

# ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LV, No. 2

OCTOBER 9, 1913



**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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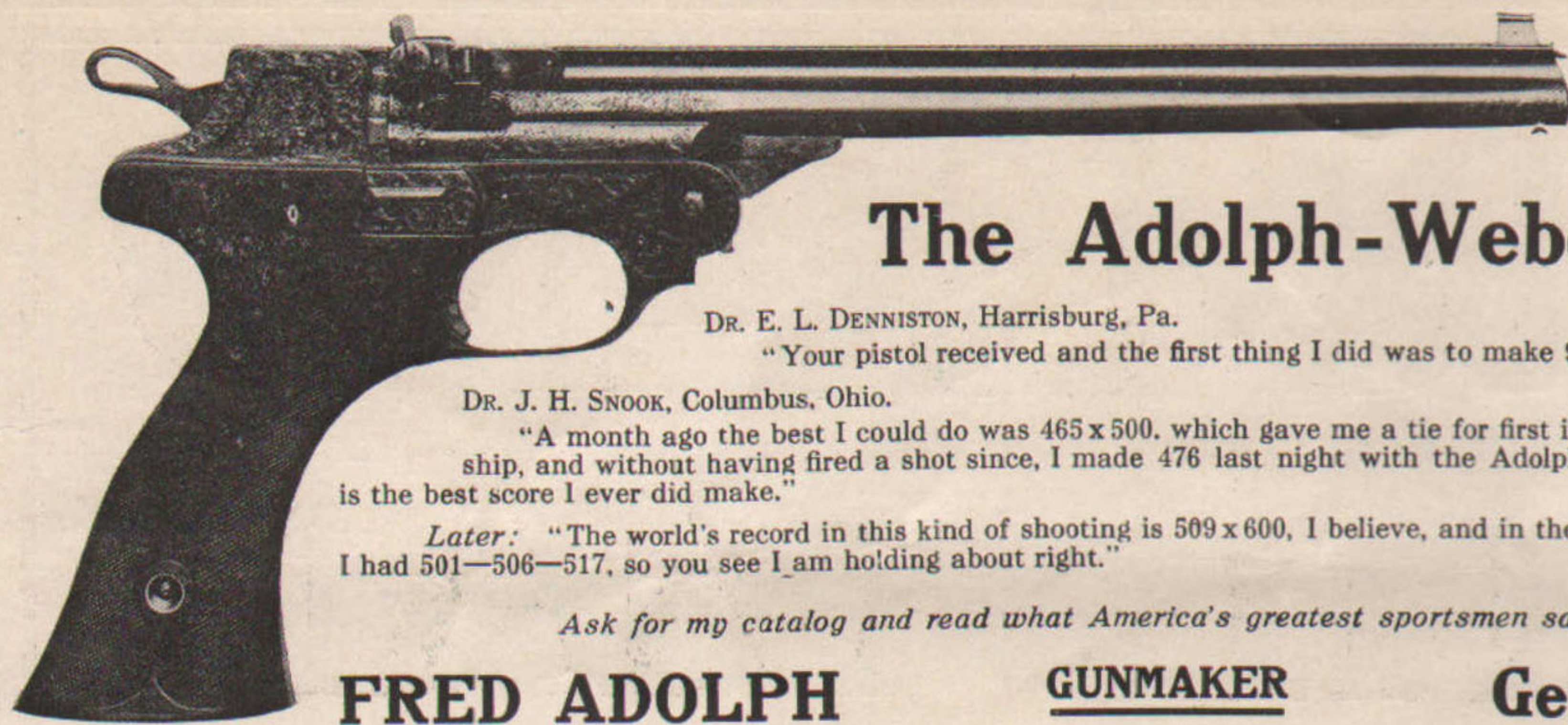
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ARMS AND THE MAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LV. No. 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 9, 1913.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

## Boat-Tail Bullets.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

ON a decimal target having a  $3\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ten ring, and but nineteen and a fraction inches from the center of the ten to the edge of the "one" circle, and shooting at the range of 330 yards, the Swiss Free Rifle Team won the championship of the world at Camp Perry this fall. This is the first part of the preamble.

The match, shot in the offhand, the kneeling and the prone positions, was won by a team using highly accurate rifles, fitted with finely adjusted sights and with most delicate set triggers. The match was taken by men trained in that game, and with the human error reduced to a very low place in the equation.

Counting in all three positions, the Swiss team, firing 40 shots per man in each position, averaged 82 plus for each ten-shot string on a decimal target, on which all of the rings from five upward were included in a 23-inch circle. Prone, the Swiss, the French and the American teams averaged 84 per man; kneeling, the Swiss team averaged 85.

Second place was taken by the French team, which averaged 79 for all the positions. The United States came third. This is the preamble.

The Swiss team used Martinis with barrels for the Swiss army cartridge. The Swiss army cartridge uses a boat-tailed bullet. Further argument as to the accuracy of the boat-tailed bullet seems futile.

Some of the Frenchmen used Martinis chambered for a .256 cartridge with pure copper bullet. Others used Martinis chambered for the French army cartridge, the Lebel, and this uses a *boat-tailed*, pure copper bullet.

One day a French competitor, an officer of artillery, who wore a black suit and a worried look most of the time, lay down at the 900-yard firing point with his Lebel, fired his sighters, made careful adjustment on his rear sight with a wad of paper to block it up for elevation, took some windage on his front sight by hammering it over with a jack knife, and then stayed in the black for eighteen shots. He used

The great Staheli, leader of the Swiss team, and the best man in the world at the Swiss game, averaged 85 through the whole three-position course.

The American team used the best ammunition possible for our manufacturers to turn out, but in the prone position the team totaled only as much as the French and the Swiss. Seemingly in this position the human error was the least apparent.

Therefore, after the smoke has cleared away, and the returns are in, the evidence seems clearly to prove that the boat-tailed bullet can be made to shoot as accurately as the best of our American cartridges with the old-style bullet, and a new factor has to be reckoned with in cartridge designing.

The Swiss bullet weighs 170 grains, is  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches long and is probably the most peculiar in shape of any bullet of modern times. The rearmost quarter inch is tapered off from .3075, the diameter of the bullet at its largest part, down to a diameter of .230-inch, where it has a normal cup-shaped base with the jacket edges turned sharply inward.

The forward part of the bullet tapers from the point entirely back to where it again tapers down to the base, a true boat-shaped bullet. There is absolutely no parallel, no long cylindrical bearing surface as on most bullets. Only at the meeting place of the two tapers does the bullet measure the .3075. At a point half way back the bullet measures .304-inch, and two-thirds of the way back it is still two ten-thousandths shy of .307.

Eliminating the unknown effect of upset on discharge, the bullet therefore bears in the grooves only at the point where the tapered stern and the long tapered bow meet. This is, so far as one can tell with a micrometer and calipers with fine points, merely a ring of very

slight width, and the bullet can be said truly to have no cylindrical portion, no parallel at all.

The cartridge case is much like that of our Springfield—rimless, well-shaped, but rather brittle at the neck. The load is 45 grains of some leaflet powder, burning much like Walsrode and giving out intense heat. It ignites a sheet of paper where a pile of pyro burns up without more than charring it. The reports say that the velocity is about 2,400 ft. secs.

The range fired over, while not a long range, as we understand it, is, nevertheless, on the fine-ringed target a sufficient test of the accuracy of ammunition. Our Pan-American team, with its metal-fouled barrels, found, when they came to the prone position, that a very slight fall-off in accuracy was sufficient to cause a very large fall-off in the scores. Therefore, theory notwithstanding, the Swiss have evolved a boat-shaped bullet that will shoot, and the French seem to be but little behind them.

The new element of shape brings in new questions for the ballistician. Only firing through chronograph screens at the muzzle and 500 yards or more away will say what increase in coefficient such a shaped bullet will give, but evidently, from the reports of my Swiss correspondents and the talk of the Swiss at Perry, the tapering off of the base of the bullet adds nearly as much to its power of retaining velocity as did the sharpening of the point years ago.

Quite evident is the fact that there is a terrific drag at the base of the bullet from the vacuum there formed. The crash that accompanies the passing of a high-velocity bullet tells of the vacuum that exists back of it. Sitting in the pit, within a few yards of the target during the Casey Problem, we could tell by the increase in the crash of the swarm of the bullets going past us, that the firing platoon was getting closer.

At 1,200 yards the bullets went by with a small, whiplike snap. As the platoon approached, the noise became louder until it hurt the ears. At 700 yards the sound was much like that of a very long and viciously cracked blacksnake whip, close to one's head. Walking toward the pit, and following a course within 200 yards at all times of the line of passage of the bullets, we noted, queerly enough, that the noise seemed to be localized always at the point where the bullets passed us. One would naturally expect the crash to be long drawn out, the bullet requiring as it does a second or so to traverse a few hundred yards when it has already come a thousand yards from the rifle. It was not, however; the noise was precisely that which we heard when seated in the pit, with the bullets passing in front of our concrete shelter.

One of the many chances which participation in the matches lost to the writer, was that of having a few rounds of the boat-tailed bullets fired over his head, to see if the taper tail does lessen the sound of their passing. If, as is supposed, the taper tail allows the air to flow inward and close around the base of the bullet as water does around the stern of a boat, then some of the noise of passing should be eliminated. Possibly, the Maxim or other silencing devices could gain a greater field of usefulness if the sound of the bullet's passage through the air could be destroyed.

As it is at present, the sound of the rifle absolutely cannot be heard at 1,200 yards during a persistent fire. Were a single shot or volley fired, and then the firing stopped, the dull "punk" of the rifle might be heard after the passing of the bullet, but if the fire is kept up, the slight sound of the rifles is lost in the crash of the passing bullets. So far as the silencer is concerned, it has no tactical value save for cutting down recoil and eliminating much of the noise at the firing point, thus giving greater fire control to the officers in charge.



Under some conditions high-speed bullets hiss in passing across one's course at some distance. The skirmish course at Perry was noticeable for this. At other ranges the hissing noise was not noticeable. Possibly, even this hissing sound may be due to the shape of the bullet, and the taper tail may eliminate it. With the crash of the bullet eliminated, and with the silencer to kill the dull, heavy sound of the rifle, then the pipe dream of the novelist and short-story writer may become a reality. The poor enemy may be under fire for quite some time, and learn of his unpleasant fix only by the puff of dust around his position and the punching of holes in perfectly good soldiers.

Theory as to the effect of the boat-shaped bullet has long disagreed. Some able men, such as Dr. Hudson, have argued that the bullet, passing rapidly through the air, was like a canal boat drawn through the water at tremendous speed, that in the case of the boat, the water would be so rapidly displaced that the shape of the stern would amount to nothing, because the water would not have time again to close in around the boat until after it had passed.

Boats are so shaped because they travel at comparatively low speed in a very dense medium. They might be compared to a spoon drawn very slowly through a bowl of molasses. The water, displaced at a comparatively slow rate, and being far heavier than air, merely yields to the pressure of the bows, and immediately closes in and exerts pressure along the side of the boat, and the stern. Therefore, a clean run aft was necessary to prevent an actual dragging from the pressure of the water at the stern. In other words, the boat was designed to slip through a heavy medium with the minimum of friction both from the actual displacement of the water by the bows and the friction against the hull.

A bullet travels at a speed averaging a hundred times greater than that of a boat, and it travels in a medium far less dense than water. Arguments as to the effect of the shape of a boat do not necessarily apply to the shape of bullets, and it remains for the chronograph to tell the tale. What has been proved beyond all doubt is that bullets with tapered tails can be made to shoot as accurately as those with the normal flat bases.

Sir Charles Ross did some experimenting years ago with boat-tailed bullets made of copper, like the French Balle D, but found that while in covered ranges they seemed to give accuracy, yet, in the open, at longer range they would not shoot. His bullets, however, went to extremes, having bases as tapered as the points themselves and being very long over all.

In the Swiss bullet the tapered portion is very short, not a fifth the length of the bullet, and it does not run down below a diameter three-fourths the full size of the bullet. Also the largest portion of the bullet is at the forward end of the tail taper, and the tail breaks off at quite a sharp angle from the main portion of the bullet. The delivery of the bullet is, therefore, little interfered with, and the gas is effectually checked by the large portion that is nearly equivalent to a Mann gas-check cylinder on his two-diameter bullet.

The doings of our ordnance department are, of course, not public property, and the Frankford people may be working on this taper-tail missile. Surely, a thorough test of the Swiss design, and modifications thereof, would seem valuable.

#### THE AVAILABILITY OF AIRPS.

WITH the French aviator looping the loop, turning flipflops sidewise and flying on his back, the question of the control of practical heavier-than-air machines seems less difficult to answer than before. It seems odd that in a time when so much is being said of the horrors of war and the profits of peace the principal use to which the airp is being put is as a fighting machine.

The time will come, as ARMS AND THE MAN has more than once said, when fleets of airps will maneuver in the air and not confine their activities there to observation, but actually fight and settle contests which have brought them into action while touching neither earth nor sea.

All of the nations of the world are doing something to advance their knowledge of air navigation; mostly, as seems natural, with a view to the employment of these craft in war. In this connection it is interesting to read the opinion of a German military officer on Balkan war developments, as translated by Lieutenant Arnold, of the Aviation Corps of our Army. It runs:

There was a good deal of a scandal about aeroplanes at Mustapha Pasha, the headquarters of the Bulgarian Army investing Adrianople. Graft is a vice well established in Bulgaria, and all purchases and contracts from abroad are particularly susceptible to its influence. When

I passed through Mustapha Pasha, on the 8th of December, a young Bulgarian officer was under arrest, charged with having bought worthless air craft from most of the great nations of Europe. There were at that time no less than 23 aeroplanes at Mustapha Pasha, most of them parked in an open field, and almost all of them condemned as unserviceable. An American correspondent who had been there six weeks told me that only three machines had succeeded in flying. These were Russian Farmans, he said, and were flown by Russians and Bulgarians. Not only, he continued, did the Bulgarians get worthless and fake machines at great expense, but they also employed many scamp aviators, who either never came to Mustapha Pasha or who would not fly when they got there. Two Frenchmen in particular were given \$1,000 apiece to come there. They came, looked at the machines, said they were no good, and left the next day. The correspondent also said that the newspaper men in Mustapha Pasha were not even allowed to mention the word "aeroplane" in their dispatches to their papers.

