

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LV, No. 1

OCTOBER 2, 1913



**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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**Latest News of Pistol, Rifle, Shotgun, and the
Army, Navy, and National Guard.**

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MADE AT SEA GIRT

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New Official World's Record, 1721 x 1800, made in Sadler Match (under Palmer Trophy Conditions), by Massachusetts Team, 7 of 8 men shooting Remington-UMC Metallics.

World's Record, Military Revolver Match, Slow Fire, 142 x 150, made by A. P. Lane.

World's Record, total of Slow Fire and Rapid Fire Scores, Military Revolver Match, 257 x 300, made by A. P. Lane, shooting Remington-UMC Metallics.

A Few Other Matches Won by Shooters of Remington-UMC

New York State Rifle Association Match: Won by J. W. Hessian, 153 x 170, shooting Remington-UMC Metallics.

Hayes Match: Won by Sergt. Chas. R. Robinson, 50 x 50 (6 Over), 16 consecutive bull's-eyes shooting Remington UMC Metallics.

New York Revolver Team Match: Won by Manhattan Club, 1013 x 1500, 2 of 5 men shooting Remington-UMC, one of these highest score on team.
2nd. First Cavalry, 1012 x 1500, all shooting Remington-UMC.

New Jersey Revolver Team Match: Won by Manhattan Club, 1099, 2 of 5 men shooting Remington-UMC.
2nd. First Cavalry, 981, all shooting Remington-UMC.

All Comers' Squadded Pistol Match: Won by A. P. Lane, 144 x 150, shooting Remington-UMC Metallics.

All Comers' Squadded Military Revolver Match: Won by A. P. Lane, 135 x 150.
2nd. P. A. Raymona, 129 x 150.
3rd. Lieut. A. W. Putnam, 128 x 150, all shooting Remington-UMC Metallics.

All Comers' Squadded Rapid-Fire Match: Won by Capt. R. H. Sayre, 100 x 150.
3rd. A. P. Lane, 96 x 150, both shooting Remington-UMC Metallics.

All Comers' Military and Police Revolver Match: Won by A. P. Lane, 142 x 150, shooting Remington-UMC Metallics.

All Comers' Rapid-Fire Military Revolver Match: Won by A. P. Lane, 138 x 150, shooting Remington-UMC Metallics.

Bobber Match: (Any Revolver or Automatic Pistol), Won by A. P. Lane, 72 x 100, shooting Remington-UMC Metallics.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LV. No. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 2, 1913.

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Grease or No Grease.

The modern military rifle, at any rate that specimen of it which we know as the "New Springfield" (United States Military Rifle, Model of 1903) has an accuracy life far greater than the large guns, and it should have a longer life; longer not only than its bigger brothers, the 14-inch cannon, but longer than that life now is.

Target range conditions tell us something of what we may expect a rifle to do under the circumstances of service, but not by any means all that we ought to know.

Where shooting men have been gathered together for the last five years there has ever been great discussion of metal fouling; of erosion; of accuracy and of accuracy life. The question of the value of a lubricant in adding to the endurance of a rifle has been well argued, but not so much has been printed upon the subject.

ARMS AND THE MAN counts itself fortunate in being able to present some highly interesting data in relation to grease or no grease. The comment, the tables and the diagram hereafter shown, have been prepared by or under the direction of Capt. D. C. McDougal, Marine Corps. Captain McDougal is not a stranger to the shooting world. He was for some years a valuable and highly capable shooting member of the strong Marine Corps Team; he was Captain of the Marine Corps Team of 1911 which won the National Team Match, and again headed the organization to represent his corps in the National Matches of this year. He is a well-informed and highly capable officer.

The test which he conducted involved the making of some hundreds of thousands of measurements; he kept a force of eight men busy for a period of four weeks measuring targets alone. The "grease" to which he refers, in other words, the lubricant employed, was mobilubricant. The labor was all performed with painstaking care and under competent supervision, of that we may be sure.

Captain McDougal's conclusions upon this subject, with the evidence which he offers to support his position, are bound to be of very great interest to the whole shooting world.

BY D. C. McDOUGAL, CAPT., MARINE CORPS.

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SOME three years ago the practice of using a lubricant on the bullet to prevent metal fouling began to appear on the ranges, but was looked upon as being a freak innovation and did not become popular among the shooters of that year. It was acknowledged, however, that the use of grease did prevent metal fouling, but that its use caused wild shots and it was therefore unfitted for match work.

The following year a larger number were inclined to experiment with grease, and it was spoken of so favorably that I undertook two tests to ascertain its effect on the accuracy of the rifle as compared with the practice of "doping" after every range. These tests were made from a machine rest, but only one hundred rounds with each rifle was fired. The measurements of the targets were against the use of grease, and after the second test I was convinced that the use of grease produced one or two wild shots in every ten.

Last year the Inspector of Small Arms Practice wrote me at some length calling attention to the high scores being made in the matches by men who used grease entirely with little or no cleaning, Captain Wise, of Massachusetts, having followed this practice throughout in the Argentine matches and being high gun in these matches. It was suggested that a more complete test be made to definitely settle the question once for all.

Requisition was made for the necessary material for the test, and by January of this year the material was all received at Honolulu. Four selected match barrels were used and two machine rests of the latest pattern, Ordnance Department, and 26,000 rounds of Frankford Arsenal ammunition, lot 242, September 29, 1910; lot 295, May 14, 1911, and lot 280, May 24, 1911.

The machine rests were set up on the Fort Shafter range, Honolulu, at the 600-yard firing point, and on January 20 the test was commenced. The rifles were carefully examined and calibrated, as follows: Rifle 466646, .308; rifle 460926, .3077; rifle 465929, .3079; rifle 466607, .3081.

All four rifles were free from tool marks and without any imperfections, such as pockets or tight spots. Rifles 466646 and 460926 were selected to be shot with grease, and rifles 465929 and 466607 were selected to be shot dry and cleaned with ammonia dope after each target was made. It was decided to fire thirty shots on each target, as that was the number of rounds that would probably produce metal fouling, and it also gave about the maximum number of shots that

could be conveniently measured, and would save the labor of frequently changing targets.

On the two machine rests a dry gun and a grease gun were sighted-in together and when ready, both were fired as rapidly as possible until the thirty shots had been fired out of each. The rifles were then taken out of the machine rests, the targets changed, and the other pair of rifles were placed in the machine rests and sighted-in, the same procedure being followed as in the first pair. While this was being done the dry rifles were cooled, swabbed out with water and then cleaned out with ammonia dope so as to be ready to replace the rifles being shot in the machine rest.

It was observed that the first four hundred rounds fired gave groups much better than the grease rifle, and had the test been concluded at this point, the conclusion would have been that grease did not compare favorably with the rifle that was cleaned after every thirty-five rounds.

However, at a point somewhere after four hundred rounds the grease rifle groups, which had been improving all the time, began to be smaller than the groups given by the dry rifle, and from this point on, in nearly every instance the grease rifles gave better groups than the dry rifles, the dry rifles showing a tendency to make larger groups as the test continued.

The rifles were calibrated after five hundred rounds were fired, the two dry rifles showing a slight tendency to belch at the muzzle. This was almost imperceptible, but it was there nevertheless. The grease rifles showed a smaller calibration than when the test commenced, both calibrating nearly .304, showing that the grease and residue had formed a hard, smooth lining, somewhat elastic, which was evenly distributed over the surface of the bore. Neither of these rifles had been cleaned in any manner, and while they showed a slight rusting after a damp night, the groups would be just as uniform at the beginning of the day's firing as at the end.

After a thousand rounds had been fired the dry rifles were found to be very badly belled, and a little gas cutting could be seen at the breech end. There was a tight spot about ten inches from the muzzle in each. The grease rifles had decreased in bore to .303, but a second calibrating bullet being pushed through showed a slight increase to .304, which was about as much as the soft lead slug would push out.

The test was continued from there on until 3,300 rounds had been fired, when the dry rifles were found to be making such large groups that the test for those two rifles was discontinued. The groups were so large and scattered that it was difficult to prevent losing one or two shots off the target, unless the rifles were carefully sighted-in to get the center of the shot group exactly in the center of the target.

The grease guns at this stage showed up as well, if not better, than at any point in the test, and it was decided then to carry on the test until the rifles using grease showed targets of the same size and patterns as the dry rifles had in 3,300 rounds. One grease rifle was cleaned and a few groups made with it cleaned, "doping" after each group to see the effect that cleaning would have on a rifle after using this number of rounds with the grease.

The groups given by this rifle were considerably larger than it had given before it had been cleaned, so much so as to show conclusively that its value as to accuracy had been ruined by the cleaning.

Two hundred rounds were then fired out of this rifle, with grease, as rapidly as possible, no measurements being taken, and then a series of targets were made to see if the rifle had regained any of its accuracy by the use of grease, after it had been cleaned. These groups showed that the lubricant did bring the barrel back and increase its accuracy, but it was never quite as good as it had been before it was cleaned.

Firing was continued with the rifle, using grease, that had not been cleaned, and the groups were consistent and uniform until 7,000 rounds had been fired. The groups then commenced to show an increase in size, which continued until 7,700 rounds had been fired, when the groups became of about the same size and pattern as the dry rifles had shown after the 3,300 rounds had been fired from them.

The test was here completed, it being conclusively shown that the use of grease had at least doubled the accurate life of the barrel, and that the groups given by the grease rifle, after four hundred rounds had been fired, were better than those given by the dry rifles. During the test several bad groups were made, which, upon investigation, were found to be caused by the loosening of the recoil plate screws on the machine rest and by the splitting of the stocks.

Another bad group was traced to a cracked trigger guard, and another group was caused by the breaking of both guard screws. These groups were included in the computations, as they were all found in the grease rifles, and if anything, I wished to make the test as hard as possible for the grease rifles so as to allow of no doubt by throwing out unfavorable groups.

(Continued on page 10.)

MORE MIXING WITH THE MORO

By PHILIP INNOUGH.

AFTER the capture of Mt. Bagsak in June, 1913, it was determined to push matters and to get all the guns on the island.

On June 28-29 Johandals cottas were destroyed and some guns captured. On July 1, Sahip was killed and his cotta destroyed.

Japal was killed and his cotta destroyed. Datto Tahil, the most influential of all the remaining leaders, came in and surrendered. To the east Abdu Hassad was killed and his cotta destroyed.

In all these affairs guns were captured and a great many more were turned in without any fighting.

Some Moros still retained a few guns and refused to turn them in. The latest one was Olangkaya (rich man) Sabtal, and old Moro, who refused to turn in his guns and who sent word to the authorities that they could come and get them but they would have to kill him to get them.

He then proceeded to give away all his possessions, lands, animals and personal effects and with a few followers went on top of Mt. Talipao and started to build a cotta there.

This was reported to the civil authorities and on August 10, at their request, an expedition started from Jolo to capture the cotta.

This expedition, under command of Maj. G. C. Shaw, P. S., consisted of the 16th, 21st, 24th Companies Philippine Scouts, a mountain gun and a demolition section with dynamite.

The expedition left Jolo at 6:00 a. m. August 10, 1913, and reached the foot of Mt. Talipao at about 10:30 a. m.

This mountain was a volcanic cone about 2,100 feet high rising about 1,800 feet above the surrounding country and cultivated to the top. The sides of the mountain were very steep. On the west and east sides the slope is even from base to top, but on the south and north sides the sides are a succession of terraces with abrupt slopes between. On the south side a pony trail led to the top.

When the column arrived at the foot of the mountain the Moros displayed a red flag and fired upon the troops. The mountain gun was unpacked and a few shots fired at a range of about 1,000 yards, but as far as could be learned they did little damage. Then it was determined to go up the mountain, and it was planned to send the 21st Company against the west side which was reported to be the strongest side, attract the attention of the Moros and then send the 16th and 24th Companies with the gun and dynamite up the south side.

The movement started at 11:45 a. m. with the 21st Company working slowly up the steep sides of the mountain through fields of tall mountain rice. The company was always under fire but went ahead without mishap until near the top, when about ten Moros, who had concealed themselves in the tall rice, rushed the line with their barongs (a very heavy short bolo). All were killed before they reached the line except one who got in and killed one soldier and wounded two others before he was killed by Lieutenant Kiser, P. S., who shot the Moro with his pistol.

In the meantime the other detachment was working up the south side of the mountain, part of the time under fire, part of the time along the steep trail and part of the time making a zig-zag trail through the rice field which covered the side of the mountain. The mountain gun came along with the infantry, and as the ground was soft and gave the mules good footing the gun was taken to the top of the mountain without unpacking.

The 21st Company had advanced with the others and as the troops reached the top, joined on the left of the 16th Company, which struck the top of the mountain about 250 yards south of the cotta.

The top of the mountain was a horseshoe-shaped ridge from 10 to 100 feet wide, the widest parts being at the heels of the shoe. The toe of the shoe lay to the south and was a little lower than the heels. On the heel on the northwest was the cotta of Sabtal, consisting of deep pits in a square all surrounded by a bamboo fence.

Inside the horseshoe was the crater of the mountain about 400 feet deep and with very steep sides, but cultivated like the rest of the mountain and with a fine little hemp grove in the bottom.

When the troops reached the top the gun went into action about 250 yards from the cotta, the infantry advanced slowly, well-concealed, the gun following by hand. The infantry then pushed right up to the fence surrounding the cotta and drove the Moros who were firing at them with their old rifles and throwing spears down into the trenches with a heavy rifle fire.

The demolition outfit advanced behind the infantry with the dynamite in bundles of four or five sticks and threw it into the cotta, completing the destruction of the place.

It was reported that the Moros had 20 guns and thirty men. Sixteen guns were captured with the fort and numerous spears and barongs.

The capture of this cotta was a good piece of work. All the work except that with the dynamite was done wholly by the scouts led by white officers.

After the place was taken the troops marched down the mountain and at 6 p. m. marched for Jolo, which was reached at 11:30 p. m.

It should be noted that these troops marched from Jolo to the mountain and return, a distance of 24 miles, and fought a sharp fight at the top of a steep mountain within 18 hours.

They carried one day's ration and 270 rounds of ammunition per man.

Our losses were one killed and three wounded, all with barongs. No men were hit by bullets, although the Moros had plenty of ammunition. The men kept themselves well concealed when they crawled up the mountain. It is to be hoped that this will end the fighting, but there is no certainty of this as long as a gun is out. The civil government is at work getting information of guns and as soon as any are located the troops are sent out to bring them in.

In the end this policy and no other will bring about peace in the Island of Jolo.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY SUCCESSFUL.

ACAMP of Instruction in connection with the School of Musketry conducted by the State of New Jersey this year has been commented upon in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN. Just lately, though, there has been seen a copy of a report from Maj. Edward R. Chrisman, 29th Infantry, Inspector-Instructor of the New Jersey National Guard.

He finds cause to praise Gen. B. W. Spencer, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, who was in charge, and Majors Martin and Price, who commanded the two provisional companies in the camp in the warmest terms. He also commends not only the plan upon which the School of Musketry and the Camp of Instruction were organized, but he finds much to praise in the way the work was carried out.

Some Real Hunting.

"Well, Bill," said Dawson, as he met Holloway on the avenue, "did you get any good hunting up in Maine?"

"Fine," said Holloway.

"How did that new dog Wilkins give you work?" asked Dawson.

