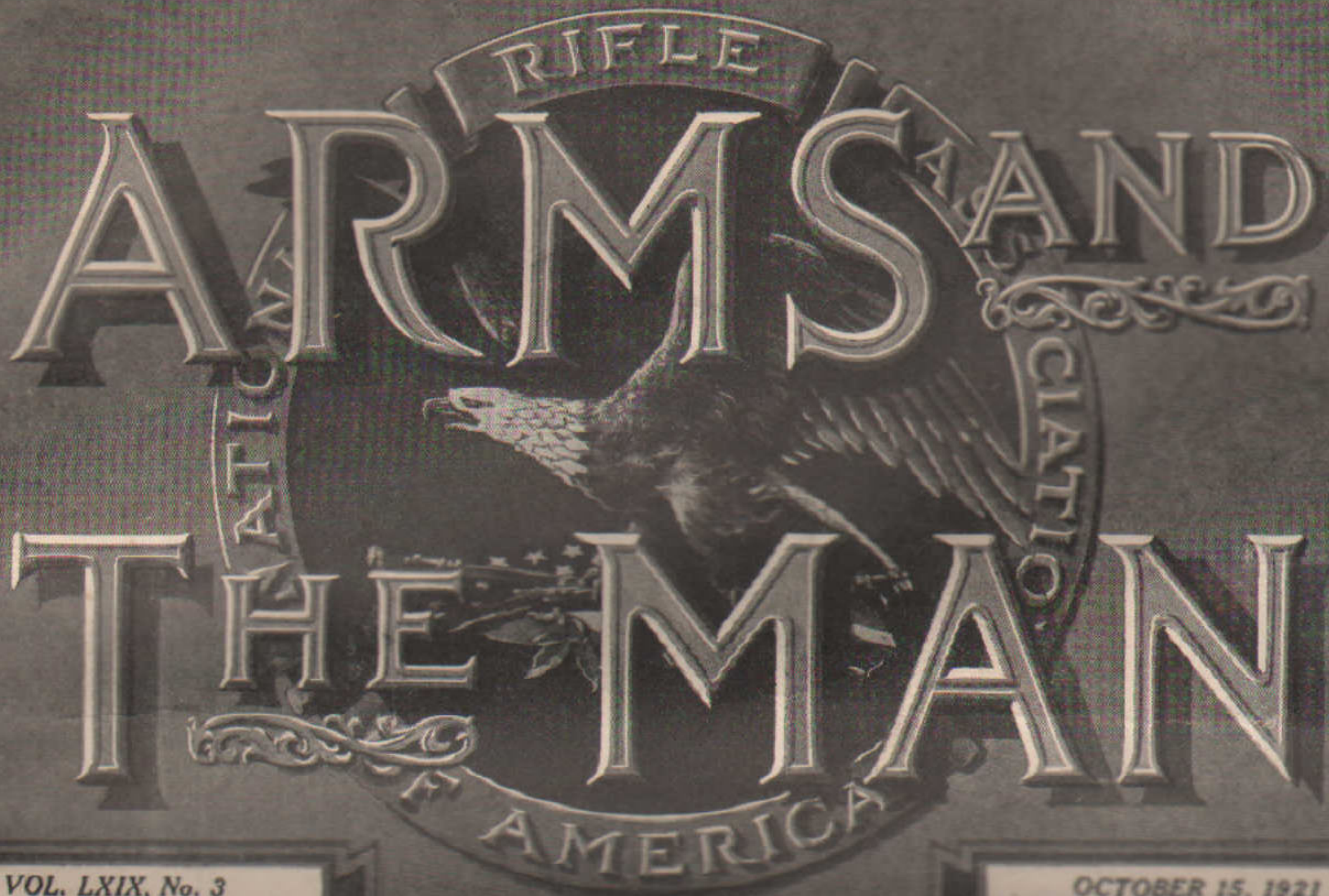


THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN'S MAGAZINE



VOL. LXIX, No. 3

OCTOBER 15, 1921



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WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1921

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U. S. Riflemen Prepare to Defend International Championships

Development of Target Arms and Teams Skilled in their Use Will Follow Victories at Lyons.

BY STEPHEN TRASK

FREE rifle marksmanship—hitherto largely confined to the continental rifleman—is to be seriously followed in the United States.

Shooters will be encouraged to perfect themselves in this form of sport. And from the nucleus of a dozen special rifles produced for this year's International Team, there will be developed a strictly target type, heavy-barreled, set-trigger weapon capable, it is believed, of greater accuracy than the *de luxe* small arms of Europe.

Necessarily preceding the designing of these guns will be a series of investigations to determine many technical points upon which available data is not conclusive: What minimum weight in a rifle barrel will eliminate flip? At what point does an increase in weight tire a shooter so that the advantage of increased steadiness is nullified? Is the set-trigger an advantage or a disadvantage? These, and other questions which are certain to arise in designing a special-purpose firearm, must be carefully considered before the new type of rifle is produced.

These are the recent developments in the International shooting game so far as our riflemen are concerned, since the return of our victorious riflemen from Lyons, where, with experimental type match rifles, the United States team took the Free Rifle Team Match, the Free Rifle Individual Championship and first places in the standing, kneeling and prone positions—a clean sweep in the important events, which story has not yet been told in detail.

Members of the United States Team, captained by Lieut. Col. O. F. Snyder, and coached by Lieut. Commander C. T. Osburn, arrived in New York, September 12, bringing with them two magnificent trophies—each a valuable work of art, and each attesting the skill with which our riflemen acquitted themselves abroad, playing practically a new game against skilled and experienced op-

ponents. One of these trophies—the Argentine Cup—has been in competition since 1903, having been presented that year by the Minister of War of Argentina during the matches which were held that year at Buenos Ayres. Of silver and gold obtained from old Argentine coins, the trophy portrays the winged spirit of victory bending above a chalice formed by the national flower of the Argentine—the thistle. The trophy weighs approximately 67 pounds, its intrinsic value was fixed at 25,000 francs, at the time it was placed in competition, and the design was chosen from among a score submitted by noted artists.

The other trophy—a bronze of high artistic merit "The Gladiator" portrays one of Caesar's captives about to enter the arena. This statue is valued at about \$2,500 and was the gift of the Italian Minister of War.

Both of these unusually handsome trophies were prizes in the Free Rifle Team Match, the Argentine Cup to be held until this year's winner is bested in this competition at some future date, and the Italian Trophy to become the permanent property of the victorious team.

Overseas, the team left a record which, to put it mildly, was considerable of a surprise to the European shots who began by regarding the Americans with pity because of what the Continental riflemen considered inferior equipment, but who, after the close of the matches, entertained a wholesome respect for the shooting qualities of the Americans, their guns and ammunition.

When the United States Team sailed on the U. S. S. *Utah*, they carried, as has previously been announced, ten special match rifles. Four of these rifles were stocked with a pistol grip, while the others had only the ordinary military stock, but of dimensions which would permit altering them to meet the requirements of the individual shots. Without exception, the team members chose the pistol-grip rifles, and in order to have a sufficient supply, pressed into service the ship's carpenter who fitted improvised pistol grips to the straight military stocks.

By the time the team arrived at Cherbourg—stops having been made at Lisbon and at a Portuguese port—the team had



The Italian Trophy, "The Gladiator"



The Argentine Trophy, held for 18 years by the Swiss

settled on this type of rifle as standard equipment—pistol-grip, pressure barrel, Lyman No. 48 rear sight, with Swiss butt-plate for standing and kneeling fire and service butt-plate for prone shooting.

The team went to Coblenz for practice on the range at Wiesenthurn, reporting at Lyons, August 4. At Coblenz three officers of the Army of Occupation joined the team—Major James, Captain Gant and Lieutenant Siler.

The matches at Lyons were held on the range of the Lyons Rifle Association, just beyond the city limits and were conducted by the L. R. A. officials. Their methods of range operation were efficient beyond the usual.

The range itself was different from any that the Americans had ever seen. Due to its location in a densely populated section, it was surrounded by a 15-foot wall of concrete, with a covered shooting shed—after the continental style at one end, the shooting being done through ports—and the target butts at the other end. Each nation was assigned one target. As the result of this arrangement, the shooters were always in shadow and light changes on the targets were more than ordinarily apparent, but the wind was never very troublesome, the concrete walls acting as a wind-break.

Lt. Colonel Snyder entered the Americans for several of the important events: The Free Rifle Team Match; the Free Rifle Individual Match; the position events—standing, kneeling and prone, which were included in the individual competition; The Military Rifle Match and the handgun events.

The Free Rifle Team Match and the Individual Free Rifle, shot at the same time, were run off August 9, 10 and 11. The course of fire called for 40 shots standing, 40 shots kneeling and 40 shots prone at 300 meters (about 324 yards) on the International Target. This target has a 4-inch 10-ring, with the 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9-, and 10 rings in the black. Under the European custom, each competitor was permitted as many sighting shots as he desired up to a limit of ten, with the privilege of calling for his record to begin at any time during his sighting string.

Under the arrangements made for the match, scores in the offhand position were shot August 9th, the totals not alone counting for the team aggregate but for the individual match and the position events as well. The kneeling scores were shot on August 10, and the prone on August 11.

When the Americans reported for the first day's shooting they found good conditions. The targets were well sheltered from the 10-mile wind. The targets were bright, the firers were in shadow. Yet the Americans discovered early in the game that they were seriously handicapped by the absence of set-triggers on their rifles. Although they put up a creditable score of 1514 points, materially better than the rec-

ords of the French, Italians and Dutch they were 47 points below the Swiss. It was at this point that the other competitors began commiserating with the Americans on their "inferior" equipment. Incidentally the matter of slings and aperture sights, used by the Americans was brought up in the form of a protest and were permitted by the match officials.

The conditions during the second day's shooting were practically a repetition of the first day, and again the United States team was badly worsted, the scores for the kneeling position showing the Swiss accredited with 1670 points, the United States with 1652 points, the Dutch with 1552, the French with 1527 and the Italians with 1512. The aggregate for the two stages of the team match revealed the United States a bad second, the standing being: Switzerland, 3231; United States 3166; France, 2955; Netherlands 2905; Italy 2901.

A lead of 65 points in favor of the Swiss presented an almost hopeless outlook for the United States, the only crumb of comfort in the situation being that W. R. Stokes, the civilian member of the United States team, had taken the Off-hand match with a score of 326, two points better than Hartmann of Switzerland and the kneeling match with 357 points, 9 points better than Hartmann's score.

Came the morning of the third day of the shoot, with drizzling rain and a changeable light. Colonel Snyder knew that his men were facing an uphill fight if they hoped for better than second place.

Looking over the ground, the Americans discovered that there existed two serious menaces to good scores. First the shooting benches provided were long and narrow, designed for riflemen whose prone position brings their bodies directly on axis with the line of the rifle bore, and distinctly not suited to the American position where the body lies at an angle to the weapon. This difficulty was removed when permission was given Colonel Snyder to place two shooting benches together for each man. The second menace was the covering of the benches—slick new gunny sacking, which in conjunction with the upward slant of the bench caused the shooter's elbows to slip and slide alarmingly. This difficulty was overcome by a simple expedient, which of course was protested as the slings and sights had been, but which was permitted by the match officials. Great was the surprise among the marksmen of the other four nations when the United States team appeared, each man with a sheet of emery cloth sewn to the sleeves of his shooting coat. It was noticeable later that many of them went and did likewise. The prone shooting of the United States team was one of the most interesting races ever seen in international match shooting. By noon, the United States had made up the 65-point margin of the Swiss and taken a 2-point lead, with 11 more strings to fire.

During the afternoon, this lead was increased to 82 points, the margin by which the United States won the event. This means that the United States in reality shot 152 points better than the Swiss in the prone position, an average of 30.4 points man for man.

During the shooting Stokes hung up a total of 372 points, taking first place in the prone event, outranking Christian of the United States Team by reason of a greater number of tens. This prone total, together with the totals he made offhand and kneeling gave Stokes the individual honors in the match on an aggregate of 1055 points, with Commander Osburn of the United States second on 1032 points, Hartmann, Switzerland's crack shot being shoved back into third place on a score of 1014.

From almost certain defeat, the United States had snatched a signal victory.

The detailed scores in the team match are:

America: Stokes, standing 326, kneeling 357, prone 372, total 1055; Osburn, standing 322, kneeling 341, prone 369, total 1032; Fisher, standing 290, kneeling 331, prone 369, total 990; Christian, standing 299, kneeling 304, prone 372, total 975; Rothrock, standing 277, kneeling 319, prone 367, total 963. Team aggregate: Standing 1514, kneeling 1652, prone 1849—Grand total 5015.

Switzerland: Hartmann, standing 324, kneeling 348, prone 342, total 1014; Zimmerman, standing 322, kneeling 330, prone 352, total 1004; Amoudruz, standing 314, kneeling 333, prone 338, total 985; Hanni, standing 299, kneeling 338, prone 342, total 979; Zach, standing 302, kneeling 321, prone 328, total 951. Team aggregate: Standing 1561, kneeling 1670, prone 1702—Grand total 4933.

France: Colas, standing 288, kneeling 311, prone 354, total 953; Roes, standing 302, kneeling 308, prone 334, total 944; Johnson, standing 300, kneeling 314, prone 317, total 931; Parmentier, standing 271, kneeling 297, prone 332, total 900; Percy, standing 267, kneeling 297, prone 317, total 881. Team aggregate: Standing 1389, kneeling 1512, prone 1674—Grand total 4575.

Italy: Isnardi, standing 300, kneeling 330, prone 336, total 966; Ticchi, standing 299, kneeling 313, prone 342, total 954; Frasca, standing 279, kneeling 315, prone 353, total 947; Micheli, standing 256, kneeling 291, prone 325, total 872; Loreni, standing 255, kneeling 263, prone 318, total 836. Team aggregate: Standing 1389, kneeling 1512, prone 1674—Grand total 4575.

Netherlands: Vinermann, standing 303, kneeling 325, prone 318, total 946; Durang, standing 295, kneeling 316, prone 306, total 917; Eggens, standing 278, kneeling 295, prone 314, total 887; Van den Bergh, standing 216, kneeling 315, prone 337, total 868; Scheuter, standing 261, kneeling 301, prone 284, total 846. Team aggregate: Standing 1353, kneeling 1552, prone 1559—Grand total 4464. (Concluded on page 12.)

N. R. A. Announces Elaborate Program for Coming Gallery Season

BY KENDRICK SCOFIELD

TWENTY-EIGHT distinct competitions offering positions, distances and courses of fire in sufficient variety to meet the desires of the most exacting of small-bore shots, as well as the range accommodations of all clubs, have been provided for the N. R. A. Gallery Season of 1921-22.

So elaborate and comprehensive is the completed program that any gallery rifleman may begin to shoot in December and find plenty of competition to occupy all the time he can devote to it until the outdoor shooting season opens; this without permitting any of the competitions to overlap or to interfere with the others. Or, if such a long season at the targets does not appeal, it is practical for him to elect either individual-position or combined-position matches, with a similar opportunity of selection in regard to team matches.

The N. R. A. Gallery Program for 1921-22 is distinguished from those of previous years not alone by their greater scope. Here are a few of the innovations which will at once be apparent:

The Gallery season of 1921-22 is divided into preliminary events holding from December 3 to December 24, during which time practice may be had under match conditions and team material selected; the Championship Team Matches from February 18 to March 25; and a series of individual competitions beginning January 31. Identical matches will be staged for clubs having 75-foot ranges and those limited to 50-foot ranges. Any club may enter one or all matches in either of these classes.

