

ARMS AND THE MAN



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**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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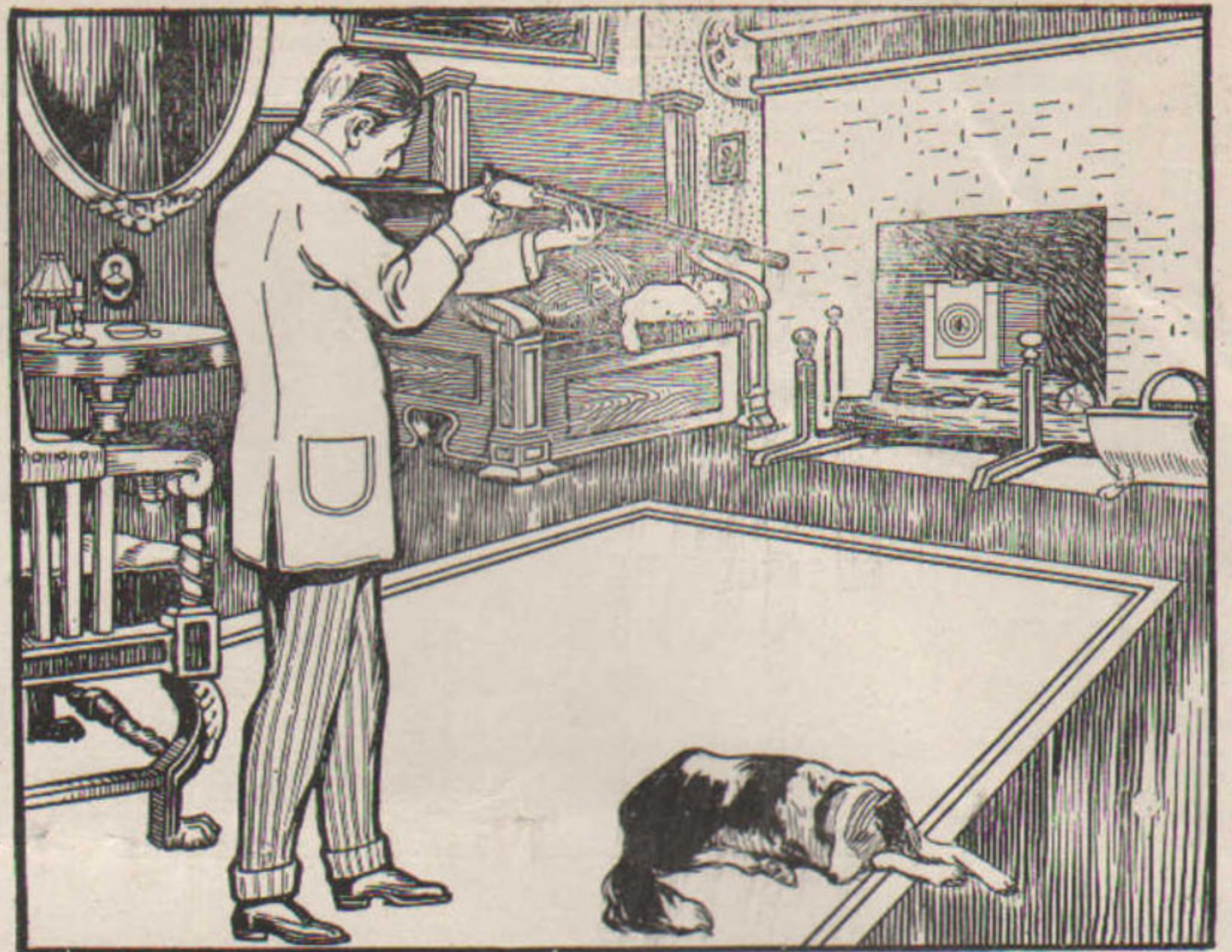
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LI. No. 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 14, 1911.

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The Passing of the Army Mule.

BY MAJ. THOMAS J. DICKSON, CHAPLAIN U. S. ARMY.

MILITARY tradition makes the army mule the embodiment of efficiency. Horses, cast in bronze—bearing heroic figures, based on marble and granite—adorn the parks and plazas of the world. Few have done reverence to the humble mule—the animal that trudged through mud and sand with munitions that made victory possible.

