

ARMS AND THE MAN

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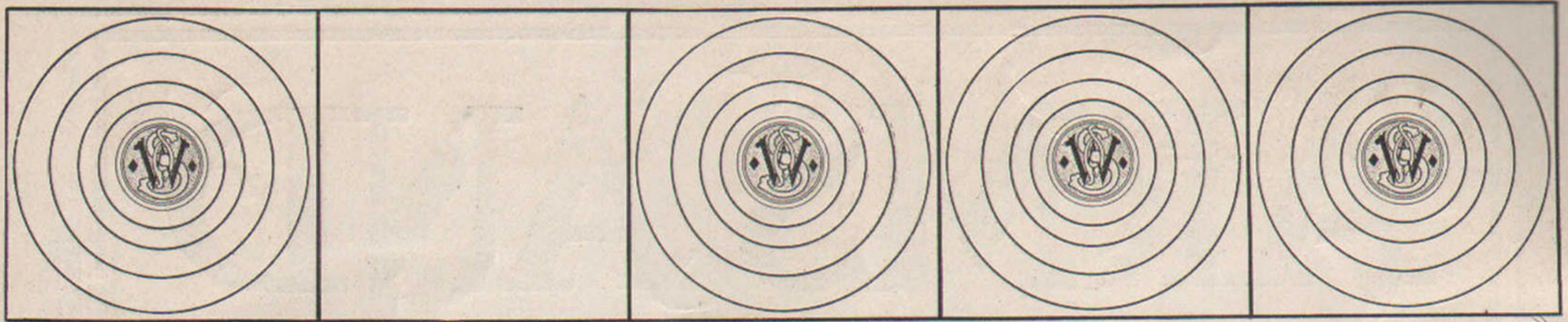
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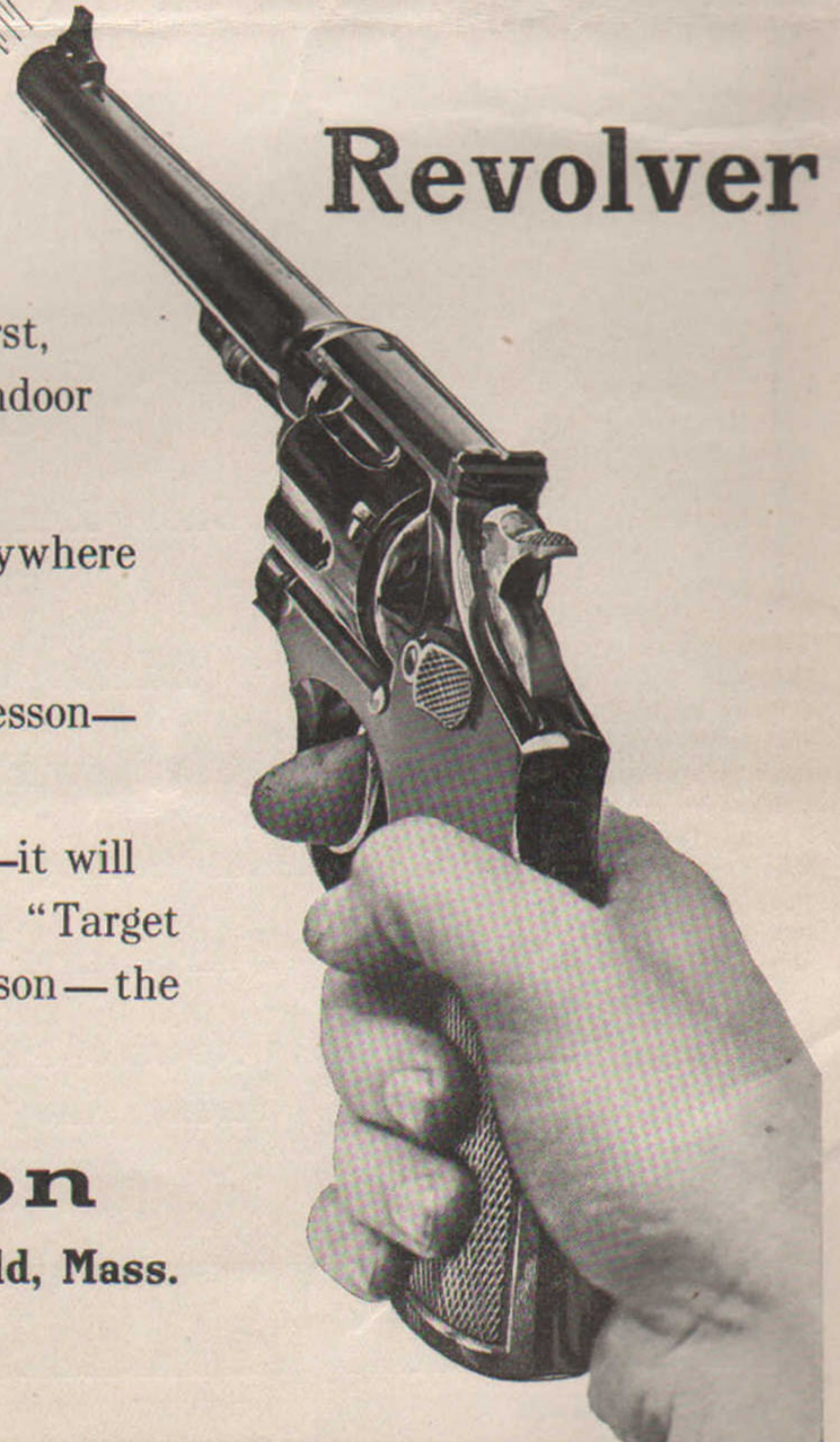
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 3, 1913.

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The Short Range Rifle League—Targets and Scoring.

By E. NEWITT.

TARGETS, like Topsy, seem to have "just growed," without rhyme or reason. Like the Schuetzen rifle and the standing position they are an inheritance from our ancestors; before, therefore, embarking upon a new design, it would be just as well to analyze the functions and purposes of targets, with the view of ascertaining what features of these relics of other days are worthy of perpetuation.

The essential features of targets differ with purposes to which they are employed, consequently our analysis must begin with a classification of our shooting. Let us call the first stage, when we are developing our shooting faculties to the purposes of aiming correctly and discharging the rifles without disturbing the aim, the *instruction stage*.

When we come to apply our developed faculties to shooting at natural objects under more natural conditions we have entered the *intermediary stage*, and when fully trained, we become a unit in an attacking or defending force and shoot collectively under the control and direction of the fire commander, we have reached the *advance stage*.

All targets have one fundamental requirement in common; they must furnish an objective for fire, but it is obvious that beyond this, very different features are desirable if the targets are to be appropriately adapted to a progressive scheme of instruction.

In the *preliminary instruction stage* some assistance to the undeveloped shooting faculties is desirable, consequently our objective may be rendered unnaturally conspicuous by possessing a violent color contrast with its surroundings, such as black on white, which, incidentally will also afford some assistance to aiming providing a background upon which the sights will be silhouetted.

Assume, therefore, that our preliminary instruction target is to be, as far as its shape and color are concerned, borrowed from the ancients, the next consideration is its dimensions. The target mostly favored in the United States was borrowed from the Fatherland where shooting traditions still savour of archery and arquebus days.

The large objective (bull's-eye) while none too large for the prehistoric weapons for which it was designed, has been made to serve for present purposes by the addition of internal scoring rings, but I think even the dimensions of a bull's-eye should be based on some scientific foundation rather than upon mere traditional familiarity. As the bull's-eye constitutes both the objective it is desired to hit and the visual guide or aiming mark two considerations arise. To determine the value of a group relative to the possibilities of the combination of rifles and ammunition, and considered solely as an objective, the bull's-eye should not exceed the dimensions of the smallest group of which the best rifle and ammunition is capable at the distance at which it is used.

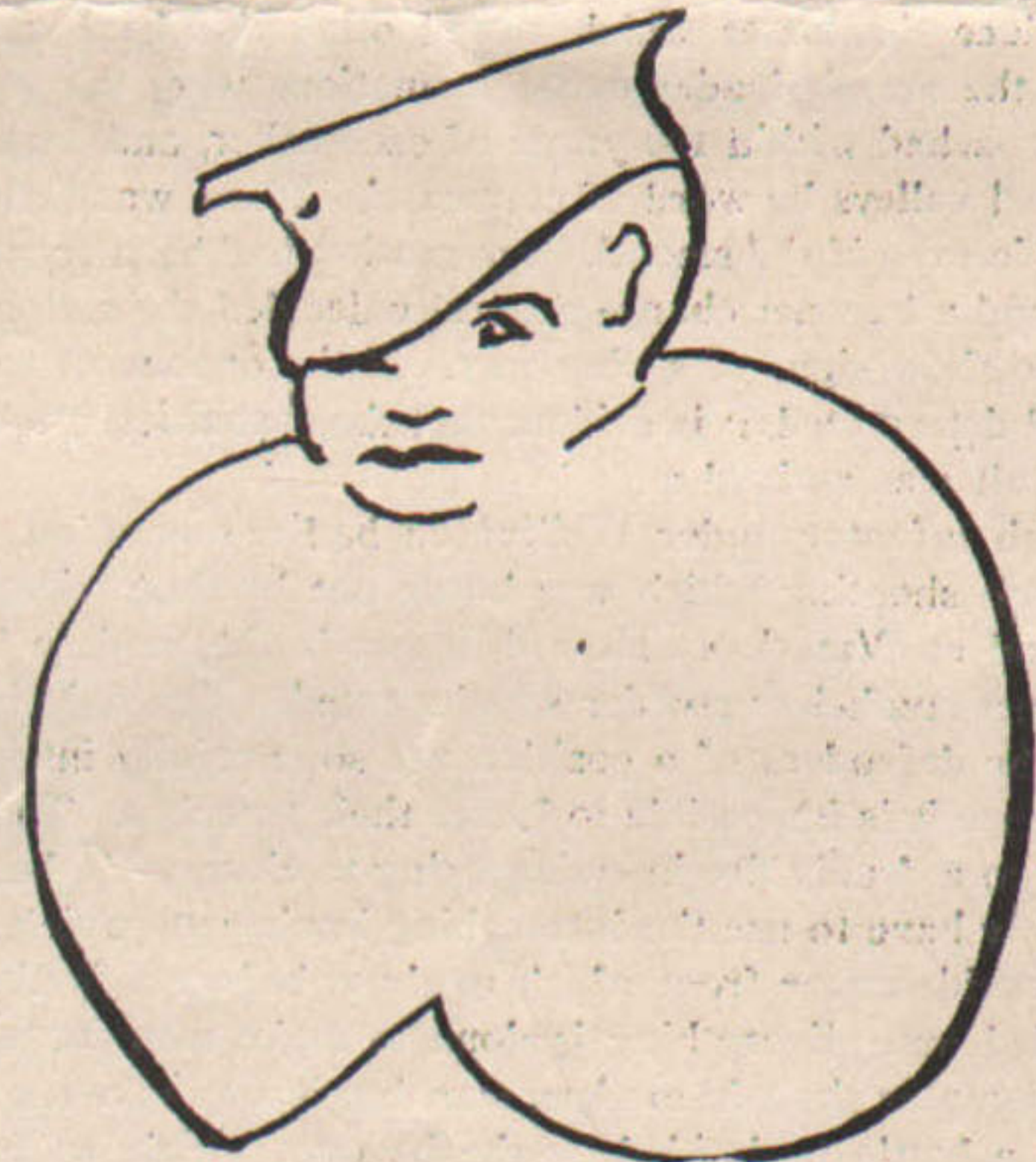
On the other hand such is the accuracy of modern firearms that such a bull's-eye would be too small to serve adequately as an aiming mark. But an appropriate combination of aiming objective and hitting objective, is possible by making the former just large enough to embrace the grouping possibilities of the rifle.

It has been determined by opticians that the average human eye is capable of distinctly discerning an object in violent color contrast with its surroundings, such as is a black bull's-eye on a white background, which subtends four minutes of angle, and curiously enough the accuracy capabilities of the best rifles and ammunition of today are equal to groups subtending two minutes of angle.

With this as a fundamental basis the following bull's-eye dimensions are indicated:

For 25 yards 1 inch black with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch central ring;
50 yards 2 inch black with 1 inch central ring;
75 yards 3 inch black with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch central ring;
100 yards 4 inch black with 2 inch central ring,
and so on.

It will be appreciated that the dimensions of the aiming mark are smaller than those of the traditional German target, at the same time whilst there is no scientific justification for the German dimensions, there is a sound reason why we should accustom ourselves to aim at the smallest perceivable mark, which is only possible provided we use such marks from the very commencement of the instruction stage. The ultimate object of our instruction and practice is to enable us to use the rifle efficiently in war and hunting, in both of which, especially the latter, the objective is very small, and does not increase as does our bull's-eye proportionately with distance. If we are only accustomed to aiming at relatively large and conspicuous marks it is obvious that the difficulties of aiming at the small and inconspicuous objects of the field will be unnaturally emphasized. The remainder of the target serves the purpose of catching approximate hits which miss the objective, affording a background upon which to silhouette the sights, and carrying scoring rings by which the relative merit of performances may be measured, its dimensions therefore are to a great extent governed by these considerations:



Experience has already demonstrated that the following dimensions are ample to embrace all these considerations, and as anything larger is a mere waste of material which has to be paid for, considerations of economy point to the adoption of the smallest possible dimensions;

25 yards, 6 inches square
50 yards, 6 inches square
100 yards, 12 inches square

If a larger black is insisted upon these dimensions must be proportionately increased to afford sufficient white background for silhouetting the sights.

As proficient at artificially conspicuous objectives at known distances fired at under unnaturally easy conditions is only a means to an end, and the *ne plus ultra* of proficiency under such circumstances by no means implies the same proficiency under the natural conditions prevailing in war and hunting, it is eminently desirable that the short range league should initiate a progressive scheme or cultivating marksmanship which will render its pupils really capable marksmen in the field. For this, and also for the reason that some variety is essential to mitigate the monotony of constant practice at the same object under the same conditions, it is desirable to introduce an intermediate phase with a target appropriate to it.

This implies a natural objective on a background affording about the same contrasts as are found in nature. A head-and-shoulders figure on a green or neutral tinted background is the target employed for instruction purposes in every European army, but for the short distances at which it would be used by the Short Range League it will be necessary to reduce the figure to scale, an appropriate scale being that which gives a figure appearing at the distance at which it is fired at about the same size as would the head and shoulders of a man at 500 yards, i. e.—about 2 inches high for a 50 yards target and about 4 inches high for a 100 yards target. The remaining dimensions of the target may be the same as those of the instruction target.

CAN OUR INFANTRY BE TRAINED TO MAKE BETTER USE OF THEIR RIFLES IN WAR?

WITHIN the last sixty years or so the most wonderful improvements have been introduced in both guns and rifles, says the *Broad Arrow*, England. In this article we shall confine our attention to the infantry weapon. In range, accuracy, and rapidity of fire the modern magazine rifle is ten times superior to the old muzzle-loading Brown Bess, and yet the experience of the latest wars proves that the proportion of casualties in battle caused by infantry fire is still much what it was 100 years ago, from 80 to 85 per cent of the total. This is only natural, since the improvements in artillery have at least kept pace with those in the infantry weapon.

But if the losses in modern wars are compared with those of a century ago it will be found that the percentage of casualties to those engaged is still much the same, and that such heavy losses as were suffered by both French and Russians at Borodino are seldom equaled and never exceeded. It might be expected that war would be far more dangerous to those engaged under modern conditions than in the days of the muzzle-loader, but there is a limit to the endurance of man under fire which could be reached when the weapons were muzzle-loading, smooth-bore muskets even more quickly than at present. In those days battles rarely exceeded one day, whilst under modern conditions they may last a week or even longer.

With every improvement in weapons an alteration in tactics was devised to reduce the losses which would otherwise have resulted. In the days of the muzzle-loader dense formations were the rule; the assailants approached within 100 yards of each other, and, standing up in the open, fired volleys by word of command. There was little scope for marksmanship even if the smooth-bore musket had been accurate, which it was not, and a bayonet charge generally decided the action when one side began to show signs of giving way. If the opponents were equally matched and determined, it is evident that the casualties would be heavy before a result was arrived at.

The British infantry under Wellington had a reputation for steadiness and good shooting which was borne out by their victories in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. How different is the modern battle-field, especially since smokeless powder was invented. Men fight in extended order, and the defenders of a position are so carefully intrenched that from a distance it is impossible to locate their trenches. The assailants are exposed to a deadly fire in endeavoring to close with the defenders, and frequently have to use the intrenching implement which every man carries to provide cover from which to shoot before a further advance can be carried out. Everything is done to make men inconspicuous—there is no pomp or show in modern war, but it may take a considerable time before a battle is decided by the bayonet which, as formerly, is generally brought into play as the decisive factor.

The strain upon the nerves in a modern battle is far greater than in the old close-order fighting, and the need for discipline and training correspondingly greater. If the proportionate numbers of killed and wounded have not increased, the number of rounds fired to hits made has increased enormously. With magazine rifles and machine guns and independent fire the rule, an enormous number of rounds can be fired in a few minutes. Even under the old conditions of muzzle-loading it was said to take a man's weight in lead to kill him.

Napoleon's veteran troops in 1805 and 1806 are reported to have fired 3,000 bullets to make one hit, and in 1813 and 1814, when the French Army was largely composed of conscripts lacking in training and discipline, it took 10,000 bullets to produce one hit. As an example of what may happen under modern conditions, in January, 1907, a detachment of Moroccan troops attacked the bandit Raisouli, who was intrenched with sixty-five followers. The assailants fired off 80,000 cartridges, 800 Maxim projectiles, and 120 shells from field guns without hitting a single man. Of course, no disciplined troops would be quite as bad as this.

