

# ARMS AND THE MAN



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**THE NATIONAL  
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# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY

SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLIX. No. 13.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 29, 1910.

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## SOME ORIGINAL AND DIFFERENT SUGGESTIONS FOR THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

*The meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice to fix upon the rules to govern the National Matches of 1911 will take place in Washington on January 12 of next year.*

*From the opinions which have been expressed it seems probable there will be a number of changes in the rules. How extensive these changes or how sweeping the modifications will depend in the first instance upon the recommendations which are made to the Board and finally upon the conclusions which the members may reach upon a consideration of the suggestions.*

*Among the reports which have been made and which will be transmitted to the Board, for its use, one by Capt. William C. Harlee, who headed the fine shooting Marine Corps Team of 1910, appears to be the most sweeping in the character of its recommendations and the most radical in the changes suggested.*

*It is not believed all of the innovations brought forward by Captain Harlee are worthy of adoption at this time, but there is a wealth of new material in the report. By good fortune we have secured the permission of the Navy Department to publish what Captain Harlee has to say and the chief among his recommendations follow.*

*The time which will elapse between the publication of this number of ARMS AND THE MAN and the meeting of the Board is short. It will therefore be necessary that those who wish to express opinions in regard to the rules for the National Matches do so without loss of time.*

1. The National Individual Match should precede the National Team Match. After the National Team Match is completed, the exodus from the range begins. But little interest is exhibited in any subsequent matches, and the National Individual Match is deprived of the importance which properly should be attached to it. The same may be said of the National Pistol Match.

The following program is suggested.

The Friday and Saturday preceding the National Match week to be designated as dates for optional preliminary team practice.

The following week to be scheduled as follows:

Monday—The National Pistol Match: Such parts of the range as are not required for the National Pistol Match to be open for further optional preliminary team practice.

Tuesday—National Individual Match: Such parts of range as are not required for the National Individual Match during the same half-day to be open for further optional preliminary team practice.

Wednesday: Entire range open for optional preliminary team practice.

Thursday and Friday: National Team Match.

Saturday to be kept open so that in case of delays in above schedule, schedule may be accomplished by the end of the week.

2. The following course of fire is recommended:

200 yards. All rapid fire, 10 shots standing, and 10 shots kneeling, the firer to stand until appearance of target then to kneel. Target "A" to be used throughout. Time limit, thirty seconds for each string of five shots.

1000 yards, slow fire. 2 sighting shots and twenty shots for record. Present target "C" to be used.

One skirmish run. Target "B" to be used.

Skirmish to be as follows:

Twenty shots to be fired: five shots at each 600, 500, 300, and 200 yards. Time limit at each range thirty seconds. Position: Prone at 600, sitting at 500, kneeling at 300 and standing at 200 yards. The fifty yards preceding the halt at each 500, 300, 200 yards to be at double time. Preparatory signal to be given in butts, then, thirty seconds later, targets to appear, remaining up thirty seconds, then an interval of one minute, then targets appear thirty seconds for 500 yards fire, then an interval of 1½ minute, then targets appear thirty seconds for 300 yards fire, then an interval of one minute, then targets appear thirty seconds for 200 yards fire.

In the previous courses there were too many ranges requiring much waste of time in organizing force in butts and at firing points. The proposed plan makes practically only three such dispositions and will enable a match to be shot in much shorter time and with less confusion.

It is undesirable to decrease the number of shots fired because the element of chance is lessened by a large number of shots. The proposed plan accomplishes this idea and loses none of the features of value in the former courses.

Bullseye targets are proposed throughout. Attempts to simulate actual objectives are a failure. The silhouette figures do not by any means simulate anything like a real enemy. The objects to be gained by rifle practice are accuracy and form, both of which are promoted more by a cir-

cular bullseye target, where shots are assigned values accurately, than by the ineffectual attempts at simulating an enemy on a target where in all present systems, the element of chance is prominent in assigning values to hits. There are now too many targets used; frequent shifting of targets is a nuisance and disorganizing feature and causes unnecessary loss of time.

Except in slow fire the proposed time limit throughout is thirty seconds for five shots. Five shots fired in less time than thirty seconds destroys the very habit of deliberate steadiness which should be cultivated.

The proposed skirmish is changed so that a magazine will be emptied at each halt, and the probability of jams, accidents, etc., with the corresponding element of chance are lessened.

The proposed skirmish is simple, as all successful things in war must be, and accomplishes for the skirmish all that for which the skirmish is designed, that is, discipline and self-control in an extended order drill in which ball-cartridges are used.

The proposed skirmish positions require the cultivation of all the various positions and in the order in which those positions will be used in the assault.

The question of kind of sight is not mentioned. The battle sight is correct in theory and if it is so arranged that the average rifle will actually hit an object aimed at, within the zone of flat trajectory its use should be cultivated. Until such a time the use of the peep-sight should be authorized on the skirmish as the element of chance is a discouraging one with the present battle-sight, with which in using the average rifle aim has to be taken at a point far below the objective even at 500 yards.

The 600 yard stage is eliminated and the number of record shots at 1000 yards is correspondingly increased. This prevents decreasing the number of shots in the match, lessens the element of chance, renders easier the conduct and shortens the time of the match.

The art of long range firing or firing prone is accomplished just as thoroughly at 1000 yards as at both ranges.

The elimination of 600 yards clears the field for skirmish. Most ranges have only one range for 600 yards practice and skirmish. There is always more demand for the use of this range than any other, and the proposed plan devotes it entirely to the skirmish.

The present means used to attain accuracy in offhand firing cultivate false methods of holding. No one in Service would ever use the methods which the leading teams now have to use in order to keep their scores up to the standard of competitors. Offhand firing should not be eliminated from the course, and it should not be allowed to become a lost art, because most firing in Service, especially at short range, will be delivered from the standing position. Requiring this firing to be done at rapid fire will cause the abandonment of the present methods of holding, and a return to the practice which will prevail in Service.

Firing in the kneeling position should be practiced because this too is a type of fire which should be used in Service, whenever the objective can be seen from the position. Ten shots standing and ten kneeling, both at 200 yards and at rapid fire, are therefore recommended.

The remarks before made concerning the use of silhouette targets apply here. Those who practice on the short range bullseye can be relied upon

to do good work against an enemy without having to amend the habits formed.

The proposed course would enable a National Guardsman, during an afternoon, to shoot the course he would have to enter only on three targets instead of five as in 1910. Even in the event of being unable to get a target for skirmish, he could get practice assisting him in skirmish at the different skirmish distances, as most ranges are so arranged that one can on a common firing line obtain targets for 600, 500, 300, and 200 yards. This course would be of special benefit to state teams whose members can devote but little time to shooting and who would have to find that time without interference with their ordinary employment.

3. Sighting shots at slow fire or at long range should not be dispensed with. There has been some general discussion of this point. To dispense with them is objectionable because the element of chance would be too prominent, especially in individual matches. It would mean a return of the practice of having a weather bureau, including thermometers, barometers, hygrometers with each team and would becloud with a mass of details not essential to the preparation of men for Service, a proposition which should be simplified. It would thus minimize the real essential elements of the training of a rifleman and magnify the importance of useless elements.

The problem of training men and getting them acquainted with the mass of necessary details is intricate enough and these things are the real foundation of general skill in marksmanship.

The conditions of the National Match have a great educational influence and its conditions should make prominent features which are really important. If dispensed with in the National Match, sighting shots will soon be eliminated from our regular courses of firing.

Military men know that in Service no account is ordinarily taken by the individual of the numerous considerations that affect trajectories, and that steady, well delivered fire sweeping the ground occupied by the enemy is the object sought after, and that it is musketry or collective fire which is effective.

The refinements which creep into match shooting serve, however, a useful purpose, that of lending dignity and interest, but in our system of training we should keep it within profitable bounds. Sighting shots do not diminish the interest or detract from the refinement which shooters like to bring into play, but on the other hand increase it because they give a rifleman a certain sense of security and allow him to experiment with these things with greater safety.

The argument advanced that sighting shots would not be used in battle does not condemn them; in fact, in Service trial volleys are frequently resorted to, and these are in effect sighting volleys to get the range, and the individual in Service has not had his training injured by their aid, because only a small part of the accurate work witnessed on ranges will be carried to the firing line in Service, and if steady hold and trigger pull remain, the soldier will need none of the ability to estimate the respective effects of meteorological conditions because his estimation of the range will be so crude as to nullify any small refinements suggested by such conditions.

I have been concerned in the instruction of many riflemen and have been glad to see the weather bureau disappear from the range, with the coming of accurate arms and ammunition and sighting shots have been a powerful aid and I should not welcome a return to the old ideas, and that will happen if sighting shots are dispensed with in the National Match. They will then disappear altogether, for the National Match has a powerful influence.

Fine progress is now being made. Why apply a handicap? This handicap will work to the advantage of the strong and to the disadvantage of the weak. The weak are the ones which the National Match should develop. United States Service teams will meet the new conditions readily, but State teams will suffer the ill effects.

4. There has been discussion as to inserting the 800 yard stage in the National Match course. Nothing would be gained thereby; one long range course of prone firing is enough. Adding other stages only increases the difficulty of conducting the match and increases the necessary length of time and offers nothing of real value not offered by the 1000 yard stage.

5. I believe that no money prizes should be awarded in the National Matches, Team, Individual, or Pistol.

The amounts awarded in the past have been insignificant and diminish in the public mind the importance of the match. Competitors rarely give the money consideration a thought.

I believe, however, that medals of more value should be awarded. Competitors do prize these, and regard the National Match medals as badges of honor. The bronze medals now awarded are cheap and unattractive. Gold, silver and bronze medals respectively should be awarded to the three leading teams. The National Individual Match medals are of a poor design.

6. I believe that the present method of classification of teams is faulty. For what particular reason should the 15th team be placed in a different

class from the 16th team in the match of the succeeding year? What *esprit* is cultivated by this method? Why should a team which one year stood 16th and next year made a lower score than the team which was 15th the former year be awarded the much coveted Hilton Trophy, and go home bedecked with medals?

There is a method of sub-classification and a natural and logical method and one in which teams actually do quietly contend among themselves. That is a geographical classification.

New York strives to stand higher than New Jersey, Virginia against North Carolina, Hawaii against California. This plan gives local color. It would feel fine for an Hawaiian to go home and say: "We had the best team from the Pacific coast" and to carry home some visible evidence of it. It so happens that such a classification is generally an equitable one from the standpoint of relative shooting skill.

I would suggest the following classifications:

The U. S. Service: Infantry, Cavalry, Navy, Marine Corps, the Military Academy, and the Naval Academy. Certainly those teams vie mostly with each other for the honors.

The New England States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. In the group Massachusetts is strong, but a plan is advanced herein to balance this. Even if this were not done it's a good thing in New England to be second only to Massachusetts. This spirit pervaded at the Wakefield Matches this year.

The Middle States: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia. None of these States will admit that the others ought to be handicapped.

The Southern States: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. Some of these States have progressed more rapidly than others, but this has been the result of individual effort and achievement within a short time. Southern pride can be relied upon to bring the weaker teams to equal competition with the neighboring States.

The South-Western States: Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri. The other three States would not long consent to let Texas or Oklahoma with its one regiment of National Guard continue in the lead.

The Central States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. All of these states send strong teams which aim for high places in the National Match.

The Middle West: Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

The Mountain States: Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana.

The Pacific Coast States: California, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii. All with strong shooting teams.

In addition to the standing in geographical divisions, establish a consolidated or general standing and return the old honored trophies to those who really shoot strongest. Award them to the first three teams in general standing, with good silver and bronze medals respectively.

Apply elimination as follows: No elimination to apply except to shooting members of teams and such eliminated members may return in other capacities. Eliminate all the shooting members of the first team in general standing and one half of the shooting members of each of the United States Service teams, whether prizewinners or not. Elimination works no insurmountable injury to U. S. teams. The facilities for training others without suffering the embarrassments which confront State teams are exceptional. Let any six be eliminated so that no register or intricate statistics will be required.

The following plan can be applied to counterbalance any advantage which States with strong shooting teams in their respective geographical classes, such as Massachusetts, Iowa, and Colorado, may possess. Do not apply elimination to State teams not winning first prize in general standing so that the trophies awarded for general standing may be within their reach, but those teams which may win first place in their geographical class should be ineligible to win the prize for first place in a geographical class for two consecutive years. Award prize to only one team in each geographical class and let the prize be appropriate gold medals. Trophies for these classes would soon be donated.

7. I am opposed to elimination in general except as provided above. It should be applied vigorously to Service teams because of the exceptional opportunity to develop new material, but it should extend only for a period of one year, because those who lend their enthusiasm to the promotion of rifle shooting should not have it permanently stultified.

Very few advocates of elimination know of the struggle of the enthusiasts in State teams who really build those teams. The veteran enthusiasts are responsible for the wonderful progress in rifle practice achieved in late years. Why drive them from their favorite field of labor and sport and replace them by those to whom the art of shooting owes no debt? Let the devotee have before him the prospect of continued joy. Young Americans are not deterred from competing for places on teams by fear of competing with the older ones. The match contingent is not made up of men

who hope to win by having those most skilled debarred. Let men who can do so grow old in the work. More knowledge of the art and higher ultimate skill will then be attained than if the skilful are forced to retire each year.

8. The National Matches should be held annually and not bi-annually as is advocated by some. There has been no more potent influence in developing advancement in target practice and disseminating skill in the use of the rifle. The National Match appeals to State and Service pride. It develops not only those who attend the matches as is sometimes erroneously stated, but its effect extends beyond that. Ranges are built. There is competition for place on the team. Interest is aroused. Rifle shooting is brought to the public mind. Those interested directly by it interest others. It spreads. The national feature is the big feature.

Division matches will not properly replace the National Match. Its wholesome effect extends not only to rifle practice but to other subjects of national interest. It brings on common ground Regular and National Guardsmen, and men from every State. It must mean a great deal to the rifleman from a distant State to come to the great National Match. It is a distinction worth striving for, and one which surpasses that of attending a more local match.

No more profitable investment was ever made of government funds. The National Match has brought about good rifles and ammunition. Its cost is a small price to pay for such ordnance as we now have. It is a critical test of men, rifles and ammunition.

Will all this interest be sustained in bi-annual matches? I think not. Men get the habit of spending a summer on the range, break the habit one season, and it will remain broken. They seldom "come back" in shooting after a year away from the match. The best type of rifleman, the one who promotes the most, is the one who practices the art because he is in love with it; it is his annual sport. Will his interest be sustained if interrupted? We should by all means have it as a regular annual event.

