: Cash paid in accordance with schedule.

Note.—A score between 70 and 100 is written by the Range Committee and placed in a sealed envelope, and is not made known until the end of the match. The competitor making the score nearest to the unknown score wins the match.

The score made in any other match may be used, provided ticket in match X is bought and affixed to target before the target is shot upon. It will then bear two tickets instead of the one.

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—25-20 Winchester Model 1892 Carbine, Sheard gold bead foresight, fired less than 100 rounds, some bluing gone but otherwise good as new condition, also Marbles jointed cleaning rod. First Money-Order for \$22.50 takes them. F. A. Peterson, 401 Maple st., Red Oak, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Two Stevens Armory Model 414 Rifles, one brand new, other with brand new specially selected barrel—never shot—with new Stevens 338 17" and 438 14" Scopes respectively. In best condition. \$45.00 per set. H. S. Jones, Jr., 1913 Third ave., Birmingham, Ala.

FOR SALE—.22 Cal. Neider-Springfield rifle, fine condition special Neider barrel without pit or blemish, extremely accurate, specially made aperture front sight, stock channeled and receiver drilled and tapped for No. 48 Lyman micrometer rear sight, stock hand polished with dull London oil finish, cannot be beaten as a fine target arm. Lt. R. S. Tichenor, Princeton, Ind.

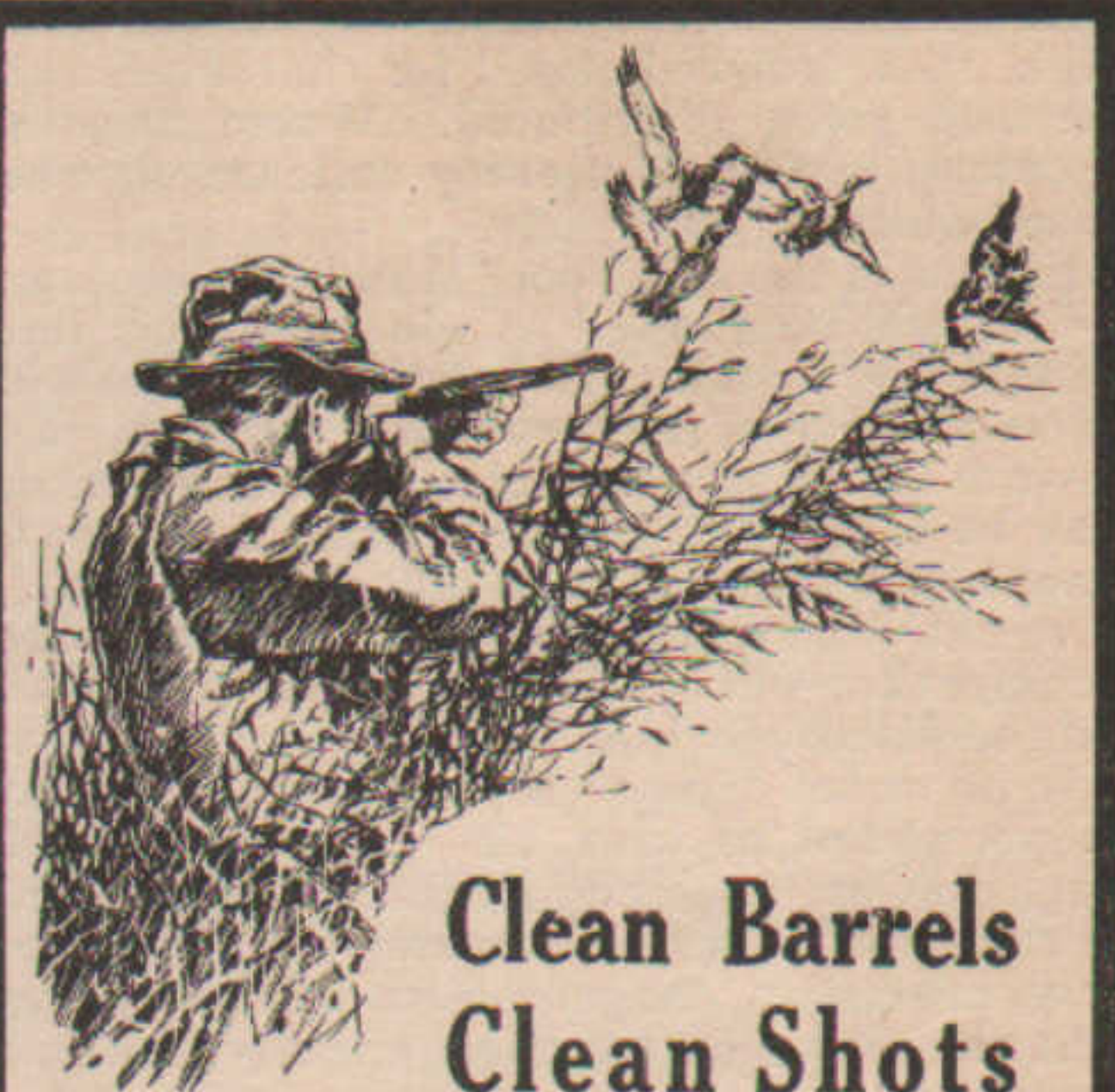
FOR SALE—S. & W. .38 Pocket Revolver—good condition, \$12.00. Remington Rolling Block Rifle, heavy octagon barrel, .44 S. & W. Spl. ctg. Very accurate, \$11.00. Winchester No. 1 single shot rifle, 22 long rifle, new octagon barrel, \$12.00. Winchester Barrel No. 1, octagon, .22 long rifle, never shot, \$8.50. J. M. Blanchard, Haddonfield, N. J.