Conditions governing the shooting of these matches are much more drastic than heretofore. Teams will be required to shoot as units. If a club cannot comply with this provision, which was made in the interests of fairness both to the competitor and to the Association accepting the results as record scores, it is believed that participation of such organizations should be limited to the individual matches. Under this system, team management and team control will materially affect the results of the team matches.

Off-hand shooting has been retained and shooting from the kneeling position has been added. The N. R. A. hopes to make the gallery matches the training school for the development of shots who will contribute the personnel of future international teams.

In addition to the usual trophy and medal list, including the Per Cent medals which

have proved extremely popular, special medals have been provided in the different competitions.

The new Gallery Competition Program is the result of careful consideration in the light of past experience.

Under the conditions as approved by the N. R. A. the season will open with a series of four team matches: Standing, Sitting, Kneeling and Prone. These are open to teams of shooters (five high scores to count) from any civilian, military unit, college, high school or military school rifle club. Each consists of a series of six stages, fired weekly. A club may enter any one or all of the four matches and more than one team can be entered from each club, although no shooter can fire on more than one team. These matches will be divided into two separate classes, the 50-foot class and the 75-foot class, in order that all clubs may have a chance to enter.

The championship team matches—the second period of the Gallery Season—will consist of a series of six stages, fired weekly. A stage will consist of one string fired from the prone position and the other from either sitting, kneeling or standing. At the conclusion of the competition a team will have fired six strings in the prone position, two sitting, two kneeling and two standing. This championship match will be a real competition in which team management and control and individual ability must be developed to the highest degree, as the teams will consist of five competitors all of whose scores shall count for record.

The Individual Competitions include five separate, unrelated matches. Each of these matches may be fired at either 50 or 75 feet. These are the standing position, sitting position, kneeling position and prone position matches. In addition there is a grand aggregate match and a combined-position match.

All matches will be governed by the following general regulations:

General Regulations

All matches are arranged in duplicate, one class to shoot over 75-foot ranges and the other over 50-foot ranges. This is done for the purpose of permitting all organized clubs or individuals to participate in the competitions. It is not desired that clubs or individuals having the 75-foot range participate in the same match at both distances and this practice is prohibited. Competitors may enter any matches held at one distance or the other, but not in both.

TEAM SHOOTING: In team competitions the stages will be fired weekly at such hours best suiting the convenience of the club concerned, provided that the entire team shoot

as a unit and not on different dates. This provision will insure the official judge and witnesses being present during the firing of the entire team and will insure the fair compliance to the rules of all members on the team. The previous practice of permitting individuals to fire separately and on different dates is prohibited.

The purpose of team competitions is to enable clubs to raise the average shooting excellence of their members, by means of proper team organization, practice, and control, and this can be accomplished in no other way than having the team operate as a unit under the direct control of team officials.

It is not essential that the same competitors comprise a team through the entire stages of a match. The personnel may be changed before the commencement of any stage.

The number of medals awarded to any one team will not exceed the prescribed number of record scores.

RIFLE: Any .22 calibre rifle weighing not more than 10 pounds and having a trigger pull of not less than three pounds may be used. The trigger pull will be tested prior to firing each stage of a match by using the official weights. Official weights can be obtained from the National Rifle Association.

SIGHT: Any sight is permitted provided an accurate and complete description is given the National Rifle Association of such sights used other than commonly offered for sale on the American market.

AMMUNITION: Any .22 calibre, rim fire cartridge, commercially loaded, and offered for sale on the American market.

GUN SLING: The gun sling may be used as an auxiliary to steady the piece in connection with one arm only. It will not be placed around any other portion of the body. It will only be run through such sling swivels as are regularly provided on the rifle in use. No knots will be tied in sling.

POSITIONS: Prone—Body extended upon the ground, head toward the target. No portion of the arms, except the elbows, shall rest upon the ground, floor or any artificial support.

SITTING: Weight of body supported on buttocks and feet, no other portion of body to touch the ground, floor, or artificial support. The feet shall be placed naturally and shall not be braced against or touch any wall, ledge or other support.

KNEELING: Weight of body supported on right knee and foot and left foot or left knee and foot, and right foot, no other part of body touching the ground, floor, or artificial support. Sitting on the side of the foot, instead of the heel, is permitted.

STANDING: Erect on both feet, all other portions of body free from everything.

In all positions the rifle will be supported only by the shoulder and hands, barrel swinging free.

There will be absolutely no support for the body other than the natural level floor, or ground. The use of a carpet, cloth, gymnasium pad, mat or similar ground covering is permitted, provided such covering shall be of a firm material, perfectly level, not over two inches in thickness and containing no depressions or ridges. If used, such covering must extend under the entire body of the shooter and not solely under or against his elbows or knees. Rolling or fastening up the covering in any manner is prohibited.

SIGHTING SHOTS: Sighting shots are provided in all matches and must be fired in their proper place and order. The exact number of sighting shots prescribed shall be fired at the beginning of the score and shall be immediately followed by the prescribed

number of record shots. No other shots shall be fired until the completion of the score, or the expiration of the time limit.

TIME LIMIT: The time limit shall be computed on the basis of allowing one minute for each shot fired and shall extend continuously until the expiration of time allowed. All shots fired within the time limit shall count on the score and no shots on the score shall be fired after the expiration of the time limit.

TARGET: The official National Rifle Association six-bull's eye targets will be issued in time for each week's shooting. These are the only targets to be considered. Competitors will first fire their sighting shots at the sighting bull and then the prescribed number of shots for record on each of the five record bulls. All information requested on the targets will be properly filled out and certified to by the competitor. All official competition targets, both used and unused, must be promptly mailed to the National Rifle Association in the addressed envelope provided, the day following the close of each stage. The official marking and scoring will be done by the National Rifle Association.

OFFICIAL JUDGES AND WITNESSES: A judge approved by the National Rifle Association of America must be present during the entire shooting of any competition. He must certify on all targets that he witnessed the entire shooting of the individual in question and that all conditions of the match were honestly complied with.

Judges will also verify the length of ranges and details of construction of firing points. They shall test all trigger pulls, using the official weights for this purpose, and shall further satisfy themselves that the competitors' rifle, ammunition and positions meet the requirements called for. The signatures of two persons who actually witnessed the firing are required on all official targets.

PERCENTAGE MEDALS: All competitors entering the gallery competitions, either as individuals or members of a team who have not previously won percentage medals, will be awarded a medal for exact percentage made at the distance and position in which they shoot, provided a percentage of ninety or better, is obtained.

Competitors having secured percentage medals in previous gallery matches have the privilege of exchanging their medal for one of higher percentage should the score made in these matches prove higher.

ENTERING COMPETITIONS: Teams will be entered by the Secretaries of the respective clubs. Individuals may make their own entry. When entering, specify No. and name of match, or matches, in which it is desired to compete and inclose proper entrance fees. Make all checks, money orders, etc., payable to the "National Rifle Association." **Get your entry in early.**

RETURN OF OFFICIAL TARGETS: All official targets fired on by either individuals or teams must be received at the office of the National Rifle Association, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., by the Saturday following the close of the competition, or its various stages. Targets received after this date will not be counted on the official score.

N. R. A. GALLERY TEAM COMPETITIONS, 1921.

No. 1. Prone Position Match

ELIGIBILITY: Open to teams from rifle clubs of the civilian, military, college and school classes, organized under the rules and regulations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and in good standing.

TEAMS: Eight competitors per team, five scores to count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team representing one club, although any number of teams may be entered from one club.

DISTANCE: 75 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of four stages fired weekly at such hours best suiting the convenience of the club concerned. A stage will consist of one string per man, of two sighting shots, and ten shots for record fired in the prone position.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$5.00 per team.

PRIZES: To the winning team, special bronze medals.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including November 20. The competition will begin with the week ending December 3 and will close with the week ending December 24.

No. 2. Kneeling Position Match.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to teams from rifle clubs of the civilian, military, college and school classes, organized under the rules and regulations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and in good standing.

TEAMS: Eight competitors per team, five scores to count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team representing one club, although any number of teams may be entered from one club.

DISTANCE: 75 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of four stages fired weekly at such hours best suiting the convenience of the club concerned. A stage will consist of one string per man, of two sighting shots, and ten shots for record fired in the kneeling position.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$5.00 per team.

PRIZES: To the winning team, special bronze medals.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including November 20. The competition will begin with the week ending December 3 and will close with the week ending December 24.

No. 3. Sitting Position Match.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to teams from rifle clubs of the civilian, military, college and school classes, organized under the rules and regulations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and in good standing.

TEAMS: Eight competitors per team, five scores to count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team representing one club, although any number of teams may be entered from one club.

DISTANCE: 75 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of four stages fired weekly at such hours best suiting the convenience of the club concerned. A stage will consist of one string per man, of two sighting shots, and ten shots for record fired in the sitting position.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$5.00 per team.

PRIZES: To the winning team, special bronze medals.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including November 20. The competition will begin with the week ending December 3 and will close with the week ending December 24.

No. 4. Standing Position Match.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to teams from rifle clubs of the civilian, military, college and school classes, organized under the rules

and regulations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and in good standing.

TEAMS: Eight competitors per team, five scores to count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team representing one club, although any number of teams may be entered from one club.

DISTANCE: 75 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of four stages fired weekly at such hours best suiting the convenience of the club concerned. A stage will consist of one string per man, of two sighting shots, and ten shots for record fired in the standing position.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$5.00 per team.

PRIZES: To the winning team, special bronze medals.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including November 20. The competition will begin with the week ending December 3 and will close with the week ending December 24.

No. 5. Prone Position Match.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to teams from rifle clubs of the civilian, military, college and school classes, organized under the rules and regulations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and in good standing.

TEAMS: Eight competitors per team, five scores to count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team representing one club, although any number of teams may be entered from one club.

DISTANCE: 50 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of four stages fired weekly at such hours best suiting the convenience of the club concerned. A stage will consist of one string per man, of two sighting shots, and ten shots for record fired in the prone position.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$5.00 per team.

PRIZES: To the winning team, special bronze medals.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including November 20. The competition will begin with the week ending December 3 and will close with the week ending December 24.

No. 6. Kneeling Position Match.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to teams from rifle clubs of the civilian, military, college and school classes, organized under the rules and regulations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and in good standing.

TEAMS: Eight competitors per team, five scores to count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team representing one club, although any number of teams may be entered from one club.

DISTANCE: 50 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of four stages fired weekly at such hours best suiting the convenience of the club concerned. A stage will consist of one string per man, of two sighting shots, and ten shots for record fired in the kneeling position.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$5.00 per team.

PRIZES: To the winning team, special bronze medals.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including November 20. The competition will begin with the week ending December 3 and will close with the week ending December 24.

(Continued on page 12)

The All Round Gun

BY OTTO J. LINDO

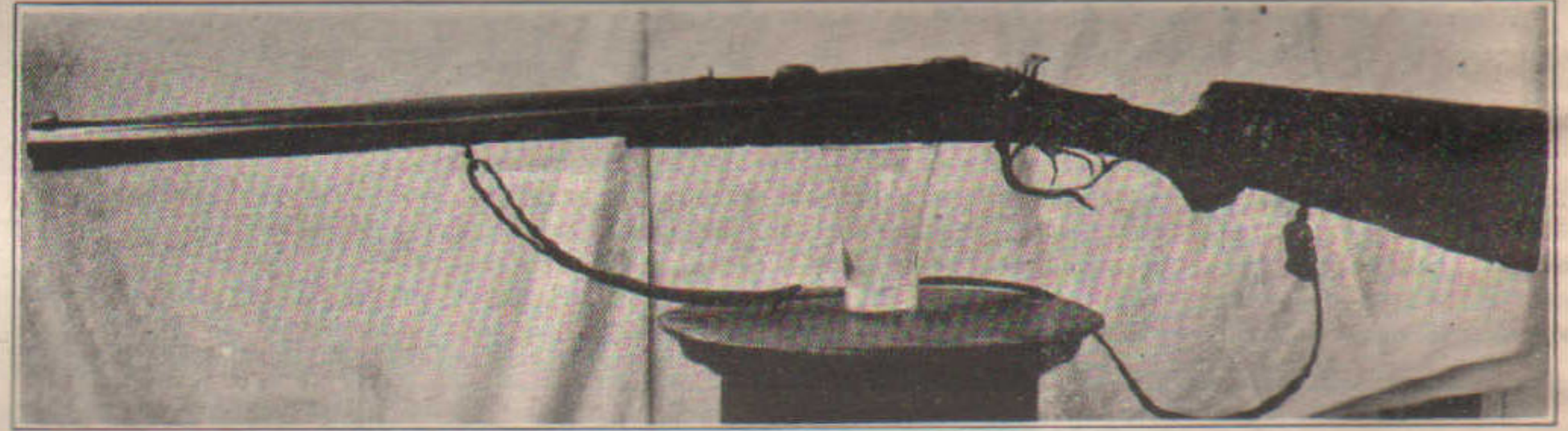
Panama, July 25.

THEY say: "There ain't no sech animal." I say there is. Of course, I say it with reservations, for I am referring to an all-round gun for the country in which I intend to use it; that is, in the Republic of Panama. My all-round gun would in its present shape scarcely be fit for a country like Wyoming or Canada, where you find elk, moose, bear and other very large and tough game, but it could be made to order in calibres which would be suitable for these countries just mentioned. Down here in Panama, and in most of the Central American countries, about the largest game found is the tapir, the jaguar, a small species of deer and wild hog. Besides these, there is a large variety of smaller game, such as armadillo, conejo pintado, rabbits, iguanas, ant eaters, sloth and others. There are quite a few representatives of the feathered tribe, including several species of pigeons, quail, snipe, ducks, wild turkeys, etc.

One fine Sunday I was out with a few of the boys of the "Fort Amador Hunting Club," a club composed almost exclusively of soldiers. Their usual hunting ground is a stretch of coast extending from the west bank of the Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal to a place called Venado Plantation, about five miles down the coast. They usually covered this district to a distance of about three miles back of the coast. We started at 3 o'clock in the morning in one of the launches belonging to the District Quartermaster, and arrived at Venado about 4 o'clock. Once on the beach we first had breakfast, and each one of those present spun some yarn about the wonderful deeds he had done when no one was around to witness them. Sergeant "Buffalo," as we all called him, gave us some particularly indigestible stories, which, however, we managed to swallow, with the aid of the proverbial grain of salt and good dose of imagination. Good old Buffalo, he had his head and heart in the right place.

As soon as the East began to show signs of the approaching day, and the stars seemed to fade, we shook the sand of the beach off our togs and began to foot it through the brush toward the grassy sabanas and cattle pastures, where we knew that deer and wild hog could be found. Fifteen or twenty minutes of brisk marching brought us to the place which we had decided on for the day's hunt, and the leaders distributed the hunters along the line, past which the deer would most probably be driven by the dogs. Two of the men then took the dogs back into the hills and started the drive toward the hunters. I was given a post near a trail which runs parallel to the coast called the "En-

gineers Trail," and knowing that it would be at least a half hour before the dogs could reach my post in case they had routed a deer, I sat down on a stump and made myself comfortable. The point to which I had been assigned gave me an open view to the right and left of about 500 yards, and it was my duty to let nothing in the shape of a deer or a hog pass this open



squirrels playing with each other. Soon I noticed another movement a little lower on the same tree. A zorra having also seen the squirrels, thought they would make a good meal. That made me jump. I did not care so much about the squirrels, but I was going to kill that thieving zorra. Then I looked at my gun. It was a Winchester automatic 12-gauge shotgun, and the cartridge in the chamber was one of 00 bucks. The shells in the magazine were alternately buck and 6s. Then I looked again at the tree and gauged the distance. It was at least 75 yards. I was perplexed.

