

ARMS AND THE MAN



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**THE NATIONAL
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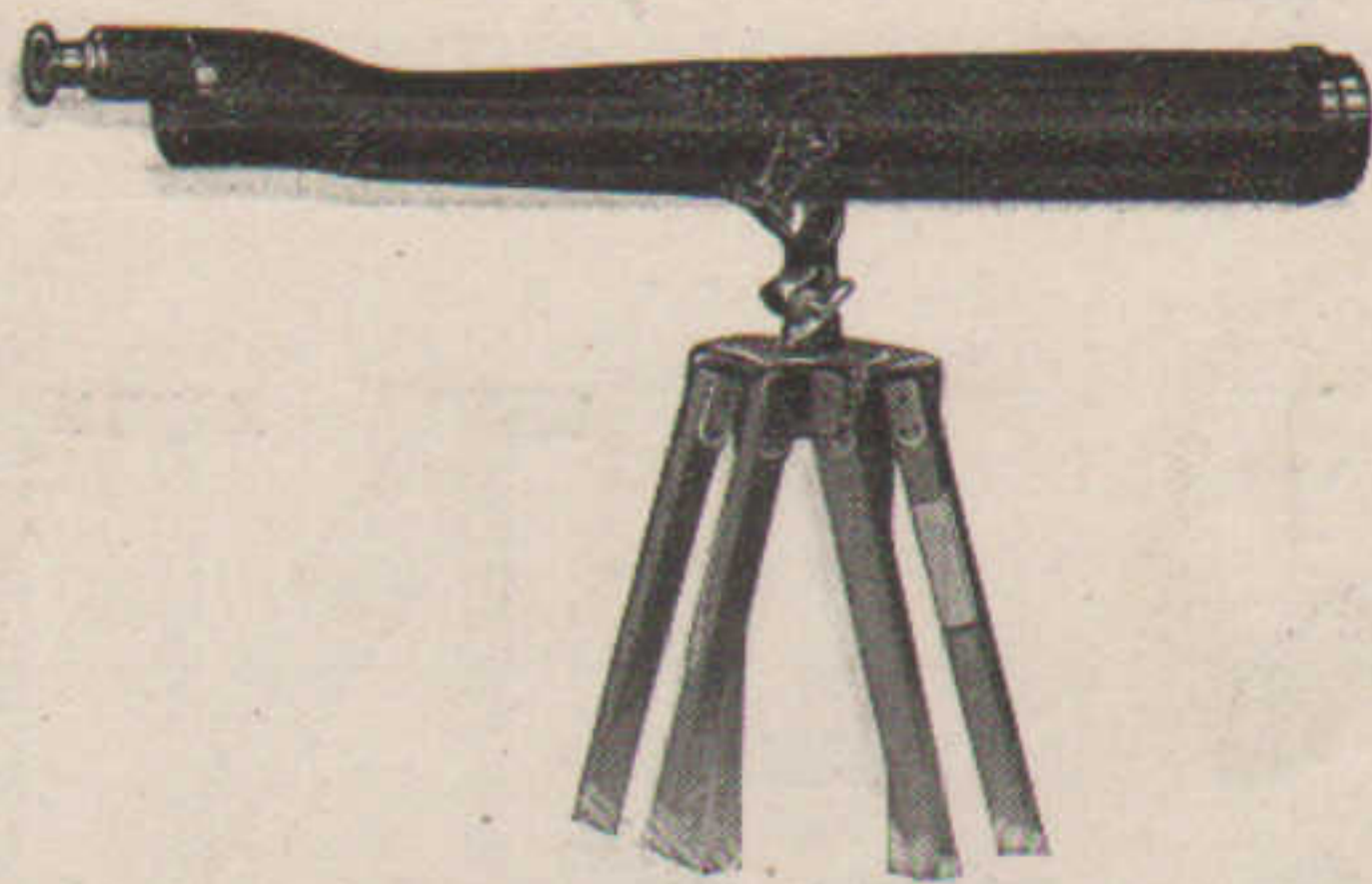
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ATTENTION—National Guardsmen!

Heretofore the Model 15 Silencer unattached to a rifle could not be obtained from the War Department and charged to a State's allotment. It is now possible, however, to secure the latest model of Silencer, a marvel of simplicity and perfection, without buying the rifle too. It can be obtained from the War Department and charged to the State's allotment or obtained for cash. It is so light that it does not affect the balance and seems a part of the rifle.

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and it can be attached immediately to the Service rifle.

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THE MODEL 15 SILENCER

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FORMERLY

SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLIX. No. 16.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 19, 1911.

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THE RULES FOR THE 1911 NATIONAL MATCHES.

AT the meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice held in Washington, January 12, all the members were present except two. Those present and absent being:

Present:

Hon. Robert Shaw Oliver, President,
General William P. Hall,
Captain H. G. Learnard, Recorder,
Captain Charles H. Lyman,
General Bird W. Spencer,
General Lawrason Riggs,
General Carl A. Wagner,
Mr. J. A. Haskell,
Brigadier-General C. A. Kelley,
General George W. Wingate,
Major E. Claude Goddard,
General Charles F. Roe,
General James A. Drain,
Major Charles H. Cole,
Colonel Roy Hoffman,
General Elliott C. Dill,
Major General P. Farmer Wanser,
Colonel Ammon B. Critchfield.

Absent:

Lieutenant Commander Leigh C. Palmer, U. S. N.,
General George H. Harries.

The meeting was called to order at 10.30 a. m., but adjourned from that hour until two o'clock that the members might go to the Capitol and appear before the House Committee on Military Affairs in support of the Rifle Practice Bill appropriating \$100,000 for college and schoolboy rifle practice, and before the House Militia Committee which met in the forenoon of that day, for a hearing on the Federal Pay Bill for the National Guard.

The adjournment was until two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the Board met and as a result of its deliberations, after consideration of the Report of the Committee on Rules, which had before it all recommendations for changes made by the Association of Team Captains, team captains and others, made some considerable amendments in the rules of 1910.

The general disposition to make radical changes was not given full sway because the members of that Board thought the future revision of Small Arms Firing Regulations, rendered probable by the calling of a Board for this purpose to meet September 1, 1911, would involve still further material changes in 1912.

The unanimous opinion was that the changes for the Matches of 1911 should be made as few as possible. There seemed also to be a general feeling that for 1912 very great modifications of the rules would have to be made.

All of the changes in the rules are set forth below. It is only necessary for those who wish to write their rules up to date to take G. O. 26, W. D., 1910, and paste upon it the following amendments.

Before making these definite amendments the Board adopted the following resolution:

"That for the purpose of determining whether the national matches for 1912 shall be held as heretofore in one place at one time, or as district matches in the various geographical portions of the country, a tentative plan for such district matches be prepared by the Recorder of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and sent to the services and to the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, for comment and expression of opinion."

CHANGES IN THE RULES.

Paragraph 2. For the present paragraph substitute the following:

"2. For the year 1911 the national matches will be held at, commencing Wednesday, August 23, 1911, beginning with the national individual match, to be followed in succession by two days' preliminary team practice, the national team match and the national revolver match."

Paragraph 3. Strike out "Friday, August 19, and Saturday, August 20," substituting therefor "Friday, August 25 and Saturday, August 26."

Paragraph 4. 1st line, strike out "matches," substituting therefor "team match."

Paragraph 11. 3d line, after "issued" insert "for the national matches." 5th line, after "whatsoever" insert "except that the ordnance officer of

the national matches is authorized to replace any parts of the rifle of a competitor which may have become worn out or ineffective."

Paragraph 12. 15th line, strike out "1,000,000" and substitute therefor "1,750,000."

Paragraph 13. Insert as subparagraph (2) "200 yards, rapid fire." Strike out "(4) 200 yards, rapid fire." Re-number subparagraphs (2) and (3) "(3)" and "(4)" respectively. 11th and 12th lines, strike out "if, in the opinion of the executive officer, such course is necessary," substituting therefor the following: "to expedite the conduct of the match so that it may be completed within two days, unless weather or other unavoidable conditions make it impracticable."

Paragraph 14. Subparagraph (a), 2d line, change 1909 to "1910." Subparagraph (b) change 1909 to "1910."

The following resolution was adopted:

"That the recorder be instructed to communicate with the various State and Service authorities to determine whether it is advisable to increase the value of the trophies and medals and decrease the money prizes, or do away with money prizes altogether in the matches to be held during the year 1912."

Page 4, subparagraphs (c), (d) and (f), change 1909 to "1910."

Page 5. (Note: When General Orders are printed publishing the rules and regulations for this year's matches, a suitable blank space should be left after the enumeration of prizes and medals in first eleven lines).

Considerable discussion was had concerning a recommendation made by the Committee on rules looking toward the deduction of two per cent from the total scores made by the various U. S. service teams, the teams to take their places in Class A accordingly. This recommendation was disapproved, it being resolved that the subject of handicap be laid on the table.

Page 5, insert as subparagraph (l) the following:

"(l). Any team disqualified for any reason in whole or in part of its score shall go to the foot of its own class in the classification of the succeeding year."

Paragraph 15. First line, strike out "six," substituting therefor "twelve;" strike out "five," substituting therefor "ten;" second line, strike out "four," substituting therefor "eight;" third line, strike out "three" substituting therefor "six."

Paragraph 15, 5th line. After the word "members" insert the word "shooting."

Paragraph 15. Add the following:

"Any team member eliminated under these rules shall be eligible to serve as team captain, coach or spotter of any team representing the same United States Service, State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, as that represented by the team from which such member was eliminated, but he shall not be eligible to serve as team captain, coach or spotter of any other team until after the lapse of one year from the date of his elimination. The team officers herein referred to, namely, team captain, coach or spotter are those team officers officially designated as such by competent authority."

Paragraph 18. Add the following:

"Together with a list showing the men eliminated from his team of the preceding year, if such team came under the operation of the elimination rule indicated in paragraph 15."

Paragraph 43. Add to first paragraph the words "In team competition at 600 yards each pair shall be allowed two minutes additional." Second paragraph, fourth line, insert after the word "team" the words "and in addition thereto at the 600 yards range by adding two minutes for each pair."

Paragraph 48. Substitute therefor paragraph 89, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, viz.:

"48, Use of Gun Sling.—The gun sling may be used at all ranges as an auxiliary to steady the piece, in connection with one arm only, provided that for the purposes of adjustment for shooting, neither end shall have been passed through either sling swivel. No knot will be tied in the sling and the sling itself will not be added to or modified in any manner."

Paragraph 51. Add the following:

"When the officer in charge calls out 'Ready on the right,' etc., any competitor who is not ready must call out 'Not ready on target' If the competitor fails so to call, it will be assumed that he is ready, and if he fails to fire when the target appears, he will be given a total miss for that score and will not be allowed to repeat that score."

Paragraph 55. "Spotter." Before the first word "The" insert "in slow fire."

Paragraph 65. In the italicized words at beginning of paragraph strike out the word "captain" and substitute therefor the word "officers." Third line, after the word "captain" insert the words "coach or spotter."

Paragraph 74. Add the following:

"In skirmish runs all competitors must load from the clip, except in case of a clip breaking while being inserted in the magazine chamber when the competitor may load single cartridges."

Paragraph 79. Second line, after the word "authorized" insert "front sights and drift."

(Note: In connection with the rule contained in paragraph 79, the Board recommended that the different heights of front sight be prepared and issued, or that such other steps be taken by the Ordnance Department as will insure that the rifles have the same normals for elevation).

PLACE FOR HOLDING THE NATIONAL MATCHES FOR 1911.

The Recorder read a letter from the Adjutant General of the State of Ohio offering the use of the State range at Camp Perry, upon certain conditions. The President of the Board stated in this connection that it appears from reports received from General Evans that the Government range now being constructed at Sparta, Wisconsin, will be sufficiently equipped by July 15, next for the purpose of holding the matches at that place, and that it would seem, therefore, that the National Matches should be held there. From statements made to the Board by General Evans, it appears—

"The Sparta range is two one-half miles from the railroad, and five miles from the village of Sparta, which has a population of about 5,000. Two railroads—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago & Northwestern—have promised to construct a spur track covering this distance, which it is expected will be accomplished by the first of July. The range has been cleared and graded and concrete footings have been put in for the 600 and 1,000 yard pits. The matter of constructing a 200 yard range has not yet been considered. An artesian well affords an adequate water supply and water is piped all over the camp; owing to the natural pressure it is not thought a pumping plant will be necessary. The sum of \$40,000 is available for the work of construction. It is considered probable that a rangehouse and storehouse can be built and 120 targets installed by the first of next July. No sewers have been built, but a sufficient number of incinerators are available for use in connection with any encampment that might be held there. Each team would have to provide its own mess. Field kitchens, screened with wire netting, could be provided for the use of the teams."

Gen. Bird W. Spencer offered the use of the New Jersey range at Sea Girt, on any terms that the President of the Board might see fit to accept. He informed the Board that there were 40 targets at Sea Girt, but the State could provide more.

The President of the Board announced that the Department cannot furnish markers and scorers for any State matches, which is one of the conditions imposed in the offer of the Camp Perry range; that in view of the precedents afforded during the past few years, markers and scorers could be provided for the conduct of the matches of the National Rifle Association, which matches could be held at Sparta provided the National Matches are held there this year; that the matches for this year must be held either at Sparta, Ohio—with the understanding that the Department cannot furnish markers and scorers for the State matches—or in New Jersey, which offers the use of the Sea Girt range subject to no provisions whatever.

The following motion was adopted:

"That the matter of determining the place for holding the matches for 1911 be referred to the President of the Board."

From the foregoing it will appear that all details with relation to the National Matches of 1911 have now been settled except the question of the place where they shall be shot, and that is to be determined, as will be seen, by the President of the Board, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War.

After he has reached a decision, that, together with all of the rules and direction affecting the Matches of 1911, will appear in a War Department General Order as usual.

A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

I DON'T believe ordinarily in furnishing ammunition to the enemy. As I am a believer in small-bore rifles for game, I am doing the enemy just this favor in this instance but I've simply got to tell this yarn.

Honestly I hate to spring it on a lot of unprepared shooting cranks but I'm not going to carry the dread secret about any longer.

First and foremost, before diving into the tangled skein of this yarn, I want to say and to reiterate the statement that I did not do the shooting; that I have never been in India, never shot a buffalo, never saw one outside the half tame American variety in a herd in Utah—bison, by the way—never served in the English army and that I disclaim all responsibility for the tale, outside the telling of it.

Once upon a time I printed in good faith a startling yarn told by Frank Mayer, an old time rifleman and former magazine editor, about shooting antelope with special 8 mm. rifle and telescope sight at ranges up to 1,500 yards. The bullet in this case weighed 274 grains, the muzzle velocity was about 2,400 and the shooting over known distances, a combination that makes the feat not impossible but improbable.

Thereupon rose a crowd of cross-eyed galoots and those who for reasons of their own wished to twist the facts and lambasted the yarn from gar-board strake to main truck. This was all right but they proceeded to

saddle me with the responsibility for the tale which wasn't all right, and the worst cross-eyed one declared solemnly in print that I vouched for the rifleman's doings, which was as good as making me a party to the crime.

Therefore, as I have been not only elected to the Ananias Club but have been offered the presidency on two different occasions, I desire to act merely as the Homer to this Iliad.

There came down from Alaska the tale of a prospector who tackled a grizzly with a rifle of .30-.40 class and who wound up in a *Jiu Jitsu* match with no holds barred with the peeved silvertip. The prospector claims the bear fouled him and gouged and otherwise used rough methods and after he got out of the hospital he conceived a man's sized grouch at the rifle for not preventing the above mentioned hugging match.

He averred that had he been using some other type of rifle, he would have so perforated that bear that the first zephyr would have blown him inside out. I forget how the tale went, either he should have used a bolt instead of the lever, or an automatic instead of the bolt or a cannon on wheels—but, oh, take your choice.

Commenting on the happening, when the .30-40 is supposed to be such a killer and "large enough for any animal on the American continent," as some of our wiseacres have often declared, a big game hunter and rifle expert of the writer's acquaintance writes as follows:

"Anybody who is idiot enough to go after a grizzly with a .30-40 or anything else like it deserves all that is coming to him. Anybody who takes on dangerous game with a low-power rifle of any kind is not very safe, the question of action used does not enter.

