

ARMS AND THE MAN



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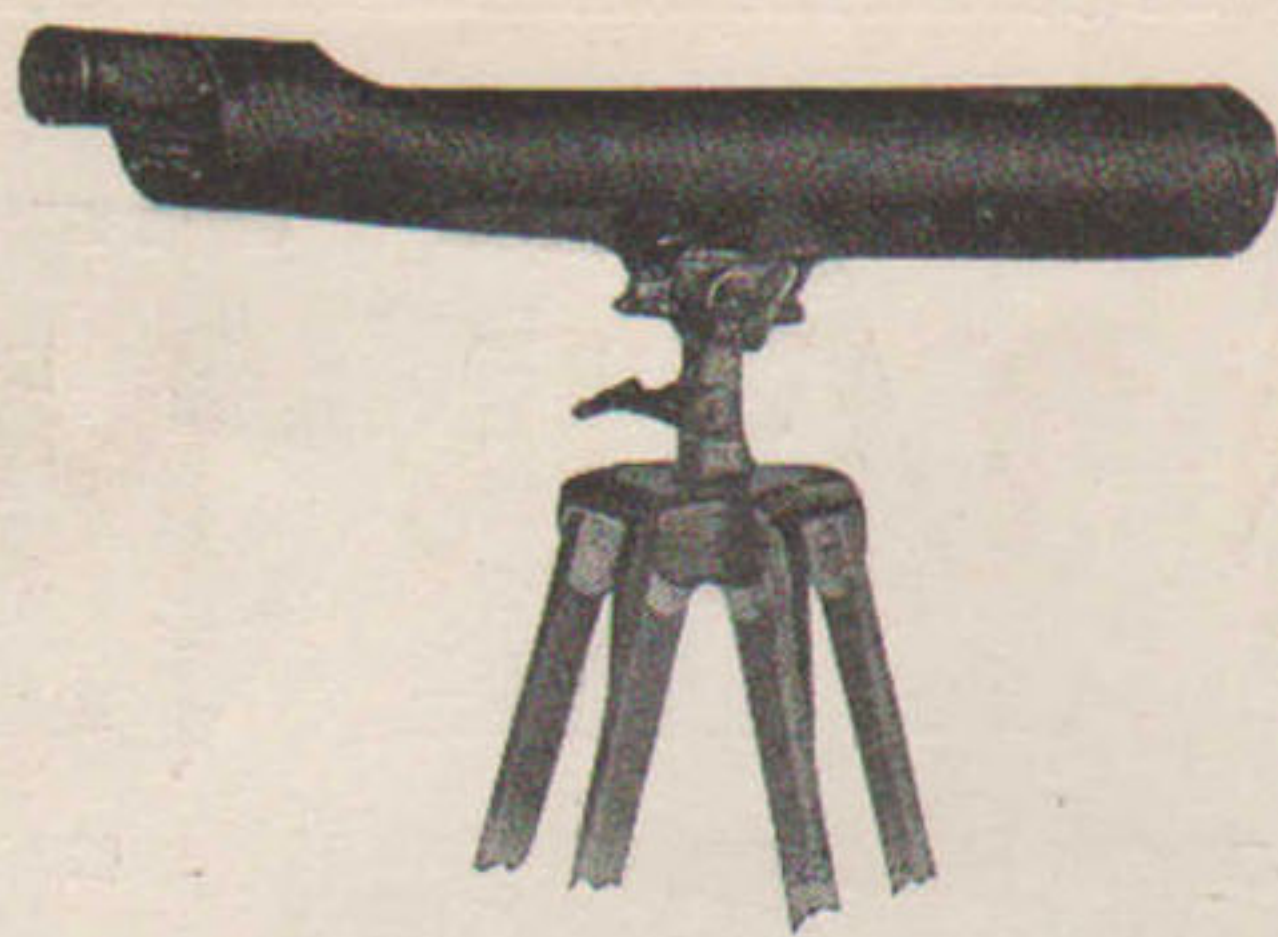
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ARMS AND THE MAN

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Notes on the Ross Rifle.

BY LIEUT. TOWNSEND WHELEN.

THIS rifle, built to my special order, arrived on August 5 last. It differed from the stock model only in that it had a heavier, straight taper barrel and the stock was made to my measure. I have had a chance since receiving it to try it out pretty thoroughly, and in view of the present interest in this arm thought that a few remarks on the arm as I have found it might not be without interest.

The first impression on receiving the rifle was that it was a size larger than any rifle that I had ever handled before. This is caused by the large size of the receiver, made so in order that it may handle the very large .280 Ross cartridge. The next impression was the extreme ease with which the action works. I never received a rifle before that did not need several hours' work on the action, trigger pull, etc., in order to put it in shape for efficient use. The action and pull of this arm were absolutely perfect. I was prepared for a rapid action, but nevertheless was surprised at the speed with which this one can be worked. Moreover, it seems to differ from other bolt rifles that I have used in that the action works just as easily with cartridges in the action as when the action is empty. The trigger pull is the best that I have ever felt on any arm. There is a preliminary, or safety, pull of about a pound and a half in which the trigger moves back about one-eighth of an inch, then it pulls off at just three pounds with no creep or drag of any kind.

The rifle was ordered without any rear sight, but with the Ross silvered bead front sight. This sight is impossible. The silvering does not amount to anything, and the stem is so thin and weak that even an hour's carrying in the saddle holster would put it out of business. In a letter from Sir Charles Ross, he states that this is the type of sight preferred in England. Undoubtedly where a gunbearer carries the rifle in a case up to the last moment of the stalk no fault would be found with the Ross front sight, but in this country we are not up against such a ladylike game.

So I equipped the arm with a Sheard gold bead front sight, and a Ross-Lyman windgauge receiver sight. The rear sight is especially good, being very much stronger than other Lyman models. The elevation and windgauge scales are marked for every 1-50 of an inch, so that a change of one graduation or degree of elevation or windage equals 2.40 inches change at the target for every 100 yards. This combination of sights is a fine one for hunting and is quite accurate at the target although, of course, it will not do the work of a small peep sight with disc, or of a good telescope. This fact should be taken into consideration in examining my work with the rifle on the range.

The stock is of excellent wood, well checked and finished, and the measurements which I gave the Ross Company were carried out exactly. But the stock also is of English design, and a more ugly and ungainly stock I have never seen. The lines on it are especially bad. The curve of the forearm stops abruptly with the grip and is not carried out through the lower line of the butt stock as it should be to give a graceful and pleasing appearance. The pistol grip does not start its curve for about two and a half inches back from the trigger guard, and the curve is then very abrupt.

The steel cap on the pistol grip is set at an ungainly angle. It is just as though you took a Colt revolver and sawed off the end of the grip at an angle of 45 degrees. The cheek piece was so badly shaped and so thick that I had to have it cut down and reshaped by a gunsmith here before I could use the rifle. My own rifle has a checked steel butt plate, but the regular models with this English stock have no butt plates at all, the stock being merely checked at the butt. In our Western Mountains such a finish would result in

very quickly splitting the stock, as it is practically impossible to keep from sometimes using the rifle as an aid in climbing, and the rocks rip even a rubber butt plate to pieces.

I have seen two of the regular stock rifles, one in Chicago and one in New York, and in my own opinion the rifle will never sell well in this country until the company make a different model stock for it, preferably on the Wundhammer or Adolph pattern. One of these rifles is now on exhibit in the window of VonLengerke & Antoine in Chicago, and the type of the stock is such, that it is to say the least, a bad advertisement for the company.

The only ammunition that I have used is that furnished by the Ross Company. This ammunition is excellent, equaling the match ammunition for our own Springfield rifle. I got only the hunting ammunition which is loaded as follows: Shells made by the United States Cartridge Co. Primers, brass, make unknown. Bullets, 145 grain, pointed, copper tube, jacketed with the best grade cupro-nickel, smooth without cannellure, calibrating .287 inches, made by the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co. The powder is made by the Du Pont Company on the "1909 Military" formula, but has a slightly larger grain. The muzzle velocity, as given by the Ross Co., is 3,100 feet per second.

The rifle is bored and rifled with four grooves and lands with a twist of one turn in 8 2-3 inches. The rifling is very similar to that in our New Springfield rifle, but very much smoother. The groove diameter calibrates .289 inches. All these measurements, by the way, were made by myself. In these days I do not take anybody's sayso where I can possibly look it up myself. The length of the barrel is 25 inches. The outside diameter at the breech is 1 3-16 inches and at the muzzle 9-16 inches.

The front sight stud is fastened to the barrel by a band very similar to the method used on our Springfield, but there is no lateral movement for zero provided for. The forearm is secured to the barrel also by a band, so there are no cuts of any kind on the barrel. I am really tickled to death with this barrel. I have never seen a better one. It has all the ear marks of perfection.

There is just one little feature about the action which deserves attention. The safety, located on top of the bolt handle, has a very small thumb piece. When I first got the rifle I was very much disappointed with this. I had visions of myself vainly trying to catch hold of that safety with gloved hands, numbed with cold, while the game was getting away.

But the actual experience in the mountains was different from this. I found that this thumb piece could be kept in a vertical position with perfect safety, and instantly thrown down when game was sighted. When thus thrown down fast it gives a slightly audible click, but it can be quickly lowered without any noise. It seems to be quite a little quicker than the safety of the Mauser and Springfield type. Nevertheless I think it would be an improvement to make that thumb piece larger.

The first trial of the rifle was at 50 yards, the only range then available being that in the moat of old Fort Jay, and I could not get a greater distance. The shooting here was all done in the prone position using my type of gunsling. The first trial was with bullets dry, that is without grease, as I wanted to see about the metal fouling proposition. Other writers on this rifle have reported an absence of metal fouling, assigning as a cause the fact that the bullets are .002 inch smaller than the groove diameter. The result was a group of 15/8 inches, measuring to center of bullet holes, 10 shots.

Thirty shots in all were fired, the rest of them being used in ac-

curately sighting in. The firing was slow, not over a shot per minute.

After this test the rifle was cleaned. It had metal fouled badly. The fouling was exactly like that which we obtained with the Springfield, using ammunition made in 1908 and 1909. A thorough scrubbing with Winchester Crystal Cleanser had no effect on it, but the regular ammonia solution removed it at once. Evidently those people who assert that the rifle does not metal foul used it with foreign bullets jacketed with mild steel, or else they are way off.

The fact of the matter is that I would have been ready to stake my reputation even before I had fired this rifle that the metal fouling would be bad. Metal folding in new smooth barrels has been cured in our New Springfield by the use of "1909 Military" powder and a primer which does not contain glass. To my mind more of this is due to the powder than to the primer. This ammunition contains "1909 Military" powder and the bore is smoother than any Springfield that I have seen. Then why all this metal fouling? Well, we must remember that we are dealing with 400 feet more velocity than with the Springfield, and more strenuous measures must be taken to overcome it, if indeed we ever do so.

Metal fouling is not a defect in a rifle which is to be used by an intelligent rifleman. I would much rather have it than the leading which occurs with a rifle using smokeless powder and lead bullets. The cupro-nickel can be entirely and easily removed, but the lead cannot. In fact, metal fouling is only a dirt to be removed from the bore every night just as one would remove black powder fouling, and as soon as one has gotten the knack of mixing and using the fouling solution, cleaning in this manner becomes very easy. In fact, I find this way of cleaning easier than the method of cleaning the Krag, where we had to scrub it for a long time with powder solvent.

All the directions for using the metal fouling solution say to leave it in the bore for half an hour, but I have found that it does all its work in the first three minutes and that there is nothing gained by leaving it in longer. Metal fouling is, however, a serious defect in a rifle intended to be put in the hands of the masses. More of this later, however, as we must get back again to the range tests.

The second trial was made at the same distance, 50 yards, but mobilubricant was used on the bullets. The rifle shot a little better than before, but I lay this to a much better light on the target. The average size of the 10 shot groups at 50 yards was $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. In one case five consecutive shots measured $\frac{7}{8}$ inches. This is just about as well as it is possible for any rifle to group when it is sighted with Lyman sights.

The groups with mobilubricant were $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the right of the groups fired without it, but the elevation was exactly the same. After the conclusion of 30 rounds firing I wiped out the powder dirt and no metal fouling could be seen. The ammonia bath, however, gave a slight color. The mobilubricant thus prevents all metal fouling in this rifle just as it does in our Springfield, and thereafter all firing with this rifle was done using the grease.

During these tests I fell in love with the way the Ross action works. It is the easiest to manipulate of any rifle that I have ever handled, both as a single loader and as a magazine arm. There was no sticking or hitch of any kind. I was prepared to encounter an occasional stuck shell as I had heard that a rifleman in Minnesota had been having trouble of this kind. Evidently he had been using ammunition of another make. It is just as well here to state that there are a lot of bad makes of ammunition for this rifle on the market and all the others except that made by the Ross Company seem to be absolutely unsatisfactory.

By monkeying with the rifle I found that it can be jammed when used as a single loader in the following manner: If in loading the cartridge be placed in the receiver so that the head of the shell lodges between the bolt face and the ejector the point of the bullet will be directed downward, and when the bolt is shoved forward the point of the bullet will catch in a crevice between the receiver and the barrel, where the barrel is screwed into the receiver. This cannot occur in magazine fire. In fact, I should say it has to be done intentionally, and counts nothing against the arm.

The next range trial was in Montana. Distances 200 and 300 yards very accurately paced. The target was the International 50 meter pistol target, with 8 inch black bull, nailed on an enormous yellow pine tree. The first trial was at 200 yards. I set the sights at the 50 yard elevation that I had found at sea level at Fort Jay. The altitude here was 4,500 feet. The shots dropped one after another into the bull at six o'clock, just as they should with a hunting rifle.

I was a little surprised expecting them to go lower. Then I remembered that I had sighted the rifle in at 50 yards so as to hit the

center of the $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch bull when the front sight was held just touching the bull at six o'clock.

For flat trajectory this gun certainly beats anything I have ever seen. And the accuracy, too, is all that one could desire. As far as I could tell it shoots as well as our Springfield with match ammunition. The shots went exactly where they were held and I could have kept in that 8 inch bull all day. No attempt was made to measure the targets because the flying bark from the pine tree cut them up so badly.

A few shots were tried at 100 yards to get a line on the trajectory, and I then paced back 300 yards from the target. Here I used an elevation 1 1-3 divisions higher than the 50 and 200 yard elevations and got my group at the bottom of the bull. Again the rifle shot as well as our Service arm, and I should say that with luck one should get at least 8 inch groups, if not smaller. Trying the rifle at this range with the 200 yard elevation the shots fell about 8 inches below the point aimed at. After 80 shots fired, using the mobilubricant, there was no evidence of metal fouling.

