

ARMS AND
THE RIFLEMAN
OF AMERICA

MATCH TEAMS ARRIVE AT CALDWELL
UNCLE SAM'S FIRST BOLT ACTION RIFLES
UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING IN EARLY
COLONIAL AMERICA

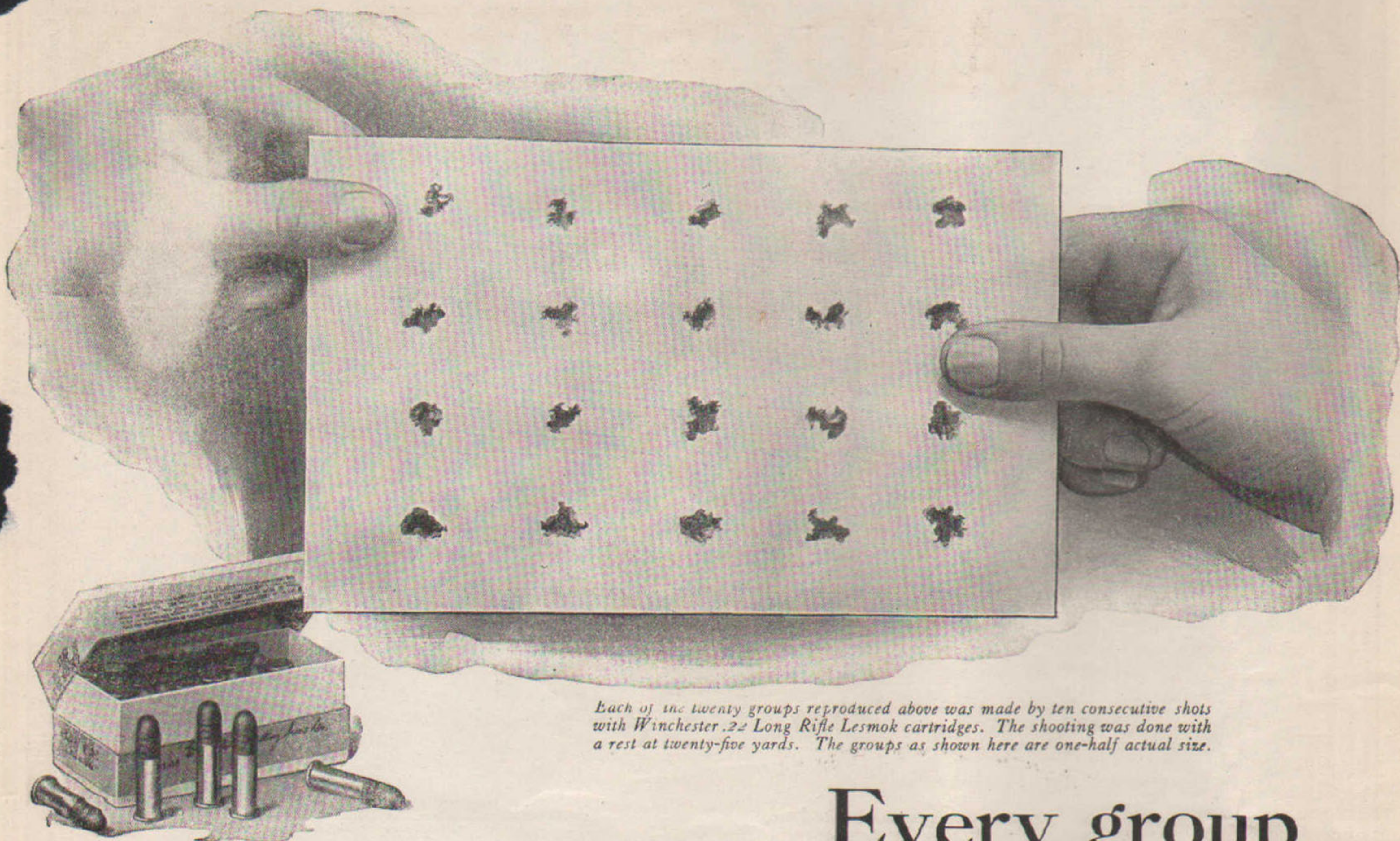
A NEW MILITARY RIFLE POWDER
PRELIMINARY RIFLE TRAINING

EDITORIALS and
THE LATEST NEWS OF RIFLE, REVOLVER AND
SHOTGUN; THE ARMY, NAVY AND
THE NATIONAL GUARD

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AUGUST 9, 1919



Each of the twenty groups reproduced above was made by ten consecutive shots with Winchester .22 Long Rifle Lesmok cartridges. The shooting was done with a rest at twenty-five yards. The groups as shown here are one-half actual size.

Every group can be covered with a dime

THE twenty groups of ten shots each shown on the card above, were made at twenty-five yards with Winchester .22 caliber Long Rifle Lesmok cartridges.

The ammunition for this test was picked at random from different factory lots, manufactured during different months, and on different machines throughout the plant.

Each one of the groups in its original size can be completely covered by a ten-cent piece. Every one of these two hundred shots would have struck the base of a .22 caliber cartridge shell placed in the center of the group.

This test demonstrates not only the extreme accuracy of this particular cartridge,

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ARMS AND



THE MAN

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MATCH TEAMS ARRIVE AT CALDWELL

By Kendrick Scofield

Special Correspondence to ARMS AND THE MAN

Navy Rifle Range, Caldwell, N. J., August 6.

IF the opportunity to burn unlimited ammunition, under a snappy type of range operation such as has been made famous by the Blue Jackets, is all that is needed to make a rifleman happy, it is easy to understand why the members of twenty-five rifle teams were on hand and ready to begin shooting when the National Match shooting season formally opened here August 4. They are but the forerunners of the many expected during the next ten days.

Although the big range still shows unmistakable signs of its recent inundation, the rifles are cracking merrily along the firing line, and when the Leech Cup Match opens tomorrow morning, there will be on hand, to judge by the entries, no mean number of contestants.

"Duck boards" are still popular on the range. The plank sidewalk is much to be preferred to wandering very far afield. Here and there pools and puddles of water persist, and the festive mosquito so far has done nothing to in any way detract from the fame with which he has been popularly invested. Nevertheless, the camp, in the main, is rapidly clearing, giving promise that by the time the competitions are in full swing the range will present few obstacles to comfort. Teams are being well housed as rapidly as they arrive, and if the available billets, by reason of the flood, are limited, and often crowded, nobody seems to care—so long as the shooting is good.

On the ground on the eve of the Leech Cup Match were these teams:

Service Teams—A. E. F. Rifle Team, Major L. W. T. Waller, captain; Coast Artillery, Col. J. P. Hopkins, captain; United States Navy, Commander Cyrus Osborn, captain; Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Lieut. (j. g.) J. S. Wierzbowski, captain; Philippine Scouts, Captain Costello, captain; United States Marine Corps (first section), under command of Major Smith.

Civilians—Montana, Carl E. Magni, captain; Iowa, Don A. Preussner, captain; Texas, H. J. Petmecky, captain; Michigan, P. L. Largeson, acting captain; Pennsylvania, C. A. Dunn, captain; Utah, M. A. Keyser, captain; Alabama, A. F. de Funiak, captain; Florida, L. H. Burkhardt, captain; District of Columbia, R. V. Reynolds, captain; Ohio, J. R. Byerly, captain; Maryland, Major C. K. Duce, captain; Mississippi, Major J. T. Clement, captain; Kansas, F. M. Aimen, captain; and Rhode Island, H. D. C. Dubois, captain.

R. O. T. C. Teams—Camp Funston, Kansas, Team, Capt. F. C. V. Crowley, captain; Camp Devens, Massachusetts, Team, Lieut. Col. Harry A. Leonhaouser, captain; Camp Custer, Michigan, Team, Major Arthur J. Perry, captain; Presidio, San Francisco, Team, Lieut. Col. Walter Moode, captain; Camp Lee, Virginia, Team, Major Charles Savage, captain; and Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, Team, Major F. B. Jordan, captain.

The civilian teams, whose members comprise a good part of the shooters now on the range, are full of enthusiasm and shooting "pep."

The State delegations which have already arrived are reminiscent of many other such organizations that showed up at Jacksonville in 1916 and at Perry in 1918. Garbed in "cits" or improvised range uniforms, they descended upon Col. William C. Harlee, Executive Officer, and his staff, literally by the truck-load, distinguishable from each other only by the green identification shoulder badges with which each team was provided, and all but a few "old-timers"—veterans of the two previous camps where civilians were admitted—quite green to the National Match game.

But they were not permitted to remain untutored. Billeted wherever good dry quarters could be found, they were taken to the Ordnance Office, where rifles were issued to them, and they departed, each with his cosmoline-smear'd weapon wrapped in newspaper, to learn the first bitter lesson of marksmanship which is concluded only when the tyro has successfully removed the coating of stubborn grease put on all rifles at the arsenal.

And then to the firing line! It made little difference that a wide detour is still necessary to reach all ranges except the 1,000-yard, so long as the firing points were dry and there was a plenitude of powder to be burned; and in the first two days that they have spent on the range many of these civilian riflemen have found out just how much there is to learn about rifle shooting and have begun learning it.

In the evening there is no lack of amusement. The kind of "high jinks" which the Blue Jacket teams inaugurated at Camp Perry last year is a nightly diversion at Caldwell, only on a larger scale, and if the band concerts are not sufficiently attractive, there are the motion-picture shows and dances at the recreation halls, and the various "hang-outs" for the bunch along "Commercial Row," where the Winchester, Savage,

Remington, Hercules and United States Cartridge companies and Paddy O'Hare have established their houses and tents.

Among the service teams now on the grounds, considerable interest attaches to the unit representing the Philippine Scouts. The fifteen lithe, brown-skinned men who are the shooting members of the team represent the pick of the scout riflemen, from half a dozen Philippine tribes. They were chosen after a tryout in which every unit of the scouts participated. This tryout resulted in the elimination of all but eighty candidates, and further tryouts resulting in the picking of the present team.

Rifle practice is coming into its own in the Philippines more than in any of our insular possessions. Prior to the overthrow of Spanish rule, when it was considered a felony for a native to possess firearms, rifle practice was unknown. Now, wealthy Filipinos are encouraging the natives to become proficient marksmen by financially backing numerous rifle clubs. Competitions among scout units began in 1916.

An added feature to the already attractive card of events offered to visitors at the Navy Rifle Range, Caldwell, N. J., during the National Matches, will be the privilege of seeing at least three of the heroes of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Marines shoot in competition. These will be Lieut. Col. Thomas Holcomb and Major L. T. W. Waller, Jr., both of the Sixth Regiment, and Major Ralph S. Keyser, of the Fifth Regiment.

It was Lieutenant Colonel Holcomb who commanded the famous 2d Battalion of the Sixth Regiment when that small force of Marines took the town of Bourresches from the Germans. Later, as Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Holcomb fought at Soissons, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. The French have decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre.

Lieutenant Colonel Holcomb, besides being one of the best-known military rifle shots in the United States, is a marksman of international repute. His success as a small-arms expert dates from the organization of the first Marine Corps Rifle Team in 1900, of which he was a member. In 1903 he was selected in open competition from a large field to be one of the team sent to Bisley, England, which successfully represented the United States for the Palma Trophy in the International Match held there. He has also won single honors as a representative of this country at several International Matches held in China.

After Major Cole was killed in action at Belleau Wood, the command of the 6th Machine Gun Battalion of Marines fell to Major Waller. The success with which this officer led his battalion through the later fighting at Soissons, St. Mihiel, and Blanc Mont won him the French War Cross. He is a most dis-

tinguished rifleman, and the possessor of countless trophies. He has been a member of several winning Marine Corps National Match Teams, and has won a number of individual matches as well.

The fame of Major Keyser as a fighter is best evidenced by the fact that he holds our Distinguished Service Cross and the French and Belgian War Crosses. Major Keyser commanded a battalion of the immortal Fifth Regiment of Marines at Belleau Wood and Soissons, and later served as intelligence officer of the Second Division. His reputation as a rifleman is scarcely less than that as a fighter, for he has been a member of and the coach to more than one winning Marine Corps National Match Team.

The coming and passing of the flood has by no means obliterated the natural attractions of the Great Piece Meadows as a rifle range. The range building—

barracks, mess halls, recreation buildings and headquarters—are grouped on either side of the main road entering camp, with the firing lines to the north, and the main body of the camp behind it. At present the tentage is not nearly so great as at Camp Perry or Jacksonville, but before the matches have gotten into full swing the camp will probably have been considerably extended.

The small-bore range—a satisfactory location before the flood came—together with the aviation field, lies across the road at the entrance to the camp. At present the small-bore range is pretty well under water, but this disadvantage has been offset by the construction of lumber foot-ways over the water. The condition of the small-bore range may hamper, but will not seriously impede the holding of the small-bore matches, which will be a feature of the present meeting.

The "Penalty Pete" Target

By VAN ALLEN LYMAN

ONE thing is certain: outside of experimental work to determine the accuracy of a rifle or the ballistics of ammunition, shooting on the range must be regarded as being one of two things, either preparatory and practice work for hunting or battle conditions, or else a highly artificial game of skill which has little practical relation to the first. For the latter a mattress to lie on for prone position, and, yes, an attendant to hold an umbrella over one if the sun is too hot, makes for considerable extra comfort, too. But, if we are considering the first case, for goodness sakes let us have targets which as nearly as possible simulate the actual conditions for which we are training.

Bearing in mind that training for practical shooting is an entirely different thing than punching holes deliberately in black and white paper targets (though this is necessary preliminary training), the Ancon Pistol and Rifle Club, of the Canal Zone, of which the writer is executive officer, has been making efforts to get away from the ordinary routine of shooting and institute more natural targets and methods of firing more closely approximating those of hunting or combat. About a year ago we began with a disappearing figure of the Kaiser at 50 yards. The gray-blue uniform was indistinct and it furnished splendid rapid-fire revolver practice. (Note: The club will pay \$100 cash for the original Kaiser at any time. He is wanted for a running target.) We also used clay pigeons at 25 yards, five in a row, and a prize going to the man who broke all five with a revolver in the shortest length of time. Bottle caps stuck on toothpicks and shot at off-hand with a rifle at the

same distance called for a degree of skill commensurate with that necessary for good squirrel hunting.