Lincoln was one of the few who acknowledged the true work of the army mule. Amid the scenes of a mighty war, it was a misfortune to the federal arms that wrung from the president's great heart recognition that exalted the army mule above those wearing eagles and stars, and forever compelled veneration from all who would render unto the lowly the honor that belongs to them. It happened in this wise:

A confederate victory had bagged with the spoils several generals and a large number of mules. Sorrowing friends called to comfort Mr. Lincoln on the loss of the distinguished officers. The president broke the solemnity of the occasion by declaring that he could make generals by the stroke of his pen. How in the world was he to recover those mules?

Mechanical transportation will probably never wholly take the place of horses and mules. But when the sculptor or painter of the future would depict military scenes he may be compelled to reproduce the trim lines of a runabout from which the commanding general had issued important orders or dictated terms of peace.

The quartermaster will don an oil-soaked duster and inspect the jockey boxes, not for curry combs and spare links, but for extra valves, cocks, dope, patches, and mud chains.

The high price of horses and mules and the scarcity of suitable animals has compelled the army to investigate mechanical transportation with a view to making it an adjunct to military operations and supplementary to animals.

The wars of the future will continue to find the mounted scout or dough boy skirmisher beating the front to reveal a masked enemy that the birdman with his aeroplane has failed to discover. The mobile advance will be followed by the motor fleet with its swift runabouts and ponderous trucks. With winches, cables and flukes, motors will negotiate mud holes, cross streams and climb hills where the most faithful jerk-line has failed to go.

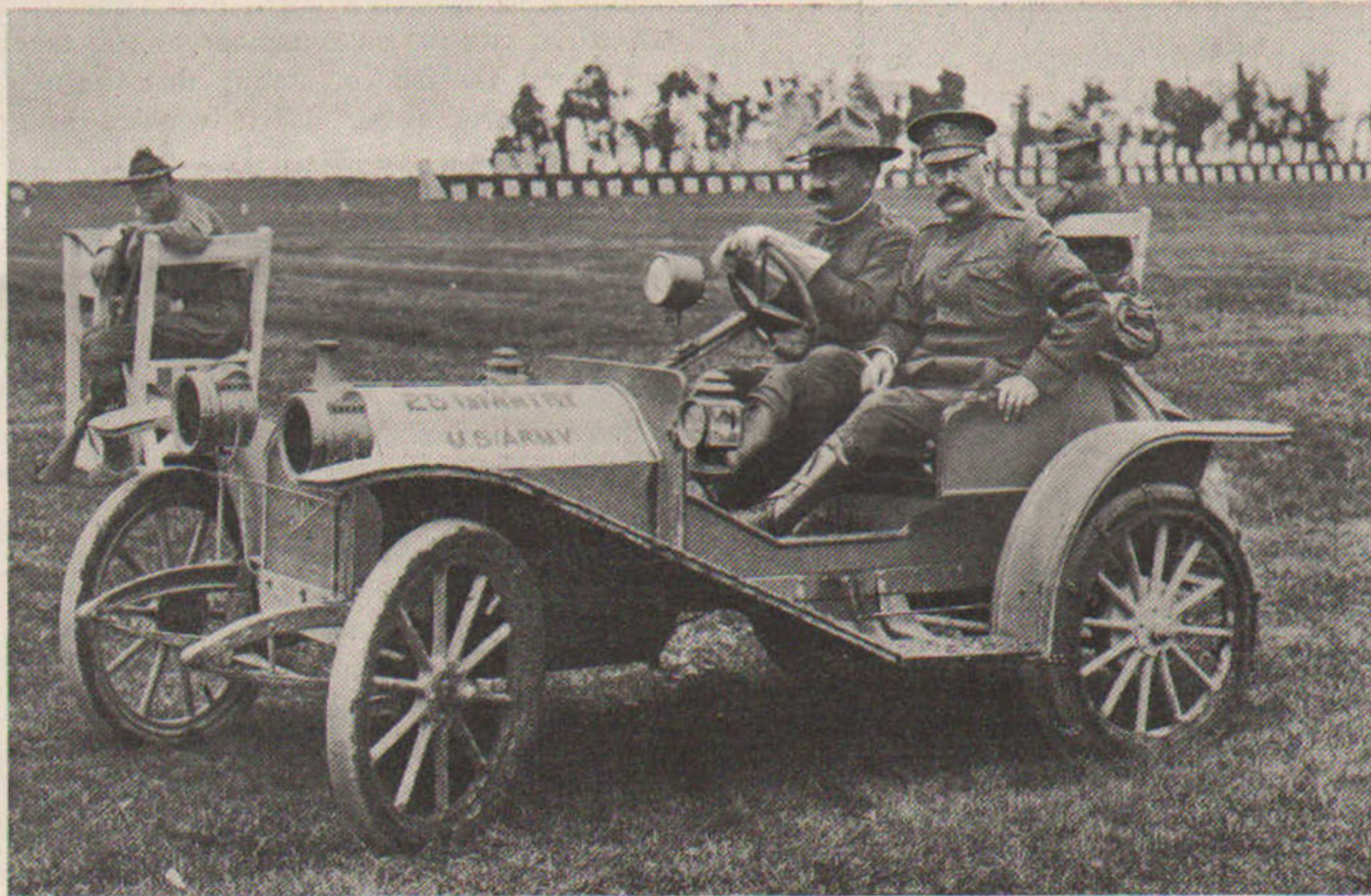
"Get there firstest with the mostest men" for "troops march on their stomachs" will continue to be the dictum of the future. Salt horse and hardtack will joy ride on good roads at 15 miles an hour. Company cooking will be finished. "Mess call," the sweetest music to a soldier's ear, will greet the column as it enters camp and the savor

