

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. LI, No. 9.

November 30, 1911

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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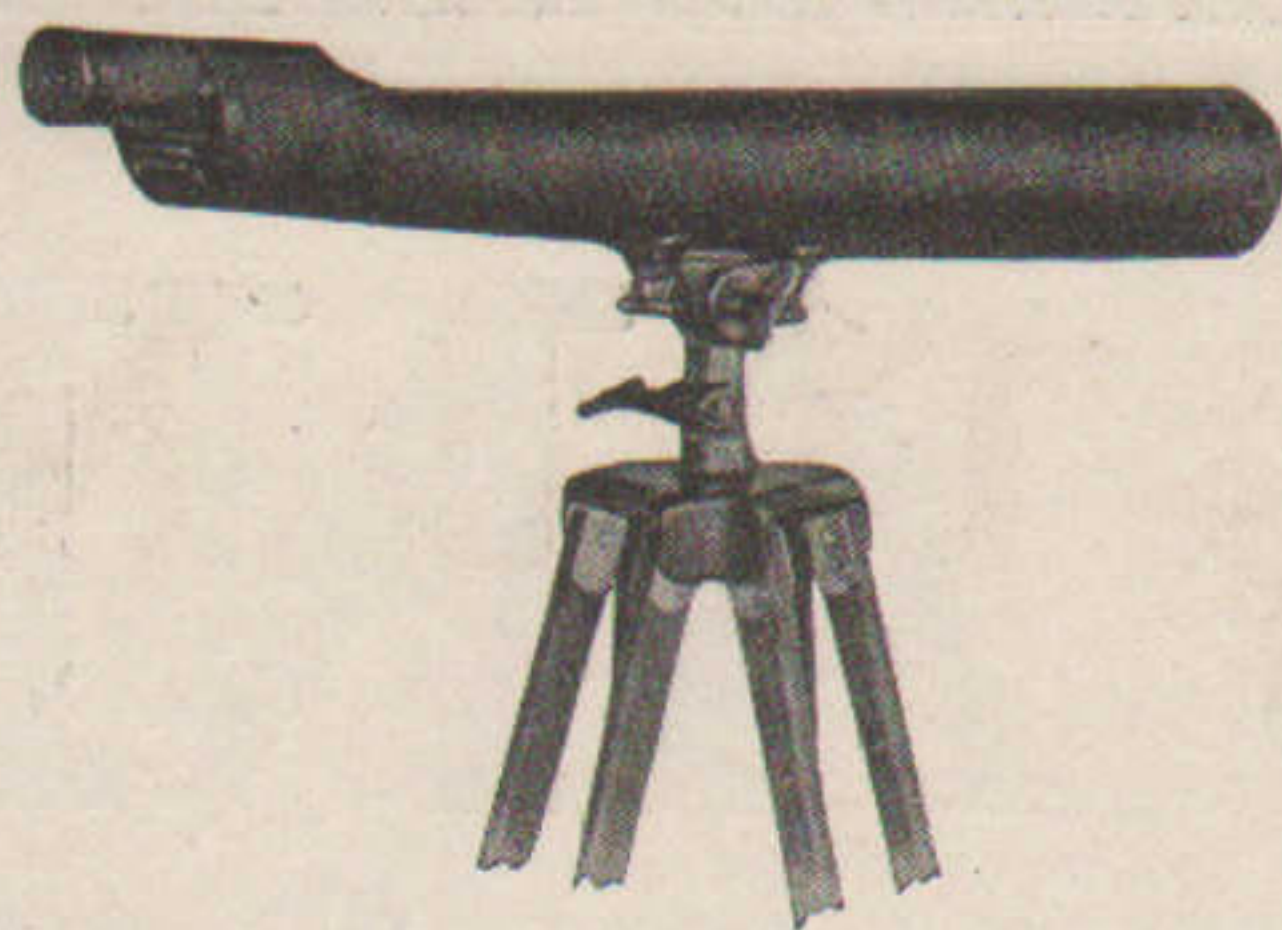
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
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VOLUME LI. No. 9.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 30, 1911.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

Militia Officers' Camps of Instruction.

BY CAPT. M. C. KERTH, GENERAL STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY.

(Paper read at the meeting of the National Guard Association at Buffalo, New York, October 9-11, 1911.)

In order to develop and direct the war strength of a nation we must have commanders and we must educate them."—*Von Verdy du Vernois.*

"As the officers—so the Army."—*Von der Goltz.*

"With a chief he can trust and love, one Frenchman counts for ten."—*Marmont.*

THESE three quotations from the writings of soldiers of recognized preeminence in their profession may fittingly serve as an introduction to any remarks which may be made in connection with the instruction of the officers of the Organized Militia, and the problem of securing and increasing their efficiency.

We must have commanders and we must educate them. Perhaps, to a degree, leaders of men are born, not made. But, however great may be the natural ability of a soldier to exercise command his efficiency as an officer may be vastly increased by a study of all things pertaining to his profession. The soldier's trade can be learned in time of peace. In fact it may perhaps be more readily and more thoroughly learned in the school room and upon the maneuver ground under competent instructors, than upon the field of battle. We need not go outside the history of our own country for verification of this statement.

As to the influence of military education, General Scott said, "I give it as my fixed opinion that but for our graduated cadets the war between the United States and Mexico, might and probably would have lasted some four or five years; for our first campaign had more defeats than victories with everything to our share. Whereas in less than two campaigns we conquered a great country and a peace without the loss of a single battle or skirmish." And how much more emphatically is this truth borne out by the records of the Civil War. Hardly a conspicuous leader on either side during the last few years of the conflict, but who was a peace time educated soldier. Great, then, as is the necessity for the instruction of our commissioned personnel in time of peace if we are to have efficient leaders in time of war there is yet a further reason for concentrating our efforts in this direction. "As the officers—so the Army." Thus sayeth Von der Goltz, and how many times have we heard the same thought expressed by officers of our own service.

A militia company is what its company commander makes it. The efficiency of the National Guard of a State is to a great degree a measure of the efficiency of the Adjutant General of the State. The preparedness of the organizations of a Regular Army Post for the duties that would devolve upon them in active service is dependent greatly upon the soldierly qualifications of the Post Commander.

The efficiency of any unit is but the efficiency of its commander. It's so in any profession or business. It is almost axiomatic. The problem presented to us of the military service then is to secure efficient commanders. In the Regular Army, once having obtained a commission, promotion is lineal in each arm to include the grade of colonel, so there is no opportunity to secure efficiency by selection. Our general officers are, however, selected and in view of the foregoing can anyone doubt that the star should go to him who at the time is most qualified to perform the duties of the office. In the Organized Militia in many States and Territories, you have presented to you the opportunity to select the officers in all the grades and every care and effort should be made to bestow this honor only for superior professional ability.

But, however, our officers are selected or appointed, having received their commissions, we must concentrate our best efforts to educate

them to the efficient performance of their duties, in order that they in turn may properly train their units. It is this problem the solution of which has perhaps received more study and thought in the Division of Militia Affairs than any other, and the best results yet accomplished along this line have been by means of the Officers' Camps of Instruction—the subject of this paper.

Aside from a few sporadic instances on a minor scale this method of instruction was first tried out during the summer of last year, and the credit for its inauguration is due primarily to General E. M. Weaver, who at that time was Chief of the Division. Camps of instruction for infantry officers were held under the provisions of General Orders, No. 4, War Department, 1910, and were under the supervision of the Department Commanders, officers of the Regular Army were detailed as instructors. The camps varied in duration from three to eight days and there were in attendance 2821 student officers of the National Guard representing 27 different States out of a total of 6404 infantry officers in the Organized Militia—over 44 per cent.

During the same summer, camps of instruction for militia officers of the auxiliary arms of the service were held under the provisions of General Orders, No. 19, War Department, 1910. The necessity of having organizations of the respective arms of the Regular Service at these camps as well as the desirability of having suitable terrain for the problems lead to the establishment of one central camp for the officers of each of the arms, to which officers from all the States and Territories were invited to attend. The field artillery and the cavalry camps were held at Fort Riley, Kansas, and the engineer and signal camps at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Each camp continued for thirty days, being divided into three periods of ten days each.

Three camps of instruction for officers of the medical corps were held, one at Antietam, Maryland, one at Sparta, Wisconsin, and one at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, each camp being of one month's duration, divided into two equal periods. A total of 150 militia medical officers received instruction at these three camps.

So great was the success of this method of instruction and so unanimous were both the instructors and the student officers in their commendation of the system, that the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs at once set about perfecting plans for similar camps of instruction this year. In this he was ably seconded by the Adjutant General of nearly all the States and Territories, and up to the time the order was issued for the mobilization and concentration of such a large proportion of the Regular Army at San Antonio, Texas, and San Diego, California, over forty of the States and Territories had signified their intention of participating this summer in these officers' camps. The withdrawal of so many of the regular garrisons from their proper stations, however, left the War Department without the means of supplying the necessary officers as instructors for the militia officers' camp, and for this reason no camps were held for officers of the signal corps, engineer corps, and medical corps. Camps for officers of the field artillery and cavalry were held at Fort Riley, but only eighteen instead of forty camps could be held for infantry officers, and the attendance at all these were more or less reduced by the fact that many of the militia officers attended one of the so-called maneuver camps at San Antonio and San Diego. Considering merely the number of militia officers instructed, the camps this year were therefore not so successful as they were the preceding one.

Since the method of educating militia officers by means of officers'

camps has proven so beneficial and has become a leading feature in the system of instruction adopted for the National Guard, it is thought it might be well to discuss these camps more in detail and to call attention to some of the suggestions and recommendations of both instructors and student officers for future camps of this kind, based on their experiences in those of the past.

The following comments are made with reference only to infantry officers' camps as they constitute the great majority of the camps held, but most of the remarks will apply equally well to camps of instruction for officers of the auxiliary arms.

In the first place the instruction is practical. The applicatory system, whereby general principles are taught by applying them to concrete cases, is used to the greatest extent possible instead of having the student officer submit answers verbally or in writing to a lot of theoretical or abstract questions. General Von Verdy du Vernois says, "It is in reality not so important that one should be competent to prepare a good treatise on a general theme as that he should be able to act intelligently in a case before him." This is a truth it is well to remember not only with reference to these camps of instructions, but also in connection with correspondence schools and examinations for promotion. There are many officers who can pass an excellent written examination on Wagners Security and Information, or on the Field Service Regulations, who could not intelligently conduct a patrol or post an out guard, and vice versa, and of the two types the one who can do things, who can apply general principles to concern cases is of infinitely more value and should be rated and appreciated accordingly.

In general it is recommended that the reading of lectures, or from pamphlets or text books by the instructors be tabooed, and that the more forceful and direct method of short talks from notes, interspersed with questions and answers if desired, be followed. There is no doubt but that this latter method gives much better results, provided the speaker has had time to fully prepare himself on the subject, and is not too prone to stage fright. The talks may be followed by a general discussion and the subject selected should be one which will be covered in a practical way either the same or the succeeding day in order that the principles enunciated may be illustrated by their application to concrete cases, thus firmly fixing them in the minds of the student officer.

The size of the classes should not be too large for the instructor to handle profitably. The greatest difficulty in the past has been to secure a sufficiently large number of competent instructors for some of the larger camps. This difficulty will perhaps be even greater next year than in the past since so many officers of the Regular Army have been taken from their own organizations for duty as instructor-inspectors of the Organized Militia, and no new second lieutenants have yet been commissioned to take their places, and even when some are commissioned it will be at least six months before their services will be of much use. For these reasons the War Department has adopted the policy of confining as far as practicable all details for militia duty to the officers now serving as inspector-instructors therewith. This will necessitate the use of an inspector-instructor from one State for duty at camps of instruction in other States, but this is not without its advantages since it gives the officer an opportunity to confer with other officers on similar duty, and to obtain many valuable hints and suggestions for further increasing the value of his services to the State to which he is assigned. If under this policy only a limited number of instructors can be made available, it is recommended that two or more camps be held in each of the larger States and at different times, or that otherwise the number of militia officers in attendance be restricted. It is thought that the decision in this respect may well be left to the inspector-instructor on duty with the States.

It is recommended that the preparation of a program of instruction, the division of the student officer into classes, and the general supervision of the camp be turned over to the senior officer on the Active List of the Regular Army on duty with the State. It is he who is charged by the Federal Government with the instruction of the militia of the particular State to which he is assigned; he has been carefully selected for this purpose, and had been kept in touch with the wishes of the War Department; he is familiar with the local conditions that affect the Guard, and he is better acquainted with the needs of the officers, both individually and collectively.

The period of the encampment should be preferably six full working days. In several camps of this length, numerous recommendations were received from student officers to make the camps eight days, but it is believed that if the officers are kept fully occupied each day to the limit of their capacity six days will be about as long as the keen interest of the student body can be held. On the other

hand four days is the minimum number that should be allotted to such a camp—the benefits accruing from a camp of three days or less are hardly sufficient to justify the expenditure of federal funds necessary for the pay and transportation of the officers in attendance.