We will quote one more example from the Boer War to prove the advantage which good marksmanship combined with accurate estimation

of distances can give even when opposed to our Regular troops and a powerful artillery. At the battle of Colenso in December, 1899, we had 15,600 men and forty-four guns to attack from 2,000 to 3,000 Boers with five guns. In a short time the English suffered a loss of 899 men killed and wounded, with an expenditure of 600 cartridges for each casualty on the part of the Boers. In the same time the British managed to hit thirty-one Boers, but the expenditure of rifle ammunition was enormous, counting machine guns and artillery.

With our town-bred and highly civilized population we can never hope to approach the Boer standard of marksmanship, and therefore all the more reason for the careful training of our men in the use of the rifle in the field. It does not follow that peace training will always produce good shooting in the field. It is impossible to simulate the disturbing influences of actual fighting on the range, and the nerves are largely responsible for bad shooting in war. In the excitement of battle men do strange things.

In the old muzzle-loading days the musket was frequently fired from the hip without raising it to the shoulder to take aim. During the American Civil War, 1861 to 1865; after a battle, when the rifles left by the dead and wounded were picked up, it was sometimes found that a rifle contained several charges, one on top of another, so that the man must have gone on loading without firing, having imagined that he had discharged his gun each time.

The strain on men's nerves under modern conditions of fighting is acknowledged to be greater than it was in close order fighting, and therefore all the more necessity for careful training and discipline.

It is sometimes said that infantry requires less training than any other arm, but we do not agree with such a proposition. Giving a man a uniform and a rifle does not make him a soldier. The accuracy, long range, and rapidity of fire of the modern rifle are utterly useless unless the man behind it has the skill and the nerve to use it properly. On the range, where the distances are known and there are no distractions to try the nerves, men make very good practice; but the same men at field firing, where the ranges are unknown and the targets difficult, will fall off tremendously in their score, and on a field of battle would probably waste nearly every round.

It has been calculated that 100 trained men firing for two minutes at a known range of 600 yards would make 800 hits; the same men at field firing would only score forty hits; whilst in actual service conditions they would probably only make two. The moral of this is that too much time and too many rounds of practice ammunition are given to range firing at known distances. What is required is more training and practice at unknown distances with disappearing or moving targets.

Every soldier should commence to fire on the range, but as soon as he attains a reasonable standard of marksmanship at distances up to 600 or 800 yards he should not be required to repeat the same performance annually, but the whole of his practice ammunition should be expended in field practices. This should be done progressively and under skilled supervision. Sections should be trained under their section leaders over all kinds of ground. Next half companies, and then the company under its commander. Team firing should be taught, and finally machine guns and artillery should be employed to co-operate with infantry fire in battalion and brigade exercises to conclude the annual course.

The officers and N. C. O.s of every company should be specially trained as fire directors and leaders of their respective groups. The practical difficulty would be in our cultivated and populous country to find suitable ground near every military station. But if a certain number of such ranges were provided on Dartmoor, Salisbury Plain, and other open spaces, by the expenditure of a little extra money in travelling expenses troops at a distance could be given the use of such a range for a fixed time for many months in the year. If this training produced good results, as we believe it would, any extra cost would be well expended.

With our small army it is all the more important not only that our men should be supplied with the best weapons that science can devise, but that they should be trained to use them to the best advantage in battle. This can scarcely be said to be the case at present, as we have not learnt much by our experiences in South Africa, at any rate in the direction of training our infantry for the stress of battle, which should be taken up seriously by the military authorities whilst there is yet time.

To conclude in the words of Lord Kitchener: "Our military history supplies instances of how in the past we have courted failure, and even invited defeat, by an overweening confidence in the capabilities of our troops. We have thus lost sight of the necessity of taking every precaution against possible failure by a careful previous study of the military problems which confront us, and by the proper training of our troops for war."

HUNTING GROUNDS OF ALASKA.

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From "Alaska, an Empire in the Making," by J. J. Underwood, reprinted by special permission of Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers.

MR. UNDERWOOD, himself a mighty hunter, in his new book gives an extended description of the hunting grounds of Alaska. That chapter is reproduced herewith.

From the tiny mosquito to the stately moose and the ferocious Kadiak bear, Alaska is populous with game of many different kinds and descriptions. The word "game" is not applied to the mosquito in the sense that these insects are good to eat—although often enough they manage to mix themselves with the cuisine of the woodsman—but in the sense that they are imbued with the pugnacity and pertinacity of a bulldog. In addition they are endowed with a nasal, buzzing voice that is more irritating and nerve-racking than the cry of the lone timber wolf, and a "bill" that some miners declare has greater boring force than a diamond drill.

A prospector in British Columbia once told the writer that, on the Lizard River, he spread a paper in the bottom of his tent and swung his hunting knife through the air. This more or less voracious chronicler declared that he killed seventeen mosquitoes at the first pass. He averred also that the atmosphere in that locality was so full of mosquitoes that the only way for them to increase their numbers was to reduce their size.

The mosquitoes come with the first warm nights of summer, and live through the season till the first frost. After that peace reigns—or rather peace would reign if it were not for the gnats, which although not so pugnacious as the mosquitoes, are quite as industrious and can be depended upon to make the life of the Alaskan a misery to the flesh and a burden to the soul.

The tale is told that in the early history of the Yukon, before the advent of judges and peace officers the vigilance committees found in the mosquito an able ally in holding their prisoners. They had no jails other than mosquito tents. When they desired to hold a law-breaker until such time as his case could be tried, they put him in a mosquito tent and took his clothes from him. There was no danger that he would attempt to escape. Parenthetically the usual method of punishing crimes against the peace and dignity of the community in those days was to put the offender in a boat with a few pounds of food and a pair of oars and let him float down-stream to the sea.

By the end of July—before the hunting season opens—most of the mosquitoes are gone, but sometimes for the first week or two in August there is an abundance of what are known to the Indians as "no-see-ums," and to the white man as gnats.

Fighting off mosquitoes and gnats is an art that few people other than Indians can learn. The aborigines are not by any means immune to the bite of these insects, but they annoy the Indian less than the white man. I have observed that when an Indian sees, or rather feels, the bite of a gnat or a mosquito, he does not make a vicious slap at it. Being devoid of "temperament" he accepts the bite philosophically. He doesn't allow himself to be angered but calmly brushes off the offender. A white man has less patience. When one of these insects injects its "bill" through his epidermis, he loses his temper and slaps and cuffs the mosquito—and himself—vigorously and angrily, thereby—the Indian thinks—making himself a more attractive mark to other mosquitoes. The Indian regards the annual invasion of the mosquitoes and the "no-see-ums" as a kind of a game between himself and the insects. The game is for the Indian to see how many insects he can kill without becoming angry. Every time he quietly brushes off a mosquito or a gnat, he mentally marks down one point in his own favor.

The mosquito literally is "the fly in the ointment" of the Alaskan hunter. In countless trillions they have their being and buzzing, and there is no escaping them. There are several kinds of salves which, their vendors declare, will discourage the mosquitoes' unpleasant activity, but the experience of the writer is that the insects find these concoctions quite palatable. In fact, many of these alleged mosquito-bite preventives seem to encourage the little pests and to sharpen, rather than satiate, their appetites. In the still air the mosquitoes, during the season, hover overhead in clouds, but at the first breath of wind they disappear and hide beneath the bushes or grass. Immunity may be found, however, in mosquito tents, if they are properly pitched and in mosquito screens attached to the top of the hat and tied securely around the neck beneath the shirt collar.

But despite these disadvantages, no portion of the North American continent presents a more attractive field for the sportsman and the angler than does Alaska. With the exception of the South African veldts, it is the greatest hunting country extant, but lest the reader should think it has no disadvantage the writer has emphasized the fact that there are some mosquitoes, and, in the interests of comfort, the sportsman or naturalist going to Alaska in the early summer is advised

to make preparations to cope with the little pests.

It matters not what part of Alaska the hunter goes, game in abundance can be found. But the big game hunter should bear in mind that Alaska is a tremendous territory, and that the species of big game which can be found in one region will not necessarily be found in another. For instance the game to be found in Southeastern Alaska is entirely different from that found on the Alaska Peninsula or on Kadiak Island, and again the game found in the lands edging on Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean is different from that found in other places. He should remember also that the only part of the country where the law enforces the hunter to take a guide is in the Kenai Peninsula region.

The angler will find practically the same species of fish in all of the Alaskan streams, as more fully described in another chapter, and shore birds, water birds and many varieties of grouse can be found all over Alaska. The herbivorous game confines itself generally to individual districts. Taking these animals in proportion of the utility to the prospector and sportsman, the moose comes first, and therefore the deer family will be the first to be considered.

Speaking generally, the moose ranges from the boundary of British Columbia as far North as the Yukon River, although there are a few isolated places along the coast where they will not be found. Some moose have been killed on the tributaries entering the Yukon from the North, but there is none on the Seward Peninsula or the Arctic coast.

The moose is the largest hoofed animal of North America, and the best specimens can be obtained on the Kenai Peninsula, on the upper waters of the Yukon, in the country surrounding Mount McKinley, and in the valleys of the Kuskokwim and White Rivers. Moose are easily stalked during the months of early summer, when the mosquitoes force them out of the brush into the rivers and lakes. Some of these pools contain alkali, and here moose and other wild animals always will be found.

Fattened by the abundant vegetation, the moose are in prime condition in the running season, which begins about August first and lasts for six weeks. At this season the bulls take to the higher altitudes, where they fight many vicious battles for the favor of the females. It is contended by some naturalists that the moose eats the wild grass that grows everywhere in the territory in luxuriant abundance, but the writer's observation has been that, with the exception of some bunch grass and horse dock, they subsist almost exclusively on young willows, birch and alders. In fact in the winter season, especially in sections where the snow is deep, the animals seek the draws and gulches, where these plants grow, and remain there practically all winter.

In winter they are an easy prey to the game hunter equipped with long snowshoes, for the moose when chased out of the gulch, sinks belly deep in the snow as it plunges along. A moose might easily have an hour's start of a man on snowshoes, and be caught in a chase of a couple of hours. When driven out of the gulches, they invariably make for a lake or river, where the snows, carried off the ice by the winds, are not as deep as on the solid ground. The cow moose is usually accompanied by her calf all through the winter, and wherever a hunter sees two moose tracks, it is reasonably safe to figure that he is on the trail of a cow and her calf. In the chase the cow leads, and will not desert her calf unless closely pressed. The cow moose remains in splendid condition all winter, and her flesh is much to be preferred to that of the bull, which besides being tough and stringy, has little or no fat.

After the running season the male moose generally remain in the higher altitudes, while the cows and calves are found around the lakes and streams. The bulls will be found at timber-line till about the middle of January, when they are forced down the mountain by deeper snows, and they sometimes join the cows in the draws and gulches. By this time their antlers have been shed. In the spring, when the snow becomes crusted and wolves may run along the surface and moose break through to the solid ground, the animals "yard up" for mutual protection—that is, they band themselves together, and when attacked, form a circle, keeping the calves in the center and fighting off their assailants with their forefeet. It has been noted by many prospectors that horses turned loose in the White River Valley to forage for themselves during the winter, "yard up" with the moose in the spring to protect their foals, making the wolf the common enemy of both species.

The calving season is about the middle of May, or earlier, according to latitude and climatic conditions, and is contemporaneous with the growing of new horns by the male. The cow is not endowed with antlers at any season. Like all herbivorous animals that shed their horns, the antlers first appear in a "velvet" of fine brown fur, and in the case of the moose it is streaked with grey. Believing this fur does

not match his complexion or become his particular style of beauty, the male, shortly before running season, becomes obsessed with a desire to eliminate the trimming, and if it does not wear away fast enough, he accelerates its departure by rubbing his antlers against trees. In the latter part of August the hunter frequently will notice spruce and other trees surrounded by hoof marks. These are the tracks of moose which have been "sprucing up" for the running and fighting season. By the end of August the horns are in good shape to give battle to their adversaries.

It does not necessarily follow that the biggest moose will have the largest "spread" of antlers, and it is believed that when disturbed by their natural enemies during the growing season the horns will be smaller than on a previous year. It may be taken as a general rule, however, that the animal that has a large and beautiful set of antlers is not the best for eating purposes. The writer has observed that generally the meat of a moose that has large antlers is more fitted for sole leather than for human consumption, and the larger the antlers the tougher the meat. There may be exceptions to this rule, but they have not come within the observation of the writer.

Much has been written pertaining to the ferocity of the wounded moose, but although the writer has encountered many of these animals, he has yet to see the first one attempt to make a fight. When wounded the moose almost invariably turns and faces its assailant, but it rarely offers an attack, even when accompanied by its young.

Sometimes a wounded moose will hang its head, its ears will sag, and it will have every appearance of being on the point of dropping dead, but let it get a start through the trees, and more than likely the hunter will have to chase it for two or three days to catch up with it and he may never see it again. The moose differs greatly from any of the bear family in this respect. A wounded bear is very liable to show fight.

In winter, a cow moose, when pressed hard along a river or lake by a hunter will desert her calf and when the young one becomes tired, he runs off from the side of the frozen stream into the timber and deep snows where he turns and faces his pursuer with a comical expression of injured innocence as though he would say:

"Why on earth are you chasing me? I haven't done anything."

The baby moose has a large and beautifully expressive eye, and if the little fellow looks at him, a hunter needs to steel his heart before he can shoot. More than one man, even when short of meat and who would find much exhilarative enjoyment in drawing a bead on a silver-tip or Kadiak bear, the most savage of the species, has lost his nerve when it came to sending a bullet into a calf moose that happened to stare into his eye.

Next to the baby camel, the young moose is about the most amusing and friendly animal on earth. He has a confiding, confidential way about him and has not the slightest fear of man. Like the emu of Australia and the antelope of the American plains, he has all the inquisitiveness of youth, and much to the annoyance of his mother, quite frequently makes friends with the first man he sees.

The mother, however, has some of the propensities of the nouveaux riches and is inclined to be particular about the early associations of her offspring. If one may judge by her conduct, her head is filled with school copy-book precepts about the evils of bad company, and instances have been recorded where ultra-exclusive mother moose have resented undue familiarities from plebeian humans. Like other mothers she never sees a fault in her own offspring but lays the blame entirely to his associates. Woodsmen do not consider it good form to pet a small moose when the precocious and ingratiating young animal comes running towards them. The mother, resentful and jealous, might make it necessary for them to climb a tree or bring rifles to their shoulders.

But to the general credit of the Alaskan prospector, be it written, there are few men in the forests of the North who wantonly slay a cow moose. On the bear, the wolf, the eagle and other destroyers of game, a relentless and unceasing war is waged, but few moose or other food animals have been killed in Alaska by prospectors for the mere wanton joy of killing. The observation of this unwritten law has caused a big increase in the number of moose and other game animals in the Kenai Peninsula and, in fact, nearly all over the territory.

Much amusement can be gained from watching a cow moose educating her calf. The writer once lay hidden down-wind behind some willows in an open pine park for nearly an hour watching a moose and her offspring. Apparently the mother was showing the young one which were the most succulent plants to be eaten, for every time she found a young, budding willow, she would munch a few bites, and then with a low mooring sound, call the calf to her and direct its attention to the plant. The calf would munch a few leaves and then run back to his play. He was a busy little chap, investigating every tree and shrub. Once he came within ten feet of where I was hidden,

but did not get my scent. The cow lay down, and began to chew her cud after the manner of a bovine. I knew that she had no idea of my presence, so I snapped a small dry twig. Instantly she stopped her meditative chewing and threw up her head, thrusting the ears forward, and sniffing the air. Clearly she was disturbed, but the calf glanced casually around to see if there was anything new to attract his attention. A few minutes later I broke a larger twig. This time the cow was certain that she could not have been mistaken. She jumped to her feet instantly and called for her calf, but faced the direction opposite to the one in which I was lying. Her hearing clearly was at fault. She evidently thought the sound of something crashing through the woods had been borne to her on the wind instead of against it. She looked for a few minutes in almost every direction, and certainly her eyesight was not good, or she surely would have seen me. At intervals I repeated the performance, and after some time it began to get on her nerves.

The moose has no particular fear of man, for I have seen many of them that would not run when they first saw a hunter, but this one obviously was disturbed by something which she could not understand, and, after getting up and lying down again several times, she trotted off, taking her inquisitive youngster with her, presumably to enjoy a siesta in a quieter spot where there were fewer disturbing influences.

A cow moose teaching her calf to swim is also an interesting sight. Heading against the current the mother gets further and further into the water, looking back over her shoulder to see that the calf is following. The young one keeps close to its maternal parent, and the mother, being properly cautious, remains out in the deep water only a few minutes at a time. On returning to the shallows, she wanders upstream a little distance and then repeats the performance. In the summer the mother protects the calf from the wolves by piloting her young into willow brush, where the little fellow, with his long, gangling legs, has no trouble in striding out of harm's way. The short-legged wolves soon become entangled in the underbrush and, if not careful, pawed by the cow's sharp forefeet. If there is a lake or river nearby, the mother, carefully keeping herself between her young and the enemy, dexterously maneuvers her calf into the water, and keeps it there till danger has passed. The wolf is too wise in the ways of the wilderness to take any chances by swimming out to attack a moose that has her feet on solid bottom.

(To be continued.)

THE NEW BRITISH SERVICE RIFLE.