But something better and more realistic was needed, and now appeareth on the scene "Penalty Pete," the hold-up man, a real tough 'un. In revolver shooting in self-defense it must certainly be supposed that the shooter who does not put his opponent out of business will himself probably be killed, certainly severely handled. And yet we fuss around as a rule with deliberate shooting on nice black and white paper targets. To simulate real danger and physically penalize the shooter for his failure in allowing his opponent to reach him, the writer and certain other ardent spirits of the club have been working on the design of a man-sized target which will ultimately be dressed in real clothes, by gum, and christened "Penalty Pete." Pete will be suspended on a wire and will approach the shooter on the run from a distance of 50 yards, coming straight at him. A bullet in Pete's anatomy will stop him instantly, said anatomy being about 8 by 10 inches. However, should Pete get within 10 yards of the shooter, the pulley on which he runs will automatically operate a trip which will dump a keg of nice clean water on said shooter. A simple penalty for not shooting straight when one realizes that in a case of actual attack it would be his life and not a simple wetting. But did you ever shoot in one of the penalty contests? When you know something is going to happen if you don't shoot straight, it puts an entirely different aspect on the situation.

(Concluded on page 392)

Uncle Sam's First Bolt Action Rifles

By EDWARD CAVE

SPEAKING of bolt-action rifles and the Mexican situation—live topics of these days—who ever heard that the first bolt-action arm issued to U. S. troops was used in the Mexican War of 1846-48?

No need to feel downcast if unable to hold up your hand. Mighty few of the shooting fraternity would recognize the subject of the accompanying illustrations if *ARMS AND THE MAN* left the spaces under them blank. As a matter of fact, the writer sent some small pictures of the same carbine to the Remington Iliion Works, at Iliion, N. Y., and the oldest workmen could not identify the old fusee.

To begin with, last spring Mrs. Leonard Hulit, of Asbury Park, N. J., visited the old homestead of her parents, and while there indulged in some house-cleaning. Up in the attic she came across the old Remington-Jenks (usually misspelled "Jencks") breech-loading carbine, and carried it downstairs with the purpose of getting someone to take it away. But Mr. Hulit, a sportsman of much experience, sat right up straight as soon as he saw it. Which was fortunate for him as well as for the museum of the Remington Iliion Works.

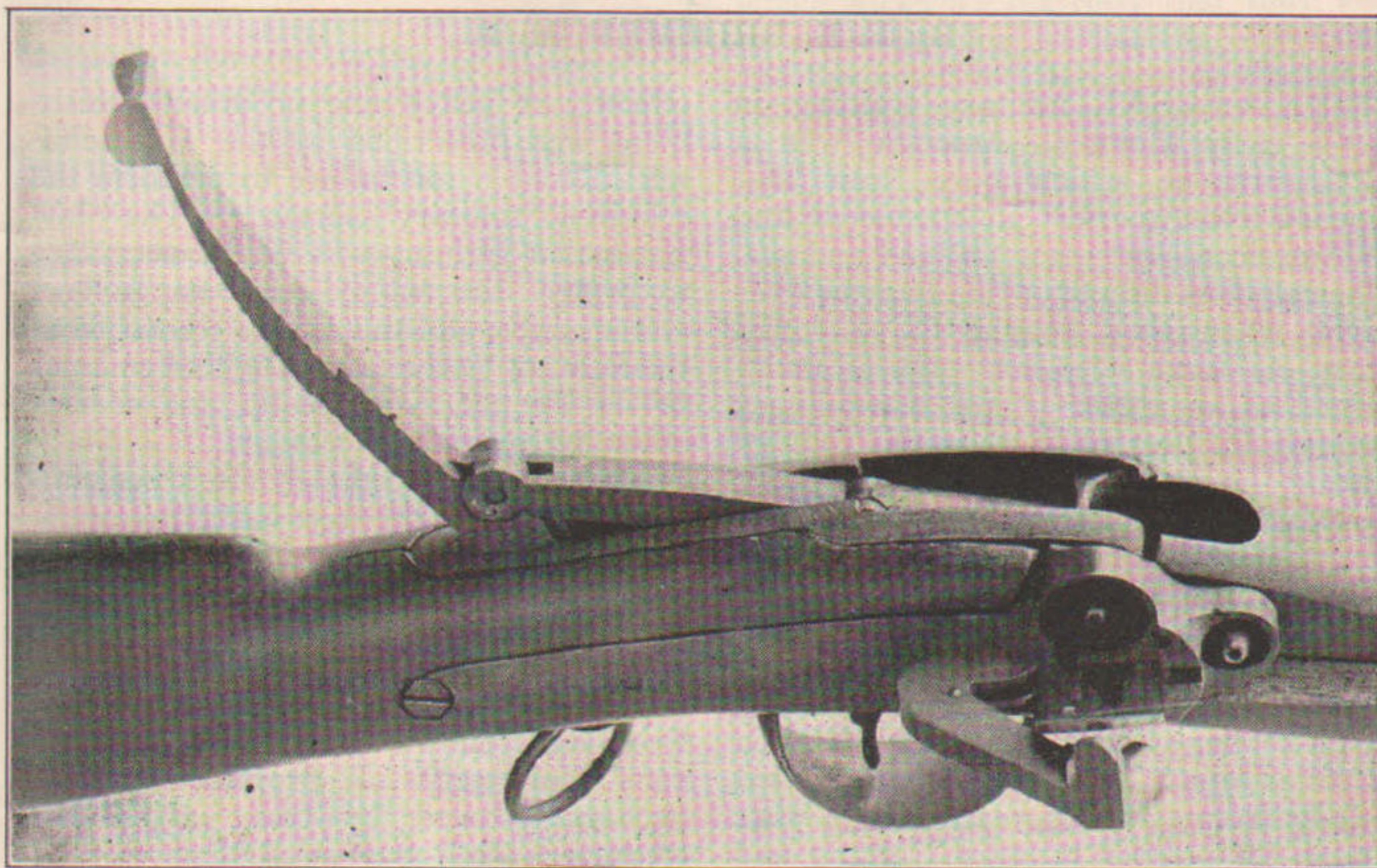
Mr. Hulit took charge of the old carbine, and on his return to Asbury Park it was exhibited in a sporting-goods store window, where it attracted much attention. Still nobody could figure out what kind of a tarnation durned old war-club it was. On the lock-plate, Mr. Hulit found—so he reported to me—the words "Remington Bros., Herkimer, N. Y.," but he knew that the Remington plant had been at Iliion, N. Y., ever since it was founded, in 1816. Nevertheless, he wrote to me, describing his discovery and asking if any history of this outlandish yet very neat old gun could be divulged.

I told Mr. Hulit I had a hunch he had no less a rare old smokestick than a Jenks carbine, and would he please send me some photos and some more details. I assured him that the Remington Iliion Works had a specimen—for if not, why not?—but manifested much personal interest and enthusiasm. He duly sent the photos, but answered me not as to my suggestion that "W. Jenks" no doubt was stamped somewhere on his prize.

"W. Jenks" did not appear in the photos, nor yet "Remington Bros." Wherefore Iliion's oldest workmen have a perfectly good alibi.

Surprised that there was not a specimen in the Remington museum, I then sent the photos to Washington, with full description of the old carbine, and the request that inquiry be made at the National Museum for a Jenks carbine, say-

at the base by closing the breech-block) and its percussion-disk magazine, though a good beginning, was still a poor stick of a firearm, due largely to the excessive



The Remington-Jenks Carbine with breech open and hammer raised, the latter exposing the empty magazine for primer tape.

ing it probably would be found among arms which had been used by United States troops, as it was issued to some of them during the Mexican War.

My correspondent called on the curator of the Museum, and was referred to Miss Barbara Bartlett as the best informed person at the Museum who could give him information about this particular arm. Miss Bartlett showed him two Jenks carbines manufactured at Iliion (though stamped Herkimer, the factory was at Iliion, close by; perhaps at that time the Remingtons were contemplating removal to the larger town and actually were using Herkimer as headquarters), and also several other Jenks carbines, manufactured, so he said, at Springfield Armory in 1844. Those made at Iliion were stamped on the lock-plate: "Remington's, Herkimer, N. Y.," and on the top of the barrel at the breech: "W. Jenks" and "U. S. N., 1847."

The Jenks carbine was the arm with which the Remingtons began their series of Government contracts. It was not a Remington development; instead they took over a contract which a New England manufacturer was embarrassed with. And the Remington-Jenks was a shapely, well made, nicely balanced arm. With a few simple improvements it would have been a world-beater. But alas, how many years, what endless toil and experiment, what great expense before those few simple improvements were embodied in the modern bolt-action rifle!

The Jenks breech-loading carbine antedated the Sharps by more than ten years, and as is well known, the early Sharps, with its linen cartridge (cut off

gas escape at the breech. The reputation of the Sharps was made by the adoption for it of the solid-drawn cartridge case; but no such luck befell the Jenks. And although the Remingtons made several thousand of these carbines for the Government, it is not difficult to imagine that, despite their handy size and weight and nice lines, they were far from popular with the Yanks under General Scott. That there was plenty of fuss at the breech when the gun went off is very obvious. No doubt when the breech became nicely ventilated as the result of considerable shooting, it took a real tough soldier to risk his precious whiskers so close to the miniature Vesuvius as to hold his aim while firing. But wherever he held his head, he surely hung tight to the grip of the stock with his trigger hand, so as to keep the lever down and the breech closed.

This arm was a .50 calibre, had a 24-inch rifled barrel and a total length of 41 inches, was fired by a side-hammer percussion lock using Maynard tape primer, and breeched by means of a piston breech block (bolt) operated by a folding lever. The cartridge no doubt was of paper and doubtless the shooter bit off the base end before inserting it in the chamber—powder scattered in the operation of breeching up bound to add to the excitement at the rear when the trigger was pulled and the slam of the side-kick percussed a good fat spark into the nipple.

I asked Mr. Hulit to let me examine the old carbine before sending it up to Iliion (they bought it from him for their museum), and I found that instead of

(Continued on page 392)

Universal Military Training In Early Colonial America

By F. E. BRIMMER, M. A.

UNIVERSAL military training in early Colonial America was a practice which bore fruit that ripened into American independence and to American supremacy on land and sea. The colonists did not spring to arms over night when they fought the Colonial wars, as some soap-box orators maintained as an argument for non-military training for present youth in this country during the recent war. The facts prove that each early colony was a military post in every sense of the word and that accounts for the splendid showing of the forces of early Colonial armies.

The colonist was more than a settler, a pioneer in a new land; he was first and last a soldier as well. The early Virginia Statutes show that all males in that colony from 16 to 60 years of age were under compulsory military training and were held liable all the time for service in the fort or field. Of course there were certain exemptions in the case of public officials, but even these all had to keep on hand a good serviceable gun and ammunition. If the danger of the conditions called for it, every last man in the colony fought in the common ranks. If a colonist in Virginia could not pay for a gun, he was compelled by law to work and earn the price of a musket, which he might do by carrying wood to the public square for night illumination, working on the fort, or helping with the construction of any public utility.

Every Virginia colonist was trained in military tactics at least once a month. Really the training was probably carried on at more frequent intervals, but the statutes required at least once a month. Governor Berkeley in the beginning of his administration reported that he found this military exercise in a flourishing condition and the colony in a surprisingly strong military condition. The Virginians were trained in shooting and the ordinary drill of the Colonial soldier. Large shipments of powder and guns were sent to the colony, so that it may be inferred that much training, war, and use of the arm were found in this region as a part of the life of every man. It is interesting to find that the requirement for a supply of powder and ammunition to be in the hands of every colonist was double that of any other colony as shown by the Virginia laws.

Universal military training and service was a part of the law in Massachusetts Bay Colony, where every male over 18 years of age was automatically a member of the Colonial militia. An exception was made in this colony of magistrates and elders in the church, but only a church member could become a military

officer. A heavy fine or other punishment was prescribed by the Massachusetts Records for failure to perform the required military service. The law states that training was vitally necessary to protect the colony from its Indians and enemies, and this fact is shown from the fighting by the New England colonies of the Pequot, King Philip, and several other early Colonial wars.

An act passed in 1647 in Massachusetts decreed eight days as a minimum throughout the year for military training and drill. This law had an interesting list of exemptions from service. Among them were magistrates, deputies, officers of the court, elders and deacons, the President, fellows and students of Harvard University, all professed schoolmasters allowed by two judges, the treasurer, auditor general, inspector of arms, masters of ships and all other vessels above twenty tons, millers, herdsmen, and others that the court might release. The military service consisted in drill, public exhibitions, keeping watches, or actual warfare. This law states that because of the exemption of certain men their servants were not released from military training and service. Each magistrate, however, might have one servant exempted for his own personal needs. Exemption of the parent did not release the son from service. Failure to appear at the stated time for training or service was punished with a fine of at least five shillings, unless there was a valid reason for the negligence.

Local training at Boston in 1631 was carried on every week, on Saturday afternoon. This must have been sort of a gala affair, where the entire population turned out to see the boys drill. Just what the exercise consisted of is not distinctly stated. No doubt it consisted in some form of the modern "setting-up" drill and a good measure of the military tactics practiced by Great Britain at the time. Each settler in Massachusetts must possess at least one good gun and the required ammunition to make this weapon effective. The New Englander was not drilled in the Indian method of fighting that consisted in skulking from tree to tree and then shooting from this protected spot, because this method was not at first employed by the Indian. The first Redskins shot were those killed by Champlain and they came toward him in a body massed together. This method was stopped when the Indian found that he was thus too easy a target, and the dodging method associated with the Indian's method of fighting was caused by the white man's gun.

We do know that the colonist of

Massachusetts was trained at target shooting something like the modern rifle associations throughout the United States, for there is an order signed by the Governor's hand in 1634 that called for improvement in marksmanship and accuracy in shooting to be acquired by proper training. This is interesting because of the fact that training in the Old World was hardly for accurate shooting at this period. The European soldier was trained to point his gun rather than aim it, and hence the order in 1634 shows that the colonists were beginning that policy of accurate shooting that surprised Europe in the late war. It was specifically ordered that all soldiers should only shoot at the target when directed by the commander in charge of the training, and then only as specified. One wishes there might have been some description of the range and targets shot at by these sturdy New Englanders, but there is no trace in the records to tell what sort of a mark was set up nor how far the shooting was done. Bullets that fitted the bore of the musket only must be used. All this shows that the soldier was trained in accurate shooting to the best-known rules.

In the early New York, or New Netherland Colony, the military training and service was demanded of all males between 16 and 60 years of age. The exceptions were preachers, teachers, sheriffs, judges, physicians, and public officials. Failure to present himself for this training placed the delinquent where he was liable to punishment for his negligence. Every soldier must own his own gun and ammunition and know how to use it effectively. The musket in New Netherlands was of the old matchlock type, and hence this may be the explanation of the fact that this colony was never able to put down the Indian menace as effectively as her neighbors in New England, where the more up-to-the-minute flintlock was used beginning in 1636, at the outbreak of the Pequot war. The law in early New York required one-third of the soldiers to take training in the use of the ancient matchlock, whether he wanted to or not. No doubt this gun was dumped upon the Colonial shores because it was obsolete in Europe, where the wheellock or matchlock were in use.