WANTED—Range Scope, twenty power or over, also Lyman 103 sight for Winchester .22 musket. R. W. Storer, Boston, 32, Mass.

WANTED—1 Fairbanks Miners' Assay Scale. S. J. Lewis 550 9th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—One .22 calibre '03 Springfield Gallery Rifle with holders as issued. Must be perfect inside. W. W. Guile, 110 Genesee st., Utica, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Colts .44 cal. revolver, Army model. Condition perfect inside, holster worn outside, \$10.00. G. L. Stayman, P. O. Box 86, Indianapolis, Ind.



**Clean Barrels
Clean Shots**

To dissolve every particle of smokeless powder residue and loosen all metal fouling so it can be easily and quickly removed always use

Pyramid Solvent

Made by the makers of 3-in-One Oil.

Tested and proved for over a year before being placed on the market by expert military and civilian shots. Contains nothing to injure firearms—not even moisture.

After using Pyramid Solvent, always use 3-in-One Oil to prevent rust and to lubricate.

Pyramid Solvent is for sale by most firearm dealers, 3 ounces in a convenient flat can that fits pocket or shooting kit, 35c per can. If your dealer can't supply you, send 35c and we will send you a can postpaid.

Three-in-One Oil Co.
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FOR SALE—Winchester Musket .22 Long Rifle. - New condition inside and out. Will securely pack and express on receipt of first money order for \$28.00. O. C. White, 17 Hermon st., Worcester, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Savage N. R. A. 1919, .22, \$30.00. Want Marlin .22 Hammerless, Model No. 32. R. E. Brown, R. 3 Box 30A, Vancouver, Wash.

FOR SALE—45-70 Extra Light take down Winchester, receiver and ivory bead sights. Four .45 cal. moulds including Gould hollow point. Loading tools complete. Rifle, moulds, tools perfect condition. E. S. Rice, 3 Sawyer st., Boston 19, Mass.

FOR SALE—25 calibre Colt Automatic \$15.00. Field glasses, four power, \$10.00. Excellent condition. I. N. Wagner, 132 W. Federal st., Youngstown, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Ideal reloading tool for 405 Winchester complete with muzzle resizing die and shell resizer. Practically new. \$5.00. Floyd D. Palmer, Earlville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—500 rounds cal. 30-06 National Match Ammunition, \$5.50 per 100. 600 rounds cal. .45 Auto Colts Pistol Match Ammunition, \$3.50 per 100. One star gauged Krag rifle remodeled, \$25.00. J. J. Turner, 2419 16th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