Its expense is trifling compared with other defensive and offensive projects, and its expense can be lessened without any detracting from its efficacy. Too many officials are present at the match. Nowadays, men in target butts do not cheat. The work is routine, and it's a lot of trouble to cheat and no one knows who is at the other end of the line. The competitors are fair, honest men. They do not need such surveillance as a range officer on every target affords. Moreover they watch each other, and fraud is quickly detected and discountenanced by spectators or competitors. Team captains do not knowingly countenance improper practice among their teams; to do so would invite an unsavory reputation national in its extent. Any matter upon which there is disagreement or misunderstanding is quickly brought to notice by competitors. A material curtailment of the number of range officers would not detract from the proper conduct of the match, and much saving in mileage and in sparing services of officers for other duties would be accomplished.

Those who view the splendid work of the few hundred competitors at the National Match and say that the match is too easy, and that it ought to be made more difficult, do not reflect upon the fact that the present splendid general excellency has only been lately achieved, that this is the attainment of the purpose of the match, and that causes which produce this should be disturbed with hesitation because there are thousands of others who should be brought to the same degree of skill by the same method, and that after all, only those whose summer's labor has been given to the work know with how much effort it was done and probably the achievement is the culmination of work of the laborers for several years.

Let us have the National Match every year. It has done wonders. Let the good work go on.

### VENTED BARRELS—CONTINUED.

BY F. W. MANN, M. D.

Author of "The Bullet's Flight from Powder to Target."

THE readers of ARMS AND THE MAN must allow me a few words more in defence of "The Bullet's Flight." This is necessary because so few of the subscribers to this publication have as yet the book at hand for reference.

It does make a difference to the shooting fraternity who are looking for the truth, if they can now buy a book on the rifle, which contains the truth for which they are searching.

Mr. Newton in his December 1st article in this publication, it seems to me, has held himself open to criticism while endeavoring to show errors in my rifle work and in my records of rifle experiments.

After his July 7 article in ARMS AND THE MAN in which he pointed out in the book an incorrect paragraph (in relation to "the Whizzer"), I wrote an article stating plainly that Mr. Newton was correct and that I had no

defence to offer. I had the paragraph changed as I promised in the second edition of the book which came a month or two later, and inserted errata slips in the few unsold copies then on hand. The other adverse criticisms which he made respecting vented barrels as reported in the book, are entirely refuted by facts as given in my last article in the September issue.

In his next article of December 1, I fail to find an acknowledgment of his error. In the place of this it seems to me that Mr. Newton, being an expert lawyer, has written his last article in a style which draws the attention of the readers of ARMS AND THE MAN from the point of issue, namely, the correctness of the book.

He writes: "I was much disappointed in reading the article"—"It would seem he might give us something of his more recent experiences rather than a mass of experiments which were not only not mentioned in the book, but almost negated in his book."

He seems to be in error here because what I gave in my last article (the one to which reference is made) of old material is all tabulated in the book, except two groups. The book describes eleven groups and my article detailed thirteen. One open and one closed vent group were omitted from the book, but these two compare with the average and so do not change the correctness of the record.

Mr. Newton may have overlooked this, but the record was all on adjoining pages, and how could the thirteen groups given in my article "almost negative" the book when eleven of them were correctly described in it? What was in the book proves that part of the book which has been so long in question.

Again, as above, he wanted my recent experiences and criticised me for not giving them.

The last test (Fig. 4) reported in my article in question, was the very last experiment on vented barrels, and with a modern vented barrel, which I performed this fall (1910). I could give nothing more recent. What Mr. Newton intimated was not in my article seemed to me was an important part of it, and what he thought was not in the book, one can easily find there. What was in the book proved the conclusions in the book correct, and when retold in my article of September 22 Mr. Newton enters a complaint instead of admitting his error.

He excuses his error by intimating that the book was incomplete, while allowing that my September 22 article, which contained substantially the same record, was complete and saying that it almost negated the book.

Messrs. Kent and Newton have written about 9,000 words to prove my book in error, and Mr. Newton, according to the words above, is not willing to allow me one-third of this space to correct the errors that they have read into the book, when no such errors existed. I am very greatly surprised myself to find that the book I made up is so absolutely correct.

Mr. Newton blames me for taking up so much space. Here he is in error. Before I wrote the article which he says was "A mass of experiments," I had worked twenty-one days on the range testing four modern vented barrels.

My time is too limited and space in ARMS AND THE MAN is too valuable to waste either one. The readers of ARMS AND THE MAN may rest assured that I would not have written so long an article showing how vented barrels act, if it was to be refuted by my next report.

Mr. Newton refers in a mysterious manner to a certain telegram. That telegram was a report from me of a fortunate day's test with vented barrels, the first and last one that occurred during the whole summer. Here Mr. Newton is again banking on a fortunate group.

Mr. Newton so words his last article that it practically makes the book state that no gas escapes from the vents in a barrel. He quotes from the book and then pays no attention to the wording of the quotation. On the very same page from which he quotes (113) there is reproduced a half-page photograph showing beautifully that gas *does* escape from the vent holes and that the force of it has ruptured a cardboard ring.

After I had stood beside a Pope barrel on the V rest for 133 shots, the barrel having forty vents staring me in the face, could I have written in the book that no gas escapes from the vents as Mr. Newton insinuates?

How can I give any more of my time to refute other errors which Mr. Newton makes in his article by insinuation? He tangles the book up, preface and all, and by this means he seems to put the blame on the book for his erroneous deductions drawn from two fortunate 5-shot groups. The book cautioned him against just this error, and this caution is what Mr. Newton criticised in a former article. The tests with vented barrels which made this caution necessary, were all in the book almost on the same page with the caution.

Now since Mr. Newton can find only imaginary errors in my records or conclusions, or in any work that I have done, he is obliged to draw on the future and writes: "I sincerely hope if Dr. Mann decides to give us the benefit of his experiments during the past season, he will have approached his subject in a spirit of attempting to test something rather than attempting to prove something."

This sentiment by good rights should close any further explanations.

His fears, however, could be easily refuted, but to do so would commence my 1910 muzzle venting report, which would be out of place here. I might suggest, however, that Mr. Newton will have nothing to fear in my report upon 1910 vented barrels, if he fears nothing which contains the truth.

### PRESENTATION OF PRIZES TO WASHINGTON SCHOOLBOYS.

THE presentation of the prizes and trophies won by the schoolboy riflemen of the District of Columbia schools was held in the assembly hall at the McKinley Manual Training High School on Wednesday morning, December 21.

It was an affair which will long be remembered by the scholars, not only of the Manual Training School, but those of other schools that had the pleasure of being present. The assembly hall, the seating capacity of which is seven hundred, was packed to the doors with three or four rows standing in the rear, both upstairs and down, and it is estimated that more than one thousand pupils were present.

On the stage was a committee representative in every aspect. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, represented the Government and the Army. Commissioner A. V. Johnston represented the District of Columbia government, Mr. Percy M. Hughes, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, represented the school authorities and Mr. Gude, President of the Chamber of Commerce, the business men of Washington. The President of the Board of Education expected to be present but was detained by business at the last moment.

There was also on the platform Mr. Davis, principal of the Business High School, Dr. W. M. Phelps of the Central High School, Dr. W. B. Hudson, physical director of schools, Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., retired, and Lieut. Albert S. Jones, President and Secretary, respectively, of the National Rifle Association of America.

General Wood presented to the winning team of the Manual Training School the championship cup, representing the school team championship, and to N. W. Miller of the Central High School the Secretary of War cup, for the best aggregate score. General Wood in his remarks emphasized the value of military training for the youth of the land and spoke of the tremendous benefit to the nation both from a moral and physical standpoint that has been shown in Germany, France, Switzerland and other countries by the introduction of military training in the schools.

He referred to the great amount of money and time that is being given to the training in marksmanship of the schoolboys in other countries and how little thought is given to preparation for the future by the citizens of the United States. He said the United States desired and always will strive for peace, but every decade had brought a war and we would have wars in the future, irrespective of the constant desire of the Government itself for peace. He pointed out such wars were often thrust upon the country by irresponsible citizens and newspapers. He said we must be prepared to meet such emergencies when they arise and that, as long as our wars were fought with volunteers and such volunteers were usually the youth of the land, they should be educated as far as possible without interfering with their vocations in life, to be prepared to defend their country.

Commissioner Johnston in his remarks dwelt principally upon the duty which every schoolboy owes to his country and to his State in return for the education which he receives free from the State. He said that we must expect and undoubtedly will have wars in the future as well as in the past, especially as long as this Government struts around with a chip upon its shoulder daring other countries to knock it off. Some day we will meet a country that will not hesitate to knock off that chip and we will receive a lesson, for which we will pay dearly in blood and money. Not to be prepared to properly defend ourselves is a national crime and it is unfortunate that there are misguided people in this country who do not believe we should fit ourselves to properly defend our position among the nations of the world. The District of Columbia was fortunate, he said, in having the National Rifle Association on the ground to assist the schools in this splendid work among the boys. Mr. Gude, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presented to N. W. Miller of the Central High School the medal given by that body, and in doing so called attention to the fact that the Chamber of Commerce of Washington was composed of nearly one thousand of its most influential and prominent business men, and that there was no public duty performed by the Chamber that gave its members more satisfaction than this annual donation of a medal to the schoolboy who distinguished himself in rifle shooting. He said he hoped that the recipient of the medal would one day be one of the leading business men of the city, become President of the Chamber of Commerce, and some day have the same pleasure as he had in presenting the medal to a schoolboy of the District of Columbia for excellency in rifle practice.

General Bates presented the N. R. A. cup to the school team winning it and Lieut. Jones presented the Hibbs cup and medals to Company "B,"

of Central High School, winners of the Inter-Company Championship of the cadet corps.

Dr. Myers, principal of the school, who presided at the ceremonies, then presented to the winner the General Robert Shaw Oliver medal.

This annual ceremony of presenting rifle shooting trophies has become one of the features of school life of the District of Columbia, looked forward to and talked about for months before and after the event.

The school authorities of the city adopted rifle practice with trepidation but results have demonstrated that they made no mistake and rifle shooting is now one of the recognized sports of the high school boys of the District, of which there are now two hundred enrolled in the five National Rifle Association clubs organized within the five high schools.

### LIGHT AND MIRAGE.

APROPOS of the articles recently appearing in ARMS AND THE MAN from celebrated team captains and riflemen in relation to the effect of light and mirage upon shooting, a rifleman of national repute wrote to us expressing his views.

We found his remarks so interesting that we asked permission to publish them, which came in a second communication. Both letters are reproduced below:

"The article in your magazine on Light and Mirage I have read with much interest. I have always contended the shooter was more at fault than the conditions. As the improvement in rifles and ammunition has progressed, the faults in them have been eliminated, as excuses, till now there is only light and mirage left. In most cases these are still 'excuses' when the real reason is the rifleman himself.

I am very glad Captain Casey mentioned color of the eyes. The most exaggerated case of this kind being an instance of shooting over dazzling snow, where the darker the eye the greater the disadvantage or error in light changes.

From observation of many riflemen in many matches mirage is a much bigger bugaboo in their minds than in fact, but as the mind controls the shooting so the mirage controls the bullet's flight. For me it is but the warning and, when neglected, I can always blame myself and not it.

I believe your articles will do much to help the cause, if they do no more than to teach the rifleman to be forewarned, which is forarmed. A mystery cleared is no longer dangerous.

I prefer you do not publish this letter; it is my personal comment of what is of great interest to me and appreciation of your efforts."

"Publish anything you wish so long as you keep my name out of it. If we can do anything to teach the shooter he is not always the one thing dead right, and everything else wrong when he doesn't get bullseyes we shall accomplish a lot.

Another thing: if a shooter would learn what he is actually seeing through his sights when he shoots and not shoot at what he thinks he sees and then swear he saw all right, much better scores would result.

I know of nothing that could do so much to advance it as the very thing you are doing now. Let me say again how much I appreciate it."

### EXIT THE REVOLVER AND WHY.

BY THE MAN IN MUFTI.

WE, editorially speaking, have noticed a somewhat heated debate on using revolvers of target pattern or of the pure military breed in the proposed league of the U. S. R. A. shooters.

Regretting to see valuable time and space wasted, we now butt in to state that the revolver is a weapon of the past, the automatic pistol is dead and the single shot target pistol is as much out of the running as either of the above mentioned weapons.

We may be asked what hand-gun will take the place of these, our true and tried revolvers and autos and target pistols. Being of a generous and helpful disposition we are willing to divulge the secret.

The newcomer is a gem to look at and, although without the real personal experience, we should judge that the pleasure experienced in firing it fully equals its looks.

In detail it is a 20-gauge, hammerless, single trigger, ejector double-barreled pistol, built on a regular 20-gauge shotgun frame, with top lever, safety, fore-end and all. The maker's description states that it is "A Life Preserver and a Charge Stopper."

Imagine, if this be true, the usefulness of a gun that will not only shoot but serve as a life preserver aboard ship and a permanent guarantee against bills. Still by "Charge Stopper" the maker may insinuate that the gun might be used to kill off the gas man or the grocer, in which case, in the hands of a peaceful individual, its efficiency as a charge stopper would be lost.

The normal charge for the pocket piece is only 20 grains of Schultze powder and 13 slugs. Of course for real trouble one might add a handful more powder and a couple of dozen slugs. The charge mentioned is naturally just for medium trouble where you don't really desire to kill anybody but merely to persuade them to quit long enough to have the punctures repaired while you make your escape.

For serious trouble the maker says you can buy cartridges loaded with 20-gauge balls instead of the buckshot. He naively assures the intending purchaser that the gun is unique and unreliable and for firing slugs in a melee or rush from an ambush the arm is more effective than a revolver. As the 20 gauge is equal to a caliber of .615" the investigator can believe without too great a strain that a man hit by this bullet might at least hesitate.

The outline of the gun is that of a double barreled pistol but in detail the make-up is that of a little 20-gauge shotgun. The stock is saw-handled shape, affording a bully hold but, outside this part of the pistol, the rest is shotgun straight through.

Examining the cuts of the beast puts evil thoughts in the minds of those inclined that way, as to how easy it would be to slip a skeleton stock on the arm, a la Stevens Pocket Pistol, skip over the fence into a posted field at the right time of year and play merry havoc with the covey that has long tempted you. After which, with the pistol hidden snugly in its holster and the skeleton butt in the inside coat pocket, the angriest farmer in the township would pass you by as having no shotgun about your person.