In the New Haven Colony, universal military training and service was the law. All males between 16 and 60 years were required to take military instruction at stated periods. The court record of 1639 shows that a Captain Turner was in charge of this exercise and that a heavy penalty was attached to non-performance of the military duties. Each soldier-colonist must have a serviceable musket and the proper ammunition for it in New Haven.

(Concluded on page 391)

A New Military Rifle Powder

By C. S. LANDIS

THE announcement that several new bolt-action rifles are due to be placed upon the market in the very near future has been a welcome change from war conditions in the field of firearms. However, this is not all of the news.

The Hercules Powder Company has been working on some new rifle powders, and has placed a nitrocellulose military rifle powder on the market that is known as *Hercules No. 308*.

This new powder was designed to provide a *very accurate* nitrocellulose powder for target shooting in the .30 Springfield. It is also adopted for use in many other calibres among the military and sporting rifles. This includes the Krag, but the calibre in which it was designed to be at its very best was the .30-1906. It is adapted for use with 150-, 172- and 180-grain bullets in this cartridge and the .30-40.

When this powder was being developed last spring, I obtained a supply to experiment with on the range. As this is the first new powder since the great war, naturally the first few days spent on the range with it were among "those little moments of happiness" that every rifle crank experiences who is trying out something new. The fact that I happened to be the first rifleman to try it out on the range added considerable joy to the occasion, as any one can realize who has been similarly situated.

The trip to the range occurred early in April. This powder was one of several that were tested during four or five nearly perfect days as ever I spent on the firing line. There was no wind at all. Considerable mirage rising off an embankment 50 yards in front of the 500-yard firing point was the only drawback to perfect sighting on these clear April mornings. However, this vertical mi-

rage did cause some trouble in keeping the elevations constant, as the bull would persist in dancing on the top of the front sight, but even in spite of this trouble, one felt that he could draw a diagram of the shots before they were marked, as the air was so clear and calm.

There are those who will select the hottest part of the afternoon for their experimental work, and then keep shooting for hours at a time, until they cannot hold on a bull's-eye twice the size of the regulation, and still they expect to secure accuracy. But I, with many others, have discovered that 20 to 40 shots per day, and these fired early in the morning, as soon as the fog has lifted, are more likely to keep the pit boys busy turning out the white board. When the error of holding and aiming must be reduced as nearly as possible to zero, it generally pays to eliminate all unnecessary discomforts, and not the least of these are 30 degrees additional of unnecessary heat and the resulting increase in mirage and hazy appearance of the atmosphere.

This new powder was used with 172-grain Remington-UMC Thomas and the 180-grain Winchester bullets, principally with the latter, in working up a load that would later be of use to me in slow-fire match shooting and for use in the N. R. A. long-range individual matches.

I made no effort to produce an extremely high-velocity load at that time, as I weigh but 140 pounds and the amount of recoil that I can take up with comfort is limited. Therefore I wished a load that was *extremely accurate*, comfortable to shoot, which would give even elevations for 20 shots at a time, and would still leave me able to put on 5's at the end of these 20 shots. I found that load in 46 grains of Hercules No. 308 and the 180-grain bullet. For the

standard velocity with the 150-grain bullet the charge is 47.4 grains.

Far too many shooters use a load designed to get the bullet down to the target in the shortest possible time, and which kicks so fearfully that they lose in accuracy, due to too much velocity and too much recoil, far more than they gain by the better wind-bucking qualities of the higher velocity load, except possibly under very exceptional circumstances.

Various targets are shown herewith that will give an idea of the results secured. They were made during a period of three days spent in testing various types of powders and bullets in two different calibres of rifles, and are not selected out of several months' shooting, nor from hundreds of groups made from a machine rest.

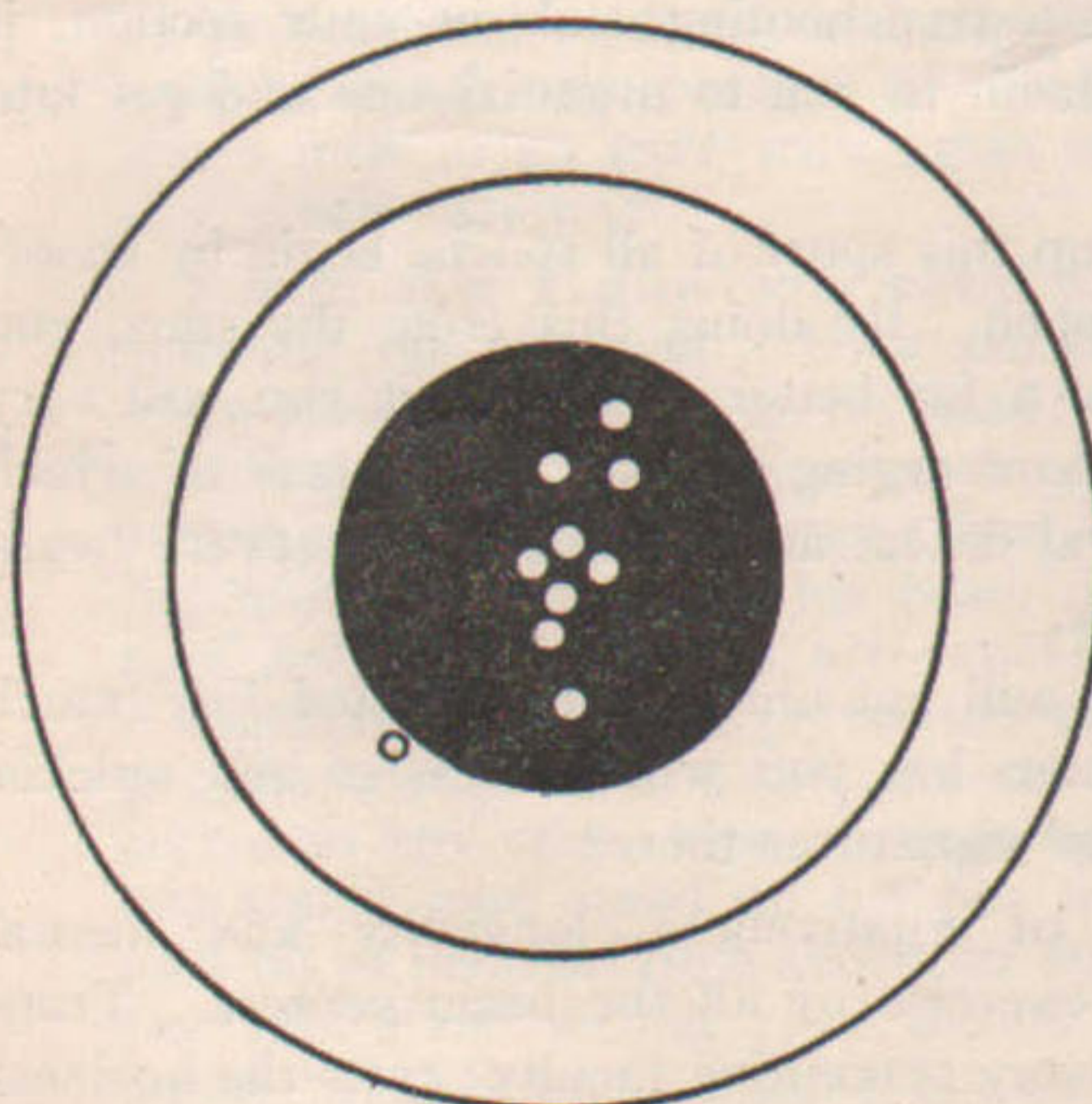
This powder gives even elevations from day to day, and from the beginning of a string to its end, not varying over 1½ minutes in elevation at 500 yards in three days' shooting. The rifle does not metal-foul excessively, even with these heavy bullets, which will show more metal fouling with any powder than the 150-grain bullets.

Hercules No. 308 is made in the form of tubular grains that are about .08 inch long by .025 inch in diameter. These grains are graphited and therefore are black and shiny in appearance, and look like small sections of lead from a pencil.

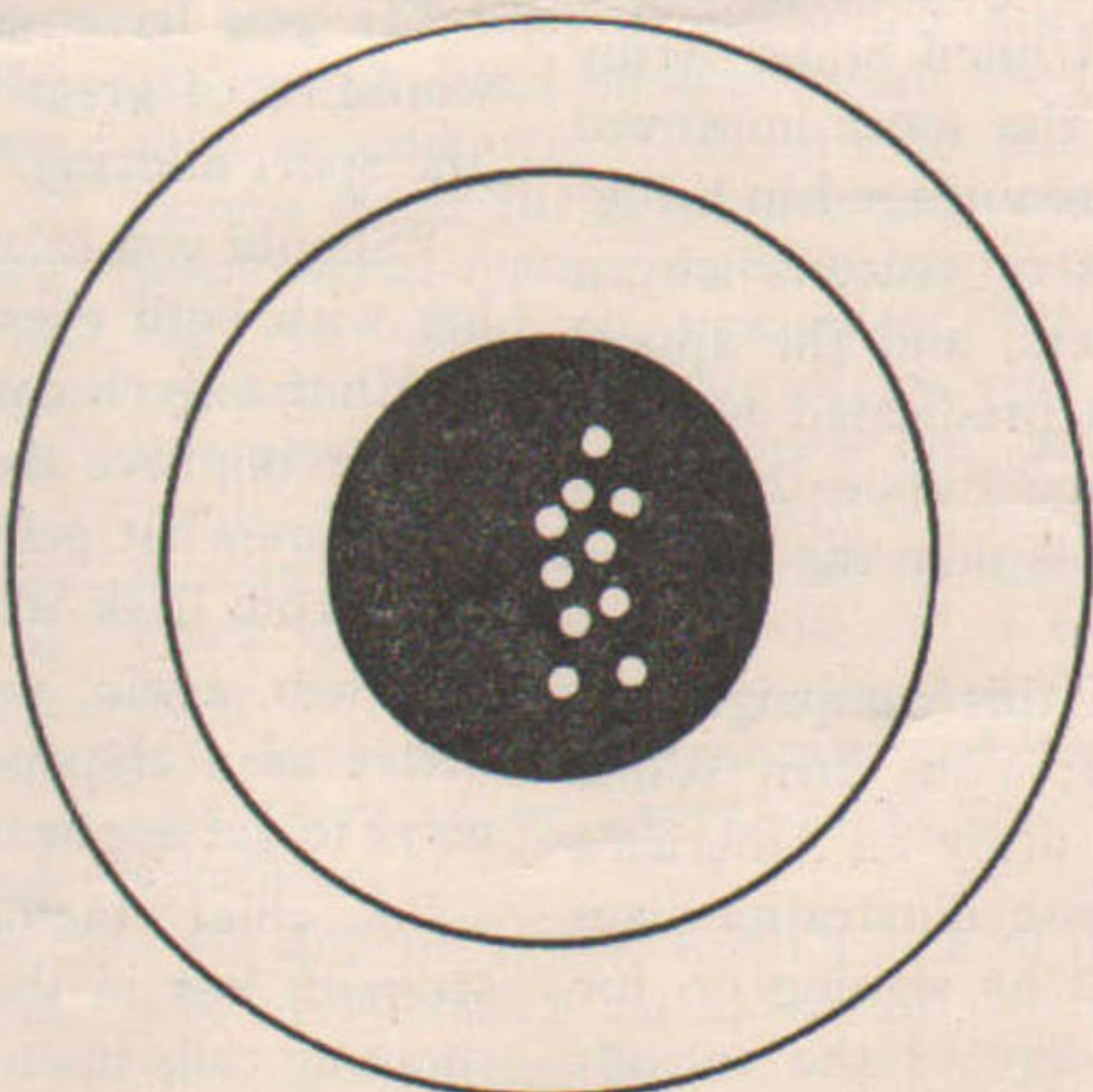
The residue left in the barrel after firing cleans out easily by the use of any of the standard nitro cleaning agents.

Rifleman associate the figures "308" with a much-discussed individual by the name of "Riley," of Frankford Arsenal, who signs the star-gauging cards (that are covered with figures from .3080 to .3082) that are attached to the many thousands of star-gauged Springfields.

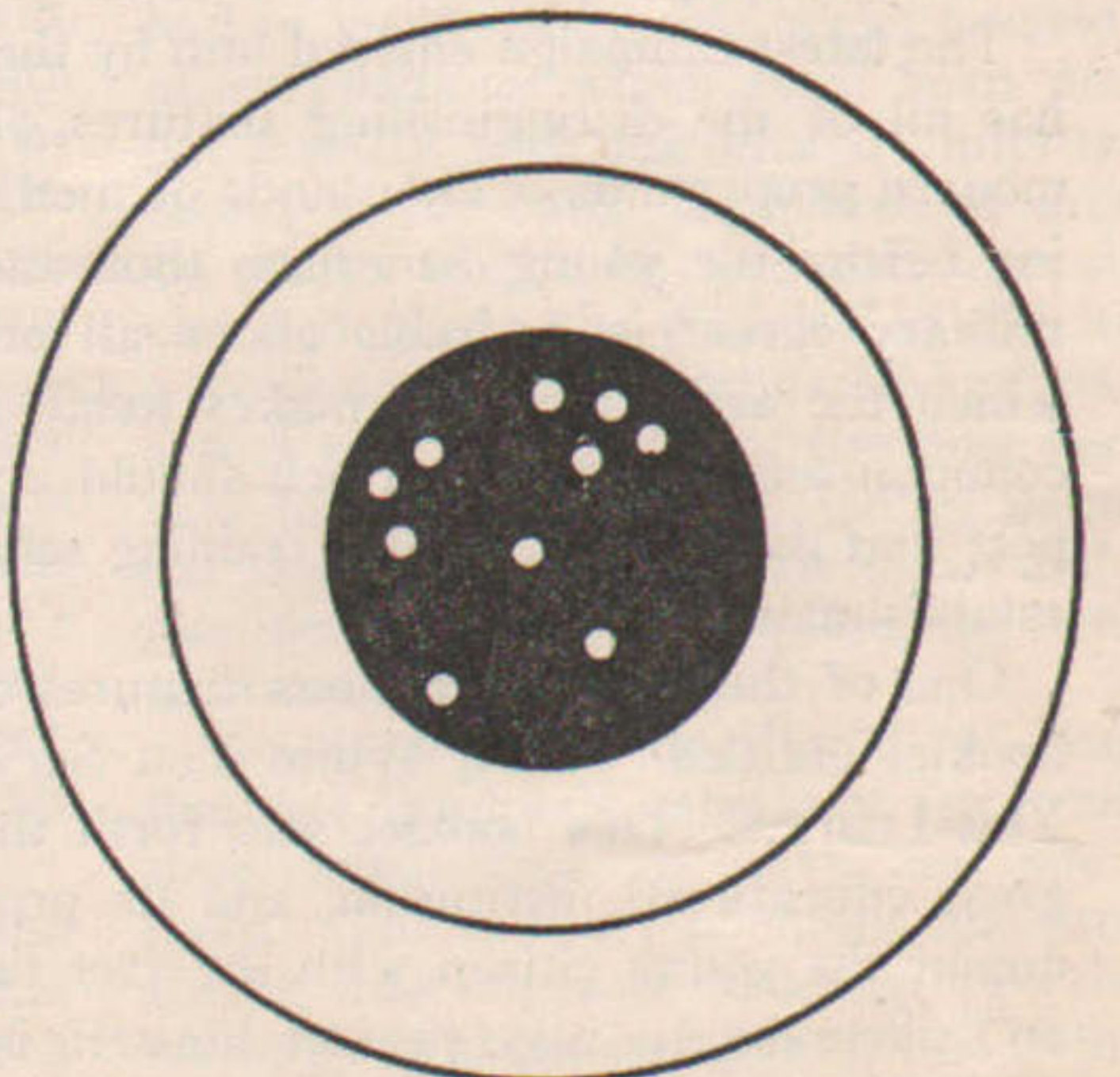
From now on "308" will not only mean a perfectly bored barrel, but also the powder that helps to keep that barrel busy for life.