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 Keeps your guns looking and shooting like new, 50 cents, postpaid. Send for testimonial letters and circulars.
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 has caused us to greatly increase manufacturing facilities, and we are now located at
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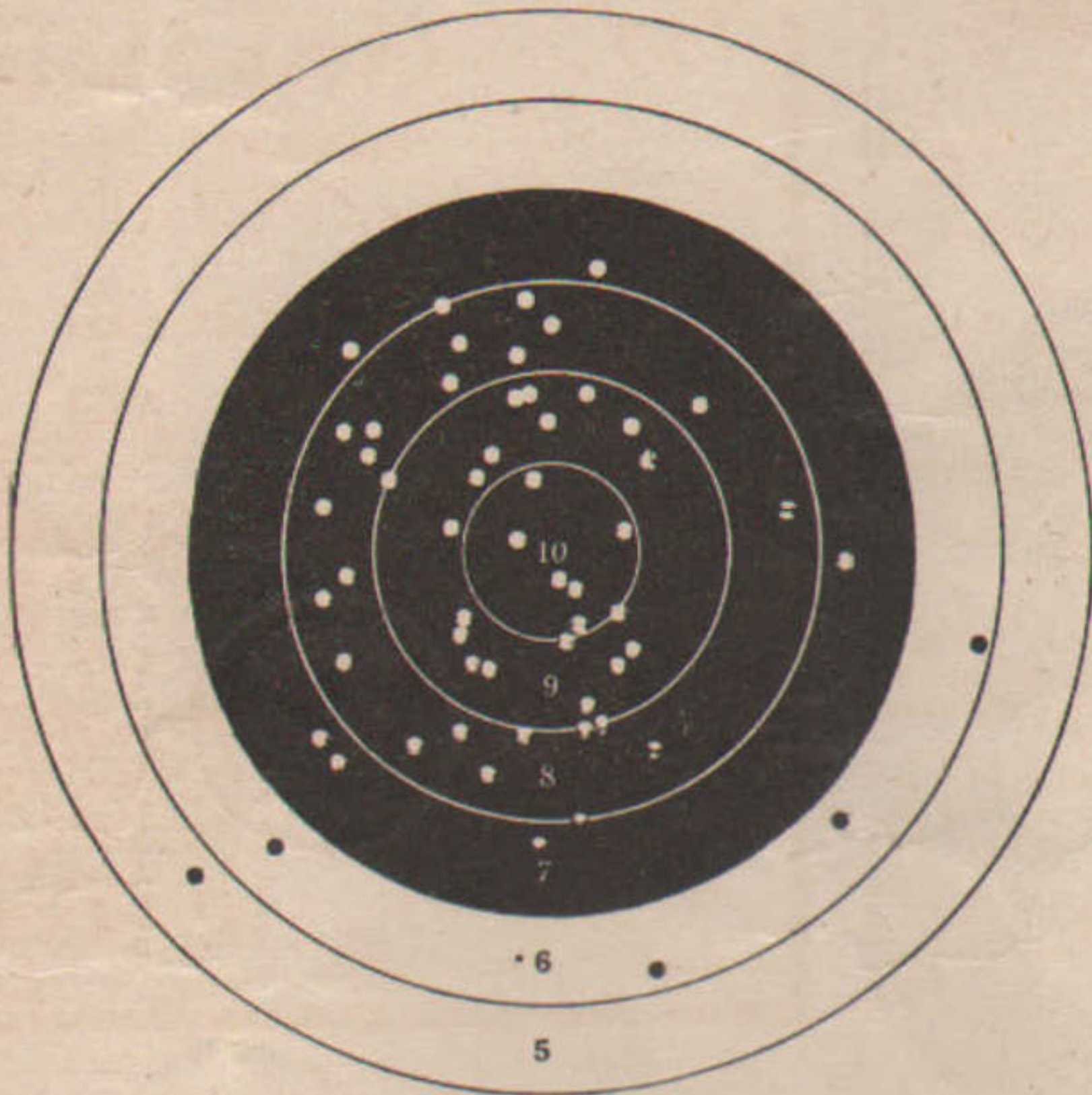