"Splendid," said Holloway. "Fact is if it hadn't been for him we wouldn't have had any hunting at all. He ran away at the first shot, and we spent four days looking for him."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Q. M. Sergt. Caven—	800—5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—	70
	900—4	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—	69
	1,000—5	3	5	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	5	3	5	5	3—	64
																203
Sergt. Carr—	800—5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—	71
	900—5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—	73
	1,000—4	5	5	5	5	3	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—	68
																212
Grand Total																1,701

OREGON.				
	800	900	1,000	Tl.
Sgt. S. Pearson	74	73	66	213
Sgt. Wolford	74	75	62	211
Sgt. B. Mooney	73	73	69	215
Sgt. C. H. White	73	71	70	214
Sgt. H. Pearson	72	68	72	212
Pet. Of. Spooner	73	71	68	212
Sgt. Romaine	73	70	65	208
Sgt. B. Taylor	73	68	65	206
	585	569	537	1,691
WASHINGTON.				
	800	900	1,000	Tl.
Lt. E. I. Colburn	73	65	71	209
Lt. J. A. Durant	74	70	63	207
Sgt. T. A. Starr	75	70	64	209
Q. M. Sgt. Spafford	68	63	65	196
Sgt. R. A. Miller	74	68	58	200
Sgt. M. Jackson	74	68	66	208
Art. W. Mundell	73	66	48	187
Pte. H. W. Smith	62	69	61	192
	573	539	496	1,608

In the evening the visiting teams and the British Columbians sat down to a banquet at the Hotel Vancouver. Lieut. Col. A. W. Currie of Victoria, President of the British Columbia Rifle Association, was toastmaster. Gen. Fred Llewellyn, the Adjutant General of Washington, presented the trophy to Lieut. Col. Duff-Stuart, captain of the British Columbia team. In doing so General Llewellyn said it gave him much pleasure to turn over the well-deserved token of superiority to the winners, the British Columbia team, the cup to become the permanent property of those who had so well won it, the trophy having been presented by the State of Washington with a stipulation that it should go to the team winning it twice.

Gold medals were presented to each member of the winning team and bronze medals to each man of the Oregon organization. In responding to a toast Major Hart-McHarg, coach of the winning team, said he hoped the match would be continued indefinitely and suggested the forming of a Pacific Association which would include California as well as Washington, Oregon and British Columbia.

Colonel Currie subsequently said he believed the Government of British Columbia would be willing to give a trophy if such an association were created.

The evening ended with the singing of the National Anthem amidst utmost good fellowship.

SEA GIRT ECHOES.

THE Sea Girt tournament was a well-managed affair. General Spencer and his principal assistant, Colonel Reid, were indefatigable and the results of their efforts were apparent.

Scoring and marking was done by college boys. It was not as good as similar service furnished by soldiers. The clubhouse is more comfortable since the change in its form. The meals furnished were most satisfactory.

None of our ranges can compare with Sea Girt in beauty, and the presence of seaside resorts is a distinct addition to the pleasure of life there. The general conditions of health on the Sea Girt range are excellent. However, this year one of the Argentine sailors, who had previously suffered with appendicitis, was once more threatened with a disturbance of the intestinal system. Dr. Westervelt, of the New York team, prescribed for him and directed that he remain in bed for some days.

The active Argentine endured the confinement for a time and then begged Dr. Gallegos, his team captain, for a chance to fire just a few shots on the range. Permission was reluctantly given. The man went out, entered the All-Comers' Expert Match and won first place in it with one bull's-eye more than the possible. That is to say, he fired ten shots at the target and at the end the bull's-eye had been pierced eleven times.

What Dr. Westervelt wanted to know is whether the extra bull's-eye could be credited to him on a string upon another target or if the

medicine he had administered was entitled to be called "Bull's-eye Bolus." (Webster: "A large pill. A dose hard to swallow.")

When Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, Jr., Marine Corps, won the across the range high aggregate of 221 in the Sadler Trophy Match, he used "Our Gun," and "Our Gun" was certainly some weapon. It was a rifle which Captain Casey had originally discovered and which he and Waller shared at Perry, upon the understanding that it should not be doped nor greased, but brushed out with Hoppe's and then gasolined every night. The rifle seems to have fully justified the confidence reposed in it.

The way Colonel Reid arranged to have the rains, so unavoidably present at this season of the year, fall for the most part during the night, was considered a masterpiece of management. But yet what less could one expect from a man who has given his name to that darling decoction, "The Colonel Reid Cocktail."

It seems a shame that we cannot get enough targets at Sea Girt to permit the National Matches being held there. General Sadler said this year that he was going to try to increase the capacity of the range so that there might be enough target space for National Match requirements. It is hoped that this may be done.

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

THE District of Columbia Rifle Team smashed to smithereens in the Dryden Trophy Match at Sea Girt last month all records for an eight-man team shooting prone at 200 yards with straight military rifle. The target was the regulation A, but with a seven-inch scoring center, an entirely different proposition from the regular eight-inch bull's-eye.

The accompanying photograph graphically tells the story in detail.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEAM

The eight men fired 80 shots, 75 of which were touching or inside the charmed seven-inch circle. It will be noticed that the board on the right of the picture has one lonesome four, the only one for record.

It might be of interest to note that all of these men shot indoors last year in the N. R. A. Interclub League Matches and that five of them, Lieut. A. G. Schmidt, Sergt. Edgar Gerber, Capt. F. W. Holt, Capt. Ralph Alderman, and Sergt. Charles E. Groome, shot on the International Small Bore Team from the District of Columbia Rifle Association and made good.

AN IMPROVED REAR SIGHT.

THERE have been several references in ARMS AND THE MAN to the Bassell & Blenkner sight in the form for use on the New Springfield. The most important difference between this sight and the present service sight is that it offers an easy option of four different sized peeps and one triangle open sight, available surely and instantly upon a touch of the thumb or finger. This result is accomplished by means of a tilting disc with a milled edge.

The sight has other good features which recommend it to shooting men. The Ordnance Department of the Army has turned out some experimental sights made under the Bassell & Blenkner patents and put them out, with a micrometer adjustment feature added, for test and trial. About a dozen of these rifles, fitted with these sights, were sent

to Camp Perry. While it was not practicable for contestants to use these rifles in most of the matches, owing to the provisions governing that they should be shot with the service rifle as issued, more or less practice was carried on with them.

The principal advantage, of course, of a sight with multiple sized peeps, is that changes in the size of the aperture can be made for different conditions of light. As is very well known, a dim light often makes it impossible for a rifleman to use the ordinary sized peep; that size of peep which would be best suited for his eye and the work in hand under average light conditions. With the changeable disk sight a touch of the thumb would permit him to employ a larger aperture and permit him to shoot with accuracy under circumstances which would put him out of action with the small peep.

Two or three times during the Camp Perry meeting and twice at least, at Sea Girt, an opportunity to use the large-sized peep would have been a genuine boon to every contestant; when the light failed and every man on the line was straining his eyes out to catch the dim outline of the bull's-eye through a small peep.

All of the reports of the Bassell & Blenkner sight are not favorable. Some shots believe the sight is of unnecessary refinement, but its value for the high-class shot is undoubted, and it is quite as serviceable as any other form of sight. The micrometer adjustment does make it somewhat more delicate, but it is perfectly simple to have the micrometer feature independent so that it may or may not be used at the discretion of the firer.

Of necessity, different sized peeps must be provided for men with various capacities of vision. A combination of such a provision with an opportunity to change the size of the peep to meet the varying conditions of light and atmosphere, is not only a theoretical but a practical improvement upon any sighting device. Now, if the Ordnance Department will put a modified sight of this type back on the bridge of the rifle close to the eye of the firer still more ground will be gained.

TENNESSEE MANEUVERS.

By FAY BRABSON, 1ST LIEUT., INFANTRY, INSPECTOR-INSTRUCTOR
TENNESSEE.

FOR some years the Tennessee troops have been devoting the period assigned for practical work, in alternate years, to target practice and routine work of stationary camps of instruction. This year there was combined the best feature of this system with the four-day maneuver that simulated campaign conditions and gave unusual opportunity for the colonels and staff officers to perform the several functions of their offices to an extent denied them on ordinary encampments with one-day maneuvers.

Our State rifle range is at Camp Sevier, some six miles from Knoxville. Here the Red force, consisting of the Third Regiment of Infantry, with machine gun company, detachment mounted scouts, detachment sanitary troops, and Troop "B," Cavalry, assembled on July 11, and were given target practice until the 17th. Troops not actually firing were given extended order drill, work as outposts, patrols, advance guards and short practice marches to put the men in shape.

On July 17 the Brown force, viz.: the First Infantry, with field hospital and detachment sanitary troops, detrained at Dossett some twenty-two miles from Camp Sevier, and moved towards the Red force, being joined en route on the 18th by Troop "B," Cavalry, which had marched from Camp Sevier. The terrain of the theater of operations is ideal, consisting of a series of parallel ridges, with streams in between. The Clinch River, an unfordable stream, is a natural feature, the passage of which added to the value of the march.

The meeting engagement began at 7 a. m. on July 19, when the mounted scouts and advance guards of the Red side encountered the advance cavalry of the Browns in a pass of Bull Run Ridge, and the action lasted until 10 a. m. Adjutant General Frank Maloney, assisted by Major C. A. Ragan, Medical Corps, U. S. Army; Lieutenants E. R. W. McCabe, J. N. Cumming, T. K. Brown and myself, as umpires, kept the action reasonably accurate.

After the maneuver, all officers were assembled on the ground for a full discussion by the umpires of the several phases of the problem. The Red force then moved to its final camp, some four miles away, and next day proceeded by rail to their home stations; the Brown force

moved towards Camp Sevier, and upon arrival, had target practice and extended order instruction for the remaining period of their ten days. Luckily, very little damage was done to growing crops by the operations of the troops, as only the narrow valleys of the immediate theater were cultivated.

After comparing this method of instruction for everybody in exercising their several duties in the field with the methods heretofore used, it is believed that the work this year far surpasses in value whatever has been gained before in a similar period. For the first time the troops used their own wagon transportation, and not the least valuable exercise was in training company commanders and their quartermaster sergeants to the need and ability for cutting down the equipment to essentials. In fact the amount of baggage was reduced by hundreds of pounds per company unit, over that carried on any camp of instruction hitherto.

The maneuver was interesting because the action was sustained, neither side knowing, for the entire period, the location of the opponent, except through actual recognizance, and this for the purpose of the problem and to save the horses, was limited to four miles in advance of the main body of the infantry. All officers were furnished maps of the ground operated over, and copies of the situation applying to their side, with the result that everybody, down to the enlisted men, learned of the purpose of the play, and got interested accordingly.

Thus ended the most pretentious maneuvers the Tennessee troops have ever attempted, when operating alone. The work demonstrated to the Organized Militia of this State, as never before, that with the purchase of the necessary animals, there could be put into the field, on short notice, for an extended campaign, two complete regiments of about eight hundred men each, the needed auxiliary troops, and generally speaking, full equipment of the newest design for all. And the state that when requisition was made, on May 16, 1846, for "one regiment of cavalry, or mounted men, and two regiments of infantry or riflemen" caused the Governor to report in his message to the general assembly, "Instead of 3,000, about 30,000 rushed forward," would again have no trouble in organizing and bringing her quota to war strength in case of need.

First Honors.

First Satanic Imp—Who's the latest arrival? He's making quite a hit.
Second Satanic Imp—Traveling salesman, I guess. Old Rabelais and Munchausen are sore as pups over something.—Puck.



BRIG. GEN. FRANK MALONEY, The Adjutant General of Tennessee.

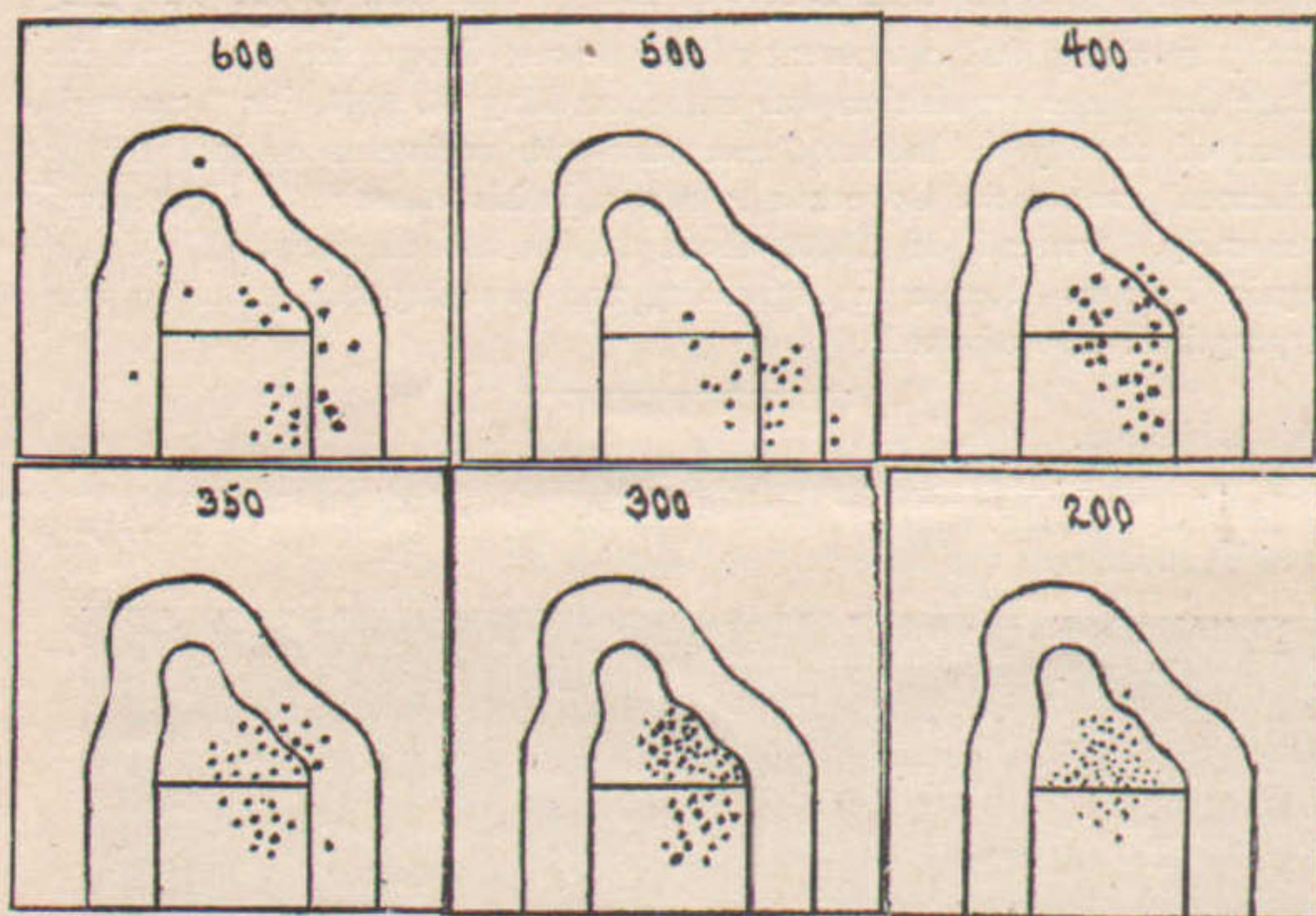
A SKIRMISH RUN GONE WRONG.