Score 49: Load 48 grains of Hercules No. 308 and 180-grain full metal-cased Winchester bullets, loaded in Winchester cartridges.



Score 50: Load 46 grains of Hercules No. 308 and 172-grain full metal-cased Remington-UMC Thomas bullets, loaded in Winchester cartridges.



Score 50: Load 46 grains of Hercules No. 308 and 180-grain full metal-cased Winchester bullet, loaded in Winchester cartridges.

ARMS AND THE MAN

1111 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY SATURDAY

Editor

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KENDRICK SCOFIELD

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

THE STAFF OF THE NATIONAL MATCHES

OBSTACLES which might have been expected to rob any other group of men of their enthusiasm have only made the officers serving on the staff of the National Matches more determined than ever that the big competitions this year be unmistakably a success. If they are not, it can certainly not be laid to the doors of these men, who have worked without regard to hours or to weather conditions.

Running a National Match is, even under the best of conditions, no small undertaking. Add to the normally heavy responsibilities a visitation of water totally beyond prevention or control, and an approximation of the problem which the National Match staff is facing may be reached.

THE ARMY'S RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

MANY and varied are the changes in methods of recruiting for military service since the days when the plausible Tommy Atkins slipped to the recruit "The Queen's Shillin'."

The latest campaign entered into by the United States Army has all of the distinguishing features of the most improved modern propaganda. Thousands of men are engaged in bringing before the young American thousands of reasons why a military career is desirable above all others, and the appeal which the army recruiter makes today is predicated upon a common-sense argument which should impress upon the prospect that there are far worse training schools than the military establishment.

One of the most pretentious features of this campaign is a booklet entitled "Learn While You Serve; You Earn While You Learn." This booklet sets forth the army as America's great educational institution, and its profuse illustrations acquaint the young citizen with the fact that by signing on for an enlistment he may perfect himself in any of the various specialties which characterize the work of the Engineer Corps, the Tank Corps, the Coast Artillery, the Air Service, the Signal Corps, the Medical Department, the Veterinary Corps, the

Construction Corps, the Field Artillery, the Motor Transport Corps, the Quartermaster Corps, the Ordnance Department, and the Mounted Service.

The little pamphlet is well worth reading, even if one is not young and in quest of a career. But search as you may through its sixteen pages, no mention can be found of the Infantry. The Infantry is, after all, the most important fighting arm. The other corps and departments have been developed to support the Infantry. Has the Infantry no special advantages to offer to seekers of a future?

BIG BUSINESS AND MARKSMANSHIP

MARKSMANSHIP can never come into its own as a national sport and a national asset until the business and professional men of the nation get squarely behind the movement to teach American citizens the use of small arms.

Here and there are indications that a start has been made toward this end. Many rifle clubs bear the name of some firm or factory and their members are men who are identified with these institutions. The more rifle clubs that are formed as the result of encouragement given the members by solid and conservative men of business, the better for the game.

The scattergun, as a means of clean recreation, is also receiving the backing of big business, and among the institutions who are pioneers in encouraging this form of sport is one of the largest life insurance companies.

This company in a letter to its thousands of employees advocates participation in the sport. The letter, which is appended, tells its own story:

"You should certainly take up trapshooting. It is health-giving, nerve-restoring, and a wonderful promoter of longevity and normal mentality.

"If you have never been on the firing line, with a fraction of a second after the word 'Pull!' to smash a clay target to bits, you have missed one of the really thrilling experiences of this life.

"Trapshooting clears the brain; gives the power of quick decisions; enables one to grasp quickly the complicated problems of business; and is in many ways productive of the evolution of those factors that go to make life a success.

"If you have not a trapshooting club in your section, it would be of great benefit to you to organize one and get into 'the sport alluring.'

"Should you take up this sport of all sports, begin by shooting with both eyes open. By doing this from the start, you will not only become a far better shooter, but you will very greatly improve the 'converging' of your eyes—lack of which is a somewhat general defect and productive of severe headache from desk work.

"Then, again, you will not only see the 'dotted line' much better as a trapshooter, but you will see easier and quicker ways to get applicants' signatures there!

"A chief factor of vitality, longevity and mental strength lies in the exercise of all the brain centers. Trapshooting calls upon every perceptive faculty; rests the business faculties; clears the abnormal obstacles arising from the ruts of business and professional life; and as a general health-giver and accomplishment-producer has no equal."

Preliminary Rifle Training

By LIEUT. CHAS. ASKINS

ARMS AND THE MAN is filled with the doings and plans and prospects of the expert shots at this time, while I am to write of the rookie, the recruit, and what should be done for him. A great share of my year in the army has been spent with this same recruit, and it is simple, elementary human nature to write of what I know best.

The average man who went overseas or who stayed at home preparing for overseas service was not a rifle shot. His entire rifle practice could have been compassed and maybe was compassed in two weeks' work. Now, I am not one of those who maintain that the foundation of a soldier is rifle shooting. I concede that of greater importance is drill, setting-up exercises, and army habits and ways of living. The last term is not the least in importance and might comprise the others. The man who cannot live in comfort and enjoy good health under army "field conditions" is an army liability and not an army asset, this no matter whether he can shoot a rifle or not. I should not, therefore, place rifle shooting as the foundation but as the roof of the building, the finishing process without which the remainder of the building is a useless shell.

I was for months located in a camp where from forty to fifty thousand recruits were at work, and my duties took me to the range day after day. I saw the men shoot; saw that they couldn't shoot; and saw why they couldn't shoot. These men were drilled and trained soldiers before they went on the range, but not more than one man in fifty could shoot a rifle, and they went overseas and faced the enemy in just that condition. Our army was a splendid machine, but a machine without a cutting edge. Maybe we will never again have such an army; maybe our future army will be an army of professional soldiers; and maybe we will have all this process of drafting green men to go over with again some day. Who knows?

I once saw a man who could shoot standing on his head. How could he learn to shoot standing on his head? He couldn't possibly have learned to shoot standing on his head without first having learned to stand on his head. Human nerves and muscles are capable of a wonderful degree of perfection under persistent training, and they are not perfected in any other way. I once saw a one-armed man stand on his one hand, on a bit of pedestal high above the stage; saw him stand second after second and minute after minute without a quiver—the most remarkable feat of balancing and endurance that I ever witnessed. Would a like amount of training, fairly similar to what this man had undergone

but applied with a rifle, have made him a rifle shot? Yes; granted normal eyesight, the muscle and nerve training he underwent would have made him one of the most accurate rifle shots that the world has ever known.

I concede very little to the theory that a good shot is born and not made. He is born with very little except instincts, inclinations, and brains. Instincts, inclinations, and brains governing, he trains himself in some direction and it maybe in the direction of skill with a gun. He may not be aware of all the successive steps and training processes by means of which he has acquired skill, and certainly we, the spectators, will not be aware of them. So we grant him a royal and easy road, whereas the path was really steep and rough and followed with never-ending patience and persistence. All we see is results, and we say "born so." Never believe a word of it. Either he made himself a rifle shot, or somebody trained him. Anyhow, what we are looking for now is a system, a system of training which will make a good shot of a man whether his inclinations are overwhelmingly in that direction or not. For the one man who will train himself without supervision or system a score will need both system and supervision in order to accomplish anything.

Most men cannot stand still (perfectly motionless), cannot sit still, cannot lie still. If a man can do it, he has been trained to do so, trained persistently, rigidly, through a long course. One of the most difficult feats of drill in the army is to teach a man to stand still in the ranks, without movement of body, limbs, face, or eyes. At that he is never so trained as to be able to stand absolutely without movement. If he had an extended rifle in his hands the wavering of its muzzle would be a sure index as to how his body is betraying his will. He cannot stand motionless for the tenth of a second; or, if he can do that, he cannot stand for a second, and only the phenomenal man of extraordinary training can stand so motionless for ten seconds that the muzzle of his rifle will not waver from an 8-inch bull at 200 yards. Yet this is precisely the kind and quality and degree of training that the crack off-hand shot needs. If a man's body betrays him at unexpected times, his shots will go to unexpected places, and *there is no exception to this rule whatever.*

So difficult is it to teach a man to stand still and balance an extended rifle that army authorities have almost despaired of the position. Not much is expected of a man in the standing position, and, I might add, not much is secured. I shot at Camp Humphreys, 8-inch bull, 200

yards, in thirty consecutive shots, scores of 47, 46, and 48—no great performance, yet, so far as I could learn, the best that was accomplished there in the position.

I have said that a man cannot stand still, and he cannot sit still, and he cannot lie still, and he cannot keep still in any other position unless he is trained to do so—neither can he shoot except in the usual hit-or-miss fashion. No position can be taken and maintained by the human body with ease, certainty, and uniformity unless the muscles necessary to that position are trained and developed by practicing it. For any and every position, however simple, the brain, muscles, and nerves have received due training. An African wild black cannot sit erect in a chair without considerable strain. An unaccustomed action confuses the brain, a strained position irritates the nerves, and muscles must act from habit or they rebel and quiver. Will power governs the training of the human body, but accomplishes little of itself.

Army regulations specify certain positions for the rifleman, positions that have been found to embody the greatest utility. Other positions are "shooting tricks" and should not be tolerated. For example, shooting sitting on the heel when the specifications call for the knee position is a shooting trick, and the man who follows it cannot shoot the legal knee position when required to do so. His muscles have not been trained to the legal position, and all the time and training he has devoted to "beating the devil about the stump" is time wasted. A man is required to shoot from his knee rather than sitting or prone because the exigencies of the situation demand a position which can be taken with the utmost rapidity, and it must be such as to enable the marksman to see his enemy. A position which requires greater time to assume, or one which so lowers the head that a clear view of the mark cannot be had, defeats the very object the knee rest had in view. As much might be said of other positions which have been developed solely with the idea of improving scores at the butts, regardless of utility. Of these might be included the sling clamped above the muscles of the arm, a position which is rendered useless in actual combat because of the time necessary to adjust the sling. Utility in combat should govern rifle positions, and no modification should be permitted which militates against utility.

No more positions should be taught than are absolutely necessary, for it takes time, much time, to learn any one of them. The military positions are prone, sitting, kneeling, and standing. To these we might add the parapet rest. Of these positions, ignoring the parapet rest, the most secure, the easiest to train into, and, I might add, the least in practical utility is the prone. My conclusion as to this

may be open to argument, but in combat the prone position is considered the proper one for long-range work, and yet at long range nine times in ten the enemy cannot be seen or aimed upon from the prone. Moreover, if troops are forced to halt in the open and maintain a fire upon the enemy, the proper thing to do and what would be done is to intrench at once—thereafter firing from a parapet rest.

As for the training necessary to develop skill in the positions I have mentioned, the matter might be stated in this way: it requires ten times as much training to acquire steadiness in the knee as it does in the prone, and ten times as much training to acquire steadiness in the off-hand as it does in the knee rest, the sitting position coming between the prone and the knee. Reliability from the knee and standing is so difficult of development that target coaches are inclined to study some way of evading the positions rather than to honestly practice them. Yet in battle, where the soldier is either charging himself or pausing to stop a charge, almost invariably he will be asked to shoot either from the off-hand or the knee. Trained in one position and accurate in it does not imply that we can shoot well from another in which we are not trained; indeed, the very opposite is true. A man who had devoted his entire time to the prone position might be able to shoot a clean score at a thousand yards, and yet miss the 4-ring when shooting at 200 yards from the knee or standing. One thing is assured: the positions mentioned are required in combat, and there is no way of acquiring skill in them except by a long and honest course of position training.

We will assume that a man cannot attain steadiness in the knee rest except by taking the knee rest hundreds if not thousands of times, until the supporting muscles are developed in the position. What sort of work will enable him to take the knee rest thousands of times? Not shooting a military rifle and charge, surely. He cannot obtain the practice from shooting a military rifle and cartridge because he can never obtain enough ammunition, and if he could the number of shots he would have to fire in the training would shatter his nerves. It is true that a rifle enthusiast will train himself with an empty gun, sighting and pulling the trigger, but the ordinary recruit will not do that—he cannot perceive the horse sense in the proceeding, or he is too listless and too indifferent to really train himself in this manner. A sloppy-weather style of holding and pulling will become a habit, a habit not to be eradicated during his shooting career. If the practice is to be beneficial our man must be able to read the values of his work, to check up on faults, and to measure his own improvement. He cannot readily read values into practice with the full

rifle charge, because the rule is that he begins the day's work well and finishes poorly, the common result of overstrain. Remains, then, the reduced charge, the miniature charge, and other devices.

In our preliminary rifle training no legitimate aid should be ignored, hence the use of devices, miniature charges, and reduced charges. The device in most common use is the Hollifield rod. It is a splendid aid in the development of position steadiness, and position steadiness is the very foundation of military rifle shooting. I have never seen an enlisted man or an officer who did not take kindly to the use of this rod. It develops ease and steadiness in position; it develops skill in holding and pulling; and it develops the competitive spirit. Give the men the rods and the targets which accompany them and they will practice willingly and carefully as long as their officers require, and when no longer required to do so will collect in barracks and continue the practice. Competition will be keen, and the man who can win from the prone will find another superior in the off-hand, leading in the end to a general acquirement of skill in all positions. Meantime the rod will be giving our soldier very fair values for his holding, and the man who can pull ten straight bulls on the 300-yard target will take a deal of pride in his performance.

From the Hollifield rod, after the muscles have been trained in every position, the natural step is to miniature ammunition, .22-calibre rifle cartridges. Whether the range should then be 50 feet or 75 feet or 100 feet doesn't matter much; the man will be able to read his values, to compare his scores with those of his fellows, to correct his faults, and to maintain his position training regardless of the range. The one thing that must be kept in mind is that one position must not be favored at the expense of others. If our man develops extreme skill in the prone, that is no reason for allowing him to devote the bulk of his time to prone practice, but the contrary is true.