THE English press announces the general particulars of a new rifle of which 1,000 are in course of manufacture with the view to issuing to regiments in various parts of the Empire for trial and report.

In length this experimental arm strikes a medium between the original Lee Enfield and the short Lee Enfield issued after the South African campaign. The old Lee bolt has been superseded by a bolt on the Mauser principle modified so as to possess close similarity to the Springfield model of 1903. The most drastic innovation is to be found in the design and position of the backsight, which consists of the usual tangent leaf graduated for distance, with an aperture near the eye, the only position in which all the virtues of an aperture sight are practically realizable. No provision is made at present for lateral adjustment for wind, but a fixed elevation battle sight, also an aperture, is presented when the tangent leaf is folded down.

The cartridge is very similar in size and appearance to the Springfield model '06, but the caliber is .276, the bullet weighs 175 grains, and is very sharply pointed so as to possess a very high ballistic coefficient.

The ultimate object is to attain a muzzle velocity of 3,000 feet, but at present it is understood that not more than 2,800 f. s. has been reached, and it is possible that some sacrifice of weight and ballistic efficiency may subsequently be made with the view of getting greater velocity.

One of the modifications of the action whereby the mainspring is cocked by the drive home of the bolt insures that extreme rapidity of manipulation which is an ideal in the British service, the aperture sights lend themselves to rapid aim, and there is little doubt that in its final form the new British rifle will be a very efficient weapon, considered from the military standpoint, though it may prove less efficient than the Springfield in target contests unless it is ultimately decided to provide the sights with a wind gauge, although with a longer sight radius and better ballistics, even that is a question.

No Chance.

Lawyer—I think I can get you a divorce, madam, for cruel and inhuman treatment—but do you think your husband will fight the suit?

Woman—Fight! Why, the little shrimp dassen't even come into a room where I am!

SMALL BORING WITH SHORT RANGERS

OFFICIAL results for the six contests of the Short Range Rifle League shot so far show quite a few changes, especially among the leaders. The Park Club continues to lead with a good margin over the Bangorites, who displace the Engineers for the second position, the latter going to third place. Adrian knocks D. C. from fourth to fifth place. Although several of the leading clubs are going strong, it is doubtful if the Park people will be overhauled before the series is finished. Still, the rifle game is almost as uncertain as baseball.

OFFICIAL STANDING OF CLUBS.

(Up to an Including Sixth Match.)

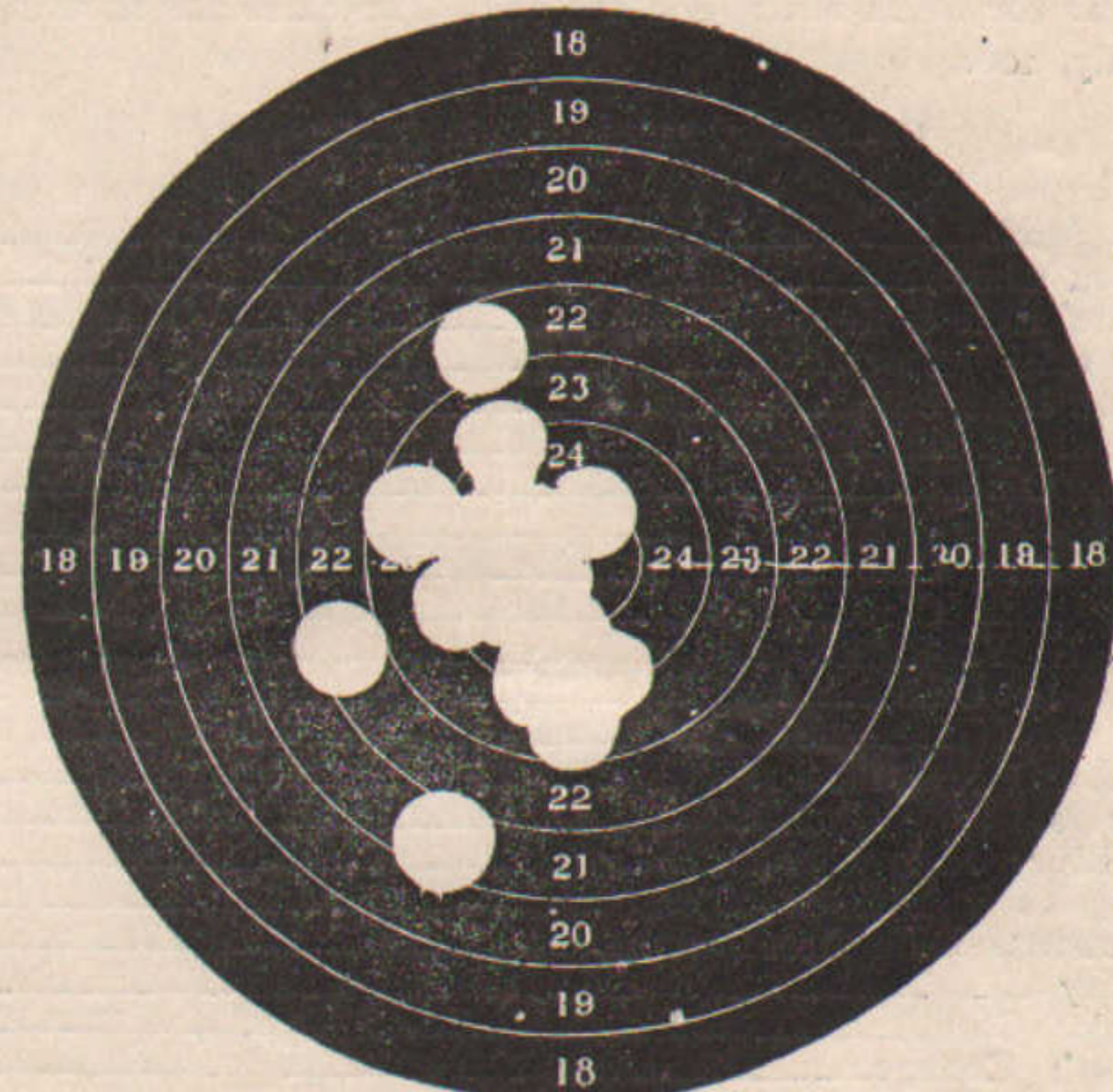
	Average.
1. Park Rifle Club.....	2,357 1-6
2. Bangor Rifle Association.....	2,337 2-3
3. Engineers' Rifle and Revolver Club.....	2,333 1-6
4. Adrian Rifle Club.....	2,326 1-6
5. District of Columbia Rifle Association.....	2,323 1-2
6. 1st Wisconsin Old Guard Rifle Association.....	2,293 2-3
7. Dickinson Rifle Club.....	2,293 1-3
8. Bucyrus Rifle Association.....	2,279
9. Olympic Rifle & Revolver Club.....	2,272 2-3
10. Fremont Rifle Club.....	2,241 5-6
11. Milwaukee Rifle & Revolver Club.....	2,239 1-3
12. St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club.....	2,234
13. Providence Revolver Club.....	2,220 2-3
14. Priest River Rifle Club.....	2,218 5-6
15. Auburn Rifle Club.....	2,214
16. Cypress Hills Rifle Association.....	2,188
17. Eagle, Globe & Anchor Club.....	2,184 2-3
18. The Hague Gun Club.....	2,170 1-3
19. Presque Isle Rifle Club.....	2,157 5-6
20. Massachusetts Rifle Association.....	2,133 5-6
21. Shell Mound Rifle & Revolver Club.....	2,132 2-3
22. Marion Rifle Club.....	2,096 1-2
23. New Orleans Rifle & Revolver Club.....	2,063 2-3
24. St. John's Rifle Club.....	2,061 5-6
25. Salt Lake Rifle Club.....	2,060 1-2
26. Dartmouth College Rifle Team.....	2,052 2-3
27. Philadelphia Rifle Association.....	2,034 2-3
28. Diamond Spring Rifle Club.....	2,022 1-3
29. Kiowa Rifle & Revolver Club.....	2,016 1-3
30. Mitchell Rifle & Revolver Club.....	1,986 1-6
31. Watertown Rifle Club.....	1,879 1-6
32. Old Dominion Rifle Club.....	1,647 1-6

The official figures for the sixth match place Bangor at the top for the week with the good score of 2,378. Adrian has shown great improvement and climbed last week to 2,367, taking second place, while the Park Club landed third with 2,356. D. C. has been dropping away lately, due, probably, to the excessive heat and the fact that most all of the team are members of the Brigade Rifle Team, which is practicing for the national matches, and skirmish and surprise fire stunts are not conducive to high scores with the small bore at short range. Dickinson is making a plucky fight and shows much improvement. Providence, Hague-on-Lake, Auburn, and Bucyrus, likewise, are climbing up to the coveted 2,300.

OFFICIAL RESULTS OF SIXTH MATCH.

	Total.
1. Bangor Rifle Association.....	2,378
2. Adrian, Mich.....	2,367
3. The Park Club.....	2,356
4. Engineers' Rifle & Revolver Club.....	2,341
5. Dickinson Rifle Club.....	2,305
6. District of Columbia Rifle Association.....	2,292
7. Providence Revolver Club.....	2,291
8. Hague Gun Club.....	2,275
9. Auburn, N. Y., Rifle Club.....	2,274
10. Bucyrus, Ohio, Rifle Association.....	2,273
11. Milwaukee Rifle & Pistol Club.....	2,266
12. Fremont Rifle Club.....	2,255
13. 1st Wisconsin Old Guard Rifle Association.....	2,251
14. Olympic Rifle & Revolver Club.....	2,247
15. Presque Isle Rifle Club.....	2,219
16. Shell Mound Pistol & Rifle Club.....	2,211
17. St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club.....	2,207
18. Cypress Mills.....	2,198
19. Priest River Rifle Club.....	2,164
20. Massachusetts Rifle Association.....	2,163
21. New Orleans Rifle & Revolver Club.....	2,143
22. Marion Rifle Club.....	2,105
23. Diamond Spring Rifle Club.....	2,101
24. Eagle, Globe & Anchor Rifle Club.....	2,100
25. St. John's Club, Taunton, Mass.....	2,098
26. Philadelphia Rifle Association.....	2,090
27. Kiowa Rifle Club.....	2,080
28. Salt Lake Rifle Club.....	2,059
29. Dartmouth College.....	2,031
30. Watertown Rifle Club, S. D.....	1,921
31. Old Dominion.....	1,919
32. Mitchell Rifle & Revolver Club.....	1,881

The individual standing for the contests shot up to and including the



Score of 485 out of the possible 500, by A. E. Gaartz, Milwaukee, Wis., in Match 5 of the Short Range Rifle League, shooting a Stevens .414 rifle and U. M. C. Lesmok long rifle cartridges.

sixth match shows D. I. Gould, of Bangor, Me., still leading his nearest competitor by nearly ten points. W. H. Matterson, of Adrian, came up in the sixth with a rush and knocked Jarvis Williams, Jr., from second place, where he has perched for some little time. C. E. Groome, of D. C., still sticks to fourth place, while John Hessian is slowly but surely closing in on the leaders.

OFFICIAL INDIVIDUAL STANDING.

(Up to and Including Sixth Match.)

	Total	Average
1. D. I. Gould, Bangor.....	2,902	483 2-3
2. W. H. Matterson, Adrian.....	2,845	474 1-6
3. Jarvis Williams, Jr., Bridgeport.....	2,840	473 1-3
4. C. E. Groome, D. C.....	2,837	472 5-6
5. J. W. Hessian, Bridgeport.....	2,836	472 2-3
6. W. C. Andrews, Cleveland.....	2,835	472 1-2
7. A. E. Gaartz, Milwaukee.....	2,829	471 1-2
8. Ralph Alderman, D. C.....	2,823	470 3-6
9. J. J. Engbrecht, Dickinson.....	2,815	469 1-6
10. J. S. Bonner, Adrian.....	2,810	468 1-3
11. A. B. Gully, Bridgeport.....	2,809	468 1-6
12. Dr. L. S. Chilcott, Bangor.....	2,807	467 5-6
13. E. M. Sylvester, Bangor.....	2,806	467 2-3
14. C. B. Naramore, Bridgeport.....	2,798	466 1-3
15. J. E. Sexton, Hague-on-Lake-George.....	2,793	465 1-2
16. Frank J. Kahrs, D. C.....	2,790	465
17. H. Mansfield, Milwaukee.....	2,786	464 1-3
18. H. D. Meyer, Adrian.....	2,785	464 1-6
19. A. E. Shiells, Milwaukee.....	2,779	463 1-6
20. John Humphrey, Cleveland.....	2,778	463
21. H. I. Dietrich, Bridgeport.....	2,777	462 5-6
22. C. B. Chisholm, Cleveland.....	2,772	462
23. Jas. R. Stewart, Priest River.....	2,770	461 2-3
24. Capt. G. Emerson, Fremont.....	2,763	460 1-2
25. H. E. Graffin, Bridgeport.....	2,757	459 1-2

The fifteen odd men whose names follow were the high scorers for the sixth contest. It will be noticed that J. E. Sexton, practically a new man at the small bore game, is on top with the good score of 489. No less than six contestants made 480 or better, which is evidence that the skill of the league shooters is increasing as the weeks go by.

OFFICIAL 15 HIGH INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

(Sixth Match.)

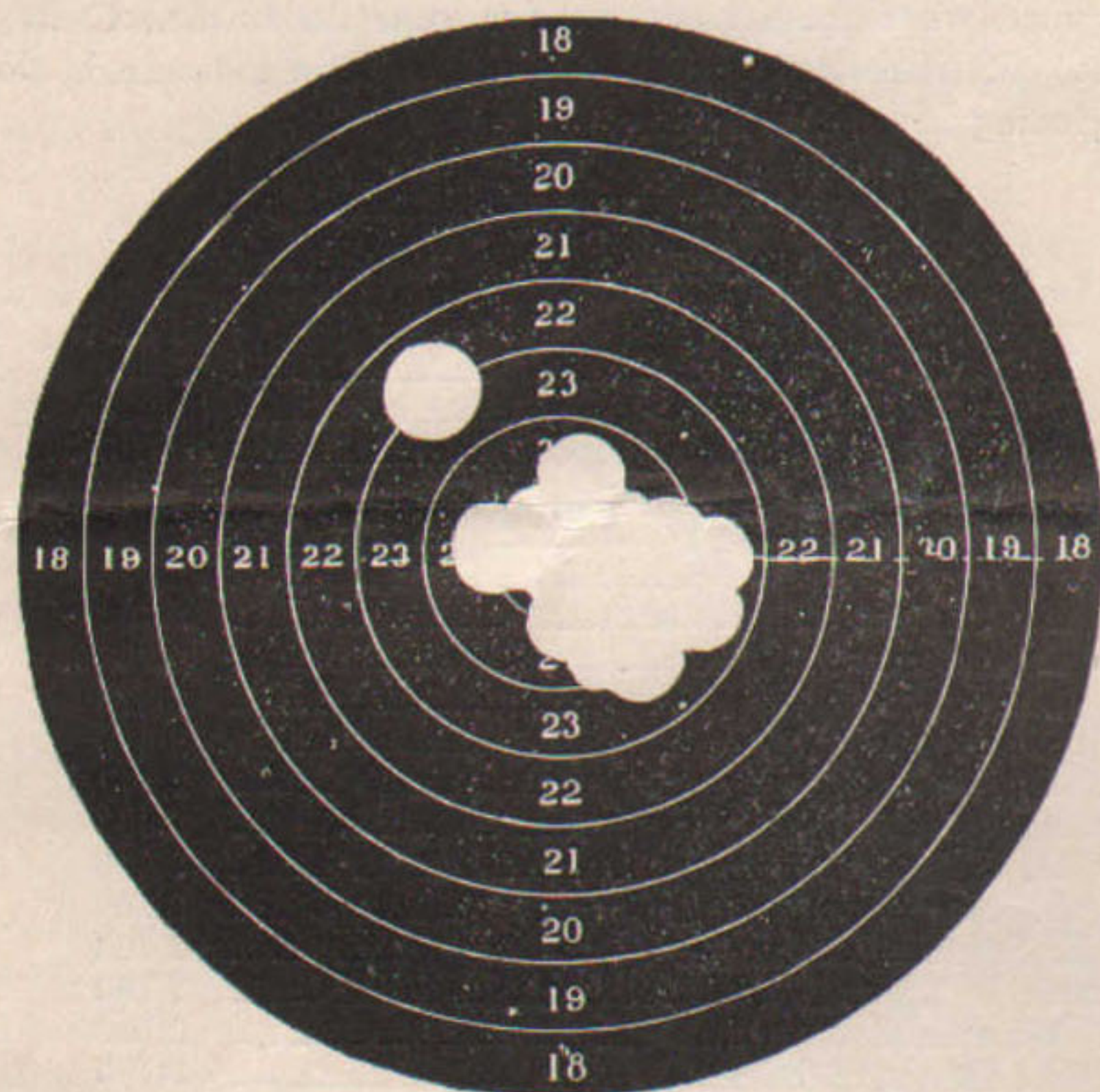
I. E. Sexton, Hague.....	489
D. I. Gould, Bangor.....	487
W. H. Matterson, Adrian.....	484
I. E. Doane, Bangor.....	482
E. M. Sylvester, Bangor.....	481
J. S. Bonner, Adrian.....	480
J. W. Hessian, Bridgeport.....	478
H. D. Meyer, Adrian.....	476
Jarvis Williams, Jr., Bridgeport.....	474
A. B. Gully, Bridgeport.....	474
C. E. Groome, D. C.....	474
H. W. Mansfield, Milwaukee.....	472
J. C. Semon, Cleveland.....	472
A. A. Albro, Providence.....	471
W. C. Andrews, Cleveland.....	471

Unofficially, Adrian again leads the teams by putting up 2,395 for the seventh match. The Park Club is second with 2,366, and the Engineers third on 2,356. As the scores will show the race among the

leaders, as the finish nears, is a hot one. The clubs are shooting more uniformly, too.