The place of holding the encampment is also an important question to decide. Other things being equal, a Regular Army Post offers many advantages not obtainable elsewhere. The military atmosphere always surrounding such places is in itself a valuable assistance in making the minds of the student officers more receptive. The presence of Regular organizations and of the various administrative staff officers with their personnel, as well as the material always kept at Army Posts, offer opportunities not otherwise obtainable for instructing militia officers. But wherever the camp is held, the terrain should be suitable for tactical instruction which should always be the prominent feature of these camps since tactics cannot be taught by means of indoor or armory work as successfully as can be done in the field by means of tactical wraks. It is further essential that a good military map of the camp site and vicinity be prepared in advance, and sufficient copies be made to furnish one to each officer present. Where practicable these maps should be used in the theoretical instruction during the winter indoor work for solving map problems and playing the war game. The student officers thus become familiar with both the map and the ground it represents, which facilitates their instruction in map reading and later, during the camp, they have an opportunity to study on the ground the problems they have solved on the map. In Wisconsin this scheme has been pursued for several years, and it is believed to have been an important factor in educating the officers of that State to their present high relative standard of efficiency.

The ability to read a military map is really essential for all officers, but more particularly is it important for those of higher rank. General Kuropatkin ascribes many of his troubles in the Russo-Japanese War to the inability of his officers to use intelligently the maps provided them. Nor can any officer in time of peace hope to educate himself along tactical or strategical lines unless he can read a military map for practically all text books on these subjects are unintelligible, unless the discussions can be understandingly followed on the maps accompanying them. Map reading is not a difficult art to acquire and anyone with a common school education can readily master all the principles which are necessary, especially if assisted by a competent instructor, and for these reasons it should be taught at all the officers' camps to those who have not yet become proficient therein.

These camps offer exceptional opportunities for introducing beginners into the study of tactics and for further developing the knowledge of those officers who have already made considerable progress along these lines. Tactics is not an exact science and however efficient we may become in this work, there is always much more to be learned. The field is so large and the subject one of such vital importance that it must always remain worthy of much of our time and attention. It is thought that too much time relatively has in the past been devoted to advance and rear guards and outpost instruction, and too little to infantry combat, both the attack and the defense. This in a measure was no doubt due to our very faulty infantry drill regulations, but with the issue of the new regulations which are now being distributed, the study of combat tactics is bound to receive an impetus which will go a long way toward improving the fighting efficiency of our infantry organizations.

It is assumed that these new drill regulations will be made the immediate subject of study by every infantry officer of the Organized Militia just as it will by every infantry officer of the Regular Service. Owing to the fact, however, that there are many militia infantry officers serving at one company stations, and that in general there is considerable unfamiliarity on the part of many of them with even the old regulations, it is thought that it would not be unwise to arrange for a practical demonstration of the company close and extended order drill at the next officers' camps of instruction in order that uniformity and thoroughness may be insured. Paragraph 6 (a) of the new regulations states "Drills executed at attention, and the ceremonies, are disciplinary exercises designed to teach precise and soldierly movement, and to inculcate that prompt and subconscious obedience which is essential to proper military control. To this end smartness and precision should be exacted in the execution of every detail. Such drills should be frequent but short."

I invite special attention to this paragraph for the reason that though I have attended many State and joint maneuver camps and have witnessed the drills of some of the Organized Militia of nearly all of the States and Territories, I have seen but one camp where the spirit of this paragraph was enforced. Smartness and precision in the execution of every detail cannot be exacted unless the command-

ing officer himself thoroughly understands every detail of the movement and herein is where the trouble generally lies.

Five minutes snappy and accurate drill is worth an hour of the desultory go-as-you-please exhibitions so often witnessed. If an organization is always required to fall in promptly and in an orderly manner at the sounding of the assembly which should always be blown at the exact minute prescribed for the formation, and if each man is required to be completely and properly uniformed and equipped in whatever manner the standing orders may prescribe, and is also required to remain absolutely at attention, a long step will have been taken towards inculcating real discipline. Furthermore, some real *esprit* will be developed, and instead of the men quitting the guard or absenting themselves from drill, it will be found that the attendance will be increased. It is the dull monotony of a long drill in a desultory and slipshod manner that kills the military spirit of the men—not strict discipline.

One might easily go on almost indefinitely discussing what should be done and what should not be done at officers' camps of instruction. There are, however, only one or two more points that I have here the time to comment upon. The first is the presence at these camps of officers of other arms or departments. There can be no doubt but that it would be more profitable for an officer to attend a camp held especially for officers of his corps, but where it is impracticable for him to do so, he undoubtedly would profit much by attending any officers' camp provided he was willing to follow the course of instruction in its entirety. Where the shortage of instructors make the proportion less than 1 to 15, or at most 1 to 20, student officers, it is not fair to the student officers of the arm for which the camp was inaugurated nor to the best interests of the Government that other officers be permitted to attend.

Whenever practicable, appropriate courses of instruction should be arranged at officers' camps for the regimental and battalion staff officers, and it is thought wise that officers of the corresponding administration be permitted to participate. It has been further recommended that the regimental, battalion and post non-commissioned staff officers be also permitted to attend these camps. The recommendation is certainly a good one provided, only, that sufficient suitable instructors are available. The same remark applies equally well to the attendance of first sergeants, quartermaster sergeants, mess sergeants and cooks.

Some objections have been offered to the number of subjects taken up at the officers' camp of instruction, the criticism being that no one subject was thoroughly covered. The answer is that it would be impossible to cover even any one important subject in the short period of time allotted for these camps. It is desired to use these camps for the purpose of introducing the officer to many of the subjects with which he, in accepting his commission and the responsibilities connected therewith, should make himself familiar. It is desired to use the camps for the purpose of clearing up and elaborating upon the various subjects taken up in a more or less theoretical way during the winter indoor school period, and to explain to the officer how he can to the best advantage pursue his professional studies and work at his home station, either by himself alone or by associating himself in a small class with other militia officers conveniently located.

Paragraph 328 of the new Infantry Drill Regulations states that "The colonel is responsible for the theoretical instruction and practical training of the regiment as a whole." Unfortunately in the majority of the cases in the Organized Militia, the units of the regiments are so scattered that the regimental commander has little opportunity to influence either the instruction of his officers or the training of the enlisted men, except when the regiment is assembled at the annual encampment. The State or Territorial authorities should, however, constantly keep in mind the responsibility placed by this paragraph upon the regimental commander, and in arranging for a general scheme of drills and schools, should provide for the proper education of the regimental commanders and, to the fullest extent practicable, permit and require them to be the instructors of their subordinates.

The more one studies the problem of making efficient the existing forces of the United States, the more will he become convinced that it is merely a question of educating the officers, and of the officers it is most necessary to begin at the top. An efficient officer of any grade affords a guarantee of the efficiency of the command over which he has authority, provided he is not unduly hampered by those above him.

One has only to read the little War Department publication, entitled "Actual Experiences in War," by Captain Soloviev of the Russian Army (a pamphlet every officer should read and re-read and ponder over), to appreciate the supreme importance of the officers in battle and how "from the moment that the first shot is fired, the center of gravity of the unit rests upon the commander" and that "here is shown

all the importance of the officer and all the enormous responsibility resting upon him."

"The best possible troops under bad officers are at most a very deficient body," but "with a chief he can trust and love, one 'American' counts for ten."

WE WILL BE LOOKING ACROSS NEXT.

IT has not been so very many years since the power to transmit messages by cable from one continent to another seemed the acme of progress in that direction. The new submarine cable telephone now being laid between England and Belgium is claimed to possess speaking properties far more perfect than any in existence at the present time.

A little over a year ago considerable attention was attracted to the new Anglo-French cable, which was the first submarine telephone cable to be fitted with what are known technically as "loading" coils. In this cable at intervals of one nautical mile throughout the whole length there are inserted series of four coils, two above each other, the electrical effect of which is to increase the capacity of the cables by anything from 250 to 270 per cent. This cable, which has two circuits, was of an experimental character, and, so much doubt having been expressed as to the feasibility of the coils, was designed so that the "loaded" coils could be cut out of use altogether, leaving it an ordinary telephone cable.

So successful has it proved, however, that the designers of the new Anglo-Belgian cable have provided that the "loaded" coils must be essential for its use. By doing this it has been possible to reduce the weight of the insulation from 300 to 150 pounds per mile, and as gutta percha is used exclusively, a considerable saving over the cost of the Anglo-French cable will be made.

WHELEN DESIRES TO BE HEARD.

IN the October and November numbers of *OUTDOOR LIFE* appeared some 21 pages of matter from the pen of its arms and ammunition editor to prove that he and Mr. Topperwein can shoot lever action rifles more rapidly than can Mr. Crossman and I our favorite bolt arms. In addition to these articles contained certain slurs and insinuations on both Mr. Crossman and myself. I, therefore, feel that I must, in my own defense, tell the whole truth regarding this discussion.

I was under a certain promise to the aforementioned editor not to bring up the matter of the Bolt vs. Lever again; he also agreeing on his part not to do so. This compact was entered into between us in March of this year. As he has in a number of instances, flagrantly failed to keep his part of the agreement, I now feel that I have been released from my promise to drop the matter.

I am impelled to come to your paper to publish this owing to the fact that I am decidedly *persona non grata* with the magazine where this belongs. They have made it impossible for me to ever contribute to its pages, but nevertheless that fact does not deter them from attacking Mr. Crossman and myself in every issue that they have published since March, 1911.

Here is a little inside history of the scrap. The January, 1911, issue of *OUTDOOR LIFE* contained an article written by me on the Bolt vs. Lever controversy, with a reply thereto by Mr. Haines. After this we agreed to write one more dissertation apiece on this subject and then close it, as we both believed that a long winded discussion would pall upon the readers.

These last articles were published in March, 1911, and according to the agreement between Mr. Haines and myself the discussion was to end there. I promised to write no more on the subject and he did the same.

I was greatly surprised therefore to see the next issue of his magazine come out filled with articles by lever men damning the bolt action right and left, and incidentally myself in the bargain; this after my own tongue had been tied. I was surprised, I say, because I had been promised by Mr. Haines, the editor of the "Arms and Ammunition Department" of the aforesaid magazine, that the discussion was to end with the articles entitled "The End of a Friendly Scrap" in the March edition. The title to this article was from the pen of Mr. Haines by the way. It seems that Mr. Haines considered only himself bound by the compact, and not himself as EDITOR. This was not my view of the matter, and I could not help feeling that he had broken the spirit, if not the letter, of his promise to me.

One of these articles referred to as being published after Mr. Haines had agreed to close the matter was from an ofttime contributor to your paper in which he deliberately misquoted a report of a board

of Ordnance officers detailed to test a certain lever action rifle with a view to determining its suitability for military service. I shall have more to say on this subject later. I wrote to Mr. Haines giving him the full report of the board, and calling his attention to the omissions and misquotations and telling him that I considered that it was a cold attempt to deceive, and that if his magazine was a reputable one it should be corrected. The only satisfaction that I got was a letter in which he accused me of bearing malice and spite against the writer of this article.

About six months previous to this Mr. Crossman had asked me to try out a bolt action rifle for speed of fire, the only accuracy to be attempted being that necessary to hit a charging beast. This was entirely apart from this discussion in *OUTDOOR LIFE* or any other magazine. At the time that Mr. Crossman made this request of me I was not able to comply with it owing to serious eye trouble which forbade my using the rifle at all. As soon as the eye got in fairly good shape I made the test, using an old Krag rifle, as I disliked to spout any of my fine sporting bolt actions as fast as was desired. The Krag I had not fired since 1907, and I had fired no rifle in rapid fire since 1909, and had never attempted before to fire faster than the prescribed five shots in twenty seconds, except to once try out a Krag I had not fired since 1907, and I had fired no rifle in rapid fire I had no idea that I was entering a competition. The results of this test were published by Mr. Crossman in your paper of July 6 last. This and an article on the same subject published in your paper of April 20 were the reasons for the attacks by Mr. Haines on Mr. Crossman and myself in the October and November numbers of his magazine.

Mr. Haines evidently thinks that he has bottled me up for good, for in a letter written by him in July to a Pasadena, Cal., sportsman he boasts that he and Mr. Newton had run me out of print, and had killed the bolt and lever scrap for good. Evidently, by running me out of print he refers to the promise which he knew would bind me, but which he felt perfectly free to violate.

By reason of all these acts on his part I feel myself released from my agreement to withdraw from the discussion, and I hereby announce that I again take up the cudgel.

I have been compelled to send this to you, not as a reply to, or in consequence of any of the experiments or tests that Mr. Haines or his associates have made and published, but owing to the tone in which this information was given to the public, to the insinuations contained in all the articles, and by the remarks on the subject made by Mr. Haines in letters written by him to riflemen throughout the country.

TOWNSEND WHELEN.

THE INCEPTION OF THE .22 HI-POWER.

By TRIM NAT.

THE articles by Mr. Crossman in October issues of *ARMS AND THE MAN*, relative to the new .22 Hi-Power cartridge and rifle brought out by the Savage Arms Co., also the data of its marvelous work, has given the writer great pleasure in the reading thereof. Mr. Crossman's well known ability as a descriptive writer needs no praise from me, but as an old-timer in the rifle game—one who has seen the going and coming of many things in the rifle line, the writer wishes to express his personal thanks to our western friend for many pleasant hours spent in reading his versatile articles and garnering the data contained therein.

In one of the articles mentioned above, Mr. Crossman expresses some doubt as to the originator of the .22 high power type of cartridge, stating that credit seems to be due to Mr. Linwood Lewis of Dorchester, Mass. Following this article comes one in the November 9 issue of *ARMS AND THE MAN* from Mr. Chas. Newton, which is full of data relative to the .22 Hi-Power and in which he claims to be the originator of the same, dating his claim as far back as 1905-6. Not only as the designer, but also as the maker and user of cartridges and rifles of this kind. This article seems to give Mr. Newton the prior claim for this present type of mantled bullet cartridge, Mr. Lewis, the Stevens Co., Mr. Book, Mr. Niedner, Dr. Baker, Mr. Knoble and The Savage Arms Co., all being workers on the same line at later dates.