The trouble is that you have no really dangerous game in the United States and so are not accustomed to it. The grizzly is the only approach to it and you only get a peevish one now and then. You cannot operate any magazine rifle quick enough to stop the charge of a dangerous animal at close quarters.

People who hunt dangerous game recognize the necessity of a double barreled rifle of sufficient stopping power to stop the animal at close quarters; all you have time to do at most is to get off your second barrel. More people are killed by dead tigers than by living ones. My advice is: *Do not tackle dangerous animals at close quarters unless you have a weapon in your hands which will knock them out.*

It is exactly the same difference between stabbing a man and knocking him down with a club. In the first case he has time to kill you and in the second case you can take your time and finish him off.

One of the fundamental facts to be kept in mind is that nearly all animals of any size are capable of running 50 or 60 yards after being shot clean through the heart. If you don't use enough power to *knock down* dangerous game, you will kill the beast all right but sooner or later one will get you."

So far, so good. Apparently good advice from a man whom the writer knows to be an experienced big game hunter with experience of really dangerous game.

Read on, fair one.

"I was told the story of a man who fired *twenty-seven* shots at close quarters from a Mannlicher—this means in England a .256—into an Indian bison. The man escaped, went home and got his heavy rifle, came back, *found the bison feeding* and shot him."

That's right, I said the same thing myself when I read it. But to proceed.

"After killing a bison I believe this story. Here is my own experience.

The biggest bison I have shot stood six and a half feet at the shoulders. I fired at him at about fifteen yards with a rifle, using a .580-grain bullet at 2,150 foot-seconds, a 500 bore, the bullet being of the soft nose variety but only a small portion of the lead being exposed. The bullet struck the vertebrae of the neck.

Now listen. I chopped out the bullet with the assistance of an axe and some knives. Do you suppose the neck bone was smashed to pieces by the bullet? Not a bit of it. The bullet went to pieces on the neck bone; it of course dislocated the animal's neck. I tried a Mauser on the carcass afterwards with soft nose bullets and found that the bullets broke up on the skin, making a flesh wound underneath about the size of your hand."

Unless the American sportsman has read Sir Samuel Baker's account of the encounters he had with the African and Indian buffalo, in which he found that nothing less than an eight bore with two or three ounce bullet was safe to use, he will probably read the tale of this buffalo with a slight tinge of disbelief. Baker says that the buffalo is the most dangerous animal sought by the daredevils who pit their skill and their weapons against the tons of the rhinos and elephants and kindred game.

One can believe the tale of the big bullet that broke up or even the one of the twenty-seven bullets from the Mannlicher. Baker corroborates even this story by his own experiences.

But to find him feeding after the twenty-seven rounds—Say, if twenty-seven rounds of 156-grain bullets at 2,400 foot-seconds won't even take away a buffalo's appetite, what sort of a bullet and how many of them are required to get him slightly interested in your target practice?

Another thing I want to know is, what was that buffalo doing while the hunter was reloading the rifle. Starting with the magazine full he must

have inserted five additional clips to have fired his twenty-seven rounds. Can't Indian buffaloes climb trees?

Or maybe those Indian flies are as big and mean in proportion as the buffalo. In which case old Bos probably took those Mannlicher bullets for a new and milder variety of fly and never even looked up.

Why wouldn't it pay the U.M.C. and the U. S. and the Peters layouts to import a few buffaloes and turn them loose in our western fastnesses. Shooting them wouldn't bother them much while as regards ammunition factories, the shooting cranks would be like the booze-disposed one who was taken to Peoria one evening by his friends to prove to him that he couldn't drink the distilleries dry. We'd have them running nights anyhow.

BRITISH VIEW OF THE MAXIM SILENCER.

ALATE issue of that excellent English military publication, "The Broad Arrow" contains the appended interesting comment upon the Maxim Silencer:

"Referring to our article of last week on Infantry musketry training, it is of interest to learn that an invention is now being tested in America called the 'Maxim Silencer.' The inventor is Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim, who claims for it that it reduces the sound of the discharge of a rifle by about 50 per cent, diminishes the shock of recoil by about the same amount, and does away with the visible flash, which is very important at night.

The silencer is a small tube of steel weighing about six ounces, which, when attached to a rifle, arrests the gases caused by the discharge, changes their forward motion into a rotary one, decreases their velocity, and causes them to pass into the air so gradually that a greatly lessened degree of sound is produced. If these claims are found to be substantiated, the advantages will be very great to any troops supplied with it. The reduction of sound by itself would be of great value on service. Fire discipline and control would thereby be much easier for the company and section leaders, who would be able to make themselves heard by their men and give directions as to range, rate of fire, etc., which is now often almost impossible owing to the din of battle. The men themselves would also be more under control and less excited and nervous than under present conditions in the stress of action.

Any material reduction in the force of the recoil must also prove of value. Many recruits never get over the nervousness caused by the shock and blow of the recoil, and unless a man is trained to hold his rifle properly at the present the blow will always follow the discharge of the rifle. In any case, after a few rounds of rapid shooting the shoulder is likely to become bruised and tender, and the accuracy of aim suffers in consequence. The result is that men sometimes discharge their rifles without even the pretence of aiming, especially when they can remain in comparative safety in a trench and fire over the parapet without raising their heads. Such waste of ammunition is by no means uncommon, and is difficult to prevent in the open order fighting which is now the rule. As this arises primarily from nervousness as to the recoil, if this can be reduced by 50 per cent it would be only reasonable to suppose that the number of rounds now absolutely wasted in battle would be largely reduced.

As regards the total abolition of flash at night there might be some advantages, but night firing is so seldom recommended, at any rate in the attack of a position, that it would be principally on the defensive that the advantage would become apparent. Troops on the defensive who could locate their assailants might, under these circumstances, open fire on their enemies without giving away their own position, which would be a great improvement on present conditions for the defenders.

Any invention which will assist in the control of fire, and reduce the nerve tension in individuals on the battlefield, should be made available as soon as possible, and would be well worth the money expended on it. The reports from America as to the results of trials with this invention are so favorable that we trust our War Office will move in the matter at once, if it has not already done so."

THE ANNUAL N. R. A. DIRECTORS' MEETING.

ONE of the best attended meetings of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association of America was held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday evening, January 11. In addition to the thirty-four Directors present there attended the meeting by invitation, Gen. Edward C. Young, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association; Lieut.-Col. J. F. Guilfoyle, U. S. A., who was the Executive Officer for the first National Matches; Col. John J. Dooley of Maine, Mr. W. C. Miner of Massachusetts, Capt. K. K. V. Casey of the Du Pont Powder Company and others. Lieut.-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., retired, presided.

The report of the Secretary showed a most satisfactory state of affairs in regard to the growth and finances of the Association. It showed a large increase in membership which, in that of organizations, amounted to 27 per cent. Forty-one life members were gained during the year and 482 annual members. It showed a total number of affiliated organizations at the close of the year to be as follows: State branches, 30; Regiments, 94; separate military organizations, 57; civilian rifle clubs, 98; college and university clubs, 38; schoolboy clubs, 76, with a total of 393. The total number of annual members now on the roll is 538. Other branches of the Association's activities were covered in detail.

Speaking of the new decorations which the Association is now issuing the report showed that these decorations had met with approval and were greatly sought for. 1,012 marksman, 76 sharpshooters and 375 expert decorations were issued to regimental organizations. Among the civilian rifle clubs, which now have a total membership of 3,800, 269 qualified as marksman, 21 as sharpshooters and 126 as experts.

A most rapid growth was shown in the organization of college and schoolboy clubs. Results of the championship matches in both classes were given and plans for the future discussed. The announcement was made that hereafter the intercollegiate outdoor championship shoot would be held on the local ranges of the clubs competing instead of at one central point.

The report mentions the difficulty encountered in finding volunteers with sufficient knowledge of the shooting game to take charge of the schoolboy clubs in the different cities. Results of tournaments held during the year, both indoor and outdoor, throughout the United States were described in detail.

The Secretary in the report called attention to the opposition encountered by him in his work in several of the large cities to introduce rifle shooting in the schools from trade unions and Socialists, who were opposing the movement because they urged that the teaching of these boys proficiency with the rifle might mean the employment of the schoolboys against striking or rioting union men.

The International Small-bore Match of 1910 was described and the statement made that the 1911 match had not yet been agreed upon, as the British Association desired to shoot the match during the week ending June 10 and that the Association had replied stating this was too late in the year to keep together the gallery shooters and had asked permission for the American Team to shoot its scores about two months earlier. No reply has been received to the request.

The Secretary recommended that the Association approve of the proposition of the Perry Victory Centennial Exposition to hold a big international shoot in connection with that centennial on the Camp Perry range in 1913, and that the Palma Trophy be put in competition at that time. He recommended that a team be sent abroad to the International and Olympic Matches in 1912.

Gen. Carl A. Wagner, Treasurer of the Association, presented his report, followed by General Bates, who recommended that the Association build and operate in the city of Washington a gallery range where the headquarters of the Association would be located. The range to be used by members of affiliated rifle clubs and life and annual members, and that in connection with the range and headquarters, a collection of firearms, trophies, old prints, etc., appertaining to rifle shooting be collected to make it a point of attraction for all riflemen visiting the national capital.

Plans for the future promotion of rifle shooting in the public schools were discussed and the Board went on record as in favor of the Government establishing a large national range near the city of Washington for the use of the members of the Regular establishments stationed in and about Washington, the National Guard of the District of Columbia and the college, schoolboy and civilian rifle clubs, as well as the plan suggested by the President for an indoor gallery range in connection with the headquarters of the Association.

Resolutions of regret were passed on the deaths during the past year of two members of the Board—Lieut.-Col. James E. Bell, of the District of Columbia and Lieut.-Col. Thomas Talbot of Boston—and it was voted to offer tablets in memory of them to the organizations to which they were attached.

Capt. C. H. Lyman of the U. S. Marine Corps offered to the Association, on behalf of the enlisted men of the Corps, a trophy to be competed for annually by teams of enlisted men from the same units as national teams are drawn. The trophy was received and the Executive Committee ordered to place the same in the annual program.

The special committee on the establishment of a National Match to be known as the "United Service Match" consisted of the following: Col. Joseph Garrard, for the Army, Chairman; Lieut.-Commander Leigh C. Palmer for the Navy, Capt. C. H. Lyman for the U. S. Marine Corps, and Gen. James A. Drain for the Organized Militia, reported favorably on the establishment of such a match and the conditions for same to be as follows: Team to consist of 20 men to represent each branch of the Service, that is, U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, U. S. Marine Corps and the Organized Militia. Ten shots per man at 200 yards, rapid fire; ten shots 600 yards, slow fire; ten shots 1,000 yards, slow fire, and one skirmish run, the conditions to be the same as the Evans Skirmish Match. The match to be shot immediately following the close of the National Matches. The teams to be selected as follows: The Army Team by the Captains of the Infantry and Cavalry National Teams, the Navy Team by the Captains of the Navy and Naval Academy National Teams, the Marine Corps Team by the Captain of the Marine Corps National Team, the National Guard Team by a Committee made up of the Captains of the three leading National Guard Teams in each of the three classes, A, B, and C in the National Team

Match. The match will not be inaugurated until a suitable trophy has been secured from some source.

The Board went on record in favor of the proposition of a Government appropriation out of which to pay the expenses of teams attending the National Match so as to equalize the expense which now falls upon the States farthest away from the point where the competition is held.

Capt. W. C. Harlee of the Marine Corps asked the Association to become the custodian of a cup which the U. S. Marine Corps Rifle Team of 1910 had purchased and which was to go each year to the U. S. Cavalryman making the highest score in the National Individual Match. A note of thanks was tendered the enlisted men of the Marine Corps for the trophy they had donated and to the 1910 Marine Corps Team for High Cavalryman Trophy. The Board extended a vote of thanks to President Bates for his efficient administration of the Association during the past year, thereby enabling the Association to greatly increase its membership and eliminate its debts.

New officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Lieut.-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., retired; 1st Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. C. R. Boardman, Adjutant General of Wisconsin; 2d Vice-President, Hon. Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War; 3rd Vice-President, Col. C. D. Gaither, Maryland; Treasurer, Brig.-Gen. Carl A. Wagner, Inspector General, Michigan National Guard; Secretary, Lieut. Albert S. Jones, New Jersey. Members of the Executive Committee: Col. H. G. Catrow, Ohio; Brig.-Gen. James A. Drain, Ordnance Officer, State of Washington; Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th U. S. Cavalry; Brig.-Gen. E. C. Dill, Adjutant General of Maine. Brig.-Gen. William P. Hall, Adjutant General, U. S. Army, is also a member of the Committee as the representative of the War Department.

In addition to the officers elected the following Directors were present: Gen. I. P. Wickersham, Adjutant General, Delaware; Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson, Adjutant General, Illinois; Brig.-Gen. Arthur Fridge, Adjutant General, Mississippi; Mr. J. A. Haskell of New York; Col. Robert B. McCoy, Assistant Adjutant General, Wisconsin; Col. Samuel Smiley, Adjutant General of the District of Columbia; Gen. R. K. Evans, U. S. Army; Col. C. A. Kelley, Assistant Adjutant General, Colorado; Col. Roy Hoffman, Oklahoma; Col. Edward T. Miller, Assistant Quartermaster General, Ohio; Col. Louis A. Toombs, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, Louisiana; Col. Joseph Garrard, U. S. Army; Lieut.-Col. A. B. Critchfield, Adjutant General, Division, Ohio N. G.; Col. William Libbey, New Jersey; Col. J. G. Ewing, Delaware; Lieut.-Col. J. J. Hayes, Mississippi; Maj. C. R. Williams, Wisconsin; Maj. S. J. Fort, Maryland; Maj. E. Claude Goddard, Pennsylvania; Maj. Allison Owens, Louisiana; Lieut. Commander L. C. Palmer, U. S. Navy; Capt. William C. Harlee, U. S. M. C.; Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, U. S. Army; Capt. C. H. Lyman, U. S. M. C.; Capt. H. C. Learnard, U. S. Army; Capt. Roy L. Shaw, Oklahoma, and the Secretary.

A PECULIAR ENVIRONMENT.

STOCKING a game preserve has always been regarded as a most expensive undertaking. Yet an incident that occurred recently at Bridgeport, Conn., bids fair to establish an exception to the rule. Incidentally, too, it casts a doubt upon the old-time theory that game scent danger in the smell of powder.

Within the confines of a park consisting of 370 acres of wild land are located the powder magazines and shooting range of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company. This park is completely enclosed by a fence five miles long, which, with its barbed-wire attachment at the top, measures fully six feet high. The surrounding country, too, is more or less wild and naturally abounds with game.



Whether they were attracted by the odor of the tons of powder stored in the numerous U.M.C. vaults or simply possessed of a desire to enjoy the exclusiveness that the forbidding fence suggested, is a matter of conjecture. Yet, the fact remains that one morning, about a year ago, a doe was discovered complacently pawing the ground on the interior side of the

fence. About a year later it was joined by a buck, and then a short time after the family was increased by the arrival of a fawn.

Quite recently, the employees of the factory were surprised to see that the group of invaders had increased to six, another fawn, doe and buck having joined them. All approaches and entrances to the park being carefully guarded, the only way the deer could have possibly entered was by leaping the six foot fence.

So acclimated have they become and so absolute a disregard for the explosion of ammunition do they display that frequently, during the testing on the 1,000-yard range, where both targets and shooters are located on hills, it is actually necessary to drive them from within the line of fire.

NATIONAL MILITIA BOARD MEETS.

THE following is a full report of the proceedings of the National Militia Board, which held a meeting in Washington, January 13, 1911.

As the questions upon which action has been taken by the Board are fully dealt with in the report, which report has been approved by the Secretary of War, it seems unnecessary to comment further:

The Board met pursuant to the call of the Secretary of War at 10.00 a. m.

Present:

Brigadier General James A. Drain, President.
Brigadier General Thomas J. Stewart.
Brigadier General C. R. Boardman.
Brigadier General Bibb Graves.
Colonel Wilder S. Metcalf.

Absent: None.

In the absence of Col. E. M. Weaver, Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, the Secretary of the Board, who was detained at his residence on account of illness, Capt. M. C. Kerth, Assistant to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, was designated by the Secretary of War to act as Secretary of the Board.