UNOFFICIAL RESULTS, SEVENTH MATCH.

	Total.
Adrian, Mich.....	2,395
The Park Club.....	2,366
Engineers' Rifle & Revolver Club.....	2,356
Bangor Rifle Association.....	2,343
Dickinson Rifle Club.....	2,336
District of Columbia Club.....	2,305
Bucyrus, Ohio.....	2,299
Providence Revolver Club.....	2,297
Fremont Rifle Club.....	2,285
Olympic Rifle Club.....	2,279
Auburn, N. Y., Rifle Club.....	2,238
Hague Gun Club.....	2,234
Cypress Hills.....	2,229
Shell Mound Pistol & Rifle Club.....	2,229
Presque Isle Rifle Club.....	2,220
Priest River Rifle Club.....	2,202
Los Angeles Rifle & Revolver Club.....	2,193
Massachusetts Rifle Association.....	2,176
Iowa City.....	2,169
Salt Lake Club.....	2,141
Dartmouth College.....	2,044
Eagle, Globe & Anchor.....	2,013
Kiowa.....	1,991
Mitchell Rifle & Revolver Club.....	1,981
Old Dominion.....	1,953
Watertown Rifle Club.....	1,932
Diamond Spring.....	1,902



Score of 490 out of the possible 500, in Match 5 of the Short Range Rifle League, by Lieut. D. I. Gould, Bangor, Me., shooting a Stevens .414 rifle and Remington-U. M. C. long rifle cartridges.

FOR BRUISED STOCKS.

It is said that bruised stocks can be made to take on the appearance of new ones by following these directions.

To remove the bruise, or at least to render it less conspicuous, fill the indentation with water, then hold an iron almost red hot as near to the stock as possible without scorching the hand and directly over the bruise. Hold it there until the water has evaporated; heat the iron again if necessary, and if the bruise is a deep one repeat the process several times. When the bruise has been raised to the level of the adjoining surface, rub over with sand paper, fine grain, then polish with buff-leather and tripoli powder or rotten stone, and finish with a coat of raw linseed oil.

ORGANIZATION.

At the time this is written more than 40,000 veterans have assembled on the field of Gettysburg to celebrate the semi-centennial of the great battle. They are old men, and old men frequently are querulous. And yet but one complaint has found its way into print regarding the arrangements made for the comfort of the veterans. That complaint is that they suffered somewhat from cold at night, through not having more than one blanket each, but the complaint is made good naturedly rather than in a spirit of criticism.

It is a remarkable record that the quartermaster's department of the Army, in charge of quarters and commissary, and the Pennsylvania authorities have made. The larger credit, naturally, belongs to the Army. A movement and a concentration of this character is a more

difficult task to undertake than a movement and a concentration of a similar number of troops. It offers wonderful opportunities for blundering. That it has been carried off so smoothly is extraordinary and testifies to the increased efficiency of the quartermaster's corps. Organization is responsible.

The gathering is coming up to the fondest expectations of those who promoted it. Union and Confederate veterans are fraternizing in the kindest spirit. There is a note of pathos, generally felt through the camp, in the fact that but one Union Corps commander of the battle, General Sickles, is on the ground.

MOORE SILENCER PATENTED IN ENGLAND.

There has been issued an English patent on the Moore silencer of the general type which was patented in this country a year or more ago; the device seems to show nothing new. When the Moore silencer was patented in this country it was put forward by its friends as a dangerous rival of the Maxim silencer, but further experience with it does not seem to justify the original too-favorable estimate.

The War Department has experimented somewhat with the military silencer but without much satisfaction. It is heavier, less durable, and apparently without the general efficiency of the Maxim. Meanwhile, the Maxim silencer continues to grow in favor.

It is probable the time will come when every modern military rifle is fitted with some form of Maxim silencer, or nearly similar device.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

In discussing the Mexican situation in the Senate a few days ago, Senator Bacon, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, defended the non-intervention attitude of the administration and said:

"There are in Mexico City itself enough white men when organized to restore order and to establish a proper Government; but when you come to talk about the entire white population of Mexico—and in this I have no reference whatever to Americans, but I am talking about Mexicans—three millions and a half of white people mean, at the very lowest calculation, a half million of men between the ages of 18 and 45 years; and who doubts the fact that that half million of men—interested in the property of that country, vitally interested in the establishment and maintenance of good Government and in the enforcement of the law—if they are ready to take arms in their hands and use them, can restore order and establish the good Government in Mexico that some are now indirectly or directly appealing to us to establish for them."

PROGRESS OF RIFLE SHOOTING.

Commenting on the progress of miniature (small bore) rifle shooting and rifle shooting generally in England, the *United Service Gazette* says:

"The mischief is, however, that so small a percentage, even now, realize the true value of miniature rifle shooting. And the weakness is that officers are not compelled to give it their first consideration, both personally and in the training of those under them. For the advances which have been made we are thankful. But the time given to the work is a mere fragment of that which should be devoted to practice, on the grounds alike of national efficiency and national economy. Much has been done since the day in July, fifty-four years ago, when Queen Victoria fired from a muzzle-loader, rigidly fixed in a stand, and made the first bull's-eye seen at a Wimbledon meeting. A boy handling a breech-loader today, and looking at the same time at the muzzle-loader with which his father shot half a century since, would make the amusing remark: 'Why, you used to load at the wrong end.' But something more than an alteration in the method of loading has taken place. In 1859 an occasional bull's-eye made when shooting at 200 yards, at a mark three times as large as at present permitted, was thought to be a good performance. Accuracy at anything over 500 yards was out of the question. Only a few days ago a Territorial, whose only previous training had been on a miniature rifle range, succeeded in making twenty-two consecutive bull's-eyes at 500 yards. It is not only in shooting of this special character, but in the general average, that an improvement has taken place, and this mainly through the spread and development of miniature rifle shooting. Common sense, coupled with continuous miniature rifle practice, is needed to make the British soldier really dangerous to an enemy, and to give him the power to give the best return for the vast sums of money the country is called upon to pay for the Army."

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

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Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

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

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

THE VALUE OF RIFLE FIRE IN BATTLE.

Statistics, as good as are available, seem to show that the proportion of hits to shots fired in battle is ridiculously low, nor has there appeared to be the increase in the percentage of hits which the improvement in small arms would seem to justify.

One hit for every three thousand bullets fired by Napoleon's veteran troops and approximately the same number by the British in South Africa would reasonably figure as a most indifferent score.

Upon this basis and because special training in the use of the rifle takes time and interferes with other occupations which appear more military professional soldiers of many countries—and some we regret to say of our own—have placed too low an estimate upon genuine rifle efficiency.

There has been no war since modern arms were invented where either side was highly skilled in the use of the rifle. In South Africa the Boers attained a tremendous reputation as skillful shots. The Boers were not particularly good shots. Their training was at game ranges and while these ranges in South Africa are greater than in many countries, yet the Boer was only a good shot when his work was compared with the bitterly bad shooting of the British. There were men in the British Army far and away better shots than any Boer, but these were few and far between.

Moreover, the British troops had an inefficient rifle. As for that the Boers had no weapon to be particularly proud of; their Mausers at 500 yards were only capable of making a target about five times the size of that which our Springfield will deliver.

Taking too many leaves from the German book of the use of the rifle is an extremely dangerous thing for any military authority. Such a rifle as the new Springfield of today in the hands of a man who has been trained to use it is as valuable, as deadly, and as capable of inflicting injury at 1,000 yards as was the gun of 1776 at 100, but it only possesses this capacity in the hands of a man who has been thoroughly, consistently, and for years, trained in the use of it.

A regiment of men raised to the quality of expert riflemen would be of incalculably more value than the ordinary run of soldiers. Just as much more valuable than the average soldiers as is the expert in any line over his fellow of mediocre or no ability. But so far there never has gone into action a regiment composed of expert shots, armed with the modern rifle.

Those charged with the responsibility of administering military establishments who first realize and put into application the intrinsically truthful principle that the man should be trained to extract the maximum efficiency from his weapon will have a great advantage over any opponent.

Infantry of 75 per cent or better rifle efficiency backed by cavalry and

field artillery of relatively equal quality would paralyze the understanding of the world by the amount of damage done.

It is well to remember that this is the day in war, as well as in other lines, of quality, not quantity. Quality in rifle and ammunition we have; quality in men we possess a little of. As our rifles and ammunition are better than those of any other nation so our men are probably more susceptible of being raised to highest efficiency than others.

The problem with us is to stand off that earnest but misguided sentiment which would shape our course of instruction in rifle fire upon that proper and suitable for men of a different kind armed with weapons and supplied with ammunition of inferior quality.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

One hundred and thirty-seven years ago this nation was born in the belief that a people is best governed that governs itself. As self-control lies at the foundation of character in the individual, so it was held that a self-government tends to the realization of the ideal in national life.

Just as a sense of responsibility to one's God, to society and to one's self for one's actions is essential to self-control in the individual, so a sense of responsibility, felt in every part of the body politic, for the conduct of the national affairs is essential if the Government rise to the high standard which is possible.

Self-control entails curbing one's desires for transitory things, the restraint of the passions, a regard for the rights of others; in other words, sacrifice. No true self-government is possible in which the element of sacrifice does not enter.

Modern tendencies in America are to demand more and ever more from the Government, and to be regardless of what one owes to the Government. The law of compensation works all the time. You can't get something for nothing, in Government or elsewhere.

Taxes do not pay the debt of the individual to his Government. He owes it citizenship in time of peace and military duty in time of war. It is his Government, not some one's else Government. It is not his place merely to sit on the side lines and criticize, but, by the proper exercise of his duties of citizenship, to aid in bringing the Government to that higher level of efficiency and purity that he, as an individual, demands.

It is a common thought with us that we are a nation grown and old. We are not that. The years which are ours spell but a little span as the lives of nations go. If there seem cryings out, uncouth mutterings, and blunt actions, they are from adolescence and growing pains, not from senility and decay. No American who knows and loves his country but believes that the stature and strength of full national manhood will one day be ours; but that is for the future.

At this Fourth of July period it is well to consider these things. It is well to contemplate what the birth and growth of this nation really mean and to come to a realization of the part of individual in it. The need of the country today lies not so much in "bringing the Government closer to the people," as some teach, but in bringing the people closer to the Government.

AVIATION IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

While ARMS AND THE MAN in the past has had occasion to deplore the fact that military aviation has received more popular and governmental support in European and South American countries than in the United States, this journal sees in the recent activities of the Aero Club of America a healthful sign of changing conditions.

This club for months has been operating for an increased use of the aeroplane in national defence. In fact it has subordinated nearly every other feature of its organization to the subject of military aeronautics. Results are now becoming apparent.

First of these is the organization of a provisional aviation battalion which, if the wishes of Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan are carried into effect, will be taken into the New York National Guard as part of that force. A similar battalion of volunteer military aviators is pro-

posed for Pennsylvania, and the hope of the club is that the idea will spread through all the States.

The flying arm is now a recognized and necessary part of a military force. Inadequate support has been given to it by Congress and the public. While Army and Navy aviators have accomplished much, considering their limited number and limited equipment in this country, we today lag behind all other first-class nations in the development of the new arm.

Hence the activities of the Aero Club are to be commended, as are any activities which will assist in the development of military aviation in the United States. At the same time the fact must not be lost sight of that it would be quite impracticable to build up flying squadrons as part of the National Guard of each State. The richer and more populous States can very well support flying corps as part of their military establishments, but in the majority of States available funds and men can better be used in developing older arms, both National Guard and reserves. We need reserve resources of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery very much more.

OFF HAND SHOOTING.

Mr. John W. Hessian, the triple extract and boiled-down rifle shark, whose name is familiar to every crank, writes in *ARMS AND THE MAN* for May 15, regretting the fading into obscurity of the offhand branch of military rifle shooting.

It is a test of cold blooded nerve, as Mr. Hessian says, and if regulated by sensible and enforced rules, it might still be worth the attention of the soldiers. Played under the old rules, I am mighty glad to see it go, and I believe even Mr. Hessian will agree with me in my strictures.

I have fired an average of one offhand score at 200 with the military rifle for every week in the last four years. I think even more, but this is enough. Now because the rules allow it and because the position is worth a point or two more in ten shots, I confess to using one of the entirely impractical, asinine, "Scheutzen" holds, utterly useless for shooting at game or at an enemy, a hold devised solely for the purpose of getting bull's-eyes regardless of the time taken to get said black spots.

The hold consists of getting the sling strap under my upper arm, practically at the arm pit and resting the rifle on the fingers of the left hand, at the trigger guard. Lieut. Whelen first suggested this particular pose to me, but the one I used before that was just as bad.

Using this hold I can usually hope to obtain, by hard and painful effort, 44 or 45. Sometimes I don't and the total is 43. Also shameful to relate, there have been a few 41's, but they are rare. Sandwiched in with this sort of stuff have been seances with sporting rifles, the lady's sporting Springfield, my Ross or the .22 HiPower, or some other arm that I decided to try and on which the sling found no abiding place.

Firing these arms, strictly offhand—that is, with the arm extended and the rifle grasped well out on the forestock—the scores ran within one or two points of the average obtained with service rifle and sling and finger and long aim, and the rest of the ridiculous game. The finger hold was retained, however, because the service rifle is a mighty clumsy weapon to try to shoot with extended arm, and because the finger hold ensured a certain score, and the other fellows used it in their work.

I confess that I blush every time I assume the position. I have shot game, and we own a running deer, two experiences that go far toward making one ashamed of spiking a rifle on three fingers and tying himself up in a sling to hit something at 200 yards. He knows it is a game that is not worth a tinker's whoop for actual service. Better than nothing, surely, but that's begging the question.

It does necessitate lots of practice—and that's one of the strongest arguments against it. It insists upon a man paying it undue attention, like a jealous girl, and in the end he has gained nothing. He'll lose his skill in two months, he has not learned the quick and accurate use of his rifle or the perfect control of his finger or the speedy handling of the bolt, or the ability to judge wind or estimate distance. All his practice has given him is the temporary ability to freeze up and squeeze off the rifle, and the ability will fade with a quickness in inverse ratio to the time it took him to acquire it.

As we use it, offhand shooting is an undesirable offshoot of a very undesirable game—that Schuetzen truck, for which we have not been able to find an American name. Better than nothing, surely, but inferior to more practical games for turning out real riflemen either of military or game shooting persuasion.

For years the English had a rule that forbade bringing any part of the hand back of the trigger guard or upon it—that is, the whole of the hand must be in front of the trigger guard. They finally killed offhand entirely, nor has anybody regretted its demise. They fought one war against real riflemen, and while doubtless they learned that under exceptional circumstances firing standing might be required, yet nineteen times out of twenty, the firing could be done with more accuracy and with more safety to the firer, with some other position used.

I believe that some little practice offhand should be done, for the reasons given by Mr. Hessian, but never as allowed under our conditions. If the game is to be worth the time of the man anxious to fit

himself as a dangerous shot, then it should be played this way: First, use of the sling forbidden; second, the left hand must be at least six inches forward of the guard; third, the time for each shot should be limited to that in which a man could ordinarily hope to fire when in action or in the presence of game, say four or five seconds per shot. Then make the target a larger one, say with 12-inch bull, to do away with the farce of standing and squeezing and hoping and praying that the shot may strike a bull's-eye that in size is apparently but a fly speck.

With this sling business cut out, with the hand out along the stock, the rifle is under control, it can be pitched rapidly to the shoulder, swung after a moving mark, and controlled at all times.

Offhand shooting should be solely for the conditions Mr. Hessian mentions, when the soldier can not see the objective from any other position. Under such conditions, that soldier has usually to fire quickly and accurately at a fair-sized mark, and the farcical poses seen at any big offhand shoot could not be used.

I write, not from theory, but experience both in the old game and in the one I suggest. I want to emphasize that a man can learn far more quickly to stay in the four ring, shooting as I have suggested, than he can ever learn to strike the eight-inch with the most elaborate holds and favorable wind conditions. And, I hold that the man who can smack five shots into a two-foot circle at 200 yards, with but five seconds taken to get off each shot, with perfect control of the rifle, and without elaborate preliminary sling adjustment, is a far more dangerous soldier than the one who can put the five shots into the eight-inch, but who wants ten minutes to turn the trick. Our offhand shooting is utterly farcical, pitiful, and unsoldierlike, the laughing stock of other nations who know better. If ever we revive the game, let's revive it into something worth while, or let it rest. It is dallying by the roadside, pleasant dallying I'll grant you, but not getting anywhere.

So far as a test of nerve is concerned, I know of another game nearly as useful and less costly in its expenditure of ammunition—that is, balancing a spoon on one's nose.

It's time, with the small handful of riflemen this country has, to cut out flubdubbery, ginger bread, and tests of nerve alone, and to get down to brass tacks, which means learning how to shoot a rifle in the way it would be shot in action. There's enough test of nerve in this game without reviving that hind-leg business that took more time and was worth less than any one branch of military rifle shooting.

EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

Oftentimes musicians complain of lack of appreciation, but here is a pleasant instance of one who won more admiration than he ever aspired to.

A Chinese minister in Washington went to hear the Marine Band play. Particularly was he impressed with the trombone player; so much so, in fact, that he offered him a handsome engagement in China.