Two views of the "All-'Round." Above, showing how the gun is stocked. Below, showing the arrangement of the barrels.

stretch without challenging it with a dose of 00 buck. I carried a 12-gauge shotgun, about 10 shells loaded with 00 buck and about 25 shells with 6s.

For a while nothing stirred. The dogs did not seem to have picked up any scent. They were trained to go after deer only and to leave hogs alone. I noticed a strong moshus scent being carried toward me by the breeze, and was sure that hogs were about, but I dared not leave my post so early in the game, and I could not see any hogs in the near vicinity, as the brush on both sides of the road was very dense, being second growth, and would not permit me to see further than about 25 yards. I therefore kept my seat on the stump and began to scan the trees around me. A movement in one of the distant tree tops soon attracted my attention. I saw two

At that distance the buckshot would open so much that a hit would have been a mere matter of luck, and the 6s at that distance would be hardly effective. To approach was impossible, without causing a great crackling of breaking brush while I penetrated the undergrowth, which was brittle and dry after several months without rain. This would frighten away the game before I could get into range. I swore, and wished I could by magic transform my shotgun into a .22-calibre rifle. I could have been sure of bagging the zorra, and at least one of the squirrels with a .22. As it was, I was obliged to give up the thought of going after either quarry, and to sit down again to patiently wait for the baying of the dogs announcing the picking up of a scent or the routing of a deer. I made sure that my shotgun was ready for instant action, and that the buckshot was in the chamber, sat down and waited for something to happen. I did not have to wait long. A string of ducks was nearing my resting place on their way to the swamps, which were not far from our hunting ground. I swung up. Then I remembered that I had buckshot in the chamber. However, there was no time to eject the shell. I cut loose and saw some tail feathers detach themselves from their owner, but the owner himself kept serenely on his way. I banged away again, this time with sixes, but the first report had caused the ducks to rise to a higher level, and I doubt if any of the pellets reached them. By the time I had fired the second shot they were well out of range, and I berated myself for not having had sixes in the chamber for the first shot.

(Continued on page 15)

ARMS AND THE MAN

1111 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEMI-MONTHLY—ON THE 1st AND 15th DAY

Editor

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

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KENDRICK SCOFIELD

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

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

THE NEXT INTERNATIONAL.

THE United States will send a team to the International Matches of 1922. This decision by National Board and N. R. A. officials at a date so far ahead of the holding of the matches will give ample time for arranging tryouts and all of the other details which had generally to be omitted last summer.

The victories of the United States International team this year in defeating the picked marksmen of the Continent at their own game, and the record made by last year's Olympic Team provide sufficient reasons for this country entering the international field in earnest—for developing shots familiar with and skilled in European target methods and equipped with small arms of the same general character as those in vogue on foreign ranges.

In pursuance of this policy, there will shortly be made available for distribution among American marksmen details of match shooting as it is followed overseas, and standard international targets on which to practice. In addition to this it is not unlikely that competitions paralleling closely the international courses of fire will be provided. Steps have also been taken to further develop and refine match rifles and accessories therefor.

On another page of this issue details of the 1921-1922 winter gallery series are published. It will at once be ap-

parent that while the proportion of off-hand shooting is not as great as last year, the standing position has been retained and shooting from the kneeling and sitting positions included. It is possible, however, for clubs—at least in the series of preliminary matches—to choose the position in which they desire to fire, shooting from each position constituting a separate match.

One of the chief reasons for the retention of off-shoulder gallery shooting is the development of material for the international teams of the future. Our recent victory at Lyons was won in the prone position. At least one competitor—the Swiss team—had the United States riflemen badly outclassed at the close of the off-hand and the kneeling stages. If the United States hopes to maintain its supremacy year after year, marksmen capable of shooting shoulder to shoulder with all comers, and independent of special skill in any one form of shooting must be produced.

The rifleman who has the good of the shooting game at heart therefore will not ignore the off-hand kneeling and sitting matches simply because he cannot make possible after possible from these positions.

He will enter these events and compete in a spirit of good sportsmanship; and he may feel confident that in so doing he is materially helping American marksmen to prepare themselves for participation in contests with the skilled shots of other nations.

THE "CASUAL" COMPETITOR.

GLANCING over the detailed scores of the N. R. A. and the National Matches, it becomes quite apparent that any special arrangements which were made this year to attract and to take care of unattached individual competitors was well worth while.

Very many more individual shots attended the matches at their own expense than has previously been the case. These shooters found that for the actual cost of railroad fare and a sum not exceeding \$1.50 a day for subsistence while in camp, they were able to avail themselves of a splendid vacation coupled with an opportunity to shoot as much as they desired.

Aside from the fact that arrangements to accommodate casuals permitted a large number of men to enjoy a profitable vacation, the attendance of these unattached competitors was a decided asset to the matches. Riflemen and pistol shooters not identified with any State teams were frequently among the high contenders in many of the competitions and proved themselves to be good sportsmen.

The policy of encouraging the attendance of individual competitors at the National Matches is a good one and should be perpetuated.

Small-Bore Pistol and Shotgun Prove Popular at Camp Perry

MATCHES with the small-bore rifle, with pistol and revolver and with shotguns, provided for in the N. R. A. competition program at Camp Perry were one of the principal attractions of the big shoot.

The ranges whereon these events were staged were never idle, and the number of entrants, both for the squadded and un-squadded competitions, gave ample proof

of the popularity of these collateral sports and the importance of keeping them alive as National Match institutions.

The small-bore program, by reason of unforeseen circumstances, was shot this year, on the old small-bore range at the extreme left of the 1,000-yard firing line, and not on a new range, as was at first planned. This, however, did not seem to materially dampen the enthusiasm of the

many small-bore shooters in attendance at the Matches, although it did seem to interfere with their attendance at the small-bore range. However, from the time that the first shot in the first week's re-entry match was fired until the last shot in the Dewar Trophy Match, the range was in operation, and excellent service was given the shooters.

One of the outstanding features of the small-bore matches this year was the fact that a great deal more practice was possible than has been the case in previous years. Under the supervision of Captain G. L. Wotkyns—to whom much of the credit for the successful operation of the



Colonel John Caswell at the traps with his \$600 Purdy.

range is due—the small-bore firing line was in operation a full week before the National Match period began, on Saturday afternoons and all day Sunday. As a result of this policy, a large and steady attendance was noted during the preliminary week.

Shooting conditions during the small-bore matches generally were excellent, with the exception of those which accompanied the firing of the Dewar Trophy Match. In the re-entry competitions scores were so high that only 100s and 99s were in the money in the 50-yard matches. But the generally good wind and light conditions were not alone responsible for the high scores. It was very apparent from the results of the matches that the present 50-yard target is proving very easy, as shooters of more than average skill are being developed in the small-bore clan.

Another feature of the matches this year is that there were not so many of the old faces on the firing line—but many newcomers. This was perhaps due to the fact that the old-timers of the small-bore game were attracted to the many special matches running for .30-calibre rifles.

THE pistol events of the N. R. A. and National Match programs have become the occasion for the shoulder-to-shoulder gathering of the fastest company among the hand-gun shots of the nation.

There is perhaps more spirited and keen rivalry among those who participated in these matches than among any other shooters on the ground. In fact, many of the contestants come with the idea of shooting only in the pistol and revolver events, paying their own expenses, and putting in every available moment on the hand-gun ranges.



Herman Thomas (left), Capt. H. L. Harker (center) and Karl T. Frederick, the Olympic Champion (right) talk it over at the pistol range.

A census of the pistol and revolver shooters in camp this year disclosed practically every noted shot. Among them there came from Springfield, the hot-bed of pistol shooting, Dr. I. R. Calkins, Dr. W. B. Russell, L. P. Castaldini, A. L. Woodworth, Major J. S. Hatcher, G. W. Rice, F. W. Shaw, E. A. Weeks and Herman Thomas, the latter Instructor on the Philadelphia Police Force, but in the absence of his police team, identified with the Springfield club of which he is a member.

Last year's Olympic Team was represented by Dr. J. H. Snook, A. P. Lane, Carl

T. Frederick, the Olympic Champion, and Lieut. L. P. Harrant.

The most hotly contested events on the program were between these two outfits, with considerable competition from unattached competitors, including J. H. Fitzgerald of Hartford, Captain Olsen of Philadelphia, George Hoffman of Atlantic City, Lieut. Whaling of the Marine Corps, Captain A. H. Hardy of Denver and Captain H. L. Harker of Baltimore.

The program provided by the N. R. A. for the hand-gun shooters met with the general approval of the competitors, and only one criticism was heard, and that was that the arrangement of the schedule could have been improved with the inclusion of a final unsquadded individual competition to match the Slow Fire Re-entry at 25 yards.

During the N. R. A. Matches, all shooting, both at 25 and 50 yards, was done on the 50-yard Standard American target. Many of the shooters, after firing these matches, expressed the opinion that for

25-yard shooting, the 50-yard Standard American Bull's-eye was too large, and compelled different points of aim at the different distances. It was suggested that for 25-yard shooting the 8-ring be taken out of the black, leaving the bull's-eye to include the 9- and 10-rings, a change which would give a common aiming point to approximate the different in trajectory at the two ranges.

Throughout the N. R. A. Matches, the shooting conditions were fair, but a bit choppy, making it necessary to fight for high scores, and the last day of the re-

entry competitions saw some of the finest shooting ever staged by hand-gun men in shoulder-to-shoulder matches, when the entrants with high scores of 99 were trying to raise their totals to possibles. On this day, September 9, Thomas of Philadelphia shot five scores of 99 each, trying to get his possible, and landed only fourth place. Dr. Caulkins in trying to raise a score of 99 to 100 shot six targets. This in the N. R. A. Slow Fire Revolver and Pistol Match, calling for 10 shots, one minute each, at 25 yards, on the 50-yard Standard American Target.

During this match an interesting duel was staged, Hoffman of Atlantic City and Caulkins of the Springfield Club starting the race. Hoffman, shooting a 7½-inch Colt revolver, put on two perfect scores of 100 and three 99's, while Caulkins, shooting a 6½-inch Smith and Wesson, hung up one 100 and four 99's. For a time it seemed as if Hoffman had won out, but Castaldini, a team mate of Caulkins, entered the race, and tied Hoffman's total of two 100's and three 99's, and outranked the Atlantic City shot, so that the finals stood Castaldini, winner; Hoffman second and Caulkins third. Herman Thomas, shooting a Smith and Wesson, took fourth place on five 99's, and Fitzgerald, using a 7½-inch Colts, landed in fifth place on one 100, three 99's and a 98.

The 50-yard slow fire pistol match also furnished an interesting spectacle for those who love hand-gun shooting of the highest order. This called for 10 shots, one minute each, on the 50-yard target. A. P. Lane hung up two strings for record of 94 points each—what was conceded at the time to be an almost unbeatable total, with a beautiful run of tens in the middle of the score. Caulkins started off poorly in this event, and the wind began to freshen while he was shooting, causing him to wait and shoot between puffs, which he estimated by the pressure of the wind against the brim of the floppy hat he wore. He scored 94 on his first string and 98 on his second, topping Lane's fine exhibition by 4 points.

THE practice and instruction period at the traps proved highly successful, and by the time this part of the program had been completed on September 10, it was evident that scattergun events can be made a major drawing card at the National Matches.

To begin with, every possible facility was given to the military and civilian rifle shooters to learn the art of clay bird smashing. At the three traps which were installed, practically at the camp gateway, opposite the railroad station, were Messrs. Killam, who arranged the entries; Squires, Donnelly, Taylor, Combs and Lester German, who coached the squads, while Col. John Caswell, Assistant Executive Officer, had general supervision of the work.

The excessively low cost of scattergun practice at the National Matches was one of the principal factors which made the Camp Perry meeting a success. During the first week, instruction and practice tickets sold for 25 cents. One of these tickets entitled the holder to 25 clay birds and 25 shells. On the basis of 100 birds and 100 shells, the expense was \$1. Comparing this price with the usual cost of shooting at 100 blue clays in the average gun club, it is seen that the Camp Perry practice was about one-seventh as costly. Not only did the newcomers in the shotgun game profit by this very generous arrangement, but older shots as well took this opportunity to shoot many strings.

During the instruction and practice period of thirteen days, approximately 100,000 clay birds were thrown, 9,400 pigeons being the record for the largest day's work, and 7,000 for the smallest day's shooting. The greatest number of individuals to shoot in any one day was 375; the smallest 250. The greatest number of squads handled in one day was 75; the smallest, 56.

The shooting at the traps, where details from the Second and Third Infantries attended to the actual operation, began with preliminary practice of 10 straight-away targets, 5 right angle targets, 5 left angle targets, and 5 consecutive targets at known angles, with a second stage calling for 25 targets, known angles, the students changing firing point after each five birds, and a third stage of 25 targets, unknown angles, five targets from each firing point. This course in some minor particulars was changed to accommodate the shooting of medal and instruction tickets at the same time.

At the end of the first week of practice, students who had never before handled the shotgun were averaging from 18 to 22 birds out of 25. When a student had completed his instruction and practice, he was permitted to shoot for a medal, 22 birds out of 25 being required for this qualification. Some of the students took five or six trials at the traps before they obtained the coveted medallions.

During the practice period, many teams were gotten together for participation in the later team events, which were planned to afford an opportunity for the practical application of what the students had learned. The benefits derived from the coaching of the trapshots who were handling the squads cannot be overestimated. Each of the coaches is among the first trapshots of the country, and is possessed of the qualifications needed by the trapshooting instructor who hopes to start his pupils under the proper methods.

The work at Camp Perry with the shotgun this year will undoubtedly result in putting many young men in the way of becoming accomplished trap and field shots.

From the military point of view, the value of such training may be questioned, except where it is applied to connecting with moving targets, or the handling of the trench shotgun, but the fact remains that any man trained in the use of any small arm is a very much greater asset in time of national need than the one who is absolutely ignorant of the art of shooting.

THESSE are the winners in the Pistol and Revolver Matches:

Slow Fire Re-entry Pistol—25 yards, 10 shots, 1 minute per shot. Won by G. F. Hoffman, Atlantic City, aggregate, 497; L. P. Castaldini, Springfield Revolver Club, second, 497; Dr. I. R. Calkins, Springfield Revolver Club, third, 496.

Timed Fire Re-entry Pistol—25 yards, 2 scores 5 shots each, 20 seconds per shot. Won by G. F. Hoffman, Atlantic City, aggregate 493; Dr. I. R. Calkins, Springfield Revolver Club, second, 492; Dr. J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio, third, 483.

Rapid Fire Re-entry Pistol—25 yards, 2 scores 5 shots each, 10 seconds per shot. Won by Dr. J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio, aggregate, 481; W. J. Whaling, U. S. M. C., second, 479; T. A. Teiken, U. S. M. C., third, 474.