The Board proceeded to discuss matters referred to it by the Secretary of War as follows:

1. The suggested modification of Section 12, Militia Law, along the lines suggested by the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, on page 9 of his annual report for the year 1910.
2. The advisability and practicability of requiring a physical examination of the Organized Militia preliminary to their attendance at joint maneuver camps.
3. The advisability of requiring the presence of a certain percentage of the minimum authorized strength of an organization for participation in joint maneuver camps.
4. Restriction as to the disposition of clothing dropped under the clothing allowance.
5. The advisability of establishing additional joint instruction camps for Field Artillery similar to the one at Sparta.
6. The advisability of modifying the course of instruction for rifle practice for the Militia known as "Course C," and the requirement that all States must conform to such course or forfeit any Federal aid in the prosecution of rifle practice.
7. Should the unallotted balance for the equipment of the Militia under the law of 1908, which is now reserved for special emergencies of equipment, be utilized to equip new commands where they are absolutely necessary to complete the organization?
8. A plan submitted to the Secretary of War by an ex-member of the Organized Militia for the organization and maintenance of a National Guard of 600,000 men, and for other purposes.

The following motions thereon were then made and agreed to:

1. The Board is of the opinion that there should be a modification of Section 12 of the Militia Law, along the lines suggested by the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, in his annual report for 1910. The questions involved in the proposed modification were presented to the National Guard Association of the United States at its last convention and they are now under consideration by the Executive Committee of the Association, under direction of the Convention, which committee has been directed to report an amendment embodying the suggested modifications to the next convention of the National Guard Association of the United States. The Board therefore respectfully recommends that no further action be taken at this time.
2. The Board is of the opinion that the physical examination of the Organized Militia preliminary to their attendance at joint maneuver camps may be left to the several States, to take such measures as will accomplish the purpose, deeming the making of it mandatory unwise, in view of the wide distribution of organizations and the practical impossibility of assigning officers of the Medical Corps to perform this work. The Board is, however, of the opinion that such examination should be made immediately after the arrival of the troops in camp.
3. In connection with the advisability of requiring the presence of a certain percentage of the minimum authorized strength of an organization for participation in joint maneuver camps, the Board is of the opinion that sixty-five per cent of the minimum authorized strength should be required for attendance at joint maneuver camps.
4. In the opinion of the Board, a restriction should be placed on the disposition of clothing dropped under the clothing allowance as follows: It is the evident intent of the law that property acquired by the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, under the dropping allowance, shall be used for military purposes until it shall become unserviceable for such military purposes, and so such property shall be sold or disposed of by a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia unless in an unserviceable condition. Provided, that all unserviceable clothing, with the exception of shoes, ponchos, and woolen blankets, shall, after being acted upon by a surveying officer and condemned, be destroyed.
5. The Board is of the opinion that it is advisable to establish additional joint instruction camps for Field Artillery, similar to the one at Sparta.

6. It is considered advisable to modify the course of instruction for rifle practice for the Militia known as Special Course C, and it is recommended that, as a Board for the revision of the Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, is to meet in September, 1911, request be made on the State authorities for suggestions or modifications in the said course and that such suggestions be considered by the Board when it meets.

The Board is further of the opinion that Special Course C, or such course as may be adopted for the rifle practice of the Organized Militia, should be made obligatory on all the States, and that Federal funds for the promotion of rifle practice should not be allowed to such States as do not conform either to the course laid down for the Regular Army or to that adopted for the Organized Militia.

7. That with relation to the reservation of \$400,000 of the appropriation under the Act of May 27, 1908, the Board believes a reasonable portion of this sum could be properly used to equip newly authorized and organized organizations in the States, provided such States have satisfactorily equipped and adequately taken care of existing organizations, and that during the last quarter of the fiscal year any balance remaining of the \$400,000 should be appointed among the States on the basis provided for the apportionment of the main part of the appropriation.

8. With reference to the plan submitted for the organization and maintenance of a continuous body of 600,000 National Guard, etc., the Board, after careful consideration, is of the opinion that the plan submitted is impracticable.

There being no further business before the Board, it then adjourned at 5.30 p. m. to meet at the call of the Secretary of War.

JAMES A. DRAIN, *Brigadier General,*
Chief of Ordnance of Washington, President.

M. C. KERTH, *Captain, General Staff Corps,*
Assistant to Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE U. S. R. A.

THE annual meeting and election of officers of the United States Revolver Association, took place at the 71st Regiment Armory, New York City, on Monday evening, January 16, with Dr. R. H. Sayre, in the chair.

Outside of the election of officers no very radical changes in the affairs of the Association were enacted. The following resolutions were introduced and adopted:

"Resolutions proposed at the annual meeting of the U. S. R. A. January 16, 1911—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to make arrangements for entering a team in the Olympic games of 1912.

Resolved, That properly organized revolver clubs may be affiliated with the U. S. R. A. at a cost of five dollars.

Resolved, That the entrance fee for non-affiliated clubs, in the Winans Team Trophy Match, shall be fifteen dollars; all the affiliated clubs in good standing, ten dollars as at present.

Resolved, That league matches be hereafter open only to affiliated clubs in good standing. In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the meaning of these resolutions, it is distinctly understood that affiliation applies only to the club as an organization, and its affiliation has no effect upon the standing of its individual members.

Resolved, That the entrance fee to the annual championships A, B, C, shall be three dollars as at present, to members of the organization in good standing, and five dollars to non-members. The entrance fee in Match F shall be two dollars as at present, to members in good standing, and four dollars to non-members. The entrance fee in Match D shall be one dollar to members in score cups as at present.

Resolved, That Governors shall have power to appoint assistants, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to draw up instructions for the guidance of the Governors.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be extended to the Secretary for untiring devotion to the organization.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to express the thanks of the Association to Colonel Bates for his courtesy in permitting us to use the 71st Regiment Armory for the purpose of this meeting."

Mr. J. E. Silliman and B. F. Wilder were appointed by the Chair to count the ballots and upon the completion of this not very tedious operation it was found that Mr. C. S. Axtell had been elected to the presidency; C. W. Linder, of San Francisco, vice-president; J. B. Crabtree, secretary-treasurer, with Dr. Sayre of New York and C. C. Crossman of St. Louis as additional members of the Executive Committee.

Considerable discussion was indulged in regarding the affairs of the Association and a lively interest taken in the League contests now being run off.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed the Association to be in excellent condition financially and otherwise.

The following members of the Association were present: Dr. R. H. Sayre, A. L. A. Himmelwright, J. E. Silliman, C. S. Axtell, Parmly Hanford, Col. W. A. Tewes, Mr. Chapman, W. C. Miner of Boston, J. A. Dietz, Marion Hays, A. Morgan Poindexter, George Grenzer, B. F. Wilder, George Hugh Smith, Philadelphia, F. J. Kahrs, Washington, D. C.

TO BOMBARD THE AIRMEN.

GERMAN inventive military genius has devised a shell to be fired from the small arm, which upon experiment is said to play havoc with airships.

Our understanding of the new missile is that a rod bearing it goes inside the bore and the shell, of much greater diameter than a bullet, sets upon the muzzle of the gun. Propelled forward by the motion of the rod set up by the explosion of the powder gases upon firing the shell is forced toward the objective with considerable velocity. As soon as the rod has left the barrel it becomes disengaged from the shell which, thus released, proceeds on its mission of destruction.

A sufficiently large bursting charge may be carried by this missile to render it very unsafe for airships to come within several hundred yards of land troops supplied with this special kind of ammunition for their rifles.

The idea, while not wholly new, will be recognized by all countries as a valuable one and we shall expect to see the application of the principle, that is, of special rifle grenades, developed in all modern armies.

Thin.

"Billy's wife is the thinnest woman I ever saw," said little Binks. "Actually, that woman is so thin she wears her wedding-ring around her neck, and when she eats soup you can hear the echo. She sleeps in a fountain-pen, and Billy has to tie her in a knot before he can kiss her. If she ever pulls the plug while in the bath-tub—so long!"—London Tit-Bits.

A Terrible Tale.

"Hello, old chap," greeted the crowd at the club. "Back from your hunting trip? Bag anything?"

"No," responded Chappie Badshot, wearily.

"Well, no wonder. You're a back number. The idea of going hunting with a tailless pointer."

"Oh, don't blame poor Beppo! He had a tail when we started."—Chicago News.

HOW THE VELOCITIES OF BULLETS ARE MEASURED.

By J. W. H.

WHEN a bullet is fired from a rifle its speed and the distance of its flight in the air are due primarily to two things, viz., the velocity given to it as it leaves the muzzle and a factor dependent upon its own weight and diameter. In technical terms, these two important things are known as the muzzle velocity and the ballistic co-efficient. The first of these requires no further explanation except that it is always stated as so many feet per second, and it is sufficient to say with regard to the second that it is practically the number given by dividing the weight of the bullet in pounds by the square of the diameter in inches.

It might be asked, what is the practical value of knowing these things concerning the rifle and the bullet fired from it? And it is sufficient in reply to mention one or two important matters that such knowledge enables us to find out concerning the mechanism of the rifle. The curve of flight which the bullet describes through the air is dependent among other things upon the muzzle velocity and the ballistic co-efficient, and a knowledge of the curve of flight of the bullet is absolutely essential before the sighting mechanism of the rifle can be made.

Well, having said so much concerning theoretical gunnery in its application to the rifle, let us now pass on to see how the velocities of bullets are measured by practical means. In the year 1707 was born at Bath, Benjamin Robins, a man who has been called the inventor of the modern art of gunnery. He was both a mathematician and an artilleryman, and he did a great deal of the pioneer work in the domain of arms and explosives. In order to measure the velocities of projectiles experimentally he devised the apparatus which he called a ballistic pendulum.

The idea of the ballistic pendulum is not difficult to grasp. The apparatus consisted simply of a tripod stand which supported a pendulum, which latter swung freely in sockets. A block of wood (backed by an iron plate), was fixed to the end of the pendulum. Fastened to the block of wood was a tape or ribbon, which passed through a slot fastened on to the framework of the tripod.

In use, the ball from a gun was fired so that it struck the block. The blow caused the pendulum to swing backwards, the amount of the swing being measured by the length of ribbon which was drawn through the slot. From the measurement of the arc of recoil, given by the length of ribbon pulled through, Robins was enabled to calculate the velocity with which the ball had struck the block attached to the pendulum. A little consideration will soon show that the calculations which Robins had to make were by no means simple, and, in fact, there were so many factors to be taken into account, that his calculated velocities were at first subject to an error which he subsequently rectified.

But since the days of Robins the art of gun-making has made tremendous

strides and the ballistic pendulum has long ago given place to more elaborate and more exact instruments for measuring velocities. The experimental work in this direction with our big ordnance is now carried out with the aid of electricity. Briefly the method adopted is to erect wire screens at measured intervals from the gun and to fire the projectile through these screens. The shattering of the wires of the screens as the projectile passes through serves to break an electric contact and by means of a time-measurer the exact moments of time at which the projectile passes through the screens are recorded. Thence the velocity can be deduced mathematically.

Yet, although the ballistic pendulum has been superseded by the apparatus just described for our big guns, it is still usefully employed for small arms. And so, at the present time, the modification of the pendulum devised by Robins, is in use for measuring the velocities of bullets.

The construction of the musket pendulum for small arms is essentially the same as that of the Robins' pendulum. Either an iron plate or a box of sand is used; when the first is used the bullet of course shatters, and when the box of sand is employed the bullet is embedded in the sand. There is a device for measuring the amount of swing of the pendulum when it is struck by the bullet. The instrument is rigidly attached to a wall.

With this brief description of the practical methods of measuring the velocities of projectiles we must leave the subject. It remains, however, to say a few words with regard to Robins' work. In 1742 he published a work entitled "New Principles of Gunnery," which contained a description of experiments he had made to determine the *Force of Gunpowder*, as well as an account of his experiences with his ballistic pendulum. Having determined the force of gunpowder, he was able, by consideration of the circumstances of motion of the projectile in the bore of the gun, to calculate the velocity of the projectile. Thus it will be seen that Robins carried out his investigations in the true scientific spirit, combining theory and practice in the happiest manner, for the theoretical and practical velocities he obtained agreed in a really remarkable degree.—*N. R. A. Journal, England.*

THE COUNTRY AND GENERAL JACKSON.

IN that public park, which across Pennsylvania Avenue fronts the White House, and from whose green shades many a tired and discouraged office-seeker has looked out with lack-luster eyes upon the hurrying stream of those more lucky than himself, are five statues. On the southwest corner, Rochambeau; on the southeast, La Fayette; on the northeast, Kosciusko; on the northwest Von Steuben; and in the center, praise be, General Jackson.

The illustrious gentlemen whose memories are perpetuated by the statues which adorn the four corners of this national resting place all deserve well of the American people, but there seems to be a slight incongruity, does there not, in choosing for their stations the one spot closest to the official head of the American nation?

These foreign soldiers served us well when this struggling little federation was pitting its meager strength against the military magnificence of powerful old Mother England, and but for their help and their assistance of their countrymen that revolution of which we are fond of speaking in terms of pride would have proven a most dismal failure.

Still, after all, is it not possible that the presence in that park of one of the most valiant, vigorous, and representative of all Americans, General Andrew Jackson, will keep and hold the balance between native and foreign-born?

There is, we must confess, a strange sort of justice in these foreign figures thus prominently placed. For our country's fortunes ever have depended much, if not most, upon the strength, the loyalty and the zeal of those of our citizens born under other flags. And yet after one generation their sons are as truly American as are the sons of us whose fathers were Americans since there was an America.

Let us not complain, then, of the arrangement of these heroic figures, but let us oppose with the utmost earnestness the carrying out of the project which has been mentioned of removing the statue of the Immortal Jackson from its place of honor in the center of Lafayette Park. And the reason—? Because, forsooth, some artistic eyed individual finds uncouthness in the way the Jackson horse rears upon its hinder legs and, as it were, snorts the higher breath of battle from afar!

Let Jackson alone, and leave his horse be. They are where they belong and, if the artistic sense is outraged, God pity that artist and his sense.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF TEXAS.

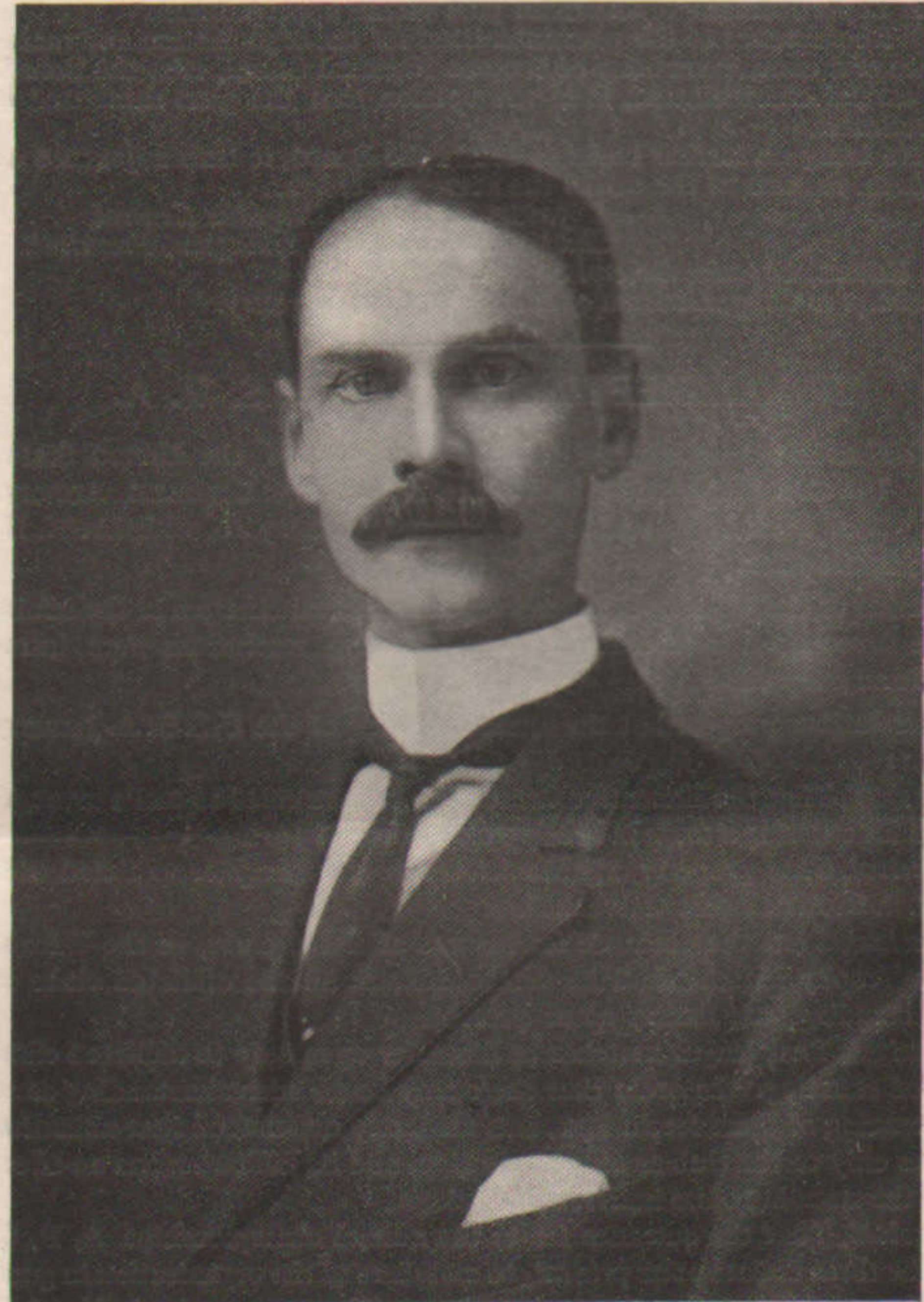
Brig. Gen. J. O. Newton resigned as Adjutant General of Texas December 15, being succeeded in office by Maj. Robert H. Beckham.