We are all aware of the fact that Mr. Newton has done very much in the development of the .22, .25 and .28 caliber cartridges. His articles on these subjects have made very interesting reading and in the matter of data he seems to try to be exact, giving dates whenever he can, but in this matter of inception of the high power .22, he does not go far enough back to suit many who have read his article. The writer likes to see due credit given whenever it can be shown, although

the original inception be carried out, but in a minor manner, still we should go back to the beginning if possible. To this end the writer submits the following facts, well known, not only to him, but to many of the prominent small-bore riflemen of about some 20 or 22 years ago. The history of these facts may not be very complete and some dates are missing, but much remains as follows:

Leaving out of the question all .22 rim fire cartridges, it is well known that the first attempt to produce a .22 cartridge with more power, came when the Massachusetts Arms Co. of Chicopee Falls, Mass., the makers of the Maynard rifle, produced the .22-10-45 center fire cartridge and rifles to use it. These cartridges were made by The Union Metallic Cartridge Co. of thin brass with folded head and to take the No. 0 copper primer, they would hold 10 grains of powder, but the primer pocket was so thin and the small copper primer so weak, that the firing pin would enter the primer pocket in many cases. This led to the adoption of the present ".22 Extra Long Center-Fire," as now made by the Winchester Co., which has solid head shells and the No. 1 primer. The extra amount of metal reduces the powder charge to 8 grains and it does not perform as did the older and original .22-10-45. This shell was reloadable, of course, but was a nuisance to clean and load, yet when carefully done, it would produce excellent scores in the hands of experts.

Probably the one man who made this load famous was Mr. Bert Wentworth, then of Dover, N. H., he being the first to make ten consecutive bullseyes at 200 yards offhand with it. This gentleman also was the originator of the then well known "Dover" barrel, which was made full round and extra heavy for use on the actions of the Maynard rifles.

The writer had one of the first Maynard No. 16 rifles made for the .22-10-45 and it was an excellent shooter up to 200 yards. The difficulty at that time of reloading such small cartridges, as well as the weakness of the primer pocket, made the .22-10-45 rather unpopular and many of the barrels were rebored up to .32-35. The twist in the writer's weapon was 1-16 and in his attempts to get higher power, he used "Dittmar," "Brackett," "Wood," and "Gelbite," with these powders very high power was attained, but at the loss of accuracy. Both paper-patched and grooved bullets were used in these .22-10-45 shells and the temper was from 1-15 in the former, to 1-35 in the latter, patched ones were generally used in advance of the shell.

For some time after the advent of the .22-10-45, no further advance was made in .22 cartridges, except as manufacturers bettered their product. About 23 years ago (to the best of the writer's knowledge it was in 1888), a well known eastern rifleman, by name Reuben Harwood, but more widely known under his "Pen-name" of "Iron Ramrod," opened a modest repair shop and salesroom on Avon Street in Somerville, Mass. Being a fine shot himself and in touch with most of the expert riflemen, he made a specialty of furnishing fine selected and tested weapons, this work being done personally by him before delivery to his patrons. This brought prominently to his notice the fact that many fine shots desired to have a small caliber rifle, with easily reloadable shell, having slight recoil and noise, yet capable of fine results at game or on the paper target with the same cartridge and which did not require cleaning between shots.

As an outcome of the foregoing, about 1891 Mr. Harwood originated and brought out what was practically the first "High-Power" .22 center-fire cartridge and which he termed the "Hornet .22-20-55." I believe it was the late Mr. A. C. Gould, at that time editor of "Shooting and Fishing," who first called it "The Hornet," as he said the buzz of the bullet in flight reminded him of that insect. The idea was to use grooved and lubricated bullets only, 55 grains for game and 75 grains for target use. Here we had the first inception of a real high power .22 cartridge, with flat trajectory from its high velocity and yet a very fine shooter, the latter of course when the 75 grain bullet was used.

The shell used was the .25-20 solid head, bottle-necked down to a .22 caliber. Mr. Harwood also made and offered for sale, molds, swages, shell-reducers, bullets and loaded cartridges, as well as furnishing Maynard and Stevens rifles in .22 caliber, rifled and chambered for the "Hornet" cartridge. He also got out special barrels to fit other actions for this cartridge and if my memory serves me right, I think he recut old .22 caliber barrels to .23 and used in them a slightly larger bullet (not sized down).

I believe it was in 1893-4 that Mr. William V. Lowe, a prominent expert rifleman and rifle maker, who had formerly been in partnership with Horace Warner, started business for himself at 27 Mechanic Street, Fitchburg, Mass. The writer had considerable correspondence

and business dealings with Mr. Lowe as well as Mr. Harwood at this time and so is in a position to know what they were doing. To quote from one of friend Lowe's booklets of that time (which lies before the writer at present writing), he made "a specialty of Quick Twist, Small Bore Express and Target Rifles and supplies." * * * "I am now prepared to rifle .22 calibers on a quick twist (12-inch), using a 75-grain bullet for target work. The shell used is the Hornet, holding 20 grains powder. This .22-20-75 cartridge makes an excellent charge for target use. * * * requires no cleaning while using, accuracy is nearly equal to the .25 and .32 calibers, little recoil, smoke or noise, less expense and labor as compared with larger calibers. * * * Rusted .22 caliber center fire rifles can also be rebored to .23 caliber, using the same bullets cast a little larger. The .22 will also shoot the 55-grain bullet for hunting."

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Lowe had adopted in its entirety the idea and design of friend Harwood, and also put the cartridge on the market under the name of "The Hornet." That this cartridge was the first real practical .22 High-Power cartridge actually made and put on the market, seems to be without a doubt. It was a fine one in those days and if put on the market again, loaded with some of the up-to-date smokeless powders of the present time, would prove a big success and a "seller."

Without wishing to in any way detract from the credit due the gentleman named in Mr. Newton's article, or from the valuable work done by that gentleman himself, or the Savage Arms Co., it would seem only fair that the credit for the inception of the high-power cartridge should belong to Reuben Harwood, for his was certainly the first cartridge to contain the elements of the present high power .22 and it must be remembered that at that time there were no such powders as we now have to carry the muzzle velocity higher, else they would certainly have been used by friend Harwood, for I know that he tried the fine grain and most powerful black powders to be had at that time. Hats off, gentlemen, to Harwood.

It may also interest many who do not know that the Mr. Wm. V. Lowe of Fitchburg, above alluded to, was the originator of the present .25-36 high-power cartridges. In the booklet above referred to, he states the shell to be the Winchester .32-40 necked down to .25 caliber, and which held 37 grains of powder, being 5 grains bulk of Schultze or "E. C." powder, and the balance in Hazard F. G. Sea Shooting, leaving just enough room to seat the 77-grain bullet over the grooves. The Marlin (U. M. C.) .32-40 shell could also be used, but this would only hold 33 grains when full, owing to the increased thickness of the metal in shell. Bullets were hardened 1-10; twist for the 77-grain bullets was 13-inch or 14-inch. For target work the bullets were either paper patched or grooved, about 130 grains in weight, the twist used for the long bullets being 9-inch. Muzzle velocity was 2,000 F. S., and remaining velocity at 200 yards was 1,260 F. S. Trajectory at 100 yards when sighted for 200 yards was 6.7-inch measured from bore of rifle.

I mention the above simply to show who originated, made and put on the market the first .25 High Power cartridge, and it must be conceded that it was a high power one at that, even for those days. Mr. Lowe wrote to me regarding this cartridge, that he had tried to get the Marlin Co. interested in the making of this caliber, but that they would not entertain the idea and that later when they brought out their new cartridge, "Marlin .25-36," which was practically the same then as Mr. Lowe's .25-37, they never even gave him credit for the idea. Be that as it may, Mr. Lowe certainly antedated the Marlin Co. in putting the .25-37 cartridge on the market, for both his and the Marlin .25-36 were at that time intended to use black powder: there was nothing else that could be used.

In conclusion the writer wishes to state that the above data is only written with the idea of giving credit to the ones to whose inception of the High Power idea we are so much indebted and not in the least with the wish to detract from the valuable work and ideas developed by so many at later dates. As an instance of this, how few there are now who know our friend Harry Pope as the original inventor of the .25 caliber, yet it is so, as he was the first to make them, long before he went into business for himself.

FOR THE MILITARY EDUCATION OF COLLEGE MEN.

LIEUT. COL. STEPHEN M. FOOTE of the Army, writing in "Journal of the Military Service Institution" for November-December, advances a novel plan for the dissemination of military knowledge.

His suggestion is that college men be enlisted for July, August and

September, the intention being to give a sufficient amount of training in one, two or more years to enable these men to become company officers and non-commissioned officers of any volunteer forces which shall have to be organized after the Army and National Guard have taken the field.

He would limit the ages of enlistment to from eighteen to twenty-five, and he proposes to handle about 20,000 of these short-time recruits each summer.

He would secure the recruits from the various congressional districts. He suggests an arrangement under which the men could be taken in in lots of fifty, and thus have their own associates,

There may well be something in this plan. It is put forward modestly enough by Colonel Foote, though with all earnestness and it deserves consideration.

NOT FULL LIGHT.

MR. E. J. D. Newett who has a justly deserved reputation on the other side of the Pond, for rifle erudition, writes to us in relation to our article "Go Way Back and Sit Down!" lately published, as follows:

When I was a boy away back in the '70's I lived at Wimbledon, where the British National Rifle Association meetings were then held. I very well remember a competition known as the "Owl" in which shooting took place after dark at a target illuminated by a single lamp, and that with the open sights of those days. This competition was continued for many years.

There are thousands of rifle clubs in England, most of whom always shoot after dark at illuminated targets with open sights, the shooter and his rifle being in total darkness. However scores were always better than daylight scores. Nor is a telescope in any sense necessary. If the target is lighted sufficiently to silhouette the sights against it, the best of shooting can always be done. As a matter of fact the more light about the sights the more difficult is aiming at any time.

My friend Mr. Wirt Gerrase, Editor of the *Rifleshot*, is unusually well informed on these matters and should have been the last to admit originality on the part of Colonel Winder, in the matter of night shooting. Anyhow, there is nothing to it, if the object is illuminated, it matters little whether the illuminant be sun, moon or Standard oil, it can be hit by any marksman, and the virtue is not in the telescope sight, but the light on the target.

There are no possibilities of night shooting in future conflicts unless you illuminate your enemy with a searchlight which in effect turns night into day.

Our correspondent has not seen the situation in full light. The fact of the business is that the night shooting at Camp Perry would have been utterly impossible with open sights, from the fact that the targets were very dimly illuminated. It is granted that at short ranges with the target in so bright a light that open sights may be seen at the firing point silhouetted against the target, good shooting can be done, but in a very dim light such as that at Camp Perry, only the telescope sight will permit of shooting with any degree of accuracy.

This statement is not based upon theory or speculation. As a matter of fact the writer had various expert shots try shooting with the open sight at the targets on the Camp Perry range during the night firing. No man with an open sight was able to get any results at all. With a very large peep sight the largest available one the Bassell & Blenkner rotatable disc sight some degree of accuracy could be obtained, but nothing compared to that which was possible with the telescope sight.

Our correspondent has fallen into a natural error as to the amount of light thrown upon the targets, and therefore sheds no light upon the situation.

A PLACE FOR THE REVOLVERS.

A PERSONAL letter recently received from First Sergeant John C. Weckert, Company B, 1st Infantry, Virginia Volunteers, contains the following paragraph:

Another matter is that of the Colt's revolvers. When they are turned in, will they be sold off to Bannerman or Hirsch for a fraction of their value? Why should not the Department allow men in service to purchase them, at say, half price? It will be money for the Government and at the same time a benefit to the men.

The suggestion is so sane and sensible that we doubt not the mere presentation of it to the Ordnance Department will result in such steps, legislative, executive or both as will make the sale to National Guardsmen a possibility.

Obviously it would be much better to have such of the revolvers as are turned in and taken up by the Government sold at a reasonable

figure to officers and men of the National Guard and the Army than to have these weapons parted with at a great sacrifice to some dealer in second-hand arms.

The whole idea is quite in harmony with what the Department has of late decided is the best policy with relation to condemned rifles. There are no more being sold to condemned-arms concerns but such as are not being held in reserve are offered to members of the National Rifle Association of America at reasonable prices.

There is only one objection of course, to selling the revolvers to soldiers and that is on account of the automatic pistol being the service arm. Naturally the authorities would prefer soldiers to practice with this rather than with the revolver, and yet skill in the use of any hand arm is a tangible asset, especially when a soldier has that skill.

We shall expect to see Sergeant Weckert's suggestion put into full force and effect when the issue of automatic pistols has been made.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN OFFICERS.

AT AN election for officers held early in November, the following gentlemen were elected to take charge of the affairs of the Society of American Officers for the ensuing year:

President, Gen. William Verbeck, New York; vice-president, Lieut.-Col. N. J. Edwards, Kentucky; secretary, Maj. F. G. Landon, New York; assistant secretary, Maj. C. H. Eagle, New York; treasurer, Maj. Charles E. Warren, New York; assistant treasurer, Capt. F. L. Humphreys, New Jersey.

There were no reelections, as under the Constitution of the Order, the officers of the preceding year are ineligible for reelection to the same offices, no matter how successful their administration may have been.

The Society is in fine, healthy condition and its membership is steadily increasing.

As has been before stated the Order has no dues or assessments, and the one \$15 initiation fee makes each membership perpetual so that no member ever drops out. A candidate for membership needs but to be or to have been an officer of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or National Guard of any state or territory, and to send in his name to the secretary when he is admitted with full membership if found qualified.