.22 Calibre Slow-fire Re-entry Pistol—50 yards, 10 shots, 1 minute per shot. Won by Dr. I. R. Calkins, Springfield Revolver Club, 479; W. J. Whaling, U. S. M. C., second, 463; A. P. Lane, New York City, third, 463.

Slow Fire Pistol—50 yards, 20 shots, 1 minute per shot. Won by Karl T. Frederick, New York City, 181; Dr. I. R. Calkins, Springfield Revolver Club, 181, second; H. L. Harker, Baltimore Revolver Club, third, 180.

Timed Fire, Pistol—25 yards, four scores 5 shots each, 20 seconds per shot. Won by G. W. Rice, Jr., Springfield Revolver Club, 193; A. P. Lane, New York, second, 191; W. A. Hedden, U. S. Infantry, third, 190.

Rapid Fire Pistol—25 yards, 4 scores of 5 shots, 10 seconds per shot. Won by A. P. Lane, New York, 187; E. G. Reising, Connecticut, second, 183; L. J. Harrant, U. S. Infantry, third, 183.

.22 Calibre Slow Fire Pistol, 50 yards, 20 shots, 1 minutes per shot. Won by Dr. I. R. Calkins, Springfield Revolver Club, 190; A. P. Lane, New York, second, 188; K. T. Frederick, New York City, third, 186.

.22 Calibre Pistol Team—Teams of 5 men. 50 yards, 20 shots per man, 1 minute per shot. Won by U. S. Marine Corps Team, 881; Springfield Revolver Club, second, 851; U. S. Marine Corps Team No. 2, third, 806.

Police Pistol Team—25 yards, 4 men, 2 scores 5 shots each, 30 seconds per shot. Won by Buffalo, N. Y., Police. (Only one entry.)

N. R. A. Pistol Championship—50 yards, 2 scores 5 shots, 30 seconds per shot; 2 scores 5 shots, 20 seconds per shot; 2 scores

5 shots, 10 seconds per shot. Won by Dr. I. R. Calkins, Springfield Revolver Club, 282; Dr. J. H. Snooks, Columbus, Ohio, second, 282; W. J. Whaling, U. S. M. C., third, 280.

N. R. A. Pistol Team—Teams of 5 men, course same as in N. R. A. Championship. Won by U. S. Infantry, 1337; U. S. Marine Corps, second, 1327; Springfield Revolver Club, third, 1316.

The scores in the Small-bore Matches were:

Junior Re-entry Match, 50 yards, 10 shots. Won by Russell Wiles, Jr., score 100; second, T. H. Rider, score, 100; third, Marjorie Kinder, score, 99.

Fifty-yard Sweepstakes, 10 shots at 50 yards. Won by Virgil Richard, score, 100; second, J. E. Miller, score, 100; third, James W. Russell, score, 100.

Off-Hand Sweepstakes. Won by Marjorie Kinder, score, 93; second, W. R., Stokes, score, 93; third, J. G. Schnerring, score, 92.

Timed Fire Re-entry. Won by W. R. Stokes, score, 98; second, F. G. Bonham, score, 96.

One Hundred Yard Sweepstakes, 10 shots at 100 yards. Won by W. H. Richard, score, 100; second, Virgil Richard, score, 100; third, John F. Houck, score, 100.

Unknown Score Match, 10 shots at 100 yards. Won by Russell Wiles, Jr., score, 81; second, Simon Hatt, score, 82; third, W. H. Sletzer, score, 82.

Egg Pool Match, an unlimited number of shots at 200 yards. Won by Virgil Richard, 6 eggs; second, R. E. Leete, 4 eggs; third, W. H. Richard, 1 egg.

Long Range Re-entry Match, 10 shots at 200 yards. Won by Virgil Richard, score 50 plus 70; second, L. J. Corsa, 50 plus 60; third, J. L. Renew, 50 plus 55.

Small-Bore Swiss Match, a miss-and-out competition at 200 yards. Won by Virgil Richard, score, 110; second, Paul Herman, score, 90; third, P. A. Shepherd, 75.

Aire Rifle Match, 10 shots at 20 yards. Won by Frank Kahrs, score, 97; second, R. A. Zerbee, score, 97; third, Sgt. E. L. Kelley, score, 96.

The Small-Bore Marine Corps, 10 shots per range, 50 and 100 yards. Won by F. W. Rogers, score, 198; second, W. H. Richard, score, 197; third, M. D. Snyder, score, 197.

The Small-Bore National Individual, 20 shots per range, 50 and 100 yards. Won by M. D. Snyder, score, 393; second, George E. Parker, score, 393; third, C. M. Easley, score, 392.

The Small-Bore Wimbledon Cup, 2 sighting shots and 20 shots for record at 200 yards. Won by F. G. Bonham, score, 99; second, Virgil Richard, score, 99; third, R. V. Reynolds, score, 98.

The Small-Bore Grand Aggregate, total scores made in the Small-Bore Marine Corps, Wimbledon Cup, National Individual. Won by M. D. Snyder, score, 684; second, J. E. Miller, score, 682; third, G. H. Emerson, score, 681.

The Trapshooting scores include:

Kentucky Civilians		Penn. Civilian.	
Ben Hisle.....	98	W. W. Miller....	96
V. K. Dodge.....	92	C. Hogue.....	83
B. P. Deaton....	90	D. Heim.....	83
H. B. Flynn.....	83	H. G. Olson....	82
F. W. Staples... 79		I. C. Laughery.. 69	
	442		413
Minnesota Civilian.		2d Inf., U. S. A.	
Ed Swanson....	96	Cpt.H.D.Woolley	92
O. B. Emshwiller	91	Cpt. J. L. Ballard	91
C. C. Snaveley..	86	Maj. F. T. Burt..	78
G. H. Morse....	85	Maj.R. H. Barrett	76
A. L. Hamilton.. 77		Cpt.V.G.Huskea.. 73	
	435		410
Camp Perry Casuals.		Montana Civilian.	
Col. J. Caswell..	92	M. M. Pound....	93
E. C. Crossman..	89	G. F. Rediske... 81	
A. A. Schwarz... 83		W. H. Rediske... 79	
Dr. Calkins....	76	C. E. Magni..... 78	
Capt. Strickland.	75	B. Lee.....	77
	415		408
Illinois Civilian.		California Civilian	
T. G. Lively....	92	H. E. Sargent... 94	
L. M. Felt.....	90	F. C. Payne....	80
D. S. Seymour..	77	E. E. Steininger.. 77	
L. E. Youngquist	75	F. E. Webster... 73	
F. Johnson.....	70	A. L. Thompson.. 70	
	404		394
Nebraska Civilian.		Oklahoma Civilian	
R. H. Morse....	83	E. R. Jones....	89
L. G. Thompson..	82	Robt. Wright... 76	
L. Riley.....	80	A. R. Reeves... 70	
O. Frenzels....	78	Carl Putnam... 69	
J. O. Harshman.. 75		W. W. Bowman.. 68	
	398		372
Cavalry Engineers.		Texas Natl. Guard	
A. H. Norton... 90		J. L. Baily....	93
C. L. Sturdevant.	85	H. Stringmire... 85	
C. B. Byrd.....	82	W. S. Behrens... 73	
F. J. Butler....	72	T. B. Lucas....	68
M. Fody.....	66	F. L. Gassman.. 47	
	395		366

H. S. Bergen....	122	C. E. Miller....	115
E. E. Huffman..	120	L. E. Dennison..	114
J. S. Whiting..	120	R. H. Morgan... 112	
V. G. Huskea..	119	F. B. Cole.....	112
J. M. Anthony..	118	W. J. Bascom... 108	
H. W. McBride..	117	L. G. Parker... 105	
C. Morrison....	117	Otto Balduf... 102	
M. J. Hopper... 117		G. E. Hogaboom 99	
T. C. Cooley... 117		G. R. Gawehn.. 98	
T. G. Lively... 116		A. D. Denney.. 96	
M. D. Snyder... 116		B. H. Grierson.. 95	
C. M. Corbin... 116		M. Fody.....	94
A. G. Hess....	116	Col. E.E.Stodter	86
A. A. Schwarz.. 116			

The final "scatter gun" event of the meet was the Camp Perry Shotgun Championship. The scores:

Camp Perry Shotgun Championship.

Cpt. J. L. Ballard	99	C. A. Broadus..	88
W. W. Miller ..	98	C. S. Hogue....	87
E. C. Crossman..	98	B. P. Deaton... 87	
G. F. Rediske... 97		H. B. Flynn....	87
Cpt. C. M. Brown	95	J. F. Houck....	87
H. E. Sargent... 95		B. Bartlett....	86
Col. J. Caswell.. 94		E. Swanson....	85
F. Christian....	94	T. G. Lively... 84	
Cpt.H.D.Woolley	93	A. A. Schwarz... 84	
Person Moore... 93		C. Collins....	84
C. C. Snaveley.. 93		M. D. Snyder... 82	
A. D. Schmidt... 93		F. G. Bonham.. 81	
F. H. Wheeler... 92		E. M. Bosch....	80
Cpt. C. M. Easley	92	L. G. Daniel... 80	
S. Kearns.....	92	F. E. Watson... 80	
L. M. Krieg....	92	E. R. Jones... 79	
J. S. Bailey....	92	H. Bower.....	78
V. K. Dodge... 92		J. Ruebke....	78
F. Staples....	91	C. Putnam....	78
E. W. Byron... 91		O. B. Emshwiller	78
Ben Hisle.....	90	G. E. Barber... 74	
H. Paul.....	89	J. R. Bays....	73
C. Givens.....	89	L. McGee....	71
H. H. Carroll... 88		G. R. Gawehn... 70	
J. N. Mitchell... 88		H. W. Cun'gham	68

LOBO, the wolf, king of the Arizona cow-killers, is dead. After a long and successful career as a cattle bandit on the Arizona plains, he has bitten the dust at the command of a Government hunter, who brought him down with one shot from a rifle. And at that, the rifle had the rear sight missing.

For three years, according to the report received by the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, Lobo has taken toll of purebred Hereford stock near Kingman, eluding all hunters and leading apparently a charmed life. Once in two weeks the old bandit of the plains went over his trail. On one ranch alone fifty fine white-faced yearlings have fallen victim to his skill and cunning within a year. Several other ranches tell similar stories of Lobo's depredations.

Perhaps it was the old wolf's belief that his luck would last forever; perhaps it was that he was getting old; anyway, he got careless. Wary of men, the big fellow didn't mind the near approach of an automobile containing the hunter—and fell at the first crack of the rifle. He weighed 78 pounds after the skin from the shoulders to the head was removed, and was the largest wolf ever seen on the range.

Cattle and rangers of Arizona are sleeping easier as a result of Lobo's death, and several thousand dollars in stock will be saved annually.

A large field was on hand for the registered tournament on September 18th. Some excellent scores were turned in.

Registered Shoot.

R. C. Sayles....	144	F. W. Huffman	131
F. B. Lofland..	143	G. Stiert.....	131
C. O. Carothers	143	W. C. Lentz... 131	
W. W. Miller... 143		H. D. Duckham	131
Col. J. Caswell.. 142		W. M. Hire....	131
C. W. Jump....	142	J. P. Lowe....	131
D. O. Rice....	142	M. Taylor....	131
G. Y. Hall....	142	G. F. Rediske.. 130	
A. H. Hardy....	141	W. D. Frazer... 130	
Geo. Volk.....	139	W. A. Sprout... 130	
R. E. Crall....	139	C. M. Glenn... 130	
G. C. Brainard.. 139		L. M. Krieg....	129
C. A. Bogert... 139		J. W. Hurt....	128
F. A. Yuncker.. 139		S. Kearns....	128
H. B. Greena'r 139		W. C. Mong... 128	
Ben Hisle.....	138	R. L. Rowe....	128
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THE INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

(Concluded from page 4)

Although the specified weapon in the Military Rifle Match precluded all chance of an entry from the United States' winning this event, many of the Americans entered this competition which was shot at any time during the meeting. The conditions of the competition called for six strings, 10 shots per string, 300 metres with the Lebel rifle and ammunition, 20 shots per range, standing, kneeling and prone. The United States entrants borrowed Lebel rifles, purchased ammunition and went to it. The event was won by Isnardi of Italy on a score of 474, but several of the American entries won places near the top of the list, Osburn, Rothrock and Loughlin tying for eighth place in the standing position, third, eighth, ninth and thirteenth places in the kneeling position going to American entries and fourth, fifth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth places in the prone position.

In the Pistol match—60 shots per man at 50 metres with any pistol—the United States also entered a team, although there were only a few handgun shots with the American delegation. This event was won by Italy on a team total of 2,469; Switzerland, second, 2,465; France third, 2,464; United States fourth, 2,309, and Holland fifth, 2,287. Individual honors were won by Haenni of Switzerland, with 515 points, Thomas of the United States Team finishing second on 506 points.

N. R. A. GALLERY MATCHES

(Continued from page 6)

No. 7. Sitting Position Match.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to teams from rifle clubs of the civilian, military, college and school classes, organized under the rules and regulations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and in good standing.

TEAMS: Eight competitors per team, five scores to count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team representing one club, although any number of teams may be entered from one club.

DISTANCE: 50 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of four stages fired weekly at such hours best suiting the convenience of the club concerned. A stage will consist of one string per man, of two sighting shots, and ten shots for record fired in the sitting position.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$5.00 per team.

PRIZES: To the winning team, special bronze medals.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including November 20. The competition will begin with the week ending December 3 and will close with the week ending December 24.

No. 8. Standing Position Match.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to teams from rifle clubs of the civilian, military, college and school classes, organized under the rules and regulations of the National Board for

the Promotion of Rifle Practice, affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and in good standing.

TEAMS: Eight competitors per team, five scores to count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team representing one club, although any number of teams may be entered from one club.

DISTANCE: 50 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of four stages fired weekly at such hours best suiting the convenience of the club concerned. A stage will consist of one string per man, of two sighting shots, and ten shots for record fired in the standing position.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$5.00 per team.

PRIZES: To the winning team, special bronze medals.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including November 20. The competition will begin with the week ending December 3 and will close with the week ending December 24.

N. R. A. CIVILIAN INTERCLUB CHAMPIONSHIP, 1922.

Match No. 9.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to teams from rifle clubs of the Civilian Class, organized under the rules and regulations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, affiliated with the National Rifle Association and in good standing.

TEAMS: Five competitors per team, all scores to count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team representing one club. Any number of teams may be entered from one club.

DISTANCE: 75 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of six stages, fired weekly, at such hours best suiting the convenience of the individual club concerned. A stage will consist of two strings each of two sighting shots and ten shots for record fired in the following order:

First week: One string prone, one sitting.

Second week: One string prone, one kneeling.

Third week: One string prone, one standing.

Fourth week: One string prone, one sitting.

Fifth week: One string prone, one kneeling.

Sixth week: One string prone, one standing.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$10.00 per team.

PRIZES: To the winning team the title of "Gallery Champions for the year 1922," the Indoor Trophy, to be held for one year or until the next competition, a bronze medal to each member, and a Certificate of Victory to be retained by the club.

SPECIAL STATE CHAMPIONSHIP: When five or more teams are entered from any one state they will also be considered as competing in a separate state competition and their scores considered accordingly. The team with the highest aggregate score will be declared "Champion Gallery Team" for that state and a special bronze medal awarded to each team member.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including February 5, 1922. The competition will begin with the week ending February 15, 1922, and will close with the week ending March 25, 1922.