A new governor was elected in Texas last year and he has signified his intention to appoint Col. Henry Hutchings Adjutant General. His name will be sent to the Senate by Governor Elect Colquitt January 17.

In introducing his civil and military history in the brief manner in which

the subject must be disposed of here it is only necessary to say that his appointment was made with the approval of Texans generally inside and out of the National Guard.

Henry Hutchings, selected by Governor Elect Colquitt for Adjutant General of the State of Texas, enlisted as a private in Co. E, Second Texas Infantry, on October 7, 1885, was promoted first sergeant shortly thereafter, and on the reorganization of the regiment on October 21, 1886, was appointed Captain and Quartermaster. On February 5, 1890, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and A. D. C. to Governor Ross and was re-appointed by Governor Hogg. On May 12, 1892, he resigned this commission and went back to his old regiment, the Second, as Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant. On May 5, 1893, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, in which position he served until the Spanish-American War. He promptly tendered his services to the Governor and later on to the President, but was unable to secure a commission. On the reorganization of the Guard after the war, November 22, 1899, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General, was elected Colonel of the First Texas Infantry, February 15, 1902, appointed Brigadier-Gen-



Jensen Photo.

GEN. HENRY HUTCHINGS.

eral, First Brigade, December 9, 1907, and was placed on the retired list on his own request December 31, 1907.

Colonel Hutchings was one of the three officers designated by the State to attend the army maneuvers at Fort Riley in 1902, and the following year commanded the First Texas provisional regiment in the joint maneuvers at the same place. In 1904 he commanded the First Texas Provisional regiment at Manassas.

When the Texas State Rifle Association was formed, Colonel Hutchings was elected its first president, and has always taken a deep interest in rifle practice, and each year has made the expert course.

Gen. Hutchings has been in the newspaper and publishing business in Austin for the past 25 years and served as Assistant Secretary of State during 1905 and 1906.

Gen. Hutchings has two sons in the Texas National Guard, one a Second Lieutenant and the other a Second Sergeant and two on the waiting list till their age shall be sufficient to be sworn in.

Gen. Hutchings has for many years been a vestryman in St. David's Episcopal church and is one of the regents of Grace Hall, the church's institute for young women.

An Ear Thing.

A near-sighted officer belonging to a regiment stationed at Newry, in Ireland, was shooting along the shores of the lough at Warrenpoint, and on returning to barracks said he had seen a seal, shot at it three times, and missed it each time. At dinner that night, at mess, he sat next to a brother officer who had a bandage round his head. "Had an accident?" asked the sportsman. "Accident," growled the other. "Attempted murder, you mean. I was having a swim in the lough this afternoon when some lunatic with a gun fired at me three times from the shore, and shot part of my ear off. I don't know why such animals are allowed out without a license." A painful silence ensued.—*United Service Gazette.*

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.

A GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

There was sound of argument by day serious and sustained, and shop talk and dope discussion by the mile of nights, in Washington during most of last week. Two meetings of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association of America, a meeting of the Board of Directors, and an election of officers of that body, the annual meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice to make rules for the National Matches; hearings before House and Senate Committees on rifle practice and federal pay bills, and a meeting of the National Militia Board made a full program.

All of these meetings are reported at length in our columns. They occupied the time and attention of a large number of distinguished officers of the National Guard who came to the Capital city to attend one or more of these important gatherings.

Feeling was never better. A serious purpose ran through all that was said and done. To those who have been intimately connected with the progress of rifle practice and the development of military affairs in this country during the past ten years there must have come as a matter of course, many moments of discouragement and almost despair, when slow progress and indifference were in evidence. To all such an observation of these meetings would have been an inspiration.

Progress has been made. It is true it has been slow, but no great reform was ever accomplished in a moment. Its consummation may seem to be instantaneous but it is the slow work of years, sometimes of generations, yes, of centuries, which counts in the forward march of a people.

Where the National Matches will be held this year has not yet been determined, and in consequence it was impossible to settle where the National Rifle Association tournament will be shot. Announcement of the place selected will shortly be made by General Oliver.

What the Senate and House will do on the Federal Pay Bill is still an undetermined question. Yet it must be said that in the hearing before the two committees the representatives of the National Guard headed by General Stewart, President of the National Guard Association, and General Young, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and others, made a good impression, and the members of these committees listened with attention and interest to what the National Guardsmen had to say.

Before the Committee on Militia Affairs of the House, in support of the Rifle Practice Bill, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, United States Army, Gen. George W. Wingate, Gen. C. R. Boardman, Major Libbey and others spoke with force and apparent effect.

This rifle practice measure, although it involves but a small appropriation is a very important piece of legislation. It has passed the Senate and if it can be brought up on the floor of the House at this session it will pass there. Thus it would become law, and Americans might for the first time feel some assurance that sensible and wise action along well defined and carefully selected lines could be taken by the Government to teach our young men and boys the use of the weapon which they will have to use if war is ever thrust upon us.

Everlastingly keeping at it counts in the long run. Nothing can take the place of perseverance when remedies for existing evils are sought. Faith in the righteousness of one's cause, deliberate, continued and purposeful diligence will overwhelm every obstacle and result in ultimate success. So with respect to the Federal Pay Bill, the Bill for Rifle Practice and the Bill for Additional Officers of the Army, which latter measure received effective attention from many of the visitors to Washington of last week. If they are not passed at this session of Congress it is for every one interested in them to tighten his belt another hole and make one more try.

OBNOXIOUS RESTRICTIONS.

Periodically there arises in various sections what might be mistaken for "the voice of the people" crying for restrictions upon the sale of firearms, but especially upon revolvers and pistols. In some cities ordinances have been passed, requiring dealers in firearms to register names of purchasers.

Such local laws are in some instances supplemented by a provision compelling the dealer to inquire into the standing of the purchaser.

Laws which have been proposed, having for their effect the imposition of a license fee of \$10 or \$15 for the right to own a pistol or revolver, are obnoxious in form and effect. Such laws should not be favored or passed.

It is wise to throw reasonable safeguards around the possession of firearms, but they should be *reasonable* safeguards and not restrictions calculated to stop the honest man and reputable citizen from acquiring arms, while the unscrupulous burglar, thug and bad man could and would get them at his pleasure.

Shooting with any kind of a weapon is a wholesome, clean, health-giving and happiness-bringing sport, and no laws should be passed which would impair the progress of our people toward a greater familiarity with firearms.

Under modern conditions, with our urban population increasing so rapidly, encouragement instead of discouragement should be offered all those who shoot with any kind of a weapon, else we shall soon find ourselves with few or no men in the country who know how to use either rifle or revolver.

It is usually only necessary for shooting enthusiasts locally to speak to their various legislative members on the subject to convince the latter that ordinances or laws interfering with the use and possession of weapons are unpopular and unjust.

OF FALSE JUDGES THERE MAY BE MANY.

"The military man is a hired assassin, killing men at so much per head. His gold lace, epaulets and tinsel signify nothing but the fact that he is living on public revenues and doing little or nothing for the community. The professional soldier deserves no admiration, and is not one who should be held up as an ideal man."

These words are attributed to Archbishop Glennon, prominent in a great church. It is said that he delivered himself of these words in a public sermon in St. Louis on the morning of January 1, 1911.

Now, may the God whom this man doubtless seeks to honestly serve have mercy upon his soul, for such as mislead the people through ignorance or malice as he has misled the people deserve the extremest punishment of the Most High.

Let us also, as men, perform our part of the retributive justice which should be meted out to such an offender by saying what we think, in no uncertain words.

If ever there was a statement diametrically opposed to the truth this sorry abuse of fact is *the* one. It would be more fair to say that a Minister

of the Gospel is the hired purloiner of men's reputations and women's honor than to say that "the military man is a hired assassin." Each statement is palpably and wholly false.

Scarcely one of the noble virtues which men possess and exercise today has come to them so often from any source as from military service. The Christian Church itself was reared upon the spears of its membership and it has been guarded from destruction through the ages by the swords of the brave soldiers of every land.

Overstatement, exaggeration, unjust accusation, operate in most instances to defeat the cause in which they were put forward. It would appear that such is the case here.

The disgust following disbelief, which must fill every man who has read or may read what is a most untrue and unjust accusation of the most unselfish class of men known (not even excepting Ministers of God) will have created more respect for and a greater desire to protect and defend those so wantonly and viciously attacked.

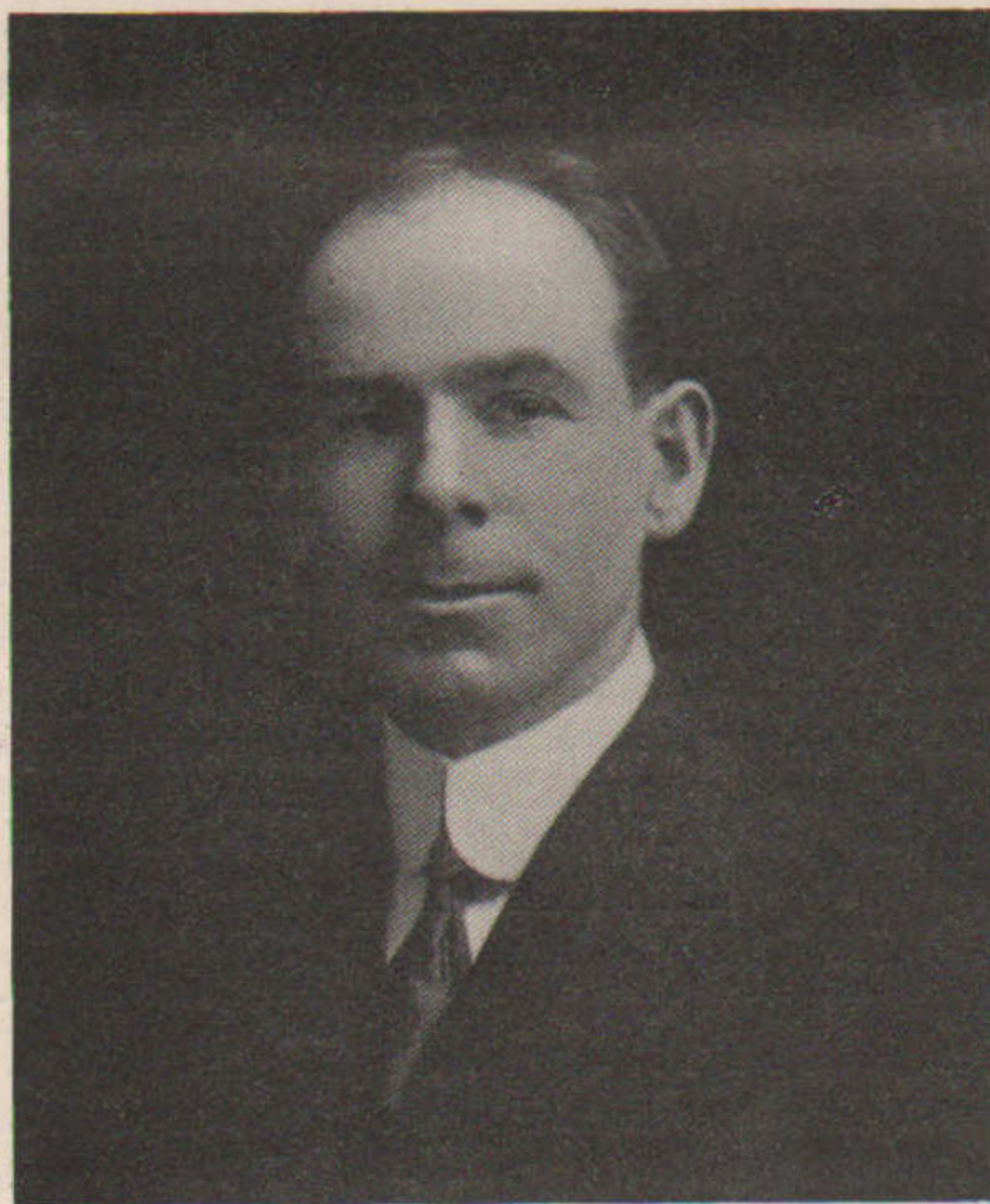
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF WASHINGTON.

Fred Warde Llewellyn, who became the Adjutant General by promotion from Major, January 1, 1911, is one of the younger but not least promising of the Adjutants General of States. He succeeded Gen. George B. Lamping, who resigned that he might be able to pay more attention to his own business affairs, which have grown very large.

General Llewellyn commenced his military service in the National Guard of Washington at the age of twenty-one years by enlisting April, 1898, in the volunteer company then being organized in Spokane by James A. Drain.

This company in due course of time became Company A, 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Washington, later Company H of that regiment.

Llewellyn enlisted because he thought such a course would lead him to volunteer service. The company to which he belonged was not called. As an enlisted man Llewellyn was all that could be desired: bright, quick, alert, earnest and faithful. He soon wore his corporal's chevrons and



BRIG.-GEN. FRED WARDE LLEWELLYN.

was not much longer reaching a sergeantcy. A little later, although the youngest of the noncommissioned officers, he was made first sergeant.

When his company commander was promoted to be Major he, with the other sergeants, entered a competitive examination as provided by the law of Washington to determine which of them was best qualified to be Second Lieutenant. Sergeant Llewellyn was easily first, with a percentage of 99-plus in written and practical examination.

He was successively thereafter first lieutenant, battalion adjutant, acting assistant adjutant general in the office of the Adjutant General, a company commander, regimental quartermaster, major and battalion commander.

He has participated in all the camp instruction and other service of his organization, and for special service had the honor of being a shooting member of the Washington State team which finished fifth in the National Match of 1907. He was also a member of the State rifle teams which in 1907 and 1908 defeated British Columbia teams for a northwestern trophy.

He was a member of the State Board for the Revision of the Military

Code in 1907-8. In private life General Llewellyn is a lawyer. He has of late practiced in Seattle with very considerable success. He has a charming wife and two delightful children. His selection for his new duty is strictly upon merit, although he is very popular in the State, and he is liked as well as respected in the National Guard.

The prediction of a successful administration for him is one sure of fulfillment.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT AND ITS RELATION TO THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

BY MAJ. DAVID S. STANLEY, *Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.*

(One of the last of the powerful papers read at St. Louis.)

AN attempt to give a concise idea of the history, scope and responsibilities of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army is almost to attempt a vest pocket edition of the Army itself. So correlative and intimately connected with all branches of the service is this great business agency of the military forces that from the time an individual enters the service of his country to the wrapping of the last shroud about him, from the smallest unit of organization to the great forces of armies—the Quartermaster's Department must be ever efficient and equal to the emergency, be it the smallest or the greatest, in order to assure success in military organization.

Without the mainstay of the supply departments an army would be but a predatory force, organized but not supplied; dependent upon forays and chance for existence, like the hordes of Gaul swarming upon Rome. The Quartermaster's Department of our Army had its first sanction in law by the Continental Congress in session at Philadelphia in 1775.

With the scope and duties undefined and dependent for its existence upon personal caprice and congressional moods, the condition of the department during the Revolution was regarded with much solicitude by General Washington.