WE published in ARMS AND THE MAN of September 11, under the same title which stands at the head of this article, reference to the skirmish run of the Infantry team in the National Team Match, with a diagram showing with approximate accuracy a composite of the targets for the six halts.

We are in receipt of a letter from Capt. R. H. Allen, 29th U. S. Infantry, who was captain of the 1913 Infantry team. His letter is reproduced herewith:

FORT JAY, GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.,
September 27, 1913.

It was with great surprise and deep regret that I saw the article "A Skirmish Run Gone Wrong" in the issue of the ARMS AND THE MAN of September 11, 1913. In the first place this article leads one to believe that the Infantry team had instructions to "play safe" on the skirmish run owing to the handsome lead it had when it reached that stage of the match. On the contrary every member of the team was called up by me before the run and personally instructed to hold close, as a "safe" run would, in all probability, not win the match. The elevation of every man was also raised from one to one and a half minutes on his micrometer at 600 yards. The fact that most men shot low can be explained by the same causes that made every one of the other teams shoot low on that date. In the second place, the article states that the Infantry team used a point and a quarter of wind, which is an error. I figured the wind at a point and a quarter about 15 minutes before the run went down. At this time the wind was blowing from 7:30 o'clock. Just as the run was forming the wind swung around towards eight o'clock and I changed to a point and three-eighths. Immediately afterwards, for fear that I had not taken quite



APPROXIMATE PLOTTING

enough wind, I instructed every one to take just a line under a point and a half, which was the wind we used. We should have had a point and three-quarters. In the third place, the plotted card in the article purporting to show the shot group is not correct, although so nearly correct that I am puzzled to know how it could have been made without my knowledge. The individual skirmish cards plotted in the pit were in my possession almost immediately after the results of the runs were announced, and although I made a composite card from the individual cards, it has never left my possession, and I have denied several requests to have it published.

I stated in the beginning of this letter that I was surprised to see the article in question in ARMS AND THE MAN. It would seem that an article of this nature would not have been published without first having been referred to the team captain for verification of the various facts stated. The regret which I expressed at the publication of this article is shared by other members, and by far the majority, of the Infantry team. In fact, I do not know of a dissenting opinion. Every one who reads this article will believe it was written, or inspired, by the Infantry team, or its captain, which amounts to the same thing. It creates the impression that we were making excuses for losing, which is not the case and would be poor sportsmanship if we were. I am inclosing a composite skirmish card which I certify to be a correct copy of the individual pit cards and which I request be published with this letter.

The article also states that "some of these same men averaged ninety-two and one-half in a subsequent match." Ten of the same twelve made this average in the United States Match on the following day, and the two who did not fire were shooting in the Palma try-out on this date and were two of the best skirmishers on the Infantry team.

While it is, of course, a matter of great regret to all of us, and particularly to me, who as team captain was primarily responsible for the error in windage, that we did not win the match after the lead we had when we went to the final stage, yet we are not offering excuses.

Guessing the wind is part of the game and the other fellow out-guessed us.

Sincerely yours,

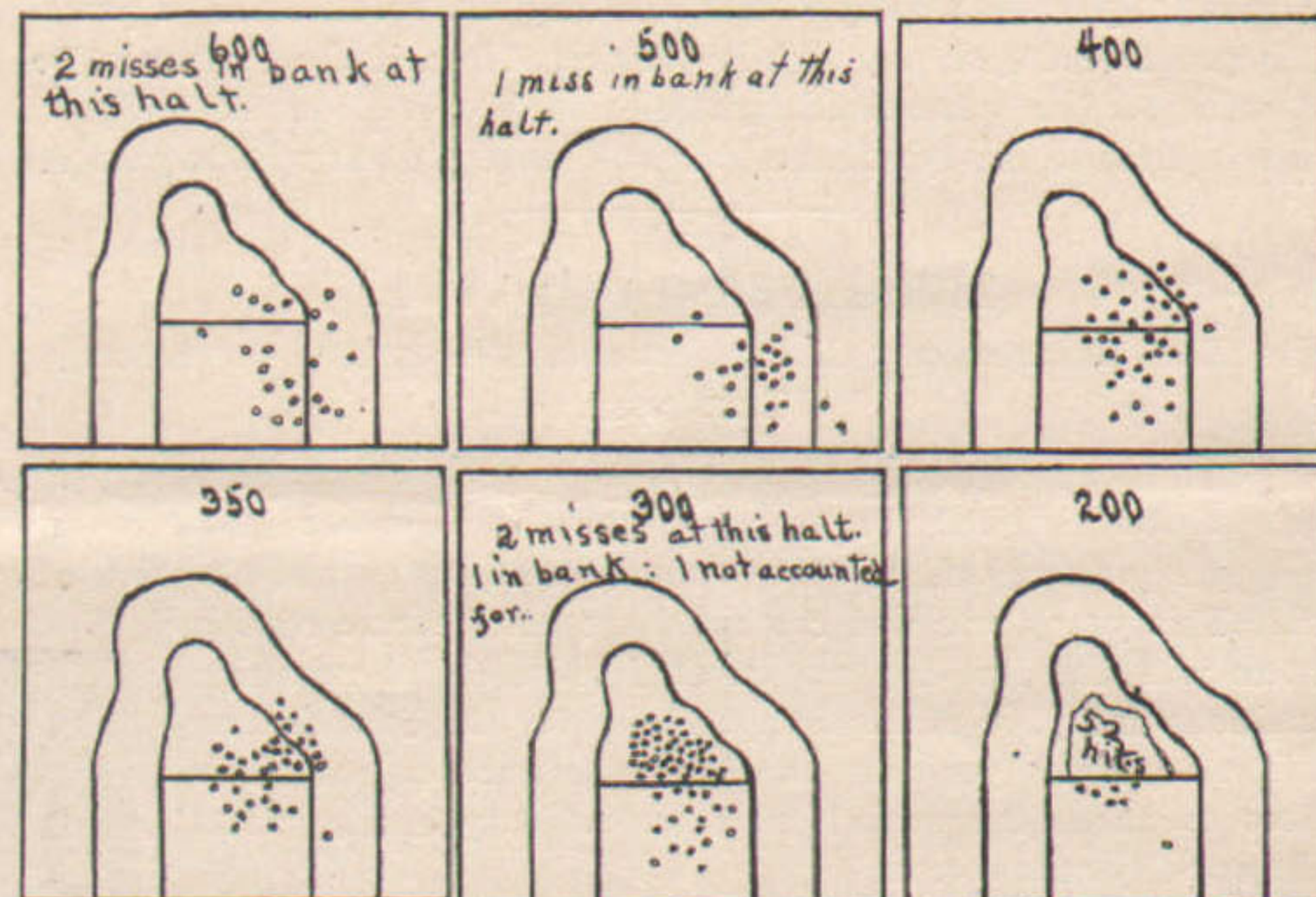
R. H. ALLEN,
Captain and Adjutant, 29th Infantry,
Captain Infantry Team, 1913.

We are sorry if the publication of the article and of the diagram was not pleasing to Captain Allen, but we must insist that the article was entirely fair and that the diagram was, as we stated in the article which accompanied it, "approximately correct." We said very clearly in that article that "the shots actually fired are not plotted but the shot group is represented with satisfactory accuracy," which was a true statement.

We reproduce the original plotting, together with the plotting sent in by Captain Allen. The original diagrams were not given to us by the Captain of the Infantry team, but were certified to as approximately correct by competent authority. We therefore had no hesitation in publishing them.

With relation to the desire of the Infantry team to play safe, it will be noted that the original article did not say the captain of the Infantry team told the team to play safe. We said: "The other contributing cause was the perfectly legitimate and proper desire of the Infantry team to play safe. They had a good lead. They felt competent to hold their own with other skirmishers—if they did not go too high; they, therefore, held a little lower than usual." We think the targets bear out the truth of this statement.

We are glad to publish the letter of Captain Allen, whose sportsman-



OFFICIAL PLOTTING

ship and capacity no one can impugn, but we maintain that our article as published in the issue of September 11 was correct in all essential features, and not calculated in any way to lessen the great credit which should go to the Infantry team of 1913 and its excellent captain.

HIGH-POWER POWDERS DO NOT DETERIORATE.

A subscriber recently requested information as to whether or not high-power powders when made up into ammunition of any of the standard grades—that is, .32 special, 30-30, etc., do or do not deteriorate.

To this the following reply was given:

The highest authority it is possible to quote upon the subject says:

"Dense smokeless powders made by the Du Pont Company do not deteriorate in storage, being the most stable powders known. There have been some shipments of foreign dense powders brought into this country and loaded into .32 special, 30-30, etc., however, which seemed to have been unstable, and some samples of this powder have become badly decomposed enough to corrode the shells open.

"The writer recently had occasion to fire some 45-70 cartridges, loaded with one of the earlier lots of dense powder of this make and they shot just as well as when they were first loaded."

Honk.

"Your cows moo in a most peculiar way."
"The instinct for self-preservation develops animals," remarked the farmer. "Them cows don't want to be run over by the pesky autos, so they are learning to honk."—Judge.

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

Editor
JAMES A. DRAIN

Associate Editors
FRANK J. KAHR **ASHMUN BROWN**

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.

MUST GO FURTHER FROM THE TARGET.

The time has come when we can seriously discuss the question of increasing the range over which we are to fire at targets.

That the discussion may now have a more satisfactory basis is largely due to the initiative and enterprise of General Spencer and the New Jersey authorities in putting on 1,100 and 1,200 yard shooting at Sea Girt.

Captain Richard shot 74 out of 75 at 1,200 yards during the New Jersey meeting. Other men made scores of 70 or better at that distance. This shooting was done upon the regular 1,000-yard target. It is undeniable that the 36-inch bull's-eye is too small for 1,200-yard shooting; not necessarily too small as a scoring bull, but surely of insufficient size for a satisfactory sighting bull.

Now that the question of increasing our ranges is a live one, it would be well to consider the size which the bull's-eye should have at the different ranges.

If we take 36 inches as correct for the sighting bull at the 1,000, and make a scoring inner ring of 28 inches we should not be far from right for that range. For 1,200 yards the bull might be about 43 inches, with a scoring bull of 34. At 1,500 the bull could be 54 inches, the perpendicular size of the target over all nine feet and the scoring bull about 45 inches.

At that we should find scores running higher after a season or two of practice than they were running five years ago at the 1,000 yards.

The tendency to limit a large percentage of the men who fire with the rifle to practice at distances of 600 yards or less is liable to blind us to the necessity for training men who are experts so that they may do effective work at ranges consistent with the increased accuracy of ammunition and rifles.

There is one school which says it is ridiculous to try to teach men to shoot accurately over a greater distance than 600 yards.

Another would spend all of its time daintily and deliberately squeezing off slow shots at impossible targets and under impracticable conditions. Neither is wholly right.

As usual when there are two schools, the truth lies somewhere between them. The great body of men must be brought to such a point of the knowledge of the rifle and skill in its use as to make it reasonably sure that they will hit anything they want to touch at distances up to 600 yards. In addition, men who have exceptional skill must be permitted to develop it and indeed encouraged to do so, that the fullest advantage may be taken of the superior qualities of our ammunition and arms, and then—and this last is of stupendous importance—there must be instruction in service firing.

We must find practical ways and rapid ones for fixing distances; a quick range finder, like a smoke ball gun, or something of that kind, is

required; and we must eternally drill into the minds of officers and men the over-towering importance of this fundamental fact that *fire is everything*, if properly directed and *nothing* if foolishly frittered away.

Soldiers are trained to fight; that is what soldiers are for. They can not fight successfully unless they can hurt the enemy, and they can not do the enemy harm unless they are able to hit him with the bullets they let drive. True, a child must crawl before it can walk. In this country we have done a lot of crawling; surely we have now reached the point where we can do at least a little walking.

A few toddling steps in the right direction were taken when we began to shoot the Evans Skirmish and Casey Fire Problem matches, mostly because provocative of thought; but instruction for service firing must not be confused with match or competition firing.

There is no harm in directing attention to the need for more practical shooting knowledge by means of matches which have some of the characteristics of actual field firing, but the real problem to be solved is how to provide a course of instruction for every officer and man in the military service so that he can get or can give the maximum results to be expected of fire. After that, if you wish to introduce some matches which will demonstrate whether the instruction has been successful there can be no great harm in it, but the instruction is the thing.

We must qualify men in peace to shoot effectively in battle; that should be the highest end and aim of all our rifle practice, if we consider it anything more than a sport.

THREE-HUNDRED-METER SHOOTING.

A valued correspondent whose contribution is published in this issue over the signature "Observer," makes some remarks upon the subject of 300-meter shooting. He is quite right when he says the general tendency among all riflemen at Camp Perry was to consider the 300-meter shooting a joke.

It was, however, not so much a question of distance as the method pursued in doing the shooting which caused the military riflemen at the big annual meeting to consider 300-meter shooting of small importance. Three-hundred-meter shooting with the military rifle is, of course, not so desirable as firing carried on at longer ranges, but it is obviously better to shoot at 300 meters than not to shoot at all.

What the military shots and long-range riflemen appear most to consider a joke as a basis for increasing the efficiency of men with the rifle is 300-meter shooting with highly artificial arms; heavy barrels, especially shaped stocks, peculiar fore-ends, palm rests and set and hair triggers; also ammunition which could not be depended upon for long distance firing.

Most assuredly those who are unable to fire at distances over 300 meters should use that range, and, in fact, they should shoot at 50 feet if they can not find room to fire any further.

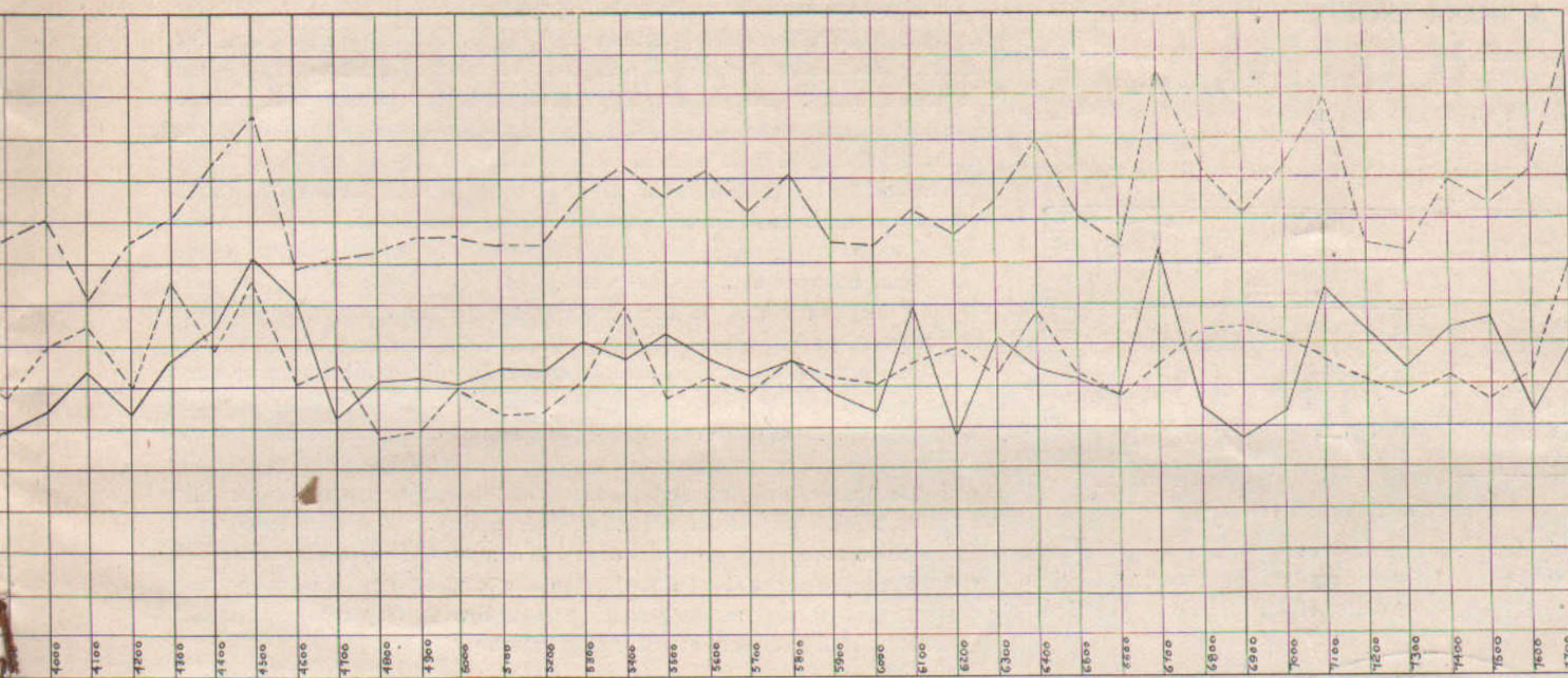
USE ANOTHER WORD.