It is hardly necessary to say that the pistol comes out of England, the country that has turned out more fine guns and more queer ones than any other country on the globe. Strangely enough the pistol is not a remnant of the old days but a new departure gotten out for service where immediate stopping power is required of a pistol and where a single bullet does not stop enough men.

The price is one of its attractive features, the gun in its hammerless single trigger, ejector form costing but a paltry \$100.00 in England.

Candidly, the arm might prove very effective under certain circumstances, such as the fighting some of our officers saw in the Phillipines. A bullet of .61 caliber would seem large enough to suit the worst caviller at the non-stopping properties of our .38 Service revolver.

Johnny Bull, having no sense of humor, will buy anything he thinks is good for the purpose for which it is intended. Being happily without this sense he often gets much satisfaction out of things that an American could not buy because he does not care to laugh all the time.

A double barreled, half breed shotgun, with single trigger, hammerless locks and ejector mechanism, made up in the shape of a pistol is one of the things that our sense of humor would prevent our buying, even though we suspected that it was just the ticket.

It would require a very husky and a very rapidly fired revolver to equal the results of the funny gun, fired with slugs or with the single spherical bullet. But the man who would shoot one at another man ought to be arrested for using artillery without a license.

## A MEMORABLE DAY'S SPORT.

BY SYDNEY H. SMITH.

HE was included in the house party at Shotcliffe, Lord H——'s lovely seat in the Midlands. How or why he formed one of the sporting clique gathered under that hospitable roof was a mystery to all except his Lordship, and, as he did not divulge the reason—well, the question must perforce remain unsettled. Suffice it to say that Algernon Fitzmaurice was there, fully equipped to shine brilliantly as a sportsman on the morrow.

Now, Algy was one of those foppish young men who are quite at home strolling along Rotten Row, but who, dropped down on the hard stubbles of the Shotcliffe estate, are, to quote Captain Rudston, "damned noodles;" and in the gun room that evening it was unanimously resolved that young Algy should be given a wide berth when the guns began to crack, a generous tip being assured to the head keeper if he would allot a trustworthy assistant to take particular care of "such a devil of a fellah, dontcherknow."

The glorious First dawned with every prospect of being an ideal day, and light-hearted laughter and joke was the rule as gun-cases were unpacked and their contents got ready for the fray. Under the trees a group of smoke-frosted rustics armed with beating-sticks awaited stolidly the orders of the head keeper, now moving here, there, and everywhere to see that no detail necessary to the success of the day's sport was omitted.

A twitter went round the party as Algy strode up, attired in a "talkative" check Norfolk suit, patent leathers, and a soft tweed hat.

"Haw, good morning, everybody—really, I think we shall have a glorious day. Haw, Rudston, there you are!" and, as in turning the gun under his arm he described a half-circle of the group, each in turn moved politely out of its way as it pointed at him, while Captain Rudston drily inquired if it were loaded.

"Oh, yes—clean forgot—I put cartridges in when crossing the park. I'll

let the hammers down"—forgetting the fact that it was a hammerless gun, and, suiting action to words, he pointed away the muzzle. Placing his thumb where the hammer ought to have been, he pulled the first trigger, and promptly blew a luncheon basket into minute fragments, which so started him that he let off the second barrel, this time succeeding in demolishing the finial of a rustic summer-house hard by, while the recoil of the gun striking that portion of his anatomy vulgarly known as "Little Mary," the bold Algy was flung neatly on the top of some jars of preserves and a pigeon pie intended for luncheon. No ladies being present, Algy swore shamelessly, and his friends, while duly conscious of their narrow escape from annihilation, chuckled and laughed with a vigor calculated to place them *hors de combat* from sheer breathlessness. An old clasp knife and the assistance of an under keeper being requisitioned, Algy was first scraped and then rubbed with grass into some semblance of respectability, when he joined in the line to walk up a field of turnips for partridges.

Birds were fairly plentiful, and a scattering fire was kept up till the end was reached, no serious harm being done by the sportive Fitzmaurice to either birds or men. A stretch of rough grass was next crossed, and, rabbits being plentiful, some good sport was obtained by most of the party, till one of the retrievers, getting out of hand, chased a rabbit down the line. This would have been of little consequence had not pursuer and pursued crossed immediately in front of Algy. Such an opportunity of distinguishing himself was not to be missed, and, throwing up his gun, he took hasty sight at the rabbit. Making no allowance for its speed, he pulled the trigger, and a heart-rending yelp announced that he had succeeded in bowling over a valuable, if headstrong dog.

H—— disguised his annoyance admirably, but one could see from certain signs that he was upset by the contretemps, and decidedly apprehensive as to who or what might be the next addition to the bag. Algy was profuse in his apologies, at the same time sympathizing with himself very much. "How could I tell the beastly dog would get right in the way like that?" he grumbled. "Must have done it on purpose, the brute!"

Moving on again, several nice shots presented themselves before him; but, as this modern Winkle was now losing his self-confidence and persisted in shutting his eyes each time he fired, no result attended his efforts, except that once he nearly bagged the next gun—a short, stout, retired naval captain, with a temper and a vocabulary of "cuss" words only second to that of a Billingsgate itinerant. Fortunately for this irascible gentleman, Algy's guardian keeper succeeded in knocking up the gun, so that it exploded harmlessly in the sky, drawing the remark from the unconscious culprit, "Why did you do that, fool? I was right on these birds!" and from the Captain, "Where the — are you shooting to, you — fool?" Silence ensued; no one dared venture a remark, for fear of adding fuel to fire—the mariner was decidedly apoplectic.

Several fields and stubbles were traversed without further incident worth recording, and, the ladies appearing with the luncheon, guns were laid aside during the welcome interval. Now much more in his element, Algy regained his assurance, helped thereto by the smiles of his host's handsome daughter, who pressed dish after dish on his not unwilling attention, until a cruel remark from the slightly jealous Rudston, who asked him if he had brought along the dog all right that he had shot so neatly, at the same time turning to a neighbor with "Deuced good shot of Algy's, wasn't it, Jack?" brought a deep red flush over the pale, aristocratic features of the sportsman in question; while subsequent explanations caused him to be the recipient of much light chaff, mingled with lamentations for the dog, from the owners of several pairs of bright eyes in whose light he was eager to shine to the best advantage; and a sigh of relief escaped him when the head keeper desired the party to start again. This time, he resolved, he would be extremely careful, even at the risk of losing a shot.

The guns being posted on three sides of a fair-sized wood, beaters advanced from the opposite end, and, as the silence of the sylvan glades was broken by the tap of their sticks as the advancing line hollowed and struck the trees, long-tailed pheasants whirred up above the trees or ran swiftly forward down the rides. Outside, guns began to crack merrily as the old hands warmed to their work, and rocketeer after rocketeer came tumbling from the sky, closed up in the most workmanlike style. Even Algernon Fitzmaurice managed to double up one or two handsome specimens, but, being unfortunate enough to see a wary old cock running amongst the trees, he instantly forgot previous instructions as to shooting into the wood, and let drive both barrels at the scared pheasant. \* \* \* A very human yell, succeeded by fierce words, and a beater with uplifted stick dashed out of the wood and made rapidly in the direction of the astonished Algy, who, promptly dropping his gun, sped across the open fields for his life, the beater in full cry after him.

Lord H——, hearing the uproar, appeared on the scene just as the individual in the smock had reached the sprinting sportsman fairly on the head with his stick, following up the blow with sundry tremendous whacks on his devoted body, and punctuating each stroke thus: "What'cher—whack—want—whack—ter shoot—whack—a pore—whack—feller for, wot 'as a wife—whack—an' family—whack-k-k-k."

Luckily, at this stage of Algy's ordeal some of the keepers had come up, and at a sign from his lordship dragged the infuriated beater—now doubly entitled to the appellation—away from his victim, to be later mollified by an impromptu plaster in the shape of a Bank of England note—to be applied to the sitting-down portion of his body in any manner he deemed most suitable.

Crestfallen and smarting, Algy cleared out at once, without bidding adieu to a soul; and H— let him go, without apology, argument, or explanation, being quite sure that, after a night's refreshing slumber, the enraged and humiliated sportsman would see that the wounded beater had some show of excuse for his conduct, which opinion was fully justified when the morning post arrived a day or two later.

It was rumored shortly afterwards that Algy had resigned his club membership, as he was going abroad for an indefinite time. Captain Rudston, who knew most things, declared it was because "the boys" persisted in sending him invitations to their battues. Anyhow, about this time a well-known sporting paper advertised "A pair of high-class hammerless ejectors, cheap, for immediate sale."—*Shooting Times and British Sportsman*.

### A WAR SCARE.

OUR readers have doubtless been bored by more than one loosely written sensational article about a war scare said to have been attempted or which almost took place during the week commencing December 19.

The plain, simple, straight, unvarnished truth is that all the rot published on the subject had its origin in an error of attitude which goes to the very foundations of American life. Not to waste the time of either reader or writer, here is what there was to it.

In replying to the McLachlan resolution which asked the War Department to say in what condition the country was for defence, the General Staff submitted a memorandum through the Secretary of War, which related the facts of our unprotected state.

No mention was made of imminent danger of war; no predictions or prophecies were indulged in. The only expression of opinion was that with relation to what our actual weakness appeared to be, after a study of the situation by experts.

The American mind has become so accustomed to connecting preparation for war with war that upon this plain showing of weakness and therefore necessity for preparation, a thousand rumors sprang to life that war was an immediate prospect.

No one in Washington thought that. There was nothing in any official communication to Congress or to the people that even intimated that. It is the more unfortunate therefore that the reply of the War Department was not given the fullest publicity so that it might exercise what effect it could to remove the erroneous belief which now is carried by our people that preparing for defence and war begin at the same time.

Great Shades of Mars! Is this not one more most humiliating proof of the ignorance and wrong-headedness of our people!

### CAPTAIN McBRIDE HURT.

WE have received partial information of a shooting accident to Capt. H. W. McBride, of Indiana.

It is said that while hunting in Bolivar County, Mississippi, his right shoulder was badly shot and his right eye seriously injured.

His hosts of friends in the shooting fraternity will unanimously hope the report is exaggerated.

### THE STUPID BEGINNINGS OF GREAT GENIUSES.

THE finer individual qualities are often late in revealing themselves. It is the older, racial tendencies that rule in childhood. Irritation at restraint, irresponsibility, and primitive indolence, are to be expected. Some mature slowly and are called stupid. George Eliot learned to read with difficulty. Thorwaldsen, the sculptor, spent three years in one class in the village school; Burger, the poet of German ballads, required several years to learn the Latin forms; and Alfieri, the Italian poet, was dismissed by his teachers, so backward was he. Were it necessary the list might be indefinitely extended by adding Newton, Byron, Ibsen, Walter Pater, Pierre Curie, and others. Sometimes seeming stupidity is due to interest in subjects outside the little circle round which the tethered children are allowed to graze. Fulton, Watt, and Sir Humphry Davy, in early childhood, were already busy with the experiments which were to be told to children after the teachers who called them stupid were forgotten.

Tolstoy, Goethe, and Dean Swift were refused their degrees because they failed in their university examinations, and, for the same reason, Ferdinand Brunetiere was denied admission to the Ecole Normale Supérieure. At Cambridge, also, Sir William Thomson was not a senior wrangler, though

one of the examiners admitted that "the successful competitor was not fit to cut pencils for Thomson." When asked why he had delayed so long on one of the problems which he himself had discovered, Thomson replied that, having forgotten that it was one of his own inventions, he had worked it as a wholly new problem. Later it was learned that the winner of the prize wrote the solution from memory.

Thomson's failure to win the Cambridge honor because of the unusual memory of one of his competitors illustrates an important class of cases in which the examination system completely collapses. Justus von Liebig, whose father was compelled to remove him from the gymnasium because of his wretched work, attributed his failure in the school to his utter lack of auditory memory. He could remember little that he heard. Yet his teachers never discovered this.—*Edgar James Swift*, in *Harpers' Magazine* for January.

### RIFLE AMMUNITION PURCHASED.

THE Ordnance Department has opened and accepted bids for .30 caliber rifle ammunition from the following concerns for the number of rounds mentioned: The Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the United States Cartridge Company, and the Peters Cartridge Company, 1,750,000 rounds each. The Winchester Repeating Arms Company, 2,750,000.

The Department is apparently following the precedent which it established last year, when it bought 1,000,000 rounds extra from the United States Cartridge Company. The increased purchase was intended to show the appreciation of the Department of the fact that the United States Cartridge Company ammunition had proven itself superior in the tests of the year 1909. Now the Winchester ammunition having shown a superior accuracy in the tests of 1910, that Company in the purchase made by the Department is given an order for an additional million.

### POLITICAL GENTLEMEN INTERPOSE.

THE War Department has seriously and with determination approached the question of abolishing a great many of the small military posts scattered about the country, and the concentration in a few large ones of that small and inconsiderable army which under the present system is maintained in the United States.

The old posts were established to guard routes of travel and to protect travelers and settlers from Indians when the land was new. It is unnecessary to say that the most dangerous Indians alive in America are not now susceptible to attack from troops.

The cost of maintaining many small posts is excessive and the waste considerable. The idea of concentration is not a new one on the part of those who control the military destinies of the country. It has been put forward before, but always political gentlemen from the districts where the posts were located have risen upon their hind legs and declared with loud acclaim their unalterable conviction that to remove or abolish the post within their particular jurisdiction would be an act of monumental folly; that the interests of the United States would be put in jeopardy by such ill-considered action and that the life of the country might even be endangered by such a false step.

Those same gentlemen are complaining now, and protesting against the obviously sensible and wise purpose of the Department. It seems a pity and it is a pity that members of Congress cannot come to Washington here to represent their constituents in a way which will supply the greatest good to the greatest number, without regard to the petty material interests of those who have elected them.

That a congressman should have to trim his course according to the whim of commercial greed of those who have elected him is something more than pathetic. It is wrong.

The reason the country makes so little progress, the cause of our almost imperceptible advancement toward clean political conditions and decent living, is largely to be found here.

No governmental institution should be located anywhere for the benefit of the people in the country adjacent. It should be placed where the interests of the United States will be best served and if those interests require the removal or the abolition of it, then those people whose pockets are affected should be the last to make complaint.

We well recognize the fact that competition is so keen in this country and such a large number of men are solely interested in making money, that in self-defence all of us have been compelled to do something of the same kind; but we reiterate with all the vehemence of which we are capable that such a condition is basically wrong, incorrect, evil and vicious.