Trajectory. I have not had the cartridges tested on a chronograph so cannot swear as to the 3,100 feet velocity, but the trajectory certainly bears these figures out. The following table gives the hunting trajectory just as I found it in these tests:

ROSS RIFLE. 200 YARD TRAJECTORY.						
145 grain bullet. Velocity 3,100 feet.						
Range in yards	50	100	150	200	250	300
Trajectory, above or below line of aim; inches—	1.4	2.5	1.7	0	-3.5	-8.0

The recoil is about the same as that of the Krag rifle. It is certainly not as great as that of the Springfield. This may be due to the fact that my rifle is a rather heavy one, weighing $9\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. At any rate the kick is so slight as to be of no consequence. The primers in the fired shells were considerably flattened out. The shape of the point of the firing pin was plainly seen on their face. This may have been due to the type of primer used, not withstanding the pressure as well as ours do, or it may have been due to high breech pressure.

Of the killing qualities I cannot speak personally as I did not have the luck to see any big game when carrying this rifle. On this subject, however, we have ample evidence. The only rifle made in the United States which can approach or equal it in killing qualities is the .405 Winchester. The rifle handles well in the mountains.

The bolt closing in well in the receiver does not collect pine needles and sticks as the Mauser and New Springfield are prone to do, also rain and snow water are not so apt to leak into the action. The size of the arm around the receiver is so large, however, that I found it quite tiresome to carry it at a trail, barrel horizontal which is my favorite position for carrying the rifle while climbing. The fingers do not go around the piece far enough to give a secure grip and the hand and fingers tire.

Now as to my candid opinion on this rifle. I have always thought that a rifle of extremely high concentration and velocity is not the arm to put in the hands of the ordinary sportsman. This refers as much to our New Springfield as to the Ross. The ordinary man knows nothing about the care of a fine rifle. He cleans it in the evening if he is not too tired by running a rag moistened with "3 in 1" through the bore. Such lack of attention will result in a rifle like this deteriorating in a few days so that its accuracy is a thing of the past. And a continuance of this treatment will result in a fouling and rusting of the bore which cannot fail to run the breech pressures up dangerously high. I, for one, consider that a serious accident is liable to happen under these circumstances. But to the rifleman who can appreciate a rifle like this, who is thoroughly up on the use of the metal fouling solution and mobilubricant, I think that this arm, with its fine accuracy and extremely flat trajectory should prove without a peer as a hunting arm. My rather severe criticism of the stock should not be taken as detrimental to the rifle, for the stock can be made of any pattern or shape. Until such a time as the fact is announced that the Ross Company are prepared to make stocks on the Adolph or Wundhammer pattern I think it would be wise to order the rifle without the stock, and have it stocked to order by one or the other of these gunsmiths.

THE NEW PISTOL WILL SOON BE READY.

Much interest is manifested throughout the Regular Service, National Guard and among civilians generally in the probable date of issue of the New Colt .45 automatic pistol. Deliveries of the new pistol will not be

made by the manufacturers in quantities until after January, 1912, and all the pistols received under contract for several months will be required for the equipment of the Regular Army. Therefore, the sale or issue of pistols to the Organized Militia cannot be made until about July next.

The approximate cost will be \$15.00 for the pistol and \$1.35 for the holster.

OLD FIVE-AND-THREE-QUARTERS.

BY WILL C. PARSONS.

FIVE and three-quarters strong!"

That's what he weighed; but before the scale-hook was placed in his gills, I had thought he weighed a ton or more.

It all happened at the headquarters of the Wisconsin, just below the loggers' dam that raises the waters at the outlet of Lake Vieux Desert, and a splash in the riffles had been the opening link of a chain of events that were certainly exciting enough. Even the killing of a black bear, and a visit from the forest-fire-driven wolves, rather paled before this fight.

Splash! I stopped pulling the flannel shirt over my head, and paused in the preliminaries to a cold plunge bath. We were camping in Wisconsin near the Michigan line, and the rest of the party had not yet chased sleep from their eyes.

Came another "plunk." Was it a deer slipping down for a last drink of the cold water before retiring to rid himself of the black flies and the "no-see-ems"?

The Wisconsin is a swift stream. The point from which the "plops" came was a noisy, laughing rapid; above, toward the lumber dam, was the deep pool into which I had contemplated diving. Again came the "ker-flop," and this time I saw the back fin of the biggest small-mouth bass I had ever clapped eyes upon.

He was hungry and was working back toward the lake. Perhaps he had gone out on a tour of midnight inspection the last time the gates had been lifted, and was getting back to tell his cronies about the "hot time" he had. I don't know.

Bath and shirt were both forgotten, and, pausing not for hazel brush or pine, one camper, very much excited, fled toward the tent for his tackle, leaving a trail of overall patches like a whirlwind in a rag-shop. In the rack outside the striped sleeping tent was an aged, but dependable, split bamboo fly-rod. Attached were two flies, a brown hackle, and a silver-doctor, both tied to No. 4 hooks. No time to look further; so just grabbed this outfit.

Back fled the camper, hitting only the high spots. On a sassafras bush, trying to get the kinks out of his legs, put there by the frosty night air, was a big grasshopper, and as the camper hurtled by, the hopper was "annexed" as an additional bait resource, without a "reciprocity clause." The big bass was still working, and his back fin cut the water like a shingle.

Climbing out on the dam logs (this is not swearing), slippery with the early morning dew, and while the light vapors swirled up as the sun began to rise, the camper carefully hooked the hopper on to the dropper fly, and with a preliminary cast or two, got his distance. Out and over the swift water, just below where the deep pool ended, sailed the cast, and then fluttered down to meet the cool and rushing current.

The hopper began to kick convulsively, and to "skate" for the shore. With a swirl, the big fellow struck the insect. By that unconscious telegraph, that connects the brain and wrist, the camper also struck. The battle was on!

Here and there snags of spruce, caught in the sand, stuck their sharp noses above the rushing waters. Close inshore was a tangle of drift, still closer, a log half-buried, made a miniature dam close to the alder clothed bank, the water barely covering the barkless wood.

After the first savage rush, the bass went into deep water, and the handle of the reel had to be worked like a coffee-mill at a boarding house, to take up the slack of the line. Then came a savage attempt to reach the drift, and the rod made a curve away past the danger zone, as the big fish was "given the butt."

He was thoroughly angry now, and straight into the current he went. Fin had called to the power of the rapids for help, and the strain on wrist and tackle grew more severe. Would everything hold? Slowly the camper gave line to save the rod, always keeping his tip well up; then his moccasin-clad feet slipped on the logs, and he was in the stream. Horrors! The fish was gone; but, no, he was still headed for the Dells of the Wisconsin or some other place down

stream, with a full head of "fin" on. The water was cold enough to make Sunday school picnic lemonade, and the nervous shivers of the camper didn't help matters any!

Slowly, but surely, the bass was worked out of the swift current and into a pool below. Coming ashore, the camper carefully reeled in, and taking advantage of a tiny gravelly beach, got below his quarry. Up stream again, fighting every inch of the way; rod straining, line sometimes going out, sometimes coming in; fish tried, camper more so. The pace had been hot!

Something had to "go" sooner or later, perhaps sooner.

With a last supreme effort, the bass, having turned on his side for a moment, to catch his breath, the camper "gave the butt" again, and quivering like a raw wound, the split bamboo curved to its work. Over the miniature dam, made by the log, the big fellow slowly slid.

An inch or so of spin-erected backfin showed clear in the morning light.

The fish was gasping, the camper breathing hard! Then the leader, frayed by other encounters in lake and river, parted right at the edge of the fly, and with a vicious snap, the free line sung out behind, and gracefully festooned itself about a white birch twig.

For an instant, *chaos!* Ever been there?

The fish was getting his second wind, and would be gone in an instant. For a second time that morning came an improptu bath, as the rod went sailing into the brush behind, and the camper flung himself on the fish like an avenging bolt from Jove.

Half buried in sand, muck and debris, sputtering like a guttering candle, the camper staggered ashore, the "grand-dad" bass clutched to his damp, and heaving bosom.

Not even an injunction could have dissolved that "merger."

"Just 20 minutes by the watch. As game a fight as ever I saw between fish and man!" Thus came a voice from the shore.

One of the other campers had seen the whole thing, but he had not helped, even a little bit. His eyes were still sticking out like door knobs.

We ate that bass, but he really ought to have been framed!

POWDER COMPANY SUED FOR \$5,000,000.

SUIT has been brought against the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company by the Buckeye Powder Company for Robert S. Waddell, claiming the sum of five million dollars, the same being alleged to cover three-fold damages sustained by Waddell through the violation of the Sherman "Anti-trust Act" by the Powder Company.

Waddell was for a considerable number of years in the employ of the Powder Company and left in a most unhappy and dissatisfied frame of mind, a state of affairs which apparently has never been corrected. Since he has been out of this employment no sort of abuse or misrepresentation in which he could indulge has been too gross for him. He has been particularly fond of making statements to the newspapers which would reflect upon the Powder Company, and generally he has shown great activity in doing anything he could that he thought would injure the concern. It is not probable he will secure any part of the damages he claims.

Of all the large organizations of capital in the country none is conducted along broader lines or with more regard for the rights of others than the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company. For over a generation the men of the Du Pont family have been furnishing powder to the Government for the use of the Army and the Navy, and much of the time manufacturing and selling powder to sportsmen and to miners and those using high explosives.

In all of their transactions there has appeared a disposition to be reasonable, and an apparent inclination to prefer right dealing over any other policy. Also with respect to the Government end of its sales the Du Pont Company has always freely shared its secrets of manufacture with public officers and it has, by its progressive and extensive experimentation, developed new powders which are today recognized as superior to those which the armed forces of any other country are possessed of.

The over-heated conscience of the American people gone anti-trust mad has made it easy during the last few years for any one to bring charges against a large business interest no matter how legitimate its undertakings, to the damage of all concerned; probably in the end to the actual and real damage of the person bringing the charges, because right is right and, by its own force, it must in the end prevail.

ORIGIN OF THE .22 HIGH POWER RIFLE.

By N. H. ROBERTS.

SINCE writing my previous article on the .22 High Power Rifle, I have learned that I was wrong in giving Mr. Niedner credit for having made the first rifle of that caliber. Mr. Chas. Newton, of Buffalo, N. Y., is undoubtedly the originator of that caliber, and in order that credit may be given to whom it is due, I give herewith the contents of a personal letter from Mr. Niedner regarding this subject under date of November 23, 1911 as follows:

"Your article about the .22 High Power was both right and wrong; it is this way. Mr. Lewis made up or had made a .22 high power with a chambering tool that was loaned him by Chas. Newton. This rifle was so badly chambered that it was later re-chambered by Dr. Mann after it came to Dr. Baker to whom Lewis sold it. This rifle is now in South Australia. That was the first .22 high power I ever saw. It used a straight shell made from a .25-25, so you see, Mr. Lewis is only an imitator of Newton.

"After Dr. Baker sold this rifle he came to me and wanted me to make him a .22 high power using the .28-30 shell, which I did, and this was the first .22 high power rifle I ever made. This rifle was so good that I wanted to make one for myself, but I wanted more powder space and it took me quite a while to find a good shell to neck down. At last I found it in the .32-40 and this shell I claim as my own. After I had found the shell, Lewis came to me and wanted a .22 high power made. I told him I had a good shell. At first he did not like the .32-40 shell; he wanted the Lee 6 mm. Navy shell, but as he did not want to pay for making tools for necking down the Lee shell, he took my .32-40 shell. As he was in a hurry for his rifle, I stopped work on my own rifle and built his. Lewis claims everything that is not nailed down regarding the .22 high power, and the fact is that he had nothing to do in getting up the least thing about it.

"I have seen some letters that Lewis wrote to Newton looking for information in regard to the .22 high power, and he only followed in Newton's footsteps. So, you see, you were right in saying that Dr. Baker's .22 high power rifle was the first one I built, but Lewis had one before this a la Newton.

"I myself give Newton the credit for the .22 high power. All I claim is the .32-40 shell, which is the very best shell of them all up to date for the .22 high power, and will hold more powder than any one can burn in a .22 caliber. You are at liberty to publish this letter in ARMS AND THE MAN, if you think it will do any good in giving credit to whom credit is due.

(Signed) A. O. NIEDNER.

I do not wish to rob Mr. Newton of credit for the invention of the .22 high power rifle and as my former article gave the credit to Mr. Niedner, I wish to make the matter right. Therefore, I publish the above letter.

Mr. Newton's article on the .22 high power rifle was very interesting, but I can not understand why he has had no trouble with bursting primers in the .22 Hi-Power Savage rifle that he has used when Mr. Crossman complains so bitterly about that. I know from experience that the bursting of primers in a high power rifle is a serious matter in more ways than one. Only this summer a copper primer burst in my .25 high power Niedner rifle, a small piece of the copper was blown out through the vent hole in the breech block, struck me in the side of my nose and stuck into the bone so tightly that I was obliged to make a small incision in flesh, get hold of the piece of primer with forceps and pull it out. Now, if any one thinks that incident helped my shooting for several weeks thereafter, they are entitled to another guess.

When that primer burst it spit gas, smoke and oil in my face and eyes in a very undignified way. This .25 high power rifle had always before behaved in such a gentlemanly or ladylike way that I was greatly shocked at such unseemly conduct on its part when this happened. Therefore, if the .22 Hi-Power Savage rifle has this habit of bursting the primers, coughing them up and spitting them, or pieces of them, out in the face and eyes of the shooter, I do not care to associate with that rifle. Probably the climate of California did not agree with this eastern born Savage that Mr. Crossman had, or the heat of that country got on the nerves of the little Savage and caused it to act improperly. After it gets better acquainted with Mr. Crossman, or gets accustomed to the California atmosphere, we hope it will behave better.

Judging from Mr. Crossman's article, the little Savage did great execution on the goats that he tried it out on. That might prove, or might not prove, that this .22 Hi-Power Savage rifle is the best deer rifle ever made, as Mr. Crossman asserted in a former article. There are numerous indications that the small caliber rifle with a velocity around 3,000 foot seconds is the coming rifle for both game shooting and target work, and I have no doubt that the .22 Hi-Power Savage will kill deer all right. It worried me, however, to know that Mr. Crossman should so quickly transfer his affections from his Ross .280, to which he gave every one to understand he was eternally

married, to this little Savage with which he is flirting so much of late.

Mr. E. J. D. Newett, in an article on "The .22 Hi-Velocity," that appeared in ARMS AND THE MAN of November 23, seems to believe that the .22 high velocity rifle is practically a useless weapon or an impractical and useless cartridge. He is evidently speaking of the theoretical aspect of the case only, and has not, I judge, had any practical experience with the .22 high velocity rifle in hunting or target shooting. If he would examine the many very fine targets that Mr. Niedner, Mr. Lewis, Dr. Baker and others can show him, he would change his mind about the accuracy of the .22 high velocity cartridge at ranges over 100 yards.