#### USE OF AEROPLANES IN BALKAN WAR.

The Turks are supposed to have had 14 aeroplanes at the beginning of the Balkan War. Two of these were captured at Kirkkilisseh, but during the first phase of the war they do not seem to have employed them for aerial reconnoissance. I have heard that they found the weather conditions unfavorable, but I think this is another way of putting the fact that they did not have anyone to use those they owned. It is true that some of their officers have been trained to fly abroad; but, as I understand it, the man who flies must know and be able to keep his machine in condition. This is one of the great points of superiority of the French flying corps, and the Turks are bad at mechanical things. When war came I think it was found that the officers who could fly could not keep their flying machines in condition, and there were no mechanics who could be relied on to take their places, for in this country of heterogeneous races the mechanical occupations are not filled by Turks. I can imagine that an Ottoman Greek, for example, could not be trusted to keep in order an aeroplane which would be used to observe the movements of, say, a Greek fleet.

This failure of the Turks to use a method of reconnoissance for which they had at least the plant seems to me to have had a great influence upon their failure in Thrace, for the effective employment of their aeroplanes should have informed them of the preliminary dispositions of the Bulgarian armies, the ignorance of which certainly caused the disaster at Kirkkilisseh and the ill-advised Turkish advance.

The Bulgarian papers say that on February 8, during a Turkish advance from their Tchataldja position, Bulgarian aeroplanes flew above them. The same day the grand vizier inspected the aeronautic station at Safrakeuy, near Constantinople, and went over the equipment and machines. A Turkish paper said that constant reconnoissances had been made by Turkish aeroplanes over the Tchataldja lines, and that one officer had succeeded in going to Adrianople and returning.

On March 17 a Turkish aeroplane is reported to have reconnoitered the Bulgarian position and returned safely. On the same day, at Bulair, the Turks fired on a Bulgarian aeroplane, which retired. On March 19 aeroplane reconnoissances were made from both flanks of the Turkish lines.

#### SCOUTING OVER YANINA.

Details have reached here which show that the Russian aviator, M. Sakoff, played a not unimportant part in the taking of Yanina. He left Nicopolis on a biplane on February 8, carrying six bombs. At a height of 460 feet he stered for the forts surrounding the town. His machine was assailed by artillery and rifle fire, and two bullets struck the biplane; but the parts hit were not vital, and the pilot was able to continue his flight. Over Fort Bezhani, which was the key to the situation, M. Sakoff dropped his six bombs, which did considerable damage and caused a panic. In the course of his return flight to Nicopolis the airman suddenly discovered that his petrol was exhausted, as one of the enemy's bullets had pierced his reservoir. M. Sakoff was, consequently, obliged to descend near Preveza for petrol and repairs. He regained Nicopolis without further trouble. The information that he was able to give to the military authorities justified an immediate attack, with the result that Yanina fell a few days later.

"Drive like the dickens," shouted Smith, springing into a taxi. With a lurch the car went forward, says the *Tombigbee Clarion*, and away they went like lightning through the gathering fog. At last, after half an hour's furious racing, they slowed up and Smith poked his head out of the car. "Are we nearly there?" he asked, breathlessly. The chauffeur turned in his seat and shouted: "Where do you want to go, sir? You have not told me yet."



**EXPERIMENTS WITH SPORTING RIFLES.**

By E. NEWITT.

THE value of such experiments as those described in Lieut. Townsend Whelen's article in ARMS AND THE MAN of July 24 would be immensely greater had the same painstaking care been shown in collating the results as in making the groups. Unfortunately there are omissions which I take the liberty of pointing out in the hope that the author will make the necessary corrections in a future issue.

In Tables 1, 2, and 3 Lieut. Townsend Whelen devotes columns to "Elevation" and "Windage," expressed in minutes, by which one would naturally assume "minutes of angle" were meant, but in an explanatory note at the head of each table, one minute of elevation or windage is stated to equal in Table I, .6 of an inch, in Table II, .5 of an inch, and in Table III, 1 inch at 100 yards.

As in each case a Winchester A-5' scope is used it is not, in the absence of further explanation, at all easy to understand the difference in the value of the minute from .5 in one case to 1 inch in another.

It will be realized that as the purpose of elevating the sight is to counteract the drop of the bullets, elevation and drop must be equal. This being the case, the drop of the Springfield bullets in Table I at 100 yards is anything from 3.18 inches to 22.8 inches, which I submit can not be. For example the drop of the .22 long rifle cartridge with only 1,000 f. s. velocity at 100 yards is less than 19 inches. When we come to consider windage perplexity increases, surely it is not possible that any bullet could be blown, deflected by drift, or in any way get so far away from the line of aim at 100 yards as to need correction amounting to as much as 37.2 inches (Make No. 2 Table).

The fact is that the sights used by Lieut. Townsend Whelen were not zeroed so that vertically or laterally the value of one minute of correction is incorrectly stated, and so far as enhancing the value of his experiments is concerned all reference to elevation and windage would have been better left out.

On the other hand, such data when correctly given is of such value that it may interest some of your readers to learn the proper method of zeroing a rifle, and determining angles of elevation.

Sights are said to be at zero when the bullet relative to the line of sight begins to drop exactly at the muzzle. As a matter of fact, the bullet always begins to drop exactly at the muzzle, but if the arms of the bore happens to be at some angle to the line of sight it may rise relatively to the line of sight for a long way, so that any readings of the elevation on the sight scale are untrue. Again, it is not sufficient to sight through the bore and then use a clinometer to obtain the true elevation angle, because the flop of the barrel must also be taken into consideration.

Let us assume it is desired to zero a rifle which is equipped with a foresight, the point of which is .75 above the arm of the bore, and an aperture Vernier backsight graded to read 1/100th of an inch, and that the backsight is 27 inches from the foresight, *i. e.*, the sight radius is 27 inches.

The cartridge has a in/v of 2,000 f. s. and the C of the bullet is .5. The drop of such a bullet at 25 yards is 1.1 inches. We now make a target about the size of a page of this paper with a bull's-eye 1 inch square in the center. Below this at a distance equal to the height of the foresight above the axis of the bore plus 1.1 inches the drop of the bullet at 25 yards, we draw a circle equal to the diameter of the bullet. We now put this target against a soft and safe bank and fire at it at a distance of 25 yards, adjusting the sights until the center of impact of the group is in the center of the circle below the bull's-eye. The rifle must be fired in the same way as it is intended to use it—that is to say it must not be rested, but the forehead may be rested on a sandbag or any other convenient support. When the shots group in the circle the sights are at the true constructive zero of the rifle. Now supposing to do this we have had to put the wind-gauge 2 divisions to the left, it is advisable to tap the foresight over an equal amount by which means the lateral zero has been adjusted so that when the wind-gauge is central the rifle is shooting true laterally. If there is no means of adjusting the elevation zero and there seldom is, we must read the sight scale and call the point of adjustment where the group was made in the circle, zero. Supposing for example our sight scale reads 9, then 9 is true zero, or 0, and for future reference the sight scale might be marked at this point.

Moreover as the sight scale is usually divided into 1/100ths and the sight radius is only 27 inches the sight scale is not reading to true minutes but each minute on the sight scale is  $\frac{1.047}{.0078}$  of a true minute.

Therefore, to arrive at true minutes, the reading must be multiplied by  $\frac{1.047}{.0078}$ . For example, if the sight reading is 13 above zero and

$$13 \times \frac{1.047}{.0078} = 17.5$$

then the elevation in true minutes of angle is 17.5 and not 13.

The following formula will enable a calculation of the length of a minute of angle for any sight radius. Where S = the radius in inches

$$\text{the length of 1 minute} = \frac{2 S^2}{21600}$$

For example, take a 27-inch sight radius  $\frac{27 \times 2 \times 3.14}{21600} = .0078$ . It is not necessary to add further decimal places.

It is surprising that more interest is not taken in America with elevation angles and angle reading sights seeing the utility of the former as the basis of so many ballistic computations, and of the latter for correcting wide hits with absolute certainty. Those possessing sights with Vernier scales wishing to calculate the alteration on the target due to a difference of 1/100 elevation without worrying about transposing it into minutes of angle, may do so by the following formula:

$$a = d \frac{R}{S}$$

where a = the required alteration  
d = difference in elevation  
R = the range  
S = the sight radius

For example—  
d = .03 (3/100ths on the Vernier scale)  
R = 467 yards  
S = 28 inches

$$\text{then } .03 \times 467 \times \frac{28}{36} = 10.9 \text{ inches}$$

Another example for small bore men—  
d = .02 inch  
R = 50 yards  
S = 32 inches

$$\text{then } .02 \times 50 \times \frac{32}{36} = .89 \text{ inches}$$

Where telescope sights are concerned considerable difficulty arises in getting at true angles of elevation because the sight radius is always so short that it is next to impossible to engrave any scale small enough. The elevation scale generally to be found on the elevating gear of American sighting telescopes has no connection whatever with the angle.

The true sight radius of a telescope is the distance between the cross hairs (*i. e.*, the foresight) and the eye-piece diaphragm (the backsight) and this seldom exceeds one inch. As the length of a minute of angle at one inch radius is only .000029 of an inch the difficulty of dividing a scale as finely will be appreciated as will also be explained the somewhat startling results when we happen to turn the adjusting screw of an ordinary telescope sight a turn too much.

Elevation and lateral allowance with the average American sighting telescope is usually made by altering the relation of the whole telescope to the arm of the bore by means of adjustable mountings. In European sighting telescopes the cross hairs (foresight) are adjustable in the telescope by means of a micrometer screw and the telescope mountings are a rigid fixture which is far better, but no telescope sights, except those used in naval artillery, admit of reading elevation or deflection angles. The total necessary adjustment of the cross hairs of a telescope for the Springfield rifle for ranges from 0 to 1,000 yards would only be about .0014ths of an inch for which sufficient latitude might easily be found in the telescope tube, but the difficulty of changing elevation with sufficient exactitude with any telescope sight is so great as to render their use practically impossible at long distances where the abrupt drop of the bullet renders changes essential.

One can readily understand Lieut. Townsend Whelen's difficulty in ascertaining elevation when conducting his experiments with a telescope sight. At the same time it is hoped these few remarks may be of use to such of your readers as delight in experimental investigations of rifle problems.

*A Base Advantage.*  
"The umpire calls a foul," said she; "vet not a feather do I see."  
"Correct," he answered; "even so! This is a picked nine, you know!"  
—Judge.



**SHORT RANGE RIFLE SHOOTING.**

BY AL BLANCO.

**I**NASMUCH as small-bore short-range rifle shooting has taken permanent hold of us, the question of rules and regulations to govern future contests must be given serious consideration. It might be well, therefore, to go back a few years and become better acquainted with what has been accomplished since the beginning of Inter-club indoor shooting, the conditions under which the shooting was done, and the winners.

In the fall of 1909 the National Rifle Association decided to make indoor small-bore shooting a part of its work, realizing that interesting the prospective and novice shots in indoor work would be the first step toward the outdoor and more serious form of practical shooting.

The idea for forming a league was furnished by the successful organization of the United States Revolver Association Indoor Pistol League, which in turn had the idea from ARMS AND THE MAN; thus, the N. R. A. Inter-club League, with twelve teams entered for the initial contest, was brought into being.

Shooting began January 21, 1910. The conditions then, under which the club shots were practically as now, firing being at 75 feet with ordinary sights in front of the firing pin, all shooting on the regulation N. R. A. target with any .22 caliber rifle weighing not over 10 pounds. The series lasted about three months, and was, from point of interest at least, very successful.

The Rocky Mountain Rifle Club of Butte, Mont., and the Winchester Rod and Gun Club of New Haven, Conn., tied for first place, each having lost but one match. The Winchester Club, however, made the best average, but, as the rules stated the number of matches won and lost would be the determining factor, it was necessary to arrange a special shoot-off. The clubs came together, each shooting on its home range, and the result was a victory for the Rocky Mountain boys by a score of 985 to 980. Only two possible scores of 200 each were made this year, and these were regarded as wonderful exhibitions of shooting.

The Warren outfit had not yet struck its stride, for in the first match it ever shot in an N. R. A. competition it scored the very low team total of 898.

The clubs entered, the matches won and lost, together with the percentage for the first N. R. A. League Match, follow:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Rocky Mountain Club.....	10	1	961.4
Winchester Rod and Gun Club.....	10	1	968.6
Myles Standish Rifle Club.....	9	2	948.2
Warren Rifle and Revolver Club.....	8	3	947.2
St. Paul Rifle and Pistol Association.....	6	5	933.1
Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association.....	7	4	937.1
Fort Pitt Rifle Club.....	5	6	928.2
Birmingham Athletic Rifle Association.....	4	7	908.7
Italian Rifle Association, New York.....	4	7	920.
Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.....	2	9	870.
Tacoma Rifle and Revolver Club.....	1	10	833.8
Triangle Cadets Rifle Club.....	0	11	---

The fall of 1910 saw the second Inter-club League Series organized with a membership of 24 clubs, twice as many as the year before. It was necessary, therefore, to form the clubs into two separate leagues, and they were divided geographically into eastern and western organizations.

Three months of solid shooting brought out keen competition, the strong New Haven team going through the series without meeting a single defeat, and winning the championship of the Eastern League. The St. Paul club put up a good fight and did not lose one contest, but through a technical violation of the rules was obliged to forfeit all of its matches. The Butte team therefore won the championship of the Western League. This made it necessary for New Haven and Butte to meet again for the Indoor Championship of the United States. Once more the decision went to the West, for Butte scored 992 in the shoot-off to 990, for New Haven. The New Haven team again had high team average for the series, 983, for the entire 12 contests. Warren had 974, thus showing that the Keystone boys were learning the game and gradually hitting into a winning stride. E. W. Sweeting, of Warren, was the individual star, with an average of 197.1.

The clubs entered, the matches won and lost, together with the standing, were as follows:

EASTERN LEAGUE.		WESTERN LEAGUE.			
W.	L.	W.	L.		
New Haven .....	12	0	St. Paul, Minn. ....	11	0
Portland, Me. ....	10	2	Butte, Mont. ....	10	1
Warren, Pa. ....	10	2	Dickinson .....	9	2
Bridgeport .....	8	4	Cleveland .....	8	3

Bangor .....	8	4	Los Angeles .....	6	5
New York City .....	7	5	Milwaukee .....	5	6
Pittsburgh .....	6	5	Seattle, Wash. ....	5	6
Birmingham .....	5	6	Pasadena .....	4	7
Butler .....	5	7	Tacoma .....	4	7
Providence .....	4	8	Minneapolis .....	2	9
Erie .....	4	8	Adrian .....	2	9
Washington, D. C. ....	3	9	Santa Anna .....	0	11
Savannah .....	1	11			
Atlantic City .....	0	12			

The 1911-12 indoor season opened with practically the same clubs which had constituted the Eastern and Western Leagues of the previous year. It developed into a pretty race between New Haven and Bridgeport, both being tied for the lead in the Eastern League on one match lost, New Haven having lost to Cleveland and Bridgeport to New Haven.