Remington
for Shooting Right



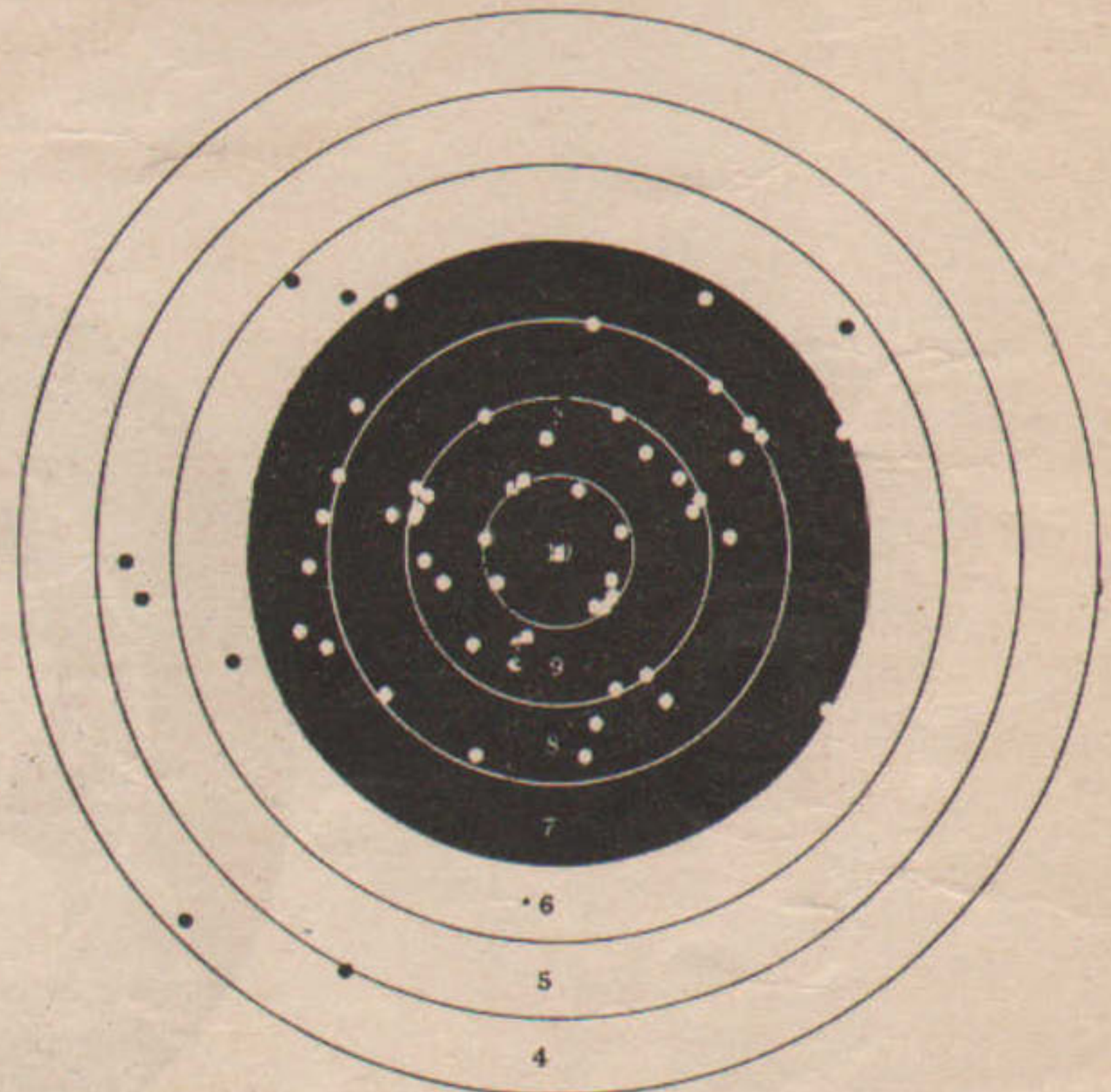
Remington Cartridges were used by the high men at the 1920 Olympic Pistol Team Tryouts at Quantico, Va., June 22 and 23. See story on page 5.