If we all thought a little bit more about the country and a little less about ourselves it would be better both for the country and ourselves.



# ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor

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

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

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

## VICIOUS TEXAS SENTIMENT.

In the case of Sergeant Manley, previously discussed in these columns, local prejudice against the National Guard seems upon all reports, to have greatly influenced court and jury during the trial of the unfortunate National Guardsman.

A prominent socialistic newspaper in the State of Texas has been the head and front of agitation for the punishment of Manley. In the trial of Manley it appeared to be not so much a question of searching out the facts and seeking a proper penalty to impose upon a man accused of crime, as a persecution of the Texas National Guard and the Organized Militia of the United States.

It was truly a persecution, not a prosecution, so the best evidence from Texas tells us.

That element found among the citizenship of the United States which is constantly inveighing against any form of constituted authority and which is specially and particularly aggressive and denunciatory, bitter, and even malignant in its opposition to every branch of the military arm of the Government, has seized upon the Manley incident as a perfect pretext for a propaganda against the Army and the National Guard.

There does not seem to be any great danger of this spirit spreading further among the people inside or outside of Texas, but that it may not so spread the facts must be known and canvassed in all sections of our land.

We observe in the Texas reports that the attacks are not limited to abuse of the National Guard but, with the looseness of understanding which we would expect from that class of critics, some newspapers in Texas have been attacking the Army, claiming that the Army methods and Army ideals have so far permeated the National Guard that the two forces are practically identical and both are essentially brutal.

This identity of interest and purpose is set up by the newspapers and dwelt upon as a cause for the alleged unnecessary force used by Sergeant Manley in preventing an unruly citizen from crossing the line which defended the President of the United States.

The National Guard is identical with the Army in some particulars and it is rapidly growing up to the high ideals which the Army has always held. In a great number of cases of industrial disturbances, riot, and breach of peace the Army has shown itself long-suffering, patient, though not without the power to accomplish the purposes for which its units

were called into action. The same may be said most truly of the National Guard, during all of the past ten years surely, and in most cases before that.

It is wonderful and astonishing that so few acts of violence have taken place when we consider the incentives. With our own eyes we have seen officers and men of the National Guard beaten to the earth with a hail of brick bats, broken bottles and refuse of the streets; we have seen men stagger along in column with blood streaming from serious cuts; we have looked upon men disfigured by horrible bruises, and yet, with arms in their hands and loaded arms, these men obeyed orders and went on in the performance of their duty without firing a shot or meting out retributive violence.

The Army and the National Guard are inextricably linked in their interests as well as purposes. Behind them both is a long, bright record of duty performed in civil disturbances, without undue exercise of force.

That man who inveighs against the military arm of the Government is a traitor at heart, and the sooner he is branded as such by every patriotic citizen the better it will be for the nation, because no man is going to strive against the Army or the National Guard unless deep down in his heart there lurks the purpose, hidden and cowardly and criminal, to some day so defy and violate the laws of his land as to make him come under the espionage of the military arm.

It seems to us a good thing to get these traitorous rascals on record. Every time we find one of them, let us remember him. He is a man to be watched; sooner or later if we cannot put the fear of God into him and make him know what is right he is going to seize what seems to him a convenient opportunity to accomplish an unworthy and un-American act.

## EQUITY BEFORE BRAVERY.

David Starr Jordan, the West Coast educator and publicist, lately said in effect that the price of war was the loss to a nation of its best and bravest men, because brave men went to war and cowards stayed at home.

Professor Jordan brought this statement forward as an argument for peace. Considering it, we agree with him that the loss of the bravest men is often the result of war, and that the loss of its brave men may well work ill to a nation.

May we, with the modesty of the young and uninformed, make an inquiry or so, the impulse to propound which has been created by the Jordan declaration?

If the burden and obligation and privilege and right of all military service lay with equal force upon every man of the nation, would there not be a reduction in the chance that our best and bravest only would fall in battle?

If the unequal distribution of war service which has always obtained in the United States should continue, is it sure that the sons of those men who fought and fell would be less strong or true than their fathers? May we not expect the generation following such sires, encouraged and inspired by the example of their progenitors, to outfoot these first in courage and loyalty and zeal for the public welfare?

All the arguments which are advanced against war put into the scale to outweigh the development of one clean, noble, high and lofty soul fade to insignificance, for the example of one man, great, grand, lofty, the influence of his life and acts may affect, not one nation, but the world. Great men like great deeds are born of war; from the fiery furnace of war, a fire which consumes and seems to destroy, there flows forth not alone slag and refuse, but also the pure gold extracted by its flame from the refractory material of man's inherently self-seeking disposition.

## GOOD MEN ARE SCARCE.

Without attempting in any way to interfere with matters which are not our concern, we cannot refrain from remarking that of the many new Governors soon to be installed as the Chief Magistrates of States, we hope there will be none influenced by politics or personal inclination in the selection of an Adjutant General.

The one office within the gift of the Governor of a State which may not

be filled by political henchmen without serious and irretrievable injury to the State is that of Adjutant General.

The whole principle which underlies the successful administration of a National Guard Organization is that of honest-hearted volunteer service. The Adjutant General of a State is in most cases the hub around which the whole State military system revolves. If he is a competent officer and thoroughly in earnest, the National Guard may be expected to achieve something of success. If he is not a good man, only by superhuman efforts can any portion of the organization be made and kept efficient.

Officers and men, performing their arduous duties, must feel—if they are to do their best—that they stand or fall upon the basis of military merit alone. Political, personal, or any other considerations should cut no figure whatsoever. In the appointment of Adjutants General we hope the new Governors will consider first of all the present incumbents in the offices, because in almost every case the Adjutants General now in service in the States affected by the last election, are men singularly well suited to their billets.

It would be nothing less than a crime against a State for the Governor to turn out of office an Adjutant General who has successfully performed the difficult duties which fall to an Adjutant General, to replace him by any other man, even though the other should be as good. The present incumbent should have first call, and should be the one primarily considered.

If he has done well and deserves to remain he should be retained. It is hard enough, in all truth, to make the Organized Militia efficient, and no Governor can afford to allow himself to be influenced by anything except military expediency in appointing or retaining any other than the right man as his chief military officer.

#### MESS SERGEANT'S HANDBOOK.

**C**APT. L. R. HOLBROOK, Commissary, United States Army, Director of the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort Riley, assisted by Post Com. Sergt. Patrick Dunne, Supervisor of Baking and Cooking at the same place, has put out a volume of useful information for the mess-sergeant.

A book so carefully prepared by two such experts will be most valuable to any military organization, no matter what branch of the Service and regardless of geographical location or other conditions.

The book is printed on very thin paper and of a convenient pocket size; it is therefore light and portable and can be easily carried by the soldier in the field.

The book sells for \$1 a single copy, with a reduction on large quantities. It may be purchased of the Fort Riley Guidon, Fort Riley, Kans.

#### HOT AIR SHOOTING.

**B**ELOW are two letters written by indignant gentlemen from Kentucky and one less indignant in reference to an article which appeared in ARMS AND THE MAN of December 15, entitled "Hot Air Shooting."

The article commented upon statements made by a correspondent of another magazine, in which he said certain gentlemen he named had been getting one turkey out of every four or five shots at three hundred yards with revolvers equipped with *factory sights*.

The article was written by a member of the staff of ARMS AND THE MAN and the editor of the paper is responsible for all it contains. There was no intention to cast discredit upon any shooter in Kentucky or elsewhere but the intention was, and we think the purpose is perfectly plain, to ridicule the absurd statement of the man who told of the shooting.

The particular point is overlooked by both the correspondents who so vehemently protest against the article: namely, that a turkey was hit "every four or five shots."

This careless statement, "every four or five shots," is the real crux of the whole matter. No one doubts that not one but a number of turkeys could be killed at 300 yards with a .38 or heavier revolver, but that four gentlemen should each hit one out of every four or five, that is, 20 to 25 per cent of the time, is a somewhat different and more doubtful proposition. The letters are published in full without further comment.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: My attention has been directed to an anonymous article in your December 15 weekly, page 212, entitled "Hot Air Shooting," attacking the truth or accuracy of an article published in December "Outdoor Life," under the caption, "The Turkey Shoot," over the signature of Brent Altsheler.

Inasmuch as I figure conspicuously in the illustrations and context of the latter article, and furthermore since I am the President of the Louisville Rifle and Revolver Club, on every member of which your article would seem to reflect, it appears incumbent upon me to affirm or deny the statements contained in Mr. Altsheler's account of our shoot in "Outdoor Life."

I therefore wish to publish that I have carefully read Mr. Altsheler's article and that it is true from beginning to end and that the article referred to in ARMS AND THE MAN contains mistakes made either through inexperience or ill-will or both. I have found a good many shooters who are unfamiliar with the use and capabilities of the modern revolver. Our turkey range for this arm offhand is now regularly established at 300 yards and if the U sight is properly adjusted and the revolver properly held it will get the turkey up to 300 yards.

I hope you will publish this letter in your next issue as a matter of justice and fair play.

Yours very truly,  
H. W. MATTMILLER,  
Louisville Rifle & Revolver Club,  
N. R. A.; U. S. R. A.

ARMS AND THE MAN, Washington, D. C.

To the Editor:

DEAR SIR:—I request you to publish the name of the author of the unsigned article published in ARMS AND THE MAN of December 15, reflecting on the general character of the Kentucky turkey-shooters.

I would like to express my opinion of him, but withhold it for the present as it is cowardly to strike in the dark. Although Louisville's census-taker fell down on his job, we are still on the American map.

We do not claim to be crack shots at all, but we do claim to be accurate and truthful.

I have read Mr. Brent Altsheler's article in the December number of the "Outdoor Life" and can truthfully say that the Pewee Valley turkey shoot occurred just as reported, for I was one of the four successful participants he has mentioned. The ARMS AND THE MAN writer does not know what he is talking about.

We do not hold the bead somewhere over the mark as he seems to believe, for that would be guesswork sure enough, but hold right on it, or just under it, as the custom of the shooter may be, and the revolvers used by our club members shoot almost like rifles up to 300 yards.

In fact I prefer the revolver to the rifle and during the open season I shoot the revolver on the 200 yard rifle range with the riflemen, and my official scores on my good days will show that I made 38 and better out of the possible 50 on the rifle target ten shots to a string.

This shooting was done by holding the revolver in two hands without any other rests, and I am not the only one in the club who can run up a better score than thirty-eight out of the possible 50. With good practice any good shooter ought to do it. That writer says he is from "Missouri;" now if he will come to Kentucky we will "show" him a revolver with the adjustable "U" rear sight, for apparently he has never seen one and we will give him a demonstration of what it will do in appreciative hands up to 300 yards, for that is now our standard range of the revolver turkey.

That was the distance for the Club's Thanksgiving shoot, for Secretary Carl Engelhardt and myself measured it off and we expect to have the same revolver range for the Christmas shoot, December 26 inst.

In the interest of the truth, and in justice to the members of the Louisville Rifle and Revolver Club, I ask that you publish this communication in your very next issue and greatly oblige.

Yours very truly,  
FRED KELLER.  
Louisville, Ky.,  
Dec. 23rd, 1910.

ARMS AND THE MAN,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR EDITOR: Doctor Wathen, one of your many subscribers and a member of the Louisville Rifle and Revolver Club, sent me his copy of December 15 ARMS AND THE MAN, publishing a column of intended sarcastic strictures on an illustrated article printed over the signature of the undersigned in December "Outdoor Life," giving an account of the 1910 New Year Pewee Valley, Ky., turkey shoot in which a number of members of the Louisville Revolver and Rifle Club were notably successful participants. Nothing I could add here would make my report more accurate and truthful. Anyone desiring to investigate the authenticity of the shoot may readily do so through our club officers or members, some of whose names were given in the Outdoor Life article. I am greatly astonished, however, that anyone should question publicly such a frank and open statement as mine without attempting to make an investigation. And as to the unfamiliarity displayed by the anonymous writer about the revolver described in my article, I shall withhold comment other than to say his idea of sighting it forcibly reminds me of how Uncle Ebenezer Moss, colored, says he procured his Christmas turkey.

Uncle "Eb," as he was called for short, lived near Captain Trigg's big farm in "The Barrens" of Kentucky and was in sore need of a turkey to celebrate Christmas a few years ago and with deep laid thoughts sauntered forth with his squirrel rifle. Captain Trigg owned some fine flocks of large bronze birds and, as he watched them with a jealous eye, he naturally suspected Uncle Eb when the latter trudged in with a big fat gobbler hanging over his shoulder.

"Where did you get that turkey, Uncle Eb?" inquired Captain Trigg, recognizing his property.

"Dat bird! Why dat's er wild turkey, sah—" replied Uncle Eb, calmly.

"Where do you find wild turkey, Uncle Eb?" questioned Captain Trigg, although he knew there had not been a wild turkey within a day's walk of his place for twenty years.

"In de slashes," with a jerk of the head in that direction.

"How far was it when you shot?"

"Fo' hunded yaads, sah."

"Let's see your rifle."

"Yes—sah."

"Why Uncle Eb," observed Captain Trigg, inspecting closely the sights of the old rifle, "a bullet from that rifle would fall about ten feet under the mark at four hundred yards."

"Zackly, sah."

"Well, how did you manage to hit it?"

"Twas dis weh, sah! I spied er hull flock under er big sicermore. I selex dishar gobbler. Dar was er hen on er sicermore lim zackly ten feet ober dishar rooster bird. I drawed er fine bead on dat turkey hen an I shoots dishar big gobble-de-gobble."

"You're a d— fine guesser, Uncle Eb. Here, take the turkey."

The moral of the Uncle Eb story must have so deeply impressed your contributor's mind as to give him the idea that we engaged in a guessing match, instead of a shooting contest with our rear U sight adjusted to 300 yards, as set forth in my original communication to "Outdoor Life." The results were not accidental, but trophies honestly earned in a match where the game keeper paid the largest part of the bill.

BRENT ALTSHELER,  
Louisville, Ky.

December 24, 1910.

### ON THE WAY TO A COMMISSION.

Capt. Ira L. Reeves has written and the Franklin Hudson Publishing Company has published a book which should supply, for many anxious seekers, that oft discussed but never clearly defined, "long-felt want."

You remember the countryman who went into a general merchandise store some years ago and asked the clerk for a long-felt want. The clerk, naturally somewhat surprised, asked the intending customer why he made such a request, to which the inquirer replied, "I saw it advertised in the paper. You said you had just the truck to fill a long-felt want, and I reckoned that must be some new-fangled kind of thing to carry truck away in, and probably more convenient than any other!"