Through encouraging civilians and National Guardsmen to shoot, also the Regular Army, through force of example set, the National Rifle Association has performed notable service. The fact that this association seems to have promoted rifle shooting in but one position is not to be mentioned in criticism, for a child must learn to walk before he can run. Nevertheless, the National Rifle Association ought not to halt with teaching miniature rifle shooting in the prone, but should devote like time to all the recognized military positions.

The National Rifle Association has made itself sponsor for miniature military rifle shooting in America. For what has been done the credit goes to this organization; for what fails of accomplishment this association must bear the blame. This may not appear to be true

at this particular time, but eventually it will be true. All I can say now of the N. R. A. is that a fine machine seems to be ready for work, and any amount of work is right in front of the machine. My personal opinion is that the .22-calibre rifle is to play a very important part in the development of military rifle shooting, a part only less in importance than the standard rifle, for if entire dependence is placed in the .30-06 very few men will ever learn to shoot the rifle. You can't teach a man to box simply by pounding his face, neither can you teach him to shoot simply by pounding his shoulder.

One thing, if position training and holding are to be taught first, then the finishing of this course can be accomplished in one of two ways: either with the .22-calibre rifle or with reduced charges in the standard rifle. I notice that the various adapters, by means of which light ammunition can be shot from more powerful arms, are now in bad repute. Having preached this past half a dozen years that no adapter is worth a tinker's damn, I note the final verdict with satisfaction. This leaves us the reduced load and the .22. Why not use both?

I see that for the reduced load 10 or 12 grains of Du Pont No. 80 powder is to be used with a 140-grain lubricated bullet. The charge is a good one beyond a doubt, particularly if it is to displace the .22 for short-range work. But if the .22 is to retain its popularity, which I believe it will, then a longer range reduced cartridge is demanded. What seems to be required is a cartridge practically without recoil, non-fouling, non-erosive, which will be accurate up to 500 yards. This is to be had by using about 16 grains of the No. 80 powder and the regular 150-grain Government bullet, the missile being given a muzzle velocity of some 1,500 feet.

Either this cartridge or the one favored by the experts will do good work at .22-calibre ranges, work fully as good as can be had from the small rifle, with the added advantage of familiarizing the shooter with the standard arm. Why not, then, use the reduced cartridge and do away with the .22? The reason is simple. It is just as much trouble to load the reduced charge as it is the full charge, and no armory, regiment, or company will ever load enough of those cartridges to afford even a moderate amount of practice. The big cartridge companies might do it or the Government might do it, but in one case the cost would be excessive and in the other expenditures would be sharply curtailed. If the soldier is really to learn to shoot a rifle he should fire about ten thousand cartridges a year instead of two hundred. This means a .22 and getting away from the little cartridge is not to be considered. It ought to be a cheap cartridge at that, not costing more than

25 cents a hundred, and the rifle should be an exact duplicate of the military arm in every respect except cartridge.

When the marksman has graduated with the .22, or when his ambition has become aroused and he must perform greater feats at longer range than is possible with the miniature ammunition, then the mid-range cartridge containing the standard bullet and a reduced powder charge will make a finished rifleman of him so far as holding is concerned. With it he can make clean scores at 500 yards and even at 600. Presently a further step will take the marksman to full charges and long range, but the step will be so natural, so well prepared for by previous practice, that it will be nothing more than rounding out a well-built structure.

Here, then, we have a system to be followed by the recruit: Practice taking every military rifle-shooting position (exactly as specified and in no other way) until the muscles are trained and developed in that position. Use the Hollifield rod for the sake of reading the values of the holding, to teach trigger pulling, to make the work interesting, and to encourage competition. Follow the rod with the .22-calibre rifle, shooting it in every recognized military position. Take the next step, the mid-range reduced cartridge, to be shot at ranges from 100 to 600 yards. Finish with the full charge at ranges up to 1,200 yards.

EARLY MILITARY TRAINING

(Concluded from page 386)

Universal military training was the rule in New Hampshire Colony. In 1673, Mr. Richard Cutts was appointed to take charge of the regular exercises and public exhibitions. No times are stated when the drilling should be given, but since it states that regular training was required, it may be inferred that this was fairly frequent, or else no special officer for the purpose would have been necessary.

Although the New Jersey Colony was as little military in spirit as any, with the exception of Pennsylvania, still it had a system of universal military service and training. No person between the ages of 16 and 60 years should remain "by themselves, parents or masters unenlisted longer than the space of one month." The penalty for attempt at law evasion was a fine of ten shillings for each negligence. Every soldier must furnish his arms and keep on hand a good supply of ammunition prescribed by law. There was also an organized cavalry in New Jersey and the requirement for becoming a member of this differed slightly from that of the foot department.

The Governor of New Jersey was to see that military training was enforced, but in such a way that it did not interfere more than positively necessary with the

work of the colonists; that is, that the time for practice was put in the less busy seasons of the year and the part of the month when it did not conflict with other affairs. Martial law could only be put in force with the consent of the Council. It is interesting to note that New Jersey was held responsible for helping with the protection of New Amsterdam harbor.

While in arms the soldier of New Jersey was required to fully obey his superior officers and to live up to the military rules and regulations established by the Captain-General and the Council. Once every three months the companies of the different districts all over New Jersey met at a convenient place for all concerned and united with the other regiments in a grand public drill and parade. At this time thorough inspection was given the individual soldier.

Of course the law requiring military service was put in operation in the various colonies with different degrees of effectiveness. Where Indian dangers

were imminent the military training was naturally looked after more closely than in a protected colony. In Massachusetts there was a special committee appointed to direct the training and manage wars that might arise during the term of their service.

At least we can make sure from inspecting the early records of the American colonies that everybody everywhere was expected to know how to use a gun and in most cases the law required him to drill frequently with other members of the militia. Hence it cannot be such a remarkable fact that the Colonial wars were all terminated favorably to the New World. Probably no colonies sent out by ancient Rome or Greece were ever better trained in military tactics than were the settlers of early Colonial America. It would be sheer folly to maintain that the colonists sprang to arms over night in '76, for the facts prove that every settler was by training a soldier of long standing.

Hunting in Manchuria

MR. PETER F. HOLOHAN, a well known shooter of Portland, Oregon, recently received a letter from his friend, Major Guy F. Egbers, U. S. A., who is on special service at Harbin, Manchuria. Major Egbers, who is an enthusiastic hunter and trapshooter, writes interestingly of his game-shooting experiences in that far-off land. The letter, minus several references of a personal nature, follows:

Harbin, Manchuria, Asia.

April 7, 1919.

Dear Friend Peter:

Sometime ago I received from you a fine bundle of shooters' magazines for which I want to thank you. They were a source of a great deal of pleasure to me. I was very glad and much interested to read of Troeh's success in the East: while I was disappointed in his being defeated by Herr, I note that your dope on the match was correct.

I have had some very interesting experiences in this section of the country during the shooting season of 1918, as we are living a rather idle life. I have spent much of my time in the surrounding country with my gun and dogs. The bird shooting, both water fowl and upland birds, is wonderful. On my last trip, which I made just before Xmas, we went into the mountains about 150 miles east of Harbin, for big game. We had a most delightful trip, killing one elk and five wild boar. I must say the wild boar hunting is the best of sport as they are very alert, can run like a deer and fight like hell. They grow to quite an un-

usual size, two of those we killed weighing 400 pounds each. The meat is very fine and is preferable to elk meat. The elk was a seven-point buck, weighing about 400 pounds. I have the horns and a nice set of teeth from it.

The country in which we were hunting has plenty of bear and, occasionally, a tiger, and, also occasionally, a band of Chinese bandits, known in this country as Honhoozies. We were unfortunate in not running across any bear owing to the lateness of the season.

I picked up a 20-gauge August Lebeau, which I think is the greatest little gun that I have ever found. In tests I made before I purchased it, the left barrel with No. 4 shot averaged 82 per cent. These tests were made with exactness, and I think I have never seen as even a spread of shot, and am positive have never known such a density of pattern with that gauge of gun. The gun, which is hand-made, has a beautiful finish, straight stock and fine workmanship throughout.

It is very hard to get satisfactorily-loaded ammunition. I succeeded, however, in getting a good supply of 20-gauge French shells, which have given good results.

It is impossible to buy a sporting rifle. I have with me a .22 Savage, which I used on my last trip. I have used up my little stock of ammunition for this gun, however, and don't know when I will be able to get any more.

Yours truly,

MAJOR GUY F. EGBERS.

BEFORE GOING TO CALDWELL



The small-bore events at the National Matches will be one of the unique and important features.

The contestants in these matches will experience better scores than they would have two years ago—because of the development within that time of the U. S. .22 N. R. A. Cartridge.

This cartridge loaded with Lesmok powder is accurate up to 250 yards. This is fifty yards more accuracy than it has ever been possible to obtain with a .22 rim-fire cartridge. The power and uniformity back of this 250 yard accuracy are bound to make better scores at 200, 100 and 50 yards.

The difference between winning and losing a match is often caused by the accuracy of the cartridge. It would pay you to investigate the U. S. N. R. A. before going to Caldwell.

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY
111 Broadway New York

FIRST BOLT ACTION RIFLES

(Concluded from page 385)

being stamped "Remington Bros.," as he had said, it bore the legend "Remington's," like those in the National Museum.

While at the National Museum, my correspondent, assisted by Miss Bartlett, searched all of the records for information, but aside from the simple description of the arm nothing could be learned except that it was used in quite large numbers during the Mexican War, by both the Army and the Navy. Incidentally, it was learned from the Ordnance Department reports for the period 1845-60 that a board of officers appointed by the Chief of Ordnance tested the Jenks carbine, and their recommendations, while favorable, were conservative. They strongly urged caution in adopting the breech-loading (presumably any) system, stating that there was a general feeling in the Ordnance Department of the Army that the breech-loading type of firearm should be regarded as being impractical.

Finally, and for the benefit of seekers

for information concerning old forgotten shooting-irons, my correspondent found Miss Bartlett to have a remarkable general knowledge of firearms and publications concerning them, having been assistant to the late Mr. George C. Maynard, to whom credit is due for the wonderful firearms collection at the Museum.

"PENALTY PETE" TARGET

(Concluded from page 384)

Probably as much fun, combined with first-class practice similar to that of the hunting fields, has been had on our small-bore range by dividing the shooters into equal teams and putting up, at 100 yards distance, two groups of clay pigeons, each particular pigeon representing the head of one of the shooters. Both shooter and pigeon are unmistakably numbered the same to prevent confusion. When any pigeon is broken the shooter bearing that number is considered "dead" and is instantly debarred from further shooting. On the signal "Commence firing" each team attempts to break the other team's pigeons—essentially, kill the

other man before he kills you. There is considerable incentive to quick and accurate shooting and the pigeons are hung up against a grassy hillside and show up none too plainly. Any position is allowed, but no artificial rest or telescope sight. Two holes in each pigeon for two cords is the system for hanging; a knife will chip them in quickly when one learns the trick; a small hand drill is still better.

We have done considerable pistol practice at a stationary man target at 30 yards, as follows: The revolver or automatic, loaded with five shells, is laid on a table together with five loose cartridges. Shooter starts a stop watch himself, fires five shots from weapon, reloads it, fires other five, stops watch. To go on record it is necessary that all ten shots hit the target and that the shooter declare his intention of shooting for record, together with payment of a small fee. The best record to date has been 18 seconds, by Dr. W. T. Burres, the club's president. In practice the time has been lowered to 16½ seconds. The practice in rapid reloading has been particularly valuable.



Some Old Time Scores

By HENRY ELLIOTT

HAVING been a patient and oftentimes amused "consumer" of the ideas, opinions and theories handed out through the columns of this man's magazine for a sufficient time to have reached the point where I am led to believe that our unfortunate editor will print all the news that's fit to print and considerable that should be left unborn, I may be pardoned for this uncensored contribution on original sin.

Many of us will remember that some months ago Lucien Cary contributed an article, "The Gun Crank," to one of the large weeklies. In company with many others, I enjoyed reading this article—even though the "hero" of it was an impossible proposition and the rifle dope contained therein consisted of about as many errors as facts. When reading it I realized that the author was trying to attract the attention of and interest a non-rifle-shooting public in the possibilities of scientific rifle shooting, and he was far more successful than if he had written a coldly scientific and accurate article on long-range target shooting. He is enough of a fiction writer to know that Barnum was right. The dear public will pay good American coin to be fooled.

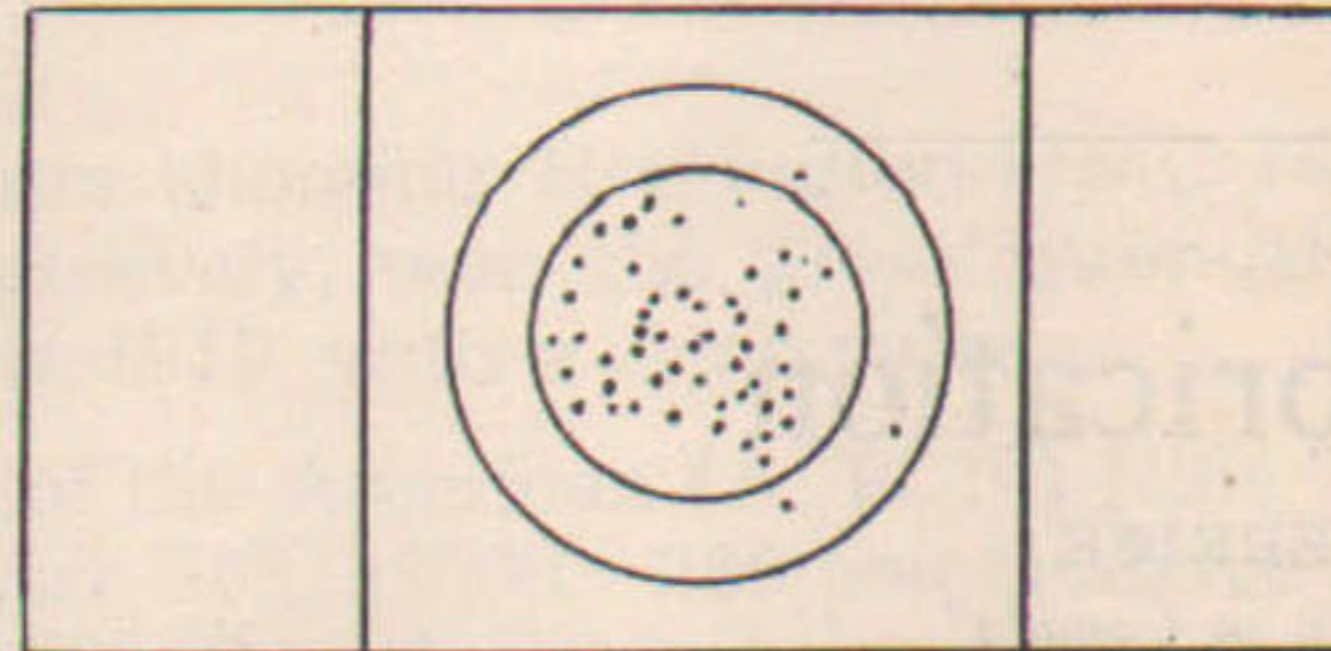
Had he written a purely scientific and accurate rifle-shooting article the weekly would not have printed his article, as they realize that the latest novel by Eleanor Glynn will outsell the latest Patent Office report.