50 METERS PISTOL COMPETITION



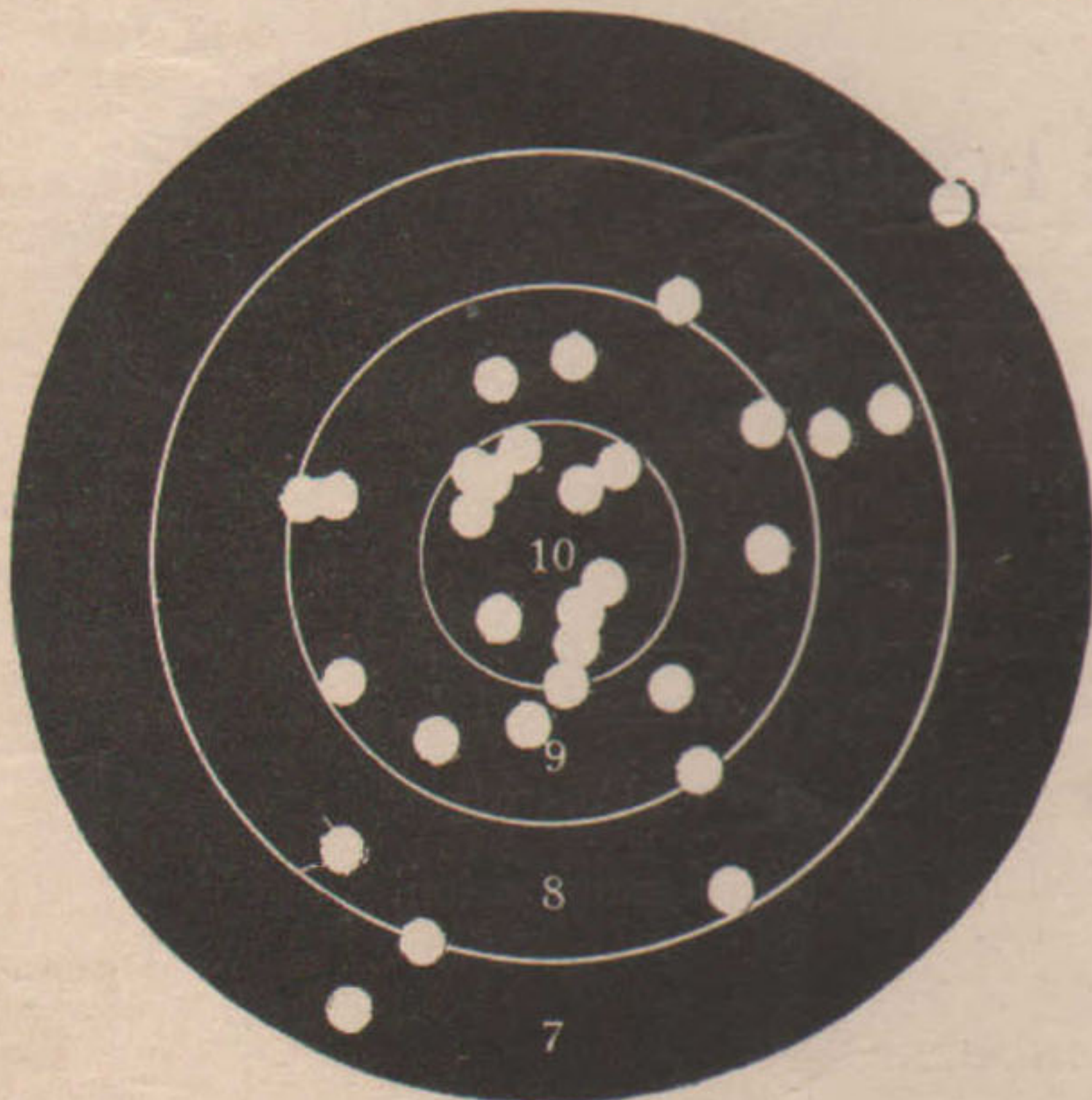
First—Alfred P. Lane
Score 500 x 600

USING
REMINGTON
.22 LONG
RIFLE
LESMOK
CARTRIDGES



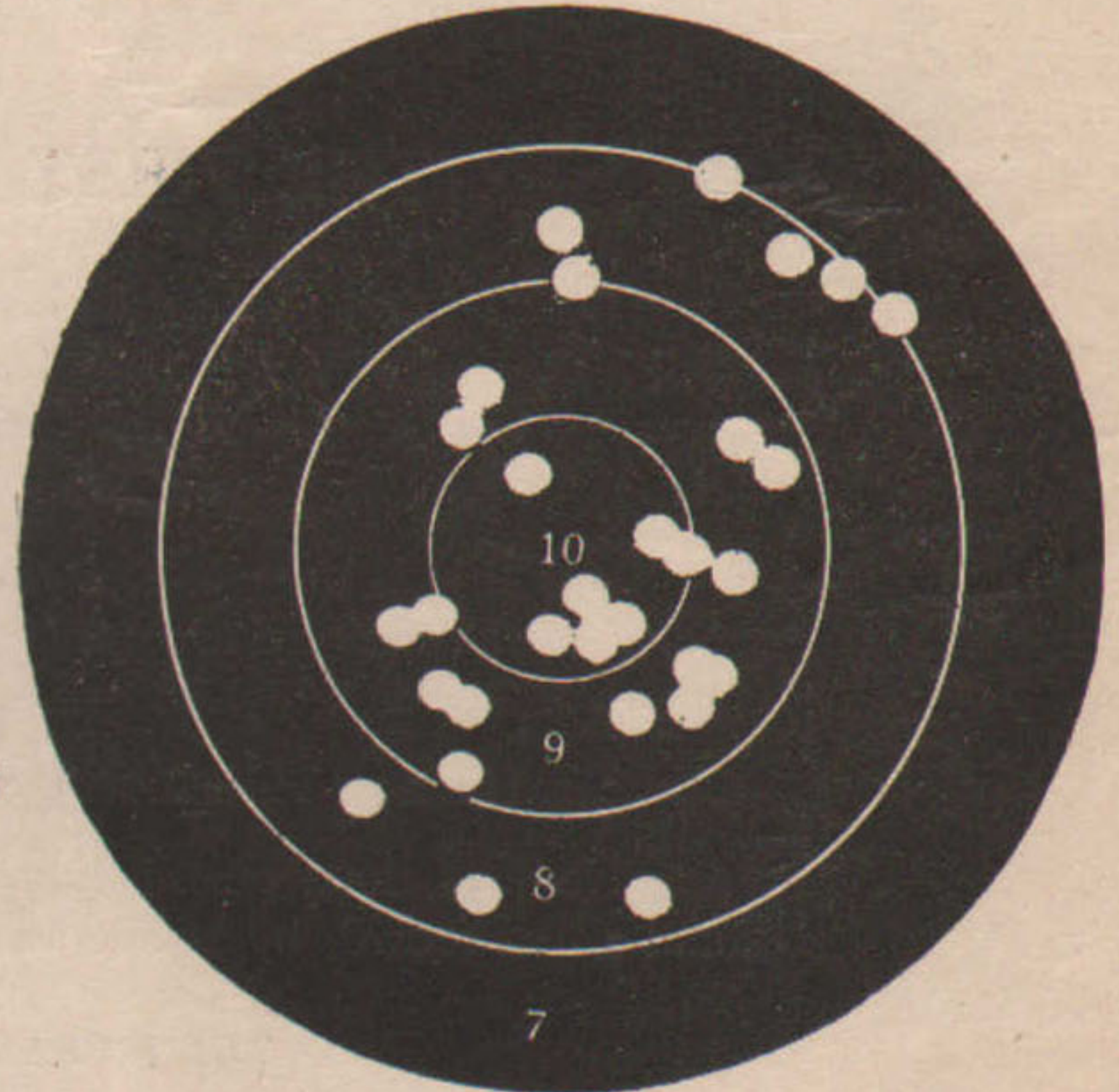
Second—Karl T. Frederick
Score 491 x 600

30 METERS ARMY REVOLVER



First—Karl T. Frederick
Score 272 x 300

USING
REMINGTON
.38 S. & W.
SPECIAL
CARTRIDGES



Second—Alfred P. Lane
Score 269 x 300

The Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Inc.