In 1785, as a measure of economy, with a constantly decreasing army, Congress, by joint resolution, abolished the department of Quartermaster General, although it continued to exist, in name at least, until 1789 when Indian hostilities on the then western frontier called it again into statutory being.

Reorganised in 1799 and again reduced in 1802, when our standing army consisted of one regiment of Artillerists and two of Infantry, the War of 1812 brought before Congress the urgent necessity for an adequate supply corps for the contemplated force to be raised.

It was not until 1818, however, the advent of Thomas S. Jesup, as Quartermaster General, that the Department had, laid down by executive sanction, any well defined policy or *project* of the nature of its functions.

This code of regulations, promulgated by General Scott, is the foundation of the Department's administrative system today and to General Jesup's long career of 42 years at the head of the Quartermaster's Department may be attributed in a great measure its preparedness in the Mexican War to cope with the problems of transportation and supply of the armies of Scott and Taylor in a foreign war, thousands of miles from our centers of supply.

At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, the great expansion of the army called for a large increase in the Staff. In the first year of the war the Regular Army was nearly doubled and by July, 1862, the military forces of the Federal Army consisted of approximately 675,000 men and officers.

The duties and responsibilities of the Quartermaster's Department in this crisis rose to stupendous proportions. In addition to clothing and supplying camp equipage for this great army, the Department was called upon to furnish all means of transportation, rail, river, lake and ocean, to supply horses and mules for the mounted branches and transport purposes, and to supply the thousands of wants of the army not specifically delegated to other supply departments. Thousands of miles of railroad were operated solely by this Department, all military telegraph lines maintained and operated under its direction and the greater part of all commercial requirements of the forces of the United States vested in it for accomplishment.

From 1862 until the close of the war, under instructions from the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, the Department was required to keep on hand at all times for issue, clothing and equipage for one million men. The expenditures for this purpose in 1865 were \$105,019,406.13.

For ocean and lake transportation in 1865, the transport fleet consisted of 783 vessels with a tonnage of 240,507 tons, besides 599 river steamers and barges. 1,769 miles of railroad were built and operated and many more railroads taken virtual possession of; 15,000 miles of telegraph lines were constructed and operated.

These items are cited as illustrative of the Department's responsibilities during the Civil War.

If to the previous record of the Department ought were necessary to demonstrate its indispensableness, the Civil War showed most conclusively

how vital to the success of military operations is an efficient Quartermaster's Department. History furnishes few, if any, examples of armies so great, traversing territories so wide and having their every want, at every step, so well supplied as did our Civil War.

Withal there is never anything spectacular in the operations of this Department and few of its officers in time of war ever receive rewards commensurate with the importance of their duties and responsibility.

An officer commanding a force, be it large or small, in the presence of an enemy, who must give his attention to the details of supply of his command to the detriment of the strategical and tactical considerations before him, is greatly handicapped. Upon the ability, therefore, of officers of the Supply Departments to conduct their affairs without annoying their commanding officers with its details and the confidence they thereby win from their superiors, will depend, in a large measure, the success of military operations. Methodical organizations and systematic forethought alone can be relied upon to obtain such results.

At the outbreak of the Spanish American War, the Department found itself again confronted with a crisis in the military affairs of the country, requiring it to put forth every energy to meet the situation. From the administrative details of supply and transportation incident to an army of twenty-five thousand Regulars, and no determined Federal policy toward the Militia, the land forces under the War Department suddenly jumped to 277,000 men or nearly twelve-fold.

In order to obtain supplies, recourse was had to every expedient which could be devised, but as an instance of delays encountered, it may be cited that the wool for uniforms had to be dyed before the first step of the looms could be undertaken. Cotton duck suitable for uniforms for tropical campaigns was not obtainable for quick delivery at any price, and in order to hasten the manufacture of tentage, not only was every manufacturer known to the Department called upon, but the entire force of the Post Office Department, employed for the manufacture and repair of mail sacks, was turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for employment.

In four months 300,000 men were fairly equipped in all essentials, and thereafter the equipment was maintained and improved to meet conditions incident to the new theater of activity in the tropics. Within two years from the outbreak of the war with Spain and incidental Philippine Insurrection, a fleet of transports was maintained which had transported and was able to supply 75,000 men across the Pacific Ocean, nearly ten thousand miles away from their base of supplies. Our transport service is the envy of the world, and although inadequate to any large oversea expedition, is a model for its size. The functions of the Department today are more clearly defined in law and regulations than ever before in the history of the Army.

Under existing laws the Quartermaster's Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, provides the Army with military stores and supplies requisite for its use, such as clothing and equipage, tents, band instruments, tableware and mess furniture, equipments for post bakeries, fuel, forage, stationary, lumber, straw for bedding for men and animals, all materials for camp and for shelter of troops and stores, furniture for barracks, such as bunks, benches, chairs, tables and lockers, heating and cooking stoves for use in public buildings, heavy furniture for officers' quarters, tools for mechanics and laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, furniture, text-books, papers, and equipment for post schools, reading matter for post libraries, wagons, ambulances, carts, harness, pack rigging, draft and pack animals, water supply, sewerage, plumbing, illuminating supplies, and heating for all military posts and buildings.

The department is also charged with the duty of transporting, by land and water, recruits, troops and their baggage, necessary agents and employees, munitions of war, equipments, and all articles of military supplies from the place of purchase to the several armies, garrisons, posts, and recruiting places. To this end it operates wagon and pack transportation, contracts with public carriers and operates its own boats and the deep sea vessels of the Army transport service.

Under act of Congress amending Section 1661, Revised Statutes, for arming and equipping the Militia, this department supplies quartermaster stores, clothing, and equipage to the Militia of the several States and Territories and transports them to destination. It furnishes transportation for all military supplies furnished by the War Department for the Militia of the several States and Territories for their permanent equipment. It also transports property for other executive departments upon request, payments therefor being made by the respective departments to the carriers upon accounts stated by quartermasters and forwarded for payment to the department concerned.

This department prepares the plans for and constructs and repairs all buildings at military posts, such as barracks, quarters, storehouses, post exchange and gymnasium buildings, etc., constructs and repairs hospitals; prepares plans for, installs, operates, and keeps in repair water, sewer, and lighting systems; drains, grades and improves grounds of military posts; builds and repairs wharves; constructs and repairs roads for military purposes, builds and repairs bridges; provides, by hire or purchase grounds, for military posts, stations, encampments, and buildings; supplies all

horses for officers entitled to public mounts, for the Cavalry, Artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such Infantry and members of the Hospital Corps in the field campaigns as may be required to be mounted; pays for all incidental expenses of the military Service which are not provided by other corps.

The care and maintenance of national cemeteries is an additional duty of this department. It provides suitable headstones to mark the graves of all soldiers, sailors, or marines who served during the nation's wars, including those who have been buried in private cemeteries and other burial places.

Section 1139, Revised Statutes, makes it the duty of the Quartermaster General, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to prescribe and enforce a system of accountability for all quartermaster supplies furnished the Army, or to officers, seamen, and marines.

Because of the great variety of supplies, materials, etc., constantly required by the Quartermaster's Department for its own use or issue to troops in the performance of its duties, other bureaus of the War Department and other executive departments find it convenient and advantageous to frequently call upon the department to furnish them supplies out of its stock for their own use and to pay for them by a transfer of funds, or if the supplies are not in stock, these other bureaus and departments take advantage of the Quartermaster Department's extensive and efficient purchasing facilities to make purchases for them, either themselves paying the accounts or settling them by transfer of funds on the books of the Treasury Department.

In a business way the department is in constant contact with manufacturers of cloth, clothing, shoes, wagons, machinery, tools, heating and lighting apparatus; with railroad and water transportation companies; shipbuilders; dealers in horses and mules and forage; contractors for buildings; manufacturers of and dealers in all supplies and materials relating to building, water and plumbing systems; contractors for grading, construction installation, etc.

In time of peace the department must be always busy and alert. In time of war or emergency it must act promptly and with the greatest energy, in close cooperation with all other branches of the military Service, for its paramount duty is to place troops and supplies where needed, and the importance of doing this with celerity, to anticipate emergency or forestall an enemy, is too well established to need more than reference.

In order to meet its requirements it should be unnecessary to state that the greatest need is efficiency of personnel.

In no branch of the Service can an incompetent make his incapacity so widely felt as in the Quartermaster's Department. For you who were in the Spanish American War, I need not emphasize this assertion, but I desire to mention it because it is to you of the National Guard that we must look to guarantee us efficiency of personnel in case of any great mobilization.

In the Civil War, the number of volunteer quartermasters appointed was nearly five hundred and in the Spanish American War some one hundred and fifty. As this country must inevitably depend upon its citizen soldiery as the bulwark of its national defence, and will never countenance a large standing Army, so the staff departments of the Regular Army must look for expansion, incident to any great increase of our military forces, to the volunteer officer for recruitment.

(Concluded next week.)

HOW VERY TRUE.

A PROPOS of the efforts, availing and otherwise, of American students of means for national defence, the following from the Territorial Service Gazette, England, is worthy of attention:

"At the annual general meeting of the Preparatory Schools Rifle Association, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on the 23rd inst., Lord Roberts stated that many of the men who volunteered for service in South Africa were perfectly useless. He knew some men who never shot with a rifle, and it was for that reason that he determined to point out to the country what an absurdity it was for men to come forward suddenly out of patriotism and who were a danger and not a help. We suffered losses and anxiety in South Africa because men were sent out who had no idea how to behave themselves as soldiers.

The mere fact of teaching boys to shoot and use a rifle gave them pleasure, intelligence, and discipline, which was valuable in every way. For the large majority of men the one arm was the rifle.

To a commander with a long line of communication the great anxiety was to keep the line intact in order to ensure his supplies. He himself in South Africa frequently had his long line of communication broken—chiefly owing to the fact that the men guarding them were unable to do their duty as soldiers."

Beware the Widows.

A gentleman, on a visit to London, was being shown around by a native, who said:—"Now let us go and see the Widows' Home." The gentleman put his finger to the side of his nose and winked, as he replied:—"No thanks; I saw a widow home once, and she sued me for breach of promise, which cost me one hundred pounds. No, sir, send the widows home in a cab."

INTER-SCHOLASTIC INDOOR RIFLE SHOOTING LEAGUE, SEASON OF 1911.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

RIFLE CLUB OF	SECRETARY.	N. R. A. JUDGE.
Business High School, Washington, D. C.	J. Howell Gordon	Lieut. W. B. Hudson, D. C. N. G.
Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.	George R. Mason	Maj. W. R. Kennedy, N. G. I.
Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.	Harold A. Fellows	Maj. R. M. Brookfield, N. G. Pa.
Deering High School, Portland, Me.	Harvey P. Winslow	Lieut. Vernon W. Hall, N. G. M.
DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City	C. Eversfield	Randolph C. Wilson, Instructor.
Harvard School, Los Angeles, Calif.	H. M. Fletcher	H. M. Fletcher, Instructor.
Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Lewis T. Buckman	G. E. Baker, Instructor.
Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky.	Tom Hancock	Lieut. R. P. Palmer, U. S. A.
Marist College, Atlanta, Ga.	Walson Wells	Maj. E. H. Schmidt, Comdt.
McKinley Manual Training School, Washington, D. C.	Wendell Fogg	A. S. Jones, Secretary, N. R. A.
Morris High School, New York City	John M. Bihler	Paul B. Mann, Instructor.
Ogden (Utah) High School	E. L. Sussdorff	Capt. W. G. Kneass, N. G. U.
Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn, N. Y.	L. Bailliere	Herman Buschek, Instructor.
Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore, Md.	Gollin Bell	Maj. S. J. Fort, M. N. G.
Portland (Maine) High School	LeRoy Warthman	Lieut. Vernon W. Hall, N. G. M.
St. Matthew's School, Burlingame, Calif.	William Herbst	W. A. Brewer, Instructor.
Salt Lake City (Utah) High School		Capt. William C. Webb, N. G. U.
Western High School, Washington, D. C.		Frank J. Kahrs.

	Business High School.	Culver Military Academy.	Central High School.	Deering High School.	DeWitt Clinton High School.	Harvard School.	Harry Hillman Academy.	Kentucky Military Institute.	Marist College.	McKinley School.	Morris High School.	Ogden High School.	Polytechnic Preparatory School.	Polytechnic Institute.	Portland High School.	St. Matthew's School.	Salt Lake City High School.	Western High School.
Business High School, Washington, D. C.		Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mch. 4	Mch. 11	Mch. 18	Mch. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	May 6	May 13
Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.	Jan. 21		Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mch. 4	Mch. 11	Mch. 18	Mch. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	May 6	May 13	Jan. 28
Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 28	Feb. 4		Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mch. 4	Mch. 11	Mch. 18	Mch. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	May 6	May 13	Jan. 21	Feb. 11
Deering High School, Portland, Me.	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18		Mch. 4	Mch. 11	Mch. 18	Mch. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	May 6	May 13	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 25
DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City.	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mch. 4		Mch. 18	Mch. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	May 6	May 13	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Mch. 11
Harvard School, Los Angeles, Calif.	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mch. 4	Mch. 11	Mch. 18		Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	May 6	May 13	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Mch. 25
Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Feb. 25	Mch. 4	Mch. 11	Mch. 18	Mch. 25	Apr. 1		Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	May 6	May 13	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Apr. 8
Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon.	Mch. 4	Mch. 11	Mch. 18	Mch. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15		Apr. 29	May 6	May 13	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Apr. 22
Marist College, Atlanta, Ga.	Mch. 11	Mch. 18	Mch. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 29		May 13	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mch. 4	May 6
McKinley Manual Training School, Washington, D. C.	Mch. 18	Mch. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	May 6	May 13		Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mch. 4	Mch. 11	Jan. 21
Morris High School, New York City.	Mch. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	May 6	May 13	Jan. 21	Jan. 28		Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mch. 4	Mch. 11	Mch. 18	Feb. 4
Ogden (Utah) High School.	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	May 6	May 13	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11		Feb. 25	Mch. 4	Mch. 11	Mch. 18	Mch. 25	Feb. 18
Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	May 6	May 13	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25		Mch. 11	Mch. 18	Mch. 25	Apr. 1	Mch. 4
Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore, Md.	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	May 6	May 13	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mch. 4	Mch. 11		Mch. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Mch. 18
Portland (Me.) High School.	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	May 6	May 13	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mch. 4	Mch. 11	Mch. 18	Mch. 25		Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
St. Matthew's School, Burlingame, Calif.	Apr. 29	May 6	May 13	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mch. 4	Mch. 11	Mch. 18	Mch. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8		Apr. 22	Apr. 15
Salt Lake City (Utah) High School.	May 6	May 13	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mch. 4	Mch. 11	Mch. 18	Mch. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	Apr. 29
Western High School, Washington, D. C.	May 13	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mch. 4	Mch. 11	Mch. 18	Mch. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	May 6	

CONDITIONS.

Team: Open to teams from any N. R. A. Schoolboy rifle club in good standing. Any number of boys up to ten may shoot on the team, the best five scores to count for record.

Distance: Fifty feet from end of rifle to target.

Number of Shots: Twenty for record. Ten standing and ten prone, ten shots on a target, no sighting shots.

Target: The N. R. A. gallery target. One to ten count to be used. Official stamped targets for each match will be furnished by the National Rifle Association. No other targets will be received for record.

Position: Standing—Offhand, body and rifle must be free from all artificial support. Prone—Head toward target, rifle, forearm and hand must be free from all artificial support. Use of strap not allowed in either position.

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: Ten minutes will be allowed for each string of ten shots.

Judges: The Judge appointed by the N. R. A. or his representative will act as the 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 the official blank at the completion of each match.

Matches, When Shot: Clubs on the Pacific Coast will shoot on Monday; the two Utah clubs on Tuesday; Portland, Me., Culver, Ind., and Lyndon, Ky., clubs on Wednesday; and the balance of the clubs on Thursday or Friday of each week, using the targets stamped for that week. There will be no objection to a club shooting previous to the night set, providing the firing is done the same week.

Entrance Fee: \$2.50 per team.

Winner, How Ascertained: The winning team will be figured on the basis of number of wins. If two or more teams tie at the end of the schedule with the same number of wins to their credit, they will shoot off the tie.

Prize: To the team winning the series will be issued a plaque, and to each individual member of the team a silver medal. To the individual members of the second team bronze medals.