N. R. A. MILITARY UNIT CHAMPIONSHIP, 1922.

Match No. 10.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to teams from rifle clubs of the Military Class, organized under the rules and regulations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and in good standing.

TEAMS: Five competitors per team, all scores to count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team representing one club. Any number of teams may be entered from one club.

DISTANCE: 75 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of six stages, fired weekly, at such hours best suiting the convenience of the individual club concerned. A stage will consist of two strings each of two sighting shots and ten shots for record fired in the following order:

First week: One string prone, one sitting.

Second week: One string prone, one kneeling.

Third week: One string prone, one standing.

Fourth week: One string prone, one sitting.

Fifth week: One string prone, one kneeling.

Sixth week: One string prone, one standing.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$10.00 per team.

PRIZES: To the winning team the title of "Gallery Champion for the year 1922," a bronze medal to each member and a Certificate of Victory to be retained by the club.

SPECIAL STATE CHAMPIONSHIP: When five or more teams are entered from any one state they will also be considered as competing in a separate state competition and their scores considered accordingly. The team with the highest aggregate score will be declared "Champion Gallery Team" for that state and a special bronze medal awarded to each team member.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including February 5, 1922. The competition will begin with the week ending February 15, 1922, and will close with the week ending March 25, 1922.

N. R. A. MILITARY SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP, 1922.

Match No. 11.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to teams from rifle clubs in the High Schools and Military Schools, including those having R. O. T. C. units, organized under the rules and regulations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and in good standing.

TEAMS: Five competitors per team, all scores to count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team representing one club. Any number of teams may be entered from one club.

DISTANCE: 75 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of six stages, fired weekly, at such hours best suiting the convenience of the individual club concerned. A stage will consist of two strings each of two sighting shots and ten shots for record fired in the following order:

First week: One string prone, one sitting.

Second week: One string prone, one kneeling.

Third week: One string prone, one standing.

Fourth week: One string prone, one sitting.

Fifth week: One string prone, one kneeling.

Sixth week: One string prone, one standing.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$10.00 per team.

PRIZES: To the winning team the title of "Gallery Champion for the year 1922," bronze medals to each member and a Certificate of Victory to be retained by the club.

SPECIAL STATE CHAMPIONSHIP: When five or more teams are entered from any one state they will also be considered as competing in a separate state competition and their scores considered accordingly. The team with the highest aggregate score will be declared "Champion Gallery Team" for that state and a special bronze medal awarded to each team member.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including February 5, 1922. The competition will begin with the week ending February 15, 1922, and will close with the week ending March 25, 1922.

THE ASTOR CUP MATCH, 1922.

Match No. 12.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to teams from rifle clubs of the high school, private, preparatory, and military school class, organized under the rules and regulations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America, and in good standing.

TEAMS: Ten competitors per team, five scores of which shall count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team representing one club. Any number of teams may be entered from one club.

DISTANCE: 50 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of two scores per man, each of two sighting shots, and ten shots for record in the prone position. Artificial support allowed.

SIGHTS: Any not containing glass.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$5.00 per team.

PRIZES: To the winning team, the championship Astor Cup to be held for one year, or until the next competition and medals to each member. The Cup will become the property of the school winning it the greatest number of times in twenty years.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the office of the National Rifle Association up to and including April 25, 1922. The competition will last for the week ending May 6, 1922.

PREVIOUS WINNERS:

1909—Morris High School, New York City.

1910—DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City.

1911—Iowa City High School, Iowa.

1912—Iowa City High School, Iowa.

1913—Iowa City High School, Iowa.

1914—Salt Lake City High School, Utah.

1915—Stoneham High School, Massachusetts.

1916—Iowa City High School, Iowa.

1917—Iowa City High School, Iowa.

1918—Iowa City High School, Iowa.

1919—Central High School, Washington, D. C.

1920—St. Johns Military Academy, Delaware, Wisconsin.

1921—Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

N. R. A. 50-FT. CIVILIAN INTERCLUB CHAMPIONSHIP, 1922.

Match No. 13.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to teams from rifle clubs of the Civilian class, organized under the rules and regulations of the National

affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and in good standing.

TEAMS: Five competitors per team, all scores to count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team representing one club. Any number of teams may be entered from one club.

DISTANCE: 50 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of six stages, fired weekly, at such hours best suiting the convenience of the individual club concerned. A stage will consist of two strings each of two sighting shots and Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, ten shots for record fired in the following order:

First week: One string prone, one sitting.

Second week: One string prone, one kneeling.

Third week: One string prone, one standing.

Fourth week: One string prone, one sitting.

Fifth week: One string prone, one kneeling.

Sixth week: One string prone, one standing.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$10.00 per team.

PRIZES: To the winning team the title of "50-Ft. Gallery Champion for the year 1922," bronze medals to each member, and a Certificate of Victory to be retained by the club.

SPECIAL STATE CHAMPIONSHIP: When five or more teams are entered from any one state they will also be considered as competing in a separate state competition and their scores considered accordingly. The team with the highest aggregate score will be declared "Champion Gallery Team" for that state and a special bronze medal awarded to each team member.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including February 5, 1922. The competition will begin with the week ending February 15, 1922, and will close with the week ending March 25, 1922.

N. R. A. INTERCOLLEGIATE INTER-CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP, 1922.

Match No. 14.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to teams from rifle clubs of the College Class, organized under the rules and regulations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and in good standing.

TEAMS: Five competitors per team, all scores to count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team representing one club. Any number of teams may be entered from one club.

DISTANCE: 50 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of six stages, fired weekly, at such hours best suiting the convenience of the individual club concerned. A stage will consist of two strings each of two sighting shots and ten shots for record fired in the following order:

First week: One string prone, one sitting.

Second week: One string prone, one kneeling.

Third week: One string prone, one standing.

Fourth week: One string prone, one sitting.

Fifth week: One string prone, one kneeling.

Sixth week: One string prone, one standing.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$10.00 per team.

PRIZES: To the winning team the Intercollegiate Championship Trophy to be held for one year or until the next competition, a bronze medal to each member and a Certificate of Victory to be retained by the club.

SPECIAL PRIZE: J. A. Baker, Jr., and P. St. G. Bissell, Jr., two former members of the Columbia University Rifle Team, have presented a bronze figure as a special prize for the non-military college making the best record in all the matches, the trophy to remain in competition for ten years and become the property of the college winning it the greatest number of times in that period.

SPECIAL STATE CHAMPIONSHIP: When five or more teams are entered from any one state they will also be considered as competing in a separate state competition and their scores considered accordingly. The team with the highest aggregate score will be declared "Champion Gallery Team" for that state and a special bronze medal awarded to each team member.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including February 5, 1922. The competition will begin with the week ending February 15, 1922, and will close with the week ending March 25, 1922.

N. R. A. 50-FT. MILITARY UNIT CHAMPIONSHIP, 1922.

Match No. 15.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to teams from rifle clubs of the Military Class, organized under the rules and regulations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and in good standing.

TEAMS: Five competitors per team, all scores to count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team representing one club. Any number of teams may be entered from one club.

DISTANCE: 50 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of six stages, fired weekly, at such hours best suiting the convenience of the individual club concerned. A stage will consist of two strings each of two sighting shots and ten shots for record fired in the following order:

First week: One string prone, one sitting.

Second week: One string prone, one kneeling.

Third week: One string prone, one standing.

Fourth week: One string prone, one sitting.

Fifth week: One string prone, one kneeling.

Sixth week: One string prone, one standing.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$10.00 per team.

PRIZES: To the winning team the title of "50-Ft. Gallery Champion for the year 1922," bronze medals to each member, and a Certificate of Victory to be retained by the club.

SPECIAL STATE CHAMPIONSHIP: When five or more teams are entered from any one state they will also be considered as competing in a separate state competition and their scores considered accordingly. The team with the highest aggregate score will be declared "Champion Gallery Team" for that state, and a special bronze medal awarded to each team member.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including February 5, 1922. The competition will begin with the week ending February 15, 1922, and will close with the week ending March 25, 1922.

N. R. A. HIGH SCHOOL AND MILITARY SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP, 1922.

Match No. 16.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to teams from rifle clubs in the High Schools and Military Schools, including those having R. O. T. C. units, organized under the rules and regulations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and in good standing.

TEAMS: Five competitors per team, all scores to count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team representing one club. Any number of teams may be entered from one club.

DISTANCE: 50 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of six stages, fired weekly, at such hours best suiting the convenience of the individual club concerned. A stage will consist of two strings each of two sighting shots and ten shots for record fired in the following order:

First week: One string prone, one sitting.

Second week: One string prone, one kneeling.

Third week: One string prone, one standing.

Fourth week: One string prone, one sitting.

Fifth week: One string prone, one kneeling.

Sixth week: One string prone, one standing.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$10.00 per team.

PRIZES: To the military school team making the highest aggregate score, the Military School Indoor Championship Trophy, to be held for one year, or until the next competition and five bronze medals.

To the high school team making the highest aggregate score, the Inter High School Indoor Championship Trophy, to be held for one year, or until the next competition, and five bronze medals.

Each of the winning teams will also receive a Certificate of Victory, to be retained by the club.

STATE INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS: When five or more high school and five or more military schools are entered from any one state, the military school team with the highest aggregate score will be declared the Champion Military School Indoor Team of that state, and the high school team with the highest aggregate score will be declared the Champion High School Indoor Team of that state. To each of these teams special bronze medals will be awarded.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including February 5, 1922. The competition will begin with the week ending February 15, 1922, and will close with the week ending March 25, 1922.

N. R. A. INDIVIDUAL GALLERY MATCHES, 1922.

THE N. R. A. 75-FOOT INDIVIDUAL GALLERY CHAMPIONSHIP, 1922.

Match No. 17.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to any individual (life and annual) member of the National Rifle Association of America in good standing.

DISTANCE: 75 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of three stages, fired weekly, at such hours best suiting the convenience of the individual concerned; provided, however, that

the entire stage be fired completely and not on different dates. A stage will consist of two strings each of two sighting shots and ten shots for record fired in the following order:

First week: One string prone, one sitting.
Second week: One string prone, one kneeling.

Third week: One string prone, one standing.

ENTRANCE FEE: One Dollar.

PRIZES: To the winner, the title of "75-Ft. Gallery Champion for the year 1922," and a gold medal; bronze medals to the next nine competitors; a Certificate of Victory to all medal winners.

SPECIAL STATE CHAMPIONSHIP: When 25 or more competitors are entered from any one state, they will also be considered as competing in a separate state competition and their scores considered accordingly. The individual with the highest aggregate score will be declared "75-Ft. Individual Gallery Champion" of his state, and a special bronze medal awarded; bronze medals to the next three in order.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the N. R. A. up to and including January 10, 1922. The competition will begin for the week ending January 21, 1922, and will close for the week ending February 4, 1922.

THE N. R. A. 50-FOOT INDIVIDUAL GALLERY CHAMPIONSHIP, 1922.

Match No. 18.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to any individual (life and annual) member of the National Rifle Association of America in good standing.

DISTANCE: 50 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of three stages, fired weekly, at such hours best suiting the convenience of the individual concerned; provided, however, that the entire stage be fired completely and not on different dates. A stage will consist of two strings each of two sighting shots and ten shots for record fired in the following order:

First week: One string prone, one sitting.

Second week: One string prone, one kneeling.

Third week: One string prone, one standing.

ENTRANCE FEE: One Dollar.

PRIZES: To the winner, the title of "50-Ft. Gallery Champion for the year 1922," and a gold medal; bronze medals to the next nine competitors; a Certificate of Victory to all medal winners.

SPECIAL STATE CHAMPIONSHIP: When 25 or more competitors are entered from any one state, they will also be considered as competing in a separate state competition and their scores considered accordingly. The individual with the highest aggregate score will be declared "50-Ft. Individual Gallery Champion" of his state, and a special bronze medal awarded; bronze medals to the next three in order.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the N. R. A. up to and including January 10, 1922. The competition will begin for the week ending January 21, 1922, and will close for the week ending February 4, 1922.

No. 19. Standing Position Match.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to any individual (life and annual) member of the National Rifle Association in good standing.

DISTANCE: 50 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of 100 record shots, fired in the standing position

in scores of two sighting shots and twenty shots for record, in such order and time best suiting the convenience of the individual concerned.

ENTRANCE FEE: One Dollar.

PRIZES: To the winner, a gold medal and the title of "50-Foot Standing Champion," Bronze medals to the nine next in order. Certificate of Victory to each medal winner.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including March 28. The competition will last for the one week ending April 8.

No. 20. Sitting Position Match.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to any individual (life and annual) member of the National Rifle Association in good standing.

DISTANCE: 50 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of 100 record shots, fired in the sitting position in scores of two sighting shots and twenty shots for record, in such order and time best suiting the convenience of the individual concerned.

ENTRANCE FEE: One Dollar.

PRIZES: To the winner, a gold medal and the title of "50-Foot Sitting Champion." Bronze medals to the nine next in order. Certificate of Victory to each medal winner.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including April 4. The competition will last for the one week ending April 15.

No. 21. Kneeling Position Match.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to any individual (life and annual) member of the National Rifle Association in good standing.

DISTANCE: 50 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of 100 record shots, fired in the kneeling position in scores of two sighting shots and twenty shots for record, in such order and time best suiting the convenience of the individual concerned.

ENTRANCE FEE: One Dollar.

PRIZES: To the winner, a gold medal and the title of "50-Foot Kneeling Champion." Bronze medals to the nine next in order. Certificate of Victory to each medal winner.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including April 11. The competition will last for the one week ending April 22.

No. 22. Prone Position Match.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to any individual (life and annual) member of the National Rifle Association in good standing.

DISTANCE: 50 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of 100 record shots, fired in the prone position in scores of two sighting shots and twenty shots for record, in such order and time best suiting the convenience of the individual concerned.

ENTRANCE FEE: One Dollar.

PRIZES: To the winner, a gold medal and the title of "50-Foot Prone Champion." Bronze medals to the nine next in order. Certificate of Victory to each medal winner.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including April 18. The competition will last for the one week ending April 29.

No. 23. Standing Position Match.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to any individual (life and annual) member of the National Rifle Association in good standing.

DISTANCE: 75 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of 100 record shots, fired in the standing position in scores of two sighting shots and

twenty shots for record, in such order and time best suiting the convenience of the individual concerned.

ENTRANCE FEE: One Dollar.

PRIZES: To the winner, a gold medal and the title of "75-Foot Sitting Champion." Bronze medals to the nine next in order. Certificate of Victory to each medal winner.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including March 28. The competition will last for the one week ending April 8.

No. 24. Sitting Position Match.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to any individual (life and annual) member of the National Rifle Association in good standing.

DISTANCE: 75 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of 100 record shots, fired in the sitting position in scores of two sighting shots and twenty shots for record, in such order and time best suiting the convenience of the individual concerned.

ENTRANCE FEE: One Dollar.

PRIZES: To the winner, a gold medal and the title of "75-Foot Standing Champion." Bronze medals to the nine next in order. Certificate of Victory to each medal winner.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including April 4. The competition will last for the one week ending April 15.

No. 25. Kneeling Position Match.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to any individual (life and annual) member of the National Rifle Association in good standing.

DISTANCE: 75 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of 100 record shots, fired in the kneeling position in scores of two sighting shots and twenty shots for record, in such order and time best suiting the convenience of the individual concerned.