The finish in the Western League was also close, St. Paul winning with a clean score of 11 victories and no defeats, a most satisfactory win in view of the unfortunate incidents of the previous year. Dickinson was the runner-up with one match lost to St. Paul. The tie between New Haven and Bridgeport in the Eastern League made it a three-cornered fight for the International Championship of the United States, and this proved to be the closest finish ever seen, the final result being in doubt till all of the targets had been carefully examined. It was then found that the Bridgeport team was the winner. The scores were: Bridgeport, 996; New Haven, 995; St. Paul, 994. The clubs entered, the matches won and lost, and the standing for the season of 1911-12, follow:

EASTERN LEAGUE.		WESTERN LEAGUE.			
W.	L.	W.	L.		
New Haven .....	8	1	St. Paul .....	11	0
Bridgeport .....	8	1	Dickinson .....	10	1
Cleveland .....	7	2	Adrian .....	8	3
Warren .....	6	3	Minneapolis .....	7	4
Birmingham .....	6	3	Tacoma .....	7	4
Portland, Me. ....	4	5	Badger .....	6	3
Boston .....	3	6	Madison .....	5	6
Philadelphia .....	2	7	Los Angeles .....	4	7
Erie .....	1	8	Helena .....	3	8
Manchester .....	0	9	Milwaukee .....	2	9
			Bisbee .....	0	11
			Butte .....	0	11

What may be considered the most successful league contest among small-bore clubs was that of 1912-1913. There were twenty-four teams entered, representing as many clubs, and these were divided into groups of twelve, forming eastern and western organizations.

A number of new clubs were entered for the first time. The Winchester Rod and Gun Club and the Philadelphia Rifle Association did not receive targets in time to start shooting, so we could not compete, but their places were filled by two other teams, which kept the League intact.

The Warren team jumped to the front from the first and never lost a match of the eleven contests shot, and finished the winner of the Eastern League, with a team average of 990. The surprise of the season came when the District of Columbia Rifle Association team shot a consistently high average throughout the series, defeating every club, including Bridgeport, but losing to Warren, and finishing in second place, Bridgeport taking third. Bridgeport, however, shot high for team average for the season, with 990.9. The 1912-1913 average of the New Haven Club still stands as a record at 991.5. The Bridgeport Club, however, had the honor of making a new team record of 998, which is the present record.

In the Western League Cleveland duplicated Warren's performances and did not lose a single contest. Adrian lost one, finishing second and Butte two, taking third place. It therefore lay between Warren and Cleveland to shoot off for the championship of both leagues. Both teams shot over their own ranges on the night of April 25, with representatives from each club present.

The Warren team continued its fine work, and made the good score of 993. The Engineers totaled 995, and the championship of 1912-1913 therefore was claimed by Warren.

The leagues hereafter will not be geographically classified, but the standing of the teams for the previous year will determine the classes into which the leagues will be organized.

The record for the best individual average, made by George W. Chesley, of the New Haven team, in 1912, was not beaten. The honor of making the highest average score in the 1913 matches is shared by two men—H. O. Wheelock, of the Warren Club, and John Humphrey, of the Cleveland Club—each with an average of 198.5. E. W. Sweeting, of Warren, was third with 198.4, and C. R. Disbrow, of the Park Club, fourth with 198.2. Many possibles were made. M. J. Lyon, of the



Park Club, and E. W. Sweeting, of Warren, each made three; F. Keeler, E. S. Munson, H. O. Wheelock, of Warren; D. J. Cullity, of Manchester, and J. Humphrey, of Cleveland, each made two, and G. L. Hall, Wm. C. Andrews, and C. B. Chisholm, of the Engineers; A. Erdahl, of Dickinson, and C. W. Vanstone, A. B. Gully, J. Williams, Jr., C. R. Disbrow, C. B. Naramore, and W. W. Naramore, of Park, each made one.

The standing of the clubs of the two leagues at the close of the series was as follows:

EASTERN LEAGUE.		WESTERN LEAGUE.			
W.	L.	W.	L.		
Warren	11	0	Cleveland	11	0
District of Columbia	10	1	Adrian	10	1
Bridgeport	9	2	Butte	9	2
Manchester	8	3	St. Paul	8	3
Portland, Me.	7	3	Dickinson	7	4
Birmingham	5	6	Milwaukee	5	6
Erie	4	7	Bucyrus	5	6
New Orleans	4	7	1st Wisconsin	5	6
Bangor	3	8	Madison	3	8
Brooklyn	2	9	St. Louis	2	9
			Youngstown	2	9
			Tacoma	1	10

The averages of the 11 highest clubs for all the matches are as follows: The Park Club, 990.9; Warren Club, 990; Engineers, 988.7; District of Columbia, 982; Adrian, 976; St. Paul, 973; Manchester, 970.9; Butte, 970; Bucyrus, 964.4; Dickinson, 963.2, and Myles Standish, 958.8.

The above clubs, along with the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, if that club enters in the 1914 matches will compose Class A.

This brings us down to the season of 1913-14, with every prospect of witnessing a greater series of indoor matches than ever before. The clubs which composed the Outdoor Short Range Rifle League of this year are anxious to try their hand at the indoor game. ARMS AND THE MAN has been asked to organize the league and conduct the matches. This we are willing to do. It will in no way interfere with the N. R. A. League, as a great many clubs are unable to affiliate with the Association for many reasons, chief among these being the fact that twenty men are necessary before a club can affiliate with the National Rifle Association, and there is no reason a club should not shoot in both leagues if the N. R. A. decides to go ahead.

ARMS AND THE MAN is perfectly willing to undertake the responsibility of the management of an indoor series, for the support given by the members of the outdoor short-range league is a sufficient guarantee that the clubs will not be found wanting in boosting for the indoor series.

HOW TO BECOME MEMBERS OF THE SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE.

There are thirty-six clubs now affiliated with the Short Range Rifle League, these constituting the charter members, but the fact that these clubs are members does not mean that they must shoot in the competitions of the league. Those clubs which desire to compete in the indoor series should make formal application on the blank furnished for that purpose, or upon that shown herewith. When this application is properly executed it should be promptly mailed to ARMS AND THE MAN, when the eligibility of the club to membership will be passed upon and acknowledgment sent.

**APPLICATION BLANK.**

INDOOR SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE,  
SEASON OF 1913-1914.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
herewith makes application for membership in the Indoor Short Range Rifle League, Series of 1913-1914, and upon acceptance of said application pledges itself to follow absolutely the rules and regulations which govern the League Shooting. Further, it is agreed that the rifle team which will represent this organization in the Indoor Short Range Rifle League will not withdraw from the Series except upon absolute inability to continue shooting.

The \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ President.

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ Secretary.

CONDITIONS FOR INDOOR SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE.

**Eligibility.**—Open to any team of 10 men from any regularly organized rifle club, governed by recognized rules and regulations. The club must guarantee not to withdraw from the contests of the League without good and sufficient reasons, or from causes beyond its control.

**Team.**—Any number of men up to ten may shoot on a team. The five highest scores to count for record.

**Distance.**—Seventy-five feet, from rifle muzzle to target.

**Number of Shots.**—Twenty for each competitor, in one string.

**Target.**—The N. R. A. Gallery Competition Target, having five bull-eyes on one card, which must at all times be entirely exposed to the view of the shooter. No masks or sighting devices to be placed over the official target at any time. Official targets furnished without charge by ARMS AND THE MAN.

**Position.**—Prone. No part of extended arm to touch the ground except the elbow. No artificial support to any part of the rifle excepting the sling.

**Rifle.**—Any. Using .22 caliber ammunition. Rifle must not weigh over 10 pounds.

**Sling.**—May be used.

**Ammunition.**—Any.

**Sights.**—Any; front and rear sight (none other allowed), not containing glass; rear sight can be placed on any part of the rifle; three-sight plan or shades of any kind will not be allowed on the rifle.

**Trigger Pull.**—Not less than three pounds.

**Time Allowed.**—Taking time from the first shot, 30 minutes will be allowed for the entire score of 20 shots. No time allowed for changing of targets.

**Practice Shots.**—Only five sighting or practice shots allowed on the night the official score is fired.

**When Shot.**—Indoors by artificial light, on any one night of the week scheduled for the shooting.

**Judges and Witnesses.**—The shooting must be witnessed by two bona fide members of the club, who shall be designated by the president of the club before the series begins, and their signatures must be affixed to the report which certifies that they personally saw the shooting and that the conditions of the League were strictly enforced. Protests of any kind must be filed when the scores are sent in.

**Entrance Fee.**—Five dollars.

**Prizes.**—The clubs entered will be formed into groups of 12, designated as Classes A, B, C, respectively; or, if practicable, geographically, the winners in each class to shoot in a final match for the championship of the League.

**Reporting.**—Upon the completion of the shooting for each match the clubs west of the Mississippi shall telegraph *night press rate* the total score only. The individual scores by strings and all targets properly certified shall be immediately mailed to ARMS AND THE MAN. Failure to report on time shall cause the delinquent club to be charged with a forfeit for that match.

**Entries.**—Entries will close November 15, and shooting will begin as soon as practicable, preferably not later than December 1.

**Application for Membership.**—Those clubs desiring to join the proposed League shall immediately communicate with ARMS AND THE MAN, 1502 H Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., upon entry blank furnished for that purpose.

The conditions of the league have been prepared with great care, upon a consideration of past experience, and with a view to introducing and presenting conditions fair to all.

Suggestions for changes in these conditions will be welcomed, and amendments made if an improvement would result.

**THE LADY WITH THE GUN.**

APROPOS of target practice for women and the incidental mention from time to time of clubs which are either exclusively composed of women, or have women members, one is reminded of a droll, well-told anecdote encountered in the *Pan American Magazine*.

"There lives in a prosperous Southern city well known to me," says the author, "a woman journalist who tells this tale:

"Passing one day down the main thoroughfare of the town, she suddenly heard shouts, and from a side street saw a hatless man emerge running, his head down and perspiration pouring from his face.

"Behind him closely followed a well-dressed woman, also running, gun in hand. As they crossed the main street in a bee line she fired a shot which passed harmlessly over the pursued one's head. A crowd hurried alongside, of course not attempting to spoil sport in any way.

"The man ran close to where my journalist friend was standing, looked wildly about for shelter, and dashed into a store; followed here, he rushed into a small telephone booth at the back of the aisles and, slamming the door behind him, hid under the projecting furniture.

"The irate lady, deterred by no one, walked up to the telephone booth, and without troubling to open the door, directed her fire through the glass partition. She sent five shots at close range.

"Having thus emptied her revolver, she turned to the sympathetic crowd and remarked:

"I guess that'll learn him. My husband told him to take my little dog and drown her, and he had the nerve to try and do it. Somebody hold this gun while I fix my back hair."

"The instrument being now unloaded, she was instantly obliged; a policeman appeared from the street and enquired:

"Where's the corpse?"

"In that booth," the lady assured him with calm satisfaction. "You can take my name and address if you want to."



"The policeman opened the door of the telephone booth, clutched the pair of bootheels visible, and dragged forth the victim. The corpse, however, proceeded to give tongue; he groaned loudly, and, laid prostrate on the floor at the feet of the lady, ejaculated: 'Oh, I'm dying! I'm dying! She's killed me sure. I'm dying.'

"A doctor pushed his way to the front and knelt down to make an examination. The lady, having fixed her hair, now accepted one of the many kindly arms offered to her with such remarks as, 'Do let me see you home, Mrs. Blank.' and 'You must be feeling all in—let me get you a taxi,' or 'Drink some of this, lady! Here, one of you—all, hand me a fan,' and, accompanied thus by murmurs of understanding and sympathy, was about to leave when the doctor was heard to say: 'Why, man, you ain't hit anywheres. Stop that noise—I tell you there's no bullet in you. She never touched you.'

"The victim at this ceased his groaning, opened his eyes, and said to the doctor in a lowered voice: 'I know that. But is she gone?'

"With miraculous unanimity the whole temper of the onlookers immediately changed. The lady and her escort were halted at the door by cries of 'It's a shame! It's scandalous! I never did hear tell of such a thing! She ought to be ashamed of herself! Call herself a Cottonburg woman! I hate to think she belongs here—it's a shame!'

"My friend, amazed at hearing these tokens of hostility to a gunning lady, laid a placatory hand on the arm of one of these indignants, another woman, and ventured a question.

"Choking down her rage momentarily, she explained to the journalist: 'What am I mad about? Why, that woman! Ain't it a disgrace? Here she took and fired five shots at that low-down feller—stood within four feet of him, mind you!—and never hit him once! Never touched him! She ought to be arrested.'

"But she wasn't. The will was, I suppose, accepted for the deed, and in time I presume that she lived down the disapproval of her neighbors. America is a land of copious charity to all human effort."

#### THE YOUNGEST COLT.

THE Ordnance Department has been conducting experiments and having others investigate to determine the practicability of a .22 caliber pistol with the form, approximate weight, length of barrel and balance of the .45 caliber service automatic.

A specimen seen at the ordnance office in Washington this week created a favorable impression. By taking the barrel and extractor from the regular .45 and substituting a .22 caliber barrel, bored off-center, and another extractor, one may prepare the full-size pistol for indoor gallery work.

The "cartridge carrier" or metal retainers in which the .22's are put, contain no auxiliary firing pin in the base; indeed this is not necessary because the barrel is bored off-center, and the regular firing pin of the pistol hits the rim-fire cartridge on the edge.

The chamber of the .22 barrel is smaller than that of the .45, so that the cartridge holders are of less size than the regular .45 caliber cartridge. In this manner it is possible to avoid a chance of the .45 being put into the receiver and discharged to the detriment of the gun and possible injury to the firer.

In the form seen the .22 pistol was only a single shot, but the department is considering the question of securing a second shot in automatic fashion through the use of springs. The force of the recoil of the little .22 is not sufficient to compress the big full-size mainspring. On first glance it would seem an admirable idea to provide for one automatically loaded shot to follow the first one that instruction may be given indoors for rapid fire, even to that limited extent. Whether this can be successfully done or whether it will be worth the trouble are questions. At any rate it is believed the single shot .22 in the form discussed will prove very useful for indoor pistol practice.

#### THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

UNDER the leadership of Col. Sam Hughes, the present Minister of Militia of Canada, that highly efficient force is going still further forward toward practical usefulness. There is a quality in the colonial of the British Empire which marks him as a man apart and superior to men of his blood in the old country. He is efficient; he is progressive; he possesses common sense; he is wide awake; he is not afraid of precedents, nor frightened by the thought of being different, and yet he does not seek for new ways of doing things merely for the sake of being different.

The encampment of the Canadian Militia for this year, 1913, and the accomplishment of the training of that body were extremely suc-

cessful. Visitors to these camps have reported admirable discipline and high efficiency, while an extensive collection of photographs shows a soldierly bearing and sturdiness and a workmanlike atmosphere which should be very pleasing to those responsible for these results.