of pork and beans will make them feel like millionaires.

It will be the soldier's millenium. No dough-boy trumpeter with a grin on his face will sound for this column:

Go to the stables, all ye that are able
And give the horses some corn.
For if you don't do it, the Captain will know it
And he'll put you in the guardhouse
As sure as you're born.

The work incident to separating each of a regiment of horses and mules from a peck of mud and a pint of cockle burrs has done more damage to the spiritual welfare of the army that all the chaplains can repair.



Commanding General on a Tour of Inspection.

The safety of an advancing army necessitates the maintenance of a good road for a possible retreat and necessary transportation of supplies. Day and night autos and trucks can be employed to the greatest possible advantage. With searchlights, storage batteries and generators, darkness would be of but little inconvenience to a command thus equipped.

Animals require constant care. The question of forage is the burden of almost every quartermaster. Usually when feed has to be hauled considerable distances there is little room for anything else. Machines are easily parked and require no housing other than paulins in cold or

stormy weather. They are not subject to disease and cannot be stampeded. The guard does not have to be turned out on some dark, stormy night to straighten out the picket line, or the command to help round up the pack train.

On the average country road it is difficult to change the direction of a wagon train and march to the rear. But auto trucks are easily turned on a narrow road and can retire at a very high rate of speed. In case of an attack on the rear guard trucks are easily unloaded and can rapidly rush troops to the point of attack.

It requires fewer men to guard a line of communication with autos and trucks than with animals. They are easily screened and concealed and afford a less target. A few minutes will suffice to make them impervious to a moderate rifle fire.

In case of an attack every man is available for defense and none is required to hold animals. A few minutes' preparation will give the motor fleet the strength of minor fortifications where a small force can match a much larger enemy.

Autos and trucks have a great advantage over animals in night movements. They are practically noiseless, whereas animal transportation can be heard a long distance. After the aeroplane of the enemy has

located your force, while he is disturbing the orders for the movement, motor transportation allows you to rapidly change your formation and render his information of little value.

Motors permit wide detours and rapid concentration. Spare parts are easily secured. Machines are more sanitary than animals. They help reduce flies to a minimum and assist in keeping out of camp one of the greatest enemies of the soldier—typhoid fever.

Very little mechanical knowledge is necessary in the driving and care of motors. Green men will learn to care for them much more quickly than for animals. Cruel drivers, careless riders and ignorant grooms usually put a large number of animals on sick report and increase the burden of a mobile army. Many autos and trucks are practically fool-proof, thoroughly tested and adjusted, and will run as long as the wrench and screw-driver are kept off the engine.

In times of peace autos and trucks require less than one-fourth the barn and yard space needed for animal transportation. This alone effects a large saving.

One of the chief objections I have heard urged against autos and trucks is that they scare horses and cannot go over muddy and sandy roads. The remark that was once applied to whiskey is applicable to motors. All are good, but some are better than others.