Captain Reeves' book was written to help men carry away commissions in the United States Army. Its title is "A Manual for Aspirants for Commissions in the United States Military Service."

Its sub-heads or chapters which are appended give the best possible idea of the contents of the book, which is a good one.

Appointments to the Army of graduates of the U. S. Military Academy; promotion of enlisted men; appointments from civil life; appointments to the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; appointments to the Philippine scouts; appointments to the grade of 3rd Lieutenants in the Philippine Constabulary; Commissions in volunteers forces which may hereafter be organized; a short talk with newly appointed officers; enlisting for a commission; the enlisted men; the Army; a few words from a soldier's dictionary; military schools and colleges; specimen questions.

### HE WON THE PRESS TROPHY AT PERRY.

The ARMS AND THE MAN TROPHY was received several days ago and I am more than pleased. Not only do I thank you for this beautiful cup but also for the valuable "dope" in the columns of your paper that enabled me to register my first "possible" in competition and win my first cup.

Wishing you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am,

Sincerely yours,

A. E. GAARTZ,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

#### *The Bulletin Valuable as a File for Reference.*

The Bulletin of Militia Notes is issued primarily with the purpose of providing a file for ready reference, and indexes thereto are issued quarterly. Much unnecessary correspondence will be avoided on the part of the Militia authorities if, when in doubt as to the proper action to be taken in connection with matters involving the relationship of the War Department to the Organized Militia, reference be made to previous bulletins.

#### *Must Provide Books at Own Expense.*

Paragraph 57, General Orders, No. 70, War Department, April 20, 1910, prescribes that an officer of the Organized Militia attending a garrison school must provide himself, at his own expense, with the required text books.

#### *Issue of Fur Caps Discontinued.*

The issue of fur caps to the Regular Army has been discontinued and the articles cannot, therefore, be furnished for the use of the Organized Militia. Winter caps are not standard articles of issue, but are supplied only to troops of the Regular Army stationed in extreme northern latitudes. These caps cannot be supplied to the Organized Militia by the War Department.

#### *War Department does not Approve.*

The Field Service Regulations of 1910 prescribe the war organization of the United States Army, which does not conform to its present authorized organization. So far as the Regulations prescribe additional grades of rank not now authorized by law, they are not required to be followed, but if these additional grades are adopted by a State, they will not be considered as constituting a condition of nonconformity with the organization of the Army. Grades in the Regular Service which are filled by detail should be filled in the same manner in the Organized Militia.

While the appointment of noncommissioned officers, and other enlisted men not covered by lawful organization or authorized detail, cannot be prohibited by the War Department, it is a practice which does not meet with the approval of the Department. If such unauthorized appointments are made, it is understood that they are not entitled to any pay or allowances from United States funds and cannot be considered by the Department either as a part of the organized strength of the Militia nor in connection with the allotment of funds under the Act of May 27, 1908.

#### *Armory of Virginia Company Destroyed.*

The Department notes with regret the loss, by fire, of the armory of Company M, Fourth Infantry, Organized Militia of Virginia, stationed at Emporia, Virginia, with nearly all of the public property pertaining thereto.

#### *Important Suggestion to the States.*

The use of the words "War Department" on letterheads of disbursing officers of the Organized Militia is not authorized. A form of letterhead similar to the following is suggested:

ORGANIZED MILITIA OF .....  
Office of the United States Disbursing Officer.

#### *Attention, Medical Officers!*

The attention of the Adjutant General of a State has been invited to the erroneous designation of a member of the Organized Militia thereof as "First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon." This commission should read "First Lieutenant, Medical Corps."

#### *Are Entitled to Bars for Requalification.*

Members of the Organized Militia who pursue the same course in rifle practice as that prescribed for the Regular Army are entitled to receive insignia similar to those issued to members of the Regular Army. Paragraph 359, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, provides that a soldier having requalified as an expert rifleman will be issued a silver bar for each requalification as such; militiamen, therefore, who complete the regular prescribed course are entitled to the insignia provided for in the paragraph cited.

It is the intent of Special Course C that where special regulations are not prescribed, the regulations laid down for practice in the Regular Army will govern. There is no reference to the issue of bars for requalifications as expert riflemen, in the regulations governing small-arms firing under Special Course C, but since such bars are issued to the Regular Army, they may be issued to the Organized Militia who complete the course prescribed in paragraph 157, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, except, however, that the bars are of bronze metal instead of silver.

#### *New Forms for Medical Department.*

The use of Form No. 22, "Return of Field Medical Property," has been discontinued and Forms No. 17, 17a, 17b, and 17c, Medical Department, has been substituted therefor.

In making request for a supply of this new form, requisition should be made for one copy each of Forms 17a and 17b for each article carried on the return of the Governor, and for three copies each of Forms 17 and 17c. Instructions for the use of the forms will be found on the back of Form No. 17.

#### *For State Regulation.*

The organization of independent Militia companies in a State is a matter of State regulation, and, for information in regard thereto, correspondence should be had with the Adjutant General of the State concerned.

There is no authority of law for the issue of military supplies to independent military organizations. However, if a company is organized as a rifle club and affiliated with the National Rifle Association, the necessary arms and pertaining equipments may be purchased through the Governor of the State, under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1905.

Should it be desired to become affiliated with the National Rifle Association, correspondence should be had with the Secretary thereof, Lieutenant Albert S. Jones, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

#### *Public Printer Will Supply Books.*

The Infantry Drill Regulations and the Small-Arms Firing Manual may be purchased for cash from the Superintendent of Documents, Office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C.; the Regulations at a cost of 35 cents a copy and the Manual at a cost of 50 cents a copy.

#### *Ordnance Stores.*

Articles of ordnance stores pertaining to 3-inch Field Artillery equipment, which have been made a part of the battery equipment, which are issued to be attached to and form a part of the complete stores to which they pertain, may be dropped from the Governor's annual return of ordnance and ordnance stores on certificate to the effect that they have been so used.

#### *Is Not a Proper Charge.*

The grooming of officers' horses of the Regular Army is not a proper charge against the appropriation for the support of the Army, and inasmuch as the Organized Militia is required to take part in Field Service under the same conditions as obtain in the Regular Army, the Department does not consider that the hiring of grooms is a necessary item of expense connected with the participation of Militia in corps of instruction, and the cost thereof cannot be paid from the allotment to a State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

#### *Repairs to State Property.*

Whenever any repairs are needed to public property issued to a State, such property should be examined by a disinterested surveying officer of the Organized Militia appointed by the Governor of the State or by his authority. Should the surveying officer find that the property is worth repairing and recommends that the repairs be made, and this recommendation is approved by the Secretary of War, the repairs may be made from funds in the hands of the United States disbursing officer under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

#### *Major Swift Will Speak to New Yorkers.*

Maj. Eben Swift, 9th Cavalry, has been ordered to Albany for the purpose of reading a paper before the State National Guard Association, which meets there January 12.

INTER-COLLEGIATE INDOOR RIFLE SHOOTING LEAGUE—SEASON OF 1911.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

RIFLE CLUB OF	CLUB'S CORRESPONDENT.	N. R. A. JUDGE.
1. Columbia University, New York City	J. A. Baker, Jr., Captain, 314 W. 88th St.	
2. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.	Henry P. Reid, Secretary, Barnes Hall	Capt. E. L. Phillips, U. S. A.
3. Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.	H. H. Crowell, Secretary	Leland Griggs, Instructor.
4. Delaware College, Newark	Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, Secretary	Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, U. S. A.
5. Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge	W. J. Smith, Secretary	Capt. L. S. Sorley, U. S. A.
6. Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst	A. W. Dodge, Secretary	Capt. George C. Martin, U. S. A.
7. Missouri State Military School, Columbia	W. W. Burden, Secretary	Lieut. E. Farmer, U. S. A.
8. New Hampshire College, Durham	E. E. Stark, Secretary	Lieut. G. W. Edgerly, U. S. A.
9. North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega	D. A. Fraser, Secretary	Lieut. H. A. Wiegenstein, U. S. A.
10. Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.	Laurance Thompson, Secretary	Capt. H. J. Price, U. S. A.
11. State University of Iowa, Iowa City	L. R. Leeper, Secretary	Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, U. S. A.
12. Rhode Island State College, Kingston	P. J. Healy, Secretary	Lieut. H. G. Stahl, U. S. A.
13. University of Arizona, Tucson	Frank M. Cannon, Secretary	Capt. H. M. Powell, U. S. A.
14. University of California, Berkeley	William H. Smyth, Secretary	Maj. E. M. Lewis, U. S. A.
15. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis		Capt. E. L. Butts, U. S. A.
16. Washington State College, Pullman	Edward F. Emmick, Secretary	Lieut. P. J. Hennessey, U. S. A.

	Columbia.	Cornell.	Dartmouth.	Delaware.	Louisiana.	Massachusetts.	Missouri.	New Hampshire.	North Georgia.	Purdue.	Iowa.	Rhode Island.	Arizona.	California.	Minnesota.	Washington.
Columbia University		Jan. 14	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22
Cornell University	Jan. 14		Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Jan. 21
Dartmouth College	Jan. 21	Jan. 28		Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Jan. 14	Feb. 4
Delaware College	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11		Feb. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 21	Feb. 18
Louisiana State University	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25		Mar. 11	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Mar. 4
Massachusetts Agric. College	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 11		Mar. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Mar. 18
Missouri State Military School	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 18	Mar. 25		Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Apr. 1
New Hampshire College	Feb. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8		Apr. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Apr. 15
North Georgia Agric. College	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22		Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Jan. 14
Purdue University	Mar. 11	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 21		Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 4	Jan. 28
State University of Iowa	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4		Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Feb. 11
Rhode Island State College	Mar. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18		Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 18	Feb. 25
University of Arizona	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 4		Mar. 18	Mar. 25	Mar. 11
University of California	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 18		Apr. 1	Mar. 25
University of Minnesota	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	Apr. 1		Apr. 8
Washington State College	Apr. 22	Jan. 21	Feb. 4	Feb. 18	Mar. 4	Mar. 18	Apr. 1	Apr. 15	Jan. 14	Jan. 28	Feb. 11	Feb. 25	Mar. 11	Mar. 25	Apr. 8	

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE MATCHES.



**Eligibility:** Open to teams from university and college rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association and in good standing. Members of teams to be in good standing in the undergraduate year and who are maintaining the necessary hours of work and standard of scholarship required by the institution.

**Team:** Ten students, not necessarily the same men for each match.

**Distance:** 50 feet from end of rifle to target.

**Number of Shots:** 20 for record, 10 standing and 10 prone, 5 shots on a target.

**Sighting Shots:** Two sighting shots only will be allowed at commencement of firing if the two positions are shot consecutively. If there is an interval of time between shooting the two positions, sighting shots will be allowed before record firing in each position. Sighting shots must not be fired on match targets.

**Targets:** The N. R. A. gallery target, 1 to 10 count to be used. Forty officially stamped targets will be furnished free for each match—four for each competitor. These targets will be marked for identification and no other targets will be received for record. These targets will be sent to the N. R. A. Judge and will be retained

under his control before and after the shooting. Targets similar to those used in the matches may be secured from the N. R. A. for \$2.50 per thousand.

**Position:** Standing—Off-hand, body free from all support, strap allowed in connection with one arm only. The regulation web belt may be used if desired. Prone—Head toward target. No part of extended arm to touch the ground except at the elbow. No artificial support to any part of the rifle, except the sling, or to the arm, except at the elbow.

**Rifle:** Any .22 caliber rifle weighing not over ten pounds.

**Sights:** Any, in front of the firing pin, not containing glass. Telescopes not allowed.

**Trigger Pull:** Not to be less than three pounds.

**Ammunition:** .22 caliber short.

**Time Allowance:** Five minutes will be allowed for each string of five shots.

**Judges:** The Judge appointed by the N. R. A., or his representative will act as Executive Officer at each contest. He will see that all conditions are adhered to, determine the score and report same to the headquarters of the N. R. A. by mail on completion of match.

**Matches, When Shot:** Team may shoot on the Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday night of each week, or on the Saturday night preceding if the targets stamped for the following week are used. A report of the week's shoot must be in the office of the N. R. A. by Thursday morning of each week. Matches may be shot either afternoon or evening, but artificial light must be used. All clubs not reporting by Thursday morning, noon mail, will receive a zero for the week's shoot, unless a satisfactory explanation is made.

**Entrance Fee:** \$5.00 per team.

**Prize:** To the team making the most number of wins a trophy, and silver medals to the individual members. To the individual members of the second team, bronze medals.

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

NOTE.—Inter-Collegiate Indoor Match will be shot the week ending May 6.

# ARE YOU PREPARED FOR 1911?

Western Automatic Traps  
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Start the Season Right—Equip Your Club with this Great Trap,  
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No "Strings" to the Sale of this Trap—It is Sold Outright

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## RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL.

National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C. Lieut. A. S. Jones, secretary, Hibbs Building.

United States Revolver Association, Springfield, Mass. C. S. Axtell, secretary-treasurer, 27 Wellesley Street.

Jan. 30 to Feb. 4—Tournament of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League of the United States at the ranges and headquarters, 671 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Arthur Hubalek, Secretary.

March 11-18—15th annual indoor championship match and prize shoot of 1911 will be held under auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, New York.

Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association shoots Thursday and Saturday evenings at the Armory range, 1st and Virginia Streets.

The Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club shoots every Tuesday evening at Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Calif. Geo. W. Hughes, Secretary, 1386 34th Street, Oakland, Calif.

Minneapolis Rifle and Revolver club shoots Tuesday and Friday nights in basement of Hotel Revere, 318 2nd avenue. C. L. Gilman, secretary.

The Monmouth Revolver Club of Red Bank, N. J., shoots at the Armory range every Friday evening. Herbert E. Williams, secretary.

The St. Paul, Minn., Rifle and Pistol Association shoots at its indoor range, 256 W. 7th Street, every Monday and Thursday evenings.

The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn., shoots every Monday evening at 281 Noble Avenue. A. L. Birks, Secretary.

The Hartford, Conn., Revolver Club, A. C. Hurlburt, secretary, shoots every Wednesday and Saturday night at 474 Asylum Street. Visitors are welcome.

The Los Angeles, Calif., Revolver Club range is located at 716 South Olive Street. Club shoots are held every Wednesday evening.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York City, shoots every Thursday night indoors and Saturday afternoons at Greenville, N. J.