Mr. Newett says this cartridge or rifle "becomes absolutely impotent beyond 100 yards." If he would try out one of Mr. Niedner's .22 high power rifles on game at ranges beyond 100 yards, I am confident that he would very soon change his mind regarding that matter. He is evidently unaware of the fact that many of these rifles are in use in Canada and the western part of the United States by practical and experienced hunters who use the rifle on coyotes, lynx and similar game, and find that it is a very superior gun for killing such animals at ranges far beyond 100 yards. Again, if Mr. Newett will examine some of the pieces of steel that the .22 high power Niedner rifle will penetrate as cleanly as a piece of old cheese, he will change his mind about the "feeble energy" of that gun.

One more suggestion is that he get from Mr. Niedner or Dr. Mann the trajectory of the rifle mentioned, examine it critically, and I believe he will then change his mind about the high trajectory that he claims this rifle shows. The .22 high power Niedner rifle shows a velocity of practically 3,300 foot seconds, and a very low trajectory. I have the figures for the trajectory somewhere, but have misplaced them and am unable to give them now.

Mr. Newett can obtain these, and some other facts regarding this rifle, by writing to Mr. A. O. Niedner, 1 Beacon St., Malden, Mass. In conclusion, I just wish to caution Mr. Newett never to shoot at an animal up to the size of a deer, at a range of 200 to 400 yards, with a .22 high power Niedner rifle, unless he wants to kill it, not wound it, as he claims. Even moose and caribou have been killed at 200 or 300 yards with a single bullet from the .22 high power Niedner rifle, and a rifle that will do that lacks a whole lot of being "absolutely impotent beyond 100 yards."

A GREAT INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION FOR 1915.

A NATIONAL and international organization of marksmen, with headquarters in San Francisco, will be one of the permanent results of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in that city in 1915. The leading shooting societies of San Francisco and the bay cities have formed a temporary organization which shooting societies of the entire Pacific Coast are joining for the purpose of holding a national and international shooting festival during the exposition year. Contests for trophies, medals and other valuable prizes will be arranged that will attract the attention of marksmen of all the world and bring into competition the famous experts of all nations.

At a meeting of the organization held recently, which was attended by delegates representing the leading clubs of San Francisco and vicinity, it was decided to organize permanently under the corporate title of the "San Francisco International Shooting Festival Association," with a capital of \$25,000, toward which the clubs affiliated with the organization shall contribute \$5,000 as working capital, and hold national and international contests at intervals of five years or less, as occasion may offer.

From the revenue which may accrue from the festivals over and above expenses of conducting the organization and the competitions, the affiliated clubs shall be paid a dividend, according to their contributions, the amount to be determined later, but to retain at all times sufficient capital to insure the permanency of the organization.

The following clubs are actively engaged in perfecting the organization: California Schuetzen Club, San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, Germania Schuetzen Club, Deutscher Krieger Verein Schuetzen Section, Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, Palo Alto Club, Turner Schuetzen Club, Swiss Rifle Club, Norddeutscher Schuetzen Club, Eintracht Schuetzen Club, Eintracht Schuetzen, San Jose Pistol and Rifle Club, Garden City Club, Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club, Oakland Turner Schuetzen and Santa Cruz Mountain Club.

The Relation of the Signal Service to the Line.

BY CAPT. HARRY B. KIRTLAND, *Signal Corps, Ohio National Guard; Graduate, The Army Signal School.*

The following exceptionally clever paper, read before the 27th annual convention of the National Guard Association, State of Ohio, held at Toledo, November 21, merits the attention of every student of military affairs. What the author had to say he has said well. The paper possesses those highly commendable qualities of brevity and clearness and it has an original dash and swing which the editor has found altogether engaging.

THE Signal Corps has but one excuse for existence. It is a servant of the army. It is a high-priced servant, costly to get and expensive to keep, and like all high-priced servants in households where the head of the family is having a hard time to make both ends meet, it, too, has heretofore been relegated to the third story back, and furnished full livery and a change of linen only when the Missus had callers or needed it to pass the plates.

That time has now come in Ohio. Therefore, on the eve of the reorganization of our Signal Corps and its development into the first field battalion and camp telephone detachment ever maintained, except on paper, either by the federal government or by any State, it is proper to consider briefly its function in the military organism and the means and methods by which this function will be performed. For the Signal Corps is ambitious to be a good servant, and no married officer here will dispute the assertion that the servant problem is best handled where mistress and maid both understand and recognize their mutual rights and duties, where the mistress gets service, and Maggie gets her night out and can have her beau in the kitchen.

The infantry is the backbone and the head of our militia. Numerically, your superiority is overwhelming. Politically and socially, due to your great numbers and the high rank of the leaders in so vast an organization, your predominate and you always will predominate. With rare exceptions, our Adjutants-General are graduates of your arm.

Almost universally the star of the militia brigadier is worn by a man who earned it by long and efficient service with infantry troops actually brigaded, and possessing as much actual experience in the handling of large bodies of troops as has been enjoyed by most Americans of this generation. You furnish the great majority of our leaders, and with you must rest ultimately every decision and every policy governing the organized militia.

This is as it should be, but it is a fact, and no officer of an auxiliary arm or staff department can become a master of his duties or be wholly useful in his peculiar sphere, until he understands and appreciates the work of infantry, and cheerfully recognizes its responsibilities, its difficulties and its importance. You are now, as you long have been and always will be, the pivot of the military circle, round which the rest of us revolve and to which we must forever cling.

Therefore, it is to you, above all others, and to your intelligent and discriminating, even though self-serving, generosity, that the rest of us, line and staff alike, must appeal for understanding and support. For if you understand us not, and do not recognize our usefulness and our place in niches which you cannot fill yourselves, but which must be filled if you are to develop the highest efficiency of your arm, we cannot serve you, and our existence has been wholly vain. There is, in state service, no general staff to co-ordinate all arms and departments, and each must work out its own salvation, the weak relying on the intelligence, fairness and good sense of the strong.

You are, as I have said, the backbone of the army. Nevertheless, to apply an apt phrase, you are not the whole thing. The spine, properly functioned, is useful. Those of us who are just militiamen and not politicians, cannot do without one. Infantry is indispensable, but the high-power rifle has compelled it to deploy in broken lines to enormous distances, and about the most useless thing on earth, either to an army or an individual, is a disjointed and nerveless backbone, without eyes, arms or stomach, scattered over the landscape with its head ten miles away. Doubtless it would finally enrich the soil, but we maintain infantry to win battles, not to boost the wheat crop.

So you need a cavalry screen to feel out your foe, and artillery to develop and shake his fire. You need cavalry to increase the mobility and fighting efficiency of your reserves, and for flank protection and reconnaissance. You need the signalman to bind your broken units into a cohesive machine responsive to one master mind, to save your cavalry for combat, and to concentrate your blows. Without him, against a foe equipped, you are a broken rabble; with him, you are a powerful and smooth-working engine of war.

Two incompetent major-generals, both so busy being majors that they forgot the last half of their titles, brought two armies together at Santiago, ignored cavalry and signalmen, lacked artillery, scorned recon-

naissance, and exercised over a struggle conducted on both sides by disconnected fragments of infantry, an influence roughly equal to that of two weather-cocks over a cyclone. By the grace of God our army won.

But it took God and good artillery to stay a Lee at Gettysburg, and even with these valuable auxiliaries, Meade's infantry, in the absence of a cavalry reserve, did not prevent the adroit Southerner from making what, in our Toledo vernacular, is called a "bully getaway." Only five hundred miles of field signal wire made possible the Japanese victory at Mukden, and the telephone the machine-like advance of their infantry across Manchuria.

Through three years of failure the bleaching bones of Northern infantrymen marked the slow progress of their generals in the school of combined tactics, and it required both Grant and Sheridan to pound into their heads that though infantry can fight battles, it takes an army to wage war.

Let us not forget the lesson. The principles of tactics and of strategy have not changed. It is still a case of getting "thar fustest with the mostest men," and as you have spread out into wider fronts, over distances too great to be spanned by the human eye or covered quickly and surely by the horse, so you have had to resort to new agencies to keep in touch with one another and with your enemy, and to strike more quickly and effectively when you have found him. South Africa showed you that, and the signalmen of the Philippines and Manchuria taught you how to do it.

You are doing nothing new. It is the same old game, but we play it faster than our fathers did, and over broader fields. So we use new tools that work faster and reach farther. That's the only difference. And so, because you need us, because you yourselves have found and officially announced that against a well-equipped and skilful foe you cannot do without us, because for every man we take from your firing lines we return two in body and ten in efficiency; we are here, and we are here to stay.

And the infantryman who does not recognize this patent fact has not learned well the art of troop leading, and though he may be indeed under capable superiors, a good subordinate, shoulder straps alone will never make him a general.

Today, I shall touch only on our relations with you in the every-day work of the Ohio National Guard. A decent respect for your patience forbids more than this, and the man who wants more can dig it out of the books for himself.

You need, in time of peace, camp telephone systems for your administration, and you ask us, further, to connect up your several organizations on the march and in battle. In the old days, when you moved slowly, when your units were not far apart, and your brigade and division commanders were close to the firing line, a few mounted orderlies for the general, a few flagmen for headquarters and regimental flanks, and a number of laborers under two or three skilled telephone men, all of these provided from one signal unit, could do all these things.

But modern artillery and rifles have scattered you out, and your general, to oversee his whole command has had to drop to the rear. You have to talk more to explain situations he cannot see for himself, and a flag is too slow for the hundreds of words you send him. Moreover, he is farther off, and the mounted orderly can no longer find or reach you quickly with the orders. So you ask us now for electric wires for quickness, certainty and large capacity, and you have to move to lively yourselves that your signalman must not only move rapidly to keep up with you, but he must bring his tools and wires with him, for you can't stop to talk.

So you have given him a horse and a little buzzer that he can sling over his shoulder, and a reel-cart of strong insulated wire that he can unroll and let lie on the ground. Thus lightly equipped, he can keep up with your headquarters, cavalry or artillery, and give you telephone and telegraph service everywhere.

This suited you perfectly, and he was so good a thing that you wanted him with you, not only in camp and back at headquarters, but on the firing line. But you soon found that that a reel cart drew fire, and that its presence on the firing line meant dead infantrymen, while if we

left it behind and ran hand buzzer lines down to your battalions, you tangled your feet in them, and not only fell down yourselves, but stopped communications.

So now, grown wiser, you have provided your own mounted orderlies for the few messages and short distances involved between the brigadier and his colonels and majors. You have decided, too, that if signal flags draw fire, you prefer small ones, handled by your own musicians. Most musicians need killing, anyway.

You sent us back to run long lines from your division commander to his brigadiers, cavalry, artillery, hospitals and trains. So there we are, and there, in a large force, we belong. In small brigade maneuvers we fill the corresponding gap between the brigadier and his colonels and auxiliary troops, either by wire or wireless lines. An infantry battalion needs no field lines, and to run them below the colonel simply invites their destruction, interferes with marching troops, and teaches you falsely, in peace maneuvers, to rely on a wire service which all these reasons, besides intensity of fire, will compel you, in time of war, to do without below the brigadier.

Besides, in war, no general wants to be bothered with information that Captain Jones has stubbed his toe, and colonels fit for duty do not want frequent messages from the rear to interfere with functions pertaining to their sphere and concerning which their judgment should be independent and supreme.

Our field companies will be equipped and trained for the construction and operation of field lines, wire and wireless, alone. They retain the flag, but only for emergencies. They carry no camp telephone equipment. It takes all their time to train their men, even partially under militia conditions, to run field lines and keep them working, to ride and care for their horses, and to keep equipment ready for use and in repair.

A wire or wireless section works as a team, just as in football, and unless each man in the section is there and knows his exact duties, we cannot lay field lines quickly nor keep your messages going. So we can no longer detail men as orderlies, nor, on the other hand, can these companies have anything to do with camp telephone systems. If you load them down with lance poles, iron wire and glass insulators, they can't keep up with you, and you yourselves won't let such heavy stuff hold back your flying trains or block your road space.

Still, you need camp telephones, and we will continue to furnish them, but never again from the field companies. Instead, a new organization, having no other duty in time of peace, will provide your camp service, setting the field battalion free for its proper military duties.

This new organization, called the "Telegraph and Telephone Detachment," dismounted, is a part of the Signal Corps, and on the outbreak of war will be the nucleus for one of the base line companies handling wires and messages along your lines of communication and supply. Equipped only with camp telephone and telegraph material, charged with camp service alone, it will serve you better there than the field companies ever could, while this division of labor, ridding the latter of impedimenta which destroyed their unity and mobility and interfered destructively with their field training, gives them the first chance they ever had to perfect themselves in the work required of them in war.

The artillery requires a special service within itself. The condensed and arbitrary abbreviations used in their fire control cannot be transmitted intelligently over telephone lines except by men accustomed to them, and so they will use their own men as signalists, getting their equipment from us. In the Olmstead telephone, we have given them the lightest, most weatherproof, and best field telephone ever constructed. It is better than anything we use ourselves.

Profiting by our experience with infantry operators on our field phones, we have helped the artillery out by making it fool proof. They have only to clip it on and talk. But to both my artillery friends and those of the infantry with their new little flags, I would suggest that talking with either a flag or a field telephone is not an art in-born or instinctively acquired, either by line officers or enlisted men. It must be taught and learned by hard, intelligent, patient work.

If you of the infantry think that when you have given your musicians a flag and a little printed card, and they have learned the alphabet, or if you of the artillery believe that when you have given a scout a telephone, a clip and ground-rod, you have made signalmen fit even for the limited service you require of them, you are doomed to grievous disappointment.

It is harder and longer work, on the driest of dry bones, to make a flag man who can actually receive and copy a message in the field, than it is to make a sharpshooter. I have qualified as both, and I can teach ten men to shoot while teaching one man to wig-wag. Nothing but careful and painstaking instruction will qualify a man to take fire data by telephone, for you cannot use a field phone as you do a desk set and expect to get results.

Unless you undertake seriously and with full appreciation of the task before you, the instruction of your musicians and scouts, your signal

work will be a failure. When you have instructed them, you will understand better the scope of the work of the field company commander, whose entire command must not only signal thus, but must ride like cavalry, work with the team-spirit of a fire engine crew, and build as they go, with few appliances, the lines they operate.

ON OBSOLETE ORDNANCE.

THE personal letter from Sergeant Weckert, Virginia Volunteers, in your issue of November 30, is interesting, as my name is mentioned as a dealer who gobbles up the obsolete arms at bargain prices away from the guardsmen. Please let me state that "the shoe is on the other foot."

Some years ago the Ordnance Department sold off a lot of Luger and Colt's automatic trial pistols. I invested about \$3,000, bidding for the Luger's, serviceable and unserviceable, about \$11 each, and on the Colt's \$8 each. You could imagine my surprise when sometime after my purchase to find advertised as a news item in the military journals, that the Ordnance Department would sell to any one vouched for as worthy, Luger pistols, in serviceable order, at \$10 each, and Colt's automatics at \$5 each. My protest to the Department that this was unfair to take my money and then undersell me, brought reply, that I should have marketed my purchase "earlier"; which I could not do and adhere to my principles of refusing to sell weapons except to responsible parties. Perhaps it was your publication that stated some years ago that the Government realized in one year upwards of \$3,000,000 from the sale of obsolete and unserviceable war material. From my experience Sergeant Weckert would not find many that would pay a price for the old revolvers anywhere near that of the dealers.

At the close of the Spanish War I found among a lot of sabres offered for sale at the New York Arsenal a lot of light cavalry sabres in serviceable order in boxes just as they had been turned in by Squadron A, New York National Guard. I imagined that the members would be glad to buy the weapons they had used in the war, if at a reasonable price, so I became the purchaser of these war relic sabres and had the Commanding Officer to put up a notice in the Armory that members could purchase for \$2.50 the identical sabres they carried (known by the numbers stamped on the guard), by calling at 501 Broadway. The result was, that *only one member* among that company of millionaire warriors thought it worth while to call. If the Government depended upon the Volunteers for to find a market for their old arms and war material the U. S. Treasury would be minus large sums yearly.

FRANCIS BANNERMAN.

AN AUTOMATIC PISTOL FOR THE ENGLISH POLICE.

AN improved type of automatic pistol has been chosen for use by the London and Dublin police. The pistol weighs only 13 ounces, the length measurement being $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The calibre is .32, and its handy size will admit of its being used with ease if it is needed. The mechanism absorbs almost all the recoil, and thus one of the greatest difficulties of the earlier types of automatic pistols has been overcome. Altogether, nine cartridges are placed in the pistol, eight being in the magazine and one in the barrel, and the whole of these shots can be fired in five seconds.

There is a great improvement in the sighting arrangements through a raised back-sight, and an indicator shows when the last shot has been fired. The "safety" attachment is also more efficient than in previous patterns, and the pistol may be carried at full cock without danger. An order has been placed for 2,000 of these pistols. The fulfilment of the contract will necessarily take some months, but the first delivery of the orders will be made very soon.

It is not intended to serve out the new weapons in any sense indiscriminately, but the men who are to use them will be selected from officers of considerable length of service, and as far as possible from men who may have had previous experience with fire-arms. The men selected are to be trained carefully in the use of the new pistol. The arming of the city police with a similar pistol is understood to be under consideration. Of the Metropolitan police, men on ordinary duty will not carry the pistol, but those engaged on special work will.

A Correction.

In the excellent article, "How Our German Brothers Do It," which appeared in ARMS AND THE MAN of November 9, it was stated that "shooting is offhand at 175 meters (225 yards) and from a muzzle rest at 300 meters (about 383 yards). The 175-meter bull's-eye is 30 centimeters or 11.8 in diameter, and the 300-meter bull's-eye, 60 centimeters or 23.6 inches."

It should have read * * * "175 meters (112 yards) and from a muzzle rest at 300 meters, 330 yards."

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.

THE ALL-AMERICAN TEAM.

The suggestion made editorially in ARMS AND THE MAN of November 30 of ways and means for raising money to finance the trip of a team of American riflemen to compete in the Olympic Matches which are to be shot in Stockholm next June, has attracted considerable attention. Among other letters received on the subject is one from Lieut. Col. S. W. Brookhart, Acting Chief Inspector of Small Arms Practice of Iowa, and Captain in the past of many strong teams from that State. He says:

"I have read with great interest your suggestion for an international rifle team for 1912. I should like to enter some Iowa riflemen in the competition for places on the team and I do not hesitate to guarantee that Iowa will do her share in raising the money for the expenses."

In our opinion there is but one way to choose a team of riflemen to represent the United States. The National Rifle Association should, as it has heretofore under similar circumstances, open a competition to every American citizen. From those who take part in this competition a team should be chosen, the larger part of it according to the standing of the men in the actual competition, a smaller part by that standing and previous performances.

The selection of ammunition for the use of the team should be made likewise in accordance with the methods which have been previously employed. That is to say, the National rifle Association of America should announce to all makers of cartridges in the United States the intention to carry on a competitive trial of all kinds of ammunition suitable for use in the Service rifle or such other rifles as the team may employ for special shooting.

When the trials, which should be comprehensive, are carried on that ammunition which proves itself the most accurate should be chosen as was the U. M. C. ammunition for the Palma Team of 1907, and the United States Cartridge Company ammunition for the victorious Olympic team of 1908.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association will occur in Washington on Wednesday, January 10. At that time, no doubt, preliminary steps looking to the

organization and financing of the team will be taken. In the meantime any and all suggestions which will help in this direction should be forwarded.

Nor must we forget the necessity of finding funds and arranging to assist the United States Revolver Association to organize a revolver team. This is a project only second in importance to the organization of the rifle team.

FOR THE NATIONAL GOOD.

One of the things which is apt to jolt an American for the first time grown familiar with national capital life, is the obviously local attitude of members of Congress toward every public question. Not once in a very long while do we find Senators or Congressmen examining public questions from the standpoint of the national good. The question which they usually ask themselves, is: "Will my constituents be pleased with this legislation?" And upon the deciding of that question their position is determined.

Nor can it be said that this constitutes in itself an absolute error, because it does not. Members of Congress are sent to Washington to represent their districts, to reflect by their attitudes and their votes, the opinions, the views and the preferences of the people who have elected them. If, then, we find instead of being statesmen our congressmen are principally engaged in pettifogging, we must not blame them so much, but we must blame the people more.

The fault lies with the electors. Men who have a cheap idea of public service, who elect to office unworthy and unsuitable persons, must expect to be illy served. "You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear:" and you prove yourself a fool if you try. So we say the blame for a Congress with a low standard of right should rest upon the people themselves. But the low standard is here and it cannot be ignored.

Take such a question as that involved in the avowed intention of Secretary of the Navy Meyer to abandon such Navy yards as are not necessary to the service and which do not lend themselves to the most economical and efficient administration of Naval affairs.

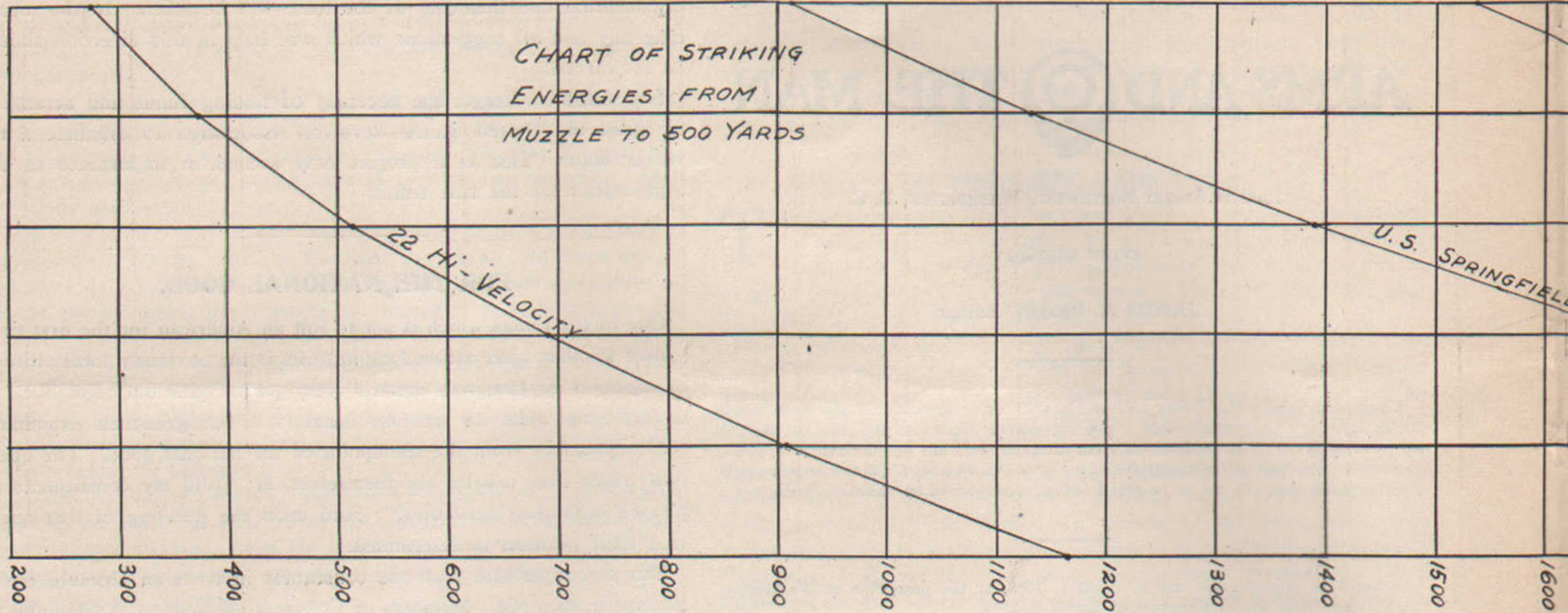
Have you observed that the wildest kind of a roar has gone up from the various localities where yards are to be abandoned; merchants are meeting and making resolutions condemning the Secretary of the Navy, threatening him with political and congressional disapproval and extinction? Of course you have noticed it.

Now, the plain truth of the business is that the Navy yards ought to be where they can best serve the interests of the whole country. The locality, the city, the State which contends for the location of a Navy yard that it may benefit the locality or the city or the State, is doing something which is dishonest; it is dishonest because of robbery of the nation.

A similar situation exists with relation to the location of Army posts. We have a measly lot of misbegotten, and badly arranged posts scattered over the whole face of the country. Now that General Wood, the Chief of Staff, talks of forming a few large posts where the Army may be trained to a point of genuine usefulness, we hear with unaided ear raucous, cries issuing from divers localities. You would think somebody had laid out a plan to sandbag a large percentage of the influential citizens in a great many places where Army posts now erroneously are.

This is all wrong. What should be considered first, last and all the time, is the national interest. We are not going to be able to make very much progress as a people until we can bring ourselves to look at all public questions from the national standpoint. As we are now, our position is like that of a student of—let us say,—colors, who would put on blue glasses and expect to be able to distinguish with accuracy all the elements of the full range of the spectrum.

One error always begets another, just as a lie breeds another lie, and when one locality is "pulling" for itself, another locality does the same, with the result that the general interest suffers.



The accompanying chart of striking energies enables us to read off at once the striking energy for any distance with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. The Springfield at 500 yards is practically the same as the blow struck by the .22 Hi-Velocity at 100 yards. Similarly the blow struck by the Ross at 300 yards is

EDITOR'S NOTE.—We are delighted that the article by Mr. E. J. D. Newett, an English rifle and ammunition expert of some standing, which was published in ARMS AND THE MAN of November 23, has brought out a reply—no, not a reply, but better, we should say, some comment carrying the discussion further—from Sir Charles Ross, of Scotland and Canada.

Probably Sir Charles Ross is known by reputation to most of our readers, but it may not be amiss to say that notwithstanding the fact that he is The Ross of Ross-Shire a baronet, the second largest land holder in Great Britain, where he owns over 300,000 acres including a beautiful old castle, that he is a practical expert in relation to exterior and interior ballistics and the designing, invention and manufacture of rifles. His company, the Ross Rifle Company of Quebec, manufactures the Canadian military arm, which in its later development, particularly in the .280 caliber, is a most excellent weapon.

Ross's knowledge is not that of a theorist; what he knows has been obtained through hard study, experiment and actual contact with mathematical and mechanical problems and the difficulties of actual firing experiments, in the study, the workshop or on the range.

I HAVE been much struck with the thoughtful article by E. J. D. Newett in your issue of November 23 entitled "The .22 Hi-Velocity."

Perhaps as a pioneer of high velocity you would permit me to pass some comments on what Mr. Newett has said.

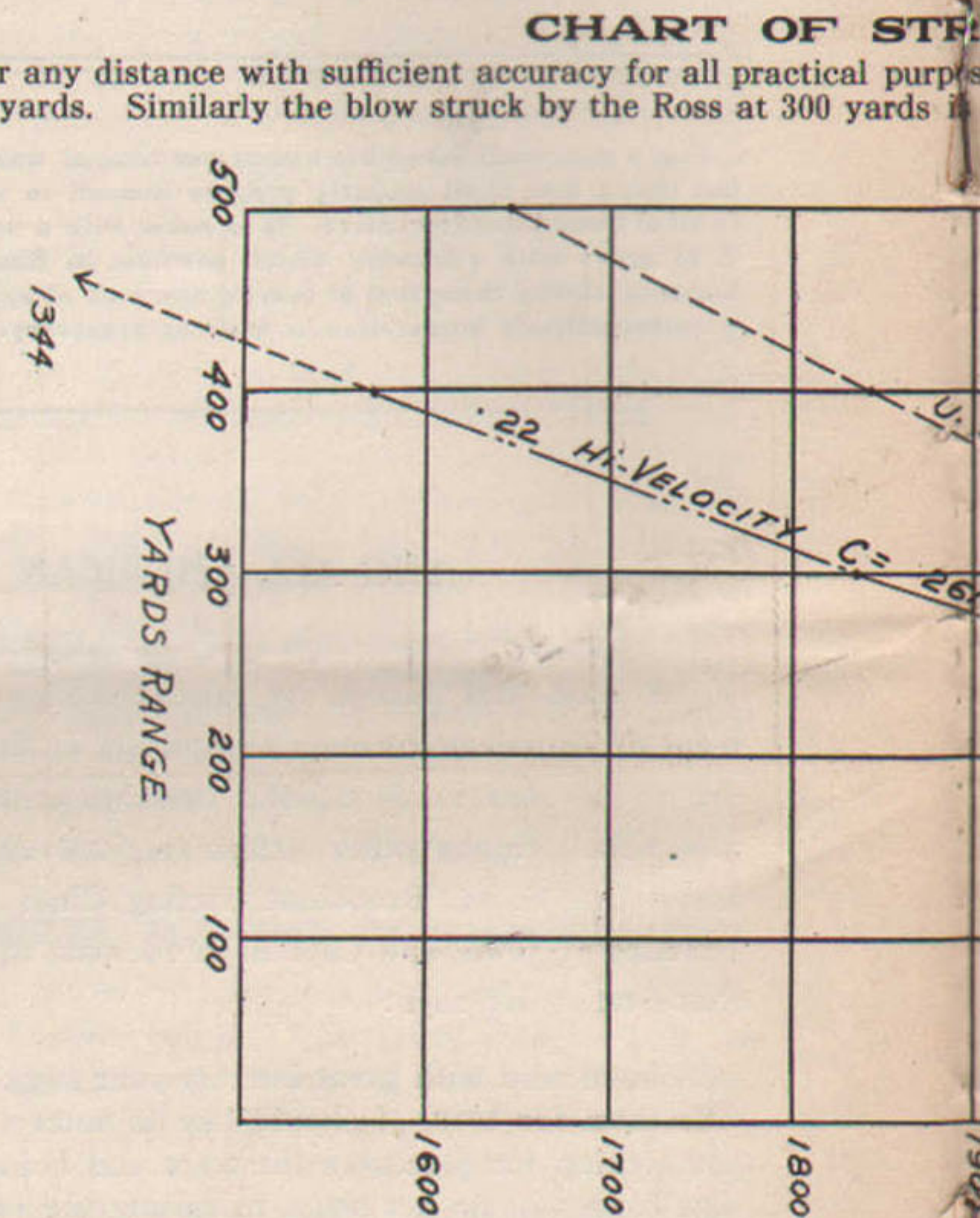
Mr. Newett appears to state no less than the exact fact in referring to the degree of accuracy which enables the performances of rifle bullets to be predicted. Personally I may use different tables to Mr. Newett, but for the purposes of comparison the 100-yards velocity for both the .22 High Velocity and the .30 Springfield were taken out, and my figures accorded exactly with Mr. Newett's computations. I have consequently extended his tables up to 500 yards and plotted the results on squared paper, together with the performance of the .280 Ross Sporting rifle and its standard sporting ammunition.

The muzzle velocity, however, is under-stated for the reason that it varies with different lengths of barrel, and a figure has been selected which would reasonably represent the velocity from any particular rifle, no matter how long in use. The curves are so nearly a straight line that we may read off the corresponding velocity for any distance between the hundreds of yards,

Thus we see that the striking velocity of the .280 at 500 yards is the same as the striking velocity of the Springfield at 230 yards, and the .22 Hi-Velocity at 185 yards.

Mr. Newett's comment on the way the .22 dies away is also very noticeably confirmed, as it runs out of the chart before getting up to 500 yards, and in point of fact its striking velocity for that distance is 143 f. s. less than that of the .280 Sporting bullet at double the distance.

I think we ought to be rather cautious in accepting Mr. Newett's view as to the caliber of the bullet within narrow limits having much to do with the stopping effect, so far as game is concerned. The view that appeals to me most is that the foot-pounds of energy expended on the animal's body is the true measure of the killing effect. To at-



This chart of remaining velocities makes it possible to determine the remaining velocity of either of the three cartridges at any distance, and then follow along the horizontal line of distance to the point

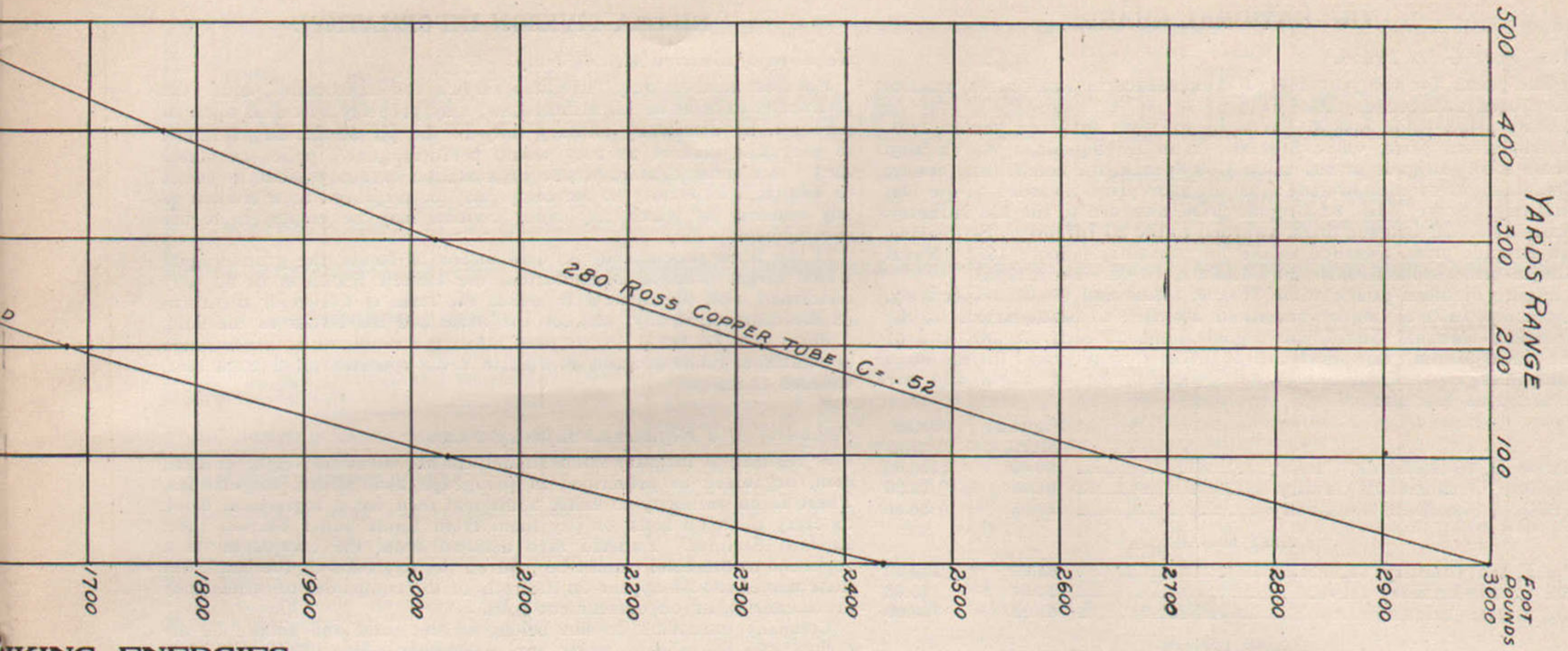
tain this the bullet must be so designed that while entering at great speed it will not pass through the body of the animal.

On many kinds of game a solid bullet, from the point of view of killing it clean or bagging the game, is quite innocuous, but if the bullet is so arranged that on striking the animal it breaks up to an extent sufficient to prevent its passing through the body, the result is altogether different and highly desirable.

Experiments which were made some time ago hardly bear out Mr. Newett's view that it is beyond the realms of possibility to construct a bullet of .22 caliber with a good ballistic co-efficient. The experiments were conducted with a bullet having a ballistic co-efficient of .49, more as a matter of academic interest than with any hope of practical result. It would give me great pleasure to forward these results should Mr. Newett care to have them. In a general way they seem to bear out his views that there is nothing in the present .22 caliber Hi-Velocity.

What Mr. Newett says about the ballistic co-efficient is an axiomatic statement. We must of course, judge the relative qualities of bullets by comparing their ballistic co-efficients. Of those elements which are taken into consideration in determining the ballistic co-efficient no one is of overwhelming importance, but all must be taken into con-

ce of Modern Bullets



STRIKING ENERGIES

For instance, the striking energy of the .280 at 500 yards is exactly equal to the striking energy of the Springfield at 250 yards; and again, the blow struck by the .280 at 250 yards is equivalent to that struck by the Springfield at 105 yards.

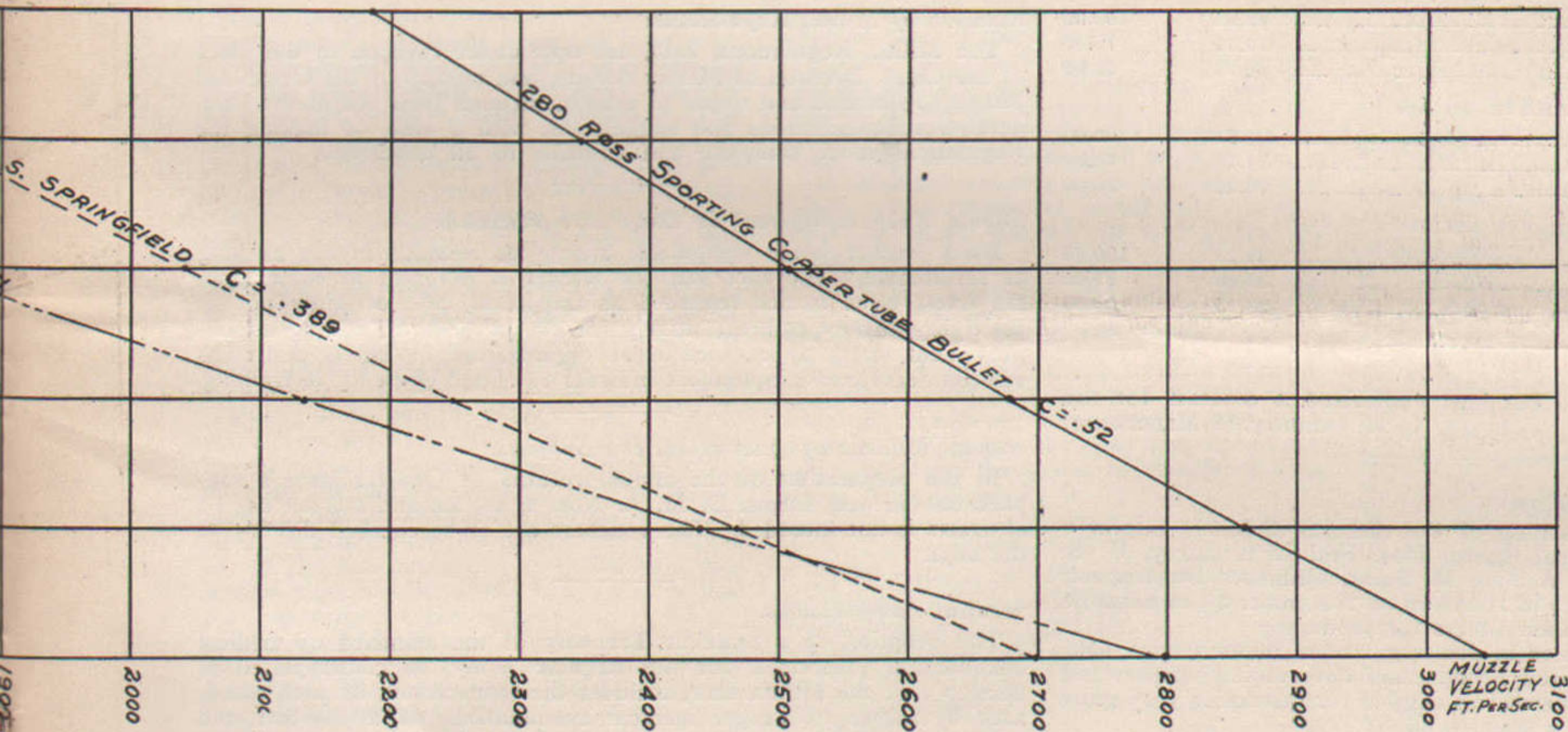


CHART OF REMAINING VELOCITIES

When immediately the remaining velocity of the three cartridges plotted. The accuracy is not absolute but it is sufficient for all practical purposes. To find the remaining velocity of any cartridge shown on the chart it is only necessary to turn to the margin marked "Yards Range," run the finger down to the distance in mind where it intersects the velocity curve. The result will be the remaining velocity of that cartridge at the range in question.

consideration, as they are in the formulas employed by experts in exterior ballistics.

The British and the American methods, for instance, differ slightly, but the results generally obtained are the same, or approximately so. Unless there is some opposing factor most unusual and improbable the ballistic co-efficient of a cartridge is a fair measure of its quality, and unless we can maintain our ballistic co-efficient at about .5 it is difficult to see where much practical advantage will be gained, from a military standpoint at any rate, by getting it to 3,500 or 4,000 feet muzzle velocity.

With the present cartridge case and a bullet with a ballistic co-efficient ("C") equal to .45 we obtain a muzzle velocity of 3,350 feet, and by increasing the size of the case to burn more powder this velocity has been raised to 3,700 feet.

A comparison might be interesting of the relative efficiency of the light and heavier bullets. Take for instance the Ross .280, 180 grain bullet, for which the standard velocity is 2,800 feet. Let us for the sake of a comparison call this a maximum weight. Now the ballistic co-efficient of this bullet, and I need not try you with the computation, is .642.

On the other hand take a bullet of almost 40 grains less weight so

that it has a ballistic co-efficient of .45, with a muzzle velocity of 3,350; say this is the bullet of minimum weight for the caliber for a given rifle and cartridge case, and we have an excellent opportunity for comparison.

In considering the question from a military point of view we desire above all things a flat trajectory when that can be obtained consistent with reasonable accuracy, and if we are to designate five feet six inches as our trajectory we find the lighter bullet with its velocity of 3,350 feet as against the heavier bullet with a velocity of 2,800 feet has only an advantage of about 4% in range over the heavier bullet, while the heavy bullet quite outclasses the light one from many points of view. The standard of pressures in all cases being within the limits of good practice.

It would appear to me that the real reason for the adoption of the light bullet is not that a light bullet is in itself either desirable or advantageous in any sense of the word, but that its adoption was brought about by the fact that the heavier bullet could not be got into the cartridge case and have the complete cartridge function correctly in the magazine of existing rifles, and at the same time leave enough powder space in the shell.

C. R.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

New York Gives Prizes.

The prizes for the year 1911, for excellence in small arms practice have been awarded as follows:

State prize, value \$300.00. Won by the 74th Infantry. Score 1751. Headquarters prize, value \$100.00. Won by Squadron A, Cavalry. Score 1505. Brigade prizes, value \$100.00 each, for competition among organizations of each brigade: 1st Brigade prize, awarded to the 71st Infantry. Score 1534. 2d Brigade prize, awarded to the 23d Infantry. Score 1479. 3d Brigade prize, awarded to the 2d Infantry. Score 1538. 4th Brigade prize, awarded to the 74th Infantry. Score 1531. Naval Militia prize, value \$100.00, 2d Battalion, N. M. Score 1320.

Figure of merit prizes, value \$100.00, \$75.00 and \$50.00, respectively, for competition among organizations attached to headquarters of the Division, National Guard, the organizations of each brigade, and of the Naval Militia, respectively; these prizes are authorized for the three companies in each, attaining the highest figure of merit, and are awarded as follows:

	Figure of Merit	Prize Value
Troop D, 3d Squadron, Cavalry	90.00	\$100.00
Troop 2, Squadron A, Cavalry	61.90	75.00
Troop 3, Squadron A, Cavalry	59.23	50.00
FIRST BRIGADE.		
Co. F, 7th Infantry	63.69	100.00
Co. C, 7th Infantry	57.97	75.00
Co. B, 71st Infantry	55.22	50.00
SECOND BRIGADE.		
Co. K, 47th Infantry	37.96	100.00
Co. A, 23d Infantry	30.64	75.00
Co. K, 23d Infantry	29.82	50.00
THIRD BRIGADE.		
Co. F, 2nd Infantry	82.91	100.00
Co. G, 2nd Infantry	70.31	75.00
Co. H, 1st Infantry	66.02	50.00
FOURTH BRIGADE.		
Co. M, 3rd Infantry	95.61	100.00
Co. C, 3rd Infantry	77.78	75.00
Co. E, 65th Infantry	76.22	50.00
NAVAL MILITIA.		
6th Division, 3rd Battalion	39.13	100.00
5th Division, 3rd Battalion	35.48	75.00
5th Division, 2nd Battalion	33.75	50.00

New Armory for Ohio.

The State Armory Board has just authorized a contract for the erection of a new armory for Company L, 1st Infantry, at Manchester.

Examining Board in Connecticut.

An examining board consisting of Col. Edward Schluz, Inspector General, Connecticut National Guard, Maj. Francis E. Lacey, U. S. Army (Cavalry) and Maj. William M. Stark, Ordnance Department, convened at the State Armory in Hartford on November 28, to examine officers of the Guard as to their fitness for promotion.

The officers will be examined in drill regulations, minor tactics, field service, map reading, small arms firing, guard duty, military papers and other subjects. To render themselves eligible for promotion they must attain a percentage of 7 on a scale of 10.

Illinois State Association Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Rifle Association was held recently in the 1st Infantry Armory. Maj. John V. Clinnin was re-elected president of the organization which represents the police department, school, citizen, and semi-military organizations as well as the National Guard of the State.

New Naval Aide to the President.

Lieut. Com. Leigh C. Palmer, Naval Aide to the President, has been relieved of that duty and Lieut. John W. Timmons assigned in his place. Lieut. Commander Palmer's detail as aide to the Secretary of the Navy, necessitated the change.

Colorado Best in Target Practice.

The Navy Department has given out the figures for target practice in the Atlantic and Pacific fleets for the autumn of 1911, and from them it shows the battleship Colorado to be the best ship at target practice.

The Colorado leads the list, with a score of 65,076, the Delaware second, with 52,551 to her credit, and the New Hampshire third, with a score of 48,249. The New Jersey 8,731 to her credit is last.

The other vessels, in the order of their scores, follow: South Carolina, 45,191; Washington, 36,949; Vermont, 36,300; Louisiana, 30,939; Kansas, 30,818; Michigan, 30,787; Connecticut, 26,664; Maryland, 29,462; Georgia, 29,236; Minnesota, 24,810; Mississippi, 24,723; North Dakota, 22,393; California, 21,711; West Virginia, 19,869; Virginia, 19,514; Missouri, 19,357; Nebraska, 15,913; North Carolina, 11,280; Maine, 11,091; Ohio, 9,730; South Dakota, 9,560 and Idaho, 9,223.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Required of Enlisted Men on Duty.

Enlisted men on duty "in camp service for instruction" under the provisions of Section 14, Militia Law, may properly be called upon to perform, by detail any military duty in the pit at the target range, in the same manner as they would perform guard, police or stable duty. An enlisted man, whose organization is not present in camp, or who is not on duty at the camp, may be employed as a civilian in any capacity in which any other civilian may be employed at the encampment.

If the State procures by its own means or funds, the ground upon which target practice is conducted, the United States is in no way concerned with the manner in which the lease is drawn or the form of the contract, if any, between the State and the owner of the land.

Form No. 17, D. M. A., is used when the rental of a target range is paid from funds accruing to a State in the operation of Section 1661, Revised Statutes.

Personnel of a Regimental Infantry Band.

A regimental infantry band should consist of twenty-eight enlisted men, organized as prescribed in paragraph 236, Militia Regulations. There is no authority to enlist additional men for a regimental band, to carry them on rolls, or pay them from funds under Section 1661, Revised Statutes. Enlisted men detailed from the companies of a regiment to the band cannot be paid on the pay rolls of the band, but their names should appear on the rolls of the companies of which they are members, or on detachment rolls.

Company musicians do not belong to the band and should be attached thereto as field music for ceremonies only. Ordinarily they should remain with their company where they have prescribed duties to perform. This is particularly true at encampments and in all field service (Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, paragraphs 34, 35, 163, etc.)

Revision of Militia Regulations.

The Militia Regulations, 1910, are now under revision in the office of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, and officers of the Organized Militia are invited and urged to submit, through their Adjutants General, recommendations and suggestions, with a view of making the Regulations more complete and valuable to all concerned.

Should Keep Equipment as Long as Serviceable.

Black leather horse equipments should be retained in use as long as serviceable. The fact that the leather is different in color from the latest issue is not regarded as important, and certainly not as justifying any expenditure merely for the purpose of making an improvement in the appearance of an organization. What is desired is sufficient serviceable equipment in order to obtain efficiency in training.

Annual Returns of Quartermaster's Supplies.

In the preparation of the annual returns of Quartermaster's supplies on the new forms, D. M. A. Nos. 5, 5a, 5b, and 5c, the use of abstracts is not intended. The vouchers are to be checked directly to the slips.

Medical Examinations.

The adoption by a State or Territory of the standard of medical examination prescribed for the Regular Army, as contemplated in Section 7 of the Militia Law, includes the enforcement of such standards by means of proper medical examinations of all officers and enlisted men. The standard of medical examination prescribed for the Regular Army is shown in General Orders, No. 66, War Department, 1910.

Ordnance Department Supplies Marking Outfit.

The Ordnance Department now supplies the marking outfit, model of 1910, for stamping leather, and the marking outfit, model of 1910, for marking metal. The first mentioned outfit consists of one (1) set of dies, containing letters "A" to "Z," the numbers "0" to "9," star, comma, and period, 3-10 inches high, and chest therefor. The price of the outfit is \$5.15.

The last mentioned outfit consists of anvil, guide, mallet, chest and one (1) set of dies, containing letters "A" to "Z," numbers "0" to "9," the character "&," comma and period. This set of dies is 3-32 inches high, and the value thereof is \$5.25. These can be supplied, if desired, after charge of their value to the quota of the State.

Paint brushes, 2½ inches, are not on the supply tables of the Ordnance Department, and therefore cannot be furnished.

Attendance at State Rifle Competitions.

Attendance at a State rifle competition counts as one rendezvous for rifle practice for each day of the competition, and officers and enlisted men attending should be given credit on the reports of drills.

Cleaning Material May be Dropped.

The cleaning material prescribed in Circular No. 16, Division of Militia Affairs, August 21, 1911, may be dropped from the annual return of ordnance property of the governor of a State or Territory upon a certificate of expenditure signed by the governor.

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.

Clubs desiring to be listed should send in correct information which will be published without charge.

DIRECTORY OF RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUBS.

Philadelphia Rifle Association shoots at range of National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

Boston Rifle and Revolver Club shoots at Federal Range of the National Rifle Academy, 117 Federal Street, Boston.

National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, 424 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Baltimore Revolver Association.

There were rather more of the members present last Friday night hoping to have some information, directions, etc., etc., from Springfield, but nothing doing. **ARM AND THE MAN** has no news from the mainspring. Too much work and not enough help is probably the reason for the delay in getting out targets and other "dope." Secretary Wilmer sent the men over the regular course, permitting each one a limited practice before beginning the record score. Charley Hebel said he didn't want any preliminary practice and handed in an 86 for his first string, went one better on the next for an 87 then added a 45 for the finish, the total putting him high man for the evening.

Major Fort rather thought he ought to get a few sevens out of his pet pistol and having apparently succeeded, proceeded to puncture the bull ten times for 90. That looked pretty good, but oh my countrymen, the next string netted exactly 79 points, which with a 44 for the last five shots, gave the little man second place instead of the first where he has been roosting the last two weeks.

Calvin Goddard, who secured third place, did it with a Smith & Wesson 10-inch with Partridge sights and Peters cartridges of the long rifle breed and believe me, that is some combination. First string 75, second 89, added to a 43, is not so bad. Fourth place was awarded to Dr. Mulliken. He adorned his face with a pair of alleged glasses, but were probably the lenses of automobile lanterns and if that is not taking advantage of his less fortunate brothers, what is? He declares these glasses are plain window glass slightly colored to absorb the violet rays, but what's the use.

Ordnance-Sergeant William A. Renehan fell into fifth place with a particularly poor score, of which the least said the better.

Anyhow, the best five scores, twenty-five shots, twenty yards, S. A. target, shot in strings of ten and five, twenty-five, minutes time, added up to 1,038 and that is very good for us fellows.

About the best good fortune we have had is the recrudescence of "Genial Jim" Reese. After wearing a groove in the bricks between his office and that of his oculist, he has at last found a combination to suit his eyes and also found that he could hit the target, both of which facts gave him much pleasure.

Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland.

The annual chicken shoot of the club was well attended. Several visitors were present, among whom was Capt. J. C. Semon.

A preliminary match between W. C. Andrews, who claims that aperture sights are equal to telescopic, and H. P. Van Artsdalen, who believes that the man using the

telescope has a distinct advantage, was hotly contested and won by Andrews with the apertures, Van Artsdalen unfortunately losing 4 points in his first string of 10 shots.

Conditions of match were 50 shots prone position on N. R. A. indoor target. Van Artsdalen scored 16 consecutive 10's and Andrews 15.

W. C. Andrews...489 H. P. Van Artsd'n 486
 An Offhand sweep stakes match was won by J. Humphrey; F. C. Fry, second.

J. Humphrey	46	O. Schmidt	43
F. C. Fry	45	G. L. Hale	37
W. C. Andrews	43	G. W. Eason	30

The chickens were won as follows:

G. W. Eason	2	G. L. Hale	1
F. C. Fry	2	W. C. Andrews	1
Van Artsdalen	1	O. Schmidt	1
M. M. Foster	1	J. Humphrey	1

Next month will be a Grand New Year's Chicken and Turkey Shoot.

Ten entries in each event. Conditions, any gun, any sights, 3 shots offhand; 10c entry for chicken, 25c entry for turkeys. Visitors are cordially invited to attend and compete. The exact date will be announced later.

On Monday evening next will be shot a match for a handsome watch fob. Conditions, 10 shots offhand, 10 sitting and 10 prone.

The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

There was a good turnout on Thanksgiving Day and in spite of a high and variable wind from the southwest, some good scores were made. The last five shooting days have been very windy and the scores have suffered as a whole in consequence.

O. H. MATCH.

J. G. Schnering	225	224	224	217	216	212
N. Sperring	227	218	213			
Williamson	218	203				

HONOR TARGET 3-SHOTS.

J. G. Schnering	23	22	21	66
N. Sperring	22	22	21	65
Williamson	18	25	20	63

MILITARY MATCH.

H. A. Dill	44	43	42	41	41
J. Oliver	42	39			

50 YARDS REVOLVER MATCH.

N. Sperring	93	87	
Williamson	79	76	75

50 YARDS PISTOL MATCH.

H. A. Dill	89	88	85	
Dr. Palmer	93	89	88	87
Williamson	81	77	76	

Second Inter-City Match Between Boston and Philadelphia.

WINNERS.

Rifle—Philadelphia 1802.
 Pistol—Philadelphia, 2083.

The second monthly competition between the Boston and Philadelphia ranges of the National Rifle Academy was held on Monday night, November 27. It was a big event. Coffee and sandwiches were served between ten and eleven o'clock, while the respective ranges were waiting for the telegraphic returns which would bear the news of the winning range in both the rifle and pistol. At 11.15 the returns were in.

The conditions which govern the eight matches which take place between these two cities during the season are as follows:

Rifle—Ten shots standing; ten prone; any .22 caliber rifle; any sights; any ammunition at 75 feet, 15 minutes to complete each standing and prone score.

Revolver—Twenty-five shots; any caliber pistol or revolver; any sights and any ammunition at 60 feet; 30 minutes to shoot.

The result of the previous match was:

Rifle—Philadelphia, 1750.
 Pistol—Boston, 1986.

The result of Monday night's shooting was as follows:

RIFLE.

Boston	Offhand	Prone	Total
H. C. Howes	92	96	188
Miles Standish	90	95	185
A. F. Rivard	90	94	184
H. A. Hill	85	91	176
A. T. Dean	90	86	176
Dr. W. H. Weinz	83	92	175
C. H. Kelley	79	95	174
Lt. G. B. Sawyer	79	94	173
K. Burnham	76	96	172
R. Gibson	82	90	172
Totals	856	929	1775

Philadelphia	Offhand	Prone	Total
D. Appleby	91	95	186
G. H. Smith	88	98	186
Maj. G. E. Kemp	89	97	186
J. G. Schnerring	91	93	184
R. S. Newbold	85	98	183
Dr. R. L. Dubbs	92	91	183
H. L. Reeves	83	93	176
Dr. W. E. Quicksall	79	95	174
C. W. Pierce	81	91	172
E. W. Williamson, Jr.	78	94	172
Toals	857	945	1802

REVOLVER.

Boston	Total
G. F. Hoffman	219
Dr. H. E. Sears	217
W. E. Fennell	216
Harry Marshall	211
H. A. Hill	210
O. E. Gerrish	208
C. R. Davis	205
Fletcher Robie	196
Lt. E. W. Raymond	164
Robert Burns	162
Total	2008

Philadelphia

G. H. Smith	224
E. A. Palmer	218
H. L. Reeves	214
W. T. Smith	212
Nat Sperring	206
H. A. Dill	205
Capt. K. K. V. Casey	205
Dr. W. E. Quicksall	202
W. H. Ricker	200
Dr. R. L. Dubbs	197
Total	2083

John Dietz Breaks Any Revolver Record.

In a rather round-about way we learn that John Dietz, of the New York Manhattans, has at last got the Any revolver record at 50 yards out-doors with any revolver. The score was shot before four or five witnesses and on clean targets at Cypress Hills, N. Y. The 10 shot scores were: 94 96, 94, 95, 96—475.

U. S. R. A. Indoor League, 1911-12.

The annual indoor league contests of the United States Revolver Association are to start the week ending December 9th. Twenty-four clubs affiliated with the association have entered teams. The series will continue until every team has shot one match with each of its opponents.

The association furnishes all the targets and as fast as they are shot they are forwarded to the secretary-treasurer, J. B. Crabtree, of Springfield, to insure uniform scoring.

A club may enter in any contest any number of men from five to ten and pick the best five scores to count. Either pistol or revolver may be used.

The contestants at the finish will be divided into groups of four, according to the number of matches won, and silver and bronze medals awarded to the winners of first and second place in each group. A club must maintain its relative position or progress to win a prize; that is, no club this year can win a prize in a lower class than that in which it finished last year.

The following clubs were winners of first place in their respective classes for the season of 1910-11:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. Smith & Wesson | D. Duluth |
| B. Newark | E. Oakland Bank |
| C. Providence | F. Columbus |

The following cities have entered clubs for the season of 1911-12:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Philadelphia | Boston (2) |
| San Francisco | Portland (Ore.) |
| Providence | Rochester |
| Belleville | Springfield |
| St. Louis | Washington, D. C. |
| Chicago | Oakland |
| Youngstown | Emeryville, Cal. |
| Pittsburgh | Baltimore |
| Columbus (Ohio) | Portland (Me.) |
| Spokane | Los Angeles |
| Sault Ste. Marie | Seattle |
| Manhattan | |

The indoor league starts during the week of December 3 to 9, two matches a week being shot as heretofore.

A club may shoot any number of men up to ten and select for count the best five scores. All targets in each set, used and unused, must be returned to the secretary-treasurer.

Please see that the scores are properly authenticated and your score card enclosed with the targets selected to count.

If returns are made promptly and the scores turned over to the press while they have a news value, considerable publicity will be given us.

The following cities did not enter this year:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Culebro | Duluth |
| Oakland Bank | Century, St. Louis |
| Louisville | Newark |

The new cities entered are:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Boston, Federal | Los Angeles |
| Pittsburgh | Baltimore |
| San Francisco | Rochester |

Here is the way they finished last year:

Class A.			
	Lost	Won	
1. Smith & Wesson	1	22	
2. Portland (Oregon)	2	21	
3. Manhattan	2	21	
4. Boston	4	19	
Class B.			
1. Newark	4	19	
2. St. Louis	7	16	
3. National Capital	7	16	
4. Century	7	16	
Class C.			
1. Providence	8	15	
2. Seattle	9	14	
3. Shell Mound	11	12	
4. Willow	11	12	
Class D.			
1. Duluth	11	12	
2. Oakland Revolver Club	14	9	

3. Philadelphia	14	9
4. Myles Standish	15	8
Class E.		
1. Oakland Bank of Savings	15	8
2. Spokane	16	7
3. Youngstown	17	6
4. Louisville	17	6

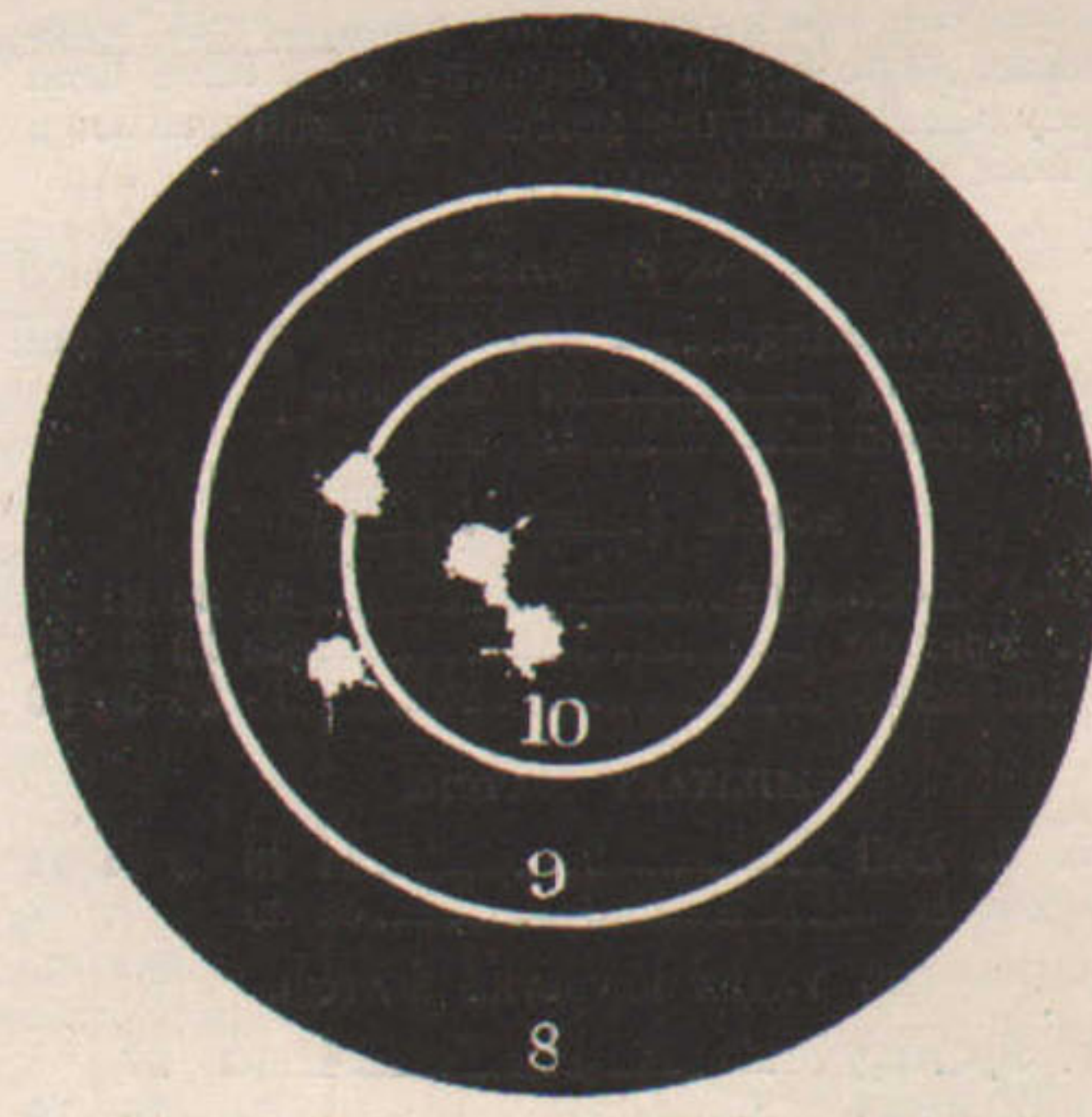
Class F.		
1. Columbus	17	6
2. Culbra	21	2
3. Belleville	22	1
4. Osborn	23	0

National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club.

Well, the November Medal Contest has come to a fitting finish and the prizes have gone where they belong. It was one of the best stunts we ever pulled off. The contest calls for 25 shots weekly, only tens to count, and runs through the month. The contestant having the greatest number of tens at the finish wins first place and a neat bronze and silver medal; second high wins a similar medal, as also does third high. They finished in this order: Ferree, 31 tens; Atkinson, 27; Bischoff, 23; Holt, 21; Bunn, 20; MacDonnall, 16; Upham, 15; Peck, 13; Kahrs, 6.

On Thanksgiving eve we had a turke shoot. Fun! why we had more sport than a barrel of monkeys. It is an awfully original bunch and to live up to expectations we have got to pull off something novel every once in a while. Here are the conditions of the shoot:

Say there are ten entries. Number 10 targets consecutively, then get ten more and do the same thing. You now have 20 targets numbered 1 to 10. Funny, isn't it. Then get your ten men, mix the targets well, give them a few shakes and tell them to put their names on each target and go to it. When the shooting is finished add the totals for each two targets, which you will remember are numbered. Place ten numbers in a hat, an old one will do, give 'em a few shakes and tell the bunch to come up and take their pick. Be sure, however, to hold the old hat above the tallest man's head. The one who picks



Possible score of 50 by Milo B. Atkinson, at the 20-yard range of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club on December 2. He used a Stevens Offhand model pistol, 10 inch barrel, and Peters, Stevens-Pope long rifle cartridges. This possible was made in club medal match. The detail score in five shot strings were 46-45-45-45-50-231. There were 12 tens in the score, 7 nines and 6 eights.

the number corresponding to the highest target wins the turke. We had two contests the first won by Frank J. Kahrs and the second by Milo B. Atkinson.

On Saturday night last we held our regular practice shoot, anticipating that the following week we would start the league season. The five high men: Atkinson, 231; Ferree, 221; Holt, 215; Bunn, 213; MacDonnall, 202; a total of 1082. Our first match is with St. Louis and we sure are after their scalp.

100 SHOTS, AT 20 YARDS, INDOORS, POSSIBLE 1000.

Milo B. Atkinson	205	219	214	220	858
Capt. Sheridan Ferree	215	211	220	199	845

J. C. Bunn	203	205	206	213	827
Capt. F. W. Holt	207	209	200	202	818
W. J. MacDonnall	188	212	191	196	787
Paul Bischoff	193	193	193	191	770
Col. Geo. W. Peck, Jr.	195	186	180	179	740
Lieut. J. S. Upham	187	191	197		
Lieut. R. Alderman	208	190			

A Challenge.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

Kindly insert a challenge to any club in the state of Ohio from the Cuyahoga Rifle Club for a match at 25 yards, either prone or off-hand, conditions to be agreed upon between the contesting teams, which may consist of either five or ten men. Match to be shot on their respective home ranges under supervision of an N. R. A. representative.

THE CUYAHOGA RIFLE CLUB,
GEO. S. HALE, Sec.

Fort Pitt Explains.

As we are numbered among those missing in the inter-club indoor matches this year, which is contrary to our custom when a chance for a ruction is presented, we feel that an explanation is due.

We have entered the matches the past two seasons and shot them on the range of the Iroquois Club, an indoor Schuetzen organization, located on the south side of our city. On account of its unhandy location it meant a street car ride of from 4 to 12 miles for the various members and accounted for the poor attendance. The greatest handicap, however, was the lighting. The light from one Welsbach mantle on a target works all right with a scope, but proves utterly impractical with aperture sights placed on the rifle where the present rule requires. The eye strain was intense and several of our stand-bys claim their vision was impaired, and declared they would never shoot under similar conditions again. The establishment of a centrally located range seems to be out of the question, as the rents are prohibitive.

We would welcome with delight the establishment of an indoor range similar to those in Boston and Philadelphia, and can promise a nucleus of a score of members that will stick.

We regret to learn that the number of entries has not come up to expectations, as we thought when we decided not to enter that the number would be so great that we would not be missed.

We look forward to the time when we will be enabled to get back into the indoor game, and in the meantime will be watching the other fellows with interest unabated.

FORT PITT RIFLE CLUB,
E. A. WAUGAMAN, Pres.

National Rifle Academy.

Scores of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, Thursday, November 30, on the range of the National Rifle Academy:

Rifle, prone position. Target N. R. A. 1 to 10 count. Distance, 75 ft.:

E. H. Williamson, Jr.	94	97	97	94	94
E. C. Goddard	98	98	95	95	97

Rifle offhand. Target, German ring. Distance, 75 ft.:

W. L. Noddell	225	230	232	233	221	220	226	224	230
R. L. Brinton	224	226	191						

Pistol. Target, Standard American. Distance, 60 ft.:

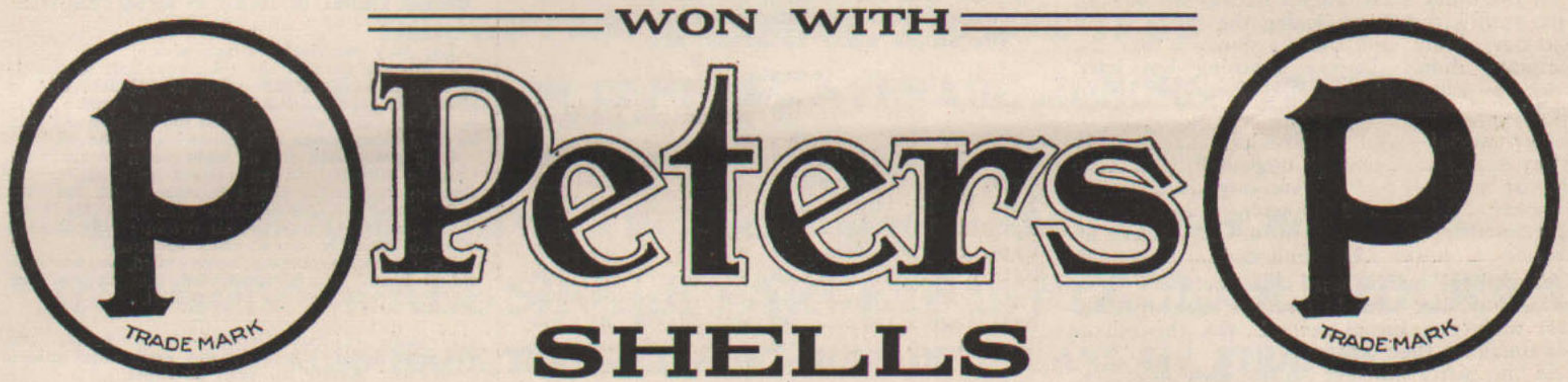
George Hugh Smith	84	85	87	87	89	93	84	85
S. D. Lovegrove	71	79						
Dr. G. G. Davis	78	69	79					
Dr. W. E. Quicksall	87	85	83	81	82			

Taunton Indoor League.

There were but two slight changes in team standing as a result of the matches in the eighth week of the T. I. R. C. series and the leaders all won. The Spanish War Veterans

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.”

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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.

led in totals with 391, the Wampechos and Highlands each shot 387, the Y. M. C. A. 372, and the Ninth Co. 369. There was also little change in the individual list among the leaders; Shepard dropped below Broadhurst, but the others remain the same.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wampechos	7	0	1.000
S. w. V.	7	1	.875
Highlands	6	2	.750
Whittentons	5	2	.714
Y. M. C. A.	4	3	.571
Unions	4	3	.571
Spring Brooks	3	5	.375
Ninth Co.	2	5	.286
M. M. w.	2	5	.286
Echos	0	7	.000
Washingtons	0	7	.000

CLUB RECORDS.

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

Providence Revolver Club (Newport).

The regular weekly match of the club was held November 23 and brought out seven members. Scores were about on the average run with none especially attractive. Spooner was the steadiest of the handicap men and won out and then took the single shot match also with an 8° Bull. Sunday Gray and Biesel got together for a pistol match and Biesel was not first. (Both scores bum.)

Rifle match scores:

25 YDS. GERMAN RING, OFFHAND. APERTURE SIGHTS.

Spoooner	236	231	22	489
Coggeshall	234	235	16	485
Biesel	226	233	22	481
Easton	233	215	28	476

Brooks	240	241	10	471
Thurston	217	227	26	470
Almy	242	223		465

Sunday Albro and Brooks shot a 50 shot match and Brooks won out.

Brooks	244	236	239	235	240	1194
Albro	239	241	234	233	237	1183

PISTOL PRACTICE SCORES.

Biesel	93	83	88	89	90	445
	93	87	93	86	83	442
Gray	84	90	87			

PISTOL MATCH.

Gray	86	84	86	78	88	422
Biesel	86	83	87	83	80	419

“JEFF.”

On Thanksgiving Day, by the way, the members thought they would try and get away with something besides turkey, so held an open shoot, and those who could walked off with the prizes. We took a chance on eight events for the day and evening, but found out that was a shade more than we could handle with our facilities, with the result that some of the matches had few entries, otherwise the affair was a complete success and was thoroughly enjoyed by those who could manage to get a firing point.

The conditions for the rifle matches were any .22 caliber rifle, any sights, except telescopic, any trigger pull, offhand, German ring, ¼-inch target at 25 yards, except in Creed-moor Match, when the .22 caliber English military miniature was used.

For the pistol matches—any pistol or revolver within the rules, at 50 yards Standard American target.

The main event of the day was the 50-shot championship and was won by Brooks, who started off at a very lively clip, but unfortunately after his third string it was necessary to change from daylight to artificial light, and the change was too quick for him, which caused a spill and low score for his next two targets. Nearly all the shooters got a spill

during the day, probably due to too much Turk on the inside. Scores:

50 SHOT MATCH. POSSIBLE 1250.

1. P. C. Brooks...243 245 244 216 236—1184
Championship Trophy—
 2. H. W. H. Powel...236 234 232 236 238—1176
Silver medal—
 3. F. Coggeshall...234 235 231 233 237—1170
Bronze medal—
 4. A. R. Anthony...211 245 238 240 235—1169
Merchandise—
 5. Wm. Almy1164
Bronze medal for best single string—
- J. Easton1160 F. Spooner.....1145
N. I. Chase.....1149 A. A. Albro.....1121
T. J. Biesel.....1147

The scores for the single entry match outside of the scores of Brooks were decidedly bum, as 237 took second and 232 third.

SINGLE ENTRY MATCH. POSSIBLE 250.

Silver medal—	Merchandise—
Brooks246	Spooner232
Bronze medal—	Almy231
Powel237	Anthony229

The other scores not fit to print.

The continuous match was interesting for those who could find time to get into it. And again our friend the Bishop was first, although Anthony was giving him quite a run for his money. The match called for best 3 targets of 5 shots each and resulted as follows:

Silver medal—	
P. Brooks	122 122 122—366
Bronze medal—	
A. R. Anthony	121 121 121—363
Merchandise—	
F. Spooner	121 118 118—357
A. C. Anthony347
W. Almy345

The bullseye match was the closest and best of the day. Once again Brooks had to land first and that on his first shot fired and it was some shot for the rest to beat, as upon meas-

urement the blame machine wouldn't go more than 1 1/2° out. The others tried to get him but the following is as near as they came:

Brooks	-----	1 1/2°	Biesel	-----	12°
Almy	-----	3 1/2°	Anthony	-----	13°
Coggeshall	-----	6°	Spooner	-----	14°
Easton	-----	9 1/2°			

The Creedmoor match was divided in two classes, one for the Miniature rifle and the other for any other rifle. With the Miniature J. H. Felton, Jr., got an 85 and the prize, Frank Lutz being next at 83.

In the other class, Biesel had a fair 91 and first until just before closing the range, when Spooner, Almy and Brooks decided that the secretary didn't deserve anything but hard work, so came in and did him out of it. Results:

Silver medal—	Brooks	-----	91		
Almy	-----	93	Coggeshall	-----	90
Bronze medal—	Anthony	-----	89		
Spooner	-----	93	Easton	-----	87
Merchandise—	A. bro	-----	86		
Biesel	-----	91	Felton	-----	85

The pistol match was close between Gray and Biesel, but with low scores, Gray getting first with 428, Biesel second, 425, the others not finishing their scores.

In the pistol bullseye scores were also low, Almy getting first with 10 tens, Gray 6, Biesel 5, and Thurston 1 lower.

Thus ends the local club's first try at a big (?) day and at the next there will be firing points enough or no next.

PRACTICE SCORES FOR SCOPE.

Brooks	-----	245	245	245	245	242	1222
		245					
Spooner	-----	244					
Without glass	-----	241	236	237	230	245	1189
Biesel	-----	241					

PISTOL, 50 YARDS.

Biesel	-----	94	93	87	93	87	454
20 yards—							
		92	87	86	83	85	433
							"JEFF."

Tri-State Thanksgiving Match.

Under distressing weather conditions the interstate Thanksgiving matches of the Southern Interstate Rifle Association were shot off in New Orleans. Teams from Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana competed. Alabama was victorious in the team contest, winning for the third and last time the cup which Mississippi won from Louisiana on Thanksgiving day, 1908, and which Alabama wrested from Mississippi in 1909 and successfully defended at Montgomery in 1910. The aggregate scores were: Alabama, 1836; Mississippi, 1657, and Louisiana, 1646. As has been the result in a number of matches in which the Louisiana team contested, the Louisiana team was weak on the skirmish run, having no good range on which to practice this distance.

Preceding the team match on Thanksgiving day there was an individual contest. This took place while New Orleans and nearly all the South was in the grip of a cold wave and conditions on the Beauregard Rifle Range near New Orleans were nothing less than painful. As the range is exposed to all winds and not protected by woods, the cold was intense and such as New Orleans riflemen are not used to at all. While the actual temperature was only a few degrees below freezing point the cold was felt more severely because two days before a heavy rain had thoroughly soaked the range and it was damp and disagreeable. Capt. J. A. Blythe, of New Orleans, won the 1,000 yards and the 200 rapid fire medals and also for the second time secured the Armond Hawkins long distance trophy. Capt. A. J. Dunn, of Mississippi, won the 600 yards medal. Sergeant Hugh Evans, of Alabama, won the Graves cup for the best score on the skirmish run and Sergt. R. E. Hunt, of Alabama, the medal for the highest individual score in the 200 rapid, 200 slow, 1,000 and skirmish run aggregate. Capt. M. M. Brown, of Mississippi, received a gold medal for the highest score on the team shoot.

Adjutant General J. E. Scully, of Alabama, captained the Alabama team, Adjutant General Arthur Fridge, the Mississippi team, and

Major Bryson Vallas, the Louisiana team. The Alabama team brought with it Lieut. A. G. Goodwin, U. S. A. coach; Col. C. R. Bricken, range officer; Capt. D. S. Hudson, quartermaster; Maj. D. S. Chapman, engineer, Col. L. A. Toombs, of Louisiana, was executive officer of the range and Lieut. J. E. Adams statistical officer.

Except for the rapid fire score of Captain Blythe, of 48, the scores on the first day were rather poor, owing to the cold irregular wind blowing across the range. On Thanksgiving day the cold had moderated considerably, but no exceptional good scores were made.

The scores made yesterday were:

ALABAMA.

	200	200	600	1,000	Skirmish	Total
	yd.	yd.	yd.	yd.	run	
	slow	rapid				
Lieut. T. C. Locke	45	45	47	26	60	223
Capt. J. C. O'Connell	42	40	44	28	55	209
Sgt. R. B. Hunt	43	47	32	35	73	230
Sgt. H. F. Toat	42	33	41	28	76	220
Capt. C. J. Morris	42	40	45	42	69	238
Sgt. J. M. Blissett	38	45	42	35	79	239
Sgt. E. H. Pope	41	40	43	24	84	232
Sgt. Hugh Evans	42	42	35	38	88	245

335 332 329 256 584 1,836

MISSISSIPPI.

Maj. G. G. Hogaboon	40	38	46	9	85	218
Capt. M. M. Brown	43	44	47	36	82	252
Capt. G. T. Waggoner	42	42	48	22	58	212
Sgt. J. E. Whitaker	43	28	45	23	69	208
Capt. A. J. Dunn	43	40	45	34	54	216
Capt. H. A. Quinney	42	41	42	34	72	231
Sgt. J. M. Ussury	40	23	39	22	40	164
Pvt. J. D. Blair	33	38	41	2	42	156

326 294 353 182 502 1,657

LOUISIANA.

Capt. J. A. Blythe	40	44	46	43	71	245
Lieut. H. W. Eckhardt	42	41	46	20	63	212
Sgt. E. Morgan	40	43	28	4	28	143
Sgt. C. O. Richy	39	34	42	35	71	221
Maj. O. W. McNeese	39	29	40	35	10	153
Capt. B. W. Eddy	42	35	43	23	66	214
Lieut. T. D. Kemp	43	38	43	35	70	229
Capt. L. A. Fitch	47	40	41	40	61	229

332 304 329 240 240 1,646

On Thanksgiving night the visiting teams were entertained at a banquet at the St. Charles Hotel, where also was held the meeting of the Southern Interstate Rifle Association. Officers of the Association were elected as follows: Col. C. R. Bricken, of Alabama, president; Maj. Allison Owen, of the Washington Artillery, New Orleans, vice-president; Maj. G. G. Hoganboon, of Mississippi, secretary; Lieut. Col. W. F. Wiess, of Alabama, treasurer; Adjutant General Scully, of Alabama, executive officer. Considerable discussion was had at the meeting on the proposition to enlarge the Association to take in other states. It was declared that Texas, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida were knocking at the door and that Arkansas and possibly Virginia and West Virginia might want to come in. After much discussion it was decided to admit Tennessee, Georgia and Florida and to hold the next shoot at Birmingham. The application of Texas, although it had been before the Association for some time, was rejected because it was declared that six teams would so strain the capacity of any range in the South that for the present the Association should be confined to the six states mentioned. Another cause for the rejection of Texas was its enormous size and the possibility of great expense in transporting teams. It was the general opinion that the other states would be welcome, but the ranges that now exist are not sufficiently large to accommodate more than one team at a time and it would be necessary to prolong the shooting over several days.

As Alabama had won the cup finally a proposition for securing a new trophy came up. Within ten minutes \$205 had been raised by voluntary subscriptions to purchase a suitable team trophy.

Lieutenant Col. Claude D. Liebman, of New Orleans, who is assistant inspector of rifle practice, presided at the banquet. Speeches were made by General Scully, General Fridge,

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Each wick is packed, ready oiled, in an individual khaki colored metal box that can be carried in a pocket of the service belt.

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Colonel Bricken, General F. F. Myles, of Louisiana, Lieutenant Goodwin, Col. L. A. Toombs, Capt. M. M. Brown; Col. Robert C. Churchill, of Louisiana, and Sergeant Evans, of Alabama.

Allison Park, Pa., Pistol Club.

The Allison Park Rifle and Pistol Club held its first annual turkey shoot at the range November 30. Shooting started at 11 a. m. and by 5.30 p. m. six turkeys, five geese, seven ducks and twelve chickens had been shot for.

Owing to cold weather and a strong wind the attendance was not large and the profits were small on this account. The "Old Guard" were on hand and stuck together until the finish, saving the club from losing out. Shooting was poor at times, a turkey and a goose each having been won with shots out of the black.

Everyone enjoyed the day and it will result in new members and more enthusiasm—we hope.

Our club was organized in February 1911 and composed of pistol shooters. Later we encouraged rifle shooting also and were getting along fine, having a first class range and club-house, when on a certain night late in September the rains descended, the floods came and washed away the club-house and all the paraphernalia therein. We were in debt for it and the turkey shoot will help us to come back, in spite of the solar plexus.

Conditions were 50 yards, any rifle, any sights, 20 yards pistol targets, one shot on one target, nearest shot to center to win.

Winners were as follows:

Chickens—W. O. Clark, 2; H. S. Freed, 2; Dr. C. W. Clarke, 4; Al Huber, 1; E. A. Clark, 3.

Ducks—E. A. Clark, 2; Geo. Steinhauser, 2; Wm. Sponcil, 1; Wm. Huber, 2.

Geese—W. O. Clark, 1; S. C. Clark, 2; Geo. Steinhauser, 1; Dr. C. W. Clarke, 1.

Turkeys—H. S. Freed, 3; Dr. C. W. Clarke, 1; S. C. Clark, 1; John Betz, 1.

On two strings ties occurred and these were decided by the toss of a coin.

The prize turkey, a handsome gobbler, was closely contested, some of the boys having two shots. S. C. Clark chased the winner hard with two nines, Nelson Auld had a 10 well in on the line, Freed a 10, which just missed cutting the center point.

Secretary.

The Quincy Gun Club of California has reorganized and elected officers as follows: Dr. F. D. Walsh, president; B. F. Hart, vice-president; E. M. Cameron, secretary; J. D. McLaughlin, treasurer; J. W. Braden, field captain. The club has forty members and will hold weekly blue-rock shoots.

THE CALL OF THE CLAY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Interstate Association for the encouragement of trap shooting will be held on December 7, 1911, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the association with the Corporation Trust Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., for the purpose of electing a board of directors, receiving and acting upon reports of its officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

ELMER E. SHANER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington.

Yesterday was an ideal day for the Du Pont Gun Club trap-shooting in consequence of which the largest crowd of the season attended. The special attraction was the "turkey event." There were eighteen turkeys offered as prizes and the shooters were divided into four classes, each class having three turkeys as prizes. In addition to this there were two turkeys for visitors who were not members; one turkey for the professional class and three for the rifle and pistol classes. There were 99 entries in the turkey event, each man shooting at 50 targets. In addition to this special event there were quite a number shooting for practice only, which would run the total entries above the century mark.

Philadelphia was represented by the following squad: E. G. Ford, J. Griffith, W. E. Robinson, W. T. Smith, J. F. Pratt, all members of the S. S. White Gun Club.

Class A Winners.

J. T. Roberson -----48-50
L. D. Willis -----47-50
H. Winchester -----43-50

Class B.

W. C. Edmansen -----43-50
H. P. Carlon -----42-50
T. W. Keithley -----41-50

Class C.

C. H. Simon -----45-50
L. C. Lyon -----44-50
Dr. A. Patterson -----43-50

Class D.

W. B. Smith, Jr. -----39-50
J. D. Busn -----34-50
J. A. MacMullen -----32-50

Winning Visitors.

C. O. Williams, 49-50. Best score of day from North East, Md. W. L. Smith, 42-50. Best score of day from Marshallton, Del.

Professionals—W. A. Joslyn, 44 with 5 added handicap, 49-50.

Rifle and Pistol.

David Appleby, rifle -----121-125

Pistol, Class A.

Lamot Du Pont -----48-50

Pistol, Class B.

Capt. J. A. Ellison -----46-50

The Du Pont Gun Club lost to the South End Gun Club, of Camden, N. J., on the latter's grounds, Saturday, in the third of the series of shoots of the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League. The score was: South End, 411, Du Pont, 404.

South.

	B.	B. Total
Hineline -----	24	23 47
Slear -----	23	23 46
Pechman -----	21	21 42
Cordery -----	24	18 42
Radcliffe -----	17	24 41
Fleming -----	19	20 40
Springer -----	19	20 39
Chalmers -----	16	22 38
Horner -----	17	21 38
Borden -----	18	20 38
Total -----		411

Du Pont.

	B.	B. Total
McHugh -----	25	23 48
Richardson -----	23	24 47
Robertson -----	21	24 45
Foord -----	22	19 41
Winchester -----	19	22 41
Betts -----	20	18 38
Carlon -----	19	18 38
Colfax -----	19	17 36
Du Pont -----	17	18 35
Mitchell -----	17	18 35
Total -----		404

Victories by the S. S. Whites over the Highlands and Meadow Springs' triumph over Lansdale enabled the two victorious clubs to shake their beaten foes from the deadlock for first place in the Trap Shooters' League race Saturday. By the Whites and Springs winning they are now on an even footing for first place with six points apiece.

The defeats to Highland and Lansdale dropped these two clubs to second place in a tie at 5 points each. In the other two matches Clearview beat Haddonfield and succeeded in tying South End for third place. The latter club beat Du Pont shoving the latter down to last place in a tie with Haddonfield.

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