During the past six months, while studying and testing machine transportation, I have driven one regular stock runabout over 3,000 miles. Most of this distance was in strictly military service. The single delay was in repairing a puncture which took about eight minutes. Night and day, through rain and storm, this machine has always been ready for immediate service. In night running I have put it into four ditches, two of which would have probably stuck a mule team. This machine always went out on its own power. I have passed autos stuck in mud and sand which convinced me that there are autos and autos. These tests were conducted at Fort Wayne, Mich., at maneuvers near Trenton, Mich., at the national rifle competition, Camp Perry, Ohio, and at maneuvers near Inkster, Mich.

Early in the tests I secured a widely advertised truck which was entirely suitable for city use. This truck quit as soon as the country road was struck. I was compelled to transfer the load to two farm wagons, which easily hauled it to camp. This convinced me that this truck was not suitable for military purposes.

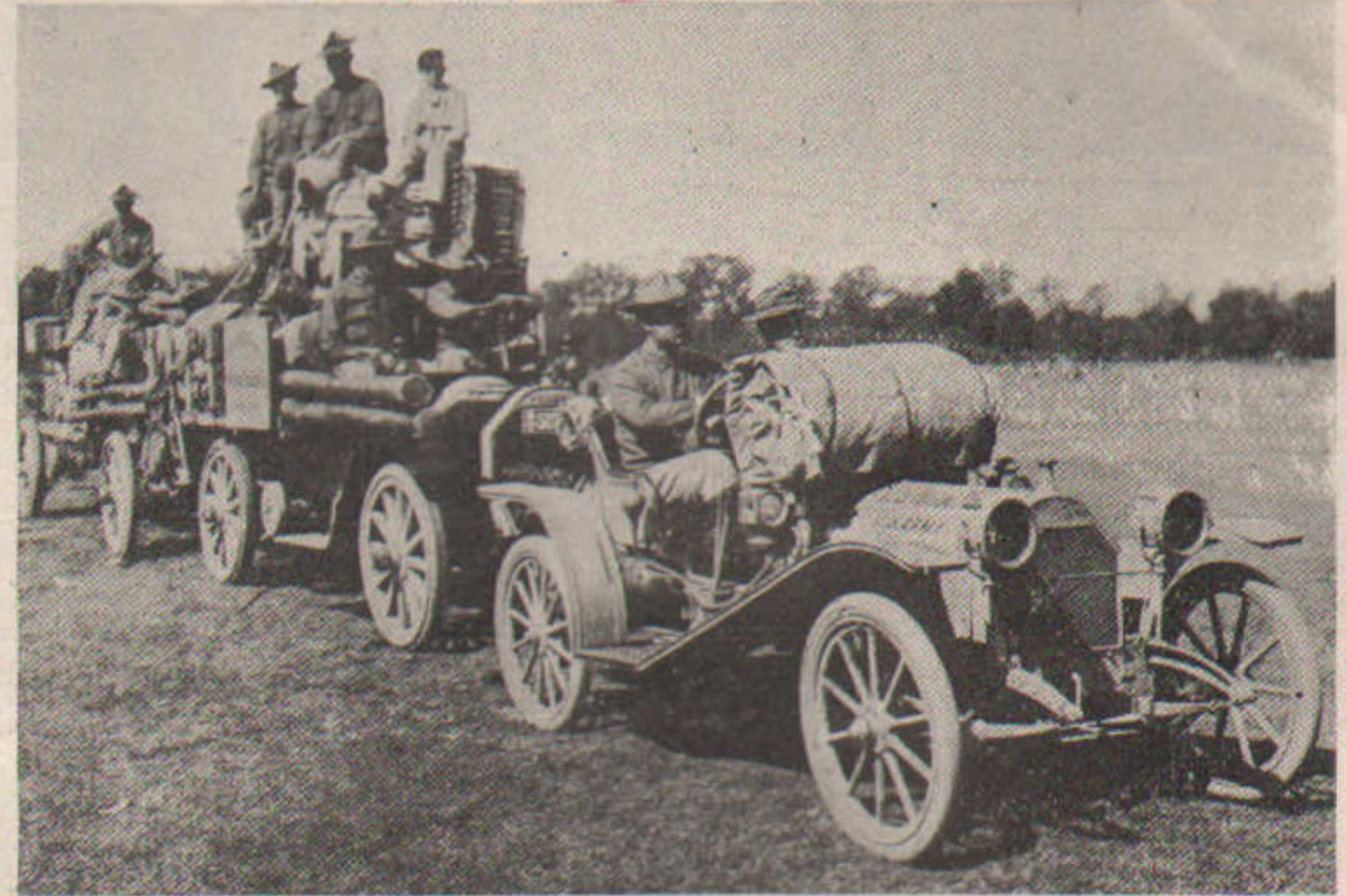
Later I obtained another truck of a different make which, at the rate of 15 miles an hour, transported practically the same load to camp. While in the field, this truck hauled supplies, transported machine guns in the maneuvers and carried loads up and down hills impossible to negotiate with an escort wagon. This latter truck was a valuable adjunct to the military service.