"I have never seen a juggler," said the visitor, "who could swallow as much brass pipe as you and spit it out again, and yet the people here regard it with an utter lack of enthusiasm."—*Harper's Magazine*.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Under this heading *ARMS AND THE MAN* will print weekly such questions of general interest as may be submitted by its readers, with the answers thereto.

DETAILED INFORMATION FROM THE CAPTAIN OF THE FIRST AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL RIFLE TEAM AND OTHER RIFLE DATA.

1. Taking a specially selected service rifle and special match ammunition, what size groups will it give at 300 yards from machine rest, counting the diameter of a circle that will completely enclose the shot holes?
2. What would the groups be if fired by a good shot in the prone position with muzzle rest?
3. What size groups should be expected of very carefully re-loaded mid-range ammunition put up *without* weighing each bullet and powder charge, prone position and muzzle rest, all at 300 yards?
4. Regarding the answer to the first "International Rifle Match" copy of April 3, kindly state something about the rifles used in these matches, where made, weight, length of barrel, caliber, cartridge, bullets, grooved or paper patches, and weight; also powder charge and sights.

F. W. K.

Answers.

1. Specially selected service rifles and hand-loaded ammunition have never been exhaustively tried out at 300 yards, so far as we know. Some firing was done at 329 yards, or 300 meters, this year. The best target made at that range from a machine rest under the conditions named had a mean radius of 1.14. That is the total of ten shots closely grouped within a diameter of a little less than 3 inches.
2. Groups fired by a good shot from the prone position with a muzzle rest should print practically as well as those fired from the machine rest.
3. It is impossible to give information upon this point. No data is available.
4. We published last week a general article on the subject of the first match. We had hoped to use in that information which we had asked of Gen. George W. Wingate, who was the captain of the first American team. The very interesting and valuable details about this historic match which General Wingate furnished arrived too late for the former article, but appear herewith. These should give great pleasure not only to our correspondent who asked the question, but a large majority of our readers.

It should be said in passing that this first International Match had a great effect in creating an interest in the National Rifle Association of America, which was then in its swaddling clothes, and the effect in stimulating an interest in rifle shooting throughout the country was very marked.

In reply to our questions, General Wingate says:

"I enclose herewith a statement of the particulars in regard to the First International Rifle Match in 1874, which you requested, and which I submitted to Judge Gildersleeve. He thinks the charge was 100 grains, but I am quite positive that this was in later matches, and especially as my manual gives the charge as 95 grains."

I regret that I am not able to find anything in my data which gives the velocity. Those were the primitive days when riflemen did not bother with a little thing like that. Our rifles were patterned after the British match rifles, the velocity of which I have given.

The American Team used the Remington and Sharps breech loading rifles, which were of similar construction, having a 34-inch barrel, weight slightly under ten pounds; .45 calibre. They followed closely the British Metford & Rigby match rifles; having five grooves and one turn in 18 inches. This, I think, was increased later to 15 inches. The Remington barrels were very slightly reamed out so as to make a taper from the breech to near the muzzle. The grooving was very shallow, .0004 inches. The trigger pull not less than three or more than six pounds. The velocity of the Metford with 90 grains of powder was 1323 feet. That of the American rifles was about the same. Their trajectory at 1000 yards was about 35 feet at the highest point. The contest was really one between muzzle loaders as against breech loaders and its results put the former out of business. The bullet was 550 grains, 1 part tin to 20 parts lead, with a paper patch. In 1874 this patch, as I recall it, was waxed, but latterly I think it was simply made of thin hard paper. It was put on so that it left the bullet when it emerged from the barrel. The bullet itself had a rounded point, was smooth, without cannelure. As the barrel was wiped out after each shot, the last wiping being done with a slightly greased rag, so no lubricant was used. The usual charge was 90 grains black powder, Hazard's F. G. This was slow burning and made considerable fouling which was usually soft and therefore easily removed. A thin card paper patch was put over the powder and the bullet slipped into the shell for a short distance without crimping. It would not stay in unless handled very tenderly. The charge was afterwards increased to 100 grains, and by pouring this through a long funnel it packed so that that amount could be contained in the cartridge. There was not room enough, however, remaining to hold the bullet. In later years some riflemen pushed the bullet in a breech with a stick so as to center it in the grooves at a definite distance and inserted the cartridge full of powder after it, the effect being to leave a slight air space between the two.

The rear sight was an aperture with large or small hole as preferred by the shooter, having an elevating screw with a vernier scale by which an elevation of 1/100 inches could be given, which would make 2 inches for each 100 yards on a target. This was placed on the small of the stock, by all the contestants in the match of 1874. In later years many riflemen, using the back position, placed it upon the heel of the butt.

The front sight was covered with a hood which was set in a slot in the barrel, and was moved sideways by a screw, thus forming a wind gauge. A spirit level was placed directly behind this screw, so that when the bubble was under the front sight the rifleman knew that his rear sight was perpendicular. As the trajectory was very high, the rear sight in firing at long distances had to be elevated so much that if it was not held perpendicular elevation would be lost and the shot would be deflected to the side to which the sight was inclined.

The hood itself consisted of a short tube having a slot in which discs in different forms could be inserted, as pin head, caliper, open bead, bar with or without slot, etc. (See pictures in Wingate's Manual of Rifle Practice, Sixth Edition, 1898.)

The Irish team all shot the Rigby rifle. These were muzzle loaders but in other respects, including sights, were identical with the rifles and bullets used by the Americans. They used a very accurate powder flask which if tapped three times on the thigh would deliver the powder within a grain of the desired amount. Their charge was 90 grains Curtiss & Harvey No. 6 rifle grain. Some used 105 grains of special powder. After pouring the powder into the barrel, the Irish rammed down a stiff, close-fitting greased wad which practically scraped the fouling from the sides of the barrel, and lubricated the latter. It was not as certain of doing this in case of hot, dry weather as was the American system of wiping (where the shooter could see whether his barrel was perfectly clean before he reloaded).

Lieutenant, afterwards Colonel, Henry Fulton of the American Team shot in the back position which he invented, lying on his back, drawing his knees up and crossing his ankles, so as to make a V in which he rested the muzzle of his rifle, his left arm being placed behind his neck, with the left hand holding the butt of the rifle, the right elbow resting on the ground. He shot a Remington rifle with caliper sight.

Colonel John Bodine shot in a prone position, using an open bead sight and a Remington rifle.

General Thomas S. Dakin shot in the same position, with the same rifle, but used caliper sights.

Colonel Henry A. Gildersleeve shot in 1874 in the Bodine position, but in subsequent matches used the Fulton position (except with a military rifle). He shot with a Sharps rifle and used caliper sights.

L. L. Hepburn lay slightly on his right side with feet to the target, resting the barrel over the left thigh. He shot with a Remington rifle with pin head sight held on the left side of the butt.

George W. Yale shot with a Sharp and used the same position and sight as Hepburn.

The Irish team consisted of John Rigby, James Wilson, Edmund Johnson, Dr. John R. Hamilton of the British Army, Captain Philip

Walker, another army officer, and Josiah K. Milner. They all shot with a Rigby rifle, Milner and Johnson lying on their backs and resting the muzzles of their rifles between their toes, the rear sights being on the butt. All the others shot in a prone position.

ARGENTINE RIFLE TEAM TRYOUTS.

A three days' competitive trial among Argentine riflemen for places on the team which will represent that country in the Pan-American contests at Camp Perry in August was concluded at Buenos Aires on May 11.

Dr. del Pino, President of the Tiro Federal, appeared before Congress on May 13 and explained his request for an appropriation of \$30,000 paper, about \$13,000 United States currency, for the expenses of the team. The bill was passed without further debate.

The local paper, *La Nacion*, commenting on the tryout, says:

"With clear morning, the inconstant gusts of wind of the previous day quieted down, the absence of humidity which maintains over the sights of the rifles a vibrating nebula, yesterday's test should be crowned with real success in spite of the fatigue of the shooters, to whom no time has been given to repair the nervous strain and physical exertion produced by the excessive practice to which they have been submitted.

"The noble emulation to win the first place and take to a foreign country the patriotic representation which as the only prize is to decide among the winners, was sufficient for every rifleman to put his strength in the conscious direction of his shot, freeing him of the inconstancies of chance, which in this case could not favor even the most fortunate.

"It was necessary to retain the place won, to struggle for it and to widen still the field of aspirations by seeking a higher place. This has been the psychological tendency of the whole group, and it can be asserted that the test of the day constitutes the most efficient one of those had, because factors have contributed to it which, acting upon the conscience of the expert riflemen, have shown the faults of exaggerated sensibility or the little nervous control of some and the calmness which almost all knew to impose.

"The test was carried slowly, before the great expectancy of a numerous public that had assembled to witness it. In the groups of gossipers conversation was carried on in a low voice to prevent the din of chattering to distract the attention of the shooters and in the stand the activity that is its own was wanting.

"Some wonderful scores were made. Dr. José Manuel Fernández, who in spite of his former laurels seems to improve every day, showed a record of 967 points in all.

"In the standing position he succeeded in beating by 16 points the total obtained by the champion of the rifle match in the first Pan-American tournament, scoring 326 points out of the possible 400.

"In kneeling position, Rómulo Ferreyra scored 323 points, one less than those made by the famous Captain Wise, who came out as champion of that position in the competition of last year.

"The rifleman Humberto J. A. Petit, who has always been in the standing and kneeling positions a formidable competitor, has not responded altogether to the confidence that was placed in him, on account of lack of training. On the other hand, in the prone position he exceeded yesterday all the other partial totals made in the day, noting 336, which go to sustain his general estimate.

"In conclusion, the tests of yesterday, with omission of the two former ones, place the riflemen in the following order: First, José Manuel Fernández, 967 points; second, Antonio Daneri, 937; third, Gregorio Pereyra and Pedro Partanie, with 928 points each; fourth, Rómulo Pereyra, with 922; fifth, Abelardo Cavatoria, with 916; sixth, Adán Méndez, 903; seventh, M. A. Raffo, 892; eighth, Humberto J. A. Petit, 892; ninth, Benjamin Tealdi, 889; tenth, Domingo Rebechi, 849, and eleventh, J. B. Bonadio, 833 points.

"To be sure, this position is not a definite one, because the board for conducting the practice decided that the two first tests must be computed and the average taken with the last one so that some shooters that figure in the last places will pass to the first and vice versa.

"With the revolver some unthought-of changes occurred that will modify sensibly the positions held up to the present.

"The old expert Pedro Aguerre, excelling by his rights of an old leader with the revolver of the Tiro Federal of the capital, made yesterday his triumphant 're-entrance.' His total estimate has not been outdone but by himself when completing his test as an expert shot in the competition of last year, winning by six points over the champion of the first Pan-American revolver match, Sr. Soto, who made 471.

"About spotting shots Sr. Aguerre spoke to us about the advantage of using in important matches the small target indicator which the Americans brought for their contests. It is a pocket target, from 10-12 cm. in diameter, a reduction of the regular target. Every time the marker signals a hit, the shooter perforates his target in the corresponding space and by these indications, immediately after the first shots fired, he can find out whether, there is any marked unsteadiness in the grouping of the projectiles and in such a case the rifleman can easily correct his aiming, by seeking the axis of his target.

"The revolver shot who since the first day is marching at a like pace in the vanguard of his colleagues is Eduardo Fernández. His regularity in shooting, his wonderful precision, his cool blood and steady pulse place him on the plane of the first masters and it is certain he will play a shining part in North America.

In his shooting yesterday he outdid also the champion of last year's international revolver match and executed the difficult test of 50 cartons, remaining thus the declared master shot.

"Dr. J. M. Fernández, while belonging to the category of master with

the rifle, is likewise quite expert with the revolver, he succeeded in completing the following exceptional series:

x 7 9 8 x x 5 9 9 x—87
9 7 9 8 7 x x 8 x 8—86

"The standing of those participating in yesterday's performance is as follows:

1. Pedro Aguerre, with 477 points; 2d. J. Manuel Fernández, 474; 3d. Eduardo Fernández, 473; 4. Francisco V. Soto, 443, and 5. Humberto J. A. Petit.

"The president of the Tiro Federal of the capital, who in company with some members of the executive board went about since early to the places of the shooters, called directly after termination of the practice, young Cavatorta, and in the presence of many, congratulated him cordially, telling him that he was included in the squad of riflemen that will make up the team and he could lay aside his uniform of intendency of war.

"At the same time he was urged to continue with determination at the Baradero stand where his training has been developed, in order to give efficient aid to the team of which he now forms a part.

"The targets by Dr. Fernández and Sr. Aguerre, spoken of above, appeared in ARMS AND THE MAN of June 19."

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

One Score Only in Revolver Course.

"As the present course for revolver does not state how many times a course can be shot over to make a record score, and the course previously used could be shot over as many times as required to make a good score, I request that a decision be given on this point, in order that we all may work on the same basis."

In answer to the above, the decision is made that the record course for revolver or pistol shall be shot over but once. As much instruction practice may be given as is desired.

Elements of Military Sketching.

A pamphlet by First Lieutenant John B. Barnes, Fifth United States Infantry, entitled "Elements of Military Sketching," has been adopted as a War Department publication and will be supplied to the Organized Militia in the usual way either as a charge against funds provided by Section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, or as a purchase for cash from State funds, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law.

Bayonets shall be fixed.

"Whether, in firing rapid fire during the record practice course, as detailed in paragraph 321 of the new Militia Firing Regulations, it is intended that the bayonets be fixed."

In answer thereto, the reply is made, that that part of the Firing Regulations which prescribed the above is not as yet published and is subject to change. At present the ruling is the bayonet shall be fixed.

GEORGIA STATE SHOOT.

The annual Georgia State competitions for 1913 were run off on the Atlanta range, June 11 to 14, and with very flattering results. Much new blood has been developed and the contest was pronounced by all the best ever held in Georgia.

RESULTS OF THE TEAM MATCHES.

Anderson Trophy, for the highest aggregate score at all ranges: 1st Team, 5th Regiment of Infantry.

Candler Trophy, for the second highest aggregate score at all ranges: 1st Team, 2nd Regiment of Infantry.

Paxon Trophy, for the third highest aggregate score at all ranges: 3rd Battalion of Infantry.

RESULTS OF SHOOTING FOR INDIVIDUAL MEDALS.

	Score	Possible
Daniel Medal, for 200 yards, slow fire—Maj. Claude C. Smith, Judge Advocate General.....	86	100
Kicklighter Medal, for 600 yards, slow fire—1st Sergt. O. J. Metcalf, Coast Artillery Corps.....	92	100
Dunwoody Medal, 200 yards, surprise fire—Pvt. E. C. Hale, Co. H, 3rd Bn. Infy.....	97	100
Scott Medal, for skirmish fire—Corp. J. R. Cothran, Co. D, 5th Infantry.....	168	200
Stockdell Medal for 1000 yards, slow fire—Capt. W. T. Spratt, Jr., A. I. S. A. P., 5th Infantry.....	91	100
Crankshaw Medal, for highest aggregate score of the match—Capt. W. T. Spratt, Jr., A. I. S. A. P., 5th Infantry.....	521	600
Maj. C. C. Smith made one skirmish run of 97.		

WASHINGTON GUARD IN CAMP.

General Orders issued by Brig. Gen. Fred Llewellyn, the Adjutant General of the State of Washington, announce the State camp of mobile troops of the National Guard at Cosgrove July 4 to 12, "will be known as Camp James A. Drain in honor of Brig. Gen. James A. Drain, retired, formerly Adjutant General of the State of Washington." The camp is to be commanded by Col. Wm. W. Inglis, Second Infantry.

State rifle matches and team tryout for the National Guard of the State of Washington are being held at American Lake beginning July 1, with the following detail of officers: Executive officer, Maj. Maurice

Thomason; adjutant, Capt. R. H. Fleet; supply officer, First Lieut. Carlos A. Pennington; medical officer, Capt. C. P. Gammon; range officers, Capt. C. P. Gammon, First Lieut. Chas. O. Curtis, First Lieut. W. H. Hicks, and Second Lieuts. Julius L. Baldwin, Roy B. McClinton, and Myron C. Cramer.

INTERCOLLEGIATE OUTDOOR RIFLE SHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE U. S.

Ten university and college teams took part in the ninth annual competition for the inter-collegiate championship. The shooting was done on home ranges under the supervision of Army and Militia officers appointed by the National Rifle Association of America, under whose auspices the competition was held.

The winning team proved to be that of the Massachusetts Agricultural College with a record score of 825 out of the possible 900. There is no question but that the victory of the Massachusetts boys was made possible by the capable coaching and instruction received at the hands of Sergt. Ollie M. Schriver, U. S. M. C., who was detailed by the Marine Corps to look after the Aggies. Sergt. Schriver's qualification is a long and successful shooting career, culminating in his being a member of the Pan-American team which was victorious in South America last year. The holders of the championship trophy, the Harvard University team, was second with a score of 791. The scores in detail of the three leading teams and the other seven teams were as follows:

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Dunbar, Ewing W.....	44	46	49	139
Oertel, John T.....	44	45	49	138
Edminster, Albert F.....	45	46	47	138
Mac Dougall, A. F.....	43	45	49	137
Forbush, Wallace C.....	43	45	49	137
Brown, Herbert A.....	43	45	48	136
	262	272	291	825

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Capper, F. W.....	43	44	48	135
Carver, Eugene P., Jr.....	44	42	47	133
Long, C. B.....	42	43	48	133
Van Schaack, R. H., Jr.....	41	43	47	131
Brown, C. G.....	42	43	45	130
Elliott, G. R.....	40	41	48	129
	252	256	283	791

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Fehr, J. R.....	44	42	48	134
Tilley, E. R.....	42	43	47	132
Furbushaw, Joseph.....	39	43	44	126
Stoddard, A. L.....	36	41	45	122
Rice, E. C.....	37	40	42	119
Thompson, R. K.....	38	37	39	114
	236	246	265	747

University of Minnesota.....	238	246	259	743
Norwich University.....	238	250	245	733
University of Pennsylvania.....	234	244	234	712
A. & M. College of Texas.....	222	221	241	694
Cornell University.....	213	219	256	688
Princeton University.....	223	246	216	685
Mass. Institute of Technology.....	206	210	225	641

The conditions governing the competition for the outdoor championship trophy are as follows:

Distances.—200, 300, and 500 yards.