ENTRANCE FEE: One Dollar.

PRIZES: To the winner, a gold medal and the title of "75-Foot Kneeling Champion." Bronze medals to the nine next in order. Certificate of Victory to each medal winner.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including April 11. The competition will last for the one week ending April 22.

No. 26. Prone Position Match.

ELIGIBILITY: Open to any individual (life and annual) member of the National Rifle Association in good standing.

DISTANCE: 75 feet from firing point to target.

CONDITIONS: The match will consist of 100 record shots, fired in the prone position in scores of two sighting shots and twenty shots for record, in such order and time best suiting the convenience of the individual concerned.

ENTRANCE FEE: One Dollar.

PRIZES: To the winner, a gold medal and the title of "75-Foot Prone Champion." Bronze medals to the nine next in order. Certificate of Victory to each medal winner.

ENTRIES: Entries will be received at the offices of the National Rifle Association up to and including April 18. The competition will last for the one week ending April 29.

N. R. A. 50-Ft. GRAND AGGREGATE, 1922.

Match No. 27.

Individuals competing in matches Nos. 19, 20, 21 and 22, will automatically be entered in the 50-Foot Gallery Grand Aggregate and their scores considered accordingly.

The individual making the highest aggregate will be declared winner of the N. R. A. 50-Foot Gallery Grand Aggregate and awarded a special gold medal. Special bronze medals for the nine next in order.

N. R. A. 75-Ft. GRAND AGGREGATE, 1922.

Match No. 28.

Individuals competing in matches Nos. 23, 24, 25, and 26 will automatically be entered in the 75-Foot Gallery Grand Aggregate and their scores considered accordingly. The individual making the highest aggregate will be declared winner of the N. R. A. 75-Foot Gallery Grand Aggregate and awarded a special gold medal. Special bronze medals for the nine next in order.

The Public Shooting Ground Bill.

SENATE BILL 1452, introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Harry S. New of Indiana, and House Bill 5823, introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington by Congressman Dan. R. Anthony, Jr., of Kansas, are the numbers of a bill commonly known as the Public Shooting Ground—Game Refuge Bill.

If you believe in the conservation of our migratory game birds and the perpetuation of the sport of hunting them, you should be fighting to see that the present Congress exacts this bill into law. You should write your Congressmen and your Senator today and ask that they support this bill and aid in its passage.

This measure provides that every gunner who hunts migratory birds shall first take out a Federal hunting license costing one dollar per year—less than the price of one box of shells. Every cent of the money received from the sale of such licenses is to go into a special fund known as the "Migratory Bird Protection Fund." Forty-five per cent thereof is to be expended for the purchase of suitable areas for use as public shooting grounds and migratory bird refuges. Forty-five per cent thereof is to be used for protecting and caring for the birds. This leaves a balance of 10 per cent to be used for any other expenses necessary to give effect to the provisions of the act.

We believe this is the greatest piece of game legislation ever introduced. When this bill is enacted into law, wild-fowl shooting will be perpetuated for all time to come. Breeding, feeding and resting places for our migratory birds are necessary. No matter in what section of the country a man shoots, he is dependent upon the protection of the birds during their entire migration—in every section of the country they visit. At the present rate at which suitable ducking territory is being drained, immediate action is necessary. This bill will permanently set aside lakes and marshes where the birds may be hunted by the public, and also areas as refuges where the birds will receive absolute protection.

THE ALL-AROUND GUN

(Continued from page 7)

Suddenly I jumped to my feet. I had faintly caught the sound which the deer hunter loves so well and to which he never fails to respond. The distant baying of the pack told me that the hunt was on in earnest. The sound came nearer. I ran to the western end of the stretch of road I was patrolling, my gun ready to throw up in an instant and fire. When I reached the point where my beat ended, I looked to see the man who was guarding the next section, but could not locate him. To him had been assigned the task of guarding the stretch of road adjoining mine, and his beat consisted of a straight piece of road about 300 yards long, forming a blunt angle with my part of the road. He had apparently followed the sound, and in the excitement forgot that he was to guard that particular piece of road. I myself felt a strong desire to abandon my post and follow in the direction of the baying, which was constantly drawing nearer. I changed my mind, however, when I considered that I would be leaving about 800 yards of road uncovered, and there was a good chance for the deer slipping through our lines just at that spot. I therefore stood at the corner, where I could look down both sections of road, hoping that if the deer did slip through there, he would take a spot which would be in range of my gun. Presently the barking became very distinct, and I stepped behind a tree so as not to frighten the quarry and cause it to change its course. Judging from the sound, the deer was making straight for my hiding place. Then somebody nearby fired a shot. The dogs started howling like mad, and I thought that one of my companions had surely made a kill. For a moment there was a lull in the noise, and then it broke loose again, but this time in a different direction. For a moment I was at a loss. Then I noticed the sound becoming more distant in the direction of my neighbor's beat. I started from my hiding place to rush down the road in the direction of the baying, but suddenly stopped short, for there, about 100 yards down the road the deer was just crossing the trail, with the whole pack at his heels. To shoot was out of the question. Firstly, the distance was far too long for any accurate shooting with 00 buck, and, secondly, the danger of wounding one of the dogs was too great. I started to race again, after the pack this time, but the ground was strewn with logs and branches, being jungle which had been recently cut over with the intention of turning it into cattle pasture, and while my progress, due to these hindrances, was necessarily slow, the deer and the hounds cleared these obstacles

with ease, and soon had me hopelessly out-distanced. The deer appeared to be making for the beach, and, according to my calculations, considering the direction in which he was running, he would strike the shore at a point a little below a steep and rocky promontory, which extended quite a distance into the sea, and which even a deer could not pass. Once on the beach he would have only three alternatives. Take to the water, fight the dogs or run along the beach. I decided to make a short cut to the beach and cut off his retreat in case he should decide on the latter course, and relied on the hounds to keep him at bay until one of the hunters should arrive, in the event of his attempting to take to the water or fight. The deer was making for the beach in a oblique direction, while I cut at right angles to the shore. Arriving there, spent and exhausted, I looked about, but could see no signs of either deer or hounds. However, their baying told me that they were not very far. I ran along the beach toward the rocks, and had scarcely covered twenty yards, when about a hundred yards ahead of me the deer burst through the brush out on the beach, with the whole pack behind him. He seemed to be weary, and now and then stumbled, and some of the bolder dogs got in front of him and tried to get their fangs into his windpipe. Two of the dogs came to grief in that way. The deer gave a quick twist, kicked up his hind legs, and the two dogs lay writhing and howling on the ground, for a cut with the sharp edges of a deer's hoof is not just a scratch. The pack hesitated for a moment, and the deer took advantage of this to race off in my direction. I knelt behind a little clump of bushes ready to dispatch him as soon as he should be within gunshot, but the pack, which had by now recovered from their surprise, was hard on his heels. He came on. I raised my gun, released the safety, and placed my finger on the trigger. Down the dogs. There were two of them in front of the deer again. Again I dared not fire for fear of wounding the dogs. I cursed my bad luck for not having a rifle with me, for I knew that I was steady enough to have given him a bullet in the head, at the short distance which now separated me from him, which was about thirty yards. At that moment the deer stopped. He saw he could not continue further down the beach, as the dogs were now all around him. He then decided to plunge into the water and try to swim to safety. But he made his calculation without the pack. Into the briny ocean they followed their quarry, swimming close up to him. By and by one of them got in front of the deer and managed to get his teeth into the deer's throat. The deer turned and tried to make back to the shore to shake off his assailant, but once on the beach he

found the dog a tough customer, who, although he had only managed to get the deer by the skin, hung on like grim death. The weight of the dog, together with the pain caused by his bite, caused the deer to lower his head, and this proved his undoing. Like a flash another of the pack

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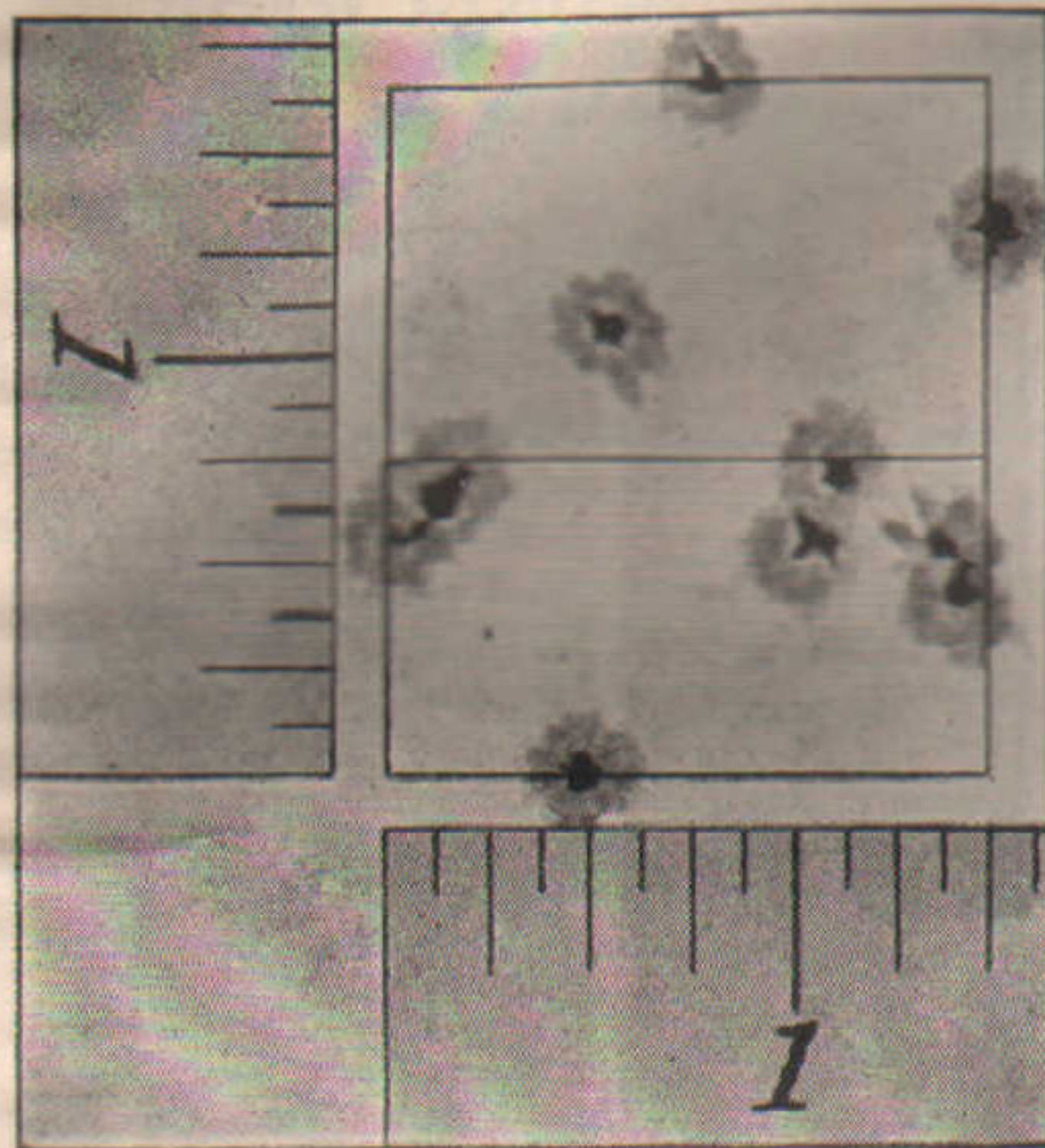
went at his windpipe, and succeeded in tearing open his throat. By this time almost every dog had his teeth in some part of the deer's body, and the poor animal collapsed, a stream of blood gushing from his lacerated throat. I rushed up, beat off the dogs and gave the deer the "coup de grace" with a load of buck into the head at a few feet distance. The honor of the chase belonged to the dogs, although I was sure that had I had a rifle instead of a shotgun I would have bagged the deer.

That evening at dinner, over a well prepared venison steak, I mentally went over the happenings of the day, and came to the conclusion that in my well stocked gun cabinet there was not a single gun which could be classed an all-round gun. First, the Krag carbine, which was all right to kill big game, and with reduced loads also small game, but in nine cases out of ten the game would not give you sufficient time to change your load. The same applied to the Springfield Mauser and the Newton rifle, chambered for the Springfield cartridge. The .401 Winchester Automatic would be excellent for tapir, but would tear anything smaller to pieces and spoil the meat. This gun could not take reduced loads. The 32-20 Winchester carbine is a nice and light gun, but not powerful enough to give a flat trajectory, and too powerful for small stuff. Then there are three .22s; one single-shot target rifle, fit only for target practice; one Marlin and one Remington, both slide action. These latter two are fine for the small game, but out of the question for anything larger than a zorra or ant-eater. Then I have the before-mentioned 12-gauge Automatic Winchester shotgun, which is really only meant to shoot feathered game, and using it for other purposes is really only a makeshift. Lastly, my Springfield rifle is strictly a military rifle, and the sights are

of no use for hunting; besides, the gun is too unwieldy for quick work. I pondered long over the problem of combining the advantages of the .22, the highpower and the shotgun, but came to no solution. To my mind a four-barrel gun would be the thing I wanted, but I had never heard of such a gun. Three-barrel guns I had seen several, and had heard of many. Nevertheless, I thought I would have a try. I wrote to all gunsmiths in the United States, England, France and Germany, whose names I could find in the commercial directories, and soon catalogs came pouring in. I studied them all carefully, but could not find anything to suit me. I wrote to several of the largest firms, but invariably received the reply that they were not in a position to make a four-barrel gun.

One day, after giving up all hope, I received a catalog of the "Deutsche Waffenfabrik Georg Knaak, Berlin." I began scanning it, and lo! on the tenth page what should I find but an illustration of a four-barrel gun. I immediately sat down and wrote Mr. Knaak, asking him if he could make me a four-barrel gun according to the following specifications: Upper barrel .22 long rifle, lower barrel 25-35 Winchester, two shotgun barrels 12-gauge right cylinder left choke. Then followed measurements of stock and barrel and other details, such as telescope and telescope mount, set triggers, magazine in butt, etc. The reply came quickly, and after agreeing on the price, I sent a firm order for the gun. After four months' wait the gun arrived. It came fully up to my expectations, and proved to be a beautiful piece of work. I have at the moment of writing not had an opportunity to use it on game, as the rainy season is in full swing, and the jungles are mostly swamps at this time of the year, and the malaria mosquito is rampant. I took it to the rifle range of the Gun Club, where I tested the barrels for accuracy and pattern, and found both excellent, as well with and without telescope. The telescope is the latest model put out by Voigtlander, and is the No. B Panskopar, a panoramic telescope, with which, by turning a knurled sleeve, the magnification can be changed from 3½ to 6 power without in the slightest disarranging the adjustment thereby. The three illustrations show the gun from the side with and without telescope, and from the muzzle showing the four barrels. Looking at the gun from the side the .22-calibre barrel looks just like an elevated rib, as it is square and matted on top. Butt plate, pistol grip and triggers are checked. The butt plate is of steel. The barrels are black and the other metal parts are in grey and blue mottle. I chose a hammer gun, although the gun can be made hammerless if so desired. Any other combination of calibres can be furnished, and if the shotgun barrels are made in 16-gauge

It's Some Bullet



The *Western* "Boat Tail"

The figures below are in reference to the above facsimile of a target made with this new bullet. Range 200 meters, 30 '06 Springfield rifle, 180-grain "Boat Tail" bullet, Lubaloy jacket. Extreme vertical 1.63 in. Extreme horizontal 1.47 in. Mean vertical deviation 0.35 in. Mean error 0.99 in. Mean radius 0.63 in.