Gasoline for motors is as readily obtained and as easily transported as any munitions. Recent experiments tend to make coal oil and crude oil available for mechanical transports. The latter gives more power and makes for the efficiency of motors.

In a foreign expedition motors are more easily transported and require less space than animal transportation. The convoy that guards the transports can easily be called upon to furnish fuel for autos and trucks. Like a mighty avalanche, this force could go forward with a crushing power unknown to an army that depended wholly upon animals. Surra, glanders and fever would not hamper the expedition. Practically the only limit would be the endurance of man.



Machine Guns Screened—Ready to Open Fire.



Motor Train on the "Hike."

MORE ON THE .22 HI-POWER.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

APPARENTLY it was not named "The Imp" in vain. Already it has provoked a letter from Mr. Charles Newton on the subject of the paternity of the cartridge, while I have received privately letters from others interested in this rifle, among them, Dr. Baker, of Boston.

Then the Imp proceeded to tempt a gentleman by the name of N. H. Roberts to write before he read carefully, with the usual regrettable results.

Mr. Roberts writes ARMS AND THE MAN under date of November 16, correcting me on a number of statements made in this article and taking me to task for stating that the new .22 Hi-Power is the best deer rifle ever made. What troubles the gentleman in this particular instance is that the .22 Hi-Power happens to be made at present only by a lever action rifle manufacturer. Of course, I am therefore showing an entire change of front because I include this lever gun in the praise—because it shares in the glory from the cartridge.

Apparently the gentleman must be of the good, old-fashioned hide-bound sort, and liking a certain type of arm—or girl—cannot see the slightest good in any other type. Laboring under this sort of handicap to clear judgment, he cannot understand that I might praise a rifle handling a certain new cartridge, even though it be of a type I consider inferior to some other, albeit good enough and unsatisfactory only by comparison with the bolt, for cartridges of high concentration.

If the gentleman will review my past utterances on the subject of the bolt and lever action rifle he will find that I have put the Savage in the lead of any lever action rifle, in which Mr. Newton agrees with me. I also have stated time and again that I liked the lever action rifle for certain purposes.

It is utterly incomprehensible to Mr. Roberts that a rifleman, preferring a certain type of rifle for certain purposes, could possibly praise another type of arm when it is made for a new and fine cartridge and is the only arm in which that cartridge is obtainable. My praise was more for the cartridge than for the rifle, but there is no particular reason for stopping to point out the comparative virtues of the bolt and lever guns in an article on a cartridge alone.

The .22 Hi-Power in any action that will handle it satisfactorily is the best cartridge I have yet seen for use on deer and smaller game—in other words a deer cartridge, as we understand it. This is what I stated in the Imp article. The Ross as a big game rifle is head and shoulders above anything else in the world—but for use on deer and smaller game, possesses superfluous power, and besides, has a heavy recoils, costs a large sum of money and its ammunition is difficult to obtain. Therefore, I have stated and again state here that for American use on game up to deer, the .22 Hi-Power rifle, not any particular make, not necessarily a Savage, nor yet a Remington, nor yet a Neidner, is the best rifle that has yet appeared. At the same time I desire to say, for the benefit of the gentleman, that I would take the Savage before I would select the single shot Neidner or the Remington or the Winchester merely because the Savage is a better rifle than any of those mentioned. This does not necessarily imply that the Savage is as good as a Springfield or a Mauser or a Ross—it is not. A man can be a blame fine sort of fellow and yet not the best one in town.