The Largest Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition in the World

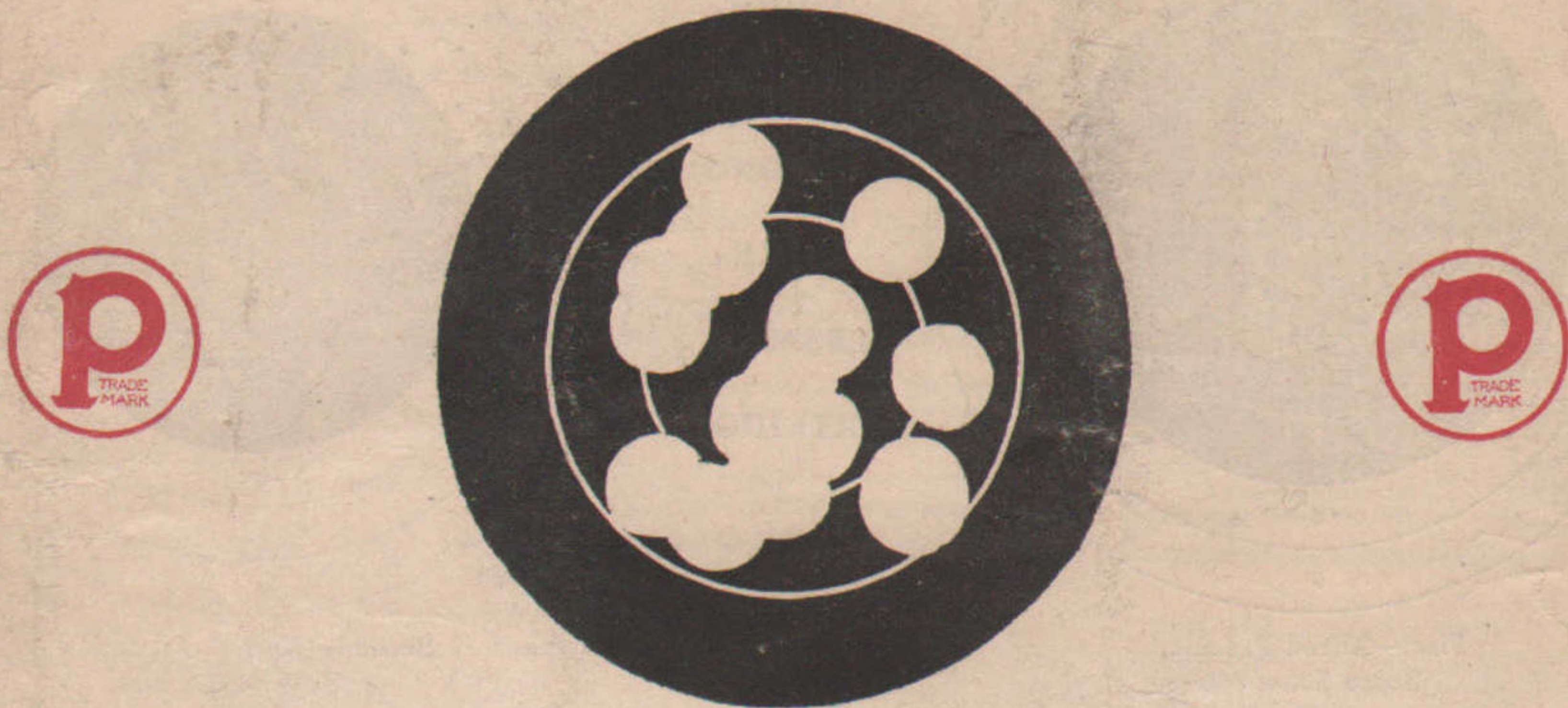
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A Marvelous World's Record

WITH

Peters Cartridges



150 x 150

THE FIRST 15 SHOTS POSSIBLE

For the first time in the history of the United States Revolver Association a 15 shot possible has been made. The composite target shown above is a reproduction of this World's Record made by T. K. Lee in Match 32 of the recent U. S. R. A. Indoor Team Matches.

But this is only one of the records that he established in this series of matches; he also made *record average* for 33 matches—143-636—25 possible scores of 50—next highest competitor making only 6. Ran 24 consecutive 10's.

Mr. Lee used Peters .44 S. & W. Special Mid-Range Wad Cutter Cartridges.

None of these records have ever been equalled by any other ammunition, and all are records by a wide margin.

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