After Cary's fall from grace I read Colonel Whelen's article on past and present accuracy and noted the difference in the manner in which the subject of past, present and possible accuracy was handled by a rifleman who was informed concerning past accuracy.

Many of us are inclined to believe that all the world's records at long-range shooting have been the product of American riflemen and have been made in the last few years, but such is very fortunately not true, for otherwise rifle shooting would not have survived for us to enjoy.

If we glance over some few records made in England years ago we will discover that proficiency with the grooved bore has not been confined to any one country or any one generation of riflemen, and we will also see that when Colonel Whelen stated that rifle accuracy was on about the same plane at present that it had been for many years he stated exact facts and not wild theories. Also, when Lucien Cary mentioned three consecutive possible scores as being made at 1,000 yards, he did not mention an impossible thing, but merely a very improbable happening. Some of us may remember that a few years ago the three large factories that cater to military match shots became involved in a magazine controversy about which make of ammunition would give the smallest groups at 1,000 yards. A few targets were shown that made a 36-inch bull look like easy picking for a machine rest.

There are at least two or three authentic records of over 30 consecutive bulls on a 36-inch bull at 1,000 yards, one of which is reproduced herewith. Some of us may be pardoned if we lack information concerning



Fifty consecutive shots at 1,000 yards by G. C. Gibbs, Oct. 11, 1886.

targets and records made before we were at an age to be interested in such matters, but before we proceed to "ball out" a fellow writer we might investigate past records with profit to ourselves and thereby not appear so ridiculous afterward.

Among the very good long-range scores made in past years are the following:

In 1879, at Hounslow, a Major S. S. Young scored 73 out of 75 at 1,000 yards. He shot a 10-pound Farquharson-Metford breech-loading match rifle.

In 1880, Dr. S. J. Scott, of the American team, scored 74 out of 75 for 15 shots at 1,000 yards. At 900 yards possible scores were made at the same match by Colonel Clark and Mr. Rathbone, both of the latter of the American team. This international match was held at Dollymount, Ireland. The high man on the Irish team scored 72 at 1,000 yards and two of the Irish team scored possibles at 800 yards.

October 11, 1886, at Wistow, Mr. C. C. Gibbs shot a 50-shot score at 1,000 yards that scored 248 out of a possible 250, having 37 consecutive bull's-eyes on the end of his score. He used a .461-calibre Metford rifle. This score was shot on the regular 36-inch bull's-eye target. The .461-calibre rifle was usually made with a 34-inch barrel. It had aperture sights set 47 inches apart. The bullet was usually of 540 grains weight and the powder charge was 70 to 105 grains of black powder. They usually used the lighter powder charge.

In 1891, Mr. Whitehead scored 71 out of 75 at 1,000 yards in the Wimbledon Cup match.

In 1892, Captain Gorvan and Private Boyd each scored 74 out of 75 at 1,000 yards in the Elcho Shield competition.

In 1894, in the Wimbledon Cup match, Corporal Gibbs scored 71 out of 75 at 1,100 yards.

Most of this shooting was done from the "back" position, which we seldom see in use at the present time.

(Above notes taken from "The Gun and Its Development," by Greener.)

In 1913 a competitor scored 33 consecutive bulls at 1,100 yards, and instances have been known where competitors have exceeded 50 consecutive bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards (page 303, "Rifles and Ammunition," by Ommundson and Robinson). Ommundson won the King's prize in 1901 and was in a position to know whereof he spoke.

Those of us who have seen Richard, Ches-

ley, Casey, and others of like skill shoot at 1,000 yards are not surprised at 20-shot scores of 97 to a possible at 1,000 yards from any of them. Last time I saw Richard shooting at 1,000 yards he scored 97 and thought nothing of it.

When we consider the past work of real experts, not would-be's using war-time ammunition, we see that Cary was nearer the truth than our Jersey marksman. Sometimes a little information becomes not only a dangerous but a very embarrassing thing.

Los Angeles on the Range

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

The Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club staged their regular monthly contest at the Glendale range, July 20. The course took in a match at 800 yards for a cup, and at 200 yards a miss-and-out match on the 8-inch bull. This was for the W. R. Jackson trophy; also a silver trophy, shot off-hand with the military Springfield rifle.

E. D. Myrick, the naval shark, got away with both the 800-yard and the off-hand matches.

A. L. Thomson could not make his gun stay out of the black, running 14 straight bulls, thereby winning the Jackson trophy.

800 Yards, 10 Shots for Record

E. D. Myrick.....	48
A. J. W. Keating.....	47
E. D. Neff.....	46
Ned Cutting.....	45
S. H. Hart.....	44
M. S. Reynolds.....	41
F. C. Payne.....	39
Dr. Newcomb.....	38

200 Yards Off-hand

E. D. Myrick.....	47
M. S. Reynolds.....	45
Ned Cutting.....	43
Mrs. L. Dezert.....	43
S. H. Hart.....	42
A. L. Thomson.....	41
L. Dezert.....	41
Dr. Newcomb.....	41
H. E. Sargent.....	40
F. C. Payne.....	39
C. P. Zimmer.....	35

Miss-and-Out Match

A. L. Thomson won out with 14 straight bull's-eyes.

Southern California should be proud of its military riflemen; 14 out of 17 were selected in this vicinity, the other three from the Bay City region, to represent the State for the National Rifle Matches, which are held during August at Caldwell, N. J.

LEON DEZERT, Secretary.

New Ideas Needed in Trapshooting

For trapshooting to progress in the manner that it should more initiative is needed.

For years trapshooting as a sport has advanced in spite of the way it has been conducted, not because of it.

There is lots of room for new idea men in trapshooting. They may have some difficulty breaking in, but the room is there, nevertheless. It is necessary to keep up with the times—and being out in front is not a disadvantage.

There should be something to a trapshooting tournament besides a cut-and-dried program that has been worked for years. A little variety will add spice, interest new people and keep up the interest of the veterans. The world continually changes for the better, even if it is hard to believe at times—and trapshooting should not be a stand-patter.

The formation of new gun clubs is all very fine, but it is well to devise ways and

means of keeping the old clubs up to the mark; to rebuild and rejuvenate them. State associations should be purged of dead wood and be made honest-to-goodness enterprising bodies. Leagues should be formed wherever there are a half-dozen clubs within a reasonable traveling distance; individual matches should be listed between the best shots of local clubs; city championship matches should be arranged, also inter-club, intercountry, intercity and interstate team matches.

Inside of another year there will be thousands shooting at clay targets who never shot until they went to work for Uncle Sam. These men have a desire to continue their shooting education. We may never have another war. We don't want any, but if we do have another conflict the better we

can shoot the sooner it will be over.

You know the reason why Germany trampled over Belgium, instead of Switzerland. The Huns had great respect for the shooting ability of the Swiss.

Trapshooting is the natural outlet for the former service men. No matter how much they might be interested in rifle shooting, rifle ranges are nowhere near as handy as gun clubs; in fact, rifle ranges are few and far between. It is the scarcity of rifle ranges, and the distance to be traveled to reach them, that holds back this branch of shooting.

So if gun clubs are progressive they can add greatly to their rolls. It is a question of being up and doing, with some enterprising individual keeping everyone stirred up all the time.

Bullet Lubrication

By R. E. HERRICK

In "Rod and Gun in Canada"

SUMPN' burnin' there."
"Look at 'em smoke."

"Whatcha got there, tracer bullets?"

These and other equally pointed remarks, and some considerably more pointed than polite were directed at the writer one Sunday last spring when he started shooting at 300 yards and when his bullets were leaving curling trail of smoke along the line of trajectory, but we are getting ahead of our story.

We have experimented with bullet grease for years. Yes, started in on it in the good old black powder days, when a little beeswax and tallow or japan wax were all that was needed to lubricate the old "smoke wagons" but it is quite sufficient to say that quite a different prescription is required on the modern jacketed bullets that are at their destination and have the horses unhitched and turned out to pasture before the old soft lead slugs get the brakes off to start.

I've never liked the idea of forcing metal jacketed bullets through a choice barrel without some sort of lubricant, for it doesn't take much thought to convince anyone that there is friction there, lots of it, and where friction resides there also resides erosion, and friction and erosion spell a short life for a barrel.

So we went to experimenting with greases and oils. Tried everything we ever heard of anyone using, and as many on our own hook. Of course we read the reports concerning certain old army rifle barrels that were brought back to a wonderful (?) state of accuracy by merely using lubricated bullets. That settled it. We would find a suitable grease if we never saw the back of our neck.

Mobilubricant was one of the first greases we ever used that seemed to carry the recommendations of advanced riflemen, but let me state here and now that in our estimation Mobilubricant is not and never has been anything better than a makeshift and leaves much to be desired. In the course of our experiments and inquiries we were informed by a man who was in a position to know, that Mobilubricant was composed of tallow heated to just below the melting point and when the right temperature was reached a small stream of oil was fed into the tallow and all mixed thoroughly in great agitating vats. So then we have a resultant compound which has

never been nor is it designed for use in intense heat, it being used in the transmission set on automobiles where there is little or no heat but where a thick heavy grease is necessary. Try melting Mobilubricant and after it cools it doesn't resume its former smooth state, but is a stringy, sticky mass of no use whatever.

We tried mixing air float graphite with it, but after a few shots with this one never knew when the bore was clean, for the rags kept coming black for a week. I don't doubt but that the graphite did noble service, but appearances are too strong against it for continued use.

Next we tried all sorts of mixtures of beeswax, Mobilubricant, cylinder oil, cornauba wax, and what not, all in the attempt to secure a grease into which the bullets might be dipped and which would harden with a non-sticky surface. We finally settled on a mixture of cornauba wax, beeswax and high grade auto cylinder oil, using approximately equal parts of cornauba and beeswax and enough of the oil to bring it to the desired degree of hardness when cold. In using this grease it was heated to a smoking point and the bullets dipped in it up to the mouth of the shell. As the cold bullets will take on too much of the grease unless they too are heated, we have a pan of boiling water at hand into which the bullets are dipped before their bath in the grease. We did our cartridges after they have been inserted in the clips, thus one dipping coats five bullets.

This grease worked nicely, and was the one used on the occasion mentioned at the beginning of this article, the excessive smoke being caused by a little too much grease. This is unnecessary. A light film of grease being all that is required to do the job of lubricating. We were well pleased with this grease and had several primer boxes filled with it at the 1918 National Matches, only to have to fall back on Mobilubricant on account of the order forbidding the taking of ammunition into quarters. We had planned on doping up our bullets before going to the firing line, but had to give that scheme up. We did shoot some of our own home loads one afternoon at 600 yards, which had been dipped, with the result that the members of the Indiana team, who were next to us, had some sport "watching our smoke."

This grease presented only one fault. It

appeared to us that a perfect grease should leave the bore slightly oily, or at least the muzzle of the rifle should be moist from the oil after firing. This final point was supplied by our friend, Lieut. E. A. McGoldrick of Spokane, who suggested using "F. F. Franklin" auto oil as a softening agent. There is not any set formula as to quantities, but by using about equal parts of cornauba wax and beeswax and just enough oil to soften the resultant product according to the season of the year it will be found after firing there will be a ring of oil around the bore of the rifle at the muzzle, which indicates that all the oil at least, has not burned, and not having burned it seems also reasonable to believe it has served its good purpose of lubricating the bore with some left over for good measure.

A word as to said F. F. Franklin auto oil. This oil is a Pennsylvania product and is practically the only oil that comes from the ground ready for use, i. e., that doesn't require refining before it is of any value to the consumer, and it is supposed to withstand a higher fire test than any other oil on the market. It is not used as a straight lubricating oil, however, being used as a blending stock to bring certain oils up to a required standard as to fire and flash tests. All auto cylinder oil manufacturers do not use this F. F. F. oil for blending purposes, but all do use similar products which they call "brightstock," and are used in exactly the same way.

A batch of this grease properly blended, will stick to a bullet almost like paint, and will harden down with a smooth, glossy surface. Drop a clip in the sand; pick it up and blow the sand off and it's as good as new. I've carried cartridges so prepared in my belt until the grease had fairly worn off around the points of the bullets, yet the rest of the grease still stuck like a burr to a dog's ear.

Incidentally that is just one test as to when you have the grease of the correct consistency. Too hard it will flake off a bullet. Too soft and it won't have a hard, glossy surface. Sometime I'm going to experiment on a soft grease to use as one does Mobilubricant, but made from beeswax and "bright-stock."

Speaking of soft grease reminds me that I have a home-made bullet greaser that just about fills the bill. First I got a 1 oz. brass grease cup with non-rising screw stem and ground off the octagon portion so it was flush with the barrel of the cup. Ground off the screw threads and soldered on a portion of a Krag cartridge case. And here comes the best part of it: In the open end of the Krag shell is inserted a Springfield bullet jacket, point down, and expanded so as to permit a loaded shell being inserted just up to the crimp. Bored a hole through the jacket point to permit the grease to pass on up, and made a slip cover from an old pistol shell and it is done. The bullet jacket inside the greaser prevents too much grease getting on the bullet, and does spread it on in a smooth, thin coating. This greaser is clean to operate and as fast as any of this type.

There is no doubt about the value of a suitable lubricant on metal jacketed bullets, so we will not discuss this phase of the question except to give a warning against allowing grease to get in the chamber of the rifle. This does it no good and may do considerable harm and only requires a little care to prevent. This screed is merely to give other riflemen the advantage of whatever knowledge I have gained in attempting to develop a better lubricant.


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UMC

1919 Inter-Allied Rifle Matches at Le Mans, France

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UMC Ammunition

AMERICAN soldiers shooting Remington UMC 180-grain Palma Match ammunition exclusively, won the great Inter-Allied Rifle Matches at Le Mans, France, June 1919, with a clean sweep.

The twelve members of the American (A. E. F.) Rifle Team, winners of the Rifle Team Match, score 2651x3000 236 points above the next highest team—all used Remington UMC exclusively.