SLOW BUT SURE.

EXCAVATION work on the big Canal shows a falling off of some 207,086 cubic yards in October from that in September, this notwithstanding an additional working day in October.

A plausible reason for this decrease may be found in the difference in rainfall in Panama in the respective months, there being recorded twice as much again in October as in September. Another explanation lies in the fact that this work must necessarily progress less rapidly when the excavation approaches the narrow part of the Canal prism, as the Canal nears completion.

Concrete work, on the other hand, went ahead much faster, that laid in September being but 132,410 cubic yards and the result for October being 143,304 yards.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN BROADSIDES.

THE nation that led in adopting the middle line system of mounting for the primary armament of Capital ships, and which we for so long steadily refused to follow although our designers and gunnery men, says the United Service Gazette, England, have now swung round to the idea, namely, the United States of America, have gone one better, and are, in their *Wyoming* class, placing twelve 12-inch guns on the middle line, as compared with the ten 12-inch, and later, ten 13.5-inch mounted in this way in the British fleet. The American vessels have a length of 554 feet on the load line, with a beam of 92 feet 10½ inches, and they are to displace 26,000 tons. We have not yet arrived at these huge displacement figures in our own fleet, although the Argentine Republic has "licked creation" by having a battleship in the water, which, when finished, will displace as much as 31,000 tons.

The upkeep of a vessel of this size, which will deteriorate and get out of date as quickly as a vessel costing 50 per cent less, will be enormous for a South American Republic, but they have "done the trick" and may be prepared to pay for the boast. The *Wyoming* will have a very heavy broadside if all her metal is counted, since she carries twenty-one secondary 5-inch guns, which also serves as an anti-torpedo armament. Her Whitehead torpedoes are of the 21-inch pattern. And

yet she would be no match in a long-range ding-dong fight with a ship like the *Orion*, if both ships were fought at their best. The weight of metal at each discharge from ten 13.5-inch guns is considerably greater than that thrown by twelve weapons of 12-inch caliber, and at long range fighting it is only the primary armament that counts.

GENERAL WEYBRECHT REPORTS.

THE annual report of the Adjutant General of Ohio, though it seems to contain no unnecessary matter, makes a solidly bound book of over 300 pages.

Outside of the necessary information about stores and routine matters, the most important part of the book is that devoted to a report of the active duty performed during 1910 by the Ohio National Guard. Of this work, the most serious was done at Columbus during the extensive street car strikes there. As high as five regiments of infantry, with cavalry, signal corps and field artillery units, were on duty at Columbus at one time.

In this and other active service in which the Ohio National Guard was engaged during the year all duty was acceptably performed. General Weybrecht offers well-deserved praise to the Ohio officers and men for their most worthy disposition of the difficult responsibilities involved in industrial disturbance service.

As General Weybrecht says, "The year has been a busy and active one for the Ohio National Guard, which has fully demonstrated its reliability and efficiency and its value to the State of Ohio."

CHINESE TO THE PRESIDENT.

REPRESENTATIVES of Chinese student organizations in universities and schools of this country sent a resolution last week to the President, embodying a protest against foreign interference in the Chinese revolution.

The document requests Mr. Taft to make use of his personal and official influence to induce the nations to abandon any idea of taking a hand in the embroglio.

A petition of this kind might lead to a belief, on the part of the uninitiated, that the Chinese had implicit confidence in the possibilities of arbitration, or that their oriental minds invested the Presidential personality with all the attributes of omnipotence.

Whatever might be their motives or beliefs in presenting the resolution, we have grave misgivings as to the efficacy of a peaceful protest, personal or official, against intervention, should any aggressive foreign power decide upon such a course of action.

The President's reply to the communication, in which are united the Chinese student clubs of twelve universities, has not been made public.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE GUNNER.

WE reproduce herewith, from Harper's Weekly, a description of a new protective device for the abused ear-drums of big-gun operators, which, though it may at a casual reading sound a bit technical, is quite simple and likely to prove efficient. The invention is credited to Mariotti, and it is claimed for it that it furnishes the desired protection without in any degree impairing the auditory powers of the wearer:

"The protector consists of a solid mass of glass of such form as to fit accurately the external ear, into which it is inserted. It is traversed horizontally by a perforation, the inner end of which almost touches the tympanum. The outer end of this horizontal passage does not quite reach the outer end of the mass of glass, but connects with a vertical passage which communicates freely with the atmosphere above and below. The violent disturbance of the air caused by the artillery discharge produces an aspiration in the horizontal passage and consequently a rarefaction of the small mass of air confined between the tympanum and the glass protector.

"By reason of this rarefaction the force of the aerial vibration transmitted to the tympanum is very greatly reduced. The effect is produced only by violent compressions of the atmosphere, so that the sensitiveness of the ear for ordinary sounds is not diminished."

Blame Where Blame Belongs.

Irate Woman—"These photographs you made of my husband are not satisfactory and I refuse to accept them."

Photographer—"What's wrong?"

Irate Woman—"What's wrong! Why, my husband looks like a baboon!"

Photographer—"Well, that's no fault of mine, madam. You should have thought of that before you had him photographed."

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, 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.

FOR AN INTERNATIONAL TEAM.

IN ARMS AND THE MAN of October 5 we published the program for the 1912 Olympic Matches. We had previously remarked on the change of program for the great team match over that of 1908. When the American team went to England in 1908 to shoot for the military championship of the world, the distances were 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, fifteen shots per man at each range. In 1912 the corresponding match will have distances of 200, 400, 500 and 600 meters.

The superiority of American riflemen is more apparent upon longer ranges. It will therefore be a less easy task for a team of our men to gain the 1912 championship than it was to secure that proud place in 1908. Nevertheless, this or any other circumstance which may arise ought not to deter us from sending a team, and also as many individual shots to take part in the single man matches as we can get together.

The shooting events at Stockholm where the Olympic of next year takes place, are scheduled from June 29 to July 5. Our team which is to shoot there will have to leave this country at least a month in advance of the first day, that is, about May 29. Our revolver and pistol shots who are to be sent over should go at the same time. It is probable our men can go from Stockholm to France and England and engage in international contests, at least in the first of the countries named, if they wish.

But, to send a team abroad requires not only considerable care and forethought and trouble to select the team and prepare it, but also—and this clause is really more important than its actual character should justify—but also we say, to raise the necessary money to defray the expenses of the team.

Estimates have not yet been prepared, but it will cost a good many thousand dollars, of that we may be sure. It seems imperatively important to send a team abroad next year, because we want to have, as ARMS AND THE MAN has editorially declared, the greatest international shooting concourse at Camp Perry in 1913 which the world has ever seen. We cannot expect the foreign nations to come

to us unless we first go to them. Outside of any other reason for sending a team in 1912 we must send a team as a means of securing foreign riflemen for our great international matches in 1913.

To send a team it is necessary to raise money. How are we going to do it? We can ask for public subscriptions; we have done that before, and we have been successful in sending teams in that manner. We could probably follow a similar plan next year, but this is a way not always wholly satisfactory.

Maj. W. B. Martin, who has been a member of more than one international team, and is one of the men who shot on the team which gained the international military championship for the United States in 1908, writes to us suggesting what seems to be a most desirable way of securing funds to finance an American team for the Olympic games.

He suggests that inasmuch as National Guardsmen may all be expected to be interested in this cause, that they will be glad to help. The plan he proposes would not only allow the National Guardsmen to help, but by helping raise money to send a team they would be actually strengthening their organizations in their own localities.

Major Martin proposes this: That wherever an armory of the National Guard is located, be it regimental, battalion, or even company, arrangements be made for holding a review in that armory. The time for the review could be set by the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association. A prominent man in each locality would be selected by the local commanding officer to receive the review. An admission fee of not less than fifty cents per person to be charged.

If the purpose of the review and the destination of the funds should be widely advertised in the vicinity where it was to take place in advance of the time set, there is no doubt a very full attendance could be expected; interest in the local organization would be intensified, and at least two good purposes would be served, namely, the National Guard unit in question would be raised in the estimation of the people and funds would be secured with which to finance the trip of the team abroad.

A necessary part of the scheme suggested by the Major would be the forwarding of the money thus accumulated to the treasurer of the National Rifle Association to be placed in a fund called "The Olympic Team Fund." Due and proper credit in published lists would be given the various organizations for the sums derived from their reviews.

The idea seems to us a good one, and we shall be glad to hear expressions of opinion on it from our friends in the National Guard. At the same time suggestions for other ways of raising money to take care of the team will be gladly received.

The logic of the situation is unavoidable. We are compelled to send a team to the Olympic games in 1912 and we cannot send a team without raising money.

How shall we raise the money?

LOOKING FORWARD TO THE PAY BILL.

As an evidence of the attitude of the War Department toward the Federal Pay Bill, and as an indication of the possibility of its passage, special attention is directed to a recent request made by the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, to the Adjutants General of States.

Let no one believe that the friendliness of the War Department to the Federal Pay Bill or the thought that the measure can secure favorable consideration of Congress is a guarantee that the proposed legislation will be immediately enacted into law, for if that opinion prevailed, the result would be a cessation or at any rate a letting up on the part of National Guardsmen of their efforts to assist in the passage of the bill.

No one may ease up; no energy shall be saved and no effort spared until the bill has *actually been passed* and signed by the President.

The Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs said to the States:

It is considered essential for each organization commander of the militia to keep an accurate record of the attendance of every member of the organization at every drill, ceremony, or other prescribed duty. In the regular service this information is contained in the duty roster (Form No. 342, A. G. O.) which may be obtained at a cost of \$1.75 per hundred, and which might be adapted to similar use in the Organized Militia, and, at the same time, serve to make the officers thereof familiar with its use when called into the service of the United States.

It is further requested that, inasmuch as the proposed Militia Pay Bill contemplates that the enlisted men shall receive twenty-five per cent, only on condition that they attend 45 drills, or the equivalent of military duty during any one year, and a proportionate amount for attendance upon any number of drills or the equivalent of military duty not less than 20, and nothing if the attendance falls below 20, it will be necessary, in order to carry out the provisions of the bill, that some form of duty roster, as proposed above, be kept; and for this reason, as well as for the others already enumerated, it is believed that steps should be taken at the earliest practicable date to introduce in the Organized Militia some such system of records.

The blank forms referred to in paragraphs 464 and 464½, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 126, War Department, current series, are now being prepared. As soon as they are printed they will be distributed, gratis, to the several States and Territories, without requisition.

A Correction.

In that most excellent article, "The Imp" which appeared in *ARMS AND THE MAN* recently, Mr. Edward C. Crossman, states that the recoil of the new Springfield rifle is 12 foot pounds. I would state that the free recoil of the new Springfield rifle is very near 15 foot pounds (14.89 pounds).

WM. ROSENBAUM.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Service medals in Iowa.

The new service medals consisting of a bronze Maltese Cross with a circular inset, which varies in richness according to the length of service of the recipient, are now ready for distribution to the members of the Iowa National Guard entitled to receive them. Capt. Morton C. Mumma has added a signal corp equipment to the State University Cadet Corps.

Good Season in Maine.

Advance information received from the Pine Tree State indicates that a most successful season in rifle practice has been experienced by the State troops. The 6th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, of Sanford, succeeded in raising its figure from 81 to 116. The Company had three men on the State team and four on the regimental team which won the match at Auburn in October.

Washington Competes for Du Pont Trophy.

The Adjutant General of the State of Washington has just announced in orders that inasmuch as the state is entitled to two of the Du Pont trophies, donated by the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. for skill in rifle practice that the organizations qualifying under the conditions laid down by the donor will receive the trophies as first and second honor beginning this year. These handsome trophies will do much to stimulate interest in rifle practice in the National Guard and the results will be followed with interest.

New Jersey News.

The annual report of the Adjutant General of New Jersey, Gen. William F. Sadler, has attracted a great deal of notice in the guard and daily press. A number of changes have been made during General Sadler's administration, which have worked to the good of the organization. Considerable attention is given in the report to the falling off in the strength of troops. The authorized strength of the entire military and naval establishment of the State on September 30th last was 438 officers and 5,179 enlisted men. The actual strength was 398 officers and 4,167 enlisted men. These figures show a decrease of 180 over 1910. It is claimed that this condition is due to the increased demands made upon the men, and it is also mentioned that should the Pay Bill pass, it will tend to put the guard on a substantial basis.

The National Guard Association of New Jersey held its annual convention recently in the First Regiment Armory. Lieut. Col. George M. Buttle was elected president, Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Steele of the 4th Infantry, treasurer and Capt. Orrin E. Runyon, 1st Infantry, re-elected secretary. The Executive Committee consists of Maj. William

B. Martin, chairman, Capt. J. S. Buist, Capt. H. L. Harrison, and 1st Lieut. Peter James. In the opinion of General Sadler, and the Regular Army Officers detailed with the State, the Sea Girt reservation has outlived its usefulness as a training place for the troops. Top heavy staffs will be cut down and the whole organization placed on a real military basis.

Results of Marksmanship in Michigan.

Maj. M. J. Phillips, Inspector of Small Arms practice 1st Brigade, has issued his report on the company skirmish firing made on the range at Port Huron during the annual encampment of the State troops this summer. The degree of excellence was secured by giving equal prominence to two factors, the full value of all hits made and the proportion of hits per unit in the firing line. The competition for high honors was keen and the final decision was a close one. Company H of the 1st Infantry with 38 men made 19.66% of hits per man. The total score was 747 and the figure of merit 59.83 as against Company K of the 2nd Infantry, which had 42 men, made 18.83% of hits, scored 774 and had a figure of merit of 59.22.