NOTE:—The Interscholastic Indoor Championship Team Match for the Astor Cup for 1911 will be held the week ending May 20.

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and "White Flyer" Targets Hold the Records

Start the Season Right—Equip Your Club with this Great Trap,
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The Western Cartridge Company : : East Alton, Illinois

LEAGUE DEPARTMENT.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT EACH WEEK WILL BE FOUND THE VERY LATEST RETURNS
FROM THE U. S. R. A. AND N. R. A. INDOOR RIFLE AND REVOLVER LEAGUES.

THE U. S. R. A. REVOLVER LEAGUE.

Honorable Mention.

Five shot possibles have been made by the following:

A. P. Lane, New York	2
Chas. Dominic, St. Louis	1
W. C. Ayer, St. Louis	1
S. W. Lee, Chicago	1
Dr. J. R. Hicks, New York	1
Geo. Armstrong, Seattle	1
W. H. Freeman, Providence	1
J. A. Dietz, New York	1
W. H. French, Newark, N. J.	1

UNOFFICIAL STANDING, JANUARY 8-14.

	Won.	Lost.
Manhattan	6	0
Boston	6	0
Smith & Wesson	6	0
Newark	6	0
Century	5	1
Portland	5	1
Providence	5	1
Seattle	4	2
National Capital	4	2
Shell Mound	4	2
Spokane	4	2
Myles Standish	3	3
Willow	3	3
Oakland Bank	3	3
Louisville	2	4
Philadelphia	2	4
New Oakland	2	4
Columbus	1	5
Duluth	1	5
Youngstown	0	6
St. Louis	1	5
Belleville	0	6
Osborne	0	6
Culebra	0	6

UNOFFICIAL RESULTS, 5TH MATCH.

Newark	1049	v.	Belleville	934
Providence	1080	v.	St. Louis	1053
New Oakland	1062	v.	Willow	1013
Manhattan	1080	v.	Youngstown	959
Philadelphia	1014	v.	Louisville	976
Boston	1078	v.	Columbus	1016
Portland	1092	v.	Spokane	1043
Century	1057	v.	Duluth	1022
Seattle	1052	v.	Osborne	843
Smith & Wesson	1081	v.	National Capital	1040
Oakland Bank	1021	v.	Myles Standish	991
Shell Mound	1011	v.	Culebra	984

UNOFFICIAL RESULTS, 6TH MATCH.

Newark	1092	v.	St. Louis	1066
Willow	1044	v.	Belleville	954
Providence	1042	v.	Youngstown	955
New Oakland	1036	v.	Louisville	1010
Manhattan	1125	v.	Columbus	1022
Spokane	1073	v.	Philadelphia	950
Boston	1060	v.	Duluth	1021
Portland	1070	v.	Seattle	1047
Smith & Wesson	1108	v.	Century	1070
Myles Standish	992	v.	Osborne	900
National Capital	1042	v.	Culebra	972
Oakland Bank	1080	v.	Shell Mound	1032

At a Glance.

High individual score for the fifth match was made by Walter H. Freeman, and Fred V. Berger, 233.
High team score, fifth match, Smith & Wesson, 1,081.
In the sixth match Freeman of Providence and Dietz of Manhattans each scored a possible.
High team score for sixth match, 1,125.
High individual score for sixth match, Dr. I. R. Calkins, 231.
The fifth and sixth matches of the week of January 9-14, brought out some very good shooting. Boston recording the good total of 1,078; Portland, Ore., 1092; Providence, 1,080; Manhattan, 1,080; Smith & Wesson, 1,081. Numerous 49's were recorded, but no possibles in the fifth match.

In the sixth match, however, there were three possibles, one by Freeman, one by Dietz and one by W. H. French. There were 49's and 48's galore.

Dr. Sayre's string in the sixth match is an interesting one with two 49's, a 46 and a 45. It seems too bad that a 41 should come in, but even with this he got a 230 total.

As usual the best scores were made in the second match and here it was where the Manhattans put up the fine total of 1,125. It does not seem as though it would be possible to raise the score very much higher than this but the team is the strongest the Manhattans have ever turned out and there is no telling just where they will stop.

Newark surprised everybody by making a 1,092 score, beating St. Louis, who put up the respectable total of 1,066.

The Smith & Wesson Club had an interesting session with the Century team, and although the Century's total of 1,070 looked like a win, the Smith & Wesson team beat them by 38 points, recording the fine score of 1,108.

BOSTON.		COLUMBUS.	
E. A. Taylor, Capt.	229	Dr. J. H. Snook	217
K. D. Jewett	219	Jno. Pember	202
C. E. Heath	204	Jesse Smith	201
B. F. Perceival	204	W. A. Morrall	198
G. F. Hoffman	222	Chas. Ream	198
Total	1078	Total	1016

PORTLAND.			
F. C. Hacheney	39	39	43 44 44—209
Walter Hansen	46	44	48 43 45—226
W. H. Hubbard	43	46	45 47 40—221
J. T. Moore	47	44	43 42 43—219
F. L. Sanders	47	42	49 37 42—217
Unofficial total	1092		

SPOKANE.			
V. A. Rapp	43	36	43 42 42—206
L. B. Rush	39	45	44 39 41—208
W. C. Bartholomew	45	46	42 46 39—218
Frank Fromm	41	40	42 43 42—208
J. E. Wilburn	41	42	37 33 50—203
Unofficial total	1043		

WILLOW.

W. G. Kreig	42	44	43 42 40—211
S. W. Lee	44	36	46 43 41—210
J. W. Byrne	38	42	41 38 41—200
Geo. Springsguth	43	41	43 42 39—208
John Turner	35	38	38 36 37—184

Unofficial total..... 1013

SEATTLE.

G. Armstrong	40	47	46 40 47—220
Fred V. Berger	47	46	45 45 50—233
F. T. Liggett	40	42	37 41 38—198
W. Hinckley	46	40	35 38 45—204
L. Gormley	45	36	34 38 44—197

Unofficial total..... 1052

OSBORNE.

Chas. Hewitt	146
Percy Patterson	208
Lieutenant Hunter	176
Gus Kirvan	151
G. H. Adams	162

Unofficial total..... 843

PHILADELPHIA.

P. J. Wood	182
W. T. Smith	202
H. L. Reeves	212
W. N. Recker	202
G. H. Smith	216

Total..... 1014

LOUISVILLE.

H. W. Mattmiller	187
Brent Altsheier	213
Sidney Smith	200
Dr. J. R. Wathen	187
Wm. I. Morton	189

Total..... 976

PROVIDENCE.

Walter H. Freeman	49	44	47 47 46—233
George E. Joslin	49	40	43 46 45—223
Ed. C. Parkhurst	39	42	44 47 45—217
Herbert C. Miller	44	45	39 43 44—215
W. Bert Gardiner	37	40	40 38 37—192

Unofficial total..... 1080

ST. LOUIS.

W. C. Ayer	48	44	45 44 40—221
Dr. M. R. Moore	42	39	44 40 45—210
Geo. C. Olcott	44	41	39 44 41—209
C. C. Crossman	39	41	40 42 45—207
Paul Frese	36	41	39 46 44—206

Unofficial total..... 1053

CENTURY.

A. E. Everett	198
L. G. Fassett	216
S. E. Sears	223
Chas. Dominic	219
W. H. Spencer	201

Total..... 1057

DULUTH.

Oscar I. Olsen	216
Col. F. E. Resche	207
Jos. McManus	201
H. E. MoDean	200
Lieut. F. E. Smith	198

Total..... 1022

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BROKE ALL PACIFIC COAST RECORDS

In the 1910 Medal Competition of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, at the Shellmound Range, San Francisco, distance 50 yards and Standard American Target, with .22 Pistol, Mr. J. E. Gorman made

TEN SCORES OF 98=980, OUT OF A POSSIBLE 1,000
Breaking all Known Records.

During the year Mr. Gorman shot 86 scores, with a general average of 94 $\frac{1}{4}$, as follows: Ten 98's, thirteen 97's, thirteen 96's, nine 95's, sixteen 94's, eleven 93's, six 92's, six 91's and two 90's.

A TOTAL OF 8149 OUT OF 8600

In the Bull's-Eye Competition at the regular meet of the Shellmound Rifle and Pistol Club, December 4, 1910, Mr. L. S. Hawxhurst broke the Pacific Coast Record with a .22 rifle, scoring 79 bull's-eyes out of 81 shots, in which is included a run of

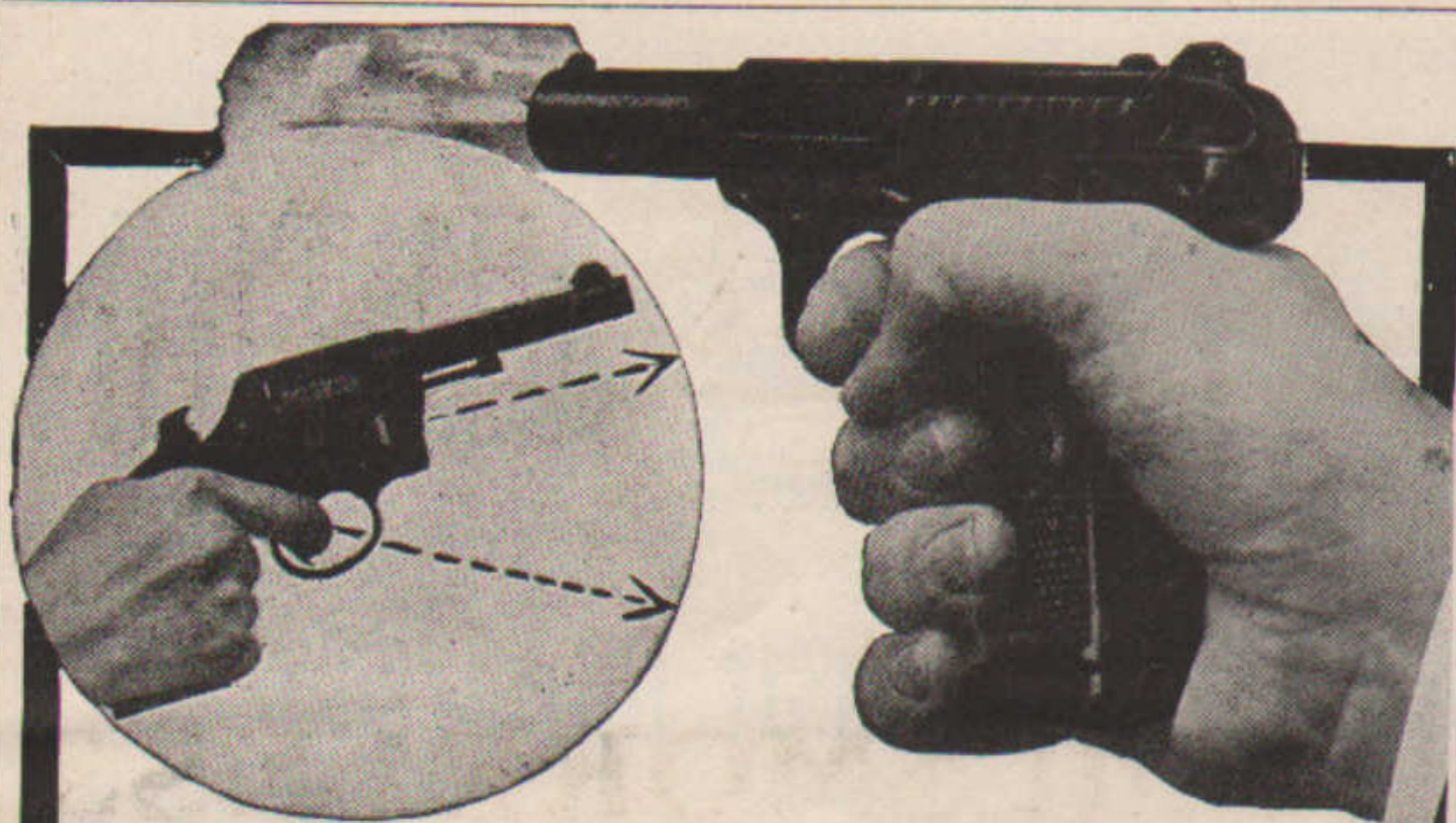
42 CONSECUTIVE 3-in. BULL'S-EYES, OFF-HAND, AT 50 YDS.

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MANHATTAN					6TH MATCH.					ST. LOUIS.							
A. P. Lane	48	41	45	48	46—228	NATIONAL CAPITAL.					CULEBRA.						
J. R. Hicks	41	40	46	46	43—216	M. B. Atkinson	197	C. S. Boyd	178	COLUMBUS.							
J. A. Dietz	44	39	42	42	41—208	J. C. Bunn	219	F. A. Browne	201	PROVIDENCE.							
P. Hanford	45	44	44	44	42—219	S. Ferree	212	L. D. Cornish	182	YOUNGSTOWN.							
R. H. Sayre	42	45	39	41	42—209	H. H. Leizear	220	C. B. Larzelere	202	PORTLAND.							
Unofficial total					1080	F. Holt	194	F. E. Sterns	209	NEWARK.							
YOUNGSTOWN.					WILLOW.					BELLEVILLE.							
W. O. Brown	36	45	43	38	46—208	W. G. Krieg	216	Zerban	201	SMITH & WESSON.							
J. J. Kane	36	34	42	35	42—189	Geo. Springsguth	214	Mertens	187	CENTURY.							
J. E. Stafford	29	43	43	39	34—188	John Turner	207	Zimmerman	168	NEWARK.							
Jos. Seaborn	29	36	42	39	38—184	S. W. Lee	206	Sprich	204	CULEBRA.							
W. R. Gallaher	34	43	40	33	40—190	J. W. Byrne	201	Duvall	194	NEWARK.							
Unofficial total					959	Total	1044	Total	954	SMITH & WESSON.							
OAKLAND BANK.					MYLES STANDISH.					OSBORNE.							
R. J. Hough	220	H. W. Stevens	212	W. H. Stevens					211	Chas. Hewitt					174		
E. A. Pierre	190	E. H. Besse	204	E. H. Bessee					203	Lieut. Hunter					191		
J. Davidson	193	R. H. Crosby	200	R. H. Crosby					200	Gus. Kirvan					169		
F. M. Cerini	200	H. J. Nesmith	190	H. J. Nesmith					199	Percy Patterson					208		
H. A. Harris	218	V. W. Hall	185	V. W. Hall					179	G. H. Adams					158		
Total	1021	Total	991	Total					992	Total					900		
NEWARK.					BELLEVILLE.					SMITH & WESSON.							
Jackson	225	Zerban	203	Capt. F. A. Wakefield					42	45					46	46	45—224
French	210	Mertens	184	Dr. I. R. Calkins					43	45					49	47	47—231
Poindexter	217	Zimmerman	162	L. P. Castaldini					38	44					41	44	43—210
Nichols	211	Sprich	187	P. J. Dolfin					46	45					47	46	46—230
Ryder	185	Duvall	196	C. S. Axtell					47	47					46	38	35—213
Total	1049	Total	934	Unofficial total					1108	Unofficial total					1108		
SMITH & WESSON.					CENTURY.					NEWARK.							
Capt. F. A. Wakefield	42	47	47	43	37—216	Chas. Dominic	46	40	46	47	38—217	Jackson	44	42	40	42	47—215
P. J. Dolfin	47	46	42	43	48—226	W. H. Spencer	44	47	46	46	36—219	French	50	39	44	46	40—219
L. P. Castaldini	43	40	47	41	44—215	S. E. Sears	40	44	43	48	44—219	Poindexter	43	43	45	43	47—221
C. S. Axtell	41	42	44	42	44—213	L. A. Fassett	43	42	41	46	41—213	Nichols	40	45	41	46	44—216
E. G. Perkins	42	44	43	43	39—211	A. E. Everett	40	40	45	40	37—202	Ryder	42	43	44	46	46—221
Unofficial total					1081	Unofficial total					1070	Unofficial total					1092
NATIONAL CAPITAL.					CULEBRA.					ST. LOUIS.							
F. Holt	37	39	44	43	41—204	C. C. Crossman					43	43	47	47	44—224		
H. H. Leizear	47	41	40	37	44—209	Dr. Moore					44	47	42	42	45—220		
S. Ferree	43	44	43	45	39—214	W. C. Ayer					41	41	45	45	43—215		
J. C. Bunn	41	38	43	39	46—207	Paul Frese					34	41	47	44	41—207		
M. B. Atkinson	45	37	40	41	43—206	G. C. Olcott					36	44	38	40	42—200		
Unofficial total					1040	Unofficial total									1066		
CULEBRA.					BOSTON.					DULUTH.							
C. S. Boyd	180	E. A. Taylor					220	Oscar I. Olsen					214				
F. A. Browne	204	K. D. Jewett					212	Jos. McManus					208				
L. D. Cornish	203	C. E. Heath					207	Col. F. E. Resche					204				
C. B. Larzelere	202	B. F. Percival					209	Lieut. F. E. Smith					199				
F. E. Sterns	195	G. F. Hoffman					212	H. E. MoDean					196				
Total					984	Total					1060	Total					1021
NEWARK.					MANHATTAN.					COLUMBUS.							
Jackson	44	42	40	42	47—215	A. P. Lane					44	47	48	43	48—230		
French	50	39	44	46	40—219	T. R. Hicks					44	44	41	44	44—217		
Poindexter	43	43	45	43	47—221	P. Hanford					46	46	41	43	45—221		
Nichols	40	45	41	46	44—216	J. A. Dietz					50	47	47	41	42—227		
Ryder	42	43	44	46	46—221	R. A. Sayre					46	49	45	41	49—230		
Unofficial total					1092	Unofficial total									1125		
NEWARK.					YOUNGSTOWN.					PORTLAND.							
Jackson	44	42	40	42	47—215	J. J. Kane					38	46	43	44	44—215		
French	50	39	44	46	40—219	J. E. Stafford					44	44	44	45	38—215		
Poindexter	43	43	45	43	47—221	W. O. Brown					47	44	45	41	40—217		
Nichols	40	45	41	46	44—216	Jos. Seaborn					43	42	42	44	40—211		
Ryder	42	43	44	46	46—221	W. R. Gallaher					45	40	38	46	43—212		
Unofficial total					1092	Unofficial total									955		
NEWARK.					PORTLAND.					ST. LOUIS.							
Jackson	44	42	40	42	47—215	F. Hacheney					38	46	43	44	44—215		
French	50	39	44	46	40—219	Walter Hansen					44	44	44	45	38—215		
Poindexter	43	43	45	43	47—221	H. W. Hubbard					47	44	45	41	40—217		
Nichols	40	45	41	46	44—216	J. T. Moore					43	42	42	44	40—211		
Ryder	42	43	44	46	46—221	F. L. Sanders					45	40	38	46	43—212		
Unofficial total					1092	Unofficial total									1070		



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SEATTLE.