In describing a certain namelessly vicious creature who appears as the male adjunct in the life of unfortunate women of the underworld, some writers have fallen into the habit of using the word "cadet."

Now, cadet is an honorable word both in its origin and all previous uses. To employ it in designation of a white slaver is a reprehensible practice which should be frowned upon by every reader and writer of the English language.

Two uses of one word do not make for clearness of expression. Better far coin a new word, even though it be a clumsy one, than to identify a new type or to describe an old one of newly varied activities with a word which ordinarily conveys another idea.

Give us, you who write for the English-speaking people, leave to use our honorable word cadet without any disquieting reminiscence of the odious reprobate who can be accurately styled a white slaver, or vulgarly classified by a strong old English word which carries the thought, as it should, of a creature unspeakably vile.



SUBMITTED BY
D.C. McDOUGAL, CAPTAIN, U.S.M.C.

ED VALUES.
TION TESTS

S VS CLEAN RIFLES

NOLULU. T.H.

DRY RIFLE NO. 465929.				DRY RIFLE NO. 466607.			
Mean Vertical	Mean Horizontal	Mean Radius	Grad. Radius	Mean Vertical	Mean Horizontal	Mean Radius	Grad. Radius
3.36	4.08	5.82	13.00	3.33	3.45	5.38	12.25
3.57	3.74	5.73	14.60	3.75	2.81	5.36	17.75
3.69	3.40	5.45	19.70	3.57	3.97	6.02	15.50
4.37	2.89	5.70	17.12	3.27	2.55	4.52	23.10
3.35	3.22	5.29	16.70	3.91	3.03	5.51	16.80
4.25	3.11	5.83	20.95	4.57	3.26	6.05	33.70
4.66	3.90	6.63	23.50	3.97	3.14	5.41	13.31
4.48	3.55	6.12	16.75	4.47	3.50	5.91	15.70
3.65	3.25	5.62	14.62	5.20	3.75	5.08	19.38
3.77	3.29	5.50	12.60	5.33	5.18	8.39	19.00
3.84	3.54	5.44	16.25	5.69	4.34	7.49	22.12
4.07	3.75	6.38	17.50	3.50	3.37	5.70	16.90
5.25	4.33	7.95	18.25	4.61	4.56	6.85	19.50
4.04	4.90	6.25	16.18	3.92	4.34	6.50	18.31
4.40	3.89	6.26	21.00	5.19	4.58	8.00	20.00
4.30	5.65	6.97	16.90	6.27	5.07	8.36	18.00
4.37	3.48	6.43	16.00	3.70	5.14	7.49	20.62
4.75	4.07	6.43	16.12	4.89	4.60	7.45	19.95
3.67	3.70	6.54	15.00	3.74	3.76	5.99	16.06
4.41	3.81	6.55	19.55	4.31	3.36	6.12	15.00
4.57	3.62	6.39	19.40	3.70	4.56	6.65	18.55
3.82	5.52	6.41	20.55	5.06	8.84	7.48	15.65
4.70	4.21	7.01	21.60	4.67	5.62	7.32	20.90
4.81	4.60	7.33	17.35	5.83	5.70	7.26	16.75
3.81	4.65	7.00	18.00	4.05	5.25	7.49	18.80
5.66	4.76	8.29	17.90	4.68	4.20	6.99	16.50
5.89	4.44	8.31	24.55	5.82	5.78	6.46	20.50
5.19	4.30	7.46	19.50	5.08	2.25	7.93	19.10
4.80	4.77	7.71	2	5.87	4.96	8.42	18.95
6.15	4.51	8.54	23.05	4.23	4.16	6.49	15.00
5.67	4.50	8.04	23.75	4.91	5.08	8.06	20.10
5.16	4.71	7.60	23.55	4.44	5.10	7.39	18.10
5.04	4.69	7.84	26.30	4.49	5.01	7.78	20.05
DRY.				WITH GREASE.			
5.42	3.88	7.57	16.35	4.75	4.17	6.76	13.50
4.27	3.46	6.09	11.95	5.58	4.07	7.36	17.95
4.88	3.73	6.67	13.2				

REMARKS.—Discontinued firing without grease. Fired 100 shots with grease to see if use of grease would bring the rifle back to former accuracy.

THREE HUNDRED METERS.

There is no doubt that the firing at 300 meters in the international match at Camp Perry, Ohio, has caused a widespread discussion amongst the riflemen of this country. Not only from the military standpoint was this distance considered a "joke," but also as far as the ability as a marksman was concerned, the distance was called insufficient proof of his marksmanship.

Why? The American rifleman has learned his shooting in military service on military ground. Their ranges are laid out for a distance of over a thousand yards. All other countries do the same for their soldiers, and this distance is familiar to the army. But, how about the private citizens who form the majority of your possible fighting force? How many such ranges are in reach of your most populated cities? Can you make rifle shooting a national sport if you have to travel a day to reach a range? How can a poor man shoot? This is the main question which is answered by 300 meters.

A range of 300 meters can safely be installed near every large and small city. It gives the citizen an opportunity to be near the range and to practice not every day but also, mainly, on Sundays. This is the reason that every city in Europe has its 200 to 300 meters range. The distance, therefore, is considered international. The men who shoot on these ranges are not only soldiers, but mostly private citizens and can, owing to their knowledge of handling the rifle and knowing how to shoot, be of great service to their respective countries.

Would it, therefore, not be advisable, for the promotion of rifle shooting in the United States, to build 300-meter ranges?

OBSERVER.

RIFLE FIRING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WRITING from Pretoria, S. A., to the Secretary of the N. R. A., an officer of the Department of Defense tells of the progress of rifle training in South Africa.

"I note," he writes, "that we differ in regard to the length of range commonly employed for miniature rifle shooting, yours being 50 feet while our standard range is 25 yards, that being the first marking on the backsight of the War Office miniature rifle (which is a model of our service rifle), the remainder being 50, 100 and 200 yards. The last is very rarely used, and shooting at 50 and 100 yards is mainly confined to clubs in Great Britain where, however, a good deal of practice is done at these ranges."

The writer expresses his admiration for the Solano targets, and says: "I hope they will be generally introduced here. We have one of the first pattern of battle-practice targets, and I can vouch from experience for its value in training boys in advanced musketry without the necessity for them to leave their school grounds. These targets can also be used for judging distance provided a 25-yard range is employed. At that distance the figure gives the exact appearance of a man of average height 400 yards away.

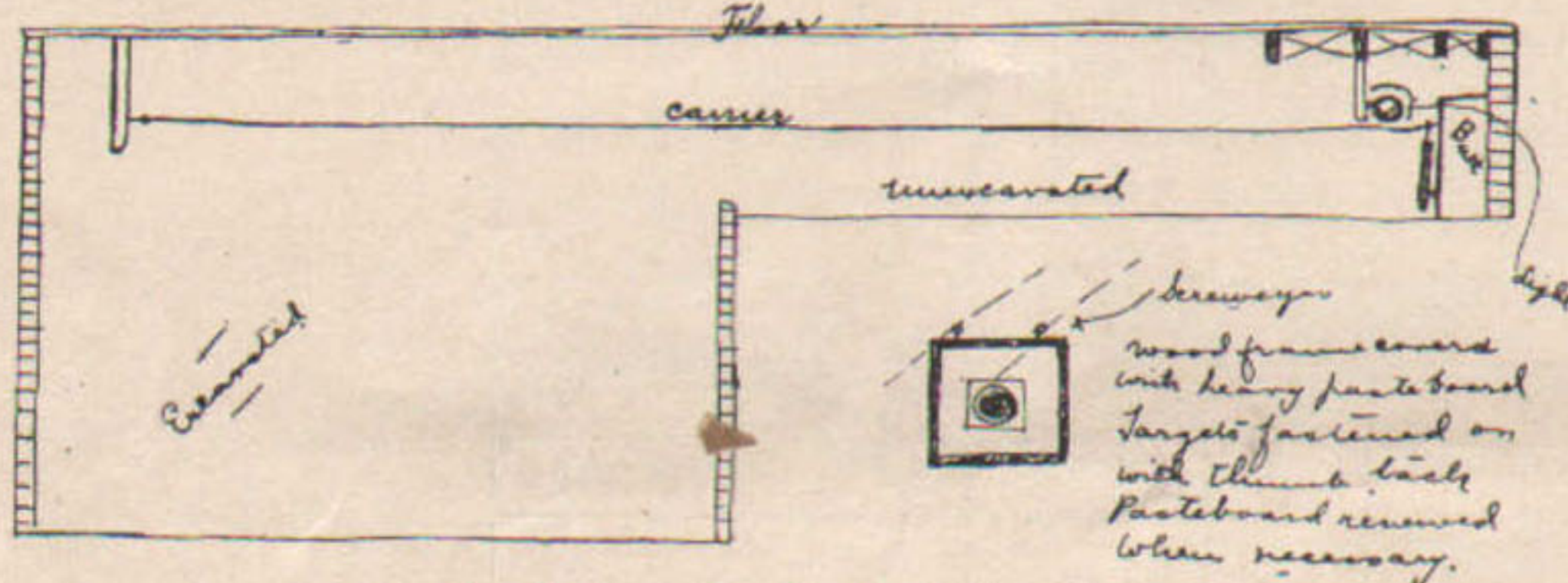
"It may interest you to know that in Natal we train a large number of girls in miniature rifle shooting. This has always appealed to me, and I have had the privilege of being in charge of the movement since it was initiated in 1909. * * * This year's competition is confined to clubs affiliated with the society at home, though a lot of shooting is carried out by girls in the country schools of the Province, where cadet rifles are available."

In conclusion, he says: "I trust that the United States Government will take up the matter of the military training of boys very seriously; it is one of the most important things in the world."

A HOME RANGE.

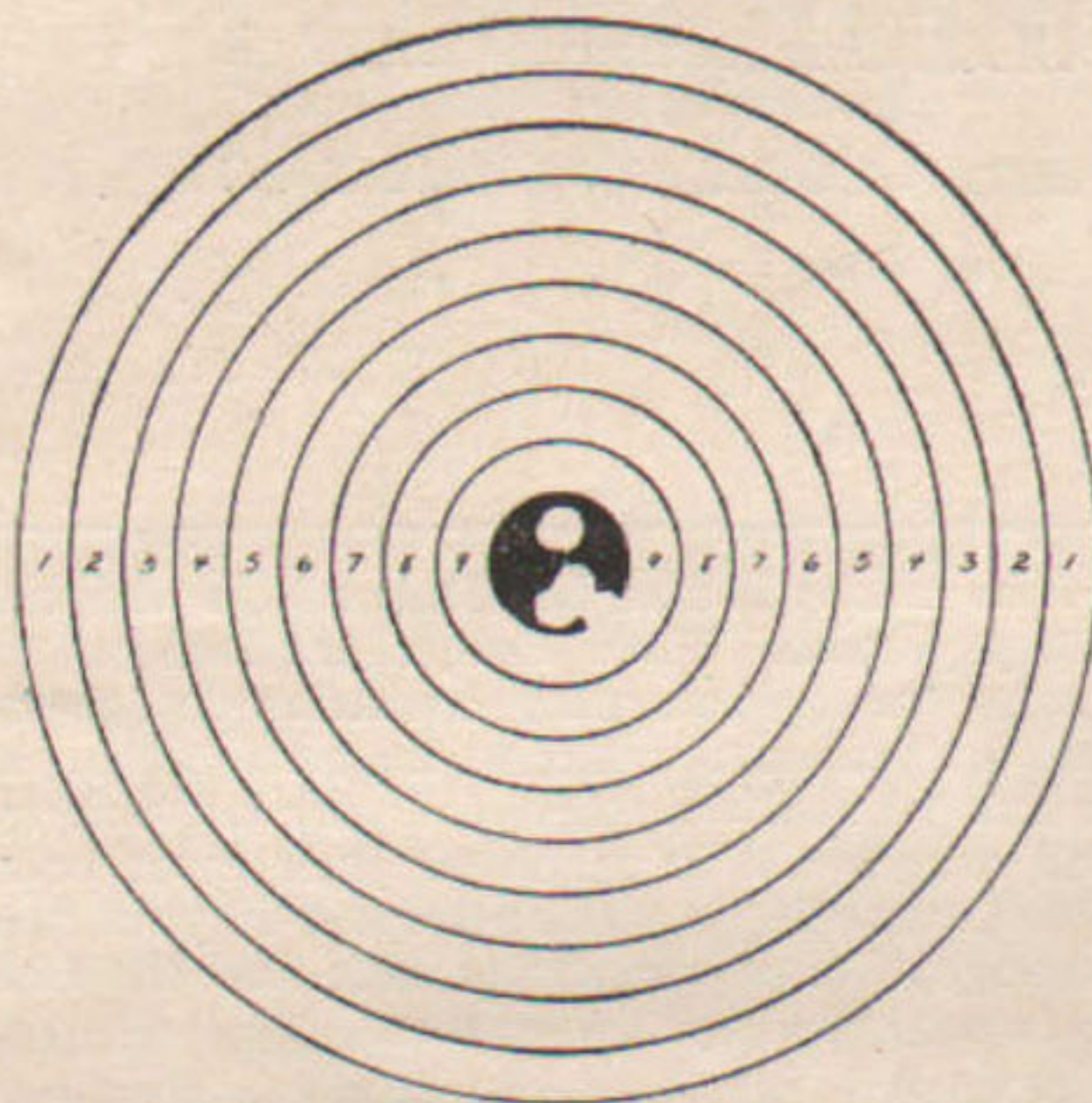
THE other evening while looking after my "twenty-twos" it occurred to me that a dandy forty-five foot range was possible in my basement. Upon investigating, it looked still better and I at once started things.

Obtaining an oak block twelve or fourteen inches thick was easy.



Sectional view of a Dandy 45-foot range.