All non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army detailed with the State have been placed under the direction of Frank L. Wells, 11th U. S. Infantry. One non-commissioned officer will be assigned to each regiment and battalion of artillery, and it is planned to have him visit each organization of the regiment during the year.

Rifle Experiments at Peekskill.

Experiments having to do with disappearing targets and firing at unknown distances were recently made at the State Camp ground, Peekskill, N. Y., under the supervision of Maj. John F. O'Ryan, of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery. The experiments would seem to show that ordinary target practice is of little use in teaching men anything concerning combat firing such as they would have to perform in active service. The idea of unknown distance firing was tried out on a practical basis for the first time, and a great deal has got to be considered before adverse criticism may be indulged in. Much practical good, however, is expected to come from the trials made.

Officers School in Nebraska.

A school of correspondence for officers of the Nebraska National Guard has been instituted by the Adjutant General, E. H. Phelps. Infantry drill, military hygiene, tactical principles and problems and small arms firing will constitute the course for the coming winter. The Adjutant General has reported that satisfactory progress was made on the range during the past season.

Good Marksmanship Records in Arkansas.

Maj. William Stoddard, Inspector of Small Arms Practice has made his report to the Adjutant General, which shows that during 1911 more than 80 per cent. of the State troops qualified as marksmen. The figures show an increase of more than 200 per cent. over the record of three years ago. This remarkable showing by the State should be gratifying to those who are responsible for this condition.

Meeting of the Ohio National Guard Association.

The 27th annual convention of the Ohio National Guard Association was held in the city of Toledo, November 21 and 22. What was probably the largest attendance in the history of the organization was present. Papers were read on the following subjects:

"The American Military Spirit and the Guardsman," Gen. B. F. Runkle, U. S. A., retired; "Military Topography and Official Correspondence," Col. A. C. Sharpe, U. S. A.; "The Use of Cavalry in Relation to Other Arms," Lieut. Perry Disque, U. S. A.; "The Relation of the Signal Service to the Line," Capt. Harry B. Kirtland, O. N. G.; "The Field Artillery in Connection With the Other Arms," Lieut. Allen, U. S. A.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Col. Charles Zimmerman, of Cleveland; vice president, Col. Byron L. Bargart, of Columbus; second vice president, Lieut. Col. J. A. Hall, medical department; secretary, Col. L. W. Howard, Toledo; treasurer, Col. H. G. Gatrow, Dayton; chaplain, Rev. William Atkinson, Findlay; executive committee, Gen. C. C. Weybrecht, Columbus; Col. H. D. Knox, Marietta.

Change in Details to Colleges.

The policy of the War Department, which will operate to detail no more majors or captains as commandants of cadets, at State College, will see many changes in details. In view of the new rules, the following officers during 1912 will be relieved from college duty by lieutenants: Maj. E. M. Lewis, infantry, University of California; Maj. E. L. Butts, 25th Infantry, University of Minnesota; Capt. R. D. Carter, 8th Infantry, University of Arkansas; Capt. M. C. Mumma, 2nd Cavalry, State University of Iowa; Capt. H. E. Yates, Infantry, University of Nebraska; Capt. E. A. Fry, Infantry, Pennsylvania State College; Capt. M. B. Stokes, Infantry, Clemson Agricultural College; Capt. L. W. Gaffey, 15th Infantry, Agricultural College of Utah; Capt. S. R. Gleaves, 1st Cavalry, Virginia Military Institute; Capt. W. T. Patten, 13th Infantry, University of Washington; First Lieut. R. E. Boyers, Infantry, Riverview Academy; First Lieut. W. St. J. Jervey, Jr., The Citadel; First Lieut. C. F. Severson, St. John's Military Academy. These officers will be replaced by first and second lieutenants of over five years' service.

Rifle, Revolver and Pistol.

Headquarters of the N. R. A.
Washington, D. C.
Secretary, Lieut. A. S. Jones, Hibbs Bldg.

Headquarters U. S. R. A.
Springfield, Mass.
Secretary, J. B. Crabtree, 525 Main St.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

March 9-16, 1912. 16th Annual Indoor Championship match and prize shoot under the auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, 159 West 23rd Street, N. Y. City. F. Hecking, Secretary.

The Inter-club Indoor Matches.

BY CAPT. W. H. RICHARD.

At this time when preparation is being made for coming Inter-club honors by the civilian clubs entered in the matches, a few paragraphs may be in order.

The writer has just returned from a pleasant trip through the mid-western states, having had the pleasure of meeting a number of the enthusiastic gentlemen of the Inter-club game and incidentally being the guest of members of the St. Paul Rifle and Revolver Association upon a very successful hunt in Northern Minnesota. However, that is another story.

It is noticed that Secretary Jones has published his rules governing the coming matches and that there is but little change from those of last year. In the main, these rules are good, but in the opinion of a good many of the riflemen a few little changes would have still improved them.

In the matter of the time limit there is no question but that the shooter should have the advantage of one and one-half minutes per shot instead of one minute. Many of the men shooting in the matches are of an age when the eyesight cannot be hurried and these would very much appreciate at least the time allowed for long range shooting upon the outdoor ranges. Artificial light is never easy to the best of eyesight and to be hurried means recklessness and wild shots.

Another hardship upon the average club is the clause compelling the rear sight to be placed in front of the firing pin. Presumably this was done to assimilate military sights or sighting, but it does not. So long as the front sight is not under a ban there is nothing military in the match excepting the prone position and it is no easy proposition to secure and place a suitable peep sight on most of the rifles used by the clubs in the position called for in the rules, although any or all of them are made for the use of the tang sight. Up to this time the writer has never heard a good reason why the tang sight should not be used by those who wish to do so.

Last year a number of the judges were furnished a gauge intended to be placed in the bullet hole in deciding doubtful shots. It appears that a number of the clubs never received such gauge, or, at least their judge failed to produce same. If such a tool is to be used at all, each club should have the benefit of it and its use should be made mandatory with the judge.

So much for the match conditions, and now for a look at the usual club condition.

The average club is pretty much like all the rest. It is made up of the same general material in the way of cranks and near cranks; perhaps the difference, if any, being in the number of military shots enrolled, though this difference is not nearly so noticeable now as it was, say two years ago. In the language of the old German lady, accused of her kind having such large families—"The young'n's are learnin' tings too." Every club has its one best shot with one or two others crowding him all the time for high honors, and it is here, in several instances in the knowledge of the writer, that trouble for the team captain or shooting master begins. Enter that nasty little imp that seems possessed of most of us—jealousy. Every team captain has it to contend with and the better his ability to handle it the better team he is

sure to have. Smith is afraid that Jones is going to beat him, and Jones doesn't want to shoot at the same time as Jenkins because the latter is not so good a shot as he is and makes him nervous. Cobb is watching King's shooting through a glass. He isn't saying a word but he is getting King's goat just the same, and so it goes. One reason why military teams develop more rapidly than civilian is through discipline, and discipline alone is the one whip, or at least the main whip conducive to good team work.

The team captain should be fair and impartial as well as firm in placing his men to the best advantage; and firmness does not necessarily mean bull-headedness for he should accept and act upon all suggestions that may go toward the betterment of his team conditions. It should be made clear to his strong shots that he expects their assistance in building up the weaker end of the team and that he will not be satisfied until the tail-enders are up with the leaders.

In one or two of the clubs visited, the writer noticed members who were not shooting marking and calling shots for the others, at the same time keeping up a rambling line of comments upon the shooting, all of which is not good team or even individual practice.

A club will get better results if each range is equipped with a telescope of sufficient power to enable the shooter to locate each shot as it is fired and then keep the spectators out of the

way entirely and allowing no comments during the score. The shooter will correct his own defects better by seeing his own work than from any information that may be imparted to him by perhaps a jealously tainted voice of a possible rival for a place on the team. After a card is shot is the time for comments and advice. Practice scores should carefully be studied both by the team captain and the individual, as it is here that the team material is being developed, and the practice score is to the Inter-club man what the score book is to his military brother upon the out-door range.

No matter how good a shot a man may be he is not a good team unless he lends all the assistance in his power to his organization. It is a fine thing to be high man on the team, but it is a finer thing to be on a finely balanced team and to have your mates feel that you are with them for the best they can do at all times.

To the new teams of the leagues the advice is: Get the best equipment within your power in the way of range, range lighting, a couple of good telescopes for spotting shots, rifles suitable for the match and learn the use of the sling. Work hard for team organization and the harder you work the more fascinating the game will be. After all, no team gets more out of the matches than it puts into them.

THE FANCY SHOTS.

BY BERTON BRALEY IN ADVENTURE—

(Incident taken, in part, from a story by Emerson Hough)

THEY came in town awhoopin' an' they raised aplenty hell,
They was bold an' wicked bad men an' they ran things fer a spell;
They was shootin' round promiscu's, like a Wild West show parade,
They had everybody duckin', they had every one afraid;
When they saw the city marshal in his hat they every a hole,
Then they kep' him nimbly dancin' while they done the double roll,
They could keep a tin can rollin' with the bullets from a gun
An' the stunts they didn't show us simply never has been done.

But at last they both departed, havin' nearly wrecked the town,
An' the Sheriff come in after—on his face a worried frown;
An' he says some cattle rustlers has been busy round of late
An' he gives us their descriptions—it was them, as sure as fate!
So we told him of their shootin', of their quickness an' their skill,
An' we says they sure would git him if they really shot to kill;
Fer the Sheriff ain't no wonder, quite an ordinary shot,
Though the people he went after he most generally got!

When we offered him a posse he just grinned an' shook his head,
"You kin hitch me up a wagon an' I'll go alone," he said.
"I ain't got no shootin'-irons but this rifle here of mine—
There's a couple bullets in it, just as good as eight er nine—
I ain't much on fancy motions, bustin' crystal balls an' such,
But I wants them cattle rustlers an' I wants 'em very much."

Well, we hitches up the wagon an' we says to him, "Good-by,"
An' most every feller present has some moisture in his eye,
Fer we kind of likes that Sheriff an' we hates to see him die!
But he drives away ahummin' of a funny kind of tune
An' we all goes back to drinkin' in the Yellow Dog saloon.

Now there ain't no twists an' turnin's to this here veracious tale;
In a half a day er shorter we see something on the trail,
An' at last the dust-cloud parted an' we makes it very plain;
It's the Sheriff on his wagon drivin' calmly home again.
He is whistlin' soft an' tender on that same fool melody
An' he wasn't none excited fur as any one could see,
But underneath the canvas on that little wagon floor
Was them two bad cattle rustlers that would never rustle more.

I don't know the way he done it, but the moral's plain an' clear:
You may shoot tin cans an' quarters flung up in the atmosphere,
You may make the natives wonder at yer marvelous control,
You may break the shooter's records, do the nifty double roll,
But the really fancy shooter, when you git right down to pan,
Is the guy who shoots the quickest an' who always gits his man!

Baltimore Revolver Association.

The Baltimore Revolver Association met as usual last Friday night with the exception that neither banquet or other gathering was present or nearby to disturb the members while shooting.

As the time grows closer for the opening of league matches it can readily be seen how much good has been done the Association by having a team entered. Fourteen men were present* as compared to ten the week previous and before that the usual gathering of about five cranks, who must shoot or do something desperate.

Not all of the gentlemen present desired to see their name in print, attached to sundry scores, etc. Some are as modest as more tender flowers and will casually take the scribe off to one side to whisper, "you see, I am not holding very well, so just forget that I shot." To be generous is sometimes wise.

Speaking of excuses for poor shooting, Dr. Mulliken is responsible for one that is tolerably new. The amiable man of pills and potions, usually puts up a cracking good score even if he does shoot a revolver, but he did rather poorly week before last and came across with his excuse this week. He had eaten fried calf's liver for dinner and supper the day the shooting occurred, therefore was unable to "de-liver" good score. Wouldn't that upset your equilibrium?

However, Secretary Wilmer started the shooting promptly on time and just as the first relay got into action who should come in but Captain Yates, now stationed at Fort Howard as the spiritual adviser of that post. Just settled in his new home he could not keep away and braved the cold for the long ride from the Fort and back again, just to see the boys and incidentally find out why shooting indoors is different from shooting outdoors. He has not reported the results of his observations yet except in very mild language.

That reminds me, the National Capital outfit seemed to have kidnapped Lieutenant Upham. We thought him cinched this way, but those fellows over there want everything good they can get and certainly got this good thing. Just wait till we get a chance at that bunch, Wow!

It was decided to shoot the course of twenty-five shots in as many minutes by all would-be team members and the five high men turned in cards as follows:

Fort	89	86	34	209
Mulliken	86	80	40	206
Smith	83	78	40	201
Renehan	82	78	40	200
Hebel	79	75	42	196
				1,012

Calvin Goddard, who figured among the five high men week before last, slipped down badly, Mulliken taking his place. Charley Hebel wobbled into last place with very low scores for him. The Armory was rather cold and that may have had something to do with his shooting, being used to rather over-heated offices.

The Association military revolver championship (indoor) will not be shot until sometime after January 1. Usually this event is pulled off early in the year, but there are other matches in contemplation. One especially for officers of the Fourth Regiment who are not members of the Association, if we can get enough of the warriors together to fight. This was offered last year, but failed to create enough interest or results. Captain Duce will take charge of the entry lists this year and probably something will materialize.

Golden Gate Rifle and Revolver Club.