Number of shots.—Two sighting shots and ten shots for record at each distance.

Positions.—200 yards, standing; 300 yards, kneeling or sitting; 500 yards, prone.

Rifle.—United States Army .30 caliber rifle, or one that has been viewed and stamped by the National Rifle Association.

Ammunition.—Any.

Targets.—United States Army targets, "A" and "B."

Prize.—The Championship Trophy to be held by the institution represented by the winning team for one year, or until the next competition, and silver medals to the members of the winning team; bronze medals to members of the second team. The trophy will become the property of the institution winning it the most times in 16 years.

The record in this match to date is as follows:

Won in 1905 by Princeton University

Won in 1906 by George Washington University.

No contest in 1907.

Won in 1908 by George Washington University.

Won in 1909 by George Washington University.

Won in 1910 by Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Won in 1911 by Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Won in 1912 by Harvard University.

Won in 1913 by Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Rifle, Revolver and Pistol.

Headquarters of the N. R. A.
Washington, D. C.
Secretary, Lieut. A. S. Jones.

Headquarters U. S. R. A.
Springfield, Mass.
Secretary, J. B. Crabtree, 525 Main St.

Short Range Rifle League.

(RESULTS, 7TH MATCH.)

ADRIAN, MICH.		THE PARK CLUB.	
Matterson	495	Gully	480
Meyer	485	Hessian	474
Bonner	481	Dietrich	472
Nessel	467	Graffin	471
Bollman	467	Williams	469
Total	2,395	Total	2,366
ENGINEERS.		D. C.	
Chisholm	479	Schrivier	469
Andrews	473	Groome	465
Semon	472	Martin	460
Humphrey	470	Alderman	456
Woodyatt	462	Holt	455
Total	2,356	Total	2,305
BUCYRUS, OHIO.		PROVIDENCE.	
Sharrock	469	Spooner	479
Miller	466	Brooks	462
Croneis	463	Biesel	452
Beal	456	Albro	452
Mader	445	Powel	452
Total	2,299	Total	2,297
FREMONT.		AUBURN, N. Y.	
Bork	473	Deming	467
Emerson	471	Annin	455
F. Bork	457	Shapley	441
Grub	442	Stebbins	440
Day	442	Welch	435
Total	2,285	Total	2,238
HAGUE GUN.		CYPRESS HILLS.	
Sexton	457	Corsa	458
Barnett	455	Vandeystuten	456
Wilson	444	McPherson	452
Shattuck	440	Otto	434
J. Bornett	438	Hoffman	429
Total	2,234	Total	2,229
SHELL MOUND.		PRESQUE ISLE.	
Poulter	456	Bacon	470
Armstrong	449	Shafer	452
Newell	444	Letterman	441
Hawxhurst	441	Mount	433
Kraul	439	Veit	424
Total	2,229	Total	2,220
PRIEST RIVER.		M. R. A.	
Gregory	449	Marshall	451
Stewart	442	Foster	448
Rune	440	Hosmer P.	434
Harris	436	Neidner	433
Fuchs	435	Gerrish	410
Total	2,202	Total	2,176
DARTMOUTH.		E. G. & A.	
Hall	420	Kahrs	475
Field	417	Van Moss	443
Libbey	407	Farnham	392
Kingsley	406	Sands	365
Noyes	394	Geary	338
Total	2,044	Total	2,013
OLD DOMINION.		DIAMOND SPRING.	
Jewett	461	Hern	390
Livingstone	404	Tefft	387
L. Buckman	497	Arnold	378
G. Buckman	372	Harris	375
Mickey	319	Alderson	372
Total	1,953	Total	1,902

PRIEST RIVER PRATTLINGS.

At last! we have shaken off the jinx and started back up, for which same we are duly thankful.

We have tried hard to get some U. M. C. "spechuls," but owing to the wire pulling of some sore-head jobbers and retailers have been unable to land any, so have had to be content with cartridges of any old make or size. Next time we shoot a series of matches we will order enough .22's from some Eastern house to last us through. We have shot cartridges of steen different makes and our scores sure show it. Dropping from 2,283 to 2,161 is some fall, but we have all enjoyed the shoots immensely. Also congratulations to Mr. Kahrs; his score is a dandy in Match 5.

SHELL MOUND SHELLINGS.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

This is our best total match—No. 7—total 2,228 for team. High individual score 456, high 5-shot target, 124 out of 125, made by Frank Poulter. Weather conditions ideal; very little wind; partly cloudy. Interest in the league seems to keep going, and the boys show up very well. Everybody is on the job at all times and we hope that by the time the 10th match comes that the score of 489 made by Bangor, Me., Rifle Club will be shattered by one of the members of our team.

The boys of our club wondered how these scores are made, but as our team totals grow, we feel quite satisfied with the team total made by the other clubs that such good shooting is the result of long experience which our boys here are lacking.

WM. A. SIEBE.

Fort Pitt Rifle Club.

The match on the 1,000-yard range for June 21 was shot under very unfavorable weather conditions. The sky during the afternoon ran from dull to black, with an occasional smoke and haze settling over the range that proved a very effective protection to the target. As though this were not enough for one day, we were blessed at frequent intervals with rather a large quantity of moisture.

Under the circumstances Beal's winning score of 47 was really a remarkable one, he proving himself not only a good shot, but a good guesser as to the location of the center of the target. Arthurs' score of 44 shaded that of Paulson and let him into second place.

Very little shooting was done on the other ranges, the boys preferring to dig out for home and shelter after firing their match score. Dr. Atkinson, however, lingered long enough to work in his usual 46 on 200.

1,000-YARD MATCH.

T. C. Beal	47
H. E. Arthurs	44
P. Paulsen	44
F. B. Fisher	43
Dr. D. A. Atkinson	42
G. A. Snyder	40
Granville Teter	39
James McGlashan	39
Dr. R. V. Swanton	38
George S. Bassett, Jr.	34
Dr. E. A. Waugaman	30
R. S. Everett	27

200-YARD RECORD.

Dr. D. A. Atkinson	46
G. Teter	45
F. B. Fisher	42
R. S. Everett	40
H. E. Arthurs	40
H. N. Hamilton	37

WARBLINGS FROM MARYLAND.

The Baltimore Revolver Association endeavored to pull off a go-as-you-please match of 25 shots per man last Saturday, June 21, but failed in the attempt owing to unfavorable meteorological conditions. It has been hard work to get the marksmen together on their Saturday outings because during the last few weeks Saturday afternoons have been hot and uncomfortable and last week the day was no exception to the rule; in fact, it was more so than usual. High temperature and high humidity made the weather pest about as uncomfortable as the shooters' most determined enemies could have wished. Nevertheless, half a dozen of the faithful journeyed out to Hamilton and faced the targets at 3:30 o'clock.

When the first shots were fired, and even before that, the muttering and growing of thunder could be heard to the Northwest, but "go on with the match" was the determination, and go they did. Hardly had ten shots apiece been landed on the targets when a high wind suddenly sprang up, preceding the actual storm which was coming, and caused every man to gather his effects and prepare to "beat it." A hasty glance at the targets to see what was made and then the bunch scampered off to a near-by barn, where they rested until the storm had passed. And it surely did blow. The rain was heavy likewise, and when the downpour ceased and the faithful returned to the range, targets had been swept away and naught but the thumb tacks that sustained them remained upon the target frame. Three of the crowd put up fresh targets and practiced until it was time to go home, but the match was abandoned until a week later, when, if weather permits, it will be held.

The terms of this shoot are liberal. Each man must fire 25 shots, slow fire, and he may use any kind of pistol or revolver that he prefers. But it appears as if practically all will use the .22 caliber single-shot target pistol, for every man of the devoted six who braved the heat last week used that type of arm. Three of them had 8-inch and three 10-inch barrels, and it happened, strangely enough, that the best two ten-shot scores were made with 8-inch pistols. But that is no criterion of the respective excellence of the two lengths of tube.

Who were there? Oh, yes. E. A. Smith, R. J. Mullikin, Stanley Sharp, Charles Schoen, H. L. Harker, and S. G. Wilmer. When the blast came which broke up the match Dr. Mullikin did not follow the others to the barn, but he hiked for home, which was probably wise, for the rain left the grass dripping wet, and where one's shoes did not get soaked, they became muddy.

Every member is hoping for good weather next Saturday. But they will miss Mr. Harker. He expects to be starting on a month's holiday to California just about the time the clan will gather for the match.

By the way! Dr. Mullikin has a .22 caliber Winchester musket and proposes to do some fine target shooting with it. He has not had a chance to try out his new pet, but when he does so, some good scores are expected, judging by his superior pistol work.

S. G. W.

Overland Rifle Association.

The annual Express trophy match will be held Friday, July 4, at West Toledo.

The trophy is the handsome silver cup, suitably engraved, in 1912 presented to our association by the Express Printing and Publishing Company, to be competed for annually until won three times by the same competitor. The present holder is member J. B. Giovanoli.

In addition to the Express trophy there will be medals for second and third prizes.

Conditions of the Match: Two sighting shots and ten shots for record. Distance, 500 yards; Position, prone; target B; rifle U. S. Army models 1898 or 1903, as issued; ammunition, any. Firing begins at 9 a. m. sharp. Entrance fee, 50 cents.

Providence Revolver Club (Newport Branch).

Enclosed find scores made by the club at our regular shooting day this week. The morning was utilized in getting the S. R. R. L. scores out of our system with poor results. Afternoon spent at the offhand and pistol game.

25 YARDS OFFHAND GERMAN RING.

Brooks	244	246	241	245	245	1221
	244	244	246	245	246	1225
	245	246	244	247	249	1231
Peckham	231	229	233	237	230	1160

25 YARDS PRONE N. R. A. ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

Albro	99	94	98	94	95
Biesel	92	96	94	93	92

PISTOL SCORES, 50 YARDS.

Gray	83	88	91	91	88	441
	88	87	90	91	90	446
	91	91	82	92	84	440
	88	89	88	92	94	451
Spooner	89	89	87	87	89	441
	89	86	87	88	93	443
	87	90	86	88	84	435
	87	91	91	87	84	440
Biesel	82	95	93	88	82	440
	88	91	91	84	93	447
	91	87	83	81	85	427
	92	88				

Gray's pistol scores deserve special mention as they were 300 consecutive shots, fired without any rest, in less than five hours' time, including all delays in changing targets, etc. As he is a navy man and had received hurry orders to leave, it was necessary for him to shoot his last six scores of his series to be eligible for prize before time limit expired. Used Remington pistol, Pope barrel, trigger pull 3 3-4 pounds, average 443 2-3. Some going. What?

T. J. B.

St. Louis Central Sharpshooters' Association.

The spring shoot of the St. Louis-Centrals and the Swiss Sharpshooters' Associations proved to be a well attended shoot. Ed. Von Eitzen of the Central Sharpshooters, won the first prize on the Mann Target with a perfect score of 60 points. Paul Teichmann, also of the Centrals, won the first on the Ring Target with 70 points out of the possible 75. On the St. Louis Target, Frank Engel of the Swiss Sharpshooters won first with a perfect 25, while Tobe Watkins of the St. Louis won first on the Point Target with 319 points and John Wiget of the St. Louis Swiss won the hat given for the highest point ticket, scoring the possible 60 points with four others following with 47 points each. The scores are given below:

RING TARGET.

Three shots possible 75 points.

Paul Teichmann	70	Wm. Bauer	67
J. G. Bardill	70	Dr. Tschudy	67
J. L. Wiget	70	J. A. Sertl	67
Tobe Watkins	70	Wm. Leutweiler	67
Ed. Von Eitzen	69	L. Knoebel	67
D. Schneidwind	68	Dickmann	67
Sam Dorman	67	Alb. Peter	64
Fred Pauly	67	Frank Engel	64

MANN TARGET.

Three shots, possible 60.

Ed. Von Eitzen	60	Tobe Watkins	54
J. G. Bardill	57	L. Knoebel	54
Dr. Tschudy	57	Vic Rapp	53
Paul Teichmann	56	Wm. Leutweiler	53
Wm. Roessler	56	Jacob Jannett	53
Fred Pauly	56	Louis Koch	50
Frank Engel	55	Dr. Everett	49
D. Schneidwind	54	Theo. Ittner	47



The New Marlin

Now ready! For rabbits, woodchucks, crows, hawks, foxes and geese, get this superb new Model 27 Marlin. Its the only repeating rifle in the market using the popular .25 Rim-Fire cartridge.

The .25 Rim-Fire cartridge is almost as well and favorably known as the .22 Short. It has power enough so that it is used very successfully on deer; so accurate it is extensively used in target work; and so cheap you can use it freely without counting the expense.

Unless you wish to use center-fire cartridges and reload your shells, you will find this .25 Rim-Fire Marlin repeater the most convenient, most economical and satisfactory repeating rifle obtainable for medium game and target requirements.

Ideal Hand Book tells all about reloading cartridges. Mailed for 6 cents in stamps.

This new rifle is our popular Model 27 repeater adapted to the .25 Rim-Fire cartridge. It has the quick, smooth-working "pump" action and the modern solid-top and side ejector for rapid, accurate firing, increased safety and convenience. It has take-down construction; action parts removable without tools; it's easy to keep clean. Has Ivory Bead front sight and Rocky Mountain rear sight; 8 shots at one loading. Price, with 24-inch round barrel, \$13.15; with octagon Special Smokeless Steel barrel, \$15.00.

Send 3 stamps postage for new catalog showing complete line of Marlin repeaters, rifles and shotguns.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
41 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.



Sporting Rifle Essentials are exemplified in the "ROSS" 280

The Ross .280, known as the high velocity on account of its great power (over 3,000 feet at muzzle), is a prime favorite among sportsmen who want an arm for big game. Its accuracy is shown by the great success of "Ross" barrels at Bisley. It has excellent style and finish.

Its action is rapid and sure.

Its price is only \$55.00 f. o. b. New York. Special Ross .280 Sporting Cartridge with copper tube expanding bullet—patented, sells at \$7.50 per 100. See it at the nearest "Ross" dealer or write direct for illustrated Catalogue—sent post free on application.

ROSS RIFLE COMPANY, Quebec, Canada
Agents for the United States: POST & FLOTO, 14 Reade Street, New York

Practice is the Secret of Expert Marksmanship
TRAIN WITH THE HOLLIFIELD DOTTER

Every feature of shooting, except recoil, is simulated, and the pleasure in the game affords the needed incentive to keep on practicing. *One does not have to leave the room to practice.*

HOLLIFIELD TARGET PRACTICE ROD CO.
86 Hanford Street Middletown, N. Y.



The cut shows the needle rod (dotter) as it records on the tally target at instant of discharge.

Description, price list, etc., on request.

ST. LOUIS TARGET.

Best shot to count out of two on a ticket, possible 25.

Frank Engel	25	Alb. Peter	23
J. G. Bardill	24	D. Schneidwind	23
Wm. Roessler	24	Paul Teichmann	23
Theo Ittner	24	Wm. Leutweiler	23
Sam Dorman	23	Dr. Tschudy	23

POINT TARGET.

20 shots, possible 60 points per ticket.
Tobe Watkins... 319 Paul Teichmann... 228
J. L. Wiget... 309

FOR HIGHEST SCORE IN SINGLE TICKET.

RECEIVED A HAT.

J. L. Wiget	50	J. C. Bardill	47
Tobe Watkins	47	Paul Teichmann	47

Centennial Rifle and Revolver Club, Chicago.

We had an election of officers some time ago and at the time we neglected to write up the event, so will do it now. It may not be of much interest to anyone outside of the Windy City, but it will keep those of our members who haven't been around lately (that fellow Bosley, for instance) posted as to our doings. Here is the formal list: President, J. T.



Latest and Best Device to PREVENT SHOCK.
from Gun Fire or Loud Noise

With Pocket Case \$1.00 Pair, Postpaid

J. A. R. ELLIOTT

P. O. Box 201 New York, U. S. A.

Peters CARTRIDGES

win

International Honors

The 1913 International Small Bore Match between teams of 50 men each, representing the United States, Great Britain and Canada, resulted in a victory for the United States Team; score, 24,551 out of a possible 25,000, leading the second team by 41 points.