1st Sgt. Stanley Smith, A. E. F., winner of the Individual Rifle Match, score 275x300, or 20 points higher than the best score not made by an American, used Remington UMC exclusively.

The seventeen other American soldiers who followed Sergeant Smith in outshooting all other contestants in the Individual Rifle Match, all used Remington UMC exclusively.

No such sweeping victory in a series of international rifle matches has ever been won by riflemen of any other country or with any other ammunition.

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Woolworth Building, New York

SIGHTS

By P. A. L.

In "Rod and Gun in Canada"

IN looking over the Lyman catalog of peep sights the reader wonders at the fact that these famous sights that have been on the market for so many years, with two or three exceptions, have but one adjustment, and that for elevation only.

Any rifleman that sights in a rifle knows that there is just as much need for side movement as for elevation.

When one attempts to drive a front sight over just a little, or shin up the side of a peep and try each shift by a few shots, he soon condemns the process as costly in ammunition, time and temper. He wonders why the makers only make half a sight while with a side screw in the side of the base of that sight he could have placed the zero anywhere he wanted it after firing the first group.

Different makers and even different lots of the same make of high-power ammunition will shoot to a different zero. In using a sight with two movements, knowing your sight and pitch of screws, you simply shoot a group at a known range and by shifting your sight the required number of points you can place your zero anywhere you wish on the target.

At present I have a Remington .25 calibre that has a Lyman rear sight and a V. M. front sight. The front sight is a very tight fit. At present that rifle zeroes 1½ inches

to the right at 100 yards. I would give a good bit to have it shooting centre, yet I hate to attempt to shift that sight, knowing that I might get out of the frying pan into the fire.

It may mean 100 rounds of ammunition before I get it correct and proved. The above remarks will also apply to the Marble sights. For best results these peep sights should be mounted to set about 1" in front of the eye when the head is in a normal shooting position. A sight mounted on the receiver is too far away from the eye for best results.

In bolt action rifles the sight should be mounted on the end of the firing pin and then it snaps forward and away from the eye when the rifle is fired.

As to front sights I prefer the V. M. sight for it gives the least eye strain of any sight I have ever used and is very accurate. The Marble people make the V. M. sight with a gold face but they would improve it greatly by making it a dead black face instead. The gold glitters whereas the dead black gives a well defined ring that shows clearly against all objects. Just smoke a V. M. sight with a match and see the difference. I have tried all colors and find the dead black far the best.

Many shooters think a very small bead sight is the most accurate. Such is not always the case as a very small sight strains the eye. A large sight of correct shape gives much less eye strain, therefore is more accurate.

The V. M. sight in conjunction with a peep sight gives no eye strain at all. It is simply a clear look through. Shooters with failing eye sight can get the best of results by the use of a V. M. sight when the ordinary sight would be a complete failure.

Will the Lyman people make their sights 100 per cent efficient or will they go on in the same old rut? True, they have two fine sights in the models 103 and 29½ but what about all their other models?

BEAR HUNTING WITH BOWS AND ARROWS

By SAXTON POPE

For some years back a number of us in San Francisco have been hunting with the bow and arrow, purely for sport. A powerful bow is an effective weapon, but it takes months of practice to be able to shoot it well. Such a bow pulls 75 pounds.

Having killed rabbits, quail, squirrels, bobcats, skunks, foxes, and deer, we naturally wanted to try our hand on a bear. We knew that a bear is a hard animal to kill even with a gun, but we also knew that the Indians killed him with a bow. So we wanted to find out just how much there was to the game. Our friends, of course, were very skeptical. They said that an arrow would hardly go through his hide.

We got in communication with Thomas Murphy, of Blocksburg, Humboldt country, who has been at this sort of thing for thirty years and never fails to get a bear every winter. So we packed up our strongest

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FOR SALE BY

ARMS AND THE MAN

bows and several dozen broadhead arrows, and Arthur Young and I went up to Blocsburg.

After four unsuccessful hunts, we at last treed a good-sized bear up a tall fir. After securing the dogs, Mr. Young and I took our stand about thirty yards from the base of the tree, on the sidehill, and let drive two arrows at one time. Both shafts struck the bear in the chest, going completely through, feathers and all.

Quick as a flash the bear wheeled about and began descending the tree. We ran up close and shot him again as he neared the ground, and bounded down the hill. Murphy turned the dogs loose, and they all

went crashing through the brush together.

Pretty soon we heard them bay him again, and we rushed a quarter of a mile down the canyon, to find him sitting on the limb of another fir, holding on like a man. We shot again and he dropped to the ground, where the dogs heeled him and went flying past hanging on to a hind leg. The bear immediately mounted a nearby oak, not over eight inches in diameter, and swung out on a limb. At close range, we shot arrow after arrow through his chest, while he slipped further out on the bending limb, and at last fell to the ground, rolling over and over down the canyon. The dogs were on him in a second, and by the time

we reached the creek bed the bear was dead.

Murphy performed the autopsy, giving the hounds the liver and lights. Eleven arrows had gone through the beast, seven of these through his chest. The lungs were collapsed and pulmonary hemorrhage finished him. The first two shots would have been enough if we had waited.

It was a three-year-old female black bear, weighing about 150 pounds. That it was no larger was no fault of ours. The arrows cut ribs in two at several points and undoubtedly could have penetrated any beast with a hide less resistant than a hippo or an elephant.—*California Game Bulletin.*

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL
Inter-State Rifle Tournament

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Sept. 1 to Sept. 6, 1919

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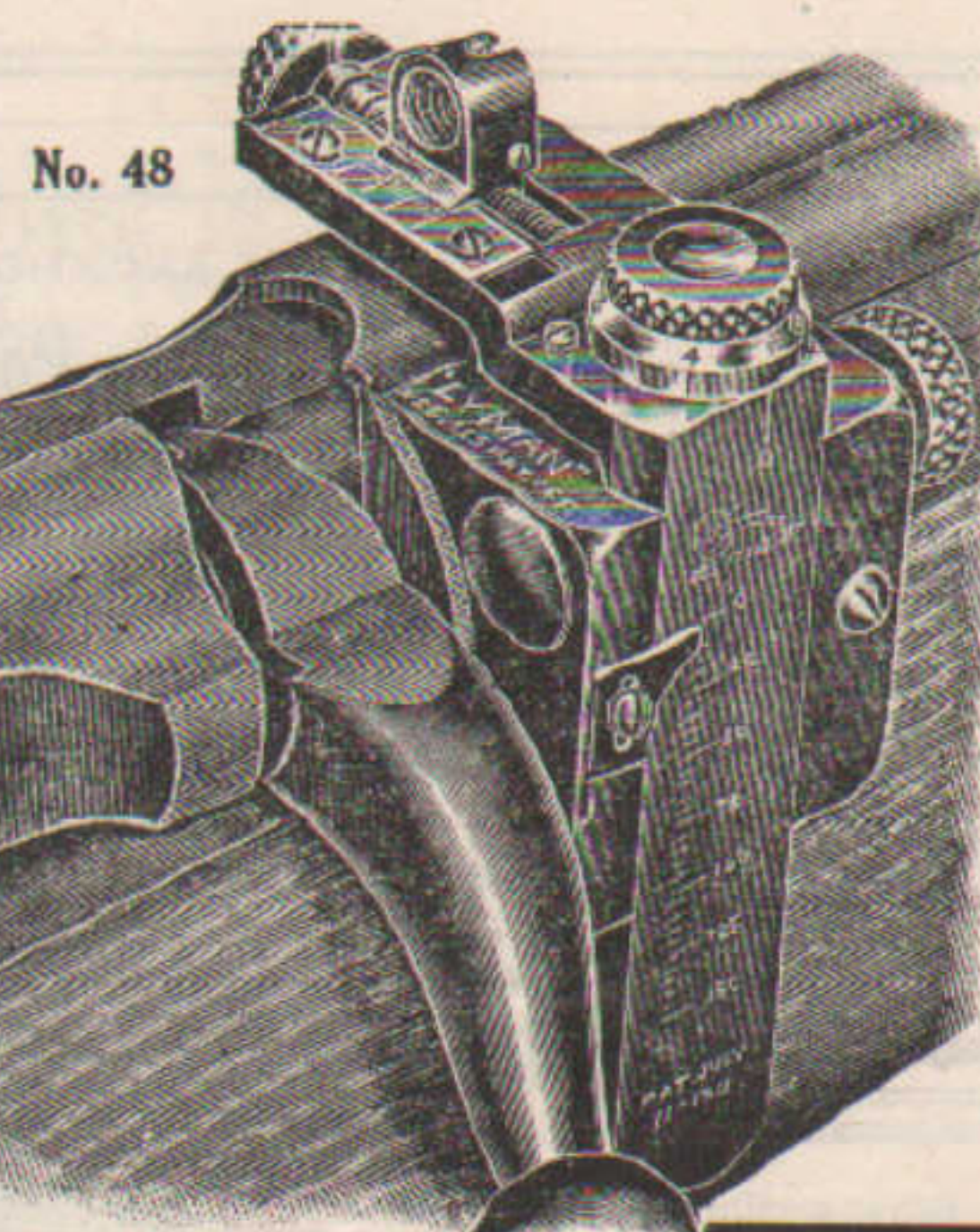
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Sugar Valley Rifle Club of Cambridge—H. P. Bell, secretary; W. I. Jones, president; Broda Eckleberry, vice-president; Howard Miligan, treasurer; Elec Miligan, executive officer. Membership, 10.

Texas

Dallas Rifle Club—W. B. Clayton, president; E. G. Mugford, treasurer. Membership, 20.

Wisconsin

Superior Rifle Club—C. O. Johnson, secretary; H. G. Pickering, president; Elmer Anderson, vice-president; E. V. Swanson, treasurer; Otto E. Rydell, executive officer. Membership 39.

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Walter Watson Van Benthuyzen, Jr., 3029 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, La. 15 years.

Matt Withem, 306 W. Washington St., Pana, Illinois. 15 years.

James B. Dunn, Graham, Virginia, 13 years.

Richard T. Steel, Main Street, Blackwood, N. J. 12 years.

William Frank Tyson, Jr., 3706 Morrison St., Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C. 15 years.

NOTES OF THE TRADE



The Remington natural-history chart of game animals, just issued, combines artistic interest and educational value to a degree seldom accomplished in advertising. It is in the form of an art hanger for display in sporting-goods stores, hardware stores and sportsmen's clubhouses, and is reproduced by the lithographic process from a full-color drawing by Charles Livingston Bull. The artist, who enjoys a deservedly high reputation for the dis-

tinguished, accurate and artistic character of his work, perhaps has never yet finished a drawing so interesting, and it surely will add measurably to his renown.

Thirty-one different North American species are shown, the range being from the cottontail rabbit to the giant Alaska brown bear. They are placed in groups, appropriate to geographical distribution and character of the animals, are shown among their natural surroundings, and many are in action. To those veterans of the hunting trail who have made first-hand acquaintance with many of them it will be at once apparent that pains have been taken to display the natural characteristics of the animals in point of drawing and coloring.

In addition to the animals, there is an attractive and accurate full-color drawing of a target range with a group of shooters enjoying their sport of shooting bull's-eyes with the small-bore rifle, the pistol and the military rifle.

As embellishments, there are full-color illustrations of the four most popular Remington auto-loading and slide-action repeating rifles, and forty-four most popular ball cartridges manufactured by Remington UMC. Rifles and cartridges, like the animals, are all carefully marked for identification, and to a certain extent the arrangement indicates the sizes of cartridges recommended as being most suitable for use in hunting the various game animals.

The new hanger will be supplied to all Remington UMC dealers, sportsmen's clubs and hunters' resorts.