They do things out here on the coast, as you may have observed, and not the least of the various achievements is the skill shown by our marksmen on the range; and among the dozens of good, first-class shooters, our genial, gentlemanly "Old Jim Gorman" stands out as the most conspicuous of them all. It is nothing uncommon for him to

make a high score; in fact, he never makes a low aggregate, but recently he seems to be getting his "second wind" and is doing really phenomenal work with both revolver and pistol.

He stands in the shooting booth like a statue, is always cool, steady and sure, even though there may be a dozen or more shooting in rotation with him.

And what is more wonderful still about Gorman's shooting is the fact that he is past the half century mark and has but one eye, the right eye having been destroyed years ago by a piece of steel. However, he is temperate and regular in his habits, which accounts for his ability to hold his prestige and keep up in form. No man can violate the laws of nature, even by the use of the insidious nicotine, without detracting from his physical skill.

At the regular semi-monthly shoot of the Golden Gate Revolver and Pistol Club, Mr. Gorman again distinguished himself by making 486 on the regular Standard American target, but unfortunately the score was made on the ordinary pasted targets and marked as the club's record.

There were a dozen or more shooting at the time and a scorekeeper recorded every shot, so there is no question about the feat having been performed in regular order. But, as we understand, the requirements are that clean targets are to be used and the shooter must state at the time that he is going to try for the world's record.

Nevertheless, the record is on the club's books, and will stand till someone in the same way, with witnesses, makes a higher score than this.

One of the most wonderful things about this shooting of Gorman's was that he made the high score of 99 at the finish, even after the sun was down and the shadows were appearing over the waters of the bay. They all love him in the club, and it was a pleasure to see the unselfish way that the members of other clubs showered expressions of delight on him for the beautiful work. It was really artistic.

May his eye never fail, or his good right arm lose its cunning for a score of years to come.

Score made by J. E. Gorman on the Shell Mound Range, Emeryville, Cal., at a regular semi-monthly shoot of the Golden Gate Club, as witnessed by eight members of the club, Standard American target, 50 yards, .22-caliber pistol:

J. E. Gorman.....	98	95	97	97	99	—486
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Taunton Indoor Rifle League.

There was no change in the team standing as a result of the seventh week of the T. I. R. C. series and but two slight changes in the leaders of the individual list, Broadhurst going above Woodward and Rivard dropping down three places. The Highlands led in team totals with 396, the "Vets" shot 388, the Wampechos 387 and the rest of the teams, excepting the Washingtons, also put up good totals. The best single strings were led by A. T. Dean with 90; then came MacKendrick 89, Howes 88, Rogers 85, Davis and Hathaway 84, and Bullard, Bates, Shepard, Broadhurst and Devers with 80. There were 17 other strings from 70 to 80 and several of the men made good gains in their averages.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won	Lost	Per.
Wampechos	6	0	1,000
S. W. V.	6	1	.857
Highlands	5	2	.714
Whittentons	4	2	.666
Y. M. C. A.	3	2	.600
Unions	4	3	.571
Ninth Co.	2	4	.333
M. M. W.	2	4	.333
Spring Brooks	2	5	.285
Echoes	0	5	.000
Washingtons	0	6	.000

CLUB RECORDS.

Highest team total—Wampechos, 403.
Highest single string—A. T. Dean, Wampechos, 94.

GOSSIP.

BY "LES SMOKE."

The remarks by Capt. W. H. Richard, that sterling military shot of national reputation, who this year probably shot the best of his long and successful career, in this week's issue are worth the careful reading of all indoor shooters of high and low degree. Here is one of the best sportsmen in the land giving unasked advice and offering suggestions to his fellow competitors. No better example of clean sportsmanship could possibly be offered and to those (happy to say) few who have criticised the members of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club as a bunch of professionals, always looking out for their own interest, we would say put the same amount of energy into your work on the range as you have in your criticisms and you too will also become proficient. As Captain Richard says, proficiency is attained only through earnest individual effort and constant practice. This, with harmony among the members, will make a success of any team.

We have the kindest feeling for our "suburban" friends, the Baltimore Revolver Association. We have supped with them, rode with them in their joy wagon and waited in their darned old shanty of a "Union Station" at 4 P. M. in the cold gray dawn of the morning after for a train to pack us home to our own fair city, but we'll be hornswoggled for a bunch of solid ivories if we don't lick daylight out of them when we shoot our match in the U. S. R. A. They said we kidnapped Lieutenant Upham. Sure we did, and then we took him down in a dank cellar, dark and miserable quarters they are, and put in his hand a new fangled .22 revolver of the Bekart breed. Did he make good? Fine. As good old Poindexter said, "Watch our Smutless Smoke."

D. H. Eaton writes from Cincinnati that much interest is being taken in revolver shooting in that city and a new range will shortly be opened by a sporting goods company in the basement of their building. The police department is also planning to build an indoor range and as both are centrally located it would seem that they will be well patronized.

We hear from Wm. A. Siebe of Emeryville, Cal., that every possible effort is being made this year by the members of the Bay Cities Revolver Club of the U. S. R. A. to get together the finest team that possibly can be gotten up, so that the West will be somewhere near the top at the finish of the indoor league matches.

The clubs here are giving up their best shots to help the Bay Cities Club out and from all indications the team will be a good one.

The Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club will also enter a team and it will be a very strong one, too. Mr. F. P. Poulter will be captain, and with his old-time experience in match shooting, will be of good assistance to the team members in helping them to overcome the buck fever.

Mr. Todd from St. Louis, paid us a visit today. He was very much taken up with the range and he felt right at home in a few moments. We hope to keep him here to add to our list of fine rifle and pistol shots. We would be very much pleased to have many more of our fine rifle shots from St. Louis to come out here, especially our good revolver shot, C. C. Crossman.

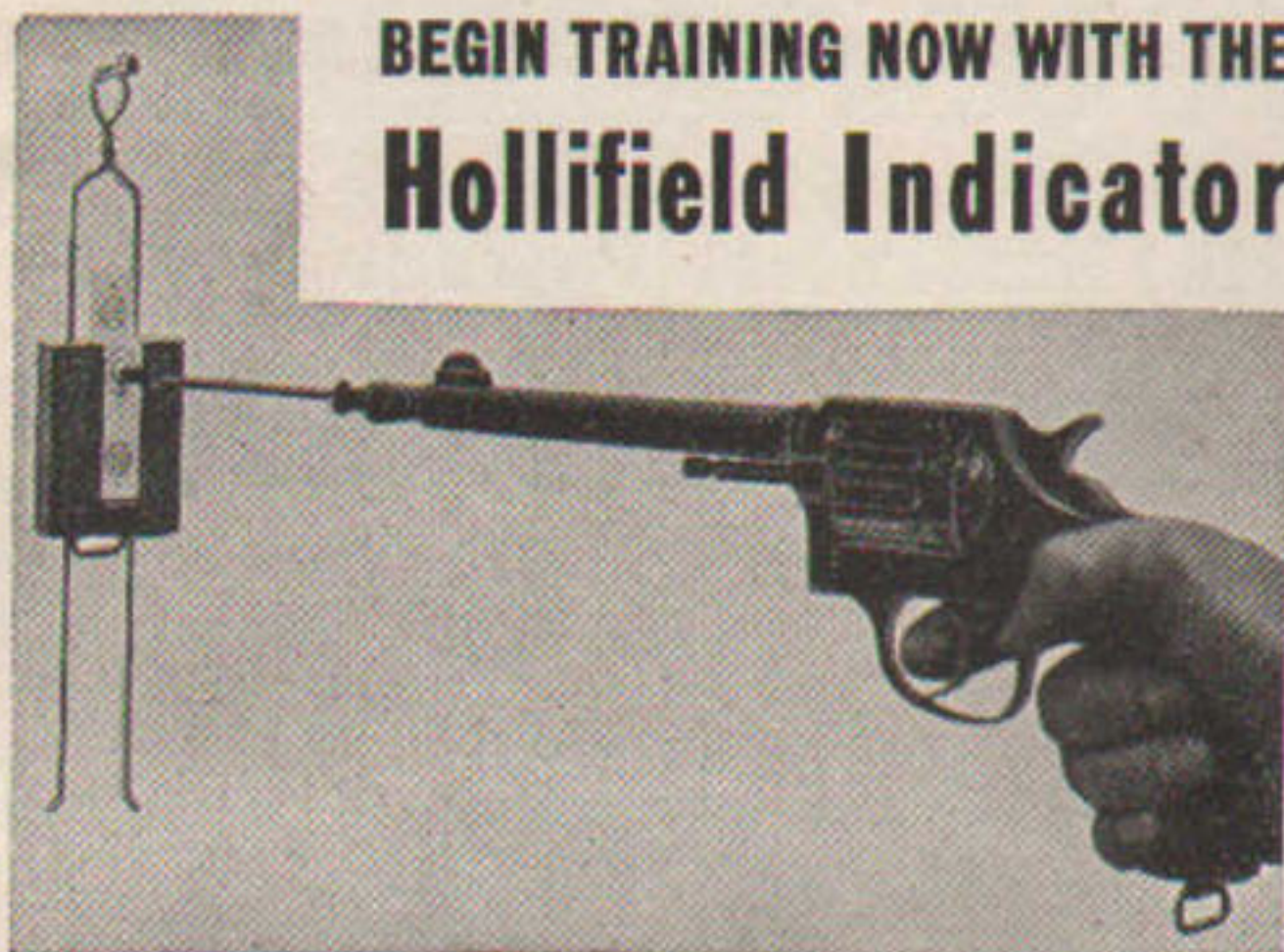
Reising Champion of Bohemia.

Eugene J. Reising, of Hartford, Conn., has just returned home from an extended tour abroad, in the course of which he visited several countries and demonstrated his ability with the automatic pistol in a most convincing manner.

In winning the pistol championship of Bohemia he used a Luger automatic pistol, which

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SAFE—Positive intercepting safety withdraws firing pin from sear, preventing possibility of accidental discharge.

RAPID—Spring-actuated safety, placed right and swinging in the right direction, makes first shot quick. Magazine contains ten cartridges, which, with one in the chamber, place eleven shots at the command of the shooter. Empty magazine is expelled with the pistol hand, permitting instantaneous insertion of a loaded one, and insuring high rate of sustained fire.

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is manufactured at that place. The tournament took place at Budweis (not Budweiser) and the pistol with which he won the championship was given him by Mr. Luger himself, with a little speech congratulatory of his achievement.

On one occasion he fired our own .45 caliber automatic faster than three men could load the clips for him and did closer shooting than anyone.

San Francisco Rifle and Revolver Club.

Armstrong made the best all-round score yesterday in the shoot that was held by the San Francisco Rifle and Revolver Club at Manzanita station, being the leader in all of the various events. The scores follow:

200-yard range—Armstrong, 46 and 41, Randall, 43; Spalding, 44 and 41; Brunier, 36 and 42; McLaren, 37, 37 and 32; Stoll, 22 and 33; Wilson, 40.

300-yard range—Spalding, 40; Randall, 36; Armstrong, 41; Wilson, 39; McLaren, 40.

500-yard range—Spalding, 40; Randall, 44; Armstrong, 47; Wilson, 43; McLaren, 44.

Skirmish run—Armstrong, 95 and 76; Spalding, 49 and 37; Brunier, 48 and 28.

A New Rifle Club in Northfield, Vt.

On November 15 a smoker was held at the Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., at which time a rifle club was formed in order that the college might participate in the N. R. A. Intercollegiate rifle matches for 1912. The officers elected were: President, Lieut. H. C. Kendall, 1912; secretary, Sergeant Alvord, 1913; treasurer, Sergeant Lorette, 1913; captain, Sergeant McGovern, U. S. A. The club starts with 125 charter members, has an outdoor range up to 1,000 yards, and will hold local competitions during the winter and spring.

Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio.

We are glad to see such a good attendance at our weekly shoots and our range would be worked its full capacity were it not for the fact that several members are unable to arrange their jobs so that they can attend on Monday night and there is some talk of fixing up for a Sunday morning shoot.

We are planning for a great turkey and chicken shoot—a regular old-fashioned Thanksgiving affair—3 shots offhand in each event. All chickens and turkeys will be delivered to the home of the lucky contestant on Wednesday in order to make his Thanksgiving dinner a pleasant reminder of his rifle club and the boys whom he always expects to find there, and in whom he is seldom disappointed, for there is a peculiar fascination about the good old rifle game that—when your system is once thoroughly inoculated makes it seem like taking the best out of the whole week when it is necessary to be absent.

We are having a lively discussion as to the relative merits of the aperture, telescopic and plain military sights.

Some contend that properly adjusted apertures will give as good scores as telescopes and nearly prove it by shooting some pretty scores either way. Some contend that the N. R. A. matches should be shot with plain military sights, but as yet we have heard no one express themselves in favor of tang peep sights.

The consensus of opinion, however, seems to be that the telescope gives a decided advantage over the apertures and we think the brothers who take the opposite opinion will have to prove in an actual match that they can equal their telescopic scores with the regular N. R. A. in-front-of-the-firing-pin sights.

Our Re-Entry Offhand Match was won by M. M. Foster with an 88, G. L. Hale second with an 85.

The prone scores with telescopes were:

W. C. Andrews, 100; M. M. Foster, 99; J. Humphrey, 99; E. E. Tindall, 94.

With N. R. A. Sights: C. W. Woodyatt, 96; G. L. Hale, 95; Van Artsdalen, 94; R. C. Du Rand, 94; F. Koska, 91; W. L. Wonder, 90; G. W. Eason, 88; W. F. Lenn, 88; H. P. Walker, 84; O. Schmidt, 71.

Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Cal.