I suggest that the gentleman tone down his imagination and increase his trigger pull, it has worn down below the service allowance. What has been printed by Mr. Ashley Haines and Mr. Newton, including all the shooting of the paid professional, Adolph Topperwein has convinced me of just this—that lever action rifles using squib loads can be fired quite rapidly—far more so than is ever desirable in the field—and that rifles giving equal recoil with the powerful bolt guns, can be fired nearly as rapidly as the Ross and also more rapidly, than there is any occasion for in the field.

If the gentleman will write the Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army for the full report of the Board of Officers on the rifle that Mr. Haines says is the best of them all—the Model of 1895 Winchester—and will peruse it carefully, he will understand why the writings of Mr. Haines and Mr. Newton on the virtues of the lever gun have no effect on the well posted rifleman outside that of affording a little amusement. And if Mr. Roberts feels at all doubtful as to whether the opinion of our Ordnance Department on firearms is of value, then let him read the advertisement of the Winchester Company, quoting the Ordnance Department as to the virtues of their repeating shotgun. The report of the same department on the Model of 1895 for some reason is not used as an advertisement by this company.

And, closing the bolt part of this discussion, I desire to say that if Mr. Ashley Haines, abiding according to his own statement, three whoops from Obscurity Holler, should fill volumes the size and number of those of the Encyclopedia Britannica with arguments against the bolt and for his lever gun, I could nullify in the mind of any fair minded man, the entire collection, by the publication of just two extracts, the first one the full report of the Board of Officers on the 1895 Winchester, showing its grave defects, the second one the statement of Mr. Stewart Edward White after his African trip: "*As to the bolt and lever action I can see no practical difference.*"

And this from a man who had never shot a bolt gun until the African trip, whose favorite gun had been a Winchester lever gun, who with the bolt had killed 185 head of big game in his nine months' trip, who had slain four lions with the bolt gun and who had been "—in the position of either shooting right or climbing a tree just twenty-one times—and no trees."

As Mr. White's 185 head of big game is just 185 head more than has fallen before the rifle of our champion lever advocate, Mr. Newton, and probably three times the number that glanced into the fire-spitting iron muzzle of Old Calamity in the hands of our other lever action lover, Mr. Haines, saying more on the subject were a waste of white paper and ink.

The history of the .22 Hi-Power seems to be filled chuck full of fathers. Dr. Baker had the first one—so sayeth Mr. Roberts. Mr. Newton had the first one, so sayeth Mr. Newton. Mr. Lewis had the first successful one—so sayeth Mr. Lewis. And we know as much about it as we did before. I think Mr. Newton has presented a claim that cannot be ignored and he should have the credit for bringing out the first one of the little-big cartridges. Mr. Lewis undoubtedly did more than anyone else to call the attention of the shooting world to the brat, by his great performance at the Schuetzenfest in New Jersey. As to Dr. Baker's claims I know little.

I fail to find any statement in my article that the original .22 Hi-Power cartridge was made of the 32-40 shell. Inasmuch as I expressed doubt as to the origin of the .22 I hardly think I expressed any opinion as to what the original shell was.

As Mr. Newton's claims are supported by history and as his first shell was not Dr. Baker's favorite 28-30, Mr. Roberts has not turned on any great glare of light on the .22 subject by his statements.

I suggest to Mr. Roberts that it's just as advisable now as it ever was to "*first be sure you're right, then go ahead.*"

Particularly is this advisable when attempting to correct others in print.

Double the Depth.

The unctuous undertaker was sympathetic.
"How deep do you dig graves, as a rule?" asked the old millionaire's young widow.
"Six feet."
"Make it 12," she replied. "I will pay the difference"—Puck.

Scaling the Peak.

Knicker—Is that Boston girl frigid?
Bocker—I should say so. When fellows call on her they tie themselves together with ropes—Harpers' Bazar.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES RIFLEMEN.

OWING to the absence of President Taft from Washington ever since last spring and his trip through the West, the usual letters of congratulation sent by the President to the winners of the Individual Military Championship of the United States and the President's Match have been somewhat delayed. Copies of the letters which have been sent to the winners have just been received. They are as follows:

To Sergeant King, the winner of the Military Championship, the President writes:

MY DEAR SERGEANT KING:

I heartily congratulate you on your victory in winning the Individual Military Championship Match for this year. It is a great victory to win such a contest in competition with so many other contestants of high skill and merit. To win it was necessary for you to possess extraordinary skill in the use of the rifle and I am glad that you showed the requisite qualifications to attain this honor.