In the fine system upon which the Canadian Militia is operated and in the high and patriotic spirit which animates the force the United States could find much food for profitable thought.

#### LET THE FUNNEL DO IT.

BY UNCLE HENRY.

HE came out of the office carrying over his shoulder a Springfield rifle fitted with the Warner & Swasey service telescopic sight. This latter showed the soft rubber eyepiece, funnel shaped and yielding, which protects the eye of the firer from any possible injury through recoil. He was about to enter his motor and away to the range for some long distance firing. An acquaintance accosted him as he had one foot raised to step into the car, saying:

"Hello, old man; where are you going? Shooting?"

The asker of the useless question was one of those inquisitive men whose every sentence would normally end with a question mark; a human interrogation point. With the running start he had no difficulty in going on: "Why, what is that—that rubber dings?" pointing to the eyepiece. "What do you use that for?"

The victim's eye brightened as he saw his chance, and he drawled:

"That? Oh, that's a new invention; only a few of 'em out, and very valuable. You see, it's like this. When I get to the range I take this thing, which is called a perpetrator, off the little box you see it on now. This box contains bull's-eye juice, made by a secret formula, and always effective. Well, I take the funnel off the box, it being properly charged by just having been there, and after loading the gun and pointing it in the general direction of the target, I lay it down on the range, having first crossed two safety matches where the heel of the butt will come (this is to make all secure and prevent accidents, of course). Then I take the funnel and turning it with the big end toward the muzzle of the gun, I hold it about six inches from the muzzle so that the bullet when fired will enter about the center of the large end.

"Of course it passes through the rubber funnel and that instrument being charged with bull's-eye juice the bullet is sure to hit the black spot on the target every time and without fail. It could not possibly miss it. The nvariable law of mechanical incogitation compels it. Of course you understand I pull the trigger of the gun by the scorbutic convulsions of the left big toe, which, wiggled inside my shoe communicates its movement to the trigger, something after the manner of operation of the wireless telegraph.

"You see how it is, don't you?"

The dazed look was still upon the other's face as the car slid around the corner.

#### WAUBOSE.

BY C. L. GILMAN.

You dassen't talk or make a noise  
Or scuff your feet or rubberneck

Like tenderfooted city boys  
When on the waubose  
trail, by heck.

The woods are awful big  
and still  
And, if it wasn't for your  
gun,  
You'd feel a sort of lone-  
some chill  
Rob waubose hunting of  
its fun.

But if you just will sneak  
along  
And keep a-looking, right  
close down  
Beneath the brush and  
hoping strong,  
You'll see a bit of moving  
brown.

That's waubose, in his sum-  
mer suit.  
You line your rifle on his  
head,

Take one deep breath before you shoot,  
Just squeeze, and there's your waubose—dead.





# ARMS AND THE MAN

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

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

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

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

## NEEDED—A CLARION CALL.

Von der Goltz in his "Conduct of War" says: "The best military organization is that which makes all of the intellectual and material resources of the nation available for the purpose of carrying a war to a successful issue."

Great thoughts like great inventions always seem so simple that we wonder why we left it to someone else to put them into concrete form. The quoted words of the great military commentator fall within this category. All of the intellectual and material resources of the nation devoted to one end are bound to multiply the chances of success.

What can be said, though, of the probability of failure in war of a nation which does not realize upon anything of its vast intellectual or material resources in time of peace but fatuously depends upon being able to do the needful things when the necessity arises?

How much greater the fault of such a nation if its position in world affairs carries a constant menace of situations too complex to be resolved by diplomatic means!

Over 135 years ago Adam Smith said: "An industrious, and upon that account a wealthy nation, is of all nations the most likely to be attacked; and unless the state takes some new measures for the public defence, the natural habits of the people render them altogether incapable of defending themselves."

When there is such a large percentage of a populace violently opposed to military preparation as is found in the United States, one may well feel impelled by patriotic duty to seriously consider the situation. In this country there is a little army; not much thought of by the people in general, although considered—and correctly so—as efficient.

But the man in the street sees no need for an army. Whether a correct system of organization is in use does not interest him. He surmises, and so do we, that no system could be perfect, and that any system devised by American soldiers will be fairly good.

He hears talk of a National Guard. He notices, but not as a thing of much importance, that an attorney general of the United States says the law which makes the Organized Militia available to go where the President needs it, in or out of the country, for war, is unconstitutional. He says: "What of it?" "We are never going to be required to use these National Guardsmen outside of the United States."

He observes as an item of merely passing interest that various earnest gentlemen are desirous of having Congress adopt a Militia Code which will increase the efficiency of the citizen soldier, avoid the allegation of unconstitutionality of foreign service—the present law is clearly constitutional in our opinion, but that is by the question—

and thus permit the country to utilize more of its intellectual and material resources for the purpose of preparing to carry any unavoidable war to a successful issue.

The batting averages; yesterday's score, or the chances of Yale in coming gridiron battles are many times more important to him. He has a thousand live questions in his mind, while the possibilities of war seem to him infinitely remote and the need of preparation for it a positive futility.

In his attitude toward a rational preparation in peace for war the American is like a fat man who has feet, but is unable to see them. Prosperity and easy living have hidden his own extremities from him.

How can we rouse Americans to that appreciation of their incapacity for defence and their unworthiness to enjoy the blessings of their fortunate citizenship?

## THE SHORT RANGE MOVEMENT.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow." Many a distinguished long range shot owes his success to the consistent practice of short range shooting.

The indoor short range shooting season is rapidly drawing near and indications are that it will be an active one.

From a very small beginning four years ago interest has increased in this very practical game until now we can count it a sturdy branch of the growing sport of shooting.

There is, however, great opportunity for creating more genuine interest in this—for us—new form of rifle practice. Not only that, but there must be an increase in the number of competitors.

This short range indoor shooting has everything in its favor for becoming universally popular among shooters. It is a clean sport; the cost to the shooter is small. Everyone from a lad to one well advanced in years can play it. It is a game which makes for clean living; it requires the finest kind of nerves, eyesight and co-ordination of mind and body, for small bore shooting calls for even closer holding than that required with a military or sporting rifle. Therefore, only those reasonably healthy are eligible to compete.

With everything in its favor we cannot see why this sport should not receive an impetus during the coming season from which it will be gradually moulded into a strong and permanent factor in rifle shooting.

There seems some question whether the National Rifle Association of America will continue to conduct the indoor matches. The proposition is still under consideration. However, it does not largely affect the situation, because if the N. R. A. goes ahead there will still be new clubs and even old ones which cannot assemble the necessary twenty men to meet the Association conditions. For these clubs and any others which wish to enter ARMS AND THE MAN will offer a way.

ARMS AND THE MAN has taken the initiative in successfully organizing and supervising the conduct of outdoor short range small bore shooting matches. It has received many requests to carry on indoor league competitions. We are perfectly willing to do this, because it makes for more shooting. Everybody should lend support to this short range indoor movement, for it will at this time help more than anything we can think of to stimulate further shooting activity.

In another column the details of the organization of the Short Range Indoor League for the winter season are clearly set forth. Every rifleman or shooter of any kind will do well to take an interest in the subject and lend his help to make the short range indoor league shooting the factor it should become in American shooting for sport or service.

## CARELESSNESS ON THE RANGE.

The admirable attention which American shooting men pay to the safety of others on the range was never more strongly emphasized than at Camp Perry this year.

We saw men at the firing point there during the preliminary practice and the matches, who, using hair triggers and no caution, were a men-



ace to every man on the range; firer scorers or spectators. About the only one who was reasonably safe was the man who was doing the firing.

This refers particularly to some members of the French team. Their carelessness was nothing less than criminal and it should in all candor be so characterized. No man has any right to go upon a rifle range and endanger the lives of others. In truth no individual is entitled to handle a weapon at any time in such a way as to jeopardize the safety of his fellows.

The disposition to become excited on a range and to gesticulate frantically, explaining good or bad shots whilst holding a loaded gun, possibly one with a hair trigger, is a characteristic which does not endear a contestant to other competitors.

It may seem harsh to say it, but some of the visiting riflemen from the Continent were grossly careless in their use of weapons, and some of them ought never to be permitted to touch a weapon or to appear upon any range until their ways are altered.

### CARBINE OR RIFLE?

That question so often talked out but never talked down of carbine or rifle for American Cavalry is one which arises and claims attention in soldierman circles as often as the duties of dress among fashionable women.

It has lately been given some official sanction by the presentation to the General Staff of the 20-inch carbine. We discussed this abbreviated weapon and commented upon its qualities in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN some weeks ago.

When the Model 1903 Springfield rifle was under consideration by the Board of Officers who afterward approved this excellent weapon, the *pros* and *cons* of the short rifle for mounted men and a long one for those who travel on foot were vigorously presented and seriously considered.

The conclusion reached by the Board was that if it were possible to select a length of barrel consistent with use by all branches of the service; a length which would not materially reduce the efficiency of the weapon, it would be well to have a rifle acceptable for its universal availability. The conclusions arrived at by the Board and the subsequent wise action upon these conclusions, we think wholly and altogether right.

A lighter rifle than the present one, if it used the same cartridge, would have less efficiency. In other words, we should have to sacrifice hitting power to a desire to save weight. If that were done then the American cavalryman would be relegated to a position which in our opinion, he does not properly adorn; that of a mounted soldier pure and simple.

Our idea of cavalry is that it should be as good on foot as any infantry and as useful in the saddle as other cavalry. The effect upon the morale of a cavalry organization armed with carbines, the least possible degree less capable of effective service than the rifles of the infantry, would be bad. We do not believe the gain in quickness of operation or in lightness would by any means offset the loss of morale and of hitting power.

Besides, we consider the present rifle with its 24-inch barrel an entirely practicable weapon for mounted use, and we all know it is a powerful and very satisfactory arm for general purposes.

It can be improved, but only in minor details. What developments may follow the discovery of a practical auto-loading rifle, or what advances tread on the heels of further progress in ballistics, we do not venture to say.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, returned to Washington yesterday after a short visit to Capt. Isaac Emerson at his estate, Brookland Wood, outside of Baltimore.—*Daily Press*.

It could not be ascertained at the Navy Department whether an order for the use of bromo-seltzer as a life preserver would be promulgated.

## AN ENGLISH .38 CALIBER HIGH VELOCITY AUTOMATIC PISTOL.

By ARTHUR T. WARD.

ONE of the latest arrivals to the ranks of automatic pistols is the new .38-caliber hammerless pistol recently brought out by Messrs. Webley & Scott, Ltd., of London and Birmingham, England. Messrs. Webley & Scott, by the way, hold the same relative position in England that the Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company hold in this country—their products are of the highest quality and they supply the regulation pistols and revolvers to the British military and naval forces. For this reason any new arm manufactured by the firm mentioned above should prove of interest, aside from any value which should be attached because of the peculiarities in design or other features.

An automatic pistol of one model differs from automatic pistols of other types or makes in at least one of the following points: (a) breech-locking device, (b) trigger and sear mechanism, (c) safety devices, and (d) the arrangement and kind of the recoil springs. The English pistol described in the following paragraphs varies from existing American models in all these points, and these new features are of such radical pistol design that they have been amply protected by United States letters patent, under the name of Mr. W. J. Whiteing, the inventor.

The pistol is shown in Figures 2 and 3, while Figure 1 is a diagram showing the principle of the breech-locking device and the arrangement and kind of recoil spring.

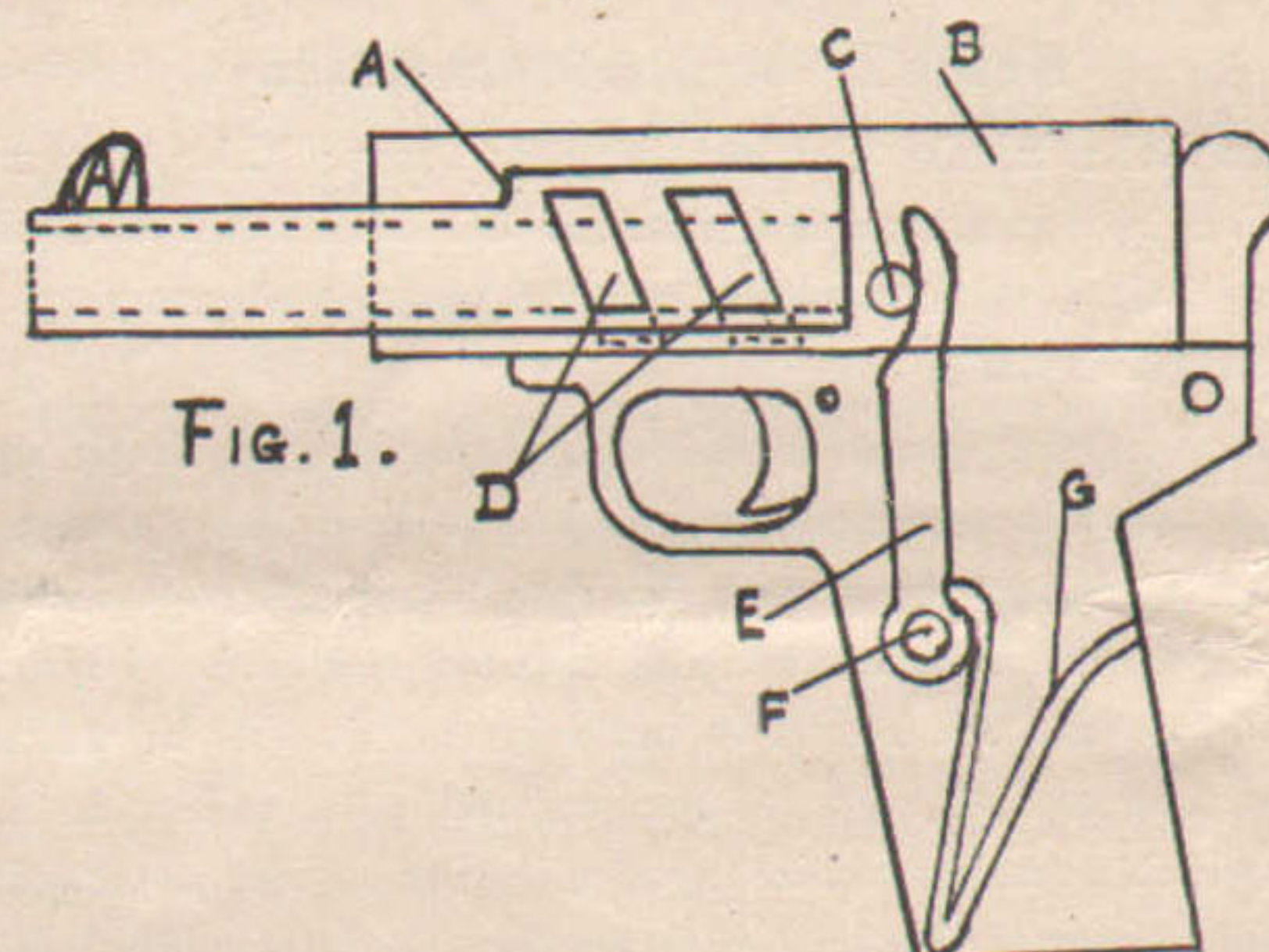


Diagram Showing Principle of Breech-Locking Device

The breech-locking device is novel in design and has an advantage over that used in our Army pistol, Model 1911—the axis of the bore is always parallel to the line of sight, whereas in our Army pistol, as the breech-slide unlocks from the barrel, the rear end of the barrel is lowered approximately a quarter of an inch, the muzzle staying in the same position as before. Whether this has any effect on the accuracy of the arm is another question, but theoretically the locking device of the Webley & Scott pistol is the best of the two. The barrel of this latter pistol is "squared" at the chambered portion and at a point one and three-eighths inches from the rear the upper surface is cut away in order to form a one-sixteenth inch shoulder (see A, Figure 1). In the closed position, this should fit into a corresponding recess in the breech-slide, and the recoil spring holds the two in that position. When the pistol is fired, both the barrel and the slide are free to recoil, with this difference—the slide moves straight to the rear, while the barrel moves *down* and to the rear, the slanting ribs (D) on the side of the barrel "square" moving in corresponding diagonal recesses cut in the frame. The barrel is kept in this lower position while the action is open by the part of the slide which engages with the shoulder (A), as can be seen in Figure 3.