Philadelphia Rifle Association shoots at 1406 Washington Avenue, every Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoons.

The range of the Newark, N. J., Rifle and Revolver Association is at 230 Washington Street.

Boston Revolver Club shoots at 367 Atlantic Avenue. Dr. H. D. Hutchins, secretary.

St. Louis Revolver Club, St. Louis, shoots revolver every Friday evening, and rifle, Saturday evening, at the First Regiment Armory, Grand and Manchester. Louis F. Alt, Secretary.

Missouri State Rifle Association, St. Louis, shoots every Saturday evening at the First Regiment Armory, Grand and Manchester. Colonel Spencer, president.

Colonial Revolver Club, Clayton, St. Louis, Mo., shoots Saturday and Sunday afternoons, at Clayton. W. C. Ayer, secretary.

The Youngstown, Ohio, Revolver Club. W. O. Brown, secretary-treasurer, Vindicator Building.

Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club shoots at new quarters 151 First Street, Tuesday and Friday with revolver, and rifle on Wednesday evening. B. M. Henley, secretary-treasurer.

## U. S. R. A. INDOOR REVOLVER LEAGUE.

Last week saw 24 teams of 5 men each lined up for the start of the indoor revolver season and all eager for the fracas. Some were disappointed, others were well satisfied, while a few were extremely pleased.

We do not wish to make any rash predictions but something like a "hunch" has come over us that the records of last year are going to be passed, both individual and team. Take the score of the Manhattan, team for instance.

1,108 is pretty good for a starter, but that is just what happened. Some strong team, that Manhattan bunch, and there is no telling where they will stop. No one dropped below the 40 mark for the 5 shot score, while Lane and Hanford tied on 47 for 5 shots, Hanford nosing Lane out for a 25 shot total of 228.

Philadelphia came through with a total of 1,015 with Wm. T. Smith high man on 220. Brother George came dangerously near finishing in last place but Harry Reeves said: "After you, Alphonse," and took the honor. "Geo. Hugh" has been doing too much field and trap shooting with the shotgun this summer and is kind of rusty just yet, but will soon wear the edge off and settle down to his old stride. It's about the same old team that shot last year, and we look for some good shooting from the Phillies.

It looks as though Portland, Ore., might hand it out to some of the top notchers. She starts off this year with 1,085, which is surely going some. W. H. Hubbard put over a 48 for his first string and finished high man with 225.

Walter H. Freeman shot very consistently and made the good total of 225 with two 47's in his string. 1,043 is a pretty good score for Providence with a 192 in it.

The Century Club gets the honor of high individual for the week, 231 by Chas. Dominic with a Dominic pistol and Dominic ammunition. We hand him the laurel wreath for making the first five shots possible of the series.

Belleville is shooting about the same as last year and there is plenty of chance for improvement.

It looks as though St. Louis might be heard from, and also the National Capital Club. If they had a 215 where they got a 192 it would have been just enough to beat St. Louis, but they didn't get it.

The Oakland Bank of Savings will be a mighty dangerous proposition for a couple of yeggman to tackle about the middle of this series. She starts off with 998, which looks some good.

Willow comes through for the first time with a 1,024, in which there is one total of 187.

Youngstown is laboring under difficulties but expects soon to get settled and hand out some good totals.

Shell Mound scored 1,017 against Youngstown with Linder and Wixson tied for high individual on 209. There is plenty of chance for improvement over in Portland, Maine.

Columbus came very close to winning its first match, only three points separating the two teams.

Dr. Calkins still keeps up his good work for the Smith & Wesson Club and with a 48 for the 5 shot total took first place.

Spokane shot extremely well, and finished with a total of 1,051.

Duluth lack two strong men to pull the team up into the ten hundred class.

Our friends over in Louisville are starting off at a pretty good clip, recording for the first match 968.

1,056 looks pretty good for Newark, with French high man on 216.

## UNOFFICIAL RETURNS U. S. R. A. LEAGUE. Match No. 1, December 18-24.

Manhattan.....	1108	v. Philadelphia.....	1015
Stoneham.....	out	v. Boston.....	1044
Providence.....	1043	v. Portland.....	1085
Belleville.....	924	v. Century.....	1049
Newark.....	1055	v. Osobrne.....	565
St. Louis.....	1081	v. National Capital..	1058
Willow.....	1025	v. Oakland.....	999
Youngstown.....	931	v. Shell Mound.....	1017
Louisville.....	968	v. Culebra.....	963
Columbus.....	958	v. Myles Standish....	961
Spokane.....	1051	v. Smith & Wesson..	1081
Duluth.....	943	v. Seattle.....	1051

## MANHATTAN—PHILADELPHIA.

MANHATTAN.					
A. P. Lane.....	42	46	43	46	47—224
P. Hanford.....	47	46	46	46	43—228
R. H. Sayre.....	42	45	42	46	41—216
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	46	43	43	43	43—218
J. A. Dietz.....	45	45	43	42	44—219

Unofficial total..... 1108  
Lane used a .38 S. & W. Pope and hand loaded ammunition. Hanford and Dietz used 22 S. & W. pistols with 10 inch barrels; both shot long rifle "Lesmok" cartridges. Dr. Sayre shot a 44 Remington pistol with the new U. M. C. mid range Sharp Shoulder ammunition. Dr. Hicks used a brand new and highly engraved Colt Officers' Model revolver and hand loaded ammunition.

## PHILADELPHIA.

William T. Smith.....	47	42	39	46	46—220
Nathan Spering.....	36	45	45	40	39—205
W. H. Ricker.....	39	41	40	39	37—196
H. L. Reeves.....	36	41	38	39	42—196
George Hugh Smith.....	32	37	45	44	40—198

Unofficial total..... 1015  
William T. Smith, W. H. Ricker, H. L. Reeves and George Hugh Smith used 22 S. & W. S S, 10 inch and U. M. C. 22 L R Lesmok. N. Spering used 22 S. & W. 10 inch Pope barrel and Peters 22 Short Semi-Smokeless.

## PROVIDENCE—PORTLAND.

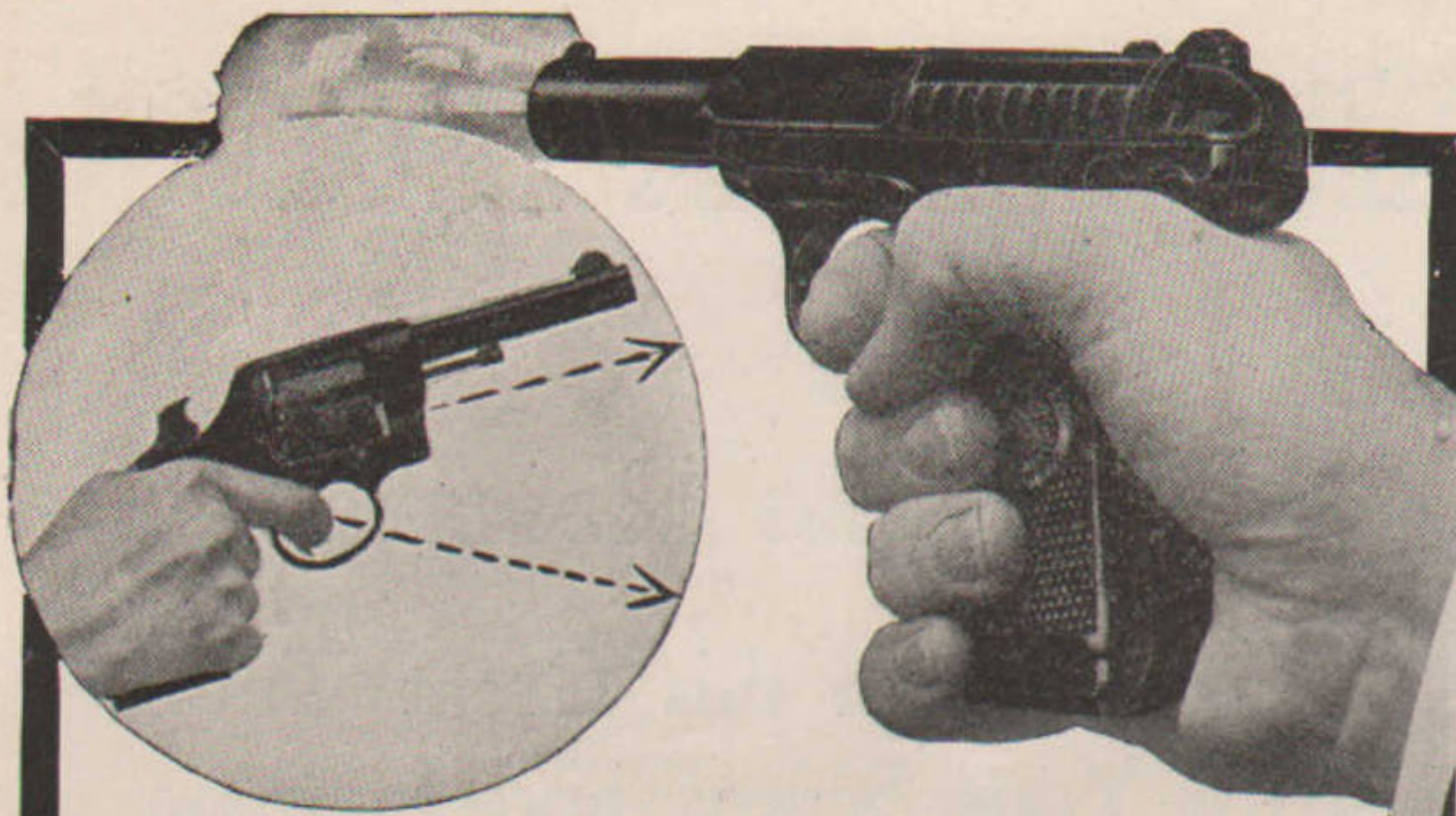
PORTLAND.					
W. H. Hubbard.....	48	46	44	46	41—225
H. C. Hachenev.....	44	47	45	43	43—222
Walter Hansen.....	41	45	44	45	46—221
F. L. Sanders.....	40	49	39	43	45—216
Capt. J. T. Moore.....	34	44	40	41	42—201

Unofficial total..... 1085

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W. H. Hubbard shot a 44 S. & W. Special 7½ and hand loaded; H. C. Hacheney, 38 S. & W. 6½-inch, hand loaded; Walter Hansen, 22 S. & W. 10-inch, U. M. C. black and long rifle; F. L. Sanders 44 S. & W. Russian 6½, hand loaded; Capt. J. T. Moore, .38 S. & W. 10-inch Pope, special hand loaded.

#### PROVIDENCE.

Walter H. Freeman	45	43	43	47	47—225
Edward C. Parkhurst	42	41	47	38	41—209
W. Bert Gardner	35	43	46	42	43—209
George E. Joslin	39	42	40	41	46—208
Herbert C. Miller	37	34	41	41	39—192

Unofficial total..... 1043

Freeman, Gardner, Joslin and Miller used .22 S. & W. 10-inch and U. M. C. L. R. Lesmok; Parkhurst, .38 Colt O. M. 7½-inch, hand loaded.

#### BELLEVILLE—CENTURY.

##### CENTURY.

W. H. Spencer	43	41	38	42	39—203
Geo. W. Ojeman	44	40	42	40	34—200
Chas. Dominic	42	45	50	48	46—231
A. E. Everett	41	41	42	47	37—208
S. E. Sears	41	42	40	46	38—207

Unofficial total..... 1049

Wm. H. Spencer, .38 S. & W. U. M. C. Sharp Shoulder, Mid Range; Geo. W. Ojeman, .38 S. & W. hand loaded; Chas. Dominic, special Dominic pistol, .38 hand loaded; A. E. Everett, .44 S. & W. hand loaded; S. E. Sears, .44 S. & W. special, hand loaded.

#### BELLEVILLE.

Duvall	40	40	42	47	42—211
Mertens	37	28	31	41	30—167
Zimmerman	30	33	32	38	40—173
Merck	38	32	37	36	41—184
Zerban	42	40	39	37	35—193

Unofficial..... 928

Duvall shot .22 caliber Stevens Offhand pistol, 10-inch barrel, 22 short smokeless Winchester; Mertens, Colt's offhand target revolver, 6-inch barrel, 38 hand loaded smokeless; Zimmerman, S. & W. .44 Russian target revolver, 6-inch barrel, hand loaded smokeless; Merck, Stevens Lord Model, 10-inch barrel, .22 short smokeless Winchester; Zerban, Colt's Bisley target, .44 Russian 7½-inch barrel, hand loaded smokeless.

#### ST. LOUIS—NATIONAL CAPITAL.

##### ST. LOUIS.

Dr. M. R. Moore	47	48	43	45	44—227
W. C. Ayer	41	41	46	45	47—220
C. C. Crossman	40	47	43	44	43—217
Geo. C. Olcott	47	43	43	39	37—209
Paul Frese	37	42	41	43	45—208

Unofficial..... 1081

Dr. M. R. Moore shot .44 Russian, hand loaded; W. E. Ayer, .38 target revolver, S. & W. Pope 8-inch barrel, hand loaded; C. C. Crossman, 10-inch S. & W. pistol, .32 caliber U. S. Cartridge Company factory loaded; Geo. C. Olcott, .38 S. & W. special, hand loaded; Paul Frese, .38 S. & W. Special, hand loaded.

Our shoot night—Friday.

##### NATIONAL CAPITAL.

F. Holt	36	36	35	44	41—192
S. Ferree	43	41	44	47	41—216
M. B. Atkinson	43	43	45	46	39—216
J. C. Bunn	45	45	46	43	39—218
H. Leizear	42	44	44	43	44—217

Unofficial total..... 1059

Ferree used .38 S. & W. Pope 8-inch barrel and sharp shoulder bullet, midrange. Balance used .22 S. & W. S. S., 10-inch barrels and U.M.C. long rifle smokeless.

#### WILLOW—OAKLAND.

##### WILLOW.

J. S. Byrne	47	38	44	44	41—214
C. H. Bean	40	44	43	38	44—209
S. W. Lee	43	40	41	42	43—209
Geo. Springsguth	45	37	43	40	40—205
W. G. Krieg	35	40	33	37	42—187

Unofficial..... 1024

Bean and Krieg used a .38 S. & W. revolver; the others S. & W. .22, 10-inch pistols.