The members of the Possible Pistol Club held their regular monthly shoot Thursday, November 16, and as the membership is limited to 10, 8 men took part in the shoot and a very pleasant day was spent. We were much pleased to have as our guest Dr. Royce from Los Angeles. He did some very clever work with his English pistol and rolled up scores like 96 and 91. We were rather disappointed on account of our Mr. Huntington, from Los Angeles, not being present. We have learned, however, that jury duty prevented him from not being on hand. However, he expects to be with us next month.

The day was spent holding handicap shoots for spoons. King H. A. Harris was the official handicapper and three matches were shot, each man shooting 10 shots at 50 yards. U. S. R. A. medal targets were used. Wm. A. Siebe and Herman Windmuller tied on the first match, Siebe getting 2 points handicap and Windmuller having 7 points. In the next match Siebe and Windmuller shot the tie off, Siebe shooting scratch and Windmuller getting 7 points. Siebe won the tie in the first match with 93 at scratch. The second match was won by M. Nielsen, making 87 with 12 points handicap, giving him a total score of 99. Dr. Royce came in strong at scratch with a 96, Siebe with 93 and Harris with 91, all at scratch.

The third match was won by A. M. Poulson, who surprised his fellow members by making a 98 out of a possible 100—8 con-

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secutive tens and 2 nines. Some class! He was allowed 4 points handicap but did not need them however, as 98 was plenty. The individual scores and handicap are as follows:

Match No. 1—Siebe, winner.

Siebe, W. A.	93	2 Handicap	95
Windmuller, H.	88	7 Handicap	95
Dr. Royce	91	Scratch	91
Harris, H. A.	89	Scratch	89
Doell, Carl	79	12 Pts. Hdcp.	91
Poulsen, A. M.	82	4 Pts. Hdcp.	86
Nielson, M.	73	12 Pts. Hdcp.	85
Fisher, H.	68	20 Pts. Hdcp.	88

Match No. 2—Nielsen, M., winner.

Nielsen, M.	87	12 Pts. Hdcp.	99
Royce, Dr.	96	Scratch	96
Siebe, Wm. A.	93	Scratch	93
Harris, H. A.	91	Scratch	91
Fisher, H.	65	20 Pts. Hdcp.	85
Doell, Carl	76	12 Pts. Hdcp.	88
Poulsen, A. M.	87	7 Pts. Hdcp.	94
Windmuller, H.	83	7 Pts. Hdcp.	90

Match No. 3—Poulsen, A. M., winner.

Harris, A. H.	91	Scratch	91
Royce, Dr.	85	Scratch	85
Siebe, W. A.	87	Scratch	87
Poulsen, A. M.	98	4 Pts. Hdcp.	102
Nielsen, M.	80	7 Pts. Hdcp.	87
Doell, C.	81	12 Pts. Hdcp.	93
Fisher, H.	65	20 Pts. Hdcp.	85
Windmuller, H.	82	7 Pts. Hdcp.	89

Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.

No longer have our friends, the Bisbee band of the Tonto Apaches, any terrors for us. Their warwhoops no longer terrify. We've got them tamed and digging irrigation ditches. We admit that beating them in the middle of an Arizona summer was hardly a fair shake for them, but when they invite us to a twelve-man team, shoot over 200, 300 and 500 and we lead by 128 points, we rather feel that we've got their measure. Then, again, we may get awfully fooled. Total, L. A., 1,564; Bisbee, 1,436.

With all due modesty, we desire to peep that with our own good bunch and the Southern California Rifles, with the new members that constantly string in, we can clean about any club in this neck of the woods, which means along the shores lapped by the smiling Pacific. Nor are we afraid that like the Irishman, we'll take in too much territory, when we say that we can clean most of the clubs in this country over the 200, 300 and 500 route. To get us to prove it merely stick up your secretary's right hand. He that

tooteth not his own trumpet, the same it shall not be tooted. Therefore we are tooting a bit in this ebullition.

The trouble with Bisbee came on the 18th of November, when we thought all was peaceful and everybody out here admitted our prowess. We only got 17 men out, but they were mostly on the job. Take twelve men averaging 130½ points for the 200, 300 and 500 stages and you've got some team. The first six ran up a total of 812, enough for any layout of the Pacific Coast Rifle League.

For Bisbee James Hart was high with 130. For Los Angeles Crossman was high with 141. The first seven men of the Angel team ran over 130.

Every shoot has its features. This one did. E. C. Price, who gobbled our medal for 1910, couldn't even get his fingers over the tail-board of the bandwagon—and the aforesaid wagon was twelve men long at that. C. J. Dibbern and "Ah" Dibbern were also among those pursuing, but never catching up.

Some of the bunch got foolish and did fancy shooting during the performance. Wingren and Crossman pulled down 49 each at 300 yards, while the aforesaid Xman got 141, the highest club score on record but one. This party and Fraser ran 50 and 49 at 600 in a little informal shoot after the match, more unusual stuff. Wotkyns should have been high with 136, but for some of these freak scores. Shark Hubbs didn't get started right and slid to seventh place, which in such a layout is not by any means a sign of poor shooting.

The erstwhile Southern California rifle bunch were distributed around pretty evenly through the twelve men, getting six places out of the dozen. Of course, we're mighty sorry they joined us.

Price talked bear hunt—particularly for mean bear, until he got quite enthusiastic. Plans were made to the details even of the proper train to take to the mean bear country. Then he went out and shot 40, 38, 42. Just before he faced off the landscape he asked the bunch to please change the bear hunt to one for rabbits, not very mean ones. His confidence in his marksmanship seemed to have faded.

We desire to say with pride that out of the ten men to be sent from the Seventh Infantry to the big state shoot at Sacramento, nine of them are members of the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club—and learned to shoot, more or less—on our range. After a long series of tryouts in the way of company shoots, each regiment of infantry, each squadron of cavalry and the Naval Militia and

Coast Artillery as a whole are to send ten men each to the Sacramento range to shoot for the individual championship of the state over the National Match course. As usual, first man gets a five dollar medal, second man honorable mention, not transferable and not exchanged for other merchandise.

Crossman, Decius, Fraser, Umsted, Hubbs, Starkey, Demmitt, Goldsborough, Backus and Balch, in the order given, won places to go—and they're all clubmen except Demmitt. Thus doth the civilian rifle club and the militia layouts work together like suffragettes sitting on a member of Parliament.

Also, we shoot in the indoor matches. We make no threats, we've heard before about the man who started to rub the bull's nose in the mud.

BISBEE SHOOT, 12 MAN TEAM, NOV. 19.

	200	300	500	Total	600
E. C. Crossman	45	49	47	141	50
G. L. Wotkyns	43	47	46	136	
R. J. Fraser	45	41	49	135	49
C. R. Balch	42	45	47	134	
G. T. Kellogg	44	42	47	133	
C. O. Wingren	40	49	44	133	
C. B. Hubbs	41	44	47	132	
Sam Crawford	41	41	45	127	37
R. P. Umsted	39	42	44	125	32
C. Heise	39	41	44	124	
W. H. Bresler	40	42	41	123	
H. C. Miles	37	39	45	121	

Total ----- 1,564

Team average, 130.3.

Total first six men, 812.

Also ran:

A. H. Dibbern	35	42	45	120
E. C. Price	40	38	42	120
W. R. Jackson	36	37	43	116
C. J. Dibbern	38	37	37	112
E. W. Stein		31	38	

St. Louis Revolver Club.

Just now the St. Louis Revolver Club is having its troubles. Last year it was suffering from a like condition, but from an entirely different cause.

With us it is either a feast or a famine. During the league season of 1910-11 it took some mighty tall hustling to scare up five men who would shoot on the team. It was not so much a question of selecting the best shots. It made little difference whether or not the member could shoot well. The problem was to get him to shoot at all. Of course, we had enough members, but they would not come to the range. And so the

1911 GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

The Greatest Trap-Shooting Honor of the Year



AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, JUNE 22, 1911

BY A RECORD SCORE, 99 out of 100 FROM 20 YARDS

Mr. Harvey Dixon, of Oronogo, Mo., handicapped on the 20-yard line and shooting PETERS Factory Loaded Shells, purchased by him out of the regular stock of the Columbus Gun Club, won the most coveted honor in the trap-shooting world, together with the Inter-State Association Trophy and the \$1,000.00 purse. The score of 99 from twenty yards in the Grand American has never been equaled.

It pays to use Peters Shells—the kind having “Steel where Steel belongs.”

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., E. F. Leckert, Mgr.

Club dragged through the winter months—the team men feeling that they had to shoot, and the others not caring anything about it.

How conditions change sometimes! Here we are about to start another season and some fifteen or twenty men are clamoring for places on the team! Some of us believe it is because ten men can shoot this year. At any rate, they are all turning out for practice. True they are not all experts. None of them are Armstrongs or Dietzs or Gormans or Hanfords. They want to shoot, though, and we will let them shoot, regardless of where the team finishes.

We believe the league of revolver clubs was intended to encourage and promote shooting, and the way to do it is to get the new men interested.

The line-up of the St. Louis Club will show some new names this year. They may not shoot well at first. Most of them have yet to learn that it is much harder to make a good score under pressure of competition than in ordinary practice. It will take them a little while to settle down to the steady, consistent gait of our old reliable Dr. Moore and some of the other older hands at the game. We have every confidence in them, however, and look forward to the time when the shooters of the country will know the names of Bunding, Kronde, Rumsey, Alt and Russell as well as they now do the five record makers of the Manhattan Club.

Keep an eye this way, brother shooters, and see how our experiment works. We may finish last in the race, but we expect to come out of the series with a larger, more enthusiastic, and more harmonious club than ever before.

Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club, Rochester, N. Y.

Now that it is getting too cold to stay out of doors and listen to Band Concerts any longer the members are beginning to drop

around at the Club rooms at the Armory Saturday night and peg away at a two-inch bull at 50 yards.

Last Saturday night the Club held its first revolver shoot of the season, and about twenty of the “faithful” were on hand, about a dozen of these to participate in the revolver prize match and to get a little practice for the coming U. S. R. A. league shoot, in which the Club has entered a team.

Revolver shooting in western New York State has been neglected for many years. About a year ago a few members of the Club took up revolver shooting and now we have about a dozen or fifteen of the “worst” revolver cranks in the country (not only in “markmanship,” but enthusiasm as well). In fact, the average policeman could shoot better than any member we had when we first started—and you know how rotten the average policeman can shoot. Some of us can not shoot much better now, but just the same we are going into the league shoot, not to cop out the prizes, but in hopes that it will give us all good experience in revolver shooting. The Club has use of the Armory range, which is divided into two divisions of four targets on each range.

Members who wanted to shoot the revolver were allowed one hour a year ago, now there are so many interested in revolver work that one side of the range is reserved during the whole evening for revolver practice while the other side is used for rifle shooting.

As yet the Club has not developed any real live “experts,” but those interested keep burning up the ammunition and have shown improvement in their scores over a year ago, and probably “some day” we will have a fair representative club to enter in the league matches.

It's the Club's intention to hold prize shoots once a month during the winter months, alternating first with rifle and then revolver. The results of Saturday night's shoot were as

follows: 5 shots deliberate fire, 5 shots rapid fire.

Distance, 20 yards on U. S. target.

	D.F.	R.F.	Total
H. Mosbangher	36	27	63
James R. Gooding	36	23	59
August Larsen	29	29	58
L. F. Sherman	34	23	57
v. D. V. Hobbie	23	29	52
J. E. Stephenson	26	18	44
A. Slade	21	16	37
W. W. Lewis	21	8	29

The N. R. A. Inter-club League for 1912.

FOR THE CIVILIAN RIFLE CLUB TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES (INDOOR GALLERY SHOOTING.)

Early in the season the following letter was sent out to all affiliated Civilian Rifle Club by the N. R. A.:

“So many inquiries are coming in to this office in regard to our plans for the Indoor League matches for 1912 that this circular letter is issued somewhat earlier than was intended.”

From present indications the number of clubs that will take part in the 1912 matches will be much larger than ever before and it will require more time to prepare for them. It may also be necessary to organize another league as more than twelve teams in a league is undesirable.

To make a success of the coming matches we must have the co-operation of our clubs and as little delay as possible in deciding about entering a team.

At the close of the 1911 series of matches an effort was made to ascertain if any changes in the conditions for future matches were desirable with the result that only a few suggestions were made, a few clubs wanted telescopes and a few others a strictly military rifle. It seems, therefore, that we

have the happy medium in our present conditions and no changes will be made with the exception that the club officers will send in the telegraphic and mail reports instead of the N. R. A. Judge. We will not accept an entry from a club that will not bind itself to telegraph in at their expense their score at the close of the match and mail the same night or in the morning the detailed scores. The latter will act as a check upon the former. All the good that we can get from publicity from these matches is lost if we do not get the weekly reports in time to give the press associations before the news is stale.

We will not ask for the return of the targets used in the match unless the competing teams are within ten points or less of each other. The matches will probably begin the week ending December 25th. No entry will be received unless accompanied by the entrance fee of \$5. It would assist this office in securing a representative to act as Judge if one or more eligible parties would be recommended to us by the club.

The conditions will be:

Team—Any number of men up to ten may shoot, the best five scores counting for the team score.

Distance—Seventy-five feet.

Number of Shots—Twenty, each man, four targets to be used, five shots on each target.

Target—The N. R. A. gallery target, 1 to 10 count.

Position—Prone.

Rifle—Any .22 caliber rifle weighing not over ten pounds.

Ammunition—Any.

Sights—Any, in front of the firing pin and not containing glass.

Trigger Pull—Not less than three pounds.

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

Preliminary Practice—No member of the team to fire more than five shots preliminary to firing his score in the match on the night of the contest.