Differing from all other makes of self-loading pistols, the Webley & Scott pistol has a flat recoil spring (G, Figure 1), of a "V" shape, placed in the grip or stock on the right side of the magazine and entirely concealed by the rubber gripstock. The escutcheon or stock screw fits into the metal part of the frame at (F), the recoil lever (E) being kept in place by the escutcheon. One end of the recoil spring is fastened to the frame, the other acts against the lower end of the lever (E), while the upper end of the lever works against the recoil lever bar (C), fastened through the slide. The spring (G) is very strong and pushes against the lever (E) with such force that the closing and locking of the action is very rapid.

The trigger is pivoted to the frame at its upper end, and the trigger auxiliary lever is pushed down out of engagement with the sear by means of a tripping lever moved by the lower part of the recoiling barrel, again differing from other models.





An English .38 Automatic  
(Breech Closed)

The hammer and safety device are housed in the safety lever, both being pivoted at the same point. When the pistol is cocked, and the grip not pressed in, the sear is far enough away from the trigger auxiliary lever so that if the trigger were pulled, the sear could not be touched and therefore the hammer would not be released. But on pressing in the safety lever, the sear is within reach of the trigger mechanism and the arm may be fired.

A holding open lever is used to keep open the action when the magazine is empty. To release the slide when in the open position and held by this lever, it is only necessary to press down the knob shown in Figures 2 and 3, at the upper part of the grip, to the rear of the trigger. The magazine is like those of ordinary self-loading pistols, and the catch is of the push-in variety, being located on the bottom of the stock.

The pistol is easily taken apart for cleaning—that is, the barrel and slide may be removed from the frame, without the use of tools. The recoil spring should never be removed from the frame, nor should the hammer or safety lever be taken out, since it requires special tools to assemble these parts. However, complete dismounting of the arm is never necessary, for there is no escape of gas to the rear and consequent corrosion of the mechanism.

The sights of this arm are like those of most automatic pistols; the front sight is a square blade brazed on the barrel, while the rear, a flat-topped U sight, is dovetailed into the slide and held fast by a screw with a large head, presumably made for easy tightening or loosening, since there are windage graduations on the base of the sight.

One thing which is particularly noticeable about this pistol is the grip—it is one of the finest that the writer has ever seen on any kind of pistol. It is not like those of the American automatics, excepting perhaps the Searle (Savage) pistol, in that it is almost as thick as it is wide—when one grips the stock there is the sensation of having a “handful” of the right sort. And that seemingly unsightly “hump” formed by the safety lever—one will forget all about its looks when, on gripping the stock, he finds that it fits perfectly into that portion of the hand heretofore unsupported by any shape of grip, namely, the part of the hand between the wrist and the first joint of the thumb.

A short time ago tests were made with this pistol by the Roumanian Government, with the view of adopting it for the service, and while it is



An English .38 Automatic  
(Breech Open)

not known what action has been taken by the authorities, it is known that the pistol passed successfully some of the severest trials ever imposed on any arm of this type, showing that it is well adapted to military use.

Taking everything into consideration, this is one of the cleverest designs in self-loading pistols that has appeared in a long while, and it shows clearly just what the English consider the necessary qualifications in a hammerless military pistol; in making their pistol they have not imitated existing successful models or evaded the patent laws by some modification, but have evolved something entirely new, as far as that was possible.

DATA.

Webley & Scott .38-Caliber High Velocity Pistol.

Pistol.

Weight of pistol, with magazine.....	33½ oz.
Weight of magazine.....	2½ oz.
Length over all.....	8 in.
Depth (or height).....	5½ in.
Capacity of magazine.....	8 shots.
Number of parts.....	57
Distance between sights.....	7¼ in.
Distance from center of trigger to small of grip.....	2¼ in.
Finish—full blue, with exception of trigger.	

Cartridge.

Caliber (using the regular Auto. Colt cartridge).....	.38 in.
Weight of powder.....	6 grains
Weight of bullet.....	130 grains

Ballistics.

Initial velocity.....	1,100 ft. sec.
Initial striking energy.....	350 ft. lbs.
Velocity at 150 feet.....	1,000 ft. sec.
Striking energy at 150 feet.....	280 ft. lbs.

WHAT THE MARINES ARE.

QUESTION. I would like to have you tell me through the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN what the Marines are. They seem to belong to the Navy and yet appear to be soldiers, and mighty fine soldiers at that, so far as I have seen them at work. What bothers me, though, is that they seem to be soldiers, and yet are in the Navy.

What are the facts?

Answer. United States Marines justly claim to be the oldest branch of the regular military establishment of the United States. They are, in the words of Kipling, “soldiers and sailors too.”

We do not wonder that you should be somewhat confused in an attempt to determine their status. From an authentic source we offer some remarks upon the early history and character of the Corps:

Soldiers enlisted for service either on shore or on board ships of war are known by the distinctive name of “marines.” In nearly all maritime countries claiming to be war powers they constitute a separate military body trained either to fight as infantrymen or artillerymen, and especially for participation in naval engagements. They are organized, clothed, and equipped very much as soldiers of the land forces, and their preliminary instruction is usually the same. For these reasons they become qualified for duty either with the army or the navy, and are, therefore, of double value to the nation which employs them. Their headquarters, barracks, and depots are on shore, and from them details are made when required for service on board ship. These detachments vary in size with the ship from a dozen men under a sergeant to 60 or more men under one or more commissioned officers and are called “marine detachments.”

The first authentic record of marines in America bears the date of 1740. Early in that year three additional regiments were raised when the royal standard was displayed at New York as a port to which any volunteer marine was to repair. It is supposed that the native Americans were better calculated for service in this climate than Europeans, and they were clothed in a manner which was considered well adapted for their duties. The field officers were appointed by the Crown; the company officers were nominated by the American provinces.

On the 8th of June, 1775, the Continental Congress resolved “that the compact between the Crown and Massachusetts Bay is dissolved,” and on the 10th of November, before a single vessel of the navy was sent to sea, the corps was organized by the following resolution:

“Resolved, That two battalions of marines be raised, consisting of one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors, and other officers as usual in other regiments; that they consist of an equal number of



privates with other battalions; that particular care be taken that no person be appointed to officers or enlisted in said battalions but such as are good seamen or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required; \* \* \* that they be distinguished by the name of the 'first and second battalions of American marines.'"

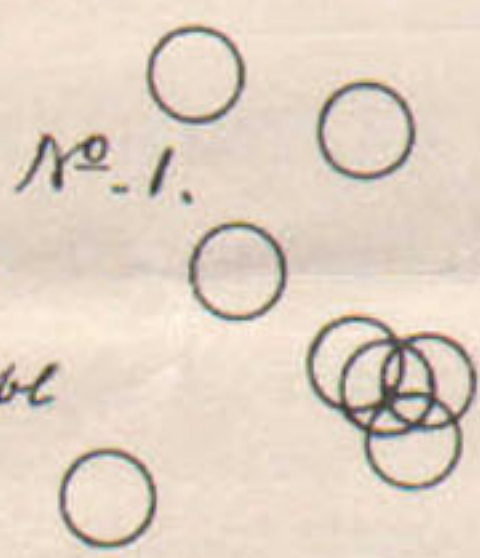
Thereafter, upon sea or land, in peace upon sudden emergency, or in war in great crises, the Marine Corps has always proven a staunch, a reliable and a gallant force.

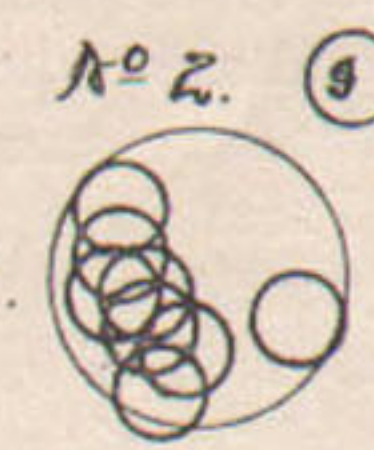
The United States Marine Corps is an independent branch of the military service of the United States, serving under the general direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The Corps may be detached by order of the President for service with the Army, and on various occasions parts of the Corps have so served. Its authorized strength in 1912 was 345 officers and 9,921 enlisted men.

While the first Marines were organized in 1775 the present organization dates from July 11, 1798, when Congress approved an establishment of one major, 4 captains, 16 first lieutenants, 12 second lieutenants, 48 sergeants, 48 corporals, 32 drums and fifes and 720 privates.

**THE ACCURACY OF A MUZZLE LOADER.**

It is with no small amount of pleasure that one can forward to you the accompanying groups, as being typical of the accuracy of the muzzle loading gun, as made by Mr. Harry Pope. In doing so, it is not with a desire to boost Mr. Pope (for he already roosts high), but to show what perfect workmanship, will and care do in the manufacture of a barrel, and how certain that it and its performance actually hitch up on trial. In group No. 1 (it was the third bunch), 30 shots in all, and only one outside of a 3-inch circle, with muzzle rest, fitful wind and no attempt at all in choosing time of shot to suit same and to get even conditions. The one shot out of the 3-inch circle was called at the time as being a left hold and was there.

No. 1.  10 shots - muzzle rest 200 yds  
 Pope's muzzle loader  
 22 lb rifle shell 77.5 K 33 class  
 Shell filled Dup Schutzen.  
 Stiff wind left to right  
 + no attention to aim.  
 1 to 45 alloy.  
 Edw. N. Moor 664

No. 2.  10 shots machine rest  
 Pope's muzzle loader  
 same load as above.  
 8 consecutive shots in  
 circle 1 1/2". Windy, + no  
 attention to aim.  
 2 different rifles - from Mr Pope + misshot + misfired  
 prior to coming from neck.  
 L.S. Harryhurst 664

The second bunch is certainly able to speak for itself, and the fact that the first eight shots were all covered by a fifty-cent piece, and would all strike a dime, certainly shows an attempt on the guns' part to wallop a particular fly, who hovered around that spot, looking through the first hole at the Bay of San Francisco adjacent to Shell Mound Park. He went through with speed!

You will notice that this was with the production of Schutzen smokeless powder, upon whose can is emblazoned a prescription that it's not good to feed a muzzle loader with, and that it calls for a hard ball and a tight-fitting one as well. This prescription for the gun does not fit the case.

Last Sunday shooting my barrel and ring target muzzle rest, with marker as follows: 24, 25, 25, 25, 25 (1 1/2 hours' intermission here came in, wherein I corrected with rest two different rifles and gun got stone cold and wind changed as well); then 24, 24, 24, 25, 24—245 out of 250. No spotting of shots outside of regular marking disc. This looks good for a bar of iron with a hole bored through it.

In group No. 2 the last two shots were undoubtedly due to an increase in breeze, as the wind was erratic to some extent.

In deference to Mr. Pope, where a man is so certain of his handiwork that he can put into the hands of the user barrels untested and untried, and absolutely convey such tubes of accuracy without a question, he certainly deserves credit and respect.

EDW. N. MOOR.

**THE YOUNG IDEA SHOOT.**

*Being a Boy's Own Story of His Beginning as a Rifleman.*

By JOHN RICE CLARK.

I BEGAN to use a regular rifle two years ago. I had shot a Winchester .22 caliber first and began practicing on a target. I had been shooting with an air gun before I used a regular gun, and it helped me quite a bit with a real gun. I found out it was best to squeeze the trigger instead of giving it a jerk.

A .22 caliber pump gun was given to me, but, by the advice of my cousin, I exchanged it for a Stevens Favorite, .25 caliber, and I find only one fault with it and that is it ought to have a little stronger spring. My front sight and leaf sight are Marble's make, which I think are very good, especially my peep sight, Lyman's make.

I shot at a porcupine from a canoe 15 yards from shore. The shot I fired hit him next to the lungs. I had to shoot him six times before I killed him, as porcupines are very hard to kill. I found out that you can only kill a porcupine with one shot by hitting it in the neck.

I was paddling on Elbow River in the bow of the canoe. I saw a porcupine swimming. I picked up my little Stevens, aimed for the neck, and I killed him the first shot.