##### OAKLAND.

Davidson	192
Cerini	204
R. J. Hough	192
E. A. Pierre	193
Henry Harris	217

Unofficial total..... 998

#### YOUNGSTOWN—SHELL MOUND.

##### YOUNGSTOWN.

Edw. S. Arkwright	40	39	39	41	43—202
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John J. Kane	37	36	38	38	39—188
W. R. Gallagher	35	38	35	36	41—185
C. O. Koppitz	37	38	36	28	38—177
W. O. Brown	36	29	33	37	37—172

Unofficial total..... 924

Arkwright used a Colt's New Service target .44 Russian with hand loaded. Kane used S. & W. .38 target and U.M.C. Special full charge. Gallaher used Colt Officer's Model .38 and hand loaded. Koppitz used Colt Officer's Model .38 and U.M.C. sharp shoulder midrange. Brown used a S. & W. .22 with 10-inch barrel and .22 short greaseless smokeless.

##### SHELLMOUND.

R. S. Wixson	47	44	45	35	38—209
C. W. Whaley	42	40	41	46	37—206
C. W. Linder	44	45	45	35	40—209
O. Lillemo	39	40	37	36	43—195
A. M. Poulsen	41	36	39	38	44—198

Unofficial total..... 1017

Wixson and Poulsen shot .22 S. & W. 10-inch and U.M.C. cartridges; Whaley, Linder and Lillemo, .22 S. & W. 10-inch pistols and Peters cartridges.

#### MYLES STANDISH—COLUMBUS.

##### MYLES STANDISH.

E. H. Bessee	41	40	46	36	40—203
H. I. Nesmith	41	38	35	37	35—186
A. L. Mitchell	39	41	37	41	37—195
V. W. Hall	36	36	36	36	41—185
R. H. Crosby	36	39	35	37	45—192

Unofficial total..... 961

E. H. Bessee used S. & W. .22 cal. 10-inch pistol barrel U. S. smokeless L. R.; H. I. Nesmith, S. & W. .22 cal. 10-inch pistol barrel, Peters semi-smokeless; A. L. Mitchell, S. & W. .22 cal. 10-inch pistol barrel, U. M. C. Lesmok; V. W. Hall, 22 cal. 10-inch pistol barrel, Peters semi-smokeless; R. H. Crosby, S. & W. .22 cal. 10-inch pistol barrel, U. M. C. Lesmok.

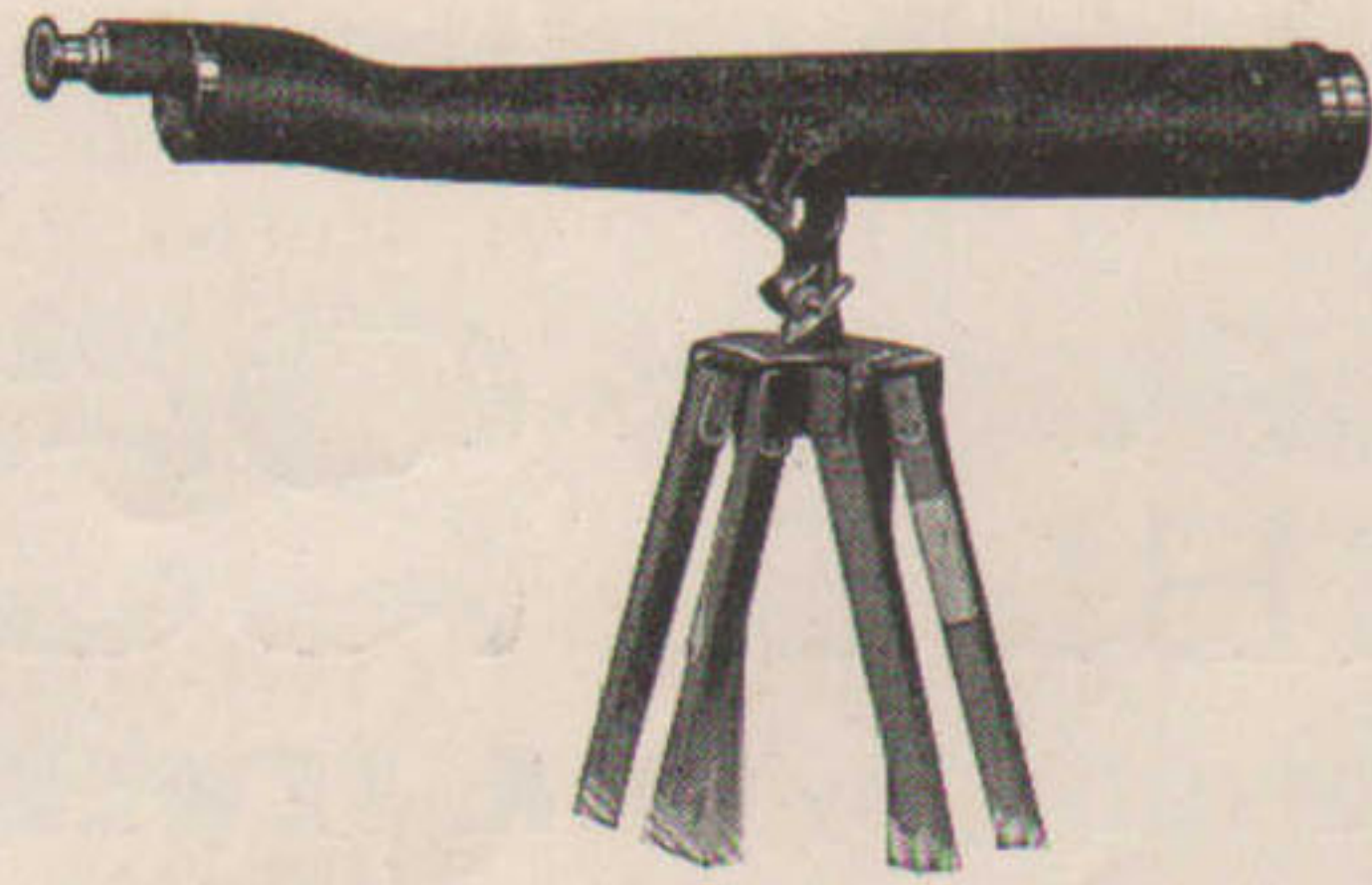
##### COLUMBUS.

Dr. J. H. Snook	38	40	43	42	45—208
W. A. Morrall	34	44	42	39	42—201
Jesse Smith	38	43	38	40	39—198
John Pember	33	34	39	36	37—179
Frank Grove	33	32	39	35	33—172

Unofficial total..... 958

Snook used Colts (Officer's Model) 7½-inch B. Peters

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**SMITH & WESSON—SPOKANE.**

SMITH & WESSON.					
Dr. I. R. Calkins	48	46	44	44	45—227
P. J. Dolfin	47	44	45	43	39—218
Capt. F. A. Wakefield	40	47	44	48	39—218
L. P. Castaldini	38	42	42	43	44—209
C. S. Axtell	44	40	40	44	40—208

Unofficial total..... 1080  
Spokane..... 1051  
All of the team used the .22 S. & W. 10-inch.

**DULUTH—SEATTLE.**

DULUTH.					
Oscar I. Olsen	46	43	43	41	46—219
Col. F. E. Resche	40	45	35	38	44—202
Joe McManus	40	39	39	37	37—192
Lieut. F. E. Smith	34	34	25	33	35—161
H. E. McDean	31	26	25	40	32—154

Unofficial total..... 928  
Olsen used a .22 S. & W. pistol, 10-inch barrel, Peters Pope Armory ammunition. Resche used a .38 Colts Officers model, 7 1/2-inch barrel, U. M. C. mid range ammunition, 115 grain bullet. McManus used a .38 Colts Officers model, 7 1/2-inch barrel, 110 grain bullet, hand loaded ammunition. Smith used a .38 S. & W. 6-inch barrel, 110 grain bullet hand loaded. McDean used a .22 S. & W. pistol, 10-inch barrel, Peters Pope Armory ammunition.

SEATTLE.					
Lieut. Fred Berger	42	46	42	45	45—220
G. Armstrong	46	41	40	44	47—218
Capt. F. T. Liggitt	40	46	43	44	40—213
G. H. Garrison	35	45	41	45	39—205
W. Hinckley	41	34	42	42	36—195

Unofficial total..... 1051  
Lieut. Fred Berger used S. & W. pistol, .22 cal., 10-inch barrel Peters black; G. Armstrong, S. & W. pistol, .22 cal. 10-inch barrel, U. M. C. Lesmok; Capt. F. T. Liggitt, S. & W. pistol, .22 cal., 10-inch barrel, U. M. C. Lesmok; G. H. Garrison S. & W. pistol, .22 cal., 10-inch barrel, U. M. C., Lesmok; W. Hinckley, S. & W. pistol, .22 cal., 10-inch barrel, Stevens Pope, S. S.

LOUISVILLE.					
H. W. Mattmiller	39	41	39	37	39—195
Dr. Jno. R. Wathen	37	35	37	38	49—196
Sid Smith	41	41	44	40	44—210
F. Keller	37	40	40	42	39—198
Edw. Saier	30	33	34	37	35—169

Total..... 198  
H. W. Mattmiller used .22 S. & W. S. S. 10-inch U. M. C. Long Rifle; Jno. R. Wathen, 22 S. & W. S. S. 10-inch U. M. C. Lesmok; Sid Smith, .38 special S. & W. 10-inch Pope barrel, U. M. C. mid range; F. Keller, .44 S. & W. Ruse, .44 Rus mid range U. M. C.; Edw. Saier, .38 S. & W. special, 6 1/2-inch U. M. C. mid range.

NEWARK.					
French	46	38	47	42	43—216
Poindexter	42	43	42	42	40—209
Nichols	42	41	45	42	44—214
Jackson	43	44	43	42	47—219
Ryder	42	41	39	37	39—198

Unofficial total..... 1056  
French used .22 S. & W. Pope Peters L. R.; Poindexter, .22 S. & W. Peters I. P. A.; Nichols, .22 S. & W. Pope Short Lesmok; Ryder, same; Jackson, .22 S. & W. Lesmok L. R.

**YOWLS FROM YOUNGSTOWN.**  
924 is a very poor showing for our club team, but we are shooting on a new range for the first time, our old gallery having been condemned and demolished in the course of city improvements. We shall do better next week.

**SPRINGFIELD SPRINKLINGS.**  
The opening match for the Smith & Wesson Revolver Club in the second annual race of the indoor league, was shot last night on the Carlisle Brook range and the result was a great win for our boys. The score was considerably better than that offered last year in the opening match with the Belleville (Ill.) Club. In that match Springfield put up a total of 1,060, as against a 923 by the Illinois marksmen. Last night's total reached 1,080, as against 1,051 offered by the Spokane Revolver Club of Spokane, Wash.

Dr. I. R. Calkins led the team with a good total of 227 out of a possible 250. P. J. Dolfin ranked second in the list, with Capt. F. A. Wakefield, L. P. Castaldini and C. S. Axtell following in the order named. Word

from the Spokane Club was received earlier in the week and when the local marksmen faced the targets last night they knew what score they had to contend against. The Westerners proved stronger than anticipated, few of the teams in last year's league shooting much above Spokane's total in this match, when opposing Springfield.

The boys have come to the conclusion that it will be necessary to show better scores before the end of the season to be able to compete successfully against some of the other teams.

**OPTIMISM FROM OAKLAND.**

Conceding that we (the Oakland Bank of Savings Pistol and Revolver Club) have the highest range, it being about ten stories from the ground, we started out to keep up by making scores that would tend to put all the other teams ten stories below us. But there is another story down the basement and there is where we almost found ourselves.

We have been chafing like young colts to get started on our Maiden Match and the nervous wait held us to the last. Brother Davidson was first up for honor and started off with a 44, but the continual thoughts of a business date in San Francisco had its effect, but he did well for a new man; total, 192.

Paying Teller Cerini, he of clear eye and steady nerve, improved the score with a 204.

R. J. Hough ex-assistant cashier, had hard luck in his fifth shot but was able to tie Davidson's 192.

E. A. Pierre had a new gun that has not been properly sighted but finished his score strong with a 45; total, 193.

King Henry Harris finished the last act with a score of 217, had he not lost his temper when he made a 6 and a 5 in his first string His Majesty would have had a fine score.

Mr. Preston and Mr. Craig, substitutes, did some good work.

**THE N. R. A. INTER-CLUB LEAGUE.**

The league began its existence last week with fourteen clubs entered in the Eastern League and twelve in the Western. Up to date no report has come from the manager of the Western League, C. L. Gilman, and all of the Eastern clubs have reported with the exception

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of Warren, Pa.  
 The scores made in the first match, with the exception of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, are not quite up to the standard established last year, but a little practice will help some and it may be expected before the season closes that the majority of the clubs will shoot well into the nine hundred mark.  
 The high individual score of the week was made by Henry W. Stevens, of the Myles Standish Rifle Club,

who recorded two possible strings of 50 and two strings of 49, giving him a total of 198. The next best work was by Henry Gussman, of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, who recorded two possibles, a 49 and 48, or a total of 197. Captain Laudensack, of the same club also made two possibles and a 49, but on his last target got out for a 47 and finished with a total of 196. The shooting of this club has always attracted widespread attention as the men who compose the team

are seasoned veterans with the .22 caliber rifle.

The Manhattan club started off well by totaling 953, but they have a strong club to shoot against in the Warren aggregation, but it is expected that the Manhattanites will give a good account of themselves during the series.

Results of this week's matches: Bangor, Me., 904 v. Atlantic City, N. J., 709; Birmingham, Ala., 911 v. Savannah, Ga., 647; Bridgeport, Conn., 879 v. Washington, D. C., 849; Butler, Pa., 864 v. Providence, R. I., 845; Portland, Me., 943 v. Erie, Pa., 848; New Haven, Conn., 976 v. Pittsburg, Pa., 905; Warren, Pa., 970 v. New York City, 953.