Skill in the use of the rifle is absolutely necessary to the national guardsman, and he should attain such skill in times of peace, for when war is declared the soldier is called to the front he may not have time to acquire the skill in the use of the rifle which a really good soldier should possess.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WM. H. TAFT.

SERGEANT CHARLEY M. KING,
Company "I," 53d Infantry, I. N. G.,
Waukon, Ia.

The President was specially happy in his felicitations to Captain Eddy, the winner of the President's Match, and dwelt on the pride he felt on having the match won by an Ohioan, his native state.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN EDDY:

I take this opportunity of congratulating you most heartily upon your winning the President's Match of 1911. To win such a match in competition with so many shooters of great skill in rifle shooting is indeed a high honor and displays a high order of merit in the use of the rifle. I am glad that you have shown yourself possessed of the qualifications necessary to win such a contest. It should be a source of pride to the National Guard that they were successful in winning both the Military Match and the President's Match and it is particularly pleasing to me to note that the latter was won by a member of the Guard from my own State.

Sincerely yours,

WM. H. TAFT.

CAPTAIN E. W. EDDY,
Eighth Infantry, O. N. G.,
Shreve, Ohio.

SECRETARY STIMSON REPORTS.

THE report of the Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, for 1911, a well prepared and excellently balanced official document, has just been released for publication. It announces the actual strength of the Army upon October 15, 1911, as 4,388 officers, and 70,250 enlisted men, a total of 74,638.

This is exclusive of the actual strength of the Philippine Scouts, 173 officers and 5,442 men, and of the Hospital Corps whose authorized strength is 3,500, but which is not by law to be counted as part of the enlisted strength of the Army.

The Secretary reports a distinct improvement in the personnel both officers and men. He attributes this improvement to the training and influence of the Army schools. He finds some dead wood in the organization because officers are not sufficiently willing to assist in getting rid of the dead wood among them. About 72 per cent. of the whole number of applicants for enlistment has been rejected. At the same time the Army is only nine per cent. below its authorized strength.

Secretary Stimson finds a great deal lacking in the present organization of the Army. The distribution of the force among too many small posts appears to him, as to many others, an unnecessary extravagance. He would have the mobile forces concentrated where they could be trained for war service and in spots considered available for the purposes which would arise when war broke out.

He finds a saving of \$245,000 per annum has already resulted from the administration of the Army through territorial divisions, the change which was inaugurated July 1, 1911.

He presents a good argument for the increase of company units to war strength when engaged in foreign service, and for permanent regimental organizations to do the military work outside of the country. The necessary steps to carry these changes into effect are now being taken.

Considerable space is devoted to a discussion of the question of

long or short term enlistments. The advocates of the long enlistment being those who believe we should build up a professional Army of the highest possible efficiency, while those favoring a shorter term are disposed to believe that the Army has another purpose of greater importance than that of being a small force of long term enlisted men; namely, that it should be a training school for officers and men for militia and volunteer service.

The Secretary commits himself to the short term plan. He speaks well also for a reserve for the Army, proposing the extension of the short term enlistment in the reserve service after the separation of a man from the colors. He likewise advocates a Volunteer Army Bill, passed in peace when it can be given suitable consideration.

Of the Organized Militia the Secretary seemed not to find it necessary to speak at length, which is a pity. He could have helped by saying some suitable words at this time. He says there has been a net decrease in strength of 1,672 during the past year.

He is in favor of a Council of National Defence. Not the least interesting portion of the report is that dealing with the method of treating military prisoners. The Secretary observes men accused of infamous crimes and those found guilty of military transgressions are not separated in the Government prisons, but herded together, with the result that those who offend military laws only, the greater part of whom are under twenty-four years of age, are cast back upon the world at discharge, embittered and with every reason for becoming professional criminals.

He would separate the two classes and he would inaugurate a different system of punishment for first military offenses, whereby a chance would be given the young man who makes a mistake to redeem his error and win back his manhood and the respect of other men.

He believes the detail system as employed in the General Staff is admirably adapted to the preservation of the policy of decentralization. He therefore considers it of great importance.