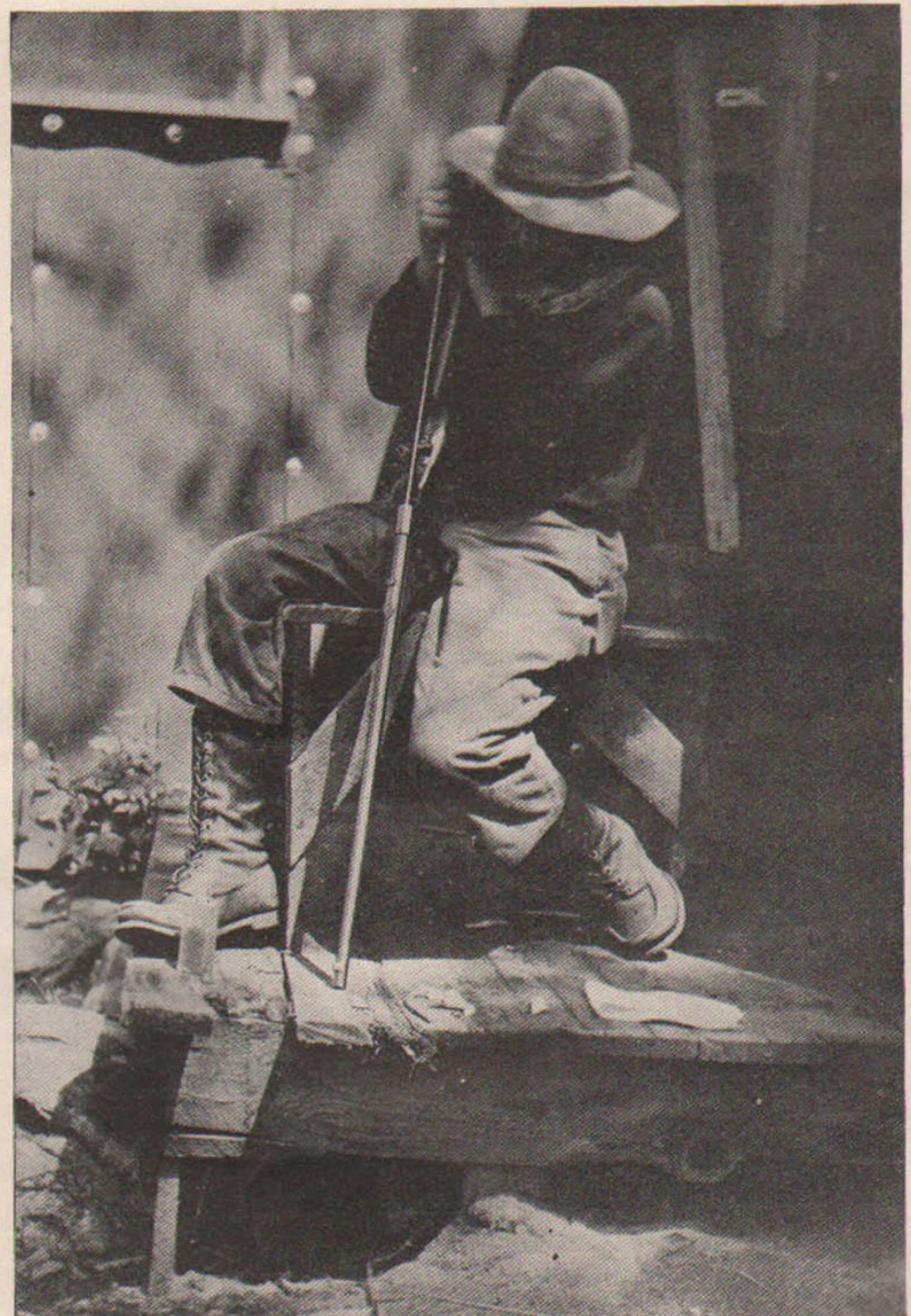
In shooting at a target and game I got it into my head that a rifle shoots the way that it is pointed and not to point it at anybody. And I also got it into my head that you should not carry your rifle cocked, and only raise the hammer as you bring it to your shoulder and avoid shooting others by doing so. If I take my rifle down without shooting, my first act is to put it on safety.

When I got my first shot at game I felt as though I must hit the rabbit. My little Stevens just poured the shot into him.

It is necessary to clean your gun after every time you shoot it in order to keep it in good condition. Shooting is rather hard work. That is the real, careful shooting which gets the game.

Shooting at an owl I was so excited I aimed too high and missed him.

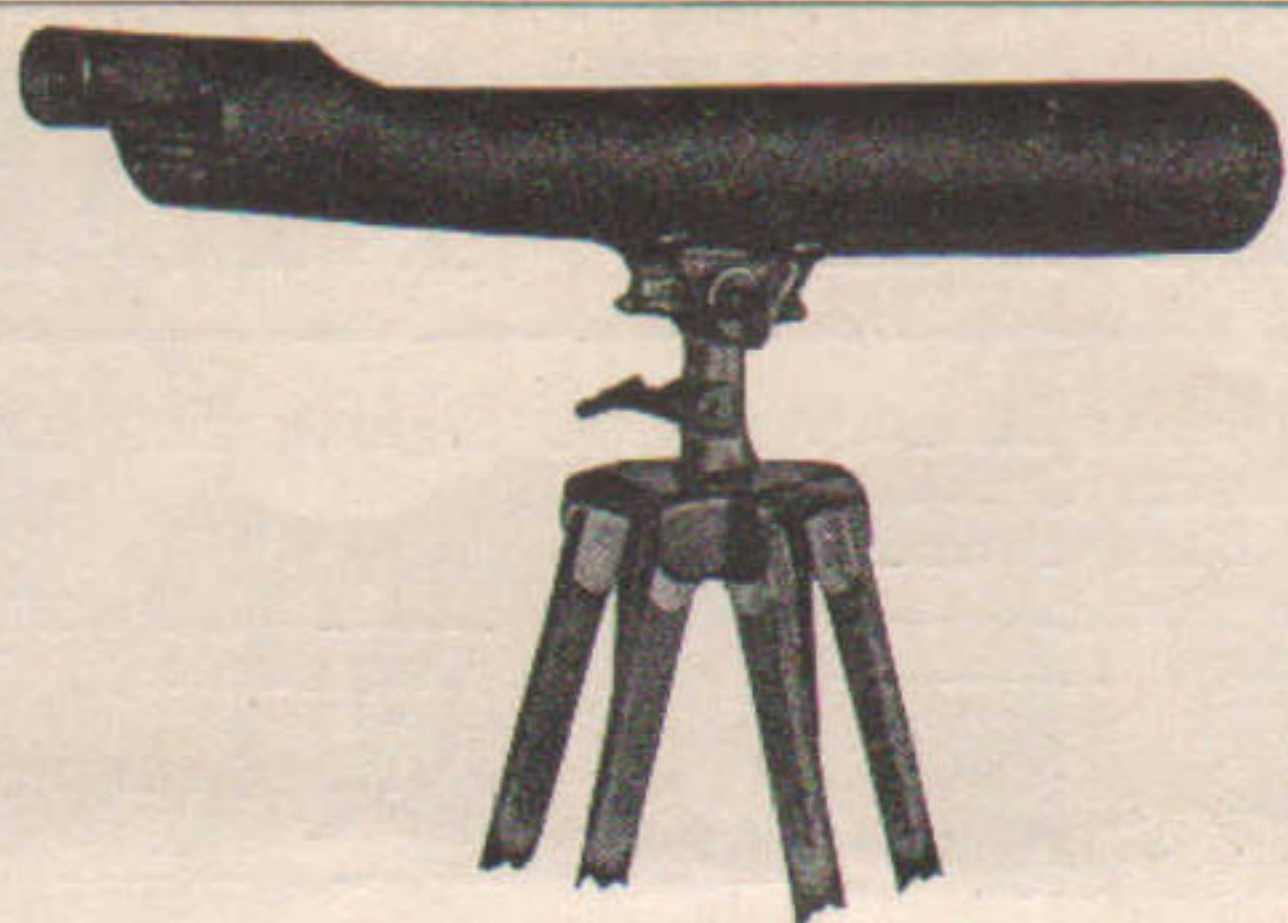
In knowing how to shoot it makes me more careful about other people and not to point the gun at anybody. Shooting gives me good control over my eyes and nerves and also leads me to take lots of outdoor exercise, which makes me stronger, better and wiser.



"It is Necessary to Clean Your Gun"



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**THE WARNER & SWASEY COMPANY**  
CLEVELAND

**Dupont Rifle Powders Under New Names**

- Military Rifle Powder No. 10**  
FOR ROSS .280
- Military Rifle Powder No. 19**  
(1908 MILITARY)
- Military Rifle Powder No. 20**  
(1909 MILITARY)

**THE MEASURE OF EXCELLENCE FOR THE WORLD**

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

**Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburg, Pa.**

Saturday afternoon, September 27th, was a busy day on the Fort Pitt Range, two matches being on the schedule, the Johnston Cup on the 200 yard range, and a special 50 yard 50 shot revolver match for prizes donated by C. C. Borchers. The Johnston Cup has become quite an institution in the club as it has been competed for 8 years, the deed of gift requiring that it be won three times to insure permanent ownership. This year the former winners were out in full force, but it remained for a new member, R. S. Everett, to come across with the good score of 47 and land a leg on the cup.

The 50 yard revolver match proved a romp for our boy wonder Olson whose good score of 448 led "Jimmy," Mr. Glashan and Borchers home in the order named. This day also marked the return of our old "hasbeen" Chas. Leacy who has only recently recovered from a two year attack of "Motorcycleitis." Charles was out to show the bunch that the motorcycle had in no wise affected his former efficiency and demonstrated the fact to the satisfaction of all. On a record card on the 200 yard range he made a run of 9 straight bulls going out for a close 4 on his tenth shot for a total of 49.

Local dealers in the single trackers will doubtless wonder at the interest in the 1914 models displayed by the rifle cranks.

October 4th brought us a perfect fall day with a 20 shot handicap revolver match, 10 shots slow and 10 rapid fire, as the attraction on the range. This match proved more attractive and drew a larger number of entries than we usually secure in a revolver match and also served to demonstrate our lack of practice in the rapid fire game.

Many who got good starts at the slow stumbled when they hit the double time. Waugaman surprised himself and the rest of the crowd by punching out 76 at the hurry-up game, which with an 80 at slow gave him 156 and a comfortable lead in the match. "Jimmy Mc" landed in the second berth with Douds close up.

Leacy shone on the 1,000 range coming within one point of the coveted possible, while Olson held a little reception down at 200 incidentally cracking out two 45s, two 47s and a 48, some going on the shaky range.

Summaries:

**JOHNSTON CUP.**

R. S. Everett.....	4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5	—47
F. B. Fisher.....	4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5	—45
Dr. D. A. Atkinson...	4 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5	—45
H. A. Arthus .....	45	G. A. Snyder..... 41
H. G. Olson.....	44	Dr. A. E. Roose... 41
M. C. Hazlett.....	43	G. B. Winsor..... 41
C. Leacy .....	42	G. Teter .....
C. C. Borchers....	41	T. C. Beal..... 40
P. Paulson .....	41	R. W. Swanton... 35

**FIFTY-YARD REVOLVER MATCH, 50 SHOTS, SEPT. 27. 22 PISTOL.**

H. G. Olson.....	91	89	92	91	85	—448
J. McGlashan .....	85	83	90	87	88	—433
C. C. Borchers....	80	87	89	87	84	—427
Dr. D. A. Atkinson	415	T. C. Beal.....	394			
M. C. Hazlett....	414	F. C. Douds....	372			
P. Paulson .....	419					

**50-YARD REVOLVER MATCH, OCT. 4.**

		Slow Rapid Hdk.	Sc.
Dr. E. A. Waugaman...	80	76	6 150

J. M. Glashan.....	78	66	9	135
F. C. Douds.....	83	50	0	133
Dr. D. A. Atkinson...	84	48	0	132
G. B. Winsor.....	67	63	0	130
J. Paulsen .....	66	63	0	129
H. G. Olson.....	82	57	10	129
T. C. Beal.....	79	47	0	126
C. C. Borchers....	71	64	12	123
R. S. Everett.....	71	47	3	115
M. C. Hazlett.....	73	33	0	106
H. E. Arthurs.....	73	31	0	104

**1,000-YARD RECORD.**

Leacy .....	49	Swanton .....	39
Douds .....	45	Wagner .....	32
Everett .....	43		

**600-YARD RECORD.**

Olsen .....	49	Swanton .....	46
Teter .....	47	Arthurs .....	45
Paulsen .....	46	Everett .....	43

**500-YARD RECORD.**

Atkinson .....	49	Paulsen .....	46
Snyder .....	47	Teter .....	42

**300-YARD RECORD.**

Snyder .....	47	Hamilton .....	42
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**200-YARD RECORD.**

Olsen .....	48	Paulsen .....	44
Hazlett .....	47	Teter .....	43
Atkinson .....	47	Winsor .....	42
Arthurs .....	45	Borchers .....	40
Fisher .....	44		

**NOT SO SERIOUS.**

*The Lesser Evil.*

A gentleman from the North was enjoying the excitement of a bear hunt down in Mississippi. The bear was surrounded in a small cane thicket. The dogs could not get the bear out, and the planter who was at the head of the hunt called to one of the negroes:

"Sam, go in there and get that bear out."

The negro hesitated for a moment and then plunged into the cane. A few moments later the negro, the bear and the dogs were rolling upon the ground outside. After the hunt was over the visitor said to the negro:

"Were you not afraid to go into the thicket with that bear?"

"Cap'n," replied the negro, "It war jest dis way: I neber had met dat b'ar, but I was pussonally 'quainted wid de old boss, so I jes naturally took de b'ar."—*Montreal Herald.*

*When Duty Calls.*

Captain.—Now, my man, if we came suddenly upon the enemy would you run away or follow me?  
Confused Rookey.—I—I'd do both, sir!

A man was being shown over a trout farm.  
"Ah!" he said, thoughtfully. "Providence knew what it was doing when it made fishes voiceless."

"How do you mean?" he was asked.

"Well, I understand that fishes lay millions of eggs every year. What if they cackled like hens over every egg they laid?"—*Life.*

"We could have settled our difficulties by tossing a coin. Instead we spent a lot of money in going to law."

"Well?"

"I understand the jury settled matters by tossing a coin."—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"He's a military looking young chap."

"Ought to be. He's a veteran of nine wars."

"Impossible! Why, he's only twenty-two years old."

"I know—but he once spent six months in South America."—*Cleveland Leader.*

*Didn't Get His Money's Worth.*

At the Metropolitan Club in Washington a well-known business man from New York city was introduced to Justice Harlan. The New Yorker was apparently desirous of impressing those about him, and remarked that his income exceeded \$100,000.

"I simply have to make that amount," he explained. "Why, it costs me \$80,000 a year to live."

"Really," said Justice Harlan, blandly. "It's far too much—I would not pay it—it isn't worth it!"—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

*He Knew.*

"What makes you think the new soprano won't do? At first you said her voice was good."

"I know I did, but none of the other sopranos seem to be jealous of her."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*



# RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL

**The Zettler Indoor Season of 1913-14.**

The Indoor Gallery Season for 1913-14 of the Zettler Rifle Club has been at its range, 159 West 23rd Street, New York City. The usual program will be followed and an attempt made to create greater interest than ever before.

The sum of \$133.00 will be divided on the ring target into 20 prizes for the best 50 scores of each competitor, who will be allowed to shoot five 10-shot strings, five shots on the 25-ring target on each Tuesday during the season, commencing October 14 and ending April 7, 1914. Any .22 caliber rifle; any sights, and any .22 short ammunition is allowed. In addition there are three premiums for the most rings during the season; first prize, \$5.00; second, \$4.00, and third, \$3.00.