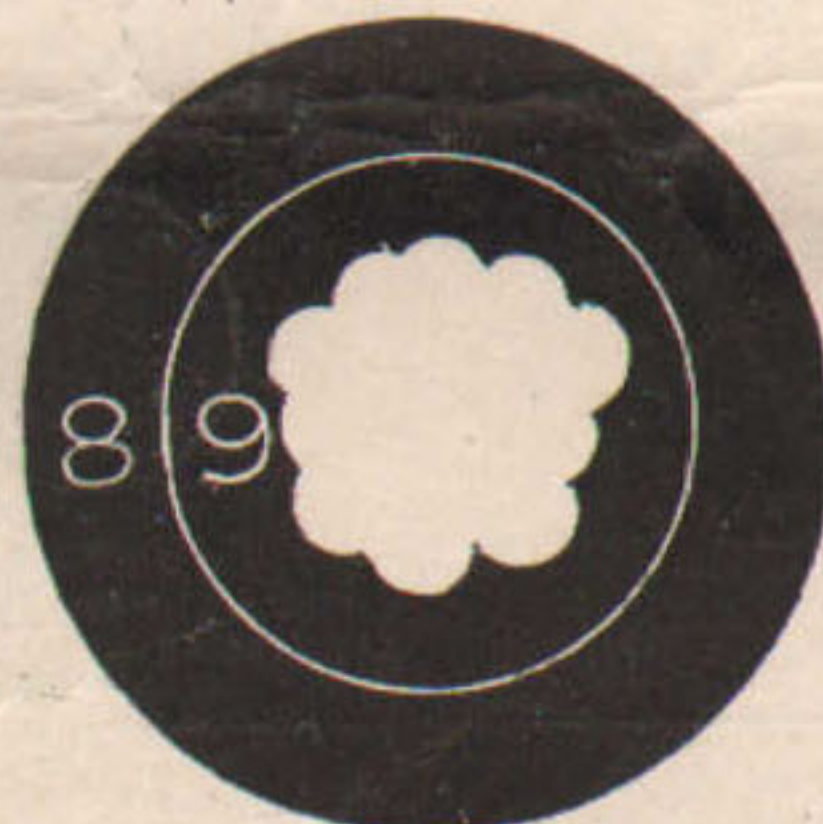
5 out of the first 10 men on the U. S. Team used **Peters** .22 Semi-Smokeless Ammunition

Messrs. Jos. Lorenz and F. A. Anderson, of Butte, Montana, each scored

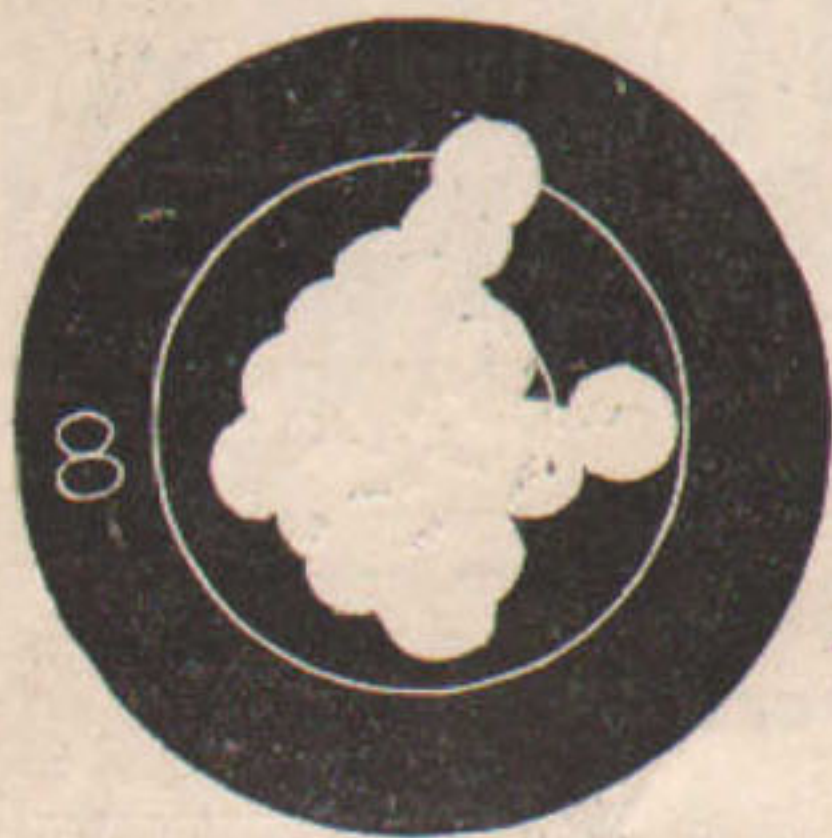
500 out of a possible 500 with (P) brand, and were the Only Perfect Scores Made in the Match



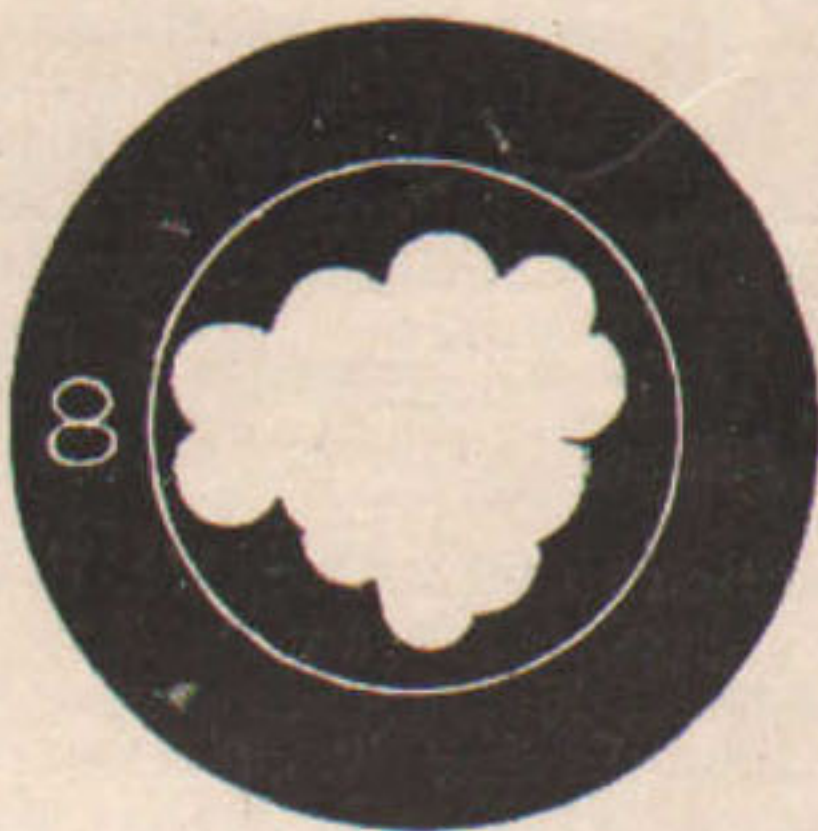
JOS. LORENZ, 500
Butte



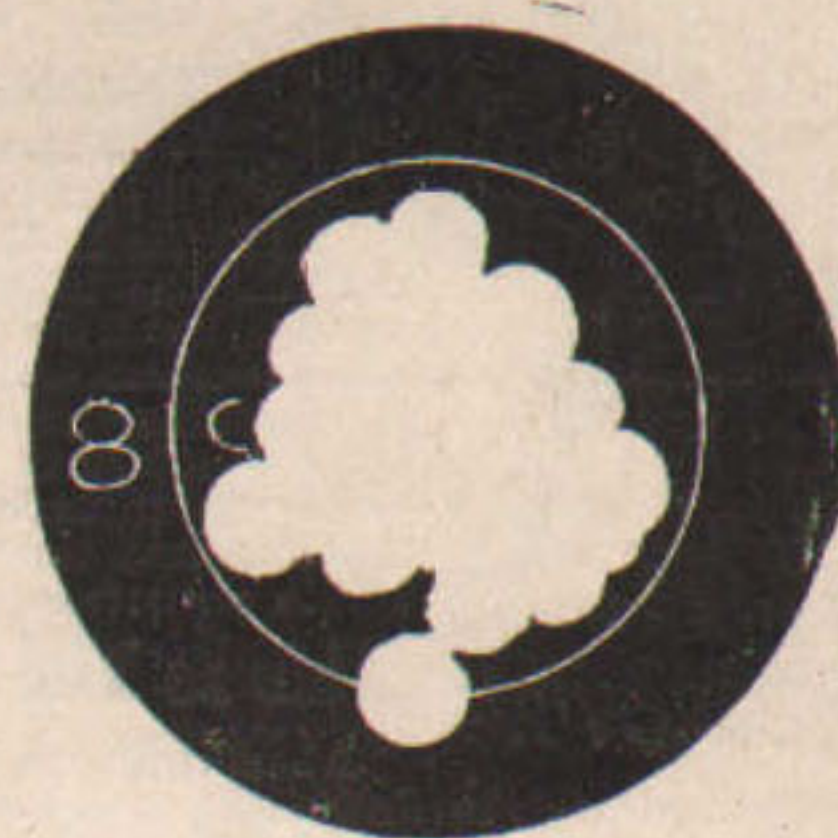
F. A. ANDERSON, 500
Butte



W. C. ANDERSON, 498
Cleveland



J. C. SEMON, 497
Cleveland



G. W. EASON, 496
Cleveland

The average of these 5 scores is 498, and the average of the entire team 491.1

The scores made with PETERS Semi-Smokeless Ammunition in this match are simply a continuation of the victories of P users in the Indoor .22 Cal. U. S. Championship, the N. R. A. Inter-Scholastic events, the U. S. R. A. Outdoor and Indoor Championships, etc., etc.

USE Peters SEMI-SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES

They Shoot Straighter, Stronger and Surer Than Any Others

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio [NEW YORK: 60-62 Warren St., T. H. Keller, Mgr.
SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Mgr.
NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Mgr.

Hang the Rifle Gallery!

The 3d Infantry, N. G. P., had no room for a Gallery

They Suspended It FROM THE ROOF!

Write for information to

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION
E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Company
 WILMINGTON, DEL.

BADGES and INSIGNIA for the ARMY and NAVY

Designed and Made by
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.

"TROPHIES & PRIZES"
 An Illustrated Booklet-describing many handsome articles suitable for Presentation Pieces-forwarded upon request.

The Hand Book contains Engravings of Jewelry, Silverware, Glassware, China and Mahogany for Wedding and other Gifts-forwarded by post.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.
 Chestnut Street Philadelphia



The old type of binocular usually magnifies 4 or 5 and never more than 6

diameters, with fields of view of 4, 3 and 2½ degrees. Our lowest power magnifies 6 diameters and has a clear field of view of 6¾ degrees.

THE WARNER & SWASEY CO.
 CLEVELAND, OHIO



Field as shown by the Warner & Swasey Prism Binocular; power of eight.



Field as shown by the best old style binocular, power of five.

TRIUMPHANT VICTORIES AT THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

Prove the Superiority of
DUPONT SMOKELESS POWDERS

Chief amongst the victories scored by these "old reliable powders" was
THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP
 Won by M. S. Hootman, Hicksville, Ohio, 97 x 100—17 yards
 SHOOTING DUPONT

Of the 453 Starters in the Grand American Handicap
OVER 79% OF THE AMATEUR SHOOTERS USED



SMOKELESS POWDERS

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO.
 WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Established 1802

Pioneer Powder Makers of America

Insure The Life Of Your Pet Gun



Get from your favorite gun supply store this Marble Jointed Rifle Rod—the only one made that cannot bend and will not break. Three brass sections, with two steel joint connections—smooth extension—ends perfectly fit the holes beyond the threads in the brass sections and thus prevent side strain on screw. See cut—

This Is The Safe Rod

Absolutely rigid, and fitted with an accurately made swivel which assures thorough cleaning operation to be performed—because cleaner revolves and precisely follows the rifling. Your weapon will shoot better and last longer if you invest in and use this perfected Marble Ingenuity for marksmen and hunters.

Keep Your Guns Always Fit to Fire!

You need Marble's Rifle Cleaner, made of sections of soft brass gauze washers closely strung on twisted steel spring wire. It follows the twist and cleans right to corner of every angle of the rifling—no mere polishing of the bore's surface, but a thorough cleaning.

No matter how big your battery of costly guns you can find good use for this compact little wonderful arm—the most useful and practical sporting companion sportsmen ever bought. 22 and 44 combination. Ask us all at our.

Free Sample of Nitro-Solvent Oil and Big Free Catalog of Unusual Outing Specialties sent you for your dealer's name. Write
MARBLE ARMS & MFG. CO.
 502 Delta Avenue, Gladstone, Mich.

Georgeson; vice-president, P. E. Patrick; secretary and treasurer, W. L. Rinear; executive officer, J. H. George.

There were not enough officers to go around, of course, and besides we have since found the need of others, so the Executive Board (or whatever you call it) forthwith created the additional offices and appointed those most eligible to the jobs. Some of these may seem superfluous, but we consider our organization well-nigh perfect. These are the appointees: Janitor, Bill Rinear; quartermaster, Bill; water boy, also Bill; marshal, George Rowe; attorney, Edward Witiver; chaplain, Rev. Austin Hunter; printer, Lon Butts; target runner-down, Charley Georgeson; official stakeholder, President Jack; umpire, Mr. George; chief, experimental bureau on rifle sights, Johnny Grimes; official gunsmith, Patrick.

In addition to the above, Mr. E. B. Witmer has been appointed as a committee of one for the purpose of investigating why a target is so ticklish about having the cross-hairs placed on its 25 ring. Whether he learns why it won't stand still or not, we fondly hope in the course of his investigations that he will discover some means of connecting with it with some sort of regularity, while it is on the jump. We forgot to mention our press agent in the above, but he was only self-appointed anyhow, so guess he does not deserve a place on the list.

So that is our organization, and we can personally vouch for the ability and qualifications of every one. Jack and ourself get out to church occasionally, most of the others get out oftener than that, and we believe that if Brother Hunter could shoot as well as he can preach he would make the team all right; but perhaps it is well it is not the other way around.

The other night Patrick brought around a .22 pistol that he made out of a Bayard single-shot automatic rifle. He says it has all the rest backed off the map, and of course he is entitled to his own opinion in the matter. It is a freak in looks and actions, but seems to enable him to keep on the target, which is something he could not always do with the .38 Military. Some day he is going to have its



"I used the LYMAN Gun Sight and beat him 9 out of 10"

"I was hunting with Lieut. _____ He shot a Gov't .45 Springfield, and not withstanding he was one of the best shots in the Army, I could beat him nine times out of ten.
 "While we were out he shot twenty times and got one deer. I shot five times with the aid of the Lyman Gun Sight, and killed four deer in their tracks."
James Thorning

Lyman rear sights make a good shot, a better shot—because the eye need only be focused on the game or target, since the eye naturally finds the center of the aperture of our rear sight.



They are optometrically correct, scientifically accurate, cannot be thrown out of adjustment, and if desired are so constructed that they can be locked in absolutely the correct upright position and in no other.
 Write for Catalog
Lyman Gun Sight Corporation
 Dept. H Middlefield, Conn.

picture taken and send it in.
 The race for high average for the month of May resulted in a tie between George and Patrick and Jack, Baldwin, Butts and George

1
2
3
4
CHICAGO
COLUMBUS
SPRINGFIELD
DAYTON
THE "WESTERN" AUTOMATIC
A FOUR-TIME WINNER
"WHITE FLYER" COMBINATION

Read the tables below and note the decisive manner in which the greatest-of-all Targets and Traps demonstrated their superiority in the Grand American Handicap on grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club at Dayton.

The Following Table Shows "Straights" Made in Championship and Handicap Events:

"WESTERN AUTO. TRAPS—"WHITE FLYERS"

TRAP 1	TRAP 2	TRAP 3
176	194	212
COMPETITIVE TRAPS AND TARGETS		
TRAP 4	TRAP 5	
85	82	

In the Championship events (Amateur and Professional) a total of two hundred and eight contestants finished. The following table shows number of targets shot at and broken over the two makes of traps and general averages of same.

"WESTERN" AUTO. TRAPS AND "WHITE FLYERS"

TOTAL SHOT AT	24960
TOTAL BROKEN	22670
GENERAL AVERAGE	90.42%
COMPETITIVE TRAPS AND TARGETS	
TOTAL SHOT AT	16640
TOTAL BROKEN	14561
GENERAL AVERAGE	87.44%

The "Western" Auto. Trap Has A Perfect Carrier. Do You Wonder At Their Great Popularity?
The "White Flyer" Is Made Of Materials Too Expensive For Other Manufacturers To Use.

WESTERN CARTRIDGE COMPANY : : : **ALTON, ILLINOIS**

The 1913
Marine Corps Rifle Team
Will Be Fitted With



EDMONDS
Shooting
Glasses

This and other service teams, including the Navy, have been equipped with and are now using our glasses.

State Teams

can have the benefit of years of experience gained through fitting shooting glasses to some of the best-known sportsmen and foremost riflemen of the nation. We supply all glasses, including the German Hallauer. Orders filled promptly and correctly or money back.

F. H. EDMONDS
Washington, D. C.

Twenty-Third Annual Rifle Tournament
SEA GIRT, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL—INTERSTATE—STATE

September 12th to September 20th, 1913

The North America Match will be held on
September 19th and 20th

\$10,000 in Trophies and Prizes
Rifle—Revolver—Shotgun

For programs, address
POST ADJUTANT, Sea Girt, N. J.

Ellis Self Scoring Target

REVOLUTIONIZES TARGET PRACTICE
Stood the tests of U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps Boards. Type "A," "B," "C" and "D" obtainable under 1661
Self Scoring Target Co., 68 Post St., San Francisco

Georgeson tied (within a fraction of a point) for second; 478 was high, 472 second.

Friday night, June 6, we had our third Indoor League match, this one with the Willow Club, and we were victorious by the close score of 2,375 to 2,384. Plenty of poor shooting on both sides.

We would like to hear from some of the clubs in regard to what kind of prize or novelty shoots they have to break the monotony of our regular practice, and how handicaps or conditions are arranged so it is fair for all.
PAT.