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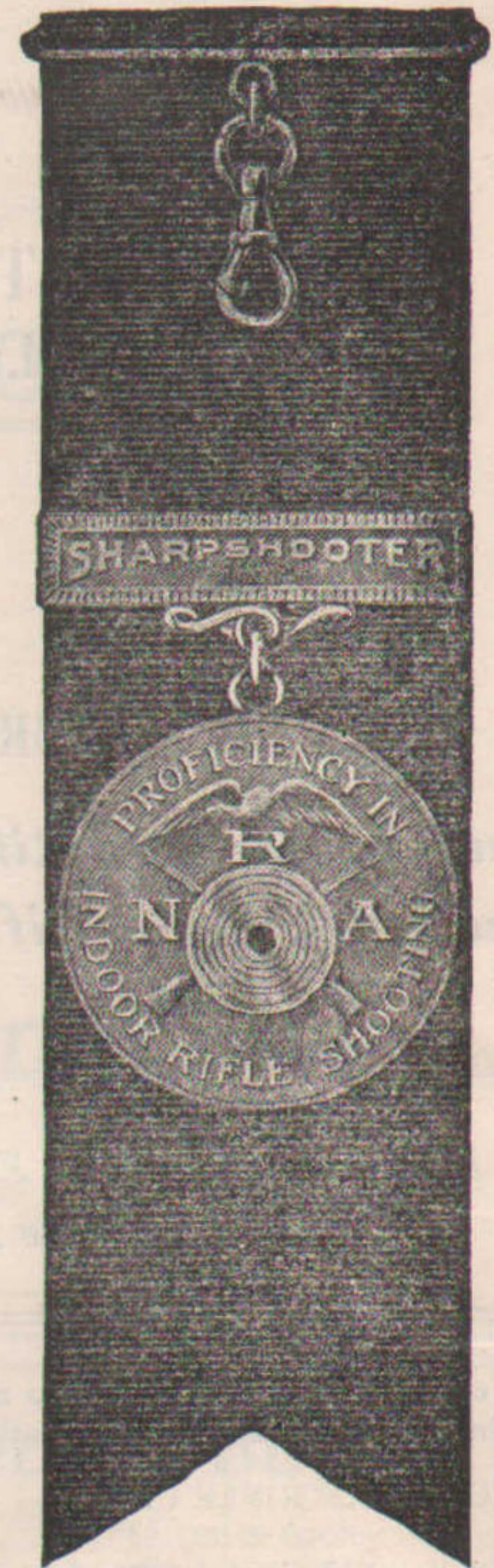
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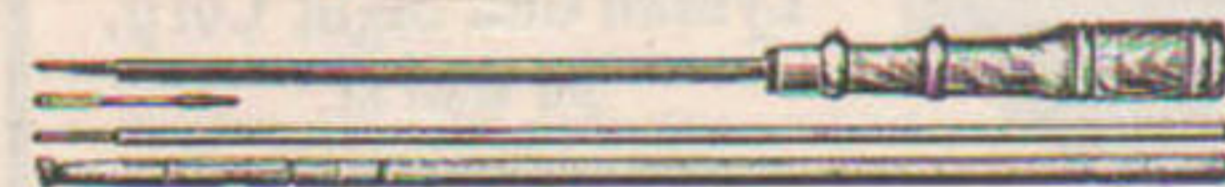
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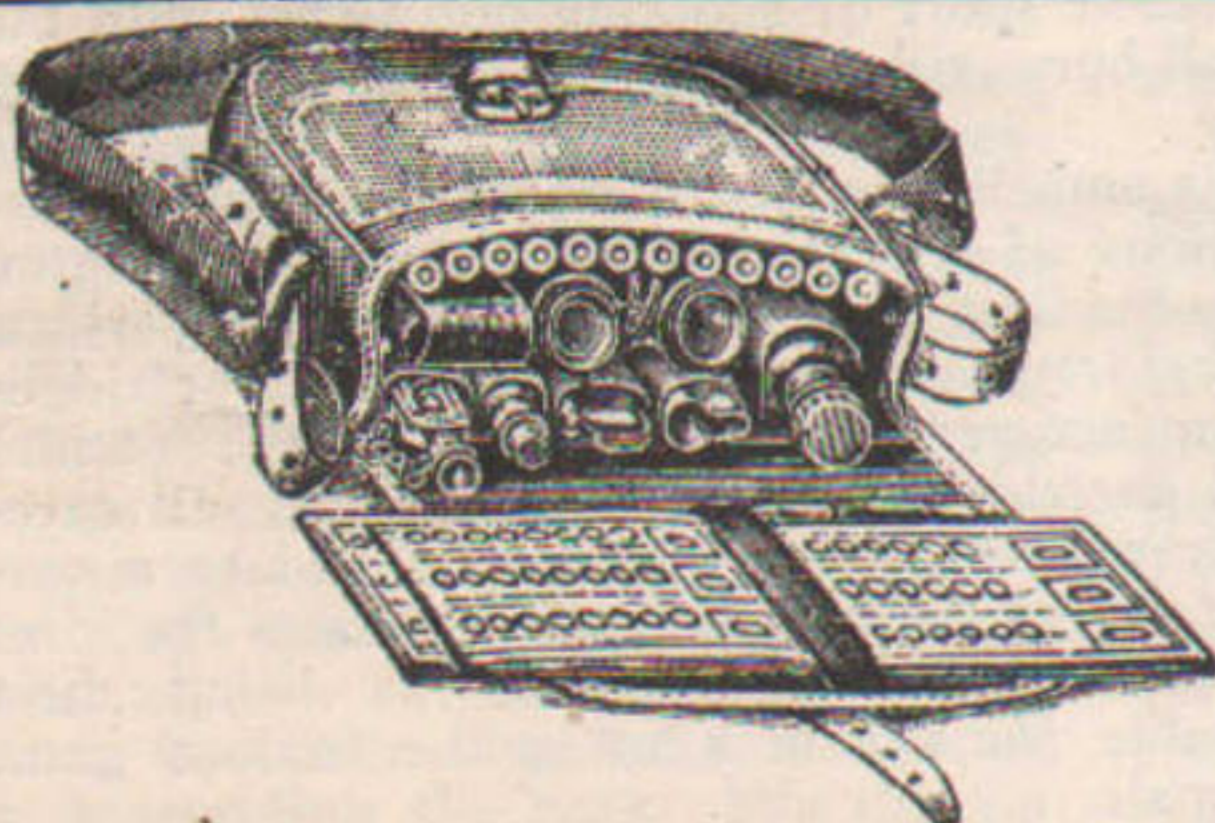
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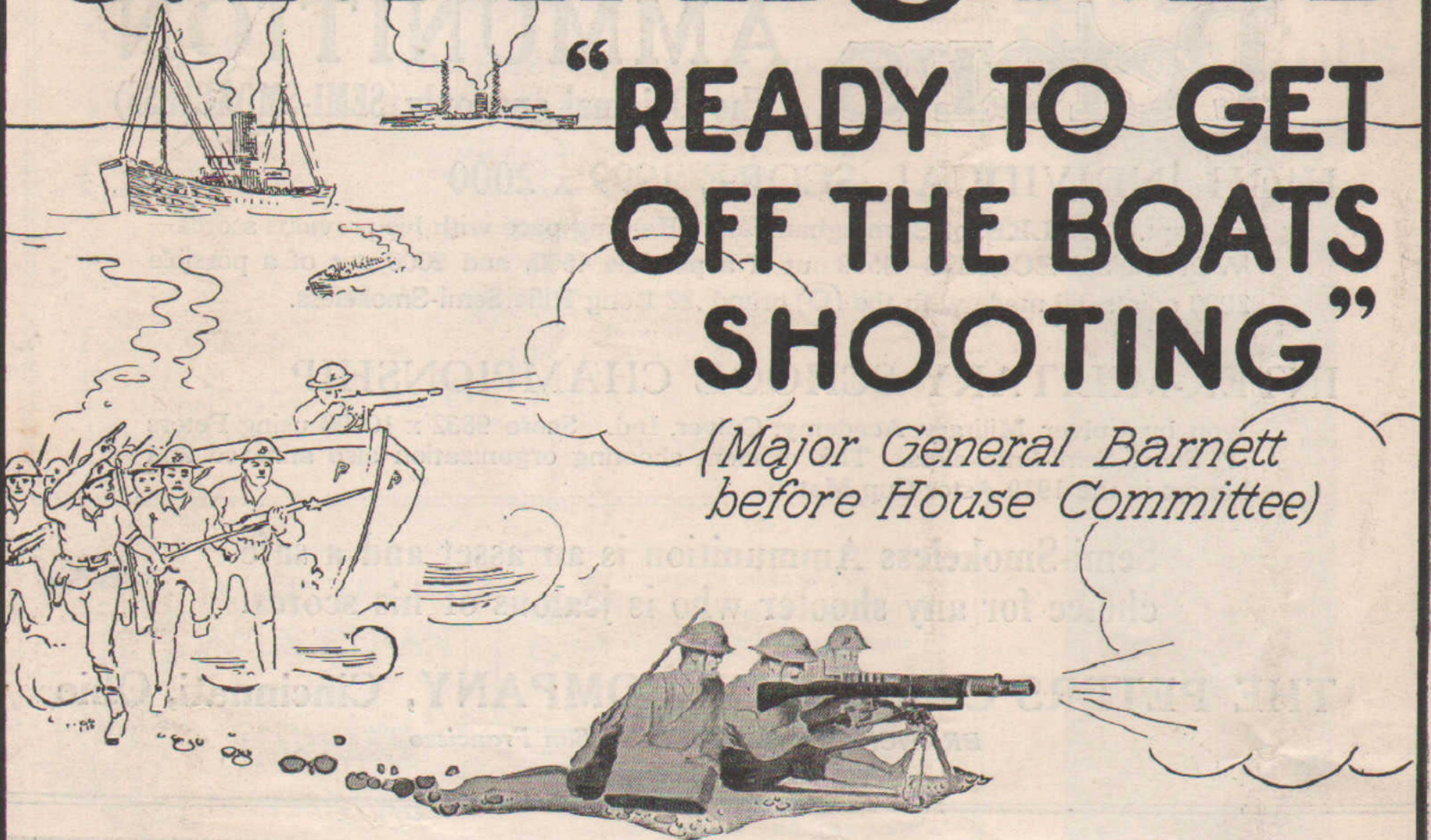
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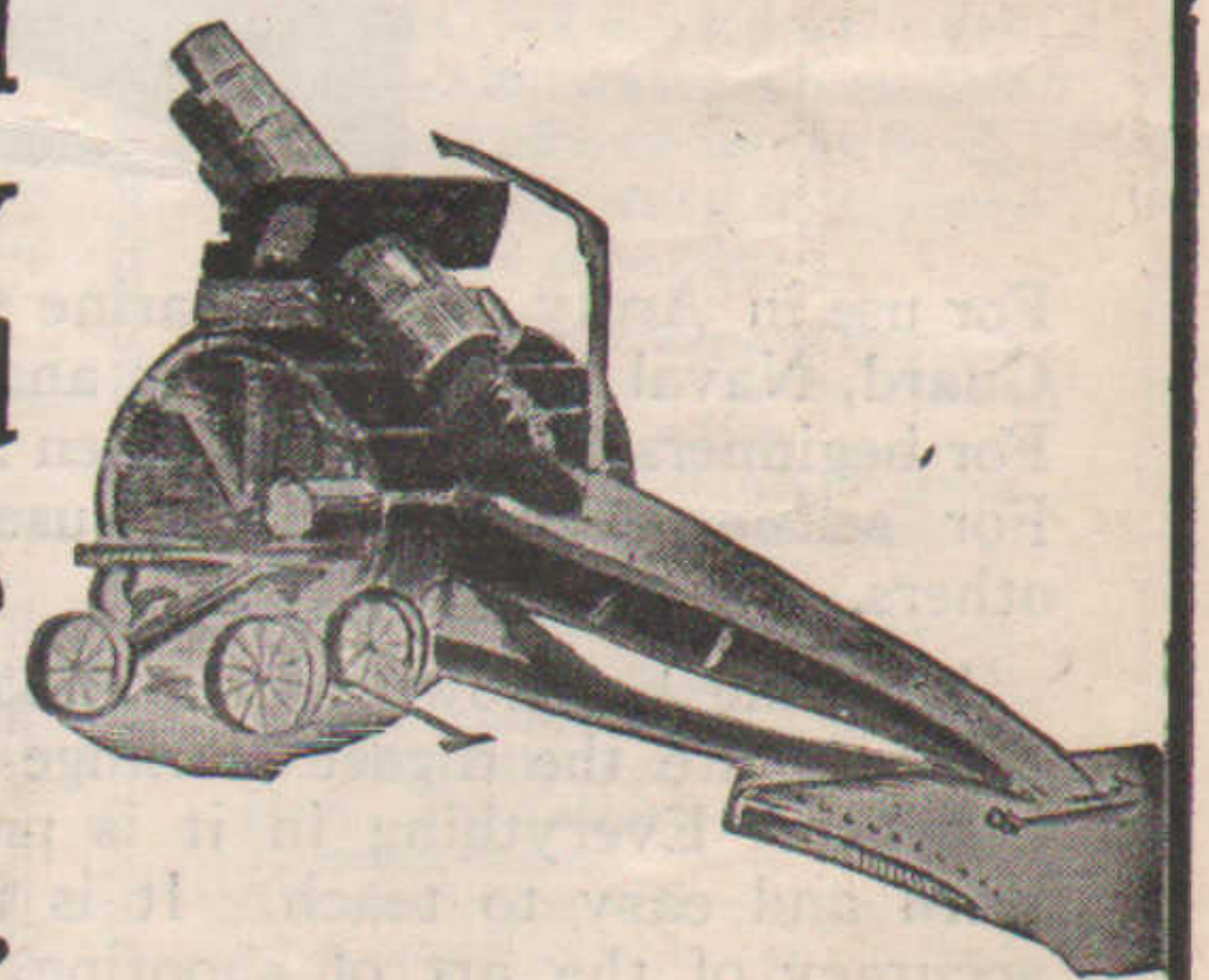
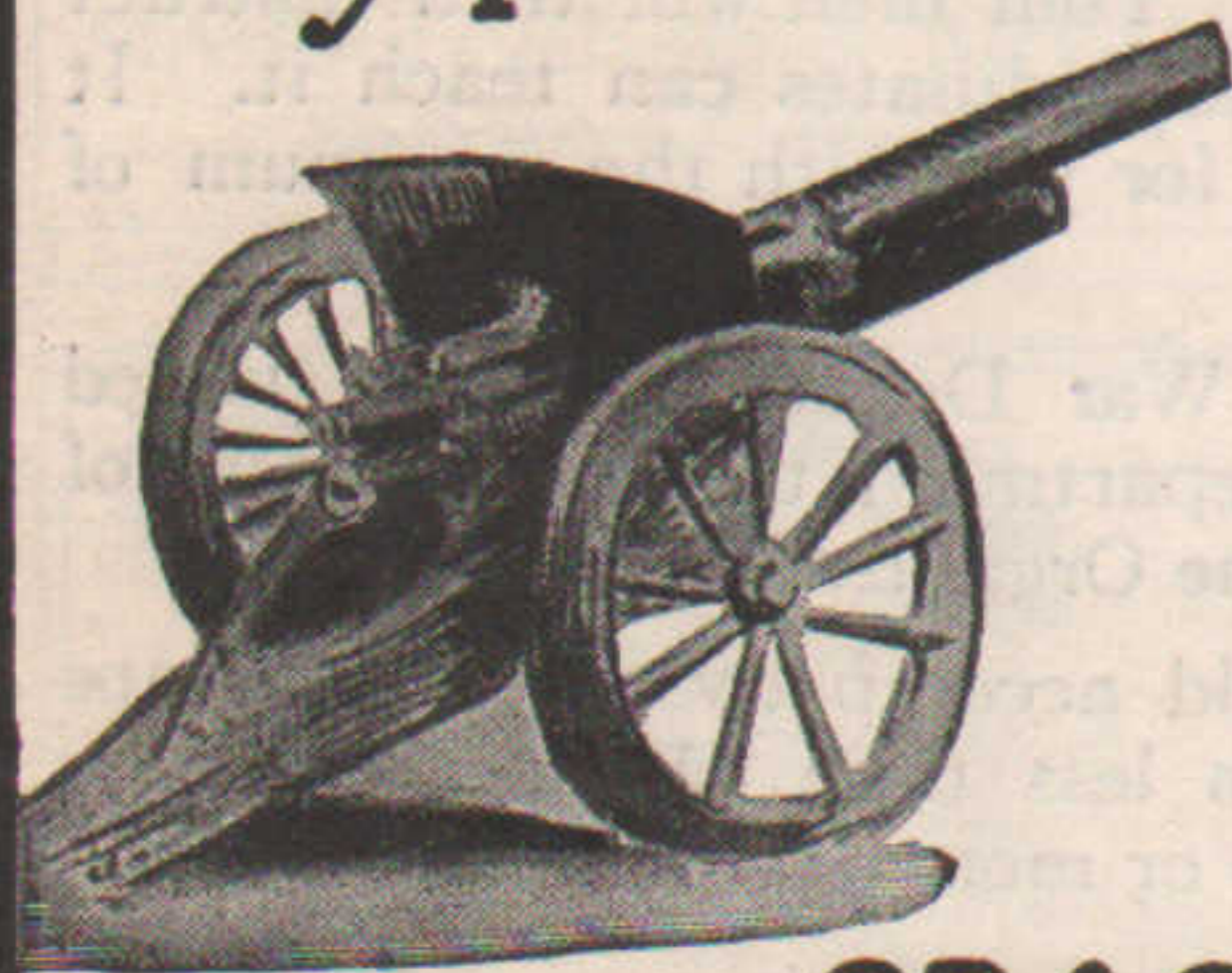
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