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the high-power rifle barrel can be made for a heavier cartridge than the 25-25 without increasing the weight, as the increase of metal necessary for a barrel taking a more powerful cartridge is counterbalanced by a decrease of metal in the shotgun barrels.

Just as an additional comment, I take exception to Major Townsend Whelen's remark in the "Loads and Reloads" section of the issue of June 15th, 1921, of Arms and The Man, where he mentions that there is very little use for the .22-calibre rifle in this country. I have lived here fifteen years, and beg to differ with the Major. I have, as I mentioned before, three rifles chambered for the .22 long rifle cartridge, which I have had for seven, six and three years, respectively. I only use Lesmok cartridges, and with preference the .22 N. R. A., put out by the United States Cartridge Company. The barrels of these three rifles are in perfect condition, and all I use in them after shooting is Hoppe's Nitrosolvent No. 9. I admit that the climate is hard on guns; in fact, on all steel, but with ordinary precautions a rifle barrel should last as long down here as anywhere else.

If any of the readers are interested in a four-barrel gun I shall be pleased to be of help to them with additional information.

Home-Made Tests of the New Open Point Bullet

BY F. RUSSELL AND R. D. TALMAGE

NOT a great deal of dope has been published to date regarding the new open-point expanding bullet for game which a few months ago came upon the market. The bullet in question is put out in 150 gr. and 180 gr. for the .30-06, and 129 gr. for the .256 Newton. It is the former calibre that the co-authors of this maiden dash into print were particularly interested in.

A moose hunt in New Brunswick last fall made by the first-named, in which he used the 220 gr. "Western" round-nose, soft-point Lubaloy (copper) jacket bullet in his sporting Springfield, was what got these two cranks interested in this make of game bullet. The advantageous points being, the copper alloy jacket, which reduced fouling to almost a negligible quantity, and the apparent splendid expanding qualities, due, it is believed, to the very small amount of lead exposed at the round-nosed point. This 220-gr. bullet did excellent killing, and, besides, in the hand-loaded shells with 45 grs. of DuPont No. 16, I. M. Powder, it developed 2,300 f. s. and very accurate.

When the 80-gr. pointed open expanding point came out this looked good, and determined the writers to make some tests at home with these bullets, to find, in so far as possible, the comparative mushrooming effects of these two types under conditions slightly different than those understood to be used by the ammunition companies in advertising the expanding qualities of their bullets. These latter referred to tests are as a rule done, we believe, at very short distances, sometimes 15 feet from the muzzle. We wanted to try these bullets at what are the usual game ranges. Those of the East in particular. The majority of shots being considerably under 100 yards in Eastern fields, we selected 50 yards for the minimum and 100 yards for the maximum.

The testing outfit consisted of a box-shaped affair, two opposite sides of which were grooved inside to take a series of one-inch boards spaced one inch apart. After considerable preliminary experimenting it was decided to use cypress rather than pine, as while the former is about of the

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same softness of pine it is at the same time a little tougher, and would therefore, in our opinion, really serve the purpose better. There were eighteen boards, 12x14 inches, placed in the box, the third board in from the shooting end however was a 2-inch piece of hard oak, placed there to simulate as much as possible a shoulder or hip bone.

The loads selected were as follows:

150 gr. open point, 52 gr. No. 16, 3000 f. s.;
180 gr. open point, 51.5 grs. No. 15 Trade
Lot No. 2, 2650 f. s.; 220 gr. round nose,
45 grs. No. 16, 2300 f. s.

One shot only was taken at 50 yards with the 150 gr. This load was tried for the purpose of developing a woodchuck load, which would tend to explode the bullet upon impact, so that should the chuck come off lucky in the fracas the bullet would fly to pieces on the hillside, and not go skylarking over into the next country. Time being somewhat limited, and interest more centered on the heavier bullets, and the effect of this one shoe apparently being

as desired, no further shots with it were taken. The bullet upset in the oak (third board) and penetrated as far as the eleventh, but there was little or nothing of it left, and its course showed spattered lead all the way through. It made rather large and ragged holes, and in every way showed great explosive effect.

At 50 yards three shots were made with the 180-gr. open point. No. 1 penetrated into the thirteenth board. Remaining weight, 107 grs. Diameter of mushroom (elongated) 38/100" x 82/100". No. 2, core and jacket parted company in the eleventh board. Slug into the twelfth. Remaining weight of slug, 90.7 grs.; jacket 41.2 grs.; diameter of slub 62/100".

No. 3 penetrated into the thirteenth board. Remaining weight of bullet, 105.1 grs.; diameter of mushroom, 66/100". Shot No. 4, taken at 100 yards. This penetrated into the fifteenth board, remaining weight being 110.7 grs., and mushroom being 61/100".

These 180's first upset in the third board (2" oak), all four leaving very uniform exit

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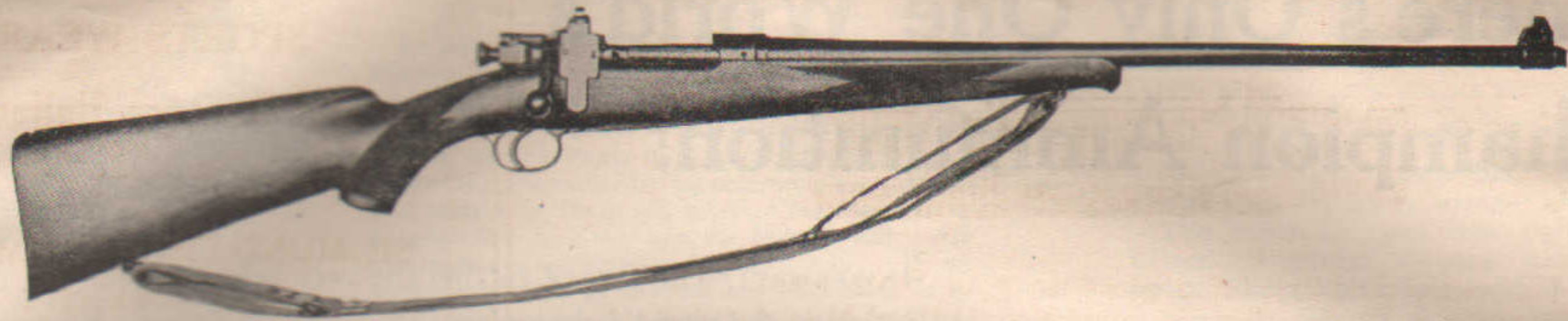
holes of about 35/100" to 40/100" in diameter. The holes became considerably larger for about half way the balance of their travels, and then reduced in size again, none being over 75/100", except the 100-yard shot, which was about one inch at its maximum. The holes were very ragged and the boards badly wrecked. The bullets showed splendid form in their expansion, and, with the exception of the one, held together well and showed ragged edges of the curled back jackets. The 100-yard shot showed better expanding and wreckage than those taken at 50 yards.

The 220 gr. were then tried. Three shots at 50 yards. No. 1 penetrated into ninth board, where it broke in two parts, jacket remaining in ninth and slug of 88.7 grs. going into the tenth board. Diameter of mushroom 55/100". No. 2 penetrated into tenth board; remaining weight, 134.5 grs.; diameter of mushroom, 65/100". No. 3 penetrated into the ninth board; remaining weight, 125.7 grs.; diameter of mushroom, 70/100". Fourth shot at 100 yards penetrated into tenth board; remaining weight, 169.6 grs.; diameter of mushroom, 68/100".

The 220 gr. bullets did all of their upsetting in the third board of 2" oak. As with the 180 gr., the 220 showed better penetration and better wrecking effect at 100 yards than at 50 yards. Their exit holes in the oak were much larger, about 75/100" square on the average, than the 180 gr. But their subsequent holes did not show up so large as the 180's, nor such smashing effect.

It will be noted that one out of each type parted jacket and core, but that this happened almost at the end of penetration in the two cases. The examination of these striped bullets did not lead us to believe that they would have proved futile missiles had this happened in an animal. Of course, this is only theorizing, and the test itself does not prove that these bullets would act exactly the same in game; but it is a very fair test, as tests at home go, and the authors consider it a fairer method of testing than that usually carried out much nearer the muzzle. One of the older type round nose, soft points of 190 grs., with large amount of lead exposed at point, was tried at 50 yards. This practically went all to pieces in the oak, a small slug

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penetrating as far as the eighth board. There was not enough left of this to take data upon.

Of course, the only real test is on the game. The 220 gr., as stated already, did excellent and quick work on the moose at about 65 yards. It dropped the big animal in one shot, and the bullet hauled up in a tree on the farther side, though a second was necessary to dispatch him. It is the opinion of the writers that the 200 "Western" is about the best to be had in this weight at the present time for Eastern hunting or for near work on the heaviest Western game, but that the 180 is the best for anything over 100 yards. The relative merits of the open point 180 and the bronze point 180, with its plunger pin in its nose, have yet to be proved in the field. There has recently been considerable written on the latter, giving some actual and very satisfying experiences of its effect. However, in tests noted by others in the past few months, the bronze point seems to show too quick expansion, and consequently early breaking up, with less penetration than the open-point type. It seems that the balance of favor is on the side of the open point for more effective work. There are several experienced hunters who are going to give this open point a good try this fall and winter in the East and Northwest and in Africa. It will be interesting later to note their reports.

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SHOOTING NEWS AND COMMENT



The Indiana National Guard has taken a decided step toward perfecting its men in the art of marksmanship. The plan was fostered by the Adjutant General, Harry B. Smith, who hopes to see an instructors' training camp become an established institution in the Indiana Guard. Here are the orders inaugurating the school:

State of Indiana,
 Office of the Adjutant General,
 Indianapolis, October 1, 1921.

General Orders No. 32.

"There will be established at the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana, beginning Sunday, October 16th, and closing Saturday, October 30th, a Small Arms Firing School, for the instruction of certain selected non-commissioned officers of the Indiana National Guard. These non-commissioned officers will pursue a course of study in Marksmanship, Range Construction, and the Care of Ordnance Material;

the idea being kept constantly in mind that they are to return to their organizations qualified to act as instructors in Marksmanship and to assist their officers establish and maintain a high standard in this important part of military training.

"The company commander of each infantry company and machine gun company will select a man from his organization to attend this school, and will submit his name to this office not later than October 12th. In making this selection the company commander must keep in mind the following:

"1. The man must be of sufficient intelligence to act as an instructor when he returns to his organization.

"2. He should be a man who in all probability will remain in the community for several years. Care should be taken to avoid sending a man who might move to another city within the next few months.

"3. The Culver Military Academy is an institution noted for its high ideals, its sense of honor and rigid discipline. No man

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should be sent to this school who does not appreciate these facts, and who would reflect other than the highest credit upon the organization he represents.

"The company commanders may send either sergeants, corporals or privates. In case they have a private whom they expect to promote in the near future and who would fill the requirements stated above, it might be preferable to designate him. The attendance is limited to twenty-five (25) men. In case any of the artillery or other units of the National Guard wish to send men to this school, they should write to this office for permission. Applications from all units other than the infantry will be considered in the order in which they are received.

"The students will receive transportation in kind and the same pay as men of corresponding grades in the Regular Army.

"Students should take with them two uniforms; one for use during the working periods and one for dress purposes. The best one should be of wool. Each student must furnish his own toilet articles, towels, sheets and pillow cases. Blankets, cots, mattresses and pillows will be issued at the Academy. Two men will be quartered in a tent, and there will be sufficient space for each man to have a small trunk, if he so desires.

"In addition to the articles enumerated above, each student will take with him a rifle, a .45 automatic pistol or revolver, cartridge belt, cleaning rod, and cleaning patches. In cases where students come from organizations which are not prepared to furnish all of these articles, arrangements may be made to borrow them from the Culver Military Academy.

"Major Basil Middleton, State Staff Corps, is hereby designated as Commandant of the Small Arms Firing School. All students will report to him at the Woodcraft



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Camp at the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana, before 6 p. m., Sunday, October 16th, 1921.

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Loads And Re-loads

In this column, conducted by Major Townsend Whelen, will be answered inquiries pertaining to target and hunting small arms, hunting licenses, game guides, and kindred subjects. An effort will be made to reply to inquiries direct by mail before the appearance in this column of the answer. The service is free to all, whether the inquirer is a subscriber to Arms and the Man or not. All questions are answered at length by mail. Those portions of general interest are published here. Every care is used in collecting the data for these answers but no responsibility is assumed for any accident which may occur.

YOU may be able to help me out of a difficulty.

I have a '95 Model 30/06 Winchester with 5A Winchester 'scope, and also a Springfield with the mounts for same 'scope. Have not been able to do as good work with either 'scope as I can with Lyman receiver sight, and it seems impossible for me to find the center of bull, as I go either side, even with a rest and using all the care I can.

I will own up that I know little of 'scope use, and am much disappointed in its use so far as I have gone, as I do not seem to be able to find the middle of bull's-eye with scope, when I can with open or peep sight on same rifle.

Hope you can give me a little good dope, and I think it will interest others in using the Winchester 'scope.

F. V. A., New York City.

Answer: Assuming that the dove tail bases of your telescope sight are securely fastened to the barrel, and that the thumb screws retaining the mounts to the bases have not come loose during firing, then it is most probable that your difficulties are due to parallax in the telescope. To determine whether parallax is present, secure the rifle in a heavy vise, scope attached, and scope sighted on a target or some other distant object whereon you can see any movement of the cross hairs. Looking through the telescope, the rifle and scope remaining immovable, shift the eye from side to side and up and down through the whole field of the telescope. If this causes the cross-hairs to move on the target, then parallax is present, and you will at once see what caused your inaccuracies. To remove the parallax screw in the small reticule screw under the center of the telescope tube slightly with a small screwdriver, and then with the point of the screwdriver blade drive this screw just a little to the front or rear, examining each time as above through the glass to see if the parallax has been removed. When right screw out the screw until secure. Often this has to be done with new glasses just from the factory.

I think that the above will correct your trouble, but you must not expect too much from the telescope in target shooting, particularly if you have good vision. The principal advantages of the telescope sight are that it corrects the vision of men with poor eyesight, makes aiming accurate in poor lights and against indistinct objects, and in some cases enables one to aim at objects in shadow, as in the edge of a woods, that could not be seen with the naked eye. On distinct black and white targets, most riflemen with fairly good vision have found that the telescope is of no advantage whatever over good metallic sights.

It is just possible that most of your trouble may come from the reticule you are using. Very few riflemen can get good results from the coarse cross-hairs with which the Winchester telescope sights are equipped when they leave the factory. To get fair results it is usually necessary to prepare a special bull's-eye with large white center. Almost all experts have given up these cross-hairs and are using a wide, flat top post with a fine horizontal wire a little below the top of the post. The post is held at 6 o'clock just below the bull's-eye exactly as one would aim with regular metallic front sight. Such reticules can be regularly obtained from the Winchester Company, although they are not advertised. I would certainly advise such a reticule, and I think that it may cure all the troubles, especially if you find that there is no parallax in your 'scope.

PLEASE suggest a suitable front sight to use with the Lyman No. 48 on the '06 Springfield for hunting purposes, mainly in the open and generally in bright sunlight.