There is also a bull's-eye contest with six prizes, each contestant is entitled to one shot on the 4-inch bull's-eye after every 50-shot score. The value of the shot is determined by machine measurement.

The range committee for the year consists of the following: A. Begerow, chairman; F. Hecking, secretary; H. Zettler, C. A. Schrag, L. Maurer, C. Zettler, Gus. Zimmerman, H. D. Muller.

**39th Annual Zettler Shoot.**

The Thirty-ninth Annual Outdoor Shoot of the Zettler Rifle Club was held at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., on Sept. 30. The attendance was not so good as in former years, but the scores made were fair.

At the ring target A. Hubalek and J. Hunziker were tied for first place with a total of 145 out of the possible 150, counting the two best strings on the ring target.

On single tickets J. J. Young was high with a 70; A. Hubalek had the best five targets for premiums, and won the prize in this event with a total of 357, on the bull's-eye target, and also demonstrating his ability over all other competitors by making a bull's-eye target measuring 10.5 degrees.

The old War Horse Pope had his eagle eye on the Target of Honor and shot true to form and fame. This is not a re-entry affair and the three shots he fired on the ring target which gave him 73 out of 75 was a performance of real merit. When it comes to pulling down the big plums, Harry is usually there with the Wallop.

The trophy presented by Zettler Brothers for the best ticket of three shots, only one to each shooter, was won by J. J. Young, with a score of 69 out of the possible 75.

**RING TARGET.**

Two best tickets to count for the first 5 prizes.

A. Hubalek	73	72	145
J. Hunziker	73	72	145
L. C. Buss	73	70	143
F. C. Ross	70	69	139
H. M. Pope	69	69	138

**SINGLE TICKETS.**

J. J. Young	70	L. P. Hansen	64
O. Smith	69	T. F. Schmitt	63
W. A. Tewes	69	F. M. Bund	63
A. F. Laudensack	68	J. Muzzio	62
J. Kaufmann	67	C. A. Schrag	60
A. Begerow	66	B. Zettler	60
F. Busch, Jr.	65	J. Johnson	60
G. Schlicht	65		

**PREMIUMS FOR BEST 5 TICKETS.**

A. Hubalek	73	72	71	71	70	357
J. Hunziker	73	72	69	68	68	350
L. C. Buss	73	70	68	68	68	347
F. C. Ross	70	69	67	67	67	340

**BULL'S-EYE TARGET.**

BEST CENTER SHOT BY MEASUREMENT TO COUNT.

Deg.		Deg.	
A. H. Hubalek	10 1/2	H. M. Pope	62
F. M. Bund	18 1/2	G. Schlicht	72
J. Hunziker	27	L. P. Hansen	78

F. Busch, Jr.	30 1/2	J. Johnson	89
J. Kaufmann	35	F. Busch, Cr.	100
F. C. Ross	38	Gus Zimmerman	101
W. A. Tewes	41	J. J. Young	108
C. A. Schrag	42 1/2	L. Vogel	125
A. F. Laudensack	48		
A. Begerow	55		

**PREMIUMS FOR MOST BULL'S-EYES.**

A. Hubalek	39	F. M. Bund	29
J. Kaufmann	32	F. C. Ross	27
J. Hunziker	31		

**TARGET OF HONOR.**

Three shots on ring target, possible 75, open to members only; no re-entries.

H. M. Pope	73	C. A. Schrag	58
J. Hunziker	69	A. Begerow	58
F. C. Ross	68	F. M. Bund	57
A. Hubalek	68	L. P. Hansen	53
L. C. Buss	67	Gus. Zimmerman	57
A. F. Laudensack	67	J. Johnson	49
G. L. Schlicht	64	F. Busch, Jr.	47
O. Smith	63	J. Muzzio	46
W. A. Tewes	62	B. Zettler	42
P. Schmitt	61	F. Hecking	37
J. Kaufmann	61		

The annual report of the Shell Mound Rifle and Pistol Club, Emeryville, Cal., has just been made public, and shows the organization to be in excellent financial shape.

This club is one of the most active on the Pacific Coast, and its members are ready to tackle any proposition which makes for more interest in rifle, pistol and revolver shooting.

It is annually represented in the N. R. A. Inter-club League Matches, the U. S. R. A. Indoor League Matches, and the contests of the Short Range Rifle League. There are 86 members at present in good standing.

**Newport Rifle Club, Newport, R. I.**

Scores made by the Newport Rifle Club during the eight weeks of series with one exception were not up to standard. Anthony pulling out a very pretty 247 on his first target getting high single for series, beating club record by 4 points. Albro also beat it getting a 244 after a poor start on first target.

**SCORES.**

A. R. Anthony	247	236	483
J. R. Chase	241	237	478
A. A. Albro	233	244	477
T. J. Biesel	234	237	471
J. J. Peckham	232	237	469
F. B. Spooner	231	236	467
W. Almy	237	231	468
J. D. Chase	233	233	466
P. M. Conley	230	235	465
J. A. Peckham	238	226	464
H. R. Chase	229	233	462
R. Rhodes	221	236	457
W. Arnold	226	224	450
G. Harris	220	224	444
A. C. Anthony	223	219	442
G. Chanler	216	221	433
J. Tefft	225	199	424
W. Alderson	213	213	426
W. Hern	190	224	414

Results of the Newport men taking part in the Outdoor Matches were:

**PISTOL, 50 YARDS.**

Gray	439	Biesel	425
Almy	426	Spooner did not finish	

**REVOLVER.**

Spooner	428	Gray	408
Almy	418	Biesel	402

**RIFLE PRACTICE 25 YARDS.**

Brooks	248	246	243	245	247	1229
(Scope)	248	243	247	249	245	1232
Albro	247	245	245	233	242	1212

(Iron Sights)	242	244	241	245	242	1214
						2426
Biesel	242	241	240	238	237	1198
(Scope first offence)						

**PISTOL PRACTICE 50 YARDS.**

Spooner	88	97	85	92	88	450
	87	87	85	89	87	435
Biesel	85	90	86	85	89	435
	85	92	83	88	82	430

**DEAR AL BLANCO:**

St. Paul did not enjoy being out of the Short Range League the past season, being unable to secure a suitable place. However, we have finally found a range in the next county that we are going to fix up for all kinds of shooting, from 25 yards to 600 yards. It is going to cost some money, but we have done it before and can do it again. If shooting should be stopped at this new place as has happened to us before, then we will stop for good.

The proposed shooting grounds are large enough for 50 shooters and a section of it we intend to devote to the public, though members will enjoy privileges that non-members can not have. Any way, we will have a team in the Small Bore Short Range League—so there. E. J. M.

At Camp Perry this year we spoke to several of the indoor shooters concerning Indoor N. R. A. shooting with small bore rifles. In the course of our remarks it was suggested by some of the St. Louis shooters that the sights should be allowed anywhere on the rifle in the N. R. A. fob contest.

One of the reasons given was that it made the changing of sights on the rifle quite necessary and much of a nuisance, to be shooting for the fob and then shoot in the League competitions, the rule for the League matches allowing the sights anywhere on the rifle.

The National Rifle Association has been asked to make the change and we think it should be done.

## Books for Everybody

**FIREARMS, SCORE BOOKS, ETC.**

Bull's-Eye Score Book, fixed leaf	\$0.25
loose leaf	.50
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Hints on Revolver Snooting. Walter Winans	1.15
The Pistol and Revolver. A. L. A. Hiramelwright. Cloth, \$1.00; Paper	.60
Suggestions to Military Riflemen. Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 1909 Edition	1.10
Keough's Score Register	.75
The United States Service Rifle, Model of 1903, with 190" Ammunition; Its Mechanism and Its Use	.10
Our Military Rifle and How to Use It	.10
The Bullet's Flight from Powder to Target. By F. W. Mann, B. S., M. D.	4.00
Rifle Range Construction	1.00
The Sporting Rifle—the Shooting of Big and Little Game. By Walter Winans	5.40
The Art of Revolver Shooting. By Walter Winans	5.40
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Officers' Manual. Revised and Enlarged. Moss	2.50
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Noncommissioned Officers' Manual. By Capt. James A. Moss	1.50
The Privates' Manual. By Capt. James A. Moss	.50
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Notes on Military Explosives. By Col. E. M. Weaver, U. S. A.	3.15
The Valor of Ignorance. By Homer Lea	1.80
Ordnance and Gunnery, Lissak	6.00
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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		4	Hans Roedder	114
	6	Hdqtrs. Third N. J. Inf.	370	Bobber	2	C. M. McCutcheon	70
Spencer	4	Maj. W. S. Price	69	All Comers Sq. R. F. Revol.	2	C. M. McCutcheon	97
Hayes	4	Lieut. Col. W. A. Tewes	50+2		4	Hans Roedder	95
Vet. Org. Team Match	4	Old Guard N. Y.	255	All Comers Sq. Pistol	2	Hans Roedder	136
					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

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

High for all Targets, 528 x 550—96 %

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from 21 yards

Made Long Run—104 straight

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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 3/4 %.

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# THE CALL OF THE CLAY

Nemours (Ladies) Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

The regular weekly shoot of the Nemours Gun Club was held Wednesday afternoon, September 24. Fifteen ladies were at the firing line, and the scores as a whole were very good.

Scores (25 targets, with handicaps) were as follows:

CLASS A.			
	Sc.	Hdc.	Tl.
Miss H. D. Hammond	13	5	18
Miss Alice Riley	11	6	17
Mrs. W. A. Joslyn	19	6	25
Mrs. O. B. Clark	17	4	21
Miss M. V. Lannan	14	9	23
Miss M. V. Moody	13	2	15
Miss M. R. Woodman	12	12	24
Miss J. P. Hirst	9	7	16

CLASS B.			
Mrs. F. W. Wilson	6	10	16

CLASS C.			
Mrs. E. L. Riley	8	11	19
Mrs. Harry White		20	20
Mrs. I. C. Clark	9	12	21
Mrs. B. McKaig	3	18	21
Miss C. Wynands	10	11	21

CLASS D.			
Mrs. Harry Stidham	10	18	25

Owing to the inclement weather very few shooters were out Wednesday afternoon, October 2.

In the regular event Miss Hammond and Mrs. Clark tied, each scoring 15 breaks.

In the handicap event for the Major Ramsay Gold Trophy, Miss Hammond was high, and is the holder of the medal until the next regular shoot.

Scores (25 targets with handicaps) were as follows:

CLASS A.			
	Score	Hdc.	Total
Miss Hammond	15	7	22
Mrs. W. A. Joslyn	13	1	14
Miss M. V. Lannan	12	6	18
Miss Alice Riley	12	9	21
Mrs. O. B. Clark	15	3	18

CLASS C.			
Mrs. Harry Stidham	6	10	16

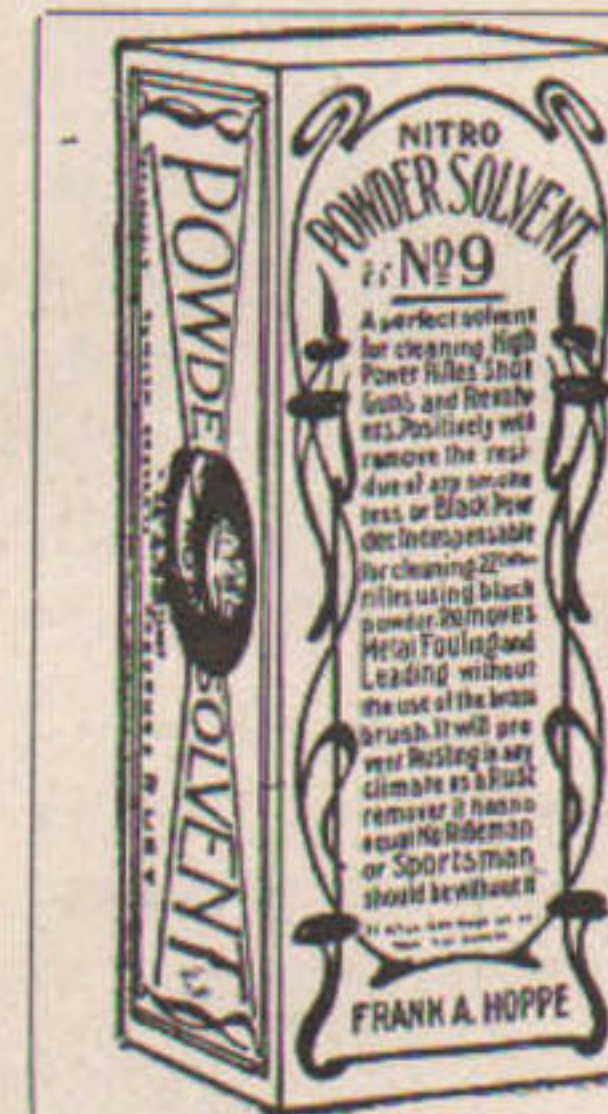
Colfax, Jr., Champion of Delaware.

The fact that Rush Razez was to give an exhibition of fancy and trick revolver, rifle and shotgun shooting, drew a large crowd of spectators and marksmen to the grounds of the DuPont Gun Club last Saturday. In addition, there was also the Delaware State Championship match and the Coleman DuPont spoon event. This made it a banner afternoon, and one of the most enjoyable in the history of the club.

The State championship match, between W. Schuler Colfax, Jr., holder of the title, and J. H. Minnick, the challenger, found both men decidedly out of form. Colfax retained the title with a score of 91 out of 100. Minnick's score was 86. Both were exceedingly low.

The exhibition of Mr. Razez was even more interesting than the regular matches. He has from Curtis, Nebraska, and is a wonder with the revolver, rifle and shot gun. Some of the feats he performed were exceedingly difficult and were the wonder of all who saw

them. Among them was a double simultaneous stunt, shooting with two revolvers at targets 25 feet apart and 25 feet away, shooting one revolver upside down, the other right side up, sighting both revolvers with the same mirror,



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breaking flying targets with revolvers, either double or single action, and breaking two targets.

With the 22 rifle Mr. Razez broke small targets in the air, such as small marbles, washers, nuts, etc. He also performed the same feats by obscuring the sights of the rifle by placing a card on the end of the barrel.

Second general average at the Cincinnati Gun Club, September 11-12, was won by Mr. Barton Lewis, 288 out of 300, using Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells.

### Suggestions to Military Rifleman

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Editor, JAMES A. DRAIN, 1502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Managing Editor, JAMES A. DRAIN, 1502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Business Manager, FRANK J. KAHR, 1502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Name of Corporation, ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Washington, D. C.

Owners: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of Stockholders holding 1% or more of total amount of stock.)