G. Armstrong	46	47	44	42	46-225
Fred O. Berger	43	42	43	42	45-215
W. Hinckley	45	34	38	38	39-194
F. T. Liggett	44	43	42	44	39-212
L. Gormley	38	41	42	45	35-201

Unofficial total..... 1047

OAKLAND BANK.

R. J. Hough	44	43	46	49	43-225
E. A. Pierre	40	37	44	35	43-199
J. Davidson	42	39	45	39	44-209
F. M. Cereni	38	41	40	34	37-190
H. A. Harris	49	46	45	43	44-227

Unofficial total..... 1050

LOUISVILLE.

H. W. Mattmiller	48	45	45	39	44-221
Brent Altsheer	37	37	36	41	37-188
Sidney Smith	46	37	42	44	37-206
Dr. Jno. R. Wathen	46	40	36	36	32-190
Wm. I. Morton	38	42	40	43	42-205

Unofficial total..... 1010

SEATTLE SELECTS.

In the fifth match Armstrong used S. & W. pistol .22 caliber, 10 inch barrel, U.M.C. Lesmok; Berger, S. & W. pistol, .22 caliber, 10-inch barrel, Peters black; Liggett, S. & W. .22 caliber, 10-inch barrel, U.M.C. Lesmok; Hinckley, S. & W. .22 caliber, 10-inch barrel, Stevens-Pope S. S.; Gormley, S. & W. .22 caliber, 10-inch barrel, Stevens-Pope, S. S. Garrison used S & W. .22 caliber, 10-inch barrel, Stevens-Pope, S. S.

PORTLAND PICKINGS.

Some real class to this outfit; 1092 is putting it over in good shape. F. L. Sanders with a 49 got out of a bad hole. Those 37's hurt. Hacheney shot .38 S. & W. 6½-inch factory, sharp shoulder; Hansen, .22 S. & W. 10-inch U. M. C. black; Hebbard, .44 Special 6½-inch, sharp shoulder, hand loaded; Moore, .22 caliber, local made pistol 9½-inch barrel, Remington frame, U. M. C. smokeless; Sanders, .44 Russian 6½-inch, sharp shoulder, hand loaded.

SPOKANE SPARKS.

Consistent shooting marked the team's work in match five, with a grand pull up in six. Fromm, Rush, and Bartholomew used .22 S. & W. pistols, 10-inch barrels, and Stevens-Pope cartridges. Wilburn, .22 Remington 10-inch pistol, Stevens-Pope ammunition. All used the same outfits in match six except Fromm who shot a Colts 38 Officer's Model, hand loaded ammunition.

NEWARK NUGGES.

"What is the matter with Jackson?" "He's all right," High man of the team for six match total. Old Nichols, too, is going some and 226 is high score for Newark. French, Jackson and Nicholls have each had 49's which would have been possibles, had they used .32 calibers. Poindexter is shooting very steady and improving every night. His 221 in the last match sure looks good. Ryder spoiled an otherwise good team total by experimenting with sights in the match. A new idea.

Jackson used .22 S. & W. 10-inch, U. M. C. Lesmok, long rifle; French, .22 S. & W. 10-inch Pope barrel, Peters long rifle; Poindexter, .22 S. & W. 10-inch, Peters long rifle; Nichols, .22 S. & W., Pope barrel, short, U. M. C. Lesmok; Ryder, .22 S. & W. Pope barrel, short, Peters .22 short.

PROVIDENCE PRUNINGS.

Thinking that it would be a fine idea to start off with a possible, Freeman and Joslin both agreed to do it but the best laid plans of mice and men, etc., put a crimp in their chances and they had to be content with 49 apiece. Freeman, however, made his count for a 233 total. In the second match he finished with a possible for a 226 total. Some more class.

Freeman, Joslin, Miller and Gardiner shot the .22 S. & W. 10-inch and U. M. C. long rifle, Lesmok. Parkhurst is still plugging with the .38 Officer's Model, 7½-inch and hand loaded, and making excellent scores.

OAKLAND OPTIMISM.

It was extreme East against the extreme West. Myles Standish v. The Bankers of Oakland, and then to make it nice the money handlers put up their best score to date against their own California neighbors and friends, the renowned Shell Mounders. But say, aint we picking up? Kink Henry Harris and Cashier Hough had a fine match all to themselves one each side of the partition, shot for shot, honors for the fifty shots even at 445 apiece. Shake.

Pierre's new son had the colic, and he had to shoot rapid fire and then some to get home to dada's boy before too late, that is the why for the little scores 190 and 199.

Davidson had the regular date with his future, but

she kindly called it off before the second twenty-five shot match began with the good results of 193-209.

In his haste to get home and back to the range paying-teller Cereni was short a cold hundred bucks, not in the cash, but the figures, he was so nervous when he discovered this error that he was unable to face the elusive little 10 spot with that steady smile that is his'n, so all the team could squeeze from him was 200 and 190. But we are so happy, we keep going upwards. 1021 for you Myles Standish, and you brothers of Shell Mound will have to beat 1050. How say you?

All used .22 S. & W. 10-inch and U. M. C. Lesmok. "THE KING."

MYLES STANDISH MITES.

All of the team shot the .22 S. & W. pistol, 10-inch barrel and U. S. Cartridge Co's. long rifle Lesmok. H. W. Stevens is getting the hang of it and the rest are coming right along. It is hard work to shoot a rifle match and two revolver matches.

WASHINGTON WHISPERS.

In the first match we all shot over 200. It looked good but when we struck the second match and Atkinson and Holt hit the trail for 197 and 194, the outlook was anything but promising. Leizear's 220, Bunn's 219, and Ferree's 212 helped matters some and 1042 was the result. Ferree was the only one to use the revolver. He shot the .38 and Pope 8-inch barrel, heavy Patridge sight. The rest used the .22 S. & W. 10-inch pistol and U. M. C. long rifle Lesmok.

SPRINGFIELD SPRINKLINGS.

A number of members making up a squad with numerous substitutes reported at the Carlisle Range last evening to do their utmost toward defeating the National Capital Revolver Club of Washington, D. C. and the Century Revolver Club of St. Louis, Mo.

Although the light, heat, cold, sickness and many other complaints too numerous to mention were offered for excuses, a higher step on the ladder was reached than was expected.

The first match with National Capital Club was completed with a stop, scoring 1081.

In the second match Captain Wakefield must have had it in his mind "weak heart ne'er won fair lady" for he went to the firing line like a hero bringing in a welcome 224. That was too much for Calkins, and although he

ANOTHER **Peters** VICTORY

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was in doubt how it happened, brought in a 231 which was given a good "rub" by Dolfin's 230. Dolfin's pistol had a tendency to travel in a circle but somehow it stopped the rotary motion as the trigger fell. The curfew was about to ring out the 12th inst. when Axtell, who was given up for lost, appeared at this critical moment and saved the club a sleepless night, which had been expected, by adding his 213 and changed the figures of the first total making them read 1108 rather than 1081.

BOSTON BOOSTS.

1078 in match with Columbus was shooting it up some. The team captain put up a pretty 229 with a 49 in the string, using a .22 S. & W. 10-inch pistol and U. M. C. Lesmok. K. D. Jewett and Hoffman used the same. Percival shot 8-inch. Heath, .44 S. & W., 1908 Model, 7½ inch, hand loaded. The team used the same outfit in both matches.

COLUMBUS COOINGS.

The Columbus Club made some improvement this week, which was probably due to weather conditions. A small sized cyclone took most of the windows out of the hall we have been using, with the thermometer playing around zero, the air was exhilarating to a very high degree; talk about your arm freezing, that is putting it mild. You froze from top to bottom. We have moved once since the series commenced and expect to move again in the next two weeks; this time we hope to have good and permanent quarters.

WILLOW WARBLERS.

Lee, Byrne and Springsguth shot the .22 S. & W. pistol and smokeless cartridges. Krieg, .38 S. & W. revolver and hand loaded. Turner, .22 S. & W. pistol and .38 revolver. Turner pulled up well in the second match and a 1044 team total was the result. The improvement in the team's work is very encouraging. All we need is a Lane or a Berger and we will make a big noise.

OSBORNE OFFERINGS!

Percy Patterson is the only one on the team shooting over 200. The rest are coming along, however, and it is only a question of time when the benefit of consistent practice will be felt. Hewitt and Hunter used the .22 Colt and W. R. F. cartridges. Kirvan shot a Stevens 10-inch barrel and Peters semi-smokeless. Patterson

and Alamo shot the .22 S. & W. 8-inch and .22 shorts
PHILADELPHIA PUFFS.

All of the team used the .22 S. & W. 10-inch barrel and U. M. C. long rifle Lesmok. The team total suffered considerably through Spering being sick. P. J. Wood was put on the team and shot with a felon on right thumb. Under the circumstances his score is very creditable.

LOUISVILLE LULLABYS.

H. W. Mattmiller shot .22 S. & W. S. S. 8-inch U. M. C. smokeless; Brent Altsheiler, .38 S. & W. special, 6-inch hand loaded; Sidney Smith, .38 S. & W. special, 8-inch Pope, U. M. C. mid-range; Dr. Jno. R. Wathen, .22 S. & W. S. S., 10-inch U. M. C., smokeless; Wm. I. Morton, .38 S. & W. special, 6-inch, hand loaded.

ST. LOUIS SINGES.

It seems to be a groping proposition for the bunch. They haven't struck their gait yet. But the series is still young. Ayer shot a .38 S. & W. Pope, hand loaded; Moore, .44 S. & W. Russian, hand loaded; Frese and Olcott, .38 S. & W., hand loaded; Crossman, .38 S. & W. and U. S. Cartridge Co., .38 special factory.

CENTURY CLUCKINGS.

Everett shot a .44 S. & W. special, hand loads; Fassett, .38 S. & W. special, hand loads; Sears, .44 S. & W. special, hand loads; Dominic, Dominic pistol; Spencer, .38 S. & W. special, hand loads.

1070 in the second match made the boys feel pretty well pleased.

DULUTH DRIZZLES.

Olsen was high for both matches with 216 and 214. He shot a 7½-inch .38 Colt Officer's 110 grain bullet, hand loaded; Resch, 7½-inch .38 Colt Officer's 120 grain bullet, U. M. C. ammunition; McManus, 7½-inch .44 S. & W. 175 grain bullet, hand loaded; MoDean, 7½-inch .38 Colt Officer's 120 grain bullet, U. M. C. ammunition; Smith, 6½-inch .38 S. & W. Military 110 grain bullet, hand loaded.

MANHATTAN MURMURS.

John Dietz, when asked what he thought was the probable high team total for the Manhattans, said "The sky is the limit." Wonder what he meant by that? But here is a good one on Silliman. You know "J. E." is never so happy as when he is at Sea Girt for the fall

matches. Last year (1910), found him, as usual, at the revolver tent with the same old outfit, the same old grin, and the same Van Dyke, only more so. Well, Silliman shoots the Springfield too. Oh, yes, he is some military rifleman. It was in the Sea Girt Championship, the final day of the meeting. Col. W. A. Tewes was acting as range officer when he was not shooting, and in this capacity was approached by one of the scorers, who asked the Colonel to decipher the name on a card which he held. He said that to him it looked like "Solomon" or "Sullivan." Just then Silliman hove into view with that everlasting grin and the Colonel pointed him out to the scorer as being the man. The scores immediately exclaimed: "Oh, then, it's Solomon!"

But to get back to the match. In both contests Lane shot a .38 S. & W. Pope with hand loaded ammunition; Dr. Hicks, .38 Colt Officer's Model and hand loaded ammunition; Dr. Sayre, .44 Remington pistol and U. M. C. sharp shoulder mid-range; Dietz and Hanford, .22 S. & W. pistols, 10-inch, with U. M. C. Lesmok L. R. cartridges.

YOUNGSTOWN YEARNINGS.

Brown shot S. & W. .22 pistol, 10-inch and .22 long rifle, smokeless; Kanes, .38 Special and sharp shoulder mid-range, U. M. C.; Stafford, .44 S. & W. and hand loaded; Seaborn, .44 S. & W. and .44 Russian; Gallaher, .44 S. & W. and hand loaded; in the second match he used a .38 Colt Officers Model.

In the second match Gallaher had a bad half moment which pulled the team total down considerably.

Zettler Rifle Club, New York, N. Y.

Scores of the Zettler Rifle Club, President A. Begerow, January 10.

A. Begerow.....	232	239	242	227	242—1182
F. M. Bund.....	237	237	232	238	235—1179
L. C. Buss.....	244	244	243	243	245—1219
L. P. Hansen.....	238	240	238	245	244—1205
A. B. Leavitt.....	227	235	234	231	241—1168
L. Mauer.....	240	236	234	229	227—1166
W. A. Tewes.....	240	245	243	244	246—1218
B. Zettler.....	235	234	235	226	227—1134
H. M. Pope.....	246	243	244	245	243—1221
F. Hecking.....	242	227	242	239	232—1182

At Denver, Colo., January 2, Mr. O. E. Searles, shooting Peters Factory Loaded shells in a temperature of 14 degrees below zero, won high general average, 180 out of 200.



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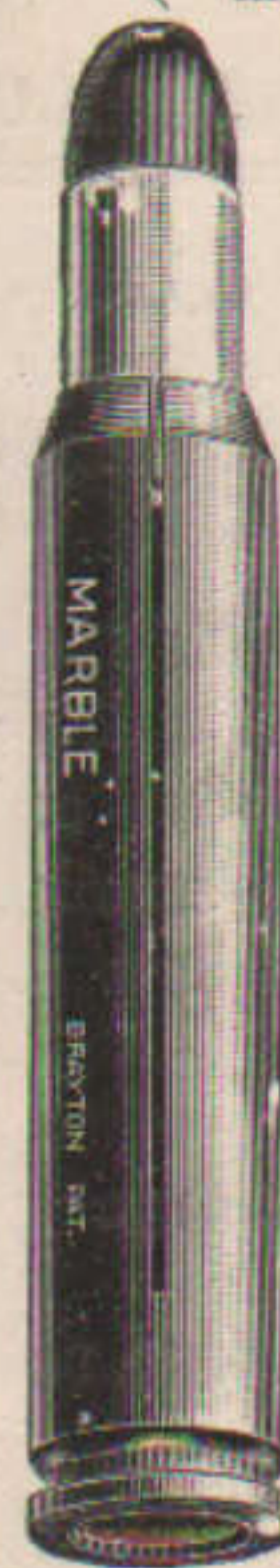
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THE N. R. A. INTER-CLUB LEAGUE. THE EASTERN LEAGUE. STANDING, JANUARY 14.

Club	W.	L.	Points	Club	W.	L.	Points
Butler	4	0	12	Myles Standish	2	2	6
Bridgeport	4	0	12	South Providence	1	3	3
Winchester	4	0	12	National Capital	1	3	3
Warren	4	0	12	Presque Isle	1	3	3
Manhattan	3	1	9	Fort Pitt	0	4	0
Birmingham	2	2	6	Savannah	0	4	0
Bangor	2	2	6	Atlantic City	0	4	0

ST. PAUL.							
G. W. Kews	49	49	49	49	196		
S. O. Arnold	47	50	48	49	194		
J. C. Ferguson	49	47	48	47	191		
A. E. Clark	46	47	48	49	190		
W. E. Mooney	50	45	45	46	187		

Unofficial total..... 958

TACOMA.							
Harvey Scofield	47	49	44	48	188		
S. L. Blair	45	45	49	47	186		
Roy Neiman	47	45	43	45	180		
H. S. Brautigam	45	42	46	45	178		
Wm. Knoble	43	45	45	43	176		

Unofficial total..... 908

BUTTE.							
W. Matterson	38	40	43	43	164		
Capt. J. Benner	36	37	44	46	163		
F. Hough	35	41	41	46	163		
E. Kartie	36	37	38	45	156		
E. Baldwin	33	38	41	43	155		

Unofficial total..... 801

ADRIAN.							
W. Matterson	38	40	43	43	164		
Capt. J. Benner	36	37	44	46	163		
F. Hough	35	41	41	46	163		
E. Kartie	36	37	38	45	156		
E. Baldwin	33	38	41	43	155		

Unofficial total..... 801

BADGER.							
E. V. Cook	48	47	48	46	189		
Lieut. A. E. Gaartz	44	50	44	45	183		
Capt. Paul Ahnert	49	46	45	47	187		
F. F. Walker	47	47	43	46	183		
Forest Nagler	48	47	45	44	184		

Unofficial total..... 926

SAVANNAH.							
A. D. Kent	41	45	38	43	167		
T. S. Clay	38	42	42	44	166		
Wm. Weichselbaum	36	42	37	43	158		
C. E. Yonge	38	44	40	26	148		
J. C. Postell	34	41	35	37	147		

Unofficial total..... 786

ATLANTIC CITY.							
Orville Crane	47	42	46	39	174		
John P. Giberson, Jr.	40	44	44	44	172		
R. T. Chapman	41	38	42	40	161		
W. W. Clark	45	38	32	37	152		
Samuel Job	31	38	36	46	151		

Unofficial total..... 810

BUTLER.							
S. A. S. Hammar	47	47	43	45	182		
A. J. Thompson	44	45	48	45	182		
H. L. Kelley	46	44	38	46	174		
R. M. Williams	39	46	46	42	173		
R. K. Horn	42	41	39	45	167		

Unofficial total..... 878

PRESQUE ISLE.							
Dr. A. C. Wheeler	43	48	47	46	184		
A. Mount	45	45	48	45	183		
J. Bacon	45	45	47	40	180		
W. Hosack	43	43	45	50	181		
C. Froess	43	44	44	45	176		

Unofficial total..... 904

SOUTH PROVIDENCE.							
Wm. Ashley	47	50	48	46	191		
O. W. Strom	41	47	49	50	187		
J. P. Monahan	48	43	44	47	182		
J. E. England	45	40	45	47	177		
A. A. Wales	41	41	46	46	174		

Unofficial total..... 911

WINCHESTER.							
G. W. Chesley	50	49	49	50	198		
H. S. Williams	50	50	50	47	197		
M. O. Buttsteadt	50	48	50	47	195		
H. M. Thomas	49	46	50	49	194		
H. J. Gussman	49	50	48	47	194		

Unofficial total..... 978

PARK.							
J. Williams, Jr.	49	49	47	49	194		
Dietrich	48	49	47	48	192		
Naramore	48	48	47	48	191		
Webster	49	45	47	50	191		
Gully	49	48	46	46	189		

Unofficial total..... 957

MANHATTAN.							
J. A. Dietz	50	49	50	50	199		
P. Hanford	49	50	49	50	198		
A. P. Lane	49	50	50	47	196		
J. K. Boles	46	48	49	49	192		
G. Granzer	44	48	48	48	188		

Unofficial total..... 973

FORT PITT.							
R. V. Swanton	42	42	50	49	183		
Chas. Leacy	49	46	48	46	189		
E. A. Waugaman	46	44	45	46	181		
R. O. Hodges	46	47	45	46	184		
R. E. Brown	49	49	48	48	194		

Unofficial total..... 931

BIRMINGHAM.							
L. C. Brown	48	49	50	49	196		
Ed. L. Anderson	50	46	46	45	187		
Frank Flinn	46	49	47	48	190		
Lattner	48	45	43	47	183		
Smith	47	43	44	43	177		

Unofficial total..... 933

NATIONAL CAPITAL.							
Sheridan Ferree	48	45	44	48	185		
A. E. Johnson	32	34	45	42	153		
F. J. Kahrs	42	45	43	42	172		
M. B. Atkinson	46	44	45	49	185		
J. C. Bunn	47	39	43	45	174		

Unofficial total..... 869

BANGOR.							
Miller	50	48	49	46	193		
Chilcott	47	49	48	49	193		
Sylvester	50	48	49	46	193		
Ramsdell	44	49	46	49	188		
Emery	49	45	47	46	187		

Unofficial total..... 954

MYLES STANDISH.								
Unofficial total								963

Unofficial total..... 963

WARREN.								
Unofficial total								970

Unofficial total..... 970

THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

INTERSTATE AVERAGES FOR 1910.

Following herewith is the official Interstate Association list of amateur averages for 1910, total number of targets shot at in registered tournaments, total number of targets scored and percentages.

The averages for single targets are based on a minimum 2,000 targets, as per the Interstate Association ruling to that effect. The records of the Tournaments held at Weiser, Idaho, May 13-14; Waverly, Minn., May 29-30; Plattsburg, N. Y., June 10; Webster, S. D., June 13, and Moscow, Tenn., July 4-5, were not received, and, of course, are not included in the list.

The averages for double targets are computed on the Interstate Association Tournaments only, and they are based on taking part in two tournaments as a minimum, as per the Interstate Association ruling to that effect.

AVERAGES FOR SINGLE TARGETS.

AMATEURS.	Shot at.	Broke.	Pct.
J. S. Day	4,280	4,164	.9728
E. F. S. Wright	2,055	1,977	.9620
J. R. Graham	5,970	5,721	.9582
C. M. Powers	3,935	3,770	.9580
Nick Arie	2,360	2,261	.9580
Ira Galbraith	3,730	3,554	.9528
Bart Lewis	2,660	2,529	.9507
C. E. Mink	3,980	3,762	.9452
R. A. King	5,255	4,965	.9448
H. P. Herrman	2,875	2,713	.9436
Fred Ellett	4,180	3,944	.9435
G. E. Painter	3,255	3,062	.9407
H. J. Schlicher	3,960	3,725	.9406
E. J. Chingren	2,070	1,947	.9405
Dan O'Connell	3,095	2,911	.9405
Fremont Huston	3,950	3,715	.9405
Potter White	5,325	5,006	.9400
C. H. Newcomb	2,650	2,489	.9392
Wm. Wettleaf	3,420	3,207	.9377
W. T. Laslie	3,240	3,032	.9358
Dr. P. M. Edwards	4,360	4,080	.9357
A. P. Smith	4,095	3,830	.9352
W. R. Thomas, Jr.	2,410	2,253	.9348
W. A. Weidebusch	3,910	3,653	.9342
H. Dixon	4,740	4,428	.9341
J. S. Young	4,600	4,288	.9321
T. B. Newton	2,150	2,003	.9316
Wm. Wolstencroft	2,120	1,974	.9311
H. Howard	2,215	2,062	.9309
F. G. Fuller	2,125	1,978	.9308

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J. W. Appleman	3,150	2,920	9269
H. E. Snyder	2,140	1,982	9261
Hugh Clark	2,145	1,985	9254
E. A. Auen	7,960	7,360	9246
C. H. Ditto	3,710	3,430	9245
Geo. J. Roll	2,420	2,237	9243
Geo. Volk	3,080	2,847	9243
W. S. Hoon	5,430	5,018	9241
C. D. Linderman	2,560	2,362	9226
Geo. Schwake	2,030	1,872	9221
J. W. Barre	2,070	1,908	9217
C. L. Frantz	3,050	2,807	9203
F. W. McNeir	3,345	3,077	9198
Jos. Kautzky	2,880	2,649	9197
Marion Shoop	4,490	4,129	9196
Frank Workman	2,075	1,908	9195
J. E. Wells	2,990	2,749	9194
J. B. Barto	3,600	3,309	9191
W. N. Wise	2,880	2,644	9180
O. C. Bottger	2,965	2,721	9177
S. C. Glenn	2,250	2,064	9173
Ed. O. Bower	2,660	2,439	9169
W. Webster	3,440	3,152	9162
C. C. Holzworth	2,325	2,128	9152
Bert Cooper	3,195	2,924	9151
Chas. Nuchols	2,460	2,249	9142
W. B. Linell	3,100	2,834	9141
C. L. Nickle	3,320	3,034	9138
J. R. Livingston	2,375	2,170	9136
Dr. W. L. Straughn	3,400	3,106	9135
O. D. Williams	2,740	2,503	9135
J. E. Crayton	4,940	4,510	9129
R. Thompson	2,980	2,720	9127
W. Shattuck	4,900	4,466	9114
A. E. Conley	2,830	2,578	9109
W. R. Campbell	2,650	2,412	9101
H. H. Valentine	2,055	1,870	9099
Max Kneussl	2,815	2,560	9094
A. G. Higginbotham	2,750	2,500	9090
Harry E. Smith	2,550	2,318	9090
F. D. Kelsey	2,055	1,868	9090
R. G. Wheeler	2,065	1,875	9079
C. F. Moore	2,885	2,619	9078
T. E. Clay	2,590	2,350	9073
C. W. Billings	2,135	1,936	9067
B. D. Matthews	2,115	1,914	9049
C. G. Westcott	2,415	2,185	9047
J. F. Aylesworth	3,440	3,112	9046
J. L. Englert	3,135	2,836	9046
J. E. Cain	3,440	3,111	9043
T. H. Funk	2,300	2,079	9039
E. M. Hurd	2,250	2,033	9035
C. C. Bates	2,420	2,186	9033
L. E. Lantz	3,350	3,025	9029

D. R. Rishel	2,625	2,369	9024
D. A. Edwards	2,940	2,653	9023
H. T. Edwards	3,270	2,948	9015
Jno. Peterson	2,420	2,181	9012
J. L. Talcott	2,265	2,041	9011
Fred Slocum	7,505	6,756	9002
Richard Gerstell	2,450	2,205	9000
R. Metzgar	2,400	2,159	8995
J. E. Maland	2,740	2,464	8992
B. V. Covert	2,050	1,843	8990
J. S. Thomas	2,620	2,353	8980
Jno. S. Frink	4,585	4,117	8979
T. H. Parry	3,000	2,690	8966
J. F. Duis	2,105	1,885	8954
W. A. Brown	7,260	6,501	8954
W. W. Cocke	2,295	2,055	8954
T. H. Miller	2,015	1,804	8952
Chas. Thorpe	2,200	1,969	8950
A. R. Chezik	3,565	3,189	8945
Dan D. Bray	2,260	2,021	8942
W. H. Mathews	2,105	1,879	8926
B. H. Finley	2,670	2,382	8921
P. C. Ward	3,340	2,979	8919
B. F. Veach	2,060	1,837	8917
Alex. Vance	2,640	2,353	8912
J. A. Blunt	2,800	2,495	8910
G. J. Elliott	2,300	2,049	8908
C. Coburn	3,160	2,815	8908
Geo. K. Mackie	5,190	4,622	8905
J. W. Ewing	2,575	2,292	8901
P. M. Kling	2,860	2,545	8898
A. C. Connor	3,920	3,486	8892
D. A. Herrold	2,270	2,014	8872
S. W. Hamilton	2,460	2,177	8849
W. F. Clarke	3,545	3,135	8843
Lon Fisher	4,700	4,134	8795
H. W. Smith	2,740	2,404	8773
T. M. Ehler	2,160	1,893	8763
E. G. Ford	2,100	1,837	8747
S. L. Dodds	3,140	2,746	8745
E. A. Cordery	2,555	2,233	8739
Miss. A. M. Ricker	2,520	2,202	8738
J. D. Elliott	2,400	2,097	8737
E. W. Kelley	2,730	2,384	8732
F. P. Baker	2,160	1,885	8726
G. W. Ball	3,255	2,837	8715
I. C. Davidson	3,080	2,684	8714
E. O. White	2,320	2,020	8706
E. J. Voss	2,130	1,854	8704
F. Billimeyer	2,140	1,861	8696
W. E. Corfield	3,010	2,615	8687
J. W. Veatch	3,340	2,901	8685
C. Bothell	2,060	1,787	8674
A. L. Yearous	2,680	2,324	8671
H. E. Peck	5,615	4,836	8612
E. R. Johnson	2,165	1,858	8582
E. A. Howell	2,260	1,937	8570
T. M. McIntire	3,540	3,027	8550
Clarence Parker	2,565	2,182	8506
J. A. Penn	2,000	1,701	8505
A. M. McCrea	3,700	3,145	8500
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Ray E. Loring	3,520	2,985	8480
J. F. Wulf	3,575	3,025	8461
R. C. Rains	2,380	2,005	8424
J. S. Speer	2,215	1,864	8415
W. S. Cutler	2,260	1,901	8411
W. H. Haws	3,700	3,112	8410
G. Marker	2,410	2,026	8406
Fred Kingsbury	3,815	3,203	8395
G. A. Beard	2,600	2,180	8384
J. H. Noel	2,340	1,960	8376
Harry Turner	2,465	2,055	8336
Gus. Moeller	2,000	1,667	8335
E. L. Grobe	2,280	1,894	8307
H. D. Smart	2,535	2,092	8252
W. E. Hookway	2,155	1,774	8232
J. I. Morrison	2,090	1,714	8201
V. H. Greene	2,080	1,702	8182
W. H. Schuyler	2,255	1,843	8172
J. H. Anderson	4,650	3,799	8169
J. P. Sousa	3,280	2,672	8146
J. G. S. Dey	2,330	1,898	8145
A. J. Kelley	2,920	2,329	7976
J. W. Gribble	2,040	1,625	7965
Lee Omohundro	2,930	2,301	7853
J. H. Smith	2,250	1,760	7822
W. H. Denman	2,615	2,001	7652
G. B. Scarlett	2,185	1,648	7542

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E. S. Rogers	60	49	8166
B. F. Veach	60	49	8166
W. N. Wise	170	138	8117
J. C. Croutcup	60	48	8000
H. E. Peck	60	48	8000
J. E. Dickey	40	32	8000
C. H. Peck	170	134	7882
Ed. Auen	60	47	7833
S. L. Dodds	60	47	7833
A. Southard	160	125	7812
J. B. Barto	260	202	7769
G. V. Dering	80	62	7750
J. E. Maland	40	31	7750
Lee Moody	60	46	7666
P. C. Ward	60	46	7666
Wm. Webster	220	167	7590
Wm. Wettleaf	260	196	7538
Geo. Nicolai	60	45	7500
Marion Shoop	60	45	7500
B. B. Ward	60	45	7500
R. Thompson	260	194	7461
C. L. Nickle	220	164	7454
Max. Kneussl	220	164	7454
Chas. H. Ditto	160	118	7375
H. Dixon	60	44	7333
Fred Ellett	60	44	7333
J. S. Frink	60	44	7333
Jno. Peterson	60	44	7333
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