A press dispatch, dated Spokane, Wash., June 25, states that Frank Fromm, of that place, and his wife were found dead in a tent in the back of their home. It is believed that Mrs. Fromm shot her husband through jealousy and then committed suicide. Frank Fromm was an exceptionally good shot, both with revolver and pistol; had a National Championship to his credit and a good record by his club, the Spokane Rifle and Revolver Association, which will miss him in many ways.

Shooting at Union Hill.

Following are the scores of the Zettler Rifle Club at Union Hill, N. J., Saturday, June 28. Conditions fair, though a swinging rear wind made it impossible to hold the center without flags:

MEDAL (ONE ENTRY) HONOR

Pope—	23 24 20 23 20 25 25 24 24 18—226	23 24 24—71
Schlicht—	25 22 16 24 19 22 23 22 19 24—216	23 21 22—66
Hansen—	24 23 22 24 16 16 17 20 18 18—198	18 19 17—54
Schrag—	19 24 20 24 24 19 18 13 16 18—195	20 18 25—63

RECORD MATCH.

Pope (50 shots)—	24 22 23 25 23 23 23 25 19 22—229
	23 23 20 24 24 20 21 22 22 22—221
	23 20 25 23 21 21 25 23 22 24—227
	23 24 20 23 20 25 25 24 24 18—226
	23 24 24 24 25 21 25 22 21 25—234—1,137
Schlicht—	23 22 19 24 22 25 21 22 24 22—224
	24 19 24 25 24 23 20 23 24 24—230
Schrag—	21 23 22 20 17 20 19 19 21 22—204
	21 23 20 17 19 20 21 23 20 17—201
Hansen—	22 21 22 25 18 18 21 20 19 22—208

Target Records

A system of target records for the new Firing Regulations.

Samples of cards and record sheets on request.

TARGET RECORD AND EQUIPMENT CO.
411 1/2 Union Street, Nashville, Tenn.

Everett, Mass., Gun Club.

The Everett Gun Club held an all-day merchandise shoot over its traps at Everett June 17, when 18 guns toed the firing mounds, three of whom were visitors not competing, but shot for sport and practice.

First place was warmly contested for by R. Tabbutt, Dr. Bodge, F. Spencer, and J. Bryant, the quartet breaking a gross 22 targets. Bryant's shooting from scratch was by all odds the best of the day. In a miss and out match in the shoot-off, F. Spencer won the silver watch fob, which was the first prize; Dr. Bodge, second, and Tabbutt third.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

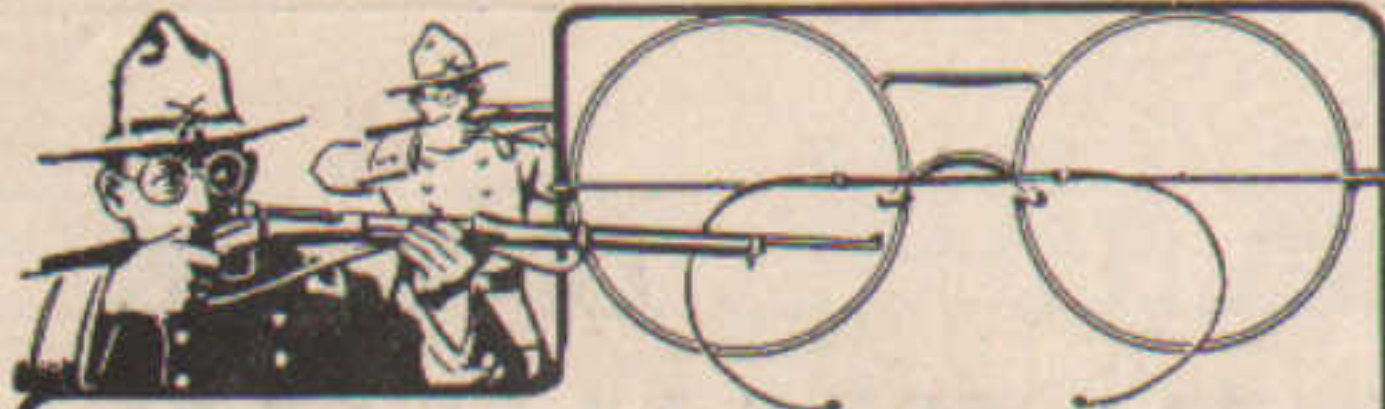
In accordance with a resolution adopted by The Interstate Association at its annual meeting in 1910, I beg to advise you that Mr. M. S. Hootman, Hicksville, Ohio, was the winner of the Fourteenth Grand American Handicap, shot at Dayton, Ohio, June 19 and 20, 1913. Mr. Hootman used a Winchester gun, Winchester shells and Dupont powder.

Yours very truly,
THE INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION.

Corrections.

The purse in the recent Grand American Handicap was announced as amounting to \$4,646, when, in reality, it amounted to only \$4,182 made up as follows:

343 Regular Entries.....	\$ 8.00	\$2,744.00
58 Penalty Entries.....	13.00	754.00
29 Forfeited Entries.....	5.00	145.00
13 Professional Penalty Entries for "targets only"	3.00	39.00



Go to the range unhandicapped by sun or haze. Good shooting demands clear vision. You can't change the weather conditions, but you can wear **KING'S SHOOTING GLASSES**. Cut shows U. S. Service Model—made of AKOPOS CRYSTAL—our exclusive product—far better than amber. Flat Toric or Curved Lenses \$1.50 to \$4.00. Prescriptions a little extra. Many other models—but all good. Send for Catalog D.

THE F. W. KING OPTICAL CO. Cleveland, O.



HOPPE'S NITRO POWDER SOLVENT No. 9

For cleaning rifles, shotguns and revolvers where high power powders are used. Indispensable for cleaning .22 caliber Schuetzen rifles using black powder. Sold by all dealers, and at post exchanges. No rifleman or military organization can afford to be without it.

FRANK A. HOPPE
1741 N. Darien St., Phila., Pa.

Range Equipment

National, Standard or Pony target carriers for outdoor use

Mechanical amusement galleries and Steel indoor ranges for Armories, Colleges, etc., etc.

All Manufactured by

Finigan-Zabriskie Company
PATERSON, N. J.

Emboss Your Own Stationery



with our Pocket Embosser. Weight only 3 to 5 ounces. Any one can use it! EMBOSSES Initials, Monograms and addresses.

Embosser-Impression like this, but three times the size. **25c to 50c Post Paid** Write for Samples

MEYER'S MILITARY SHOP
1231 PA. AVE. N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

A RIFLEMAN'S INSTRUCTOR U. S. MARINE CORPS SCORE BOOK

Second Edition—Brief, Clear and Simple. Adapted to Beginners and Advanced Riflemen. Revised edition includes hitherto unpublished information, and furnishes a definite outline for a course of practical instruction. Adopted by the Navy Department as a text for the examination of Marine Officers for promotion. Single copies 15c., postpaid. Discounts for large quantities.

International Printing Co., 236 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa.

NEW ENGLAND MILITARY RIFLE ASSOCIATION

NINTH Annual Tournament
WAKEFIELD, MASS.

July 21 to 26 Inclusive

Program nearly ready for distribution; mailed on application to Major J. M. Portal, Secretary. Several new matches in addition to program of last year.

58 Professional Entries for "targets only."	
501 Total Entries	
Added by the Interstate Association	500.00
Total Purse	\$4,182.00

This made a slight reduction in the amounts won by the several contestants who participated in a division of the purse.

In the Consolation Handicap Mr. W. F. Booker, Jr., was credited with winning \$107.15, when, as a matter of fact, he was not entitled to compete for the purse in said event as he had already won \$44.00 in the Grand American Handicap. Checks have been mailed to the respective winners in the Consolation Handicap covering their pro rata share of the \$107.15 credited to Mr. Booker.

THE INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION,
ELMER E. SHANER,
Treasurer.

"What Stevens is accomplishing in the Short Range Rifle League Tournament."

In the Short Range Rifle League tournament, a competitive shoot of national importance, Stevens rifles are, as usual, retaining their characteristic leadership.

The Park Rifle Club, Bridgeport, Conn., was first in the fourth match with score of 2,370 and first in the fifth match with a score of 2,364. This well-known club shoots Stevens rifles exclusively.

In the Official Individual Standing, up to and including the fourth match, D. I. Gould, Bangor, Maine, was first with a total of 1,925, and Jarvis Williams, Jr., Bridgeport, Conn., second with a score of 1,894. Both these expert riflemen shoot Stevens rifles.

First of the ten high individual scores—fifth match—is Frank J. Kahrs, Washington, D. C., with a total of 482. Mr. Kahrs shoots a Stevens Armory Model rifle.

E. W. Ford, of Washington, D. C., was high amateur on all targets at the Baltimore State Tournament. Ford, shooting a Remington pump gun and speed shells, broke 369 out of 400 for the meet.

C. B. Allen, of Portelgin, won the Maritime Province Amateur Trap Shooting Tournament, breaking 342 out of 400, with a Remington pump gun and Nitro Club speed shells at St. John, N. B. E. G. White, also shooting a Remington pump gun, led the professionals, scoring 371 out of 400.

At the Delaware State Tournament W. S. Colfax, shooting Remington-U. M. C. Arrow speed shells, was high on all targets, including those of practice day, scoring 422 out of 450.

With a score of 197 out of 200, which included the long run of 122 straight, James H. Cory, an amateur, of Morocco, Ind., shooting a Remington pump gun and Nitro Club speed shells, was high over all at his city's gun club's meet of May 28.

James W. Bell, who won the Clegg Trophy, representing the amateur championship of St. Louis, breaking 193 out of 200 with Remington U. M. C. Arrow speed shells, was also high amateur for the entire meet, scoring 385 out of 400 at this the biggest tournament ever held in St. Louis, 136 shooters being present.

At the Iowa State Tournament the Otumwa Diamond Badge was won by J. A. Schmitz, who broke 49 out of 50 in the event, shooting Remington-U. M. C. speed shells. The meet's long run was made by Charles Hummel, of Laporte City. Hummel, using a Remington pump and Nitro Club speed shells, broke 129 straight on the final day of the tournament.

At the Illinois State Shoot, Peoria, Ill., May 27-29, Mr. Barton Lewis tied for high amateur average, 388 out of 400. Mr. H. W. Cadwallader won professional championship, 49 out of 50, and 20 straight in the shoot-off, and Mr. James Scott won the Smith Cup, giving a most remarkable performance of both marksmanship and nerve. He broke 20 straight in each of the three shoot-offs, finally wearing out his opponents and winning with a perfect score of 85 out of 85. Messrs.

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Lewis, Cadwallader and Scott all shot Peters factory loaded shells.

The Iowa State Shoot, Fort Dodge, Iowa, May 27-29, was a regular Peters love feast. About all of the honors of any consequence were won by users of the "P" brand. Mr. W. S. Hoon won high general average, 443 out of 450, and the State Championship, 99 out of 100. He had long runs of 195, 134 and 113. Mr. Wm. Wetleaf won the Wahkonsa Cup in the double target event, not losing a target out of 15-pair. Mr. Hoon won the Smith Cup with 25 straight and another 25 straight in the shoot-off. The quality of Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells was never more impressively demonstrated than by Messrs. Hoon and Wetleaf at this shoot.

High professional average at the Austerlitz, Ky., tournament May 30 was won by Mr. J. S. Day with Peters factory loads, 143 out of 150.

Scoring 148 out of 150 at Utica, Ill., Mr. H. W. Cadwallader won second general average with Peters shells.

Mr. E. C. Griffith, shooting Peters factory loads, won high general average at Wellington, Mass., May 30, score 148 out of 160.

High amateur average at Ogden, Utah, May 28-30 was won by Mr. J. Huntley, of Ogden, score 441 out of 480, shooting Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells.

Peters shells were used by Mr. Neaf Apgar at Mt. Holly, N. J., May 27, where he won high professional average, 146 out of 150.

Charles Day, Jr., shooting The Black Shells, won high amateur average for the three days of the New Jersey State Shoot.

At the New Jersey State Shoot, June 5, 6, and 7, Charles Day, Jr., of West Orange, New Jersey, shooting The Black Shells, broke 445 out of 480 targets. The first day he scored 143 out of 160, the second day 153 out of 160, and the last day 149.

E. von Lengerke had second high run, breaking 83 straight with The Black Shells. He was also one of the runners-up in the championship event with 49 out of 50, shooting The Black Shells.

C. von Lengerke won high professional average at the Long Beach Gun Club's two-day shoot, breaking 205 out of 250 with The Black Shells.

A. B. Shobe won high amateur and high general average at Galim, Ohio, by scoring 144 out of 150 with Winchester shells and a Winchester gun. C. D. Coburn was second amateur with 142, also shooting Winchester shells.

C. G. Spencer won high professional average at the Iowa State Shoot by scoring 441 out of 450 with a Winchester gun and Winchester shells. J. E. Dickey, who was runner-up with 430, also used Winchester shells.

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International Ammunition	13	13	12	3
All Other Makes	2	1	2	0

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GOVERNOR McLEAN MATCH..... 1st prize, 28 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
2nd prize, 25 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
3rd prize, 17 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
4th prize, 17 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION

GOVERNOR QUIMBY MATCH..... 1st prize, 20 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
2nd prize, 17 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
3rd prize, 11 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION

CAPT. CUSHING MATCH..... 1st prize, 19 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
2nd prize, 16 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
3rd prize, 16 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
4th prize, 16 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
5th prize, 15 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION

SHUMAN MATCH..... 2nd prize, 22 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
3rd prize, 20 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
4th prize, 15 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION

TANNER MATCH..... All seven prizes won by U.S. AMMUNITION

OFFICERS' MATCH..... Won by U.S. AMMUNITION

N. E. AGGREGATE..... Won by U.S. AMMUNITION

GRAND AGGREGATE..... Won by U.S. AMMUNITION

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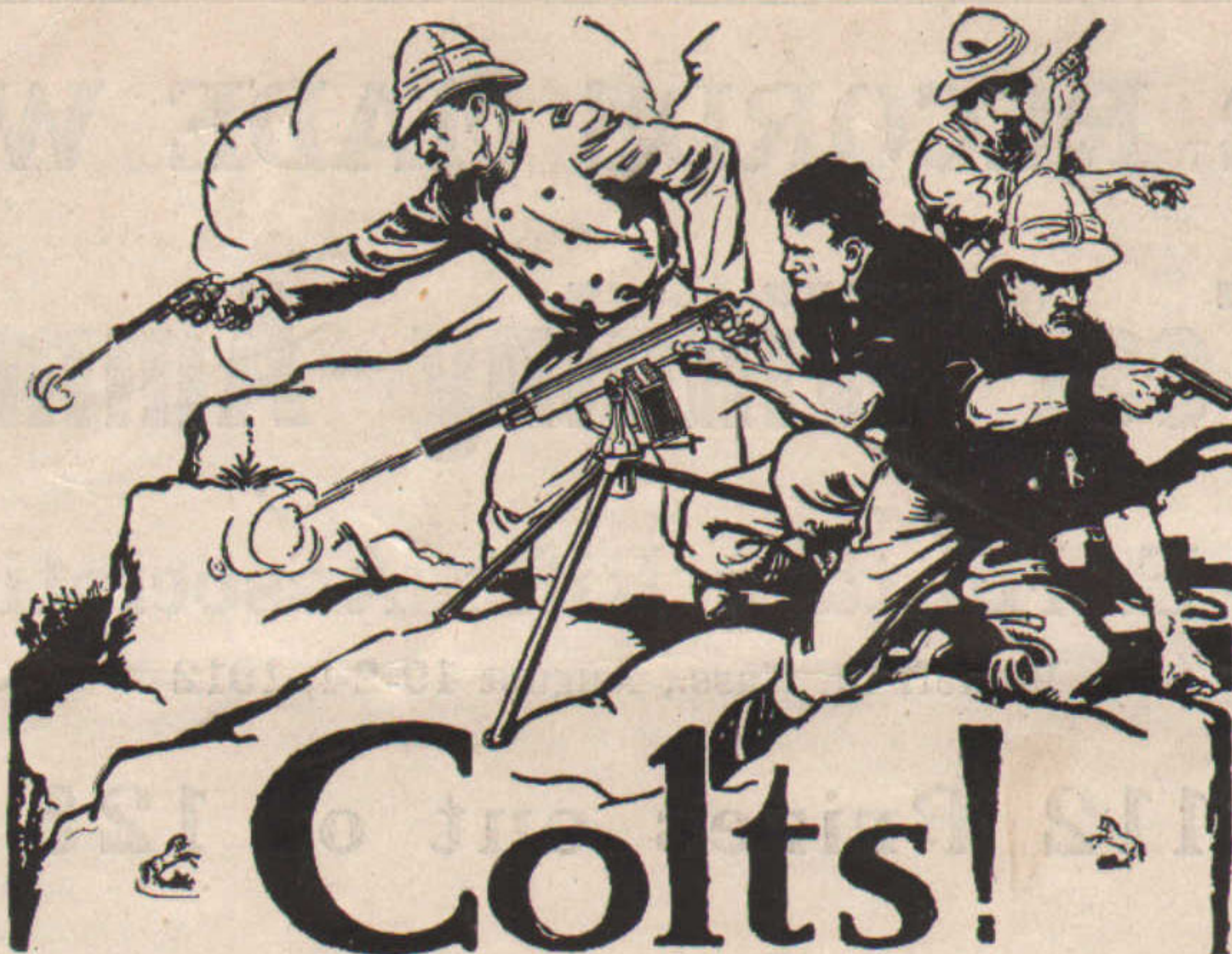
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