The basement being only half excavated necessitated a target carrier which was improvised at a cost of fifty cents or thereabout. The light question was solved by a thirty-five foot extension from the fruit-

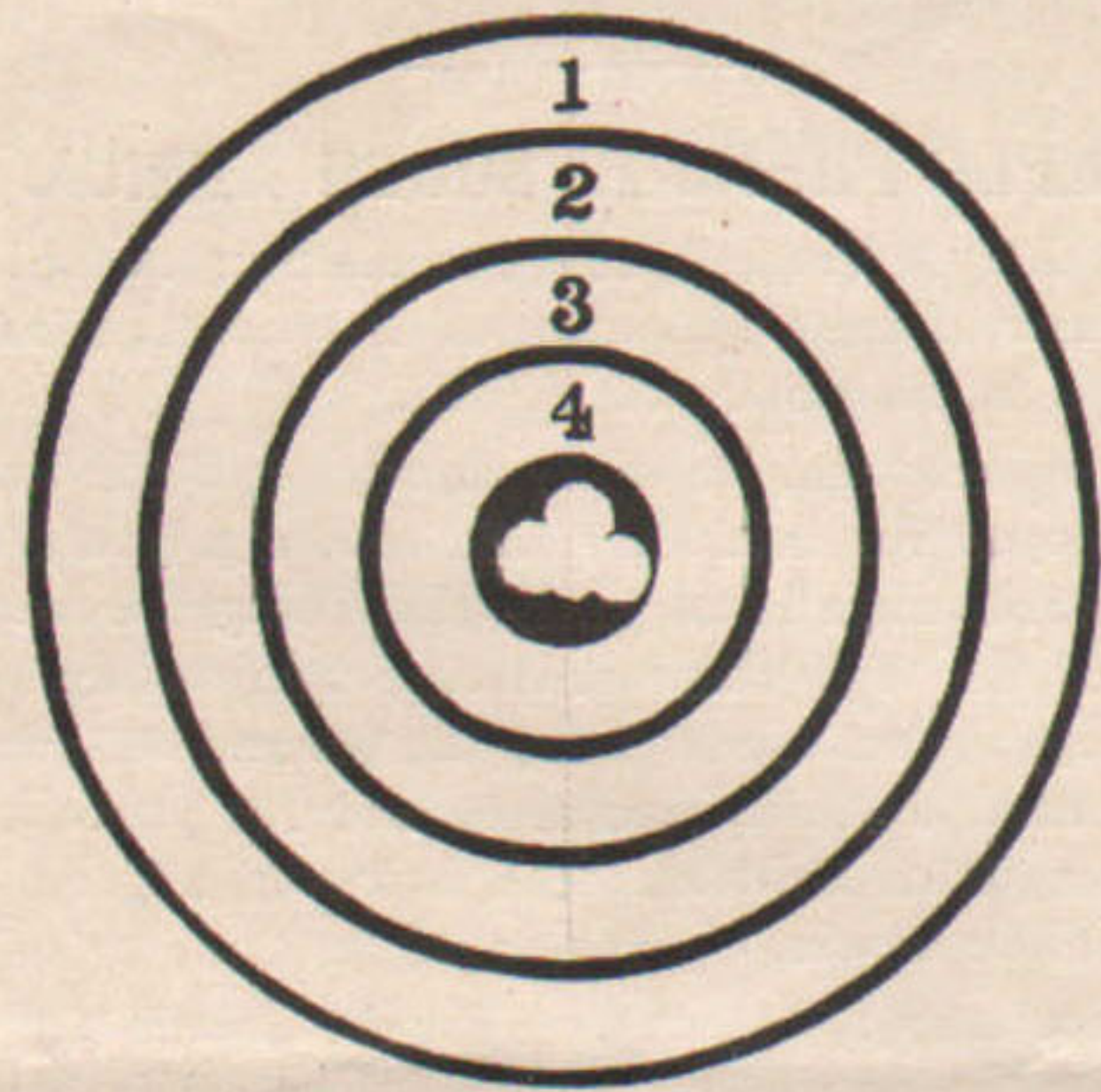


5 shots, offhand, at 45 feet, with Remington .22 rifle and Remington-UMC Long Rifle Lesmok Cartridges.

room drop light with a forty watt Tungsten on the end, which gives all the light one can ask.

The drawing shows a sectional view of the layout.

I have tried a number of targets but the one illustrated shows up better, and using a good model of standard indoor target rifle, weighing



5 shots, prone, at 45 feet, with Remington .22 rifle and Remington-UMC Long Rifle Lesmok Cartridges.

five and one-half pounds, it is difficult enough offhand to "touch off" a possible to make it interesting.

Using the "Indoor Target" long rifle cartridge the noise in the upper rooms is hardly noticeable. The "Boss" will tell you that Mac, Jr., sleeps right through a twenty-five shot string.

This winter if you want to spend a pleasant evening, drop in with your "cat rifle" and a box of .22 longs.

DON C. McCOWN.

NEW YORK'S MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

NEARLY every branch of the military establishment will be seen in military exhibitions involving maneuvers and drills in the Military Tournament to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, November 3 to 8, inclusive.

The tournament is under the auspices of the Military Athletic League, with which every branch of the service is affiliated and the affair promises to eclipse anything of the kind ever before attempted in this country. The best trained companies of enlisted men will be sent by various regiments of the National Guard and the Naval Militia will present its best men in review with the regular troops.

The entire affair will savor of a monster military rendezvous with officers of high rank in all branches acting as officials. It is the aim of the sponsors to show in a comprehensive way to the general public just what advancement has been made in such affairs during the past decade and everything to further this end will be done in strict military style.

More features than are possible to crowd into the exhibition time have been offered by the various branches and out of these a program will be arranged. A number of "dead" exhibits showing the soldier's life on the field will be prepared and placed on exhibition in the main hall, and the public will be acquainted with military conditions in this country more comprehensively than ever before. A special effort will be made to show foreign equipments in comparison with the American system of providing for troops. On the closing day, Saturday, November 8, a special matinee will be staged with Boy Scouts and the various military schools as the special attraction.

SCHOOLBOY SHOOTING AT PEEKSKILL.

ABOUT 250 boys representing the various schools of Greater New York, ranging in ages from 15 to 18 years, took part in the annual interscholastic rifle matches held at the Old State Rifle Range, Peekskill, Saturday, September 27.

The shooting was done under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League of the City of New York, of which Gen. George W. Wingate is president. Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, New York National Guard, was in charge.

All firing was done with the regulation Springfield rifle and according to the conditions laid down in the firing regulations. There was a mean, tricky, fluctuating 12 o'clock fishtail wind which ran from 10 to 2 o'clock with changes so rapid that the coaches could not warn the boys how to handle it. For this reason the scores are slightly lower than those of last year. Moreover, the old shots graduated in June and those who competed were new and not seasoned. Under the circumstances the shooting is considered first-class.

The order maintained upon the range was remarkable. The boys were as well-behaved as any soldiers could be and only two or three were seen smoking.

The Du Pont Match for first teams was won by Manual Training School with a score of 186; Morris and Bryant Schools were tied for second place with a score of 183, the latter winning out by the best score at the longest range.

In the Public Schools Athletic League Match for the second teams the De Witt Clinton School team won with a total of 172; Manual and Morris finishing in the order named with 158 and 157.

F. H. Wells, of Clinton, and F. Safran, of Bay Ridge, each scored 85 in the Junior Marksman's Reserve Match, and the former won the Public Schools Athletic League Individual Match.

NOT SO SERIOUS.

Theirs Not to Reason Why.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant said to his servant one morning: "James, I have left my mess boots out. I want them soled."

"Yes, sir," the servant answered.

The general, dressing for dinner that night, said again: "I suppose, James, that you did as I told you about those boots?"

James laid 35 cents on the bureau.

"Yes, sir," said he, "and this is all I could get for them, though the corporal who bought them said he'd have given half a dollar if pay day hadn't been so far off."

The Vanquished.

Two costers were in the British Museum looking at the statue of a Roman gladiator. One of his arms was broken off, his left leg ended at the knee, his helmet was battered, and there were several chips from the face of the warrior. Underneath the statue was an inscription, "Victory."

"Lor' lumme, Bill," said the gentleman in pearlies, "if that there bloke won the victory what must 'a' been the state of the bloke what lost!"

She Did.

Park Keeper (giving friendly warning)—You mustn't sit there, ma'am.

Old Lady (sitting on a seat which has just been varnished)—'Ere I am, and 'ere I'm going to stick.

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL

A Real Rifle Club.

The Overland Rifle Association, of Toledo, Ohio, though organized but two years ago, has come to be recognized as one of the few real live and up-to-date civilians' rifle clubs now affiliated with the National Rifle Association. Behind this association are men of initiative and energy who are not afraid of a little personal sacrifice to bring into being and maintain the creature of their brain.

The executive officer, for instance, Mr. Ernest Coler, is not a stranger to rifle shooting nor its followers. In New York he was prominently identified with the Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association and followed the dope as close as anyone. But with a new and larger field for his efforts he is now in a position to indulge himself in this all absorbing game to his heart's desire.

Then there is Mr. J. O. Munn, the secretary of the association. He is another live wire who is sparking all the time. He not only sparks but when it comes to stirring up interest and planning new matches for the members, he is the big noise. Therefore, we find the Coler-Munn combination a pretty hefty one in many ways.

The association is provided with indoor and outdoor ranges and passed through a most active season this summer. It has a cracking good team and gives the Ohio National Guard some real lively tussles for supremacy on the range. A series is now being arranged with the Ohio National Guard in which a great many teams will be entered to compete against the crack Overland outfit.

The accompanying caricatures give an excellent idea of the peculiarities of individual members.



TEAM REPRESENTING THE OVERLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION, TOLEDO, OHIO.
From left to right: Crible, E. Schwartzkopf, Coler, J. Schwartzkopf, Hudson.

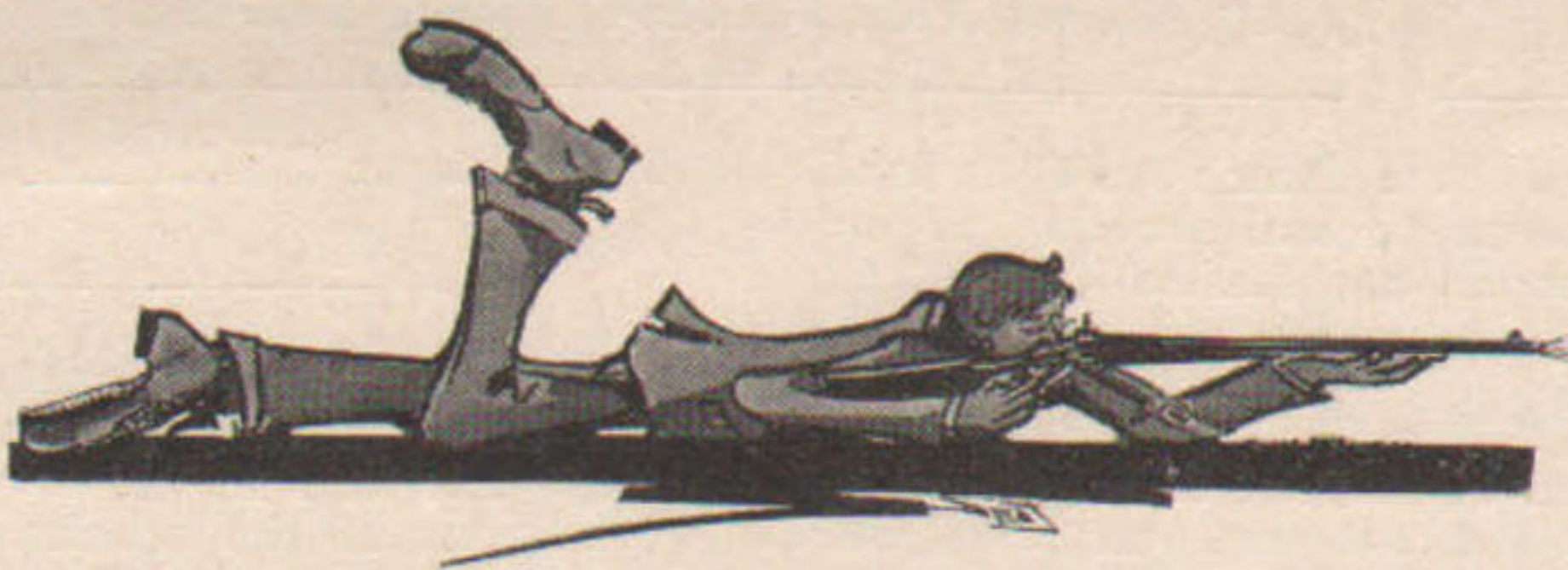
In going over the scores made at Camp Perry and Sea Girt this year we are forcibly struck by the fact that riflemen who are strong small bore shots indoors are very much in evidence in the prize money and a number won first places. The dope follows:

E. W. Sweeting, Warren, Pa., won National Individual Match at Camp Perry.

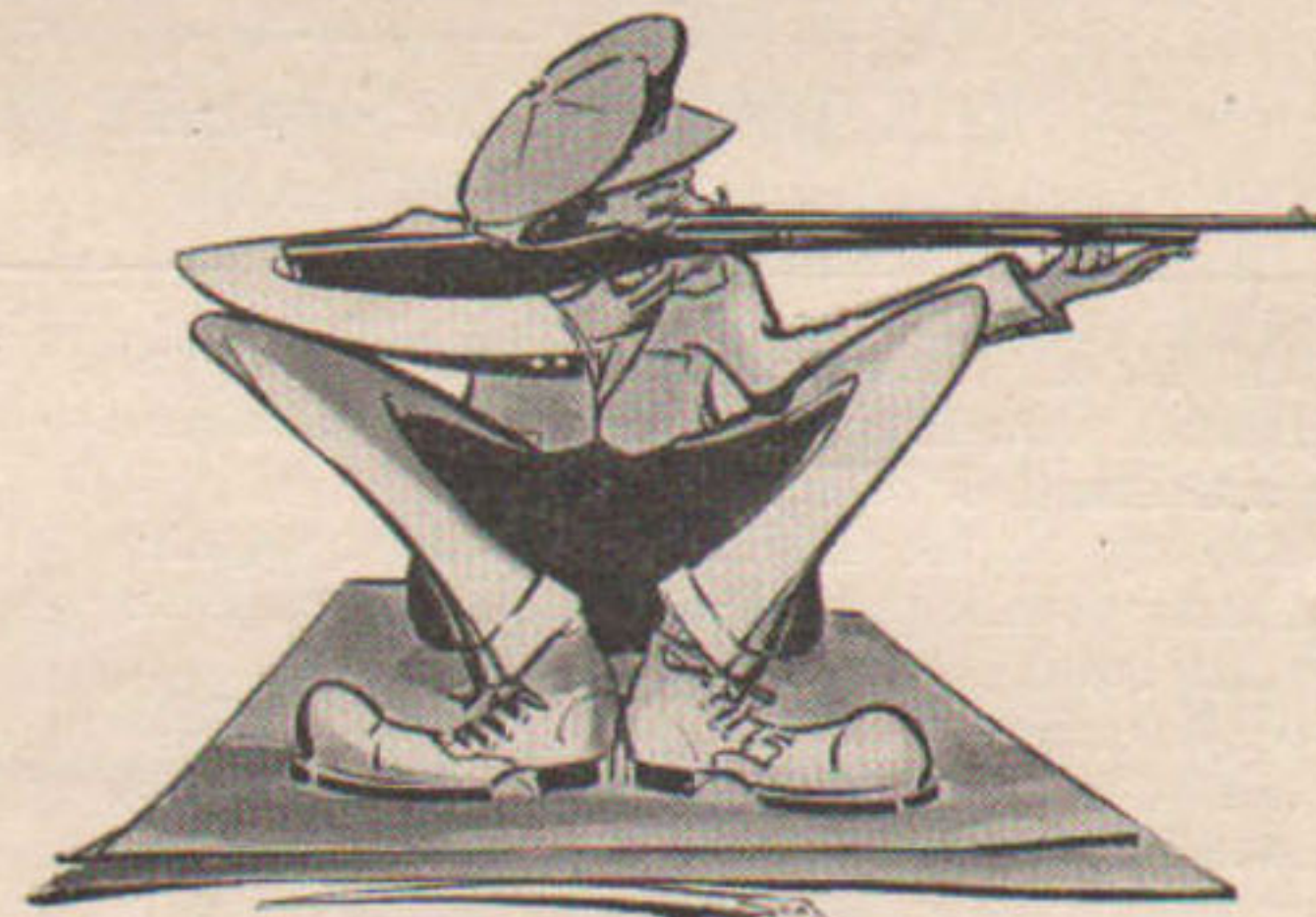
George W. Chesley won Leech Cup Match, shot on Palma team, and high in several individual matches.