He urges consolidation of the Supply Departments, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Pay.

In his estimates for appropriations there is a request for \$1,559,957.57 more than the appropriations for the present fiscal year. The increase is principally for pay for the additional number of enlisted officers and men. There is an increase amounting to \$2,723,580 for the Organized Militia, \$1,000,000 for joint encampments and maneuvers, \$830,000 for field guns, \$1,500,000 for ammunition for field guns, and \$31,750 for the erection of storehouses for the equipment of Militia Coast Artillery.

Against this is a saving on other items of \$638,170, which leaves the increase as stated.

The remarkable growth of commerce in Porto Rico since American occupation is referred to, and the Secretary advocates granting citizenship to the Porto Ricans. His idea of the form of Government for the natives of this favored isle is not that they shall be admitted to statehood, but that the country's affairs shall be administered with a large degree of autonomy reserved to them, much as Great Britain rules over Canada.

The Panama Canal is treated of at some length and a recommendation made for the organization of a permanent force if possible from those now engaged in the construction of the Canal, which force shall manage the Big Ditch after it is dug.

A recommendation is made for legislation to authorize the President to fix Canal tolls through such administrative processes as he may see fit to employ for the purpose, and to give him power to readjust those tolls as required.

He would put the Canal under the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to regulation of rates.

The reports of various subordinate Chiefs of Bureau are transmitted with that of the Secretary, but as most of these have not yet been printed it is impossible to comment upon them at his time.

REFORM IN RIFLE AMMUNITION.

BY FRANK EVANS.

I HAVE often wondered why the ammunition manufacturers don't get together and agree to limit the models of cartridges to be made. At the present time there are scores if not hundreds of styles. In my humble opinion there is no reason for more than three rim-fire cartridges. The .22-short, the .22-long rifle and the .22 W. R. F. are amply sufficient for the needs of us all. There will probably always be some cranks who will refuse to be happy without a .22 caliber center fire cartridge, and for their use a straight shell on the lines of the Stevens .22-15-60 should be made. But the shell should be made to carry only 12 grains of powder and a 45-grain bullet. The

next size for the black powder rifles should be the .25-21-86 for .25 caliber rifles. The .28-30-120 comes next, and the old reliable .32-40 next. Then .38-55, and then the .45-70. And right there the list should stop. Any man who wants to shoot a low-power rifle who can't be satisfied out of that list won't be satisfied with anything in reason.

In pistol and revolver cartridges the .32-short center fire and the .38-short center fire, the .32-20 Winchester, the .38-special and the .45-Colt should be the limit.

In the high power cartridges the field should be limited to one style of .25 caliber, possibly the .25-35, the standard military cartridges, a .35 caliber and a .40 caliber.

I would not attempt to predict when the arms makers will get the automatics down to a satisfactory limit, but if a start were made to limit the cartridges and calibers to the list enumerated above it would have a tendency to influence the keeping of this class of arms within proper ammunition restrictions—possibly within a limit of four or five rifle cartridges and a like number of pistol cartridges.

Let the old obsolete arms get along on what cartridges are now in stock and then go to the scrap heap, where most of them properly belong. A limit like that outlined above would be a boon to dealers as well as manufacturers, as full stocks could be carried everywhere. The general economy of such a limitation should cheapen the product to the ultimate consumer. And if so, all parties interested would be benefited.

GOOD FOR TAFT.

President Taft on December 6, in spite of the efforts of five United States Senators, declined to reconsider the cases of five cadets recently dismissed from the U. S. M. A. for using intoxicating liquor. The President said that when a cadet had been dismissed it was not in the power of the Executive to reopen the case. He declared that he would veto any legislation aimed to put them back in the Military Academy, as he held it to be subversive of discipline. Senators Swanson and Martin, of Virginia; Bacon, of Georgia, and Fletcher and Bryan, of Florida, made the plea for the cadets.—*Daily Press*.

The injection of politics into our military establishment upon every possible occasion and the exercise of favoritism has made discipline a difficult thing to maintain. Nothing except the inherent good sense and right feeling of our men has permitted it to be even remotely possible to inculcate and maintain good discipline.

We applaud the action of President Taft in backing up the Commandant of West Point. Soldiers, from the embryo ones at West Point to the oldest and most seasