

ARMS AND THE MAN



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ARMS AND THE MAN



FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLIX. No. 18.

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THE MAGAZINE FIRE END OF IT.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

(A companion article to Stewart Edward White's story which appeared last week.)

WE have Mr. White's word for it that in big game shooting a shot that is merely directed to the right place, but with no regard to the right time also, is of little value. He tells us that the element of time must be considered in the hit equation and that while a hurried shot without accuracy is without value, yet at the same time the accurate shot fired a fraction of a second too late is equally valueless as far as your stomach is concerned.

As Mr. White's game shooting experience is so varied and what is of more importance, accompanied by keen observation and the ability to deduce reasons from what he sees, we are compelled to admit his contention and, therefore, to admit that our present style of rifle practice is without much value for practical results in the game field.

Having submitted a table of combined shot and time values, worked out from experience and proven by still more experience, which table is devoted merely to the value of single shots and with the time for loading the rifle not considered, Mr. White drops the subject. Magazine fire is not touched upon in his article. The reason thereof is not hard to understand.

From what I have learned of Mr. White's game shooting from those who have had the privilege of watching him shoot, he has never been interested in the use of the magazine of the rifle for the reason that he never cared to kill more than a single head at a time. Now there may arise the scoffers who want to know about wounded game or misses of the first shot through the inopportune—for the hunter—movement of the quarry as the shot is pulled.

The fact remains—that Mr. White's hunting friends say when he pulls trigger on game, he gets out the cleaning rod and wipes out the old musket, while the victim turns up its toes and becomes metamorphosed into so much bully meat. The necessity for a quick second shot never having occurred to the gentleman he has not considered it in his table.

His table gives values for five shots, it is true, but these are fired as single shots, each of them as though they were the first and only shot to be had at a standing buck or other kill-worthy animal.

Having heard of my shooting, both at target and in the field, from kind friends, Mr. White suggests that I handle the magazine fire end of the game. The insinuation is obvious. My feelings are hurt.

However, the facts of the case are against me and I will therefore have to take up the side of the man who cannot always land the goods with the first shot, finds it necessary to use two or three or four or several clips full and who therefore thinks that practice in firing a magazine full would be advantageous.

While it is a fact that in four cases out of five, a first shot, pulled coolly and quickly will obviate the necessity for more, yet in the fifth case we may have bad luck in spite of our coolness and quickness and need a second chance. And when it is necessary to fire two shots it is usually the case that the two may be multiplied several times before the tumult and the shouting die away through the decease of the target or its disappearance for more healthful regions.

Also when shooting at such animals as sheep, goats and antelope, visible at some distance and often only obtainable by taking long shots, the first cartridge may well have to go as a sighter, thereafter other shots being called for with as much speed as is consistent with accuracy.

Find a sheep, yellowish-grey in color, set him on a hillside of the same shade 300 yards away and ask the tenderfoot to judge the distance and plant his first shot where it will do his chances for a ram's head the most good. It is a five to one shot that the magazine will resemble the celebrated cupboard of the lady who went to get her dog a bone before that sheep becomes mutton.

I speak with due authority on this point, having just been in a place where a sheep might well have been—but wasn't.

Hence a reasonable ability to make a rifle sing its tune in allegro movement is of more value in such cases than the 230 record which you can usually bore out on the German Ring at home or even the 45 you can pull with the good Yankee's rifle.

For examples see Hornaday's charming books "Camp Fires in the Canadian Rockies," and "Camp Fires in the Lava Beds." Reading them note how many of the sheep or goats or bears fell to the first shot and allowed the hunter to set the rifle aside and start skinning out.

Ever since the arrival of the repeating rifle it has been shooting etiquette to shoot and keep shooting until the game is down to stay. Taking one shot at a buck and then laying the rifle aside in favor of the camera is very nice—in the case of a certain and cool shot like Mr. White. But in the case of most of us the deer does not become reasonably certain of turning into provender until he is hung up to skin.

Appearances count for nothing. The buck that falls in his tracks is the buck to watch and to try the "X" error of your rifle upon, while the buck that staggers about in distress and apparently about to fall is unhappily prone to feel better and to change his mind about dying within the next twenty-four hours. Therefore even at the cost of more holes in the hide it is better to shoot a little more than to see your hide disappear on the back of 200 pounds of whizzing buck.

Likewise in shooting of a more serious nature the inability to handle your rifle may mean that the enemy finally got that field gun out of harm's way or may mean that somebody in your family draws a pension from the government because it paternally takes care of the widows and orphans.

And while on the military side of rifle shooting, there comes also the question of how fast the rifle can be reloaded as regards the magazine. It is not hard to imagine circumstances in actual fighting where a series of shots might be called for, a series long enough to require reloading from the clip during the firing. By this is meant of course rapid fire, such as might be done if a good sized patrol of the enemy's cavalry slipped through the pickets and got close to an outpost before being observed.

Mr. White's article deals with rifle shooting mainly from the standpoint of the game field. Our military shooting would be far more beneficial did it embody more of the conditions of the game field, so we can make ourselves far better military shots if we attain that particular sort of skill that makes the good game shot.

Mr. White's suggestions as to the method of timing for a series of single shots are excellent and the time and value for each shot seem to be well proportioned. To go further and adopt the same system for a continuous series of shots—rapid fire we call it—is by no means undoing the good results of Mr. White's system nor is it antagonistic in any way to the ideas that the first shot well and quickly placed is usually sufficient.

Taking up magazine fire is merely a carrying on of Mr. White's idea—if one shot accurately and quickly placed is good, then five times this number, if they are as well placed and as carefully pulled, would be five times as good under certain circumstances.

This does not mean the lead poisoning of the circumambient ether—a "fourth of July celebration" as White calls it, but a series of shots carefully aimed, quickly fired and most of the time used devoted to careful aiming and not to clumsy handling of the rifle. This requires practice and to get riflemen to practice you must interest them in the game you wish taken up.

Our present rapid fire stunts, as White truthfully points out, simmer down to the question of careful dividing of a time which really makes the shooting a "timed" and not a "rapid" fire in that an ample number of seconds are allowed, and worse, the time is fixed and no credit given for beating it perhaps five or ten seconds.

Now in the Springfield, as in the Mauser, latest model of Mannlicher and the Japanese steal of Mauser's designs, we have a weapon capable of being loaded with five shots as quickly as other weapons can be loaded

with one. Particularly in military work is the ability to recharge the magazine with as little delay as possible of great importance.

Yet after the care with which the clip loading design of rifle was worked out, the work spent in bringing the clips to as near perfect a form as possible and in spite of the fact that all Service ammunition is issued in clips, our usual course of rifle practice contains no provision for teaching the use of the clip under conditions where a second lost means a point taken from the score.

In our skirmish run the clip is used to reload the magazine at the 400 yard stage. The time being thirty seconds for the three shots and the clip being used in the middle of the string, the shooter is in the way penalized for any clumsiness in handling the clip. This is the only place in the entire course followed by the guardsmen and the civilian clubs where the ability to handle the clip swiftly and smoothly is of the least importance.

Yet the clip loading feature is so important that the short English Lee-Enfield is for sale by all the private makers in England, adapted to clip loading and they advertise to alter the older type for this form of loading. This could have been done without trouble with our defunct Lee-Remington had its makers believed very strongly in its ability to win against either the Krag Jorgenson or the Mauser type in our Ordnance Board tests.

The clip is undeniably the best method for recharging the magazine of either hunting or military rifle but, like any other manual operation, practice in clip-loading makes perfect, and likewise inexperience with this operation sometimes makes trouble.

A fumbling, hurried groping for the clip, a futile jabbing at the clip slots, an agonized punch at the top cartridge with the jab applied anywhere along its side instead of at the proper place, a spilled clip, then the tyro will be struggling with the five cartridges while the experienced one has his magazine filled and nearly emptied again.

This is not the fault of the system, with ordinary care displayed in the handling of the clip—the care used in keeping the comb out of your optics when using it on your hair or in keeping the fork out of your ear when feeding yourself—trouble occurs about once in 500 times—once in 2500 rounds.

It is the lack of practice with this simple operation, the nervous hurry instead of the calm haste that makes trouble with clips. In using his Mauser, the writer has never experienced a single jam, balk or other form of trouble when using the clip for reloading. With the Springfield the clip is closed at either end by a tongue, the magazine spring is unduly strong and the receiver wall is not grooved to admit the thumb. This combination makes trouble when the Mauser would not—but only in the hands of the man who attempts to make up in speed what he lacks in smoothness of operation.

It would appear that to extend Mr. White's tables to include magazine fire of ten shots or over would be an excellent thing to induce our slow fire experts to learn also the use of the clip in reloading, to think of the rifle as designed to pour out an almost unbroken stream of bullets rather than to put its missiles as near the center of the black spot as possible without regard to the time consumed.

It is a well known fact that some of our finest long range shots—I nearly mentioned a name but will forbear—are worse than rotten in the National Match course. You will find the names of men who were on our Olympic team in 1908, down around 300th place in the National Individual. A study of the scores will soon show the trouble. The weakness is either at skirmish or rapid fire.

Now analyzing the skirmish run we find it a style of fire where fair wind judgment, coupled with a half-way decent ability to manipulate the rifle and to get off the shots with fair speed and accuracy, will turn out good scores. There is nothing mysterious about it.

The man able to hit the bull at 1000 yards four times out of five, able to fire his rifle both quickly and accurately with no time lost in clumsy manipulation of the bolt, and in such physical shape that the running and the excitement will not tell on nerves his can make good at the run-and-lie-down game.

Likewise rapid fire is merely the ability to work the bolt rapidly and to pull the trigger at approximately the right time, the target being large enough to obviate the necessity for hair-splitting accuracy.

When a fine long range shot falls down at either or both of these stages it looks as though the fault lay in the lack of familiarity with a practical style of fire.

Admitting this then it looks as though all of us would be benefited by less attention to long range pounding at the elusive bull and more work devoted to learning how to handle our rifles.

Crawling into a sling, lying flat on the ground and firing a shot once every two minutes is not "handling" a rifle in the way that we speak of a man "handling" his fists. To the man following this slow fire work it would matter not a whit if the rifle were provided with a breech-closing mechanism that had to be operated with a monkey wrench.

For practical work with the rifle under conditions that might be found either in the battle or the game field, we have suggested, first, a style of

practice that takes both time and accuracy into consideration in getting off single shots. This could be followed quite easily with the muzzle loader, since the speed and accuracy of one shot alone is taken into consideration, even though the author of the system bunches five single shots together for the final count.

Second, practice in getting off a series of shots from the magazine, keeping the number within the capacity of the magazine. Like the first style this should take into consideration both the time consumed and the location of the hits.

Third, an extension of the second but calling for a number of shots that will make it necessary to refill the magazine in the string.

There appears to be but one objection to the second and third suggestions—that being the ammunition consumed. In the magazine fire we would have the rifleman firing his five shots in ten seconds where he might consume as many minutes in the slow fire, hold-all-day style of practice. To the writer there would be as much enjoyment in getting off the five shots neatly and quickly as there would be in squeezing them off with all day to do it in. It is the difference between nibbling squirrel-like at a chocolate cream and making one big satisfying bite of it when you examine the two styles from the standpoint of enjoyment alone.

Mr. White's table has been worked out for single-shot practice but there is no reason why this should not apply equally well to the magazine fire.

The value of the shots must be altered slightly for the reason that too much value is given the bullseye in the very rapid strings—when a hit in the bull is a matter more of good luck than holding.

The basis of magazine fire values should be the four ring. At 100 or even 200 yards a circle 26 inches across represents a hit on a man or uncomfortably close to him. The same is true if firing at a deer. At either distance a hit in the 8 inch black is more luck than anything else if the string is shot very rapidly and the table should not give it quite so much value as compared with the score for a hit in the four circle.

A hit in the three ring is not of much value either when shooting at a man or at a deer and hits here should be discouraged. Therefore we cut down the value of the three circle to some extent. A miss or a hit in the two ring should be penalized, as a hit in the haunch or the paunch is made the occasion for a half-crown fine on the Bisley running deer target.

A five shot string shot in fifteen seconds has very little more merit than one shot in twenty seconds, there being plenty of time in either case for the man who knows how to handle the rifle. But when the string is delivered under fifteen seconds the ratio of value should begin to increase as it takes considerable skill with the rifle to fire accurately under the fifteen second mark.

Therefore if a fifteen second four counts six points, the ten second four should count double this. It is like the difference between running the 100 yard dash in fifteen or twelve seconds and running it in 9 4-5 and 9 1-5. It is much harder to cut down that 3-5 second than to cut down the full three seconds in the case of a non-expert runner.

We alter the table worked out by Mr. White for single shots and make it read like this for magazine fire:

Time for 5 Shot Strings.	Bull. counts.	Four counts.	Three counts.	Two counts.
20 seconds.....	5	4	3	Minus 3 points.
19 ".....	5	4	3	
18 ".....	6	5	3	
17 ".....	6	5	3	
16 ".....	7	6	3	
15 ".....	7	6	3	
14 ".....	8	7	4	
13 ".....	9	8	4	
12 ".....	10	9	4	
11 ".....	11	10	5	
10 ".....	12	11	6	
9 ".....	13	12	7	
8 ".....	14	13	8	
7 ".....	15	15	9	

Misses count minus five at any stage.

It will be noted that the values for the bull and the four ring are the same at the seven second stage. The reason for this is that at this speed the shooter is pulling on the four ring and a hit in the bull is an accident. It also encourages quick and fairly accurate shooting throughout the string rather than an attempt to land one or two bulls and then slop the remaining shots anywhere in the boundary of the three ring.

A bulleye made in fifteen seconds is not worth double the one made in twenty seconds when using the magazine fire for the reasons given—that both strings are entirely too slow to really hurry the expert and force him to show what he can do.

It is still possible for the swift man to bore out enough threes to beat the man with an equal number of bulls but with a slower string, but it is not until we reach the fourteen second stage that we find a hit in the three ring equal to a twenty second hit in the four ring.

For a ten shot string it is sufficient to double the time allowed for five shot strings. As an allowance for loading with the clip or other device in

the middle of the string, there may be an allowance of five seconds, which is deducted from the total number used. The writer in numerous trials found the clip loading required between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 seconds, the time taken with the rifle at the shoulder after the last shot and running until the bolt is again closed and the loaded rifle is replaced at the shoulder. It is necessary to hurry to do it in even five seconds as a trial will demonstrate.

In clubs where automatic rifles are allowed this ten shot contest would prove interesting as demonstrating the comparative merits of the methods of recharging the magazines of the different automatic rifles. Of these we have the clip loading of the Remington, the box magazine of the Winchester, similar to the Lee-Remington and the open box type of the Standard, loaded with five loose cartridges thrown in without regard to their exact position except that the bullets point forward.

It would make it still more interesting to cut out any time allowance for reloading the magazine and count the entire time consumed for the ten shots. The gentleman adept with the clip might win from more accurate shots but with butter fingers.

For practical work in the game field Mr. White's system of single-shot practice is by far the most valuable of the three suggested here. The magazine fire is suggested merely to get the shooting cranks a little more acquainted with their rifles.

To the writer at least a match with all three styles of fire embodied would prove interesting and it would certainly be valuable.

But for some of our long range sharks to tackle such a game might mean that they topple from their pinnacles. Therefore it will never prove popular in some quarters.

A GOOSE.

BY JAMES A. DRAIN.

OH, GEORGE, look at that bunch of geese! By jingo, they're going to 'light in the big lake just as sure as you're alive; go get your gun, quick, and we'll go after them!"

You know how the sight of game stirs the heart of the ardent hunter. The stirring is the more deep and intense when that hunter is young. The one agitated by these geese was a boy of sixteen, and his pulse leaped and his blood pounded until he could scarcely contain himself, while the slow moving George seemed almost if not entirely indifferent to the magnitude of the moment.

Jack, the youngster whose keen and ever-watchful eye had picked out the circling black dots three-quarters of a mile north of the ranch house, was spending a school vacation on the cattle ranch of his father in south-west Nebraska.

Down in the corner of the State which boasts Col. Bryan as her leading citizen is Dundy County. Its borders touch Kansas and Colorado. Through it from east to west the Republican River slips and from the north Buffalo Creek empties its yellow flood at rain time, its tiny trickle on dry days, into that western river which, like to its relative the Platte, flows shallow over a shifting bed between low banks, often almost a mile wide and an inch deep.

Buffalo Creek came by its name honestly, for in the early days the vast herds of bison which laved themselves in its soothing waters and wallowed in its attendant mud and cropped the succulent buffalo grass of its shores, counted thousands. Their skulls and whitened skeletons still lay thick through all the length and breadth of the valley which contains the little river.

A mile above where the Buffalo joins its fortunes to the river which bears the name of the lately chastened political party, inveigled thereto by a plain of unusual promise, the Buffalo has spread out into a lake five hundred yards long and three hundred wide.

There are little marshy spots above the lake but scarcely any below. Ducks in their season love this spot and geese not infrequently lend the dignity of their imposing presence to heighten its interest for the sportsman.

It was around this lake, slow-circling in descending spirals, that Jack had spied the geese.

George was a young uncle, not yet twenty-five. The ranch house lay on a little round hill in the angle between the two streams. George was not an enthusiastic sportsman, although he made a good bluff at it. He had one of those guns so often seen in our younger days, but not now common except in the backwoods, made of an army musket "bored out."

It had a barrel about thirty-six inches long, a hammer like the hind leg of a mule, it was a muzzle loader, of course, and it used caps that looked like an old-fashioned plug hat, the kind Henry Clay and Mr. Lincoln used to wear.

When you loaded it you took a handful of black powder, poured carefully from a cow horn, and put it in the barrel. On top of this a plentiful wadding of paper, pounded hard, so hard that the iron ramrod would jump

from the muzzle, or else it would not shoot well. Then as much shot as looked about right in the palm of the hand, followed by more paper but not pounded so hard. Decorating the nipple of the ancient piece with one of these ornamental caps completed the loading process.

George pinned his faith to a gun of this kind. He said—and the gun being his, he should have known what he was talking about—that his old gun was the best shooter that ever kicked a man into the middle of next week! He said also that that was a sign of a good shooting gun, to kick. If the gun didn't kick right down hard 'twas a sign of poor shooting.

Jack had a little 12 gauge, top-lever. Not very high grade, it is true, but the cost of it had made his father and himself poor for a year. Of course, being younger, he was not strong enough in argument to stand off George's assertions of the superiority claimed for the revamped Long Tom, but he had his own opinions on the subject, just the same, and when, with 4 drams of Hazard and an ounce and an eighth of Number 2 shot he opened up on geese he usually felt a confidence which results did not dissipate. With BB's which he sometimes tried for long shots at geese, he brought down honkers at incredible distances.

He had often asked and urged George to go shooting with him, but George was busy and besides he was not, as has been said, over-enthusiastic. But the occasion in mind, a bright sunshiny morning in early spring, George decided to join the chase and show the boy for once what that old gun could do.

Every second lost in the deliberate process of pouring the powder, during all the time spent in making the newspaper packing which the ramrod drove home, all these details of preparing the ancient musket-shotgun for deadly execution seemed to the impatient boy to consume hours as he stood shifting from one foot to the other, his little blue beauty under his arm snuggled to where his brighter blue denim pockets bulged with goose shells.

Even a watched pot will boil if the fire holds out to burn, so after an interminable period George announced himself ready. In the meantime the geese had settled in the lake as Jack had predicted. The youngster knew the ground as one senses the palm of his hand, and from where the birds were on the south border of the lake he felt sure they could be reached by crawling up a little depression which ended on the near side of some bunch-grass, not thirty yards from the prey.

They walked in stooping position to within half a mile and then got down and went forward on all fours. The last 150 yards was compassed belly-buster, flat in the grass, inching along a palm's width at a time.

The boy kept George a little in the rear and led. When he reached a position which enabled him to look through the grass stems at the place where he expected to find the geese he was not disappointed. There they were, four or five on shore and about twenty-five in the water, some thirty or forty yards distant.

Slipping back again he whispered to his excited companion: "There they all are, George! You take the left side and I'll take the right. I'll say one, two three, fire! and then we'll both fire as they sit, and I'll give them the other barrel when they get up!"

George nodded his head in acquiescence. He was beyond speaking, being new to the excitement of stalking and therefore overcome.

The program was carried out to the letter. Gingerly and with infinite care the long brown and rusty barrel, and the shorter, blue and double barrel were thrust between the swaying grass stems. Then the counted words, and at "Fire" a roar that set scattering and splashing and fluttering what seemed like all the geese in creation.

Then the crash and boom of the second barrel from Jack's gun and five geese dead or feebly fluttering lay upon the water.

It is true they were all to the right side of where the flock had been but as the two rose to their feet, wiped the perspiration out of their eyes and Jack broke his gun to put in two new shells, while George reached for his powder horn to give another load to that deadly machine of destruction which was his, he, George, with an expansive grin and a condescending air said; "There, you see, my son, that's what a good gun'll do. By Gee, if that ain't shootin' I don't know. Five geese to one barrel, huh?"

"Why, good Lord, George, what do you suppose I was doing? Don't you reckon I got any at all?"

"Well, Jack, I don't want to be hard on you, but what chance has a little bit of a gun like yours got against a really truly shootin' iron like this of mine? No sirree, Jack, old Betty here got every one of them geese. They lay just where I shot."

Jack was a wise boy in his generation, and besides he did not feel justified in robbing George of the pleasure which he was getting out of the situation, so he said nothing, but stood waiting while the geese circling on the other side of the lake were about to alight again.

Meanwhile George was going through the preliminary operation of loading his old gun. Watching him carelessly Jack saw when the ramrod went down over the wad which covered the powder, first a surprised then a startled, then a disgusted look came over the face of the valiant hunter.

George stood at this moment a picture of utter and abject disillusionment.

Observing more closely Jack saw that the ramrod projected above the muzzle of the barrel many inches, and he knew what the trouble was even before George said "Well, by G-d, if the durned thing didn't miss fire!"

And it had. In the excitement George had been unconscious of the fact that the piece had failed to deliver its missiles of death. The other report had been taken for his own.

Without another word although importuned to stay and go after the geese again on the other side of the lake, George turned upon his heel and with drooping head and disgust written large all over him made his way back to the house.

Jack went around the lake and bowled over two more honkers before the band left the locality and—but of course if that were told it would be part of another story.

THE CRANK HAS A NEW SCHEME.

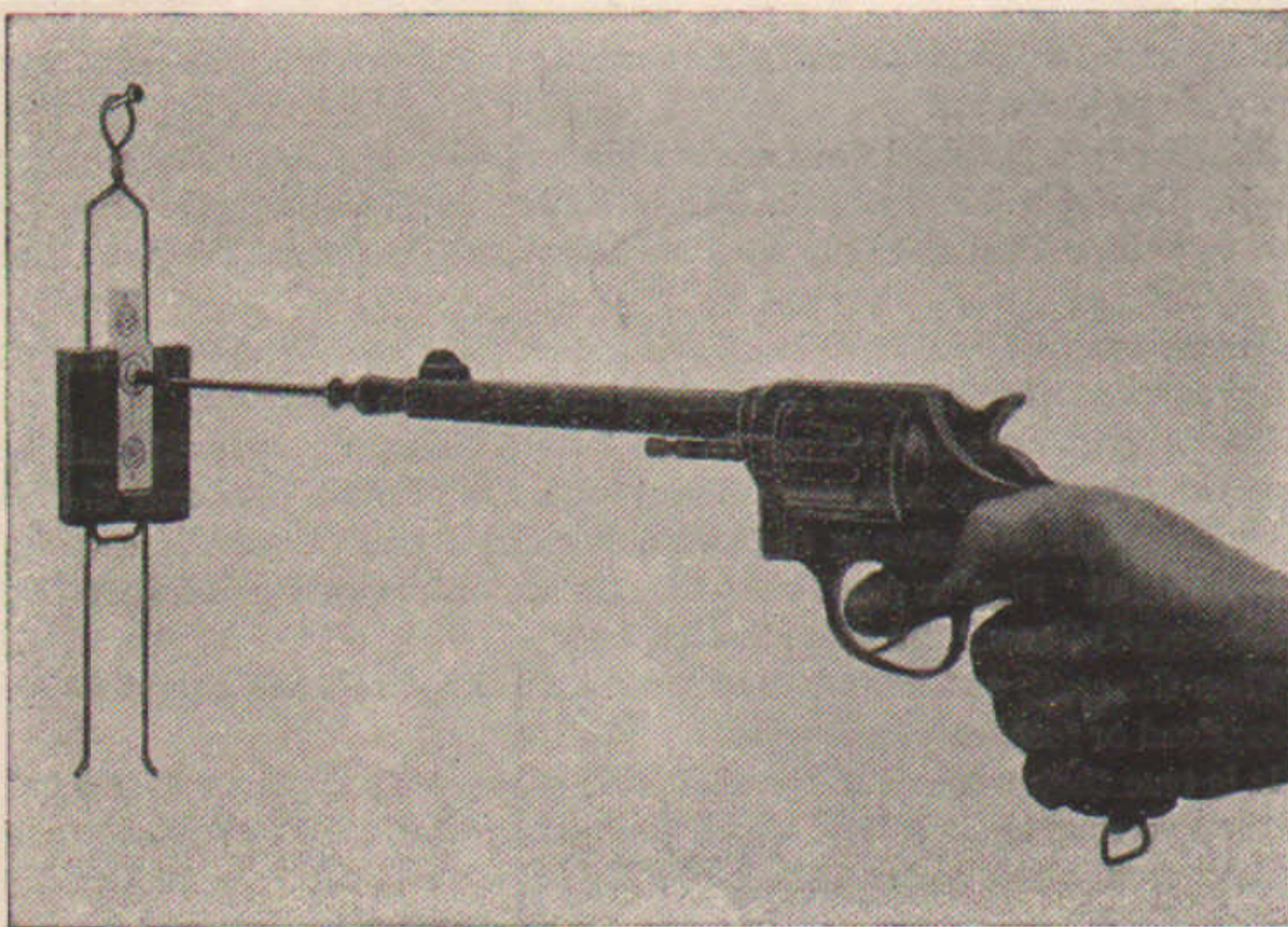
By "OTIS."

LOOK who is here, boys, and see he has something new, I'll bet." Sure enough it was the crank, and as usual he had something new which he had brought to the range for the inspection and edification of his fellow members. His appearance was the signal for "cease firing" and to crowd around him in eager anticipation of shortly beholding some new contraption.

In this we were not disappointed, for the crank soon brought forth to our eager gaze a sort of miniature target and stand, or hanger you might call it. Accompanying it was a brass tube about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long with six dummy cartridges of .38 caliber. "I have here," said the crank, "what is known as the Hollifield Rod Indicator for revolver practice. It is the same principle as the Hollifield Rifle Practice Rod, which, as you know, has been adopted for issue to troops by the War Department, and which is meeting with such universal popularity by members of the National Guard and rifle clubs in general.

A short time ago I received a descriptive circular of this apparatus from the Hollifield Practice Rod Company of Middletown, N. Y., and it instantly occurred to me that I could improve my revolver shooting and discover and correct a number of errors I have been making, of which I have been unconscious. I immediately sent for the outfit and here it is.

As you will all see it is simply a brass tube, inside of which is a steel marking rod, or long needle. The brass tube is placed inside of the barrel and the six dummy cartridges, inside of which are mounted six cylinder rods loaded into the cylinder in the ordinary way.



THE DEVICE WHICH WILL REVOLUTIONIZE REVOLVER PRACTICE.

Now we will take the target frame and hang it on the wall. You must all watch carefully and I will show you how it works. You see, I sight on the upper target, keeping the muzzle about two inches away from it. Now I will cock the gun and take careful aim, see my sights the usual way, and press the trigger. You all saw the needle project from the muzzle make an indentation on the target and then disappear back into the barrel. That is the whole principle of this invention. It shows you absolutely where your bullet would have gone were the revolver loaded with regular cartridges. The scheme is simply this. You can practice at home in the parlor, at the armory or at the range. All you need is an ordinary target revolver with the apparatus and the carrier which holds the targets. The whole outfit can be placed without inconvenience in the pocket.

The device weighs about as much as six loaded cartridges. The gun is at all times perfectly free in the hands of the marksman, permitting unrestricted use in all kinds of firing, time and rapid. "You see," said the crank, "I can practice at any time and correct the errors I ordinarily make in my team shooting." You will all see it provides excellent practice with every feature of regular shooting, except recoil, and I might add,

expense, simulated. To my mind it is a very complete and efficient target practice device. It not alone furnishes interesting and even fascinating practice, but has no equal for economical training.

Now the makers of standard revolvers and ammunition might look with disfavor upon this new idea, thinking that is it going to hurt their business. But it will not. On the contrary it is going to increase it, and I will tell you why.

Suppose, for example, we take two young men (schoolboy friends), A and B, who meet unexpectedly at the shooting gallery. A confides to B that he has been to this gallery one evening per week for three or four weeks, but is disappointed and discouraged at his shooting. The shots which he thinks ought to be bullseyes are misses, and the hits are at times the shots which he thought were certainly misses, etc. He cannot decide whether it is defective ammunition, poor revolver, or bad holding. His misses greatly outnumber his hits—four to one. He has decided, if he does not show great improvement at this practice, he is going to quit trying, as it takes lots of time and costs too much for the doubtful pleasure of missing. He adds that his father wants him to learn and has promised to buy him a standard make of revolver if he can use it, but if it is of no more value than a thing to make a noise, or a club, there will be no need to buy a good revolver—a club will be better and less expensive.

B now explains to A that he has never fired a shot from his revolver, which is a new one, but he feels the greatest confidence in his ability to hit the target, because he has been training at home systematically for two weeks, with a needle rod attachment, used in his own gun. When he aims, the gun feels familiar to him, he knows the trigger pull, the correct position and how to line up the sights on the target. He knows that he can squeeze the trigger off without changing the direction of the aim, for he has done it often with the marking needle rod, to verify the fire. Of course he is unsteady, and his muscles are not fully trained, for he realizes that any game of skill requires long and systematic training to bring all parts regularly into intelligent cooperation.

He adds that he saw the needle rod apparatus at the home of a friend who is an expert revolver shot. This friend was practicing with it and explained the construction and the principle of action, * * * for simplicity and adaptability it has no equal.

He tried it—was interested. His friend brings the revolver and needle rod to his house for an evening of practice and instruction. His father sees them practicing. He tries it, becomes interested. Next day, he goes down town, buys a fine revolver and the patented needle rod. Ever since, everybody in the house—father, mother and sister, as well as himself, has been practicing daily, with the greatest amount of interest. In fact his father had planned to come that evening to the gallery to try the real shooting but being a doctor had been called to a sick patient at the last moment, but would come at the first opportunity.

Also he heard his father say that he would take 500 rounds of ammunition along next summer when he takes the folks to the Adirondacks. He intends that sister and mother, in fact all of us, shall have some lessons in real shooting, in which we are all so interested.

He then suggested to his friend A to shoot his revolver—each shooting 25 shots in strings of five, alternating. This to determine whether the difficulty is bad holding, bad gun, or bad ammunition. Results—A shoots about the same, misses are called bullseyes and the few hits are not called shots, 5 hits, 20 misses—averaging less than one to the shot. B gets 20 hits and 5 misses, averaging 4 or a little better per shot. He was able to call most of his misses immediately after firing, etc.

A appreciates the preparedness of his friend and gets an outfit. His father becomes interested and in a short time the young men and their fathers are at the gallery in a friendly match.

"So you see," said the crank, "this little invention is just what we have been looking for. I believe we can improve our team scores in the league matches by practicing at home as well as at the range."

We have great faith in the crank's advice and I think we will look into this new proposition.

A CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT.

GEN. BIBB GRAVES, for some years Adjutant General of Alabama, has been transferred from that position to be Brigade Commander of Alabama troops. This is upon the retirement of General Clark, who formerly held the position.

General Graves is succeeded in the office of Adjutant General by Capt. J. B. Scully. Under the excellent espionage and direction of General Graves, the condition of the Alabama National Guard has consistently improved until that State now presents one of the best organizations to be found in the South. It is believed the improvement will continue under the new condition of affairs.

General Graves is well known to a wide circle of friends the country over through his active interest in rifle practice, his attendance upon the meetings of the National Guard Association of the United States and as a member of the National Militia Board.

A PONCHO AS IS A PONCHO.

THE illustrations which accompany this article show an improved poncho that appears to us to have unusual merit. In fact for the practical uses for which it is intended there has not been conceived a better garment. This is the "Bryan" poncho, invented by Maj. Harry S. Bryan, formerly of the 1st Ohio Infantry.

In its salient features it presents the result of practical experience and a comprehension of the real needs of those who have to fight inclement weather. It is especially adapted to the use of the soldier, though the sailor or any man who is liable to get into a rainstorm would find it invaluable.

The two views of the poncho shown exhibit it in use practically as a coat. It is long enough to thoroughly protect the lower extremities, sufficiently wide to effectually cover the entire body and fully protect the arms. A feature of especial merit is the collar attachment which eliminates that old, old trouble known to every man who has worn a poncho of previous types whereby the intrusive rain poured down the neck and thoroughly wet the wearer in his most vulnerable parts.

As will be seen the new poncho is fitted on the edges with snap fasteners from wrist to bottom. Across the bottom other fasteners replace the brass grommet used on the old government rubber poncho.

The use of the brass grommet on a poncho was never clearly obvious, but in the Bryan poncho a practical use for the snaps is plainly shown.

The need of a rain covering that could also be used as a sleeping bag has been clearly indicated as a requirement in a poncho as determined by the Infantry Equipment Board. This now seems to be wholly met by the Bryan poncho. Through the engagement of all of the snaps of both sides and one end of two ponchos a big commodious sleeping bag is formed, in which there is an abundance of room for two men. As a waterproof blanket or sheet the poncho serves the same end as the old style poncho.

Major Bryan, who has presented the merits of his garment to the officers of the General Staff with a view to having it considered as a solution of the question of a poncho or as he says "a poncho as is a poncho," was in Washington recently and very clearly demonstrated the utility of his garment.

It is constructed of "Federal" cloth which is the type of waterproof cloth recommended by the Infantry Equipment Board. This poncho appeals to those who know the needs of such a garment as being of great



ABSOLUTELY COMFORTABLE.



THE PERFECT HANG AT ONCE APPARENT.

practical value. The poncho can be made in any length, or any width and of any weight, but the desires of the Infantry Board to decrease the weight of the Infantry equipment having been approved, their recommendation of a cloth weighing not more than eight ounces to the square yard creates a standard weight for the garment of about two pounds and eleven ounces as against four pounds three ounces for the old rubber poncho.

The poncho illustrated is 94 inches long by 44 inches wide, with an extreme width across the shoulders of 66 inches. It is of olive drab color, and fitted with drab snaps, guaranteed for 5,000 openings and closings.

One of the greatest troubles with the rubber poncho was the weakness of the fabric at the neck opening and the liability of the garment to be torn out across the shoulder.

This weakness is obviated in the Bryan poncho by binding the neck opening around with tape of a suitable fabric to give great strength without impairing the flexibility of the neck opening. At the same time the use of this reinforcing material does away with the wide gaping of the neck opening always found in previous forms of poncho. It is impossible for the water to drip from the hat or head covering inside of the Bryan poncho and upon the body of the wearer.

The State of Ohio has purchased and now is using 2,000 of these ponchos. They are giving excellent service there and are more than satisfactory to fortunate individuals outside who have had a chance to wear them.

NO CHANGE IN OHIO.

GOVERNOR HARMON has indicated his appreciation of the service of Brig.-Gen. Charles C. Weybrecht, the Adjutant General of Ohio, by making one of his first official acts, after that plain and simple inauguration which has set a record in simplicity for such events, the reappointment of General Weybrecht as his Adjutant General.

The administration of General Weybrecht has been most successful. A number of serious problems have presented themselves during his term of office in connection with industrial disturbances, strikes and the like, all of which have been met with soldierly firmness and judgment.

TRAP SHOOTING TOURNAMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

ON March 6 there will open in Madison Square Garden, New York City, what is actually a sportsman's exhibition.

In connection with the show there will be a trap shooting tournament and schoolboy rifle shooting, the trap shooting feature of the show held inside the building. It is hoped to make this the foundation of an adequate representative American annual and permanent exhibition combined with a comprehensive display representing the interests of everything concerned with outdoor sports and life. While the exhibition will have an extensive commercial feature chiefly representing manufactures of arms and ammunition and campers' paraphernalia, besides transportation lines penetrating the country's various hunting grounds, all of this, however, will be subordinate to the show, its color, life and action.

A great many so-called sportsman's shows have preceded this one, some have been good, the idea of the originators being to give the public a true and realistic reproduction of forest life and hunting field.

It cannot be said that the scheme of the promoters of this exhibition is purely of philanthropic motives but it is far from mercenary. The previous shows, with possibly one or two exceptions, were dismal failures. It is hoped that the claims of the promoters in the prospectus will be realized.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE BULLET'S FLIGHT.

GERMAN professor, Dr. Cranz, of the Berlin Military Academy, has utilized the cinematograph to the study of the flight of projectiles.

It is said that the actual time of exposure of the films varies between one one-millionth and one ten-millionth of a second. If this be true what an interesting field for study will be opened up, the flight of birds and insects, for instance, and the operation of mechanism. The professor is said to have illustrated in a work upon the subject thirty-two distinct photographs, showing the action of an automatic pistol, from the pressing of the trigger, the escape of powder gas at the muzzle, and a small escape at the breech. Looking down the strip of photographs the bullet can be seen to leave the barrel, immediately after which the volume of powder gases commences to rapidly increase. As the bulk of the mechanism moves rearwards, the empty cartridge case is thrown into the air, the locking mechanism moves forward, a new cartridge is inserted, and the pistol is again ready for firing.

Although the work is still in the experimental stage still it may be said that these pictures will result in a better knowledge of the subjects they so minutely analyse.

THE INFANTRY OFFICERS' CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

IT will be remembered that last year these camps of instruction were participated in by twenty-seven States and Territories, over 40 per cent of all the Infantry officers attending.

No scheme ever adopted for improving the efficiency of the Guard yielded such great results as these officers' camps of instruction, and it is proposed to hold similar camps this year providing the States are willing. The authority for this is contained in General Orders, No. 4, series of 1910.

These Infantry officers' camps will be conducted under the supervision of the department commanders, who will, in conference with the State or Territorial authorities, determine upon the place, time, and duration of the camps and the program of instruction to be followed. When practicable, the place selected should be located at garrisoned army posts in order that the officers of the Organized Militia may have the benefits of the presence of regular troops. The terrain should be suitable for instruction in map reading and field work, and it should be selected sufficiently in advance to permit of the preparation of contoured maps of the vicinity and their early distribution to the officers of the Organized Militia who are to attend the camp. The time selected for the encampments should, if practicable, be prior to the date on which the Militia organizations go into camp for the summer field instruction, in order that the Militia officers attending the latter may have the benefits of the instruction imparted at the officers' camps. In duration, these officers' camps of instruction should preferably be of six full working days. Camps of less than three full working days will not be authorized.

The number of Militia officers in attendance will be limited by the number of officers of the Regular Army available as instructors to the end that there may be one instructor to approximately every twenty student officers.

The Militia officers will not be required to bring to these camps the rifle or other equipment pertaining strictly to the enlisted men.

Where practicable, regimental and battalion staff officers will receive

special instruction in the organization and administration of their respective officers in the field and in the duties which devolve upon them.

These Infantry officers' camps, being camp service for instruction within the meaning of Section 14 of the Militia Law, the *transportation and pay of the Militia officers and the authorized incidental expenses of the camp may be paid from the funds allotted to the State or Territory under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.*

Attention is invited to the remarks on this subject on pages 44 to 57, inclusive, of the last annual report of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs.

In order that department commanders may have the data and time necessary to arrange the details of these camps, it is requested that the Division of Militia Affairs be informed at the earliest practicable date, and, in any case, not later than February 15, whether or not it is desired to participate this year in a camp of instruction for officers of Infantry of the Organized Militia.

THE SEVENTH CELEBRATES.

FOR the past two years the armory of the 7th New York Infantry has been the scene of much disorder and confusion, arising from the making over of the old building to a modern, well-appointed and thoroughly equipped armory, which by the way, occupies an entire city block.

An appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars was made by the board of estimate and apportionment, but the amount was not sufficient to include all necessary improvements. To make up the deficiency, which will be in the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand dollars, it has been proposed at one and the same time to celebrate the occasion of the completion of the new building by conducting what might be termed a fair and exhibition.

For some time past the great drill shed has been in the hands of decorators and when the big doors were thrown open to the public the inside presented a scene of magnificent splendor. Some of the exhibitions included four mules drawing army wagons loaded with food and supplies, illustrating how the commissary department handled things during operations in the field. Another section showed a field operating table with surgeons at work and an ambulance taking wounded from the field. A field hospital also was a feature.

Culinary methods, dating from the time when this most important function of army management was somewhat crude to the advanced modern manner of feeding troops in the field, was worked out in detail.

Another interesting occurrence was a display of military customs of the armies of the world. Mapping out and executing attacks in the field were shown as they occurred in actual maneuvers. The ordnance department exhibited and illustrated the use of guns, from the old flint lock down to the modern Springfield.

The regiment's treasured collection of trophies, which is believed to be the finest collection of trophies in the world, and the pride of the organization was shown for the first time. The Adjutant General, with the Governor's staff and the society of 1812, arrayed in uniforms of that period were present and presented a striking picture.

THE SCIENCE OF AVIATION PROGRESSES.

OUT in California, where aviation is the great winter attraction, both for native sons and visitors seeking a genial clime; where Glenn H. Curtiss is training Navy and Army officers, and Eugene Ely is flying to and from Uncle Sam's battleship as a morning diversion, they are making laws to govern the birdmen.

The first bills governing aerial highways have been introduced in the California legislature at Sacramento by Assemblyman Fitzgerald in the Assembly and by Senator Wolfe in the Senate. They were prepared under the guidance of the Pacific Aero Club at San Francisco, and provide first for the designation of aeroplanes as "motor vehicles," the registering of such vehicles with the Secretary of State and the taking out of a license number, to be displayed as on the automobile.

The bills also contain a clause regarding the carrying of lights. It is provided that all aeroplanes shall carry "at least four lights, one in the center of the vehicle in front of the driver, one at the extreme rear, and one at each end of the lifting planes, these last two to be, one red and one green, the red light to be placed at the end of the right plane, and the green at the end of the left plane."

It would seem that the legislators of California take it for granted that the type of the every-day air vehicle will be the biplane, judging by the arrangement of the lights.

But these bills are not the only proposed legislation. The shooting clubs in California are urging legislation to govern shooting game from aeroplanes. They fear that the birdmen will chase the feathered tribe off their preserves, and make shooting from the ground more difficult than it is now.

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.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE.

Did you ever go to a fortune teller? One of those seventh daughters of a seventh daughter of a genuine dyed-in-the-wool daughter of the Nile, who could, without in any way over-exerting herself gaze deep into the pellucid depths of the glistening orbs of Old Father Time's most uncertain son, the Future, and read what lay there as in an open book.

If you are a man this question will probably elicit a snort and a contemptuous no. Maybe not, though. Possibly you have had an almost feminine curiosity. If by any chance you happen to be a lady fair you will immediately commence to gather the loose ends of memories together that you may tell us exactly what the various seers predicted for you.

Hast ever observed, dear friend, how the predictions of things we *wish* to come true always seem sound ones? While a prophecy of ill omen is ridiculous on the face of it!

We believe what we wish to believe, in the fortunes which are told us as well as in those which we dream and live.

With all of the entangling of the filaments of each individual's life with another it is startling to realize how much each one is alone.

Alone we come into the world and alone we go out of it. While we are in the world and of it we have two lives. That which we live with others and that other which is our very own. The two may be reflections of each other, so nearly alike as to be scarcely distinguishable one from the other, or they may be very different.

The life of a man with his fellows should be like a reflection thrown by a mirror. What he is *inside*, the real man, should be shown through the mirror of his acts.

We wonder how much influence upon conduct palm readings and crystal gazings may have. Some, of course, but probably like all warnings, good or bad, their memory disappears, if they do not immediately come true.

There were those who talked about the heavy downpour before the flood, and were disbelieved. An old saying that "a prophet is not without

honor save in his own country"—arose in the day when the reputation of a prophet was not able to wander much farther than his own country, lacking proper transportation facilities.

So after all, we can expect prophecy to be below par. There are times, though, when the desire to establish a reputation for foretelling truth may lead to overt and unwise acts.

One fortune teller of our acquaintance was not above acquiring information clandestinely from the kitchen or stable or otherwise with which to piece out the destiny of her devotees.

What she did not know about the inner workings of the domestic systems which concerned her was scarcely worth finding out. And she achieved much fame and not a little pelf before she put a reverse English upon her profession and all faith in her future reading by marrying a drunken but debonair good-for-nothing who beat her regularly before breakfast, and quite as regularly drew any money she might be able to acquire. In short a regular deadbeat. She could read yours but not her own future.

What does it amount to then? Only this: That there is only one way to read the future and that is through the glass of the past. There is nothing new under the sun. The same old cycle of changes, of movement and repose, of advance and retreat, of progression and retrogression, world without end. We think a thing is new, yet we are wrong. There is merely a different demonstration of a principle old as time, and as fixed as eternity.

THINK IT OVER.

The inevitable encounter of man's impetuous hopeful nature with insurmountable impediments and immovable obstacles gives a pause to being which often sets one off at a dangerous tangent. It seems beyond belief that all men should be not always inclined to do what is right and good and proper and virtuous, because wickedness brings down its own punishment and good deeds have their immediate reward.

There is no such thing as a lack of equity in the distribution of prizes and penalties for deeds done, or acts left undone. These things are of the kind one must keep saying over and over to ones self, time and time again, if he would keep closely to the straight path.

Like a slap in the face, a buffet on the breast comes untoward circumstance, and jars out of the best-intentioned man his belief in everything good. His whole being is assailed with the horrible thought that his system of philosophy may be wrong, his reason for things askew, that life itself as he has seen it is out of joint, deformed, hideous, unclean.

Nothing of the sort; it is just that necessary set-back which is required to test his mettle. What would a man be worth who would only walk straight when the guardian angels of circumstance shielded him on either hand from every possible disturbing or tempting opportunity?

Nor must he be blind! If he walks with seeing eyes through trials and pleasures, sometimes trials because they are pleasures, and sometimes pleasures because they are trials, he emerges beyond with seeing eyes, not eyes mist-bound or error blinded.

In the innermost depths, in that sacred, secret place where a man's soul sits, there must always be a little watchful angel of courage and good hope, else sometimes the demon of disappointment and unrest and unbelief will seize the man and drag him to deepnesses of despair from which only much and painful labor may extract him.

We do not all speak the same language, nor do any of us speak an identical tongue for all of the time. Latitude, then, must be allowed for lack of interpretation. If a friend seem unkind and harsh let us hesitate in opinion before we reply with swift acid tongue, for if he were a friend once he is a friend now, or else we have given cause for unkindness.

The vastest part of the whole world's mass of misunderstanding and quarrels has come from hasty conclusions—too quick a thinking of what the other man meant.

In leaving this introspective monologue fit for the New Year and better beginnings, let us paraphrase the Great Book, saying: "If thine friend offend thee, think it over."

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

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer at the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the U. S. R. A. held at the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, January 17, 1911, was as follows:

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Cash balance from Himmelwright.....	\$558.31
Membership dues to January 11.....	544.00
Life memberships (3).....	75.00
Indoor championships.....	651.00
Outdoor championships.....	928.00
Outdoor league.....	80.00
Express and telegraph expenses (returned).....	82.61
Medal targets (total receipts from new and old accounts).....	406.05
Buttons.....	7.00
Practice targets.....	35.20
Indoor league, 1911.....	240.00
Interest on bank balance.....	15.66
	\$3,622.83
<i>Disbursements.</i>	
Medals.....	\$1,007.34
Engraving medals.....	29.93
Targets and plates.....	322.79
Printing and stationary.....	177.66
Express and freight.....	72.61
Stenography and clerical work.....	300.00
Expenses indoor league, 1910.....	18.30
Telegrams.....	28.88
Postage (includes registry of medals).....	82.73
Miscellaneous.....	4.15
Cash advanced before books arrived.....	89.30
	\$2,133.79
Cash balance on hand January 11, 1911.....	\$1,489.04
Inventory of supplies on hand January 11, 1911, including percentage medals and bars, targets, etc., at actual value.....	379.84
	\$1,868.88
Estimated indebtedness.....	750.00
	\$1,118.88

This indebtedness includes the medals for the outdoor championship and the present indoor league prizes, and the outdoor league prizes, which up to the present time have not been billed. Everything that has been billed has been paid for, and there are no small outstanding bills. On the other hand, there are numerous medal accounts due the Association, which could not be settled before the annual meeting.

Only a small portion of the 1911 dues are included in the receipts.

The report was accepted as read.

Messrs. Silliman and Wilder reported the result of the balloting as follows:

For President—C. S. Axtell, 153; J. B. Crabtree, 31; Dr. Sayre, 2.
For Vice-President—C. W. Linder, 180; R. M. Merrill, 3; J. E. Silliman, 1; Dr. Sayre, 1; W. G. Krieg, 1.
For Secretary-Treasurer—J. B. Crabtree, 143; C. S. Axtell, 142; A. L. A. Himmelwright, 1.

For additional members of the Executive Committee—C. C. Crossman, 167; Dr. Sayre, 173; J. A. Laird, 17; J. R. Trego, 1; G. H. Smith, 1; Sheridan Ferree, 1.

The Secretary-Treasurer then announced the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—C. S. Axtell, Springfield, Mass.
Vice-President—C. W. Linder, San Francisco, Cal.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. B. Crabtree, Springfield, Mass.
Members Executive Committee—Dr. R. H. Sayre, New York; C. C. Crossman, St. Louis, Mo.

A discussion as to the proper proportion of total in Match C to be added to the total in Matches A, B and F for the grand aggregate, Messrs. Hanford, Himmelwright and Kahrs taking part. A motion by Mr. Hanford, seconded by Mr. Himmelwright, that the Executive Committee be instructed to consider the advisability of making two-thirds instead of one-third of Match C count in the grand aggregate was carried.

A motion by Mr. Chapman, seconded by Mr. Silliman, that it is the sense of the meeting that the matches, as conducted by the Executive Committee, have been entirely satisfactory and that they be recommended to continue the same course in the future, was carried.

A motion by Mr. Himmelwright, seconded by Mr. Silliman, that the Executive Committee take under advisement changing the shooting period of the outdoor league to earlier dates in the year, so that the end shall come about the first of August, was carried.

Field Artillery Board to Meet.

For the examination of such officers of the Field Artillery as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. The following-named officers have been designated to constitute the board:

Maj. John E. McMahon, 6th Field Artillery; Maj. Peyton C. March, 6th Field Artillery; Maj. William S. McNair, 2nd Field Artillery; Maj. James W. Van Dusen, Medical Corps; 1st Lieut. John A. Burket, Medical Corps.

Mountain Artillery Board.

A board, consisting of Col. Alexander B. Dyer, Captains LeRoy S. Lyon and Chas. M. Bunker, 4th Field Artillery, has been appointed to constitute a sub-board of the Field Artillery Board at Fort Riley, Kans., to consider such Mountain Artillery question as may come up for discussion.

Relieved From Duty With Military Colleges.

Taking effect August 1, the officers mentioned below will be relieved from duty and proceed to join their regiments in the Philippines.

Capt. Edgar T. Conley, 15th Infantry, Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Maryland.

Capt. Charles H. Boice, 8th Cavalry, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

1st Lieut. Henry G. Stahl, 6th Infantry, Rhode Island State College, Kingston, Rhode Island.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Michigan Promotions and Retirements.

The term of service of Brig.-Gen. Robert J. Bates, Commanding Brigade, having expired, he is relieved from duty and placed on the retired list.

Col. Perley L. Abbey, Commanding 2nd Infantry, has been mustered and honorably discharged, to enable him to accept promotion as Brigadier General. Colonel Abbey will assume command of the 1st Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. Louis C. Covell, 2nd Infantry, is promoted to Colonel.

Major George L. Harvey, Henry Schwellenbach, Harry E. Loomis and Frank H. Bessenger have been relieved from duty and placed upon the retired list.

Maj. Michael J. Phillips, Inspector Small Arms Practice, is relieved from duty and placed upon the retired list, to date January 16, 1911.

Inspections in Maine.

The National Guard, State of Maine, will be inspected by Regular Army officers from January 16 to April 13.

The schedule has been approved by the Commanding General, Department of the East.

Rifle Practice in Wisconsin.

A general order from the Adjutant General's office designates the months of January, February, March and April in which company commanders will instruct all recruits in the subject matter of Chapters 1 and 2 of the Small Arms Firing Manual and give instructions in gallery practice. The outdoor season will be from May 1 to October 31. Special course "C" will be used in qualification.

The annual State competition will be devoted to competing for the State Team; for various prizes offered and qualification under the U. S. Army rules; also a competition for a junior team that will represent the State in the tournament of the Department of the Lakes Rifle Association.

1st New Jersey Infantry Highly Complimented.

At the regular inspection of the regiment of which Col. John D. Fraser is the commanding officer, conducted last week by Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 29th Infantry, U. S. A., it was intimated that the regiment was in excellent condition. Of the total strength of 746 men there were only a few absentees. It will be of interest to note that the regiment was inspected at Sea Girt last year and showed itself to be classed with the best in the State.

Inspection in Nebraska.

Capt. R. L. Hamilton, U. S. A., retired, now on duty with the State, has been appointed a special aid to the Governor with the rank of Major in the Nebraska National Guard.

The inspection of Infantry Companies will be made by Maj. Daniel B. Devore, 11th U. S. Infantry.

Connecticut Shows Up Well.

The report of the Adjutant General of Connecticut for Small Arms Firing, special course "C," for 1910 is out and shows a general increase in figure of merit over the previous year. Of a total strength of 2,543 there qualified 173 as experts, 36 sharpshooters, 769 marksmen, 89 first class, 109 second class, 179 third class and 1,188 fourth class. The general figure of merit is 51.44 as against 48.47 for 1909. Of the Infantry regiments the 1st made the greatest gain. The highest company figure of merit is F, of the 2nd, 128.57. The same company was high in 1909 with 129.61.

National Guard Officers go to School.

On April 1, the following-named medical officers of the National Guard of various States will report to the commandant of the Army Field Service School for Medical Officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

1st Lieut. L. B. Mitchell, Florida National Guard; Maj. W. H. Abington, Arkansas National Guard; Maj. Joseph A. Hall, Ohio National Guard; Maj. Eugene B. Glenn, North Carolina National Guard; Capt. Hugh Scott, Oklahoma National Guard; Capt. Carroll H. Francis, New Jersey National Guard.

Maine Much Pleased With Rifle Practice Showing.

The State of Maine has had the most successful Small Arms practice season in the history of the Guard. This has been made possible through the suggestion of the Adjutant General of the State that a good instructor should be found in each company who should devote a certain amount of time to the work and be paid a nominal sum. The wisdom of this move is shown by the results attained. The general figure of merit under special course "C" is 70.97, which is an increase of 2.37 over the State figure of merit reported to the War Department, the difference being due to the Naval Reserve, as only the standing of the land troops is reported. The improvement is noticeable, having worked up from 20.3 in 1904 to 47.62 in 1909; the best figure made up to that time. It is necessary to add that those who are responsible for this excellent showing are highly gratified. There was also an increase of efficiency in the revolver practice over last year.

A Correction.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

It is not often that any one has a chance to correct any statement that is published in the ARMS AND THE MAN, but I note today in your edition of January the 26th under the head of Maryland Rifle Report for the season of 1910, that you give the Brigade a figure of merit of 81.67 when it should be 86.76. You also give the 1st Infantry the position of high regiment with 86.09, when it should be high with 95.23.

The Company having the best figure of merit is not Company "M" of the 5th Infantry, but Company "F" of the 4th Infantry with a figure of merit of 160.78. Your trouble was that you took the figure of merit of last year and not that of this year, in making your copy.

Asking that you will make the correction, in so far as it applies to the high Company of the State this year.

I am yours,

CHAS. D. GAITHER,
Colonel, Inspector-General's Department.



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... Geo. Armstrong, Seattle... W. H. Freeman, Providence...

UNOFFICIAL STANDING, JANUARY 21-28.

Table with columns for city names and scores, listing various leagues like Manhattan, Newark, Boston, etc.

Results, 9th Match.

Table showing match results between cities like Youngstown, Willow, St. Louis, etc.

Results, 10th Match.

Table showing match results between cities like Columbus, Spokane, Duluth, etc.

9TH MATCH.

Table showing match results between Newark, Duluth, Jackson, etc.

BOSTON.

Table showing match results for Boston between C. E. Heath, B. W. Percival, etc.

Unofficial total 1083

YOUNGSTOWN.

Table showing match results for Youngstown between Edward Arkwright, W. L. Arkwright, etc.

Total 1000

SEATTLE.

Table showing match results for Seattle between G. Armstrong, F. T. Liggett, etc.

Total 1034

CENTURY.

Table showing match results for Century between Chas. Dominic, S. E. Sears, etc.

Total 1043

WILLOW.

Table showing match results for Willow between Krieg, Springsguth, Turner, etc.

Total 1,042

COLUMBUS.

Table showing match results for Columbus between Dr. J. N. Snook, W. A. Morrall, etc.

Unofficial total 1012

PHILADELPHIA.

Table showing match results for Philadelphia between W. H. Ricker, H. L. Reeves, etc.

Total 1051

SHELL MOUND.

Table showing match results for Shell Mound between C. W. Linder, O. Lillemo, etc.

Unofficial total 1027

MANHATTAN.

Table showing match results for Manhattan between A. P. Lane, P. Hanford, etc.

Unofficial total 1090

CULEBRA.

Table showing match results for Culebra between C. S. Boyd, F. A. Browne, etc.

Total 927

SMITH & WESSON.

Table showing match results for Smith & Wesson between C. S. Axtell, I. P. Castaldini, etc.

Total 1086

PROVIDENCE.

Table showing match results for Providence between Walter H. Freeman, George E. Joslin, etc.

Unofficial total 1027

PORTLAND.

Table showing match results for Portland between F. C. Hacheney, W. Hansen, etc.

Total 1060

ST. LOUIS.

Table showing match results for St. Louis between W. C. Ayer, C. C. Crossman, etc.

Total 1052

MYLES STANDISH.

Table showing match results for Myles Standish between S. B. Adams, A. L. Mitchell, etc.

Total 994

10TH MATCH.

CULEBRA.

Table showing match results for Culebra between C. S. Boyd, F. A. Browne, etc.

Total 968

MANHATTAN.

Table showing match results for Manhattan between A. P. Lane, P. Hanford, etc.

Unofficial total 1086

DULUTH.

Table showing match results for Duluth between H. E. MoDean, Jos. McManus, etc.

Total 1057

WILLOW.

Table showing match results for Willow between Bean, Springsguth, Tyrrell, etc.

Total 1055

BOSTON.

Table showing match results for Boston between E. N. Taylor, C. E. Heath, etc.

Total 1081

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Table showing match results for National Capital between Sheridan Ferree, J. C. Bunn, etc.

Total 1070

SMITH & WESSON.

Table showing match results for Smith & Wesson between C. S. Axtell, L. P. Castaldini, etc.

Unofficial total 1108

NEWARK.

Table showing match results for Newark between Jackson, French, Ryder, etc.

Unofficial total 1093

SPOKANE.

Table showing match results for Spokane between W. C. Bartholomew, V. A. Rapp, etc.

Total 1051

ST. LOUIS.

Table showing match results for St. Louis between Dr. N. P. Moore, C. C. Crossman, etc.

Total 1069

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Table showing match results for Portland, Oregon between F. C. Hacheney, Walter Hansen, etc.

Unofficial total 1129

CENTURY.

Table showing match results for Century between S. E. Sears, Chas. Dominic, etc.

Unofficial total 1063

SPOKANE.

Table showing match results for Spokane between W. C. Bartholomew, V. A. Rapp, etc.

Total 1047

MYLES STANDISH.

Table showing match results for Myles Standish between S. B. Adams, A. L. Mitchell, etc.

Total 1045

COLUMBUS.

Table showing match results for Columbus between Dr. J. H. Snook, Chas. Ream, etc.

Unofficial total 1043

LOUISVILLE.

Table showing match results for Louisville between H. W. Mattmiller, Dr. Jno. R. Wathen, etc.

Total 1035

SHELL MOUND.

Table showing match results for Shell Mound between C. W. Linder, A. M. Poulsen, etc.

Total 1047

PROVIDENCE.

Table showing match results for Providence between Walter H. Freeman, Edward C. Parkhurst, etc.

Unofficial total 1067

MANHATTAN MIXINGS.

It would seem that some of the fire which the Manhattan bunch has been displaying since the series began is spent. Having disposed of some of the strongest teams it would be entirely proper to slack up a little, take a slump and let a weak team credit them with one defeat. Why not? The boys are good sportsmen and if there is a team in the league capable of outshooting them they want to know it. Personally, we have a quiet hunch stealing over us that a little bunch of skeeters from Newark are going to get the scalp of the big five. Watch 'em. Lane used .38 Smith & Wesson Pope and hand loaded; Hanford and Dietz used 10-inch Smith & Wesson pistols, the former using U. M. C. and the latter, Winchester Long Rifle cartridges. Dr. Sayre abandoned his Remington pistol which he used in previous matches, and used a Colt New Service Target revolver with U. M. C. .44 Russian Mid range cartridges with sharp shoulder bullets. Dr. Hicks used a Colt Officers Model and hand loaded ammunition.

COLUMBUS COOINGS.

Dr. Snook, main squeeze of the team, is climbing up the ladder of pistol fame. 215 and 226 in the 9th and 10th rounds makes his average assume respectable proportions. Gradually the rest of the team are striking an average gait and pulling into the 200 class. Hop to it.

PROVIDENCE PRUNINGS.

Some of our boys have nosed out an apparent error in last week's paper. Last week's paper, said, "High individual score 7th Match, E. A. Taylor, 229" while our Mr. Freeman had a score of 231. We are very proud of our Mr. F, and want to get all the credit due him. He makes a fifty-mile trip each Saturday to shoot in these matches. Freeman, Joslin, and Gardiner, used .22 Smith & Wesson 10-inch L. R. U. M. C. Lesmok; Parkhurst, .38 Colt Officer's Model, 7½-inch, hand loaded; Brow, .38 Smith & Wesson U. M. C. mid range.

LOUISVILLE LOLLYPOPS.

Oh! you Columbus. Hope we win. Matt Miller shot .22 Smith & Wesson 8-inch and U. C. M. long rifle, smokeless. Wathen same, except 8-inch barrel. Altsheler .38 Smith & Wesson Special 6½-inch hand loaded. Smith, .38 Smith & Wesson Special Pope 8-inch U. M. C. mid-range. Keller, .44 Smith & Wesson Russian, 6½-inch U. M. C. mid range.

SPOKANE SPUDS.

Wilburn, .22 Remington pistol; Rapp, Bartholomew, Fromm, Smith & Wesson 10-inch, all Stevens-Pope Armory cartridges. Rush, .38 Smith & Wesson, Stevens-Pope 8-inch barrel, hand loaded.

MYLES STANDISH MITES.

All used Smith & Wesson pistols and U. S. Lesmok. Huh!

CENTURY CLUCKINGS.

Sears used .44 Smith & Wesson; Dominic, Dominic pistol; Spencer, .38 Smith & Wesson; Everett, .44 Smith & Wesson; Ojeman, .38 Smith & Wesson. All used hand loaded, Cluck! Cluck!

SEATTLE SELECTS.

Armstrong, .22 Smith & Wesson, U. M. C. L. R. Lesmok; Liggett, Hinckley, Gormley and Bruns used .22 Smith & Wesson and Peters L. R. Semi-Smokeless. Armstrong misses his partner as his scores will show. Too bad, George.

ST. LOUIS SINGES.

Moore used .44 Russian; Ayer, Frese, C. C. Crossman, .38 Special; Olcott, .22 Smith & Wesson, U. M. C. long rifle. Crossman used .38 U. S. Cartridge Co. Balance, hand loads. "Chauncey Olcott" has a girl.

YOUNGSTOWN YEARNINGS.

Arkwright, .22 Stevens-Conlin, 10-inch, L. R. Smokeless; W. L. Arkwright, same; Brown, .22 Smith & Wesson L. R. Smokeless; Kane, .38 Smith & Wesson Special full charge factory; Gallaher, .22 Smith & Wesson 8-inch smokeless.

Comment on our scores up to the present time has been superfluous; they spoke for themselves. We now feel that we can modestly call attention to ourselves and point with some little elation to the 1044 against Spokane. Ed. Arkwright's 216 in match 9 and 222 in match 10 are not so bad. Bill Arkwright's 211 in match 9 and Brown's 216 in match 10 are fair; and is there any criticism of Kane and Gallaher in match 10? Gentlemen, we are warming up. Watch us finish.

NEWARK NUDGES.

Jackson's score, 227, was the highest on our range in a match, for an hour, until Old Nichols got on the job and spilled a 228. Jackson shot .22 Smith & Wesson 10-inch and Lesmok, Nichols shot .22 Pope, short barrel and Peters cartridges. Both Jackson and Nichols' 50 shot scores are the highest in a match for our range. Among the visitors were W. J. Coons of the Manhattans and Col. W. A. Tewes of the Peters Cartridge Co.

OSBORNE OFFERINGS.

In the 9th match Patterson shot .22 Smith & Wesson pistol. Also Adams and Lemon. Kerwin, Stevens .22,



THE NEWARK FIVE.

Ryder (the handsome agent to the left) is in reposing mood. He has the appearance of sitting to an artist illustrating the story, "No one loves me." Behold the Spencerian grip in this Rembrandt before you; it is the classic tilt, and productive of wonderful results. Ryder is shouldering the executive end of the Newark nonentities in this tournament and ought to be worried. He gets all that thing that is due him. Martyr!

Poindexter, he of the big grip and jealousy of Jack's five-shot possible, is just about to land on this gent with his cordwood and lead keel. This big stand up and tumble over has been under the weather since a month previous to the matches now on. Every Wednesday night the boys get down on their hands and knees and pray that Carters' Little Liver Pills will have the desired effect. If some gentle reader can recommend a sure cure for double necrosis of the liver complicated with compound consumption of the kidneys he will do the victim a great injustice by sending it on.

Jackson—whose physiognomy has been somewhat altered due to a cheap camera and who could in this photo possibly pass for a Joshinski—has a thirty-five-but never-been-kissed countenance. Jack is a bachelor.

and long cartridges; Hewitt, .22 Colt revolver. In the 10th match Adams and Lemon used .22 Smith & Wesson pistols. Adams, .22 U. M. C. greaseless; Lemon, .22 short smokeless; Patterson, .22 U. S. shorts; Hewitt, .22 Colts revolver and long rifle; Kirwin, .22 Stevens and long cartridge. Percy Patterson's 232 looks good to us.

DULUTH DAUBS.

Olsen, .38 Colt Officers, 7½-inch 110 grain; H. L. McManus .44 Smith & Wesson, 7½-inch; Resche, .38 Colt Officers, 7½-inch, 120 grain U. M. C.; McDean, same; Smith, Smith & Wesson, .38 6½-inch 110 grain H. L.

PORTLAND PICKINGS.

After shooting the 9th contest and only making 1060 against the National Capital team just a shade of gloom was cast over our boys. When Sanders and Hubbard, both short of statue and long on scores, had shot their last and counted 225 and 230 there was strong hope that the long deferred 1100 score was forthcoming. Next Captain Moore and Hansen did 222 and 224 each thinking all scores should have been possible, but still imagined they heard President Wilson say "Thou good and faithful servant," etc. Next was our youngest—Hacheny, florid of face and the picture of health and with a pardonable degree of confidence, on the mark for practice again. Had 13 cartridges to practice but when 12 were shot with only fair results, said without any mental reservation that a good score was not going to be spoiled by shooting the unlucky 13th. After some dictating as to where he wanted his beginning and ending time placed before him, work was begun on the official targets. It seemed at times to the spectators that he would blow the rifling out of his pet revolver and again lest there should be any roughness left after above mentioned operation he would blow again and again and the fourth time. At last only the 25th shot remained when he asked what was wanted. Nines and tens only were thought of and called for. The result was two nines and three tens that a half dollar piece, not changed into dimes, would cover all but the very outer edge extremes. The total for the team was 1129. This, as we are informed, ranks the best previous effort made. True that Hacheny, Hubbard and Moore had never done so well before in competition. Sanders and

Wealthy? Oh, my Yes! Other matrimonial papers please copy.

Nichols, true to his disposition to tote fair with his fellow man, is noticeably retiring. In fact when Artist French announced his intention to mug the immortals, Nichols immediately began to retire. I believe it is Nichols who is the bachelor and that Jackson is married, but however it does not make much difference for judging from their conversation generally and confidences particularly—oh well, what's the use.

French, who is too old to have ever been the proud father of any of this bevy of 35-year old beauties, wears the smile that wins. This chevalier and foster-pop of the only original sextet, has, through a happy disposition and indefatigable grin, developed walrus skin where roses are wont to bloom. However, we love him for his faults, and, when the great day of judgment comes, his consistent record as a pistol shot, coupled with the fact that he shoots the right make of arm and ammunition, will without doubt let him in. And to say that we all hope to meet him there: well, methinks that slightly begs the question.

TWENTY-TWO.

Hansen had only beaten their scores a few times. May the good spirits not forsake us Monday next.

SHELL MOUND SHELLINGS.

The members of the Shell Mound and the Oakland teams shot their match on the Shell Mound range and it was a real match. Each team put up their man along, side of one another and man for man, shot for shot, the conditions were the same, Oakland taking the lead after their first two men had shot, but when the last three had fired Shell Mound were the victors by a small margin. After the match the Shell Mound Club invited the Oakland Club to a luncheon with some good California beer. We hope in 1915, when the Exposition will be held in San Francisco, that many matches under similar conditions will be shot with some of our best eastern teams. California is represented by three teams in the league this year.

All used a .22 Smith & Wesson 10-inch pistol. Linder and Lillemo used .22 Peters. All the rest U. M. C. Lesmok.

SPRINGFIELD SPRINKLINGS.

It is evident that the opponents of Providence and Newark Revolver clubs are improving. It seems that the word Providence had the boys guessing last evening when they boldly went to the firing line with their heads below a 218 and above 213 making the opponents claim better than 1086 for total to be victorious. Everything was mum when our Mr. Axtell brought in his 37 with a drawn expression on his face that one would not care to see twice. But after a 45 which followed, the air appeared to clear and all fear leave the nervous ones.

The second match, opponents being Newark, was started after a short intermission and every man increased his first total by at least two points. Dolfin, not satisfied with an increase of two, took five, scoring a 225 making him high man for the evening. It is not to be forgotten that Dr. Calkins has the mate to Dolfin's 225 in this match.

WASHINGTON WHISPERS.

Suh! we feels ve'y much prouded. Didn't we put over er 1059 'gainst the apple country boys? Yassir. Didn't we beat our very best bestest score? 1070 'gainst Philadelphia, yas indeed. Well suh, we has a team, we has, and dey sure 'nuf can shoot. We all shoots er twenty-second

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THEY SHOT



SPORTING POWDERS

caliber pistol and "morenoise," cept Hal Leizear; he totes er Stevens 10-inch and shoots er Stevens-Armory, wid ther nose cut off. Ther Cap'n he goes back too ther old luv, er .38 and long barr'l, made by Harry Pope. "At" has cum back and dere is gwine too be nuthin 'but 220's heah-afah.

SEATTLE SELECTS.

Berger, Hinkley, Lidget and Gormley shot S. & W. .22 pistol 10-inch barrel, Peters L. R. Semi-Smokeless. Armstrong used same pistol and U. M. C. Lesmok.

The Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association has had the good luck to welcome among its members Capt. John Hughes, Coast Artillery, U. S. Army, formerly of the Myles Standish Club. He has to travel 12 hours to each shoot, which is a mere matter of detail to a crank like himself.

At the last League shoot, two of the members rolled up some fine scores.

Captain Berger, who by the way has to leave Seattle and take up his abode in the city of Spokane, started the ball with a score of 222 and followed with 232 as final.

This time, however, Mr. Armstrong was not to be outdone, shooting his first match with the good total of 225.

Ho managed to roll up the magnificent score of 239, and as it was against his old team mates in the Oakland Revolver Club he felt pretty well satisfied.

There are several good recruits in the game here, and at the end of the season we expect to see them give a good account of themselves, but just now the main trouble seems to be "buck fever."

"NO-BUCK-FEVER."

PHILADELPHIA PUFFS.

In the 7th match the team shot the .22 S. & W. 10-inch. Ricker, Reeves and Geo. Hugh Smith shot L. R. black Wm. T. Smith U. M. C. L. R. Lesmok, while Spering shot .22 Short Lesmok. In the 8th match all of the teams used U. S. Lesmok and L. R.

MANHATTAN MIXINGS.

The Manhattan five had a narrow squeak this week and they have to thank Secretary Axtell for getting out of a had hole. It was this way. In the eighth match the Manhattans recorded a score of 1103 against Duluth, while Smith & Wesson scored 1103 against Boston. In the eighth match Smith & Wesson scored 1110 against Manhattan's 1119, failing therefore to break the last column in the Manhattan's standing. Now here is the point, if the Smith & Wesson club had been matched against Manhattan in the seventh instead of the eighth there would have been a tie; See? Lane shot his .38 Pope, hand loaded. Hanford and Dietz .22 S. & W.

pistol, 10-inch and L. R. Lesmok. Hicks .38 Colt, Officer's model and hand loaded. Sayre .44 Remington pistol and U. M. C. sharp shoulder mid-range. The team used the same utensils in the eighth match.

SPRINGFIELD SPRINKLINGS.

The matches with the Manhattan and Boston Revolver Clubs were shot last evening after a dinner given to the honor of C. S. Axtell, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the U. S. R. A., who was recently elected President of said association. Members numbering twenty-five were present including five of our best target enemies to save from disastrous defeat.

In the first match Captain Wakefield with considerable dinner on his stomach and not enough shooting on his mind managed to reach 218 which was gradually raised until the highest score of this match was reached by Dr. Calkins's 223, making a total of 1103.

In the second match the relied ones went to the front with better intentions having the excitement of the dinner off their minds and claimed a 1110 for a total. The possible made by Castaldini in the first match was tried hard to duplicate but proved unsuccessful. Calkins being high man in the first match with a 223 was not held down by Axtell's 226 but covered that with a 228. With expectations of good results from the high scores made, the members adjourned with sad eyes upon the deserted dinner table.

DULUTH DRIZZLES.

By referring to the previous scores of this club's shooting it will be observed that in match 2 the score was 1022; match 5, 1022; in match 6, 1021; match 7, 1021 and match 8, 1020; which shows excellent and consistent work. In the 7th match Olson shot the Smith & Wesson, 10-inch and Peters Pope's Armory; Resche and MoDean used Colt's Officers' Model, 7½ inch and 120 grain U. M. C. McManus shot the .44 S. & W. 7½-inch revolver and 175 grain hand loaded. Smith used .38 Smith & Wesson 6½ inch and 115 grain hand loaded.

WILLOW WARBLES.

The Willow team has shown steady improvement from the beginning and its score in the 8th match, 1052, is high water mark for them. Bean's 50 was a corker, he used a .38 Smith & Wesson revolver, reloaded shells. The Willows hope they will not be the tail enders, but need of practice and a crippled team, due to absent members, has been a serious handicap. The club held an election on January 13 with the following results: President, Henry Schurz; Vice-President, Henry Carstens; Secretary, S. M. Tyrell; Treasurer, Geo. Springsguth; Executive Officer, S. M. Tyrell.

CENTURY CLUCKINGS.

The Century boys are shooting along in great shape, their top score being 1080 in match 8. Dominic was bothered by bad loads in his first match and used factory ammunition for the second, shooting a Remington pistol. Spencer shot .38 Smith & Wesson, special, hand loaded; Sears .44 Smith & Wesson special, hand loaded; Fassett .38 Smith & Weston special, hand loaded.

YOUNGSTOWN YEARNINGS.

Brown, Arkwright and Seaboin used Smith & Wesson 10-inch pistol and Smokeless cartridges. Cane used Smith & Wesson special and range smokeless. Stafford used .44 Smith & Wesson, hand loaded. In match 8 Gallagher used Smith & Wesson .44 hand loaded.

Very, very slowly we are picking up our courage and our scores. Since the second match we have done a little better each time. Here's hoping that this streak keeps up. We should have had a first rate score against Providence if Gallaher had not had an accident. He got 190 easily against Manhattan, but in adjusting an incandescent lamp on a high circuit, got a flash in his face between the matches and was hardly able to see for the rest of the evening. This dropped him down badly on his score.

NEWARK NUDGES.

We are sending a flash light picture of the Newark team with best targets made in match of that evening. Jackson in the center with 50, Nichols and French each with a 49 and Poindexter and Ryder with a 46. By putting cards behind the targets the bullet holes show plainly. We are making a very good showing this year so far but are prepared for some jolts when we meet the Manhattans, Smith & Wessons, Providences, Bostons, Portlands and National Capitals.

THE N. R. A. LEAGUES.

Intercollegiate League.

The results of the third week of the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League matches for the week ending January 28, shows the Columbia University team of New York City still retaining a clean score with three victories to its credit, and having the honor of putting up the highest score that has been made as yet in the league matches with the fine total of 1888; defeating Princeton by over four hundred points. The State University of Iowa carry off second honors with a total score of 1873, trimming the North Georgia Agricultural College in a very easy manner, closely followed by the Massachusetts Agricultural College with a total of 1826, who won from the University of California by default. Washington State College of Pullman, Wash., and the Cornell University are working

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their way up amongst the leaders, their scores totaling higher each week, giving indication of making a stiff fight for championship honors.

RESULTS, JANUARY 28.

Columbia.....	1888	v.	Princeton.....	1432
Cornell.....	1788	v.	Dartmouth.....	1788
Massachusetts.....	1826	v.	California.....	
Missouri.....	1673	v.	Oregon.....	1637
New Hampshire.....	1677	v.	Rhode Island.....	1647
Iowa.....	1873	v.	North Georgia.....	1514
Washington State.....	1743	v.	Purdue.....	1685

STANDING.

	W. L.		W. L.
Iowa.....	3 0	Washington.....	2 1
Columbia.....	3 0	Dartmouth.....	1 2
Massachusetts.....	3 0	New Hampshire.....	1 2
Louisiana.....	2 0	Minnesota.....	0 2
Princeton.....	2 1	Rhode Island.....	0 3
Purdue.....	2 1	California.....	0 3
Cornell.....	2 1	North Georgia.....	0 3
Missouri State.....	2 1	Arizona.....	0 3

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Ehrlich.....	97	100—197
Hauke.....	94	96—190
Baker, Captain.....	95	98—193
Leach.....	87	98—185
Steinbruch.....	87	95—182
Krefeld.....	93	100—193
Northrop.....	93	91—184
Lane.....	94	100—194
Saalberg.....	87	99—186
Guiteras.....	87	97—184
Totals.....	914	974 1888

THE N. R. A. LEAGUES.

The Eastern League.

The results of the sixth week of the Interclub Rifle Shooting League's series of matches still finds the Winchester Rod & Gun Club of New Haven, Conn., maintain-

ing its lead in the league with a record of six victories, it having yet to meet an opponent able to inflict the sting of defeat.

The Bridgeport, Conn., Warren, Pa., and the New York City clubs are close on the heels of the New Haven outfit with a record of five victories and one defeat; and as these clubs have yet to shoot against each other, a change in the leadership of the league may take place before the close of the series of matches on March 18. The Portland, Me., and the Bangor, Me., clubs are now shooting in consistent form and wedging their way toward the leaders.

The Fort Pitt Club of Pittsburg, Pa., as well as the Birmingham, Ala., club are also beginning to show their real form and their scores are showing an improvement over each preceding week, with the result that they are now adding a few wins to their credit.

The results of the matches shot during the past week are as follows:

New Haven, Conn..	988	v.	Atlantic City.....	806
Bangor, Me.....	956	v.	Erie, Pa.....	926
Birmingham, Ala.....	941	v.	Butler, Pa.....	902
Warren, Pa.....	980	v.	Bridgeport, Conn.....	977
New York City.....	976	v.	Savannah, Ga.....	817
Pittsburg, Pa.....	959	v.	Washington, D. C.....	905
Portland, Me.....	974	v.	Providence, R. I.....	908

The official standing of the clubs to date is as follows:

	W. L.		W. L.
New Haven, Conn..	6 0	Birmingham, Ala...	3 3
Bridgeport, Conn..	5 1	Pittsburg, Pa.....	2 4
Warren, Pa.....	5 1	Erie, Pa.....	2 4
New York City.....	5 1	Providence, R. I....	1 5
Butler, Pa.....	4 2	Washington, D. C....	1 5
Bangor, Me.....	4 2	Savannah, Ga.....	0 6
Portland, Me.....	4 2	Atlantic City.....	0 6

NEW HAVEN.

H. J. Gussman.....	50	50	49	50—199
W. H. Richard.....	50	50	50	49—199
G. W. Chesley.....	49	50	50	49—198
A. F. Laudensack.....	50	48	50	49—197
H. M. Thomas.....	49	48	49	49—195

Unofficial total.....	988
Atlantic City.....	806

BANGOR.

Gould.....	197
Harnez.....	192
McDonald.....	190
Chilcott.....	189
Jerrell.....	188
Total.....	956

ERIE.

Bacon.....	187
Hosak.....	186
Froess.....	185
Mount.....	184
J. Froess.....	184
Total.....	926

BIRMINGHAM.

Lattner.....	189
Mabry.....	190
Smith.....	191
Brown.....	188
Anderson.....	183
Total.....	941

BUTLER.

Hammar.....	186
Thompson.....	186
Cumberland.....	180
Williams.....	178
Kelley.....	174
Total.....	902

WARREN.

H. O. Wheelock.....	48	50	50	49—197
Ed. Sweeting.....	50	50	49	49—198
H. J. Willey.....	50	49	49	48—196
Dr. Robertson.....	49	48	49	50—194
Dr. Haines.....	49	49	48	49—195
Unofficial total.....	980			

BRIDGEPORT.

J. Williams, Jr.....	48	50	50	49—197
C. M. Scripture.....	48	48	50	48—194
W. Naramore.....	48	49	50	47—194

H. J. Dietrich.....	49	47	48	49—193
A. B. Gully.....	49	48	47	49—193
Unofficial total.....	977			

NEW YORK.

Dr. W. G. Hudson.....	48	50	50	49—197
J. W. Hessian.....	48	50	49	50—197
J. K. Boles.....	30	47	49	49—195
J. D. Dietz.....	50	48	49	48—195
P. Hanford.....	50	49	45	48—192
Unofficial total.....	976			

Savannah.....	817
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FORT PITT.

Chas. Leacy.....	190	A. Johnson.....	189
T. C. Beal.....	190	T. F. McAnally.....	185
C. C. Borchers.....	190	M. B. Atkinson.....	179
G. H. Stewart.....	193	F. J. Kahrs.....	178
E. A. Waugaman.....	196	J. C. Bunn.....	174
Total.....	959	Total.....	905

PORTLAND, ME.

Besse.....	199	Strom.....	191
Barton.....	197	Ashley.....	188
Stiles.....	193	Wales.....	178
H. W. Stevens.....	196	Downey.....	176
J. H. Stevens.....	186	Duff.....	175
Total.....	971	Total.....	908

FORT PITT PUNCHES.


Isn't this shooting game a queer proposition anyway? Along comes Brown who hasn't had time to even talk shoot and picks out 193, missing three 50's by a hair. Freight Agent Beal next appears on the horizon under full sail; he, too, claims lack of practice but lots of ginger—result Brown beats him to it by one. Then appears the estimable Dce who advances his spark a trifle too far causing his engine to pound getting a 45 for a starter but continues on his way rejoicing. Shipping agent Leacy gets an order for 199, but back order 11 and let it go at that. He, however, is ordering a new light plant and as soon as this is installed expects to do better. Attorney Fuller asks for an injunction against anything less than 188 and starts out brimful of confidence. The injunction is granted and the bunch will start it all over again next week.

And it came to pass that this group really are learning to shoot. This is what comes of getting the thing out of your system. Usually they dope out wind mirage and the velocity of a certain brand or coca cola pshaw, I mean ammunition, until they become tired out and then try to make record breaking scores. Tonight, however Doc hardly got in the door until he yelled for his targets, then with "I lay me" etc., he proceeded to do business. The rest leaving their cues on the billiard table also got busy and astonished the natives and incidentally their wives by getting to their homes by 10.30 p. m. Another record. Peace and quietness reign in the vicinity of the clubhouse and another week has passed.

The Western League.

Reports to headquarters here at the conclusion of the fifth of the twelve weeks of shooting in the western division of the National Rifle Association inter-club indoor league show that the list of unbeaten clubs has narrowed to St. Paul and Butte. Pasadena, heretofore the third in this list, fell before Seattle by a score of 931 to 901.

**BE A GOOD
Revolver Shot**



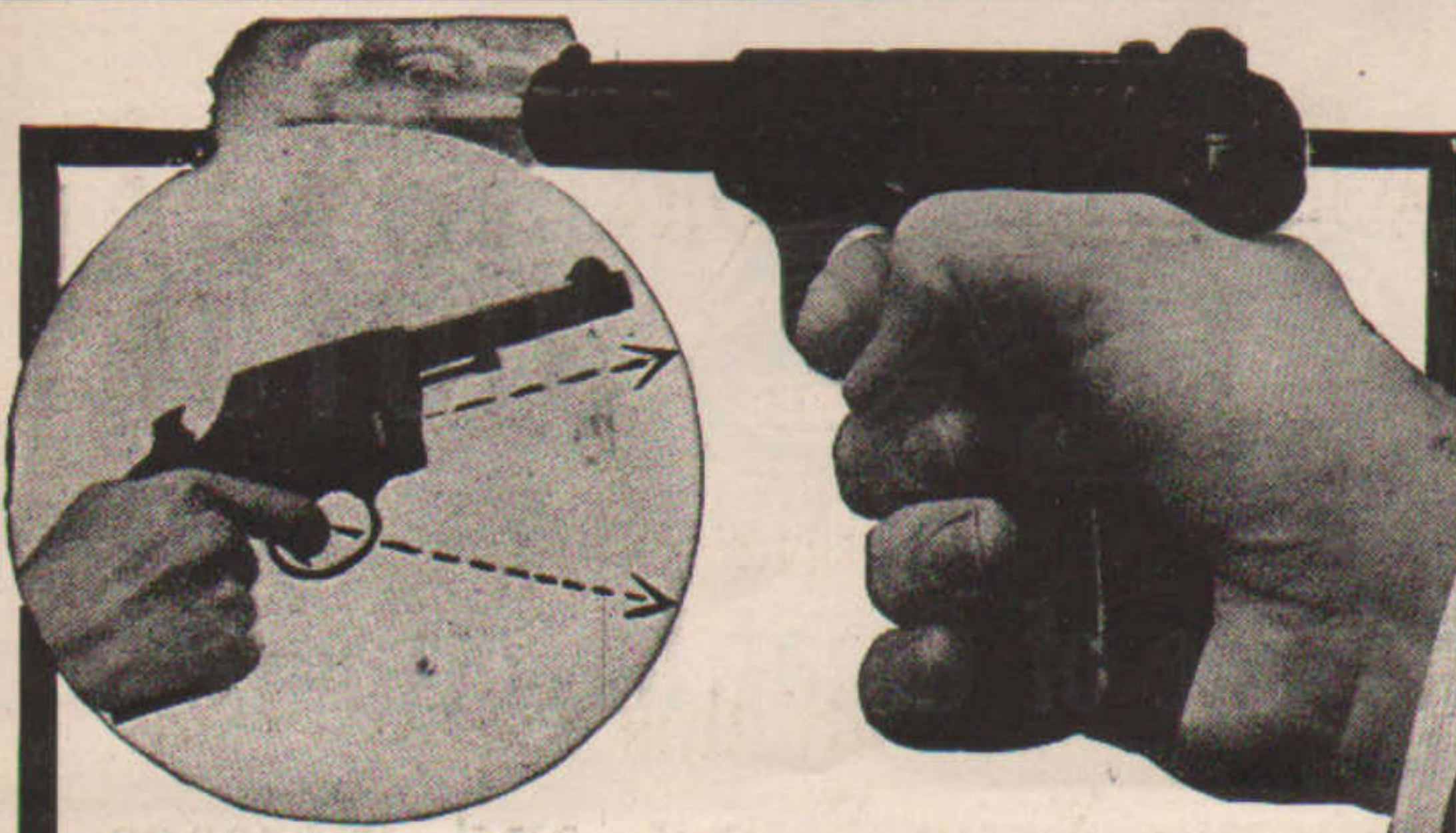
THE CUT SHOWS the needle rod recording on sub-target at the instant of discharge.

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Every feature of shooting, except recoil and expense is simulated. **IT TEACHES.** It detects and corrects errors. **IT INTERESTS WHILE IT TRAINS.**

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Ten Shots Quick

YOU can shoot the Savage Automatic quicker and straighter—with either hand—than any other arm you ever saw.

It gets in the first shot—always the vital one—and follows it up with nine more, as fast as you can pull the trigger. Reloads in a flash. Ten .32 cal. shots, double the number in an ordinary revolver, to each load.

No time wasted taking aim. You point it straight by instinct, just as you point a stick at an object with your forefinger.

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Safe. Cannot be fired unless trigger is pulled. Safety locks positively against discharge. Locking of breech prevents fouling.

Weight, 19 oz., including magazine. Easily carried—only 6½ inches long. Uses standard ammunition.

Examine it at your dealer's. Also send for "Bat" Masterson's book about gun fighters, "The Tenderfoot's Turn." Interesting. Free for dealer's name on postal.

FAMOUS SAVAGE RIFLES

See the New Savage .22 cal. repeating rifle (\$10), also the Featherweight Takedown (\$25), at your dealer's. We'll send new rifle book, free, for the asking.

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THE NEW SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

DR. HUDSON

WON

THE ZETTLER 100-Shot .22 Gallery CHAMPIONSHIP

WITH

"LESMOK" [A New .22 Cal. Powder]

SCORE

2474 out of 2500

For Information Address Rifle Smokeless Division

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO.

Wilmington, Delaware

St. Paul has the high team score of the week, 963, and the high individual score, 196, shot by A. E. Clark as well.

The scores for the week, as reported here, are:

St. Paul, Minn.....	963	v.	Minneapolis, Minn....	902
Butte, Mont.....	956	v.	Los Angeles, Cal.....	938
Dickinson, N. D.....	953	v.	Cleveland, Ohio.....	938
Seattle, Wash.....	931	v.	Pasadena, Cal.....	901
Milwaukee, Wis.....	902	v.	Adrian, Mich.....	835
Tacoma, Wash.....	912	v.	Santa Ana, Cal.....	835

Range, 75 feet Position, prone. Possible, per man, 200; per team, 1000. The standing of the clubs:

Club	W.	L.	Club	W.	L.
Butte.....	5	0	Tacoma.....	3	2
St. Paul.....	5	0	Minneapolis.....	1	4
Pasadena.....	4	1	Cleveland.....	1	4
Milwaukee.....	3	2	Los Angeles.....	1	4
Dickinson.....	3	2	Adrian.....	1	4
Seattle.....	3	2	Santa Ana.....	0	5

Results in the western division of the National Rifle Association inter-club indoor league for the week ending January 28, are as follows:

ST. PAUL, MINN.		MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	
Clark.....	196	Ringlund.....	190
Arnold.....	195	Maudlin.....	186
Ferguson.....	193	Gilman.....	176
Keys.....	190	Young.....	176
Mowrey.....	189	Hall.....	174
Total.....	963	Total.....	902

BUTTE, MONT.		LOS ANGELES, CAL.	
Flagler.....	194	Stevenson.....	182
Anderson.....	193	Umsted.....	181
Tisdale.....	190	Merwin.....	180
Crawford.....	190	Kellog.....	176
Holmes.....	189	Price.....	176
Total.....	956	Total.....	895

DICKINSON, N. D.		CLEVELAND, OHIO.	
Walford.....	194	Andrews.....	190
Engelbrecht.....	191	Foster.....	189
Baird.....	191	Koska.....	187
Dodd.....	190	Hale.....	186
Outrop.....	187	Burgess.....	186
Total.....	953	Total.....	938

SEATTLE, WASH.		PASADENA, CAL.	
Gribble.....	194	Smith.....	185
Meacham.....	190	Hubbs.....	184
Hatton.....	187	Backus.....	181
Liggett.....	181	Batch.....	181
Brunns.....	179	Wotkyns.....	170
Total.....	931	Total.....	901

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Cook.....	184
Kenner.....	182
Meske.....	182
Nagler.....	177
Bacon.....	177
Total.....	902

TACOMA, WASH.

Stewart.....	187
Harris.....	185
Scofield.....	182
J. R. Stewart.....	179
Coleman.....	179
Total.....	912

ADRIAN, MICH.

Baldwin.....	181
Harris.....	167
Benner.....	164
Matterson.....	164
Belcher.....	159
Total.....	835

SANTA ANA, CAL.

McFadden.....	175
Hubbard.....	172
Bruner.....	166
A. McFadden.....	165
Walker.....	157
Total.....	835

WESTERN LEAGUE NOTES.

"Sorry to have delayed the game, but it seems that when a fellow is not on hand with a club—not one of the rifle shooting variety either—somebody falls down and balls up matters official," writes E. C. Crossman, secretary of the Los Angeles bunch, in explanation of delayed reports. This might have been written by pretty nearly any club secretary, but "Xman" seems to have beat them to it.

Minneapolis has solved the shooting problem. Reference to its scores for this week will show that without fail the longer a man's name the higher his score. Next week Ott and Cox will be given a tryout against Gustavason and Buffington. If the dope holds good we'll change our names and make a clean sweep of the seven remaining matches.

Here's the honor roll of western newspapers which make a special play on news of these matches:

Adrian Daily Telegram, Butte Miner, St. Paul Daily News, Duluth News Tribune, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Minneapolis Journal, two Dickinson, N. D., weeklies, names unknown at headquarters, Minneapolis Daily News and Minneapolis Tribune.

They do it because the members of their local clubs have asked them to. Have you seen your local press? Lee of Dickinson blew into Minneapolis with the Lumber Dealers' association and stuck around long enough to score 187 on the local range with a borrowed rifle which didn't fit him.

Santa Ana has finally located the place to which its scores should be sent and is reporting by telegraph. This is a wise move as western mail is an uncertain proposition between snow storms and trouble among the railway mail clerks.

St. Paul is shooting by system. Uniform rifles and sights and only one brand of ammunition make it impossible for any shooter to blame his poor scores on anything but himself—so long as the majority are shooting well.

These comments would be both better and more extended if the various clubs would send something of their own along with their official reports.

Notes from Los Angeles.

We insurgents raised so much noise in the hills Sunday, that J. Pluvius hoped to dampen our ardor by punching a hole in his tomato can for Monday night. But J. P. forgot to figure on what part of the continent we were off. The more it rains here the better we like it as shown by the bunch that turned out.

Crossman and Price had failed to put in an appearance and we wondered if they were enjoying? that rain somewhere.

We were much relieved—yes mean enough to be overjoyed, to hear that Santa Ana had forfeited their match to us and that we were still on the map, even if by a fluke.

Umstead made a good score for the first time out and a new gun. Of course I mean a good score for our class.

Doc Felsenthals persistent bunion popped up in the middle of his score and the result, 33, spoiled this hopes for high man.

Stevenson and Jackson have ordered a new gun and if hopes amount to anything we'll be the "spotted pony" as soon as that blunderbuss arrives.

A Bully Rifle for Indoor Shooting.

The Stevens-Hessian Semi-Military .22 caliber rifle, which takes the .22 long rifle and is equipped with an automatic ejector, has been placed on the market by the Stevens Company. It was designed principally to meet the conditions of the inter-club league prone shooting

(Continued on page 370.)

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ANOTHER **Peters** VICTORY

This Time a Legal One, and One of Great Importance

We are glad to announce to all our friends the conclusion of the long and hard-fought legal battle between The Peters Cartridge Company and The Winchester Repeating Arms Company. Suit for infringement of Patents was instituted by The Winchester Company in July, 1906; a decision in favor of The Peters Cartridge Company was rendered in the Circuit Court July, 1909; the case was carried to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals—the court of last resort—where on January 11, 1911, the decision of the lower court was affirmed.

It is thus **finally** and **conclusively established** that the shotgun shells manufactured by us are not in any way an infringement of The Winchester Company's goods, but, on the contrary, are made according to our own original ideas and scientific tests, by methods and processes which have made **PETERS AMMUNITION** famous for its **SUPERIOR SHOOTING QUALITIES**.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St. T. H. Keller, Mgr. SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St. J. S. French, Mgr. NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St. P. R. Litzke, Mgr.

Providence, R. I., Revolver Club (Newport Members).
Enclosed find scores of Providence Revolver Club (Newport Branch) for last two weeks. After several weeks' layoff due to bad weather and the holidays the members got together and resumed their shooting for the year 1911. First match of the season brought out varying scores, Brooks landing a good 437; with Almy with his new Winchester getting 462; Thurston showing quite a gain over last year at 460; Coggeshall and Biesel fighting it out, Coggeshall landing in the head at 451 and Easton with new gun and sight not yet adjusted getting a 425.

The second match for the year showed a gradual gain by all, Brooks gaining a point and tying the range total for match shooting, 478. Thurston to keep up the good work bettered his previous best and got 463, Almy also bringing his scores up with a 462, and when he gets used to that trigger pull or rather lack of pull there will be some going to keep him out of first place. Biesel got a 453 and Easton pulled out a 442, scoring his best single string so far, 229.

Bullseye Match—Almy.

P. Brooks.....	240	238	478
W. Thurston.....	233	230	463
W. Almy.....	227	235	462
J. Biesel.....	227	226	453
J. Easton.....	213	229	442

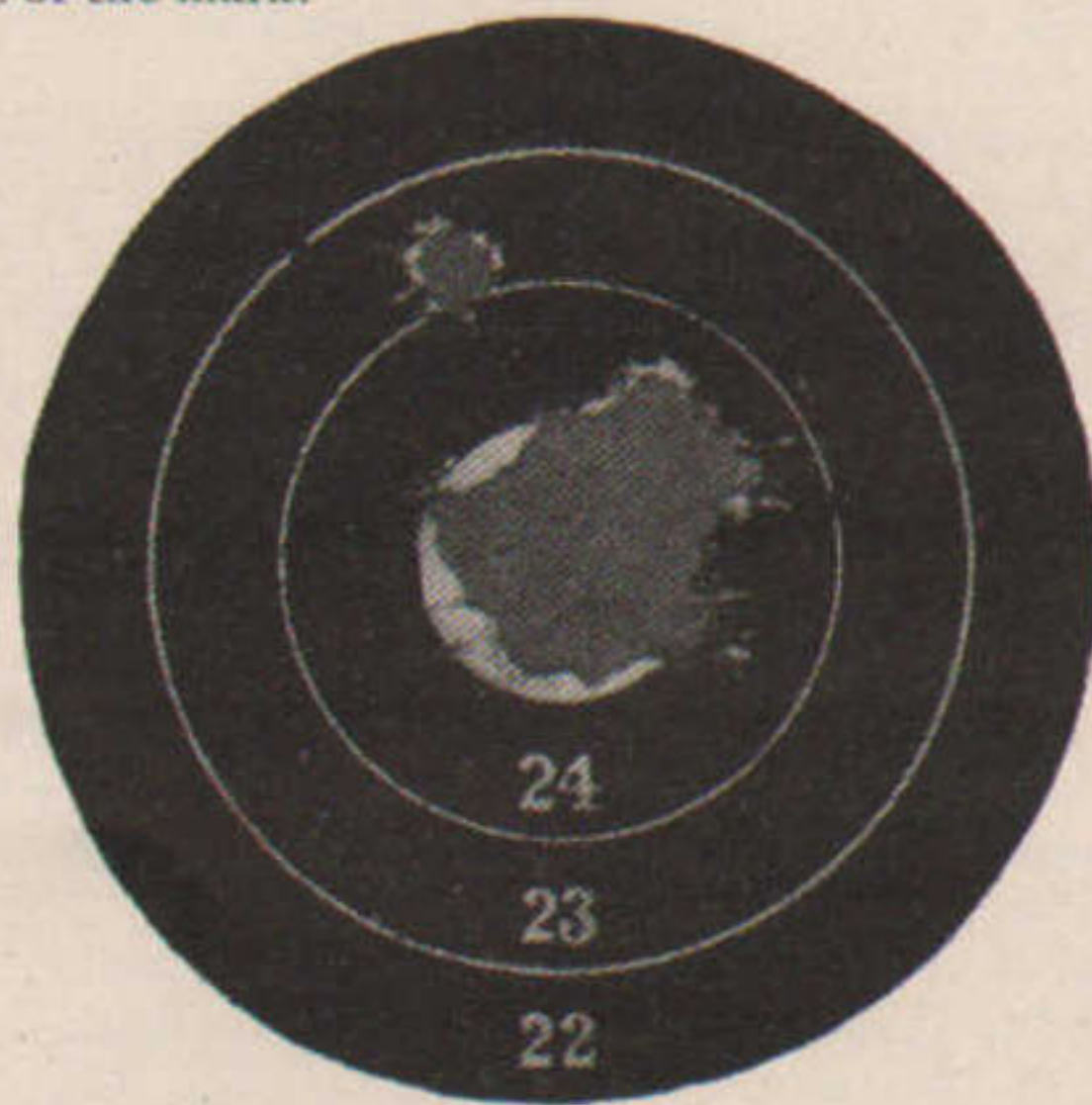
A Rifle and Revolver Match.
Two matches of interest to rifle and revolver shooters will be held under the auspices of the Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association, on the Cypress Hills range, Washington's Birthday, February 22.

THIRD ANNUAL CHAMPIONSHIP RIFLE MATCH.
Conditions—Open to everybody. Any military rifle. Ammunition—Any reduced charge with lead bullet. Position—Standing. Distance—200 yards. 100 shots for record on Standard American target, 8-inch bull. Winner to hold Metropolitan Offhand Military Rifle Championship for one year and to receive a handsome medal. Second high man to receive a medal. This match was won in 1909 by P. J. O'Hare of Newark, score 711, and in 1910 by H. Otto, New York City, score 759.

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP REVOLVER MATCH.
Conditions, open to everybody; any revolver. Distance, 50 yards. 100 shots deliberate fire on Standard American

target. Winner to hold Metropolitan Revolver Championship for one year and to receive a handsome medal. Entrance fee for either match, \$2.00. The Cypress Hills range is located in Richter's Cypress Hills Park, Boro of Queens. To reach it, take any elevated train or surface car running to Ridgewood, transfer at Wyckoff Avenue to Cypress Hills cars.
Matches will start at 9 a. m. Ranges will be open for practice at 8 a. m. Those desiring to enter match will help the management by sending name, address and \$1.00 to S. Squibb, Secretary, 168 Russell Street, Brooklyn.

Real Classy Shooting.
Rapid fire shooting with the .22 repeater, of which there are a number of good models on the market, furnishes good practice and keen enjoyment for those who care for this kind of sport. Shooting at 60 feet we have seen some very fine groups made. Some excellent groups were spoiled by an "unaccountable" which went wide of the mark.



The target which is reproduced herewith was made by Corp. F. B. Hammond, U. S. M. C., who has qualified as expert rifleman, and whose station is Annapolis, Md. It was made at the Marine Barracks shooting gallery with a .22 repeater and Peters short cartridges, 20 seconds per string of five shots. It is a beautiful group and the best we have ever seen.

With the Revolver in Baltimore.
The Baltimore Revolver Association has again taken a fresh lease of life after a somewhat stormy and precarious season during which the membership languished and little interest was taken in the sport. The expenses of running the gallery over the Richmond Market Armory was found to be too great so the furniture of the assembly room was sold to the Public Athletic League and for a time the Revolver Association was without a home. The commanding officer of the Fourth Regiment, Col. J. Frank Supplee, however, proved a friend in need and through his courtesy and generosity the Association was permitted to use the Armory gallery one night each week and here have been meeting, with more or less regularity, a few of the old Guard, who are making a strenuous effort to increase the membership and keep the sport alive, with gratifying results.

To make things interesting the members have agreed to take turns in offering a small prize for a twenty shot contest every other week during the season and the last event proved very enjoyable, the members being invited to meet the Fourth Regiment Officer's Association after the shooting and incidentally help empty the great cut glass punch bowl of the Regiment, which had been filled with egg-nogg.

It was S. F. Wilmer's turn to supply the prize which was a handsome silver cup and the boys turned loose their scores in the match as soon as each signified enough of practice shooting. Dr. E. A. Smith was the first to finish as he had to go up to the Officer's meeting and succeeded in making a total of 149 for his twenty shots. He explained his low score by being in a hurry to attend to his military duties upstairs. Jimmie Reese couldn't stay away even though ordered by his doctor to nurse a bad cold at home. He blew in with his cold and a six-shooter in time to get into the first relay but found that the combination netted him the low total of 145.

Dr. Fort, who has been conspicuous by his absence for some time, was a side partner with Reese and Hebel in this relay. Hebel by the way is a real find and since he has been shooting, though just taking up revolver practice in dead earnest, has made all the old-timers shoot very carefully lest the youngster beat them out. At the last prize shoot Hebel ran away with the prize, making



Marlin ^{Big Game} REPEATING RIFLES ^{Model 1893}

The Special Smokeless Steel barrel, rifled deep on the Ballard system, creates perfect combustion, develops highest velocity and hurls the bullet with utmost accuracy and mightiest killing impact.

The mechanism is direct-acting, strong, simple and perfectly adjusted. It never clogs. The protecting wall of solid steel between your head and cartridge keeps rain, sleet, snow and all foreign matter from getting into the action. The side ejection throws shells away from line of sight and allows instant repeat shots, always.

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the rest of the bunch look like selling platters and came near turning the same trick in this one, being the runner up with only six points as a margin. If the Medicine man had butted into the five ring a few more times than he did the cup which he finally captured by the score of 162, would have gone Hebel-captured.

Ordnance-Sergeant Renchan caught an infection of his right eye a few days before this shoot and it was the best excuse offered during the evening for a poor score, for anyone but a blind man could see the inflamed condition of the eye. Renchan usually shoots well up in the 80s but fell down into the 75 class this time, totalling but 153.

There is one man in this outfit that is a full fledged crank. His name is Mulliken. He eats, sleeps and dreams revolver. Likes them so much that he made a pilgrimage to Hartford last Fall and stayed three days with Hurlbutt, who everybody knows, looking over the Colt plant. Of course, he shoots a Colt and when he does not have to hurry away from his drug store, shoot a score and then hustle around to his Masonic Lodge, he is liable to do things to the target that looks good on the score sheet. This particular night was one of his hurry-up nights so that 145 was the best there was in his blamed old Colt gun, that he has trained to go about where he points it. Sam Wilmer, who gave the prize, claimed that it was his. Sam Wilmer, who gave the prize, claimed that it should not win it, so he carefully destroyed his targets

after he had finished shooting for fear he would have to take the cup home. Somebody was mean enough to say that the targets were not up to par, but that is probably incorrect. At any rate there were some poor scores made by others who are so bashful that they refuse to have their results printed to the meeting finally adjourned upstairs to the big officer's assembly room where Colonel Supplee and a few of the officers who had remained for the occasion were ready with glass and ladle to supply the thirsty shooters with a real pacifier of that sensation. It was good, but every one went home sober.

The last week in January the Association will offer a prize to be competed for with the revolver by the officers of the Fourth Regiment, who are all ex-officio members of the Association.

Fort.....	162	Reese.....	145
Hebel.....	156	Mullikin.....	145
Renchan.....	153	Wilmer.....	143

Ohio and Kentucky Revolver League.

The teams of the 1st Regiment (O. N. G.) and the Cincinnati Police Revolver Club shot their match in the League series on January 13, at the latter's range in City Hall. In the rapid fire round the Militia had a little the best of the Police, scoring 161 to 152. Colonel Hake, of the Regiment, was high man with 40, his score including two 10's and a 9. Sergeant Miller, of the same team, was second with 33, placing two of his shots in the black.

In the slow fire rounds, Sergeant Palmer, of the Police, was high with 165, his score including eight centers, and fourteen of his shots being in the black. His total score was 186, which was high for the match. Second place honors were divided by Colonel Hake, and R. Ruck and W. S. Gough, of the Police, with 183 each. Sergeant Gloss made high score for the Regiment at slow fire, with 144, defeating Colonel Hake for this honor by one point. The next match in the series will be held on the same range on January 27, between the teams of the Cincinnati Police and the Cincinnati Revolver Club.

Team match in League series; 20 shots slow fire and five shots rapid fire, (20 seconds) per man; possible team total 250 points; .38-caliber revolvers, full Service ammunition; 20 yards, standard American target.

Cincinnati Police Team.

Sergt. C. Palmer.....	165	21-186
R. Ruck.....	153	30-183
Wm. S. Gough.....	154	29-183
P. L. Curlis.....	157	25-182
Sergt. O. O. Williams.....	147	27-174
Allan Moore.....	146	20-166

Team total, 1074; team average, 179; rapid fire, team total, 152; rapid fire, team average, 25.3.

1st Regiment (O. N. G.) Team.

Colonel Hake.....	143	40-183
Sergeant Miller.....	141	33-174
Captain Meyer.....	139	26-165
Sergeant Gloss.....	144	18-162
Elmer Hake.....	136	24-160
Major Ward.....	131	20-151

Team total, 995; team average, 165.83; team total, rapid fire, 161; team average, rapid fire, 26.85.

EDITOR, ARMS AND THE MAN:

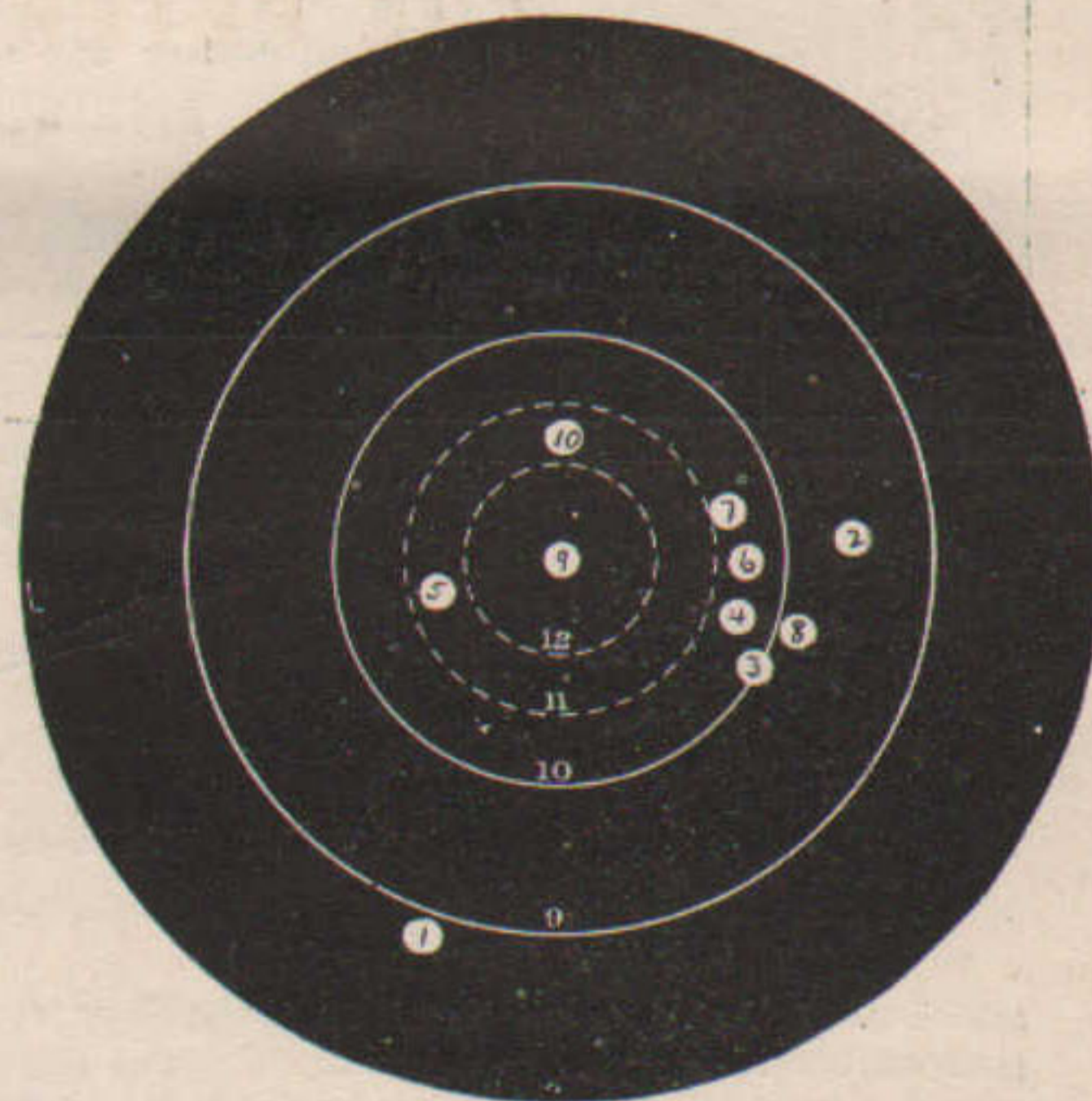
There has been such a general interest shown in this .22 high power rifle by shooters all over the country, that I thought the enclosed copy of target counting 96 offhand, which I shot at Walnut Hill range on January 7 in the regular competition, would be of value as illustrating what a fine little rifle this is for target work.

The large gathering of rifleman at Union Hill, N. J., in June last, where I made 71 with it (3 shots on German Ring target), were intensely interested in it. The great speed of this .22 bullet (3,000 feet), appeals to every real rifleman.

That is why anyone shooting the new Springfield rifle for the first time, is so taken with it. The speed of the bullet fascinates them.

Respectfully yours,

L. LEWIS.



Score of 96, made by L. Lewis, of Sabin Hill, Mass., on January 7, with .22 caliber high power rifle, at 200 yards offhand, using set trigger and telescope, on Standard American target. The score in detail is 8, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 9, 10, 10-96.

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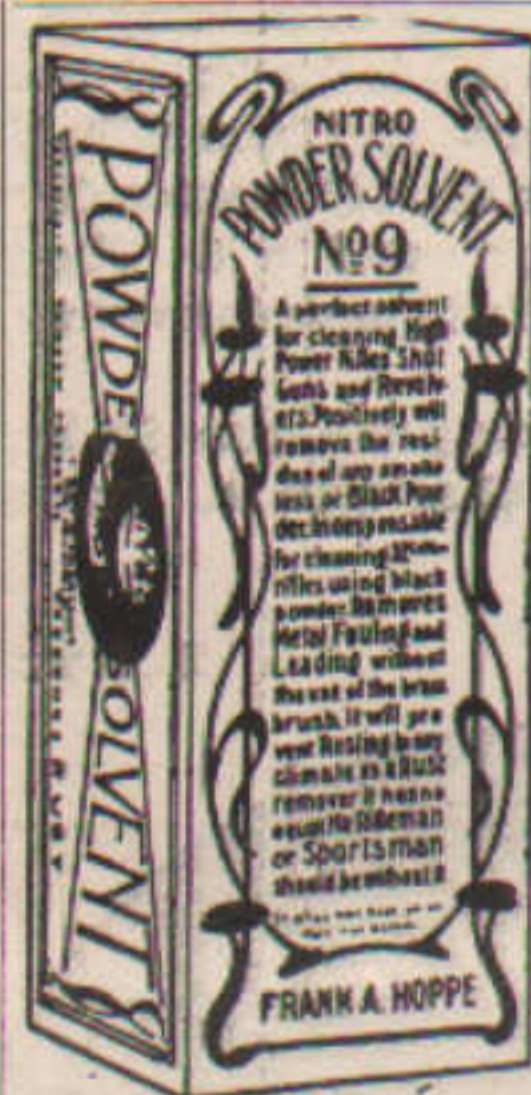
How many times have you realized that the rules heretofore furnished to troops on riot duty have not only been inadequate, but often pernicious!

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vicinity will be held at Greenville, N. J. A banquet usually follows in the evening at which the prominent shots of the East are always present.

THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

June 20-23.—Columbus, Ohio. The Interstate Association's Twelfth Grand American Handicap Tournament, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.

An Addition to the Ranks.

The many friends of Mr. J. S. Day will be interested to know that on January 5, 1911, he entered the employ of The Peters Cartridge Company as an expert shooter. There is no more popular man in trap shooting circles than Mr. Day, and few, if any, who are his superiors in marksmanship. Mr. Day's latest achievement is the



J. S. DAY.

winning of the 1910 High Amateur Average, 97.28 per cent. He shot at 4,280 targets in registered tournaments breaking 4,164; this exceeds by over two per cent any official High Amateur Average of any previous year. The last half of Mr. Day's shooting was nothing short of marvelous; beginning at the Dallas, Texas, tournament, July 29, and finishing at Walnut Springs, Texas, August 18, he shot at 2,480 targets, breaking 2,439, a percentage of 98.3. It is a certainty that no such average

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The leading event of the day, Event 2 for the monthly trophy, 25 targets, kicker handicap, easily went to Frazee who already had one leg on the trophy and he became the possessor of the January Cup.

Event 3, 25 targets, kicker handicap, was tied for by Messrs. Batten and Winslow, Batten winning out on the shootoff of the tie, at a miss and out.

The Orange Gun Club shoot a return match at Montclair on Lincoln's Birthday, February 13.

Targets	25	H.	25	H.	25	H.
Geo. Batten	14	5	12	10	25	..
I. S. Crane	16	4	18	7	23	..
J. C. Atwater	14	5	22	6	22	17
Ed. Winslow	18	6	22	7	25	..
Y. T. Frazee	19	3	25	2	21	23

Event 5, Pickup Team Race, 10 targets each. Frazee and Crane, 19; Batten and Winslow, 14.

The heavy fog this afternoon, January 14, not only deterred several of the would-be shooters from showing up but produced some very low scores, the best score of the afternoon being made in the fourth event—21 breaks—by Frazee. The third event—the second leg on the January cup—25 targets, kickers handicap, was won by W. A. Williamson with 14 breaks and 9 added targets, a total of 23—away below his usual average.

Targets	15	25	Hcp.	25	25
J. C. Atwater	14	15	5	22	18
W. A. Williamson	7	7	9	23	21
Y. F. Frazee	14	14	4	19	..

An Old Time Trap Shot.

H. G. Taylor, the popular Remington-U. M. C. professional shooter in the Northwest, has returned to his home from a two weeks' visit at the Remington Arms Co., at Ilion, N. Y., and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, at Bridgeport, Conn., where he attended a convention of roadmen representing these companies in the United States and Canada. Mr. Taylor is well known the country over as an old-time trap shooter, having begun his career at the traps in 1890 and has a notable list of victories to his credit, chief among them being the Sunny South Handicap at live pigeons at Brenham, Texas, in 1905, and the Central Texas Handicap at targets at Taylor, Texas, in the same year. While still an amateur he won general average at the Pacific Coast Handicap at Spokane, Wash., in 1907. He has held the championship of his home State, South Dakota, a number of times. He began shooting as a professional for the Remington-U. M. C. Company in 1908 and since then has made some very remarkable scores in various parts of the country.

Aside from the fact that he is an excellent shot, Mr. Taylor has won many friends, both for himself and the Companies he represents, on account of his geniality and the high qualities of sportsmanship he possesses.

High Again.

At Beaver Crossing, Nebr., January 18, Mr. Ed. Moore of Beaver Crossing, won High Amateur Average, 171 out of 200, and Mr. Geo. L. Carter, High Professional Average, 171 out of 180, both using Peters Factory Loaded Shells.

All Gone.

The calendar for 1911 issued by the Peters Cartridge company has proved such an attractive one that the demand for it has been unprecedented, the result being that the entire issue has been exhausted, and it will therefore be impossible to comply with any requests for same. The Peters Company is very sorry not to be able to supply all their good friends and sportsmen generally and will endeavor to have an equally attractive calendar and plenty of them for 1912.



THE STEVENS-HESSIAN SEMI-MILITARY 22.

(Continued from page 367.)

matches. It has a round barrel 28 inches long and a shotgun butt. A specially designed checkered fore-end 12 inches long, 2 inches wide at the action end, 5-16 inches wide at front end and 1 1/2 inches thick. It is fixed with an interchangeable globe front sight and a Lyman Receiver Sight with cup disc. It has swivel and sling strap.

This model, which is the product of the fertile brain of Mr. John W. Hessian, the well known military and schutzen shot, has been accepted with great favor and a great number of the clubs are now using this model. It really fills a long felt want and the Stevens Company is to be congratulated upon the wide-awake and progressive policy it has instituted in catering to the wants of the military, civilian, pistol, rifle and shotgun shooters.

THE AMERICAN RECORD MATCH.

Seven years ago this popular match was shot for the first time at Greenville, N. J., on the 200 yard range of Armbrusters' Shooting Park. Rifle clubs in all sections of the country were requested to participate under the same conditions (weather of course excepted), for comparison and also to count for record. The French medal is awarded to the rifleman making high score and is held by him for one year. It may be contested for by any member of a regularly organized rifle club, but the scores must be duly witnessed and certified to by the secretary of the club.

It is strongly urged that shooters compete in this match which is the most important event of the year and is participated in by many. The conditions call for 100 shots on the Standard American target at 200 yards,

any rifle and any sights. The shoot for New York and has ever been made by an amateur shooting at a like number of targets.

In all Mr. Day's shooting in 1910, he used Peters Factory Loaded Shells, purchased from dealers wherever the tournaments were held, illustrating the reliability and superior qualities of the regular run of Peters Ammunition as sent out from the factory to all parts of the country. The Peters Company lays special stress on the importance of the fact, that in order to score high at the traps it is not necessary to use special loads, but simply their regular factory loads.

Grand American Handicap at Columbus.

The Twelfth Grand American Handicap Tournament, that of 1911, will be held at Columbus, O., June 20, 21, 22 and 23, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club. There will be \$1,500 added money, and the winner of first place in the Grand American Handicap proper will be guaranteed \$1,000 in cash in addition to a handsome trophy.

The Columbus Gun Club was the lowest bidder for conducting this year's G. A. H. tournament, its bid being five dollars and seventy-five cents (\$5.75) for each 1,000 targets trapped as shown by the official score sheets of the tournament. At the figure named the Columbus Gun Club will furnish the traps, targes, referees, scorers, squad hustlers, trappers and trap pullers.

The Montclair, N. J., Gun Club.

The traps cast some very peculiar targets on January 28, owing to the high winds prevailing. Many seemed to do their best to dodge the shot sent after them. Frazee seemed to be the only man who was on to their antics.



The Cellar Range

The revival of interest throughout the country in rifle, revolver and pistol shooting, can easily be traced back to the steady improvement in the manufacture of Metallic Ammunition, and the rapid developments in perfecting the accuracy of the modern gun.

For all of which shooters should be duly thankful and help keep up the good work by purchasing freely and burning the good stuff as often as possible.

To make it interesting and instructive to the shooters (and incidentally help along our cartridge business) we have had an ordnance officer prepare for us the plans and specifications of an excellent bullet stop for a 30 foot range such as is easily obtainable in the average cellar. It provides for a steel plate and renewable target board and is just the thing for the rifle or pistol crank who wishes to keep up his practice during the winter months.

We hope every reader of *Arms And The Man* will send for one of these plans and get busy during spare moments. It will help your outdoor shooting.

What do you say? Do you want the plan?

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HERE IT IS! — [EXACT SIZE]

It was not possible, until recently, to purchase from the War Department and have it charged to the State's allotment, the model 15 Silencer unattached to a rifle. Now, however, it can be obtained and charged or bought for cash.

IT CAN BE ATTACHED IMMEDIATELY

to the Service rifle.

The same Silencer is interchangeable on either 30 cal. Service or 22 gallery rifle.

It is built absolutely rigid by a split taper sleeve which grips the barrel as a result of tightening the locking nut.

The price of this Silencer complete is but \$5.20, when ordered through the War Department. The retail price is \$8.50.

With it the Service rifle shoots like a .22. The .22 Gallery Practice Rifle with the Silencer is practically noiseless.

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