Am over fifty years of age; use glasses for reading only.

At present have a medium size Sheard gold front sight on my rifle, but it doesn't show up clearly on game.

The Lyman people make an ivory bead sight for the Springfield, but there may be better sights on the market.

Please give size of bead best adapted to my eyes. Some time I might want to use the regulation leaf sight, so kindly state what width the rear sight notch should be to accommodate the front sight you recommend.

Can a member of the N. R. A. purchase a slide for the No. 48 sight graduated and marked in yards?

A. M. M., Parker Canyon, Ariz.

Answer: I would advise a Lyman ivory bead front sight for use on the Springfield, with Lyman No. 48 rear sight for hunting purposes only. The bead should preferably be 1-16-inch in diameter. Better ask them to make the sight about 1-10-inch higher than standard, as with their regular height of rear sight many often have trouble in getting the No. 48 sight down low enough for shooting at the shortest ranges. The Lyman form of bead has almost a perpendicular surface of ivory towards the eye, and strong sunlight from one side is not so liable to light up one side of the sight and make you shoot away from the sun as a rounded bead will often do. Sometimes this shooting away from the sun, due to this cause, will make an error of as much as six inches at 100 yards. All of these special bead sights will show up almost black when one aims in bright lights.

You cannot get away from this. Nothing will help it, nor will any sight correct it except a silver sight with the bead bevelled at an angle of 45 degrees upward, so as to reflect the sight from the sky back towards the eye, and this sight glistens so much that you can't do anything with it. The ivory or gold only shows its colors against dark objects in poor lights, or against almost any object in the dim light in deep woods. I have found that ivory usually showed up distinctly oftener than gold.

The wider an open rear sight notch the better. I prefer a very wide U-shaped notch, like a half circle, and then aim with it just as though it was half a Lyman sight. A notch $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch would probably be pretty good, but it might even be as wide as 3-16th-inch.

A leaf for the Lyman No. 48 rear sight cannot be obtained through the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, as that office deals only in Government arms, ammunition, target materials, and their components, or in certain special arms that have been originally purchased with Government funds. The N. R. A. does not sell any arms to members, all purchases being made through the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. Lyman slides for the 48 sights are not graduated in yards, but you can easily graduate your own from the following table, which is prepared for the Lyman sight with .30 Model 1906 service ammunition. It will also do for the same cartridge with 170 or 180 grain bullet at ranges up to 500 yards:

From 100 to 200 yards	raise 2 minutes.
From 200 to 300 yards	raise 3 minutes.
From 300 to 400 yards	raise 3 minutes.
From 400 to 500 yards	raise 4 minutes.
From 500 to 600 yards	raise 4 minutes.

Thus when you have once found your elevation for any range you can immediately know what it is for any other range. But you always have to zero your rifle in at one range first to get a correct starting point, and no one or no factory can do this correctly for you. You must do it yourself for your own eyesight and manner of holding. Most riflemen have found it better to paste this table on a piece of paper and paste to the stock and then varnish over, or, better still, have it engraved on the side of the sight.

IN the last issue of a sporting magazine there occurs an advertisement of Savage Arms Corporation advertising a Savage 300 rifle. Kindly give me your opinion of this rifle, and if it shoots the 30-'06 cartridge. If not, explain cartridge and let me know if this cartridge can be reloaded with the Bond reloading tool for the 30-'06 shell. I have a Bond tool for the 30-'06 cartridge.

H. S. H., Westby, Wis.

Answer: The Savage rifle does not shoot the .30 Model 1906 cartridge. It shoots the .300 Savage cartridge, which is an entirely different one, although it is very similar to the .30-1906 cartridge, considerably shortened. It is a good, reliable rifle and cartridge, although bullets heavier than 150 grains cannot be used in it with any degree of satisfaction. The case being similar to the .30-1906, only shorter, and the bullet having the same shape of point, it can be successfully reloaded in Bond reloading tools for the latter cartridge.

I AM coming to you for a little information and advice on a couple of matters, knowing that if you cannot help us out, the solution to our problems is not to be had.

The first is in regard to reloaded Springfield ammunition. Just what do you recommend for 100 yards? We are shooting Course "C." Have been trying Ideal Bullet No. 308241, with 13 to 14 grains of No. 80. This seems to be most too much for a lead bullet cast 1 to 20, for such a quick twist. Get a few unaccountable shots now and then, and think possible the bullets might be stripping. Then it is not easy to get perfect bullets. Does the load of 18 grains of No. 18, with the service bullet, cause metal fouling? I would rather use a cast bullet on account of the lessened wear on the barrel, but above all I want a load that will shoot accurately. Have used at 200 to 600 a good many Ideal bullets, No. 308334, gas-check, with 25 grains of Lightning, and it shot fine, but do not need to burn quite so much powder at 100. If bullet No. 308241 is all right, what powder do you advise and how much? I believe No. 75 is better than No. 80 for this bullet, is it not?

The other matter is how best to manage a turkey shoot. We are using the "L" target at 100 yards. Tell me how you think is the best way to arrange the match, entry fees, prizes, etc. We have a stock of "A" targets also.

P. E. P., Harvard, Ill.

I am in receipt of your letter of September 24th. I have always gotten fine results from Ideal bullet 308241, and 10 to 12 grains weight of No. 75 or 80. Groups at 100 yards average about 3 inches. It may be that your powder charge is a little too heavy, or that the bullets are not just right, or the cases not uniform at the mouth. Cases should be chamfered at mouth, so as not to scrape the bullet in seating, and should be uniformly the size of the bullet inside the neck. Bullets should be sized not smaller than .309, nor larger than .311, uniform, of course. They should be cast of Ideal metal, or 1 part tin to 10 parts lead, and lubricated with a rather hard lubricant. It is best with these light charges to elevate the muzzle before firing, or in some other manner assure the bulk of the powder charge being down near the primer.

But I have also always gotten much better results from the 150-grain service full-jacketed bullet and 18 grains of No. 80 than I have from the Ideal alloy bullets. Groups at 100 yards will average inside of 2 inches. This bullet does not give any metal fouling at this velocity, and it is practically no more wearing on the bore than the lead bullet. Bullets do not wear the bore appreciably anyhow, this being due to erosion, another name for gas escape, and the erosion with these light loads is negligible. A barrel should last at least 40,000 rounds with these loads. You can get 150-grain full-jacketed bullets at a very reasonable price through the Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

For your turkey shoot the L target at 100 yards is too easy, unless you shoot it off-hand, and the A target is entirely too easy unless you put smaller rings inside the bull. Too many ties will result. Better take the 100-yard small-bore target, which you can get from the N. R. A. I cannot tell you much about arranging your match, entry fees, etc., because I do not know the skill of your shooters. Among the good shots such as attend the National Matches, and using the small-bore 100-yard target, they would probably have to ask entry fee of 50 cents, and require a score of 199 in 20 shots to win a turkey, so as to be sure to break even; but firing 20 shots in one score for a turkey would be

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too slow a proceeding. It is usually better to fire 5 shots, and then measure the exact distance from the center of the target to the center of each shothole, and then add these measurements. Usually at such shoots the promoter puts up a large number of turkeys, and every one making the necessary score gets his turkey, the promoter breaking even by reason of the great number of entrance fees necessary to win a turkey on the average. Score must be made low enough so that men can almost, but not quite, reach it. This encourages them to re-enter in hopes that they will make the necessary score next time. Also often the turkey itself is displayed behind a piece of boiler plate at 100 yards, its head only being visible, and a quarter a shot charged, the man hitting the turkey getting it. But even this game is often a financial failure, particularly if there are a lot of good shots present, and if you put the price up to over 25 cents a shot you do not get many entries. It is easy enough to work up a good program if the turkeys are paid for in advance, but a farmer usually loses a lot of money on it.

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.

FOR SALE—Colt automatic, .22 cal., excellent condition, with holster, \$15.00. M. S. Beal, care Healy, 145 West 84th St., New York City.

SELL OR TRADE—Le Mat revolver; Colt .41 "House Pistol"; 44-40 Colt rifle; 45-70 Remington tubular magazine carbine; .30 Luger pistol; .44 S. & W. Army revolver; 8 m. m. Mauser sporting rifle; tools; cartridges; 11 m. m. Mauser military rifle; Colt and Remington deringers; .41 cal. Ballard; .44 carbine; two Kentucky rifles; .280 and .303 Ross; .32 auto rifle handling Colt cartridge. Several others. Inclose stamp. C. H. Goddard, John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

FOR SALE—Sidle telescope, 3 sets extra fine lenses, 8x, 5x and 3x, for target or hunting; mounts will fit any rifle, price \$40.00. George F. Tiffany, Claremont, N. H.

FOR SALE—1920 star-gauged National Match rifle, in gun-crank condition, bought at Camp Perry. Tapped for telescope sights and fitted now with No. 48 Lyman sights. Regular issue sight goes with it. Price \$36.00 without Lyman sight, or \$48.00 with sight. Frank D. Elwell, Sec'y, Moraine National Rifle Club, Care The Delco, Dayton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Pope, 7 m. m. Mauser, new, stocked by Griffin, \$125; Westley Richards, .318 Mauser, \$140; Jeffery, 400 cordite single hammerless falling block rifle, \$75; Westley Richards, 20 ga. "Fauneta" ball and shotgun, highest grade, \$400. All perfect. Major T. D. Sloan, 41 W. Kirke St., Chevy Chase, Md.

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FOR SALE—New .22 Colt automatic pistol, shot less than 100 rounds. First \$25.00 money order takes it. Price includes new holster. Chas. R. Burdette, 507 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE—Eastman 3A Kodak (post-card size), for roll film, with Rapid Rectilinear lens and these extras; Eastman plate back attachment for using plates, if desired, and focusing on ground glass, ground glass slide, extra back slide, double plate holder and leather carrying case. All in excellent condition, has had best of care. Price \$20, money order only, will be sent insured parcel post prepaid. A bargain for someone. Van Allen Lyman, Aromas, San Benito County, Calif.

FOR SALE—One .250-300 Savage in practically new condition, barrel perfect, and two boxes shells, \$40.00; one .45 Colt for good Remington preferred .22 rifle. Geo. V. McAllister, Forest City, Pa.

FOR SALE—Winchester A-5 scope, No. 2 rear mount, with leather case; brand new, never been on a gun. Price, \$32.00. C. O. D. Thomas Shelhamer, Greenwood, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—M. 1903 Springfield, perfect inside and outside good; no rust or pits in barrel; accurate, price \$30.00. C. P. Zimmer, R. F. D. No. 2, Fullerton, Calif.

WANTED—To buy 16 or 20 ga. double hammerless shotgun; describe fully in first letter; also hammer for cal. .38 S. & W. double action revolver. F. J. Korges, Victoria, Texas.

FOR SALE—Springfield, like new, 1919 Rifle Match rifle used only at Caldwell, perfect barrel, bolt works like glass, price \$40.00. Range scope, about 12 power, with stand, \$10.00. .22 center fire Winchester S. S. rifle, 20-inch heavy barrel with scope blocks, reloading tools, several hundred split point bullets, etc., \$20.00. C. G. Lundgren, care Gulf Refining Co., Key West, Florida.

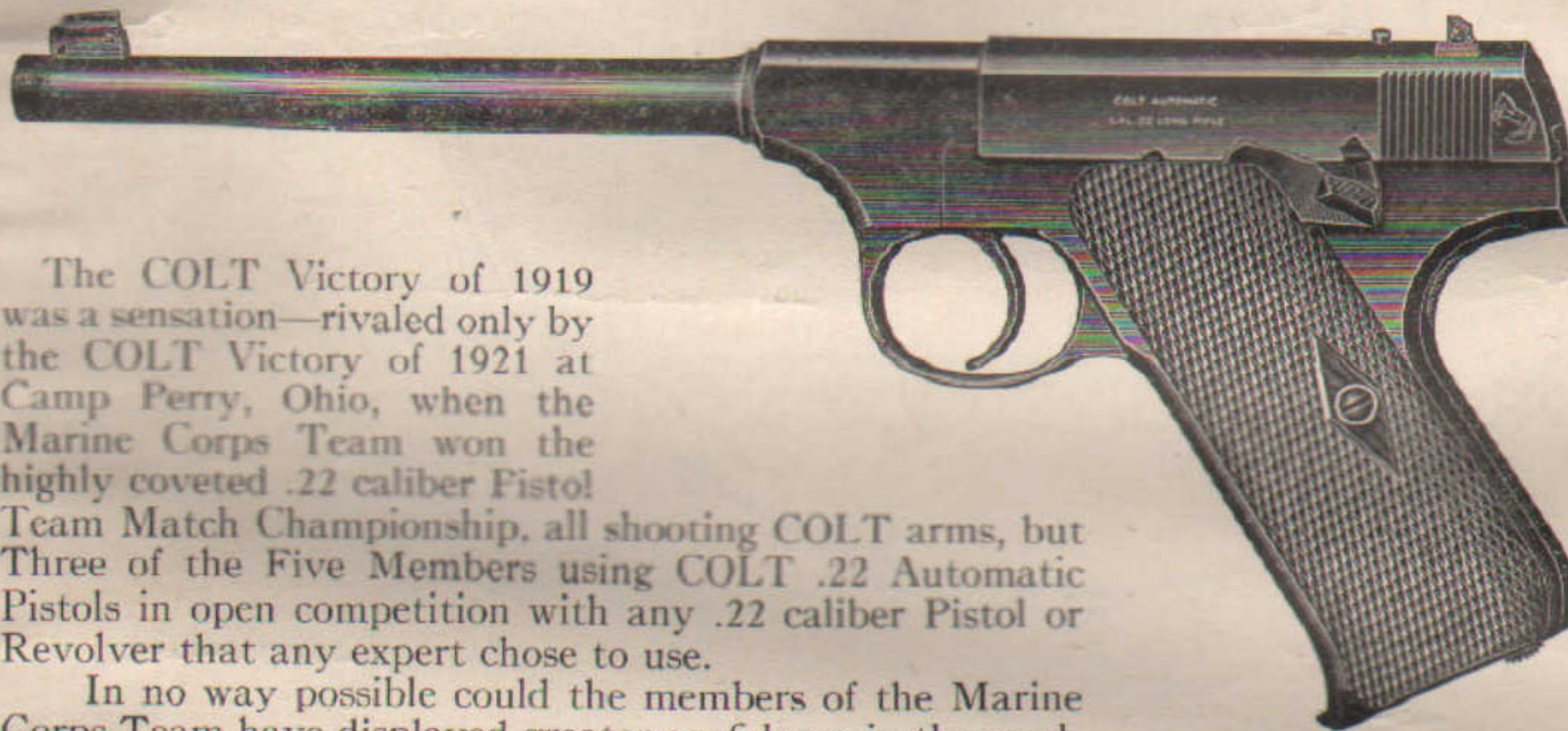
FOR SALE—Luger 7.65 m. m. pistols, 8 inch, 12 inch, 16 inch barrels and holster stock extra. MAUSER pistols, 7.63 m. m., with wooden holster—stocks. MAUSER SPORTING RIFLES, .30-06, U. S. Gov. THE WORLD'S BEST, Pacific Sales, Ltd., Moscow, Idaho.

FOR SALE—Pictures of the winners and views of Camp Perry, 25c a print. Address 17 S. Sycamore St., Wilmington, Delaware.

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