John W. Hessian won Marine Corps Match at Perry and New York State Association Match at Sea Girt.

Capt. W. H. Richard won Spencer Match at Sea Girt, also Gen. E. P. Meany Match.



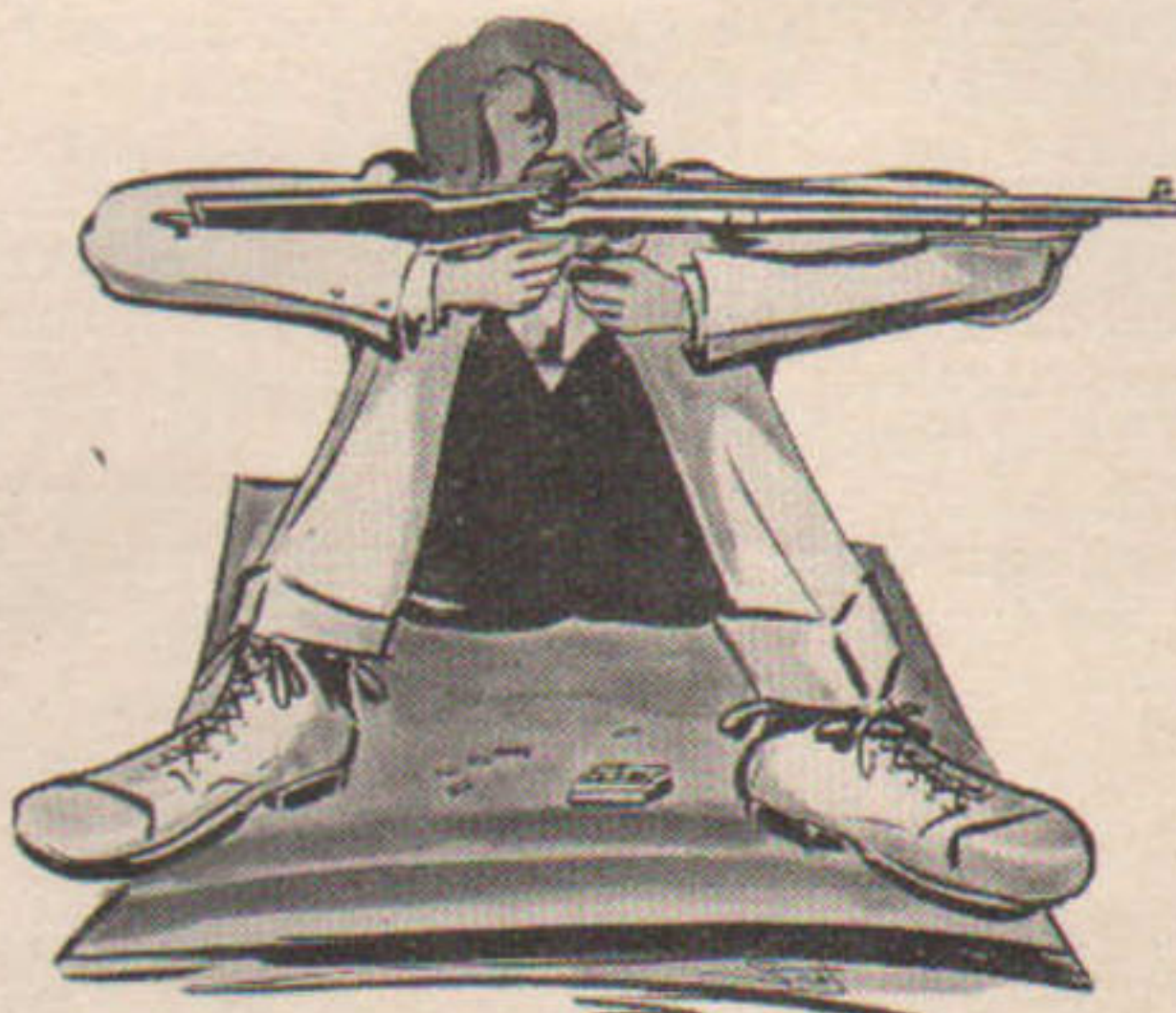
Crible, the fowl tamer, semaphoring "bull." It was, too—almost.



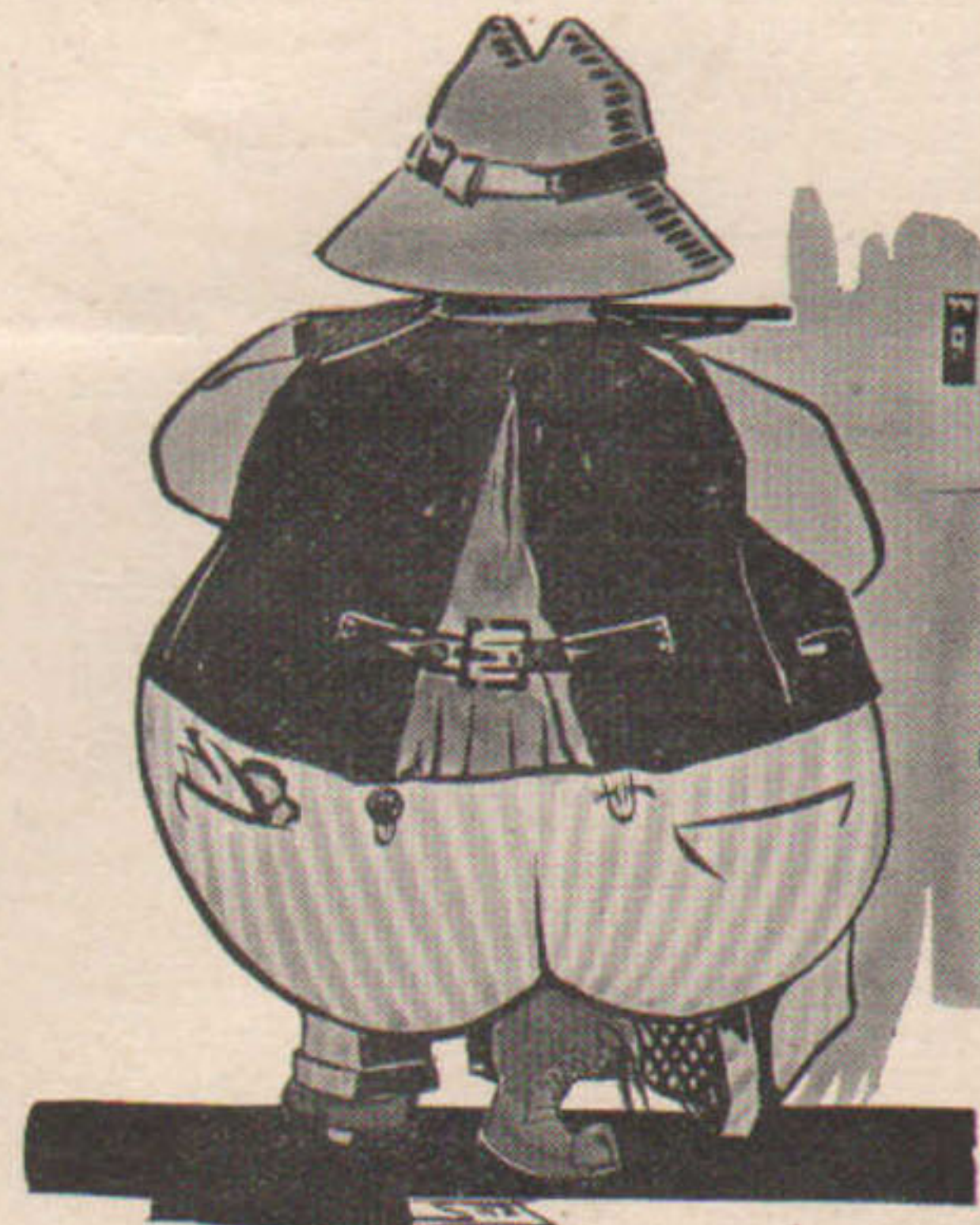
Hudson, in his pose of artful grace and gentle concentration.



E. Schwartzkopf, contorting himself in a bull's-eye attitude. Pipe the fob! Lieut. Jones gave it to him.



J. Schwartzkopf and his three-point support a la micking stool. Hits 'em every time.



Coler, the Ex. Off. This is how he does it. Never moves—Can't, don't you see?

A Rifle Gallery Is Necessary

Indoor Shooting Is Required In The New Course

WRITE FOR BLUE PRINTS

Rifle Smokeless Division
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO.
 Wilmington, Del.

Mills Automatic Pistol Belt



A new Belt of Standard Mills Quality for users of Automatic Pistols. Carries in front two magazines, with four additional smaller pockets, each holding seven .45 caliber cartridges. Adjustable at the back to any waist measure. U. S. Army style and finish throughout.

Price, postpaid \$2.50.

Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co.
 WORCESTER, MASS.

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Prism Terrestrial Telescope



Is the ideal instrument for porch and tourists' use in making terrestrial observations, and is so perfect in its construction that it will show clearly such astronomical objects, as the Moon; Saturn and its rings; Jupiter and his moons and many others equally interesting. *A booklet will be sent upon application*

THE WARNER & SWASEY COMPANY
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DUPONT VICTORIOUS At the Pacific Coast Handicap

Dupont Powders Excel in Big Program Events

99 x 100—19 Yds. PRELIMINARY HANDICAP Won by H. T. Wihlon Gresham, Oregon DUPONT	95 x 100—17 Yds. PACIFIC HANDICAP Won by Geo. E. Ellis Stockton, California DUPONT	93 x 100—21 Yds. HIGH PROFESSIONAL PRELIMINARY Made by F. C. Riehl Tacoma, Washington DUPONT
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HIGHEST SCORES { PROFESSIONAL HANDICAP
 16-YD. TARGETS, AMATEURS
 16-YD. TARGETS, PROFESSIONAL
 SINGLE TARGETS, ENTIRE PROGRAM

Long Run of the Tournament

156 STRAIGHT

Made by H. T. WIHLON, Gresham, Oregon
 WITH DUPONT

SEE that you have Dupont, Ballistite, or Schultze Powder in your shells when trap, field or marsh shooting. Ask your dealer for them.

First D. C. Infantry team won Interstate Regimental Match at Sea Girt. All members of team small bore shots.

Company K, 1st D. C., won both company team championships at Sea Girt. All members of team small bore shots.

Five of eight men who shot on D. C. Dryden team, which scored record at 200 yards, are small bore men.

Seriously, there is something in this business of being a good small bore shot. It is the finest kind of practice for outdoor long-range work, for it keeps your hand in during the winter months and educates your trigger finger how to behave when squeezing them off with the big rifle.

Think it over, old top, and when you have doped it out, drop around to the club range some night and try a few shots.

The publicity branch of the United States Revolver Association seems to have gone into a state of innocuous desuetude, whatever that is, for we do not hear much about the association these days.

Wonder how many clubs will be entered in the U. S. R. A. Indoor League this winter and when the series will begin? ARMS AND THE MAN is still in the boosting game and as the originator of the league would like to start something.

Speaking of the Indoor Pistol League reminds us that we will be hearing something about the N. R. A. Inter-Club League before long. The matches should begin the first week in December and the season last not longer than twelve weeks. This allows plenty of indoor shooting and brings the season to a close the first of March. Then comes the In-

ternational Small Bore Match with England and the practice and actual shooting of the match rounds out a busy season.

Shell Mound Range, Emeryville, Cal.

E. N. Moor, testing a Pope barrel owned by L. S. Hawxhurst, at 200 yards, machine rest, on the Shell Mound range, September 21, placed the first eight consecutive shots within a space covered by a quarter of a dollar. The last two of the ten-shot score made a group of extreme distance of one and seven-eighths of an inch measurement from center to center, breaking the year's record of the Shell Mound range.

Third Infantry Wins Regimental Shoot.

Major George E. Kemp, veteran marksman of the Third Infantry, N. G. P., shot his regimental team to victory last week and incidentally scored for himself the "possible" score at 600 yards. His team finished with an aggregate of 361 out of a possible 400 points.

It was the third straight match that representative teams from the Third Infantry have won in the First Brigade contests this year. They have captured the Good Trophy Match, the second-class regimental match and yesterday's first-class regimental match.

The match was shot at the First Brigade range, near Essington, and attracted most of the high ranking officers of the local commands.

THIRD INFANTRY.

	200 Yards.	600 Yards.	Tl.
Maj. Kemp, Staff.....	40	50	90
Lieut. Kemp, Co. L.....	46	42	88
Priv. Fullerton, Co. L.....	44	48	92

Priv. Haagan, Co. L.....	45	46	91
Totals.....	175	186	361

The winning of this important match gives the Third Infantry a "first leg" on the new trophy. It won the old trophy last year. The conditions of the match were for teams of four men from the First Brigade regiments, Company B, Engineers, and First Squadron Cavalry, each man shooting two shots for sighting and ten for record at 200 and 600 yard distances.

Among the prominent officers present yesterday were Brig. Gen. James P. Coryell, Brig. Gen. William G. Price, Jr., Maj. Frank L. Mueller, Maj. John Duffy, Maj. Joseph Klapp Nicholls, and Maj. Edward Ellis, formerly of the Third Infantry, but now of the Michigan National Guard.

Club Shoot at San Rafael, California.

Will G. Hoffman won first honors in two competitions of the California Schuetzen Club held yesterday on the club range, San Rafael. He made the highest ten-shot score on the 200-yard range, a total of 223 rings, and placed his bullet nearest to the center in the bull's-eye competition. M. Jansen and L. Olsen, both of San Rafael, won second and third place, respectively, in the bull's-eye match. Emil Pohli wins first place in the third class with a score of 214 rings. A. von Wyl has a good lead in the yearly bull's-eye contest, with George A. Pattberg second and Emil Pohli third. Frank Bremer leads W. G. Hoffman six points in the yearly re-entry match. The attendance on the range was numerous, conditions favorable, but scores barely up to average. The following are the principal scores of the day.



AMMUNITION at SEA GIRT

Wins Many Notable Victories As Usual

Following up the wonderful record of successes at Camp Perry, users of **Peters** Cartridges were prominent among the prize winners at the New Jersey and New York State Rifle Association matches, Sea Girt, Sept. 12 to 20, 1913. Among them were:

RIFLE MATCHES				REVOLVER AND PISTOL MATCHES			
MATCH	Place	NAME	Score	MATCH	Place	NAME	Score
Cavalry Team	1	F. & S. Third N. J. Inf.	453	Any Revolver	1	Hans Roedder	146
Company Team	2	Co. C. Fourth N. J. Inf.	330		2	C. M. McCutcheon	142
Columbia	2	Third N. J. Inf.	818	Pistol	1	C. M. McCutcheon	143
Tyro Company Team	1	Co. C. Fourth N. J. Inf.	145		3	W. Quicksall	142
	3	Co. L. Fourth N. J. Inf.	134	Novice Military Revolver	4	Hans Roedder	141
Cruikshank	3	Third N. J. Inf.	560		1	H. A. Bayles	136
N. Y. S. R. Ass'n	3	Lieut. Col. W. A. Tewes	151	All Comers Sq. Any Revolver	1	Hans Roedder	137
Expert Match	4	Maj. W. S. Price	72		2	C. M. McCutcheon	132
All Comers Expert Match	4	Maj. W. S. Price	49		3	Capt. J. G. W. Dillin	131
Meany	6	Maj. W. S. Price	50	All Comers M. & P. Revol.	2	C. M. McCutcheon	140
Interstate Regimental	6	Third N. J. Inf.	793		3	Hans Roedder	139
Nevada	6	Capt. C. F. Silvester	137	All Comers R. F. Revolver	2	C. M. McCutcheon	137
N. Y. Company Team	3	Co. C. Fourth N. J. Inf.	379	Bobber	4	Hans Roedder	114
	6	Hdqtrs. Third N. J. Inf.	370	All Comers Sq. R. F. Revol.	2	C. M. McCutcheon	70
Spencer	4	Maj. W. S. Price	69		4	Hans Roedder	95
Hayes	4	Lieut. Col. W. A. Tewes	50+2	All Comers Sq. Pistol	2	Hans Roedder	136
Vet. Org. Team Match	4	Old Guard N. Y.	255		3	C. M. McCutcheon	136
				All Comers Sq. Mil. Rev.	4	C. M. McCutcheon	127
				Pistol Grand Aggregate	2	C. M. McCutcheon	1052
					3	Hans Roedder	1032

The **P** brand on a box of ammunition is a Quality Guarantee. YOU take no chances. It is not necessary to use **Peters** Cartridges in a particular gun—they shoot PERFECTLY in ANY standard arm to which they are adapted.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio [NEW YORK: 60-62 Warren St., T. H. Keller, Mgr. SAN FRANCISCO: 583-585 Howard St., J. S. French, Mgr. NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Mgr.]

Hits 5,152 Wooden Balls Without A Miss

USING

Lyman Gun Sight

A. H. Hardy, Lincoln, Neb., writes as follows: "I enclose clipping of record I made using No. 1-3 sights." Clipping reads, "A. H. Hardy broke all previous rifle records yesterday by hitting 5,152 two and one-half inch wooden balls thrown in the air, at a distance of twenty-five feet, without a miss."



The Lyman is not only the most accurate but the quickest combination rear sight made. The action is so quick that the eye automatically finds the exact centre of the aperture, focuses on the bright front sight, and the finger pulls the trigger, simultaneously. The Lyman free Hand Book explains. Write for it.

Lyman Gun Sight Corporation

Dept. H

Middlefield Conn.

U. S. A.



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Professionals use them because they're so much better than amber. Made from Akopos Crystal, our own product. Price \$1.50 to \$7.00. Prescriptions ground to order.

We can save you money on Field Glasses and Binoculars, too. The best foreign and American makes from \$3 to \$20 cheaper than you can buy them anywhere in the States.

Write for our catalog D.

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

DEAR AL BLANCO:

Some time ago we went out to Bedford, Ohio, to have a little shoot with the newly organized Glendale Rifle Club. It is unnecessary to state that we had a nice time and must admit that their system of lighting and scoring is better than our own, although at the present time we can slightly outshoot them it is a matter for conjecture as to how long we will be able to do so, for when their aggregation of youngsters get the proper equipment in the form of better rifles and sights, it is going to take an argument of tens mostly to put anything over on them.

On Wednesday night they came up to our range and shot a return match in which they lowered our previous lead by 24 points.

Their secretary led off with 192 and the other seven came down with very respectable scores, considering that some were using even ordinary open sights, while our club is fully equipped with aperture sights, although the scores don't show it. Scores:

SHOOTERS WHO ATTENDED THE

Pacific Coast Handicap

Can tell you about Marlin hammerless repeaters—how, in addition to the splendid shooting of other Marlin guns, Mr. Frank C. Riehl, with the

Marlin HAMMERLESS TRAP GUN

WON

In Preliminary Handicap—High Professional Score, 93 x 100 from 21 yards.

In Pacific Coast Handicap—Second High Professional, 95 x 100 from 21 yards.

High General Average } 340 x 350—97 1/4 %
High Professional Average }

High for all Targets, 528 x 550—96 %

High on Handicap Targets, 188 x 200—94 %
from 21 yards

Made Long Run—104 straight

Why don't you shoot a Marlin? Send 3 stamps postage for complete catalog of the Marlin repeating rifles and shotguns—including the splendid new 16 gauge hammerless repeater—just out.

With this same grade (No. 28T) Mr. P. J. Gallagher won the Virginia State Championship with 97 x 100 (tie) and 24 x 25 in shoot-off; Mr. T. W. Barnes won the Amateur Championship of Canada with a straight score; Mr. Welnski won the Eastern Preliminary Handicap; and Mr. Riehl made the High Professional and second High General Average at the Pacific-Indian Shoot with 435 x 450—96 1/2 %.

The Marlin Firearms Co.

41 Willow St.,

New Haven, Conn.

ENGINEERS.

E. E. Tindall	198
P. Cole	193
G. L. Hale	193
C. W. Woodyatt	189
R. N. Simpson	186
Total	959

GLENDALE.

G. G. Black	192
R. H. McGarity	185
V. W. Webster	182
K. D. Scott	182
C. C. Chatal	170
Total	911

SEC. ENGINEERS RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

Newport Rifle Club.

The "bunch" are getting settled down to fairly good scores in the rifle series, and in the seventh week put up some pretty fair scores. Two of the Chases, H. I and J. R. (and there are still others in the gang), put up 484 each, the best for the series, closely followed by Albro at 482, who still holds the lead, and who put up in practice a 50-shot score of 249-245-245-245-244-1228. Not bad for iron-sights.

The scores follow:

H. I Chase	241	243	484
J. R. Chase	242	242	484
A. A. Albro	240	242	482
A. R. Anthony	238	241	479
F. B. Spooner	237	242	479
T. V. Biesel	234	242	476
F. B. Spooner	237	237	474
H. R. Chase	236	234	470
V. P. Chase	232	235	467
P. M. Conley	235	232	465
R. Rhodes	227	231	458
V. V. Peckham	223	228	451
A. C. Anthony	234	208	442
G. Chanler	210	226	436
W. Alderson	218	214	452
A. Clarke	214	214	428
W. Hern	210	216	426
G. Harris	216	205	421
I. Hoyle	215	196	411

U. S. MARINE CORPS SCORE BOOK

A RIFLEMAN'S INSTRUCTOR

FOR ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND NATIONAL GUARD

Third Edition.

For use under new Army Firing Regulations.

ADOPTED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

CAN BE DRAWN UNDER 1661

Delivery Charges prepaid. Stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. Single copies, 15 cents. Discounts: 20 copies, 5%; 50 copies, 10%; 100 copies, 20%; 500 copies, 33 1/3 %.

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

Revolver Tournament of Colonial Revolver Club.

The seventh annual tournament of the Colonial Revolver Club was held Saturday on the range at Clayton. Weather conditions were very unfavorable. The temperature was nearly 50 degrees lower than it has been for several months, and a 20-mile northwest wind added to the discomfort of the shooters. The scores made were good—even for best of weather conditions.

The Colonial Club is the only organization which holds tournaments where all kinds of shooting is scheduled. The members do not believe in specialities. They practice with different arms and under various conditions. There were events for the shotgun at clay pigeons; small balls thrown from trap and shot at with rifles while in the air; stationary targets for rifle, revolver and pistol at 50 yards, slow and rapid fire, and a match-on-man target (silhouette on man's head and shoulders) at 75 yards with revolver.

C. C. Crossman did the most consistent



HOPPE'S NITRO POWDER SOLVENT No. 9

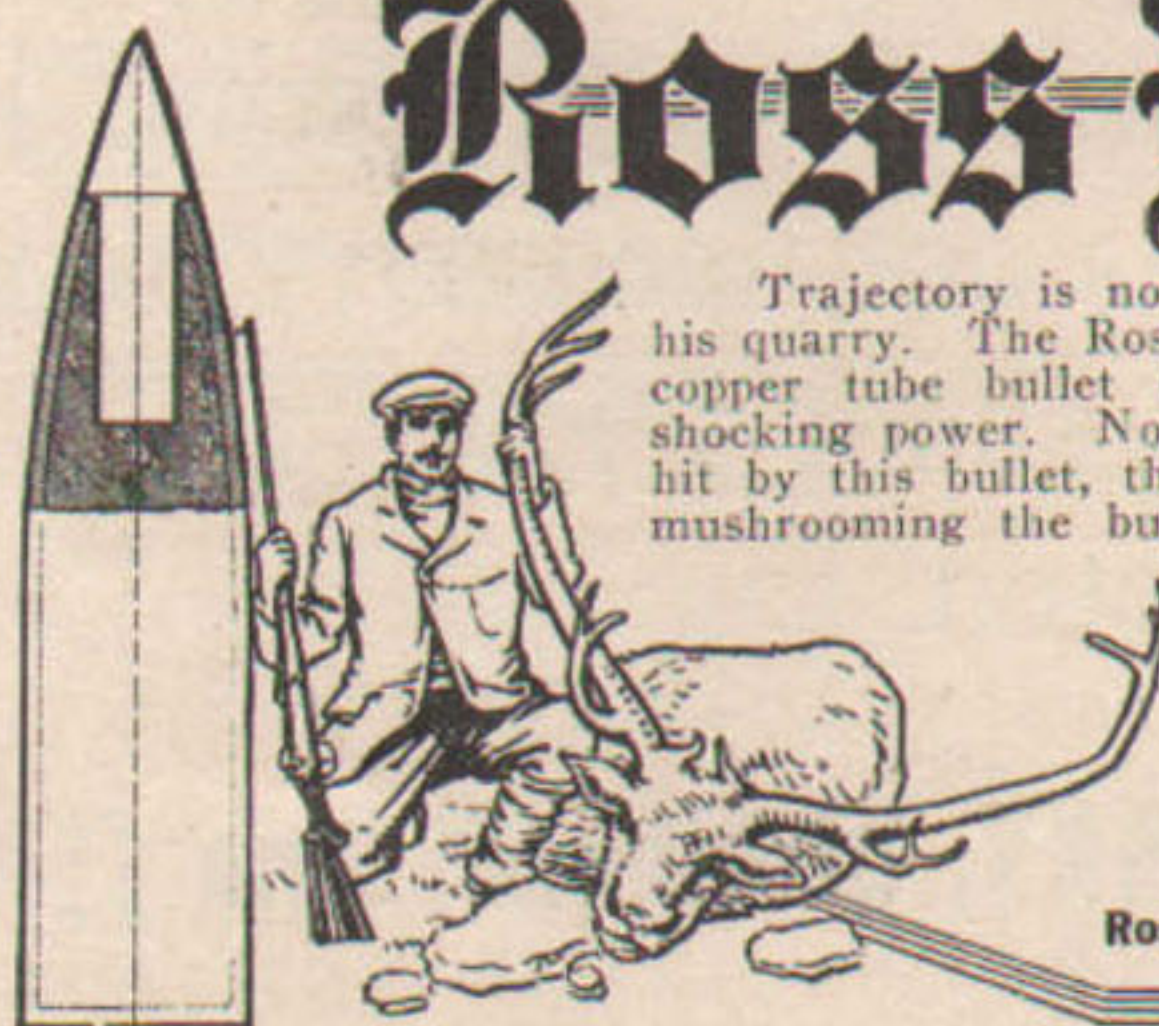
For cleaning rifles, shotguns and revolvers where high power powders are used. Indispensable for cleaning .22 caliber Schuetzen rifles using black powder.

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.

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"Trajectory"



Trajectory is not everything. A sportsman wants not merely to hit but to stop his quarry. The Ross .280 High Velocity, using the Ross Sporting .280 cartridge with copper tube bullet (patented)—see cut at left—combines great ranges with great shocking power. No matter the distance, any deer, moose or bear will fall if fairly hit by this bullet, the soft nose of which collapses compressing the air in tube and mushrooming the bullet with terribly destructive effect.

You double your chance for a good trophy by using the Ross .280 High Velocity and Ross Sporting Cartridges.

Ross High Velocity .280 sells at \$55.00, Ross .280 Sporting Cartridges \$7.50 per 100, delivered free of duty in U. S. f. o. b. New York.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for complete illustrated catalogue to

Ross Rifle Co., Dept. 518. Quebec, Can., or Post & Floto. 14 Reade St., New York

"WESTERN" STEEL-LOCKED SHELLS

POPULAR BECAUSE OF THEIR DEPENDABLE SHOOTING QUALITIES

Uphold Their Reputation in Recent Important Events

<p>KNOXVILLE, TENN. 1st 97 x 100—96 x 100 STATE CHAMPIONSHIP By Homer Clark (Tie) L. D. Willis (Tie) 2nd 386 x 400 THIRD GENERAL AVERAGE By Homer Clark</p>	<p>ST. PAUL, MINN. 1st AMATEUR AVERAGE 271 x 300 By J. E. Harker 2nd FOR DIAMOND BADGE 46 x 50 SINGLES AND DOUBLES By R. L. Thielman</p>	<p>WILMINGTON, N. C. 1st PLACE (TIE) STATE CHAMPIONSHIP 91 x 100 By L. B. Pearce HIGH GUN 99 x 100 In Same Event LONGEST RUN OF TOURNAMENT 142 STRAIGHT By Homer Clark</p>	<p>BISMARCK, N. D. HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE 193 x 200 By S. A. Huntley The fourth consecutive win since taking up "Western" Shells.</p>	<p>VICTORIA, B. C. HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE 134 x 150 By F. C. Riehl Winning under hard conditions and over a good "field" of starters.</p>
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"FIELD" MEDIUM GRADE

"PERFECT FROM PRIMER TO CRIMP"

"RECORD" HIGH GRADE

WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO., ALTON, ILL.

MARBLE'S

NITRO-SOLVENT OIL

"Corrosion's Enemy"

The only solvent that is also a lubricant. All other solvents must be removed entirely and the barrel thoroughly oiled. This combination saves time and trouble. Has remarkable penetrating qualities. Soaks into the steel and eats out the acid of the residue of any powder made. Cannot injure the barrel for it contains no acid.

STOPS CORROSION INSTANTLY

Send for generous sample. Test it on YOUR gun. Apply it to bore directly after shooting. Lay aside several days. No harm done—bore in perfect condition.

Lubricates, removes, prevents rust; cuts dirt and gum; cleans, polishes; no acids; frost-proof. 2-ozs., 25c. 6-ozs., 50c at dealers. 60-Page Catalogue free.

Marble Arms & Mfg. Co., 502 Delta Ave., Gladstone, Mich.



Get Your Free Sample Yet?

Ellis Self Scoring Target

REVOLUTIONIZES TARGET PRACTICE

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shooting, and landed first place in most of the matches, winning six of the eight in which he took part. E. A. Kronld won two matches and W. L. Schrader one.

Following are the scores:

Event 1. Shotgun—50 single targets—Crossman 37, first; Eyman 34, second; Phillips 34, third.

Event 2. Rifle—10 shots at 50 yards, possible 250—Schrader 226, first; Kronld 225, second; Crossman 218, third.

Event 3. Rifle—25 rifle balls thrown in air—Crossman 13, first; Schrader 12, second; Eyman 6, third.

Event 4. Revolver—10 shots at 50 yards, slow fire, possible 100—Crossman 93, first; Dr. Moore 86, second; Paul Frese 81, third.

Event 5. Pistol—10 shots at 50 yards, slow fire, possible 100—Kronld 93, first; Crossman 92, second; Schrader 91, third.

Event 6. Pocket Revolver—10 shots at 50 yards rapid fire—Crossman 83, first; Dr. Moore 77, second; Beeler 63, third.

Event 7. Revolver—10 shots at 50 yards, rapid fire—Crossman 78, first; Kronld 75, second; Niedner 53, third.

Event 8. Man Target, Revolver—5 shots at 75 yards, possible 25 points—Crossman 17, first; Kronld 16, second; Beeler 12, third.

Event 9. Rifle—King Shoot—1 shot at 50 yards—Kronld 25, first; Schrader 23, second; Traber 22, third.

Mr. L. G. Schnerring, of Mones, Pa., with a Stevens No. 47 Ideal .22 caliber rifle, won the Miniature Rifle Championship of the World at Camp Perry, Ohio, International Matches September 1 to 9, 1913. Score, standing position, 488; Prone, 500. Aggregate score, 988 out of a possible 1,000.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

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

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

FOR SALE—Winchester single-shot rifle, take down, 30", No. 3, oct. 32-40 bbl., plain open sights and telescope blocks, plain stock, Swiss butt plate. Full length leather case. All perfectly new. List \$25.00; sell for \$14.00.

H. M. POPE,
18 Morris St.,
Jersey City, N. J.



It will Prevent Shock from Gun Fire or Loud Noise. Excludes Wind, Dust or Water, and Prevents Disease and Deafness from the Above Causes

\$1.00 Pair with Neat Aluminum Pocket Case, Postpaid

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SAVE YOUR FACE OIL YOUR RAZOR

Rust causes razor dullness. 3-in-One absolutely prevents rust on the minute "teeth" of every razor blade. Always do this before and after shaving; Draw blade between thumb and forefinger moistened with a little 3-in-One. If an "ordinary" razor, oil strop, too. Then strop and have the most luxurious shave of all your life. Oil blade again before putting away.

3-in-One is sold everywhere in 3 size bottles: Trial size, 10c; 3-oz., 25c; 8-oz., (half pint) 40c Also in Handy Oil Cans, 25c.

FREE—Generous sample and scientific "Razor Saver" circular. 3-IN-ONE OIL COMPANY 104 Broadway, New York City

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGETS

Adopted by the principal American Rifle Associations. Send 15 cents in Stamps for Samples and price list of various sizes.

TARGET PASTERS, 40 Cents a Thousand

C. W. HINMAN

127 Portland Street

Boston, Mass.

TIDINGS OF THE TRADE

The New Marlin Model 31.

Shooters who favor the pump gun and who have a "hankering" to use something of smaller bore and lighter weight than the standard 12-gauge will find a gun to their liking in the new *Marlin Model 31*, as illustrated—the first hammerless 16-gauge repeating shotgun ever placed on the market. It is similar to the



THE NEW MARLIN SHOTGUN

well-known 12-gauge Marlin hammerless gun, but a separate and distinct model, built smaller, neater and trimmer throughout, refined in all details to make it a handsome, exquisitely balanced, light-weight gun that handles like a 20-gauge and shoots like a 12—gets the game and spares the shooter.

It is especially suitable for quick handling in upland shooting, and is offered as the "best gun yet" for snipe, quail, partridge, woodcock, squirrels, rabbits, etc. You can carry a light-weight, well-balanced gun of this kind over miles of rough country or through bogey snipe ground without the slightest inconvenience—the light weight of gun and shells keeps you brighter and quicker all day long, and adds a lot of pleasure to the sport and you finish fresh at the end. In view of the modern tendency towards smaller bores and lighter weights, it is also recommended as an excellent all-around gun for the one-gun man as the 23/4-inch 16-gauge shell allows a fairly heavy charge for trap or duck shooting when desired.

In its construction the Model 31 has all of the latest and best features of safety and convenience. The solid-top receiver—a thick wall of protection between your head and the cartridge that also keeps out rain, snow, dirt, leaves, twigs and sand. Side ejection—away from your face and eyes. Matted barrel—the barrel handsomely matted on top for its entire length, a great convenience in quick sighting—costs extra on any other standard grade pump gun. Press-button cartridge release—to change loads quickly or to remove loaded cartridges from magazine at end of the day without working through the action. Double extractors—they pull any shell. Six quick shots. Take-down feature—for convenient carrying and cleaning. Trigger and hammer safety—a double guard against accidental firing while carrying gun loaded—placed so it can be instantly released with the finger as you bring the gun to your shoulder. Solid steel breech—the receiver being solid steel across the rear as well as on top.

The Standard Grade "A" gun has 28-inch full-choke matted barrel and weighs about 6 3/4 pounds, catalog price \$24.50. On special order guns with 26 or 28 inch barrel, full choke, modified choke or cylinder bore, will be made up at the same price. The new model can also be furnished in Grades B, C, D, and field grade on special order at consistent prices, and extra interchangeable barrel portions complete, can be furnished.

The 10-gauge gun had its day—and the 12 is now the standard bore—and many shooters believe that it is only a question of time until the 16 will be the standard and the 12 a back number. If you have felt like trying out a smaller bore but have been afraid the little 20 gauge would be found wanting in range and shock, give this splendid new 16-gauge gun your consideration.

Send a letter or post card today to the Marlin Firearms Co., 41 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn., for their handsome free folder giving full information about this new gun.

Camp Perry Revolver Echoes.

Not only was the National and International Shooting Tournament held at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 15 to September 10, the greatest gathering of expert shots this country has ever seen, but the pace set the hottest in shooting history. Competing with the pick of other countries, the Americans laid low old

records and piled up scores that were phenomenal, as for instance, the results achieved by Dr. J. H. Snook, of Columbus, Ohio. For many years the expert revolver shots of this country have tried to make a "possible" or perfect score at 50 yards on the Standard American target, which has a bull's-eye eight inches in diameter sub-divided by a "nining" of 5.54 inches, and inside that a "tenring" measuring 3.36 inches. In other words, a shooter must place ten consecutive shots inside or touching a circle a little more than three inches in diameter. The attempt has been made with revolvers of light pull, and fitted with finely adjustable target sights. One of the matches of the National Rifle Association called for "Timed Fire" shooting at 50 yards on this target. Each string of five shots must be fired in 20 seconds; two strings



COLT ARMY SPECIAL

to count. Dr. Snook, with Colt "Army Special" revolver, having a pull of over four pounds and regulation fixed or "military" sights, scored 99 in this match, besides 86 at 75 yards, a "possible" of 100 points at 25 yards. In this same series Lieut. C. M. Loughborough, of the U. S. Army, scored 99 out of a possible 100 points at 15 yards rapid fire (five shots in eight seconds) and E. D. Myrick of the U. S. Navy, scored 96 out of a possible 100 at 25 yards rapid fire. The highest scores in these revolver matches of the National Rifle Association were made with experts using the Colt "Army Specials."

The big revolver event of the tournament was the annual "National Revolver Match" open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Cadets of the Military Academy, Midshipmen of the Naval Academy, the Militia, Naval Militia and members of the National Rifle Association and affiliated clubs. The conditions were:

Slow fire, 20 seconds to each shot, 10 shots at 75 yards. Timed fire, 20 seconds to each score of 5 shots, 10 shots at 25 yards and 10 shots at 50 yards. Rapid fire, 8 seconds to each score of five shots, 10 shots at 15 yards and 10 shots at 25 yards. Shots to be fired in scores of five at each distance; no sighting shots allowed. Target, Standard American, no shot out of four ring to count. There were 153 entries in this match, which was won by Dr.



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Snook (score 393); second place or "runner up," C. E. Orr (score, 390). Special gold medals for slow fire and timed fire highest scores were won by Lieut. H. L. Taylor, U. S. Army, and Dr. Snook, respectively. All these men shot Colt revolvers, and out of the 20 prize medals won for highest scores, fourteen went to users of Colt revolvers.

The last important revolver match was that known as the "International," open to teams of five men only from any country a member of the Pan-American Shooting Union. Distance, 50 meters; International target (slightly smaller than Standard), 60 shots per man. To make the selection of five men only from the great number of revolver experts was a trying task for Team Captain R. H. Sayre. Trials and elimination tryouts were held for several days preceding the match until the number simmered down to ten (the two high men, C. M. McCutcheon and Dr. Snook, in the final tryout shooting the Colt "Officers' Model," and this model was also used by many of the Argentine and Peru experts).

The match was won by the American team with a score of 2,315; Argentine second with 2,005, and Peru third with 1,605. Individual scores of the American team were as follows: Hanford, 488; McCutcheon, 479; Roedder, 451; Snook, 449; Dietz, 448.

Among the high scores and high averages made with Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells recently are the following:

Toledo, Ohio, September 17, high amateur average, Geo. Lasky, 186 out of 200. High general average, W. R. Chamberlain, 189 out of 200.

Wolcott, Ind., September 16-17, second general average, J. S. Day, 383 out of 400.

Marshalltown, Iowa, September 8, high general average, I. N. Price, 139 out of 150. Second professional average, H. W. Kahler, 138 out of 150.

Live Oak, Cal., September 6-7, second professional average, W. A. Robertson, 363 out of 400.

Coffeyville, Kans., September 11, second amateur average, E. W. Arnold, 140 out of 150.

Dayton, Ohio, September 19, high general average, C. A. Young, 149 out of 150.

Ensley, Ala., September 17, high general average, Walter Huff, 260 out of 275.

Camp Grove, Ill., September 17, high general average, H. W. Cadwallader, 135 out of 150. High amateur average, A. Holmes, 130 out of 150.



New World's Records



AT THE SEA GIRL MEETING

It has become a habit with shooters who use the ammunition which hits where you aim to make new records. Since the shooting season opened at Wakefield, then through the month of shooting at Camp Perry, and the final wind-up last week at Sea Girt, more new records have been made than at any time since Military Rifle Shooting became a serious part of the work of our armed forces. Official results will show that practically all of these records were made by shooters who used

US AMMUNITION

Could anything prove more conclusively that the superior accuracy of this ammunition was in a large measure responsible? Think it over, Mr. Shooter, and while doing so remember that the following matches were won with

THE RECORD-MAKING KIND

BOYLE AND MEMBER'S MATCH: Prone at 200 yards on 7-inch bull's-eye, by Curt O. H. Kayser, Sergt., Ordnance Department, N. G. N. J., with 68 consecutive bull's-eyes; a convincing demonstration of the way US AMMUNITION holds elevations.

NORTH AMERICA MATCH: 2 men shooting US AMMUNITION on American team were high for individual score. The high man on this team was Sergt. Cedric Long of Mass., shooting US AMMUNITION. The Argentine team all used US AMMUNITION. High man for this team used U. S. 180-grain ammunition.

SPENCER SILHOUETTE MATCH: 1,200 yards, won by Marine Corps, 2nd team; two of the three winning teams using US AMMUNITION.

HAYES MATCH: 600 yards, won by Sergt. A. Farquharson, Marine Corps, who made 14 consecutive bull's-eyes. 11 of the 25 prize-winners used US AMMUNITION.

SADLER TROPHY MATCH: 3 of the 6 teams entered used US AMMUNITION. Second place won by New Jersey team, using US AMMUNITION.

SEA GIRL CHAMPIONSHIP: 200, 600, 900 and 1,200 yards won by Corp. F. Leuders, Marine Corps, 194 out of 200. Second, Sergt. Cedric B. Long, Mass., 193 out of 200. Third, Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, Marine Corps, 192 out of 200, all using US AMMUNITION. 16 of the 25 prize-winners used US AMMUNITION.

SPENCER MATCH: 1200 yards; 13 of the 20 prize-winners used US AMMUNITION. All other makes 7.

OFFICERS' AND INSPECTORS' MATCH: 600 and 1,000 yards, won by Capt. K. K. V. Casey, 99 out of 100. Lieut. A. B. Drum, Marine Corps, second, 97 out of 100, both using US AMMUNITION.

SWISS MATCH: Won by Corp. E. J. Blade, Marine Corps, 18 consecutive bull's-eye at 600 yards, using US AMMUNITION.

LIBBEY TROPHY MATCH: 1,100 yards, won by Sergt. C. R. Nordstrom, Marine Corps, 93 out of 100, using US AMMUNITION.

ALL COMERS' EXPERT MATCH: First place won by Elecl. F. Jerosa of Argentine, with a perfect score. Lieut. Drum and Sergt. Presley, Marine Corps, tied for second place with 49 out of 50, both using US AMMUNITION.

McALPIN TROPHY MATCH: Won by U. S. Marine Corps team, 200, 600 and 1,000 yards, using US AMMUNITION.

MEANY MATCH: Second and third place, Corp. Moore, Marine Corps, and Sergt. Cedric Long, Mass., tied with 17 consecutive bull's-eyes; both using US AMMUNITION.

GOULD RAPID-FIRE MATCH: Won by Capt. A. T. McNab, U. S. Infantry, 145 out of 150; 10 out of 14 prizes won with US AMMUNITION.

REMINGTON ARMS-U. M. C. MATCH: 15 shots at 1,000 yards, won by Corp. R. B. Moore, Marine Corps, 74 out of 75, using US AMMUNITION.

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COLT ARMY SPECIALS

N. R. A. MATCHES:

- 75 yards—Slow Fire (20 seconds to each shot)
Dr. J. H. Snook; Score, 86
- 25 yards—Timed Fire (20 seconds to each string of 5 shots)
Dr. J. H. Snook; Score, 100—a "possible"
- 50 yards—Timed Fire (20 seconds to each string of 5 shots)
Dr. J. H. Snook; Score, 99
- 15 yards—Rapid Fire (8 seconds to each string of 5 shots)
Lieut. C. M. Loughborough, U. S. A.; Score, 99
- 25 yards—Rapid Fire (8 seconds to each string of 5 shots)
E. D. Myrick, U. S. N.; Score, 96

All scores, 10 shots, on Standard American Target, no shot out of four-ring to count.

NOTE: Dr. Snook's score of 99 is a RECORD, being the highest ever recorded in a match on Standard American Target, with military revolver at 50 yards Timed Fire.

NATIONAL REVOLVER MATCH—

Won by Dr. J. H. Snook; Score, 393
Second place, C. E. Orr; Score, 390
Slow Fire, won by Lieut. H. L. Taylor, U. S. A.
Timed Fire, won by Dr. J. H. Snook

THESE WINNERS USED COLTS!

In the INTERNATIONAL REVOLVER TEAM MATCH, COLT REVOLVERS WON 2d, 3d and 4th Place on the Victorious AMERICAN REVOLVER TEAM

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