Bangor.		Atlantic City.	
C. A. Ramsdell.....	185	J. P. Gilberson.....	163
E. M. Sylvester.....	182	O. T. Crane.....	143
L. I. Harvey.....	182	S. M. Job.....	139
D. I. Gould.....	178	P. E. Howard.....	132
I. E. Doane.....	177	W. W. Clark.....	132
Total.....	904	Total.....	709
Birmingham.		Savannah.	
L. C. Brown.....	192	J. S. Bond.....	156
Frank Flinn.....	188	J. C. Postell.....	138
H. T. Lathmer.....	187	Wm. Weichum.....	136
Ed. L. Anderson.....	181	H. Y. Righton.....	115
M. D. Smith.....	171	C. E. Yonge.....	102
Total.....	919	Total.....	647
Bridgeport.		National Capital.	
J. Williams, Jr.....	184	H. Leizear.....	170
H. J. Dietrich.....	181	S. Ferree.....	177
E. P. Webster.....	178	M. Atkinson.....	174
A. Schuler.....	169	F. J. Kahrs.....	164
A. L. Birks.....	167	A. Johnson.....	164
Total.....	879	Total.....	849
Butler.		South Providence.	
H. L. Kelley.....	188	Wm. McDuff.....	175
S. A. S. Hammar.....	175	A. F. Harvey.....	170
G. C. McGuirk.....	168	J. P. Monahan.....	170
A. J. Thompson.....	167	J. E. England.....	167
A. J. Cumberland.....	166	Wm. Ashley.....	163
Total.....	864	Total.....	845
Myles Standish.		Presque Isle.	
V. W. Hall.....	184	J. Froess.....	185
E. N. Besse.....	187	A. Mount.....	175
H. W. Stevens.....	198	C. Froess.....	168
Clinton T. Sweet.....	188	J. Bacon.....	167
W. R. Berry.....	184	A. Viet.....	153
Total.....	941	Total.....	848





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Winchester.				
H. J. Gussman	50	49	50	48-197
Capt. A. F. Laudensack	49	50	50	47-196
M. O. Buttstadt	47	49	50	49-195
H. S. Williams	49	50	47	49-195
H. M. Thomas	49	47	49	48-193
Total				976
Fort Pitt.				
T. C. Beal				177
Chas. Leacy				193
A. N. Fuller				181
E. A. Waugaman				182
F. J. Dodson				172
Total				905
Warren.				
H. O. Wheelock	50	48	50	48-196
E. W. Sweeting	50	48	49	50-197
W. M. Robertson	50	49	48	50-197
E. S. Munson	45	47	50	48-190
F. G. Haines	49	48	48	46-190
Total				970

Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.

Six of us, who had carfare left after buying Christmas presents for people we didn't care about and who we knew darned well wouldn't give us things we really

wanted, foregathered at the Glendale range on the Sunday before Christmas, December 18, to escape the ladies who wanted to plan shopping for the next week.

We had a new muzzle and elbow rest, modelled on the one illustrated in ARMS AND THE MAN a couple of years ago and the way the blame contraption exposed the near-accuracy of our pet loads had Dr. Mann's X-error machine backed off the map. Anyhow it afforded a lot of the champion excuse makers a fine opportunity for practice. It was refreshing to hear some gent with a group extending from ear to ear of the target, glibly lie about the way the wind puffed in, and the man with a string of shots from a 12 o'clock "two" to a six o'clock "three," tell about the way the light changed in the middle of his string.

We did try out one interesting kink that other clubs might adopt with an increase in the fun of the shoots.

We got a victim up at the firing point with his rifle loaded and locked, gave him the command "Ready" when he unlocked the blunderbuss, still keeping the weapon at the "Ready," and then anywhere from three to ten seconds later, told him "Fire." If he happened to be awake at the time—which was not always the case, he promptly levelled the rifle in the general direction of the target and fired one shot. A stop watch was started at the command "Fire" and stopped with the report of the

rifle. The scorer noted the time on the score sheet. Then the shooter repeated the performance, after reloading, which was not counted in the time. After five shots the target was marked, the total time used in firing the five shots—between "Fire" and each report, was figured up and the score doped out thusly:

For each second under 18, a point was added to each shot on the target. For example, five fours in 16 seconds would give the shooter five sixes instead. On the other hand if the shooter took over 18 seconds for the total of the various times taken, we docked him one point per hit for each second used over the 18. For a miss we took off five points from the total and we did not add points to hits in the two ring. Target, the regular "A" at 200 yards. This is of course equivalent to a target 2 by 3 feet at 100, fair game range.

This is by no means magazine fire, plenty of time being given for reloading between shots but merely puts a premium in getting off single shots, such as might be fired at a deer jumped in the woods.

Stewart Edward White doped this out first, his bunch at Santa Barbara using a deer target at 125 instead of the "A." We are going to make one and use this likewise. We found it advisable to modify his system by penalizing time over 18 seconds and by penalizing misses.

If you are looking for real fun, try this out with a lot of the four-finger-rest artists or with the gentlemen who strap themselves to the gun as though they feared somebody was going to take it away when they were not looking.

Some queer results can be worked out in figuring the totals. For example Sam Crawford shot the lovely score of 10 in his five shots, a 4 and two 3's. He got two misses, penalty 10 points. He took 22 seconds for this Kohinoor score, with a penalty of four points off each shot and a grand total of minus 12 points. Going some when you owe the scorekeeper points at the end of your string. Yet this is all right, a man who would shoot 10 out of 25 and take 22 seconds to do it, not counting loading, ought to be fined twelve dollars.

A running deer is the next thing on the program and then if this war scare keeps on, we're going to practice firing one hasty shot and pulling the hole in after us.

Timed Fire, 200 Yards, "A" Military Target.

	Score.	Time.	Time premium.	Total.
E. C. Crossman	18	10 secs.	32	50
	19	11 secs.	35	54
	15	10½ secs.	30	45
	17	10 secs.	32	49-198
E. C. Price	16	12 secs.	19	35
	14	10 secs.	27	41
	16	10½ secs.	25	41
	16	10 secs.	24	40-157
G. T. Kellogg	18	17 secs.	5	23
	18	13 secs.	25	43
	19	15 secs.	15	34
	13	9½ secs.	21	34-134
H. C. Miles	13	13 secs.	15	28
	9	10 secs.	1	10
	13	12 secs.	19	32
Sam Crawford	17	15 secs.	12	29
	10	22 secs. Penalty	22	minus 12
300 Yard Slow Fire, 10 Shots.				
E. C. Crossman	43			39
G. T. Kellogg	41			39
E. C. Price	41			40
500 Yard Slow Fire.				
Sam Crawford	45			35
H. C. Miles	40			

The Philadelphia, Pa., Rifle Association.

The weekly competition of this Association was shot Saturday, December 24, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar lane, near Llanerch, Pa.

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Williamson..... 219 211 205 204 203-1042

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Williamson	19	21	20	—	60
Military Match.					
H. A. Dill	44	43	43	42	41
50 Yards Revolver Match.					
Dr. Palmer	89	86	83		

Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Calif.

December 15 was the regular monthly pistol shoot of the Possible Pistol Club and the weather conditions were perfect for fine scores. M. Nielsen was the first one to arrive and did not waste any time but concluded that the only way to get those U. S. R. A. medals was to keep on trying. He certainly did as he shot 22 targets in all and we are sorry to state that he fell just one short

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of capturing the 85 medal. Ed. King Poulsen, however, surprised the boys by making 96 out of 100, being 7 tens, 2 nines and 1 eight. This is the first 96 for Poulsen.

Frank Poulter was our guest. The scores of the day are as follows:

Wm. A. Siebe	94	93	92	90	87	87	88	86	84	83	83	81
M. Nielsen	87	86	85	84	83	82	82	82	81	81	81	81
A. M. Poulsen	96	90	90	90	89	86	87	85	85			
C. Doell	88	85	85	85								
H. A. Harris	93	93	89	88								
H. Windmuller	92	83	83									
Engelhardt	81	81	81									

In checking up the targets we have discovered that Poulsen wins a 90 bar, C. Doell an 85 bar, and Siebe 85, 90, 93 bars.

Sunday, December 18, was a quiet day at the Shell Mound Park Range. Maj. W. H. Christie and Treasurer F. Poulter, of the town of Emeryville, Calif., shot U. S. R. A. targets and shot so consistently and well that the latter captured the 90 per cent bronze and gold medal. The scores read as follows:

Major Christie	80	83	81	82	83			
F. Poulter	92	91	91	90	87	86	85	81

### Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club.

Excuses, we are told, are lies. However, there is a reason why our scores this week do not come up to the average of the past few weeks. A cold has settled in Mr. Sander's right eye. Captain Moore is kept busy looking after the overflow of crooks from Seattle and San Francisco. Mr. Hachney is indisposed. Each will soon be in his place and make at least a fair mark. Mr. Abrams is doing the best of any of the new men. If he will do as well in league work as he does with the scatter gun on blue rocks and ducks, he belongs on our team. So far, we have been unable to get his consent to join. Most of us are less modest. Following are the scores shot Friday, December 16:

Hansen	90	92	87	87	82	—	438
Hubbard	82	94	85	83	87	—	431
Abrams	89	83	88	80	82	—	422
	87	80	84	82	78	—	411
Hilderman	78	81	85	85	75	—	406
McBean	81	84	84	78	78	—	405
Hood	74	82	77	84	83	—	400
Ellis	68	83	72	72	68	—	363
	68	82	79	72	70	—	371
Gadsby	67	66	85	64	62	—	344
Hillis	69	41	73	54	59	—	316
Snyder	80	68	75	60	72	—	355
Conners	51	61	69	69	64	—	314
Perkins	73	55	51	58	48	—	285
McCullom	20	32	16	37	36	—	141

### The Montclair Gun Club.

Owing to the storm this afternoon, but four members put in an appearance. In the first event at 25 targets Francisco was high man with eighteen breaks. In event two Messrs. Boxall and Francisco tied for first place at seventeen targets.

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The next event was for a Christmas turkey—50 targets shot in strings of 25 each. At the close of the first string Winslow was high man with 20 breaks—but he could not stand prosperity and went to pieces in the second string. Atwater winning with a total of 38 breaks.

The Montclair Club will visit the Orange Gun club on the afternoon of January 2, and shoot a ten man team race with them.

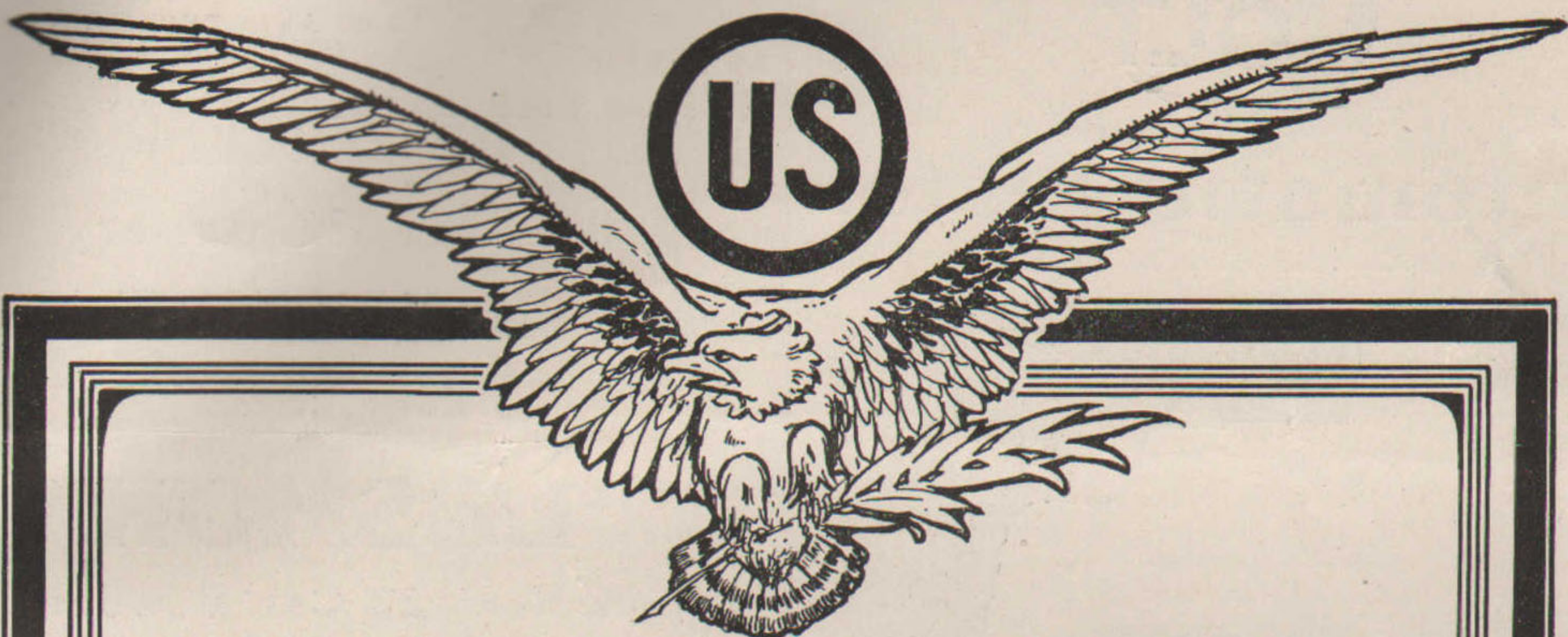
Targets	25	25	25	25
J. C. Atwater	15	15	18	20
G. Boxall	16	17	16	20
J. H. Francisco	18	17	13	13
E. Winslow	13	20	12	

### Some Classy Shooting.

At Fargo, N. Dak., December 18, Dr. Bailey of Fargo was high amateur, 128 out of 150, and J. H. Stair, of Crookston, Minn., high professional, 130 out of 150, both using Peters factory loaded shells.

At Pottsville, Pa., December 16, Neaf Apgar, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won high professional, 135 out of 150.

Capt. G. W. Dameron of The Northern Kentucky Gun Club, Dayton, Ky., has made an unusually credible record at the traps during 1910 and one that puts him in the highest class of expert amateurs. At the six tournaments given during the season by the club, he has scored a total of 846 out of 900, an average of 94 per cent, a gait which few amateurs can excel or equal. Captain Dameron frankly admits that no small share of the credit for this work is due to the use of Peters factory loaded Premier shells.



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The Model 15 Maxim Silencer is different from the Regular Service silencer only in that it is fitted with a coupling, which enables it to be attached to the Service rifle without cutting any screw threads, or otherwise mutilating the latter. This is a very important point, and will be appreciated by Guardsmen who have wanted the silencer in the past.

The method of fastening on this new silencer is by means of a split taper sleeve, which grips the barrel by means of a locking nut. The more the silencer tends to pull forward as a result of shooting, the tighter it grips the gun barrel.

To attach the silencer, it is only necessary to remove the small forward sight screw and push out the dove tail sight blade. The hexagon locking nut is then passed onto the barrel, and the sight blade and small screw replaced. The front sight will go back into its exact original position by virtue of its fastening screw. There is, therefore, no danger of alteration in the location of front sight.

After the locking nut is in place, it is simply necessary to slip the taper sleeve on the gun barrel, and follow it with the silencer. By screwing the lock nut and the silencer together, the attachment is made.

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