Judges—All matches will be shot under the supervision of a Judge, appointed by the N. R. A., who will not be a member of the club.

Prizes—The winning teams of each league will contest among themselves for the Championship, the winning team receiving the Championship trophy and silver medals. The members of the losing teams will receive silver medals and the members of the second team in each league will receive bronze medals.

Entrance Fee—Five dollars for each team.

The National Rifle Association will furnish the targets for the matches. Similar targets may be purchased from the N. R. A. at a cost of \$2.50 per thousand."

The above conditions appeared to meet the wishes of a majority of clubs, but several have asked for a change governing the rule for sights. The N. R. A. desiring to meet the wishes of the majority has sent out another request to those clubs that have entered the league matches for another expression of opinion. The three questions asked are:

Are you in favor of retaining the present conditions calling for the sight in front of the firing pin and not containing glass?

Are you in favor of the same sight being put back on the stock?

Are you in favor of the use of a telescope?

Whichever proposition receives the majority vote will be adopted for the league matches.

Entries for the inter-club league matches to determine the rifle club championship of the United States follow:

The number of entries was very disappointing, only twenty teams entering, which, if divided into sectional leagues, will result in eight teams competing in the Western league as follows:

- Adrian, Mich., Rifle Club.
- Bisbee, Ariz., Rifle Club.
- Helena, Mont., Rifle Club.
- Madison, Minn., Rifle and Revolver Club.
- Minneapolis, Minn., Rifle and Revolver Club.
- Milwaukee, Wis., Rifle and Pistol Club.
- Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, Butte, Mont.
- St. Paul, Minn., Rifle and Pistol Association.
- Tacoma, Wash., Rifle and Revolver Club.

- Dickinson, N. Dakota, Rifle Club.
- In the Eastern league are:
- Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Birmingham, Ala., Athletic Club Rifle Association.
- Federal Rifle and Revolver Club, Boston, Mass.
- Manchester, N. H., Rifle and Pistol Club.
- Myles Standish Rifle Club, Portland, Maine.
- The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn.
- Philadelphia Rifle Association.
- Presque Isle Rifle Club, Erie, Pa.
- Warren, Pa., Rifle and Revolver Club.
- Winchester Rod and Gun Club, New Haven, Conn.

Several of the old and well known clubs are missing from the arena, noticeably, the Fort Pitt Rifle Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club of New York. Other Eastern clubs who competed last year, but are missing this, are the Atlantic City, N. J., Rifle Association, Bangor, Maine, Rifle Club, Butler, Pa., Rifle Club, S. Providence, R. I., Rifle and Revolver Association, Savannah, Ga., Rifle Association, and the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club of Washington, D. C.

The Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Boston, Bisbee, Helena and Manchester Clubs are the new comers in the competitions this year.

Philadelphia Range, National Rifle Academy.

Score of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, made on the range of the National Rifle Academy, Thursday evening, November 23rd.

OFF-HAND RIFLE. TARGET GERMAN RING.

W. L. Nodell.....	218	221	236	216	222	242
	231	220	219	224	224	
E. H. Williamson, Jr.....	239	241				
H. L. Reeves.....	233	233				
Harry Overbaugh.....	242	242				

PRONE RIFLE. TARGET N. R. A. 1 TO 10 COUNT.

Harry Overbaugh.....	98	93	88	92	88	85
E. H. Williamson, Jr.....	94	97	97	94	94	
W. J. Maybee.....	96	98	97	100	99	
Nathan Sperring.....	91	91	94			
R. S. Newbold.....	89	93	92	87		

PISTOL. STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

S. D. Lovegrove.....	83	71	72	81	78	74	73	76
W. J. Black.....	82	82	78	74	77			
H. A. Dill.....	81	88						
R. S. Newbold.....	76	85	62	78	80			
J. T. Oliver.....	50	58	51	53				
H. L. Reeves.....	88	94	83	95				
Nathan Sperring.....	87							
Dr. G. G. Davis.....	57	63	68	78				
George Hugh Smith.....	88	81	86	90	83			
Dr. W. E. Quicksall.....	80	80	83	89	86	87	82	

THE CALL OF THE CLAY.

SOME HINTS TO BEGINNERS

BY EDWARD BANKS.

PART I.

There are, strictly speaking, two classes of "beginners" among those who start shooting at clay targets thrown from traps, and these two classes are about as widely different as they could possibly be.

One class (and quite a large one) is made up of field shots, more or less expert men accustomed to and skilled in the handling of a shotgun. From the ranks of such have come most of the best professional trap shots in the world, men who have made wonderful records and demonstrated what hand and eye can do when backed up by perfection in gun and ammunition. With a beginner of this class but few hints are necessary, and only comparatively small space will be devoted to his requirements later on.

With the other class, however, the beginner pure and simple—the man, woman or child who perhaps has never had a gun in hand before, much has to be learned before the "novice" graduates and becomes an "expert." In this class are many town and city-bred men, who have all the qualifications so far as hand and eye are concerned, who may excel or hold their own with others at billiards, tennis, etc., but who have never had

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Being a light oil it enters the pores of the metal and forms an imperceptible covering that is moisture-proof without making the gun sticky or greasy to handle. Best for oiling the fine mechanisms of the finest gun, because it does not dry out, gum, harden, turn rancid, collect dust.

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an opportunity to become acquainted with a gun. Given the chance, and the necessary amount of practice, there is no reason why they should not find places high up in the ranks of the experts.

CHOOSING A GUN.

The first and most important step along the road to success in trap shooting is the choice of a gun—not so much its make, but its fitness for the work it will have to do. Clay targets are small objects to aim at, and unlike game birds and animals, have no wing-bones or legs to break and put them out of commission. A clay target must be hit *solidly*, and with several pellets of shot, it is to be counted on the score sheet. In the field a wounded bird or animal can often be retrieved and put in the game sack after having been only lightly hit; but a clay target, even when "dusted" heavily, cannot be retrieved and counted on the score sheet. Hence a close-shooting gun, one *full choke*, is a necessity if ultimate success at the traps is desired.

Experience has taught that a 12-gauge gun, weighing in the neighborhood of $7\frac{1}{2}$ or $7\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., is the right thing for trap work. Guns of lighter weight give too heavy a recoil even with the moderate load of three drams of a "bulk" powder (or 24 grains of a "dense" powder) and $1\frac{1}{8}$ oz. of chilled shot. Nothing puts a man to the bad, when trap shooting, so quickly and so completely as heavy recoil (or "kick").

Select, therefore, for trap work a 12-gauge gun, about $7\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. in weight, and either a single-shot, a repeater or a double-barrel, for all these guns have their firm adherents, and no one style seems to be much more preferable than another, except, of course, that doubles cannot be shot with a single-shot gun.

Another very important point to remember when selecting a gun is to be sure that it has what is known as a "straight" stock; that is, one that has not too much "drop" to it. Formerly guns were made with considerable drop to them, but the growth of trap shooting and the experience it has brought show that, at the traps at least (and we are now dealing with that branch of sport with a shotgun) the stock of a gun should be straight. For a beginner we would recommend a gun with a drop of $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches at the "comb" and 2 to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the "heel." (A reference to the accompanying diagram will explain this point better for the purpose of ascertaining the correct dimensions, the point marked "B" being at the comb of the stock, and "A" at the heel.) Some experts use even straighter stocks, but it is better for a beginner to select one within the dimensions suggested. If it turns out to be too straight, it is quite an easy matter for a gunsmith (or the owner of the gun himself for that matter) to tinker with it, shaving it down to what he finds to be the drop best suited to his use.

The *thickness* of the stock is another matter to be considered. As a general proposition it may be said that a thin-faced man does not require as *thin* a stock, that is, thin at the comb, as one who has plump cheeks; in other words, a man who has a thin face would probably shoot better with a thick, well-rounded comb than he would if the stock were thin, or wedge-shaped at the comb. He would also be much less likely to have his cheek punished by the recoil. The idea is, of course, that when a man puts his gun to his shoulder, drops his cheek against the stock and looks along the barrel, he should find that he is *looking straight down the rib to the sight*. If he is not doing so, then he is liable to "cross shoot" at any time, and his gun cannot be said to fit him, and the stock must be altered to suit.

The *length* of the stock is another very important feature to be considered when selecting a gun. This length depends upon the length of the gunner's arm, and naturally a long-armed man would need, and should have, a longer stock than a short-armed man. The *length of the stock* is measured from the front trigger in a straight line to the center of the butt. (Refer to above diagram, where the length of the stock is shown by the line C D.)

A rough-and-ready, but still fairly accurate way of finding out whether your gunstock fits you, is to place the gun to your shoulder and put your finger *naturally* on the trigger as if about to pull it. Then, still keeping your finger on the trigger, take the gun from your shoulder and let the butt rest in the hollow of your arm, the muzzle pointing upwards. If no readjustment of the position of the finger on the trigger, or of the hand on the grip is required, it is presumptive evidence that your gunstock fits you, so far as its length is concerned.

The *trigger pull* is still another point to be considered, and is really perhaps as important as any when success at the trap is to be attained. Pull is the term applied to the weight in pounds avoirdupois which, if attached to the trigger when the gun is cocked and held perpendicularly, would cause the trigger to be pulled and the hammer to fall. No hard and fast rule as to just what is the proper pull can be advanced, but as a general rule a pull of from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. may be considered satisfactory and can be recommended. Every gunsmith has a spring scale specially made for the purpose of ascertaining and registering the pull of a trigger. It is a simple contrivance with a hook to fasten on the trigger to be tested; the scale is then slowly pulled back in a straight line parallel with the barrel of the gun, until the pulling-off point is reached and the trigger is pulled, whereupon the spring is allowed to slip back, leaving a pointer showing the exact number of pounds and ounces required to pull the trigger under investigation.

(Continued next week.)

A New Club in Nevada.

A gun club of twenty members has just been organized at Fife Lake for trap, rifle and pistol shooting. The following officers were elected: G. E. Hodges, president; W. W. Brower, vice president; H. L. LaBar, treasurer; Dent Blue, secretary; M. E. Arnold, captain.

Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

A large number of marksmen took part in the weekly shoot of the Du Pont Gun Club on November 25. The winners in the Coleman Du Pont merchandise event were: Class A, L. D. Willis, 22 out of 25; Class B, William G. Wood, 23 out of 25; Class C, Dr. A. Patterson and Dr. H. Betts tied at 20 out of 25; Class D, D. R. Rutter, 18 out of 25.

In the challenge match Class C for a silver cup, Victor duPont defeated T. W. Mathewson, 35 to 32. In a shoot for Class C cup, G. F. Lord, the holder, defeated W. J. Highfield, 59 to 52.

The Du Pont Club will hold a turkey shoot on Thanksgiving Day and a large turnout is expected. There will be eighteen turkeys offered as prizes. The program calls for fifty targets to be shot in three events at 20, 15 and 15 birds each. The entrance fee will be fifty cents including the cost of targets. All members will be arranged in four newly revised classes—three turkeys to each class and three to visitors. Class shooting will govern. Ties will be shot off at 25 targets. The shooting will begin at 9.30 a. m. and entries will close two hours later. The shoot will probably be over by 1 p. m.

In addition to the above prizes three turkeys will be offered as prizes for rifle and pistol shooters.

The full scores follow:

J. B. McHugh, 20; H. W. Bush, 16; G. F. Lord, 17; W. M. Hammond, 19; J. A. MacMullen, 18; Dr. L. Rumford, 19; Dr. H. Betts, 20; S. G. David, 15; J. T. Skelly, 23;

Who Uses Dead Shot?

Amateurs

1911: Grand American Handicap
 Won: by Mr. Harvey Dixon, Oronogo, Mo.
 Score: 99 out of 100—from 20 yds.
 Powder: Dead Shot

Professionals

1911: Season's High Average
 Won: by Mr. John R. Taylor
 Score: 2038 out of 2100.
 Powder: Dead Shot

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The 50-yard (.22 calibre) rifle scores were: D. Appleby, 239, 238, 238, 232; T. W. Mathewson, 213; C. W. Pierce, 231, 228, 229; J. W. Anderson, 157, 202; H. Dunlap, 204, 200, 219, 203; E. Dunlap, 204, 173, 202; W. Rommel, 192, 206, 208; J. Nurnberg, 214, 224, 203, 218.

The 50-yard revolver and pistol qualification scores were: D. Appleby, 85, 90, 86; L. C. Weldin, 51; J. W. Cann, 64, 65, 63, 70, 71; L. D. Willis, 74.

Eastlake Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

The Club held a turkey and prize shoot on November 25 which quite a number of shooters attended. J. T. Roberson was high gun, winning a turkey and two other prizes, having a straight run of fifty birds in competition. Among other prize winners were D. R. Smith and Thorpe Martin, Smith winning a tie with Roberson and Martin, and Roberson winning in tie with Martin. Other scores were as follows:

Shot at Bk.	Shot at Bk.	Shot at Bk.	Shot at Bk.
J. T. Roberson 85 80	W. A. Fincher 25 14	T. Martin --- 85 74	C. Haverback 50 27
C. Potter --- 25 22	H. Kirby --- 50 24	D. R. Smith 85 65	L. Pike --- 65 31
H. Black --- 75 51	R. Coffin --- 25 12	R. Davis --- 85 60	H. Holmes --- 25 13
L. Beatson --- 75 48	J. Hawk --- 25 14	E. Potter --- 50 26	M. Macklan --- 25 12
W. Jones --- 25 13	L. Housier --- 25 12	L. L. Farrel --- 25 13	F. Housier --- 25 11

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