James A. Drain-----Washington, D. C.  
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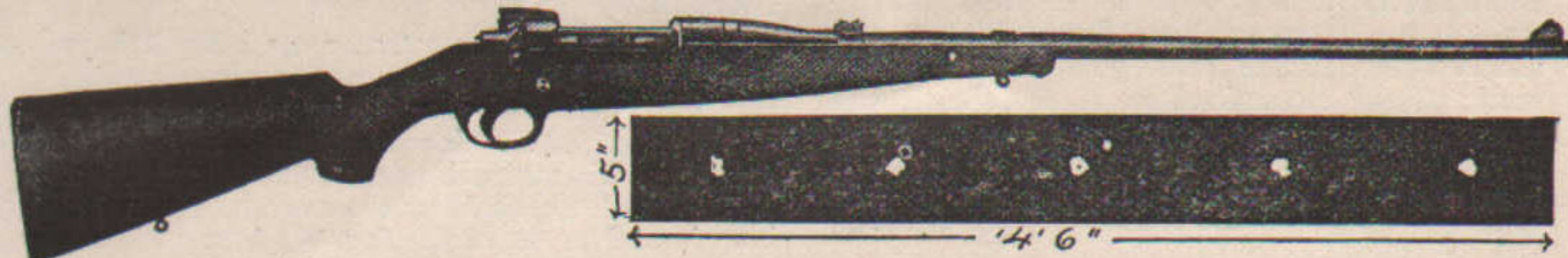
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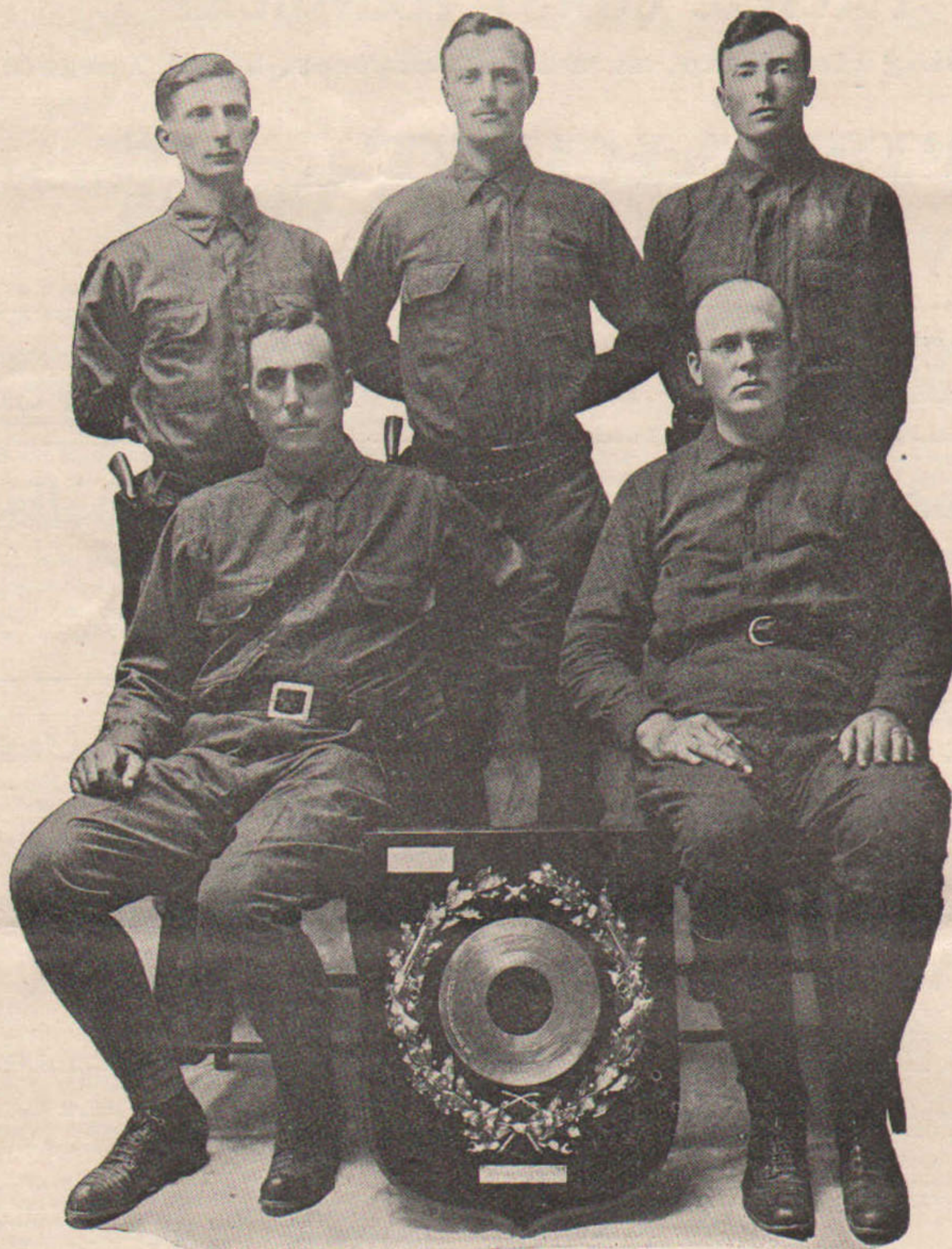
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# TIDINGS OF THE TRADE



**COLORADO TEAM**

which won the National Revolver Team Championship at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August, 1913, with a World's record score, 1,007. The team is composed of the following:  
Standing, left to right: F. P. Coffin, Arthur Smith, C. M. McCutcheon.  
Seated, left to right: A. H. Hardy, A. M. Poindexter.  
The entire team shot Peters factory loaded revolver ammunition in all its work at Camp Perry.

In the Interstate Regimental Match at Camp Perry a fine record was established by the 5th Massachusetts team, the three high men of the six shooting Remington-U. M. C. metallics. The team totaled the remarkable score of 832 out of 900, and later, at Wakefield, Mass., one of its members, Sergt. Frank H. Kean, shooting the same ammunition, won the Massachusetts State Championship with a record score, getting a 48 at 200, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards, a total of 192 out of 200.

The most interesting sport of miniature rifle shooting has a large host of devotees in Australia. At the recent New South Wales tournament, the Prince of Wales match, emblematic of the championship of that State, was won by W. Faux, with Remington-U. M. C. .22-long rifle cartridges. With the same ammunition, R. Mudd captured the Tramway Match, scoring 17 consecutive bulls, the record of the meet.

From Chile the report comes that Chas. J. Stone, with Remington-U. M. C. metallics, won the gold medal of the Santiago National Rifle Club, scoring 28 bulls and 2 inners. This carries with it the championship of the country.

The sport alluring is an established fixture in Cuba. In Havana the club "El Cerro" recently held a championship shoot. This was

won by José A. Scott, shooting Remington-U. M. C. Arrow speed shells, and leading the field with 91 out of 100, which broke the club's record.

## Stevens New .44 Gauge Shotgun.

This is a light four pound model that will use .44 X. L. and .44 W. C. F. shot cartridges as well as .44 "Game Getter" ball cartridges. There is no other bore or gauge of shotgun that is as effective under so great a variety of conditions.

The experienced sportsman, as well as boys and ladies, will find this gun marvelously effective for small bird shooting at 20 to 25 yards. For partridge, woodcock, squirrel and rabbit shooting, this gun will prove to be a revelation. At 25 yards the ball will penetrate seven  $\frac{7}{8}$ " boards and at 50 yards, five  $\frac{7}{8}$ " boards.

Taxidermists, naturalists, and specimen hunters will find this .44 gauge gun embodies their various requirements.

The recoil is exceedingly light. For teaching the small boy the use of a gun and to shoot, this model is ideal.

The No. 101—.44 gauge Shotgun is of the Tip-up style with break-down lever action, 26" barrel, extreme length over all 43 inches. It is well finished and simple in construction,

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# A SURVEY OF MATCHES WON WITH



## DURING THE PRESENT SEASON

WAKEFIELD, MASS., July 21-26, 1913

Out of total prize list of 150, 145 were won with **US Ammunition**, the other 5 being divided between two other makes of ammunition used by professional shooters

**CLAPP MATCH**—800 yards, 17 prizes—15 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**; all other makes, 2.

The World's Record of 103 Consecutive Bull's-eyes was made during this match.

**QUIMBY MATCH**—600 yards, 8 prizes—7 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**; all other makes, 1.

**WINCHESTER MATCH**—1,000 yards, 17 prizes—16 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**; all other makes, 1.

CAMP PERRY, OHIO, August 25 to September 9, 1913

**WIMBLEDON CUP MATCH**—1,000 yards, 133 prizes—125 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

1st Prize won with score of 99x100, made with **US AMMUNITION**.

**HALE MATCH**—600 yards, 88 prizes—84 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

1st Prize for 24 Consecutive Bull's-eyes and first 24 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**CATROW CUP MATCH**—800, 900, 1,000 yards, 97 prizes—91 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CUP MATCH**—80 prizes—76 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**; all others, 4.

**THE GOVERNOR'S MATCH**—20 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**SURPRISE FIRE MATCH**—25 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**ENLISTED MEN'S TEAM MATCH**—600, 1,000 yards—Won by U. S. Cavalry Team with **US AMMUNITION**. 29 out of 34 teams used **US AMMUNITION**.

**CHAMPIONSHIP COMPANY TEAM MATCH**—First prize won with **US AMMUNITION**; also four other prizes. 17 out of 20 teams used **US AMMUNITION**.

**HERRICK TROPHY MATCH**—7 prizes—4 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**CHAMPIONSHIP REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH**—9 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**. Half of the winning team used **US AMMUNITION**.

**N. R. A. MEMBERS MATCH**—600 yards, 74 prizes—68 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**; all others, 6.

**MARINE CORPS MATCH**—600, 1,000 yards, 150 prizes—Practically all won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**LEECH CUP MATCH**—800, 900, 1,000—Of the first 10 prizes 7 were won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**PRESIDENT'S MATCH**—Of the first eight prizes 4 were won with **US AMMUNITION**, and an overwhelming majority of all of the prize-winners used **US AMMUNITION**.

SEA GIRT, N. J., September 12-20, 1913

**BOYLE AND MEMBERS MATCH**—200 yards (prone)—68 consecutive bull's-eyes made with **US AMMUNITION**.

**NORTH AMERICA MATCH**—High man on team used **US AMMUNITION**. Highest score in match made by member of Argentine team with **US AMMUNITION**.

**SPENCER SILHOUETTE MATCH**—1,200 yards—Won by Marine Corps, 2nd team, with **US AMMUNITION**. 2 of the 3 winning teams used **US AMMUNITION**.

**HAYES MATCH**—600 yards—25 prizes—11 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**SADLER TROPHY MATCH**—Second place won by N. J. team with **US AMMUNITION**. 3 of 6 teams entered used **US AMMUNITION**.

**SEA GIRT CHAMPIONSHIP**—200, 600, 900, 1,200 yards—25 prizes—16 won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**SPENCER MATCH**—1,200 yards—20 prizes—13 won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**GENERAL ABBOTT MATCH**—Surprise fire, 5 prizes—Every prize won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**VAUGHAN MATCH**—200 yards, off-hand; 7 prizes—Every prize won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**GOVERNOR McLEAN MATCH**—500 yards, 16-inch bull's-eye, 11 prizes—Every prize won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**EVANS SERVICE SKIRMISH MATCH**—Every prize won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL MATCH**—Won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**NATIONAL TEAM MATCH**—Won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**UNITED SERVICE MATCH**—Won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**SPECIAL NAVY MATCH**—Argentine Navy vs. U. S. Navy—Won by Argentine Team with **US AMMUNITION**.

**INDIVIDUAL PALMA MATCH**—800, 900 and 1,000 yards, for long range military rifle championship of the world. 6 out of the first 12 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

1st prize won by American team, 2nd by Argentine team; both with **US AMMUNITION**.

**VISITORS' CUP MATCH**—5 prizes—All won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**INDIVIDUAL PAN-AMERICAN MATCH**—3 out of 5 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**INDIVIDUAL PAN-AMERICAN MATCH—CLASS B**—5 out of 6 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**INDIVIDUAL PAN-AMERICAN MATCH—CLASS C**—4 out of 5 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**EXPERT RIFLEMAN'S MATCH**—(Pan-American bull's-eye shooting)—7 out of 9 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**EXPERT RIFLEMEN'S MATCH**—(Pan-American carton shooting)—7 out of 9 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**SPECIAL CARTON GOLD MEDALS**—Pan-American, 34 gold medals—31 medals won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**RUNNING DEER MATCH**—World's Championship—Won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**INDIVIDUAL ARMY RIFLE MATCH**—Pan-American Championship—First and second places won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**INDIVIDUAL 300-METER RE-ENTRY MATCH**—25 prizes—18 won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**OFFICERS' AND INSPECTORS' MATCH**—600, 1,000 yards—Won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**SWISS MATCH**—600 yards—18 consecutive bull's-eyes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**LIBBEY TROPHY MATCH**—1,100 yards—Won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**ALL COMERS' EXPERT MATCH**—1st place won with **US AMMUNITION**. 8 out of 19 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**McALPIN TROPHY MATCH**—200, 600, 1,000 yards—Won by U. S. Marine Corps, with **US AMMUNITION**.

**MEANY MATCH**—Second and third places won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**GOULD RAPID FIRE MATCH**—14 prizes—10 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

**REMINGTON ARMS-UMC MATCH**—(15 shots at 1,000 yards)—Won with **US AMMUNITION**. 74 out of 75 used **US AMMUNITION**.

**US AMMUNITION HITS WHERE YOU AIM!**

**UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY**  
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.



# Some World Winnings

made by



**Remington-UMC**



**Cartridges**

**In Widely Separated Massachusetts, Australia and Chile**

**At Wakefield, Mass.,** Sergt. Frank H. Kean, of 5th M. V. M., won the Massachusetts State Championship and captured the record with a score of 192 x 200, shooting Remington-UMC metallics.

**At the New South Wales Miniature Rifle Association's Tournament**

**PRINCE OF WALES MATCH**, emblematic of the Small Bore Championship of the State, won by W. Faux, shooting Remington-UMC metallics.

(This event was captured last year by Harry Motton, with the *same ammunition*)

**THE TRAMWAY MATCH** (17 consecutive bull's-eyes), won by R. Mudd.

(Record of the Meet)

**RAPID-FIRE MATCH**, won by A. H. Hattersley.

**RUNNING MAN MATCH**, won by A. H. Hattersley.

**B. S. A. AGGREGATE MATCH**, won by H. A. S. Holliday.

*All shooting Remington-UMC Long Rifle Cartridges*

**From Santiago, Chile,** with Remington-UMC Service Cartridges

The Gold Medal of the National Rifle Club, emblematic of the Rifle Championship of Chile, won by Chas. J. Stone, with 28 bull's-eyes and 2 inners.

**For Close, Steady Grouping, Shoot the World Beating REMINGTON-UMC**

**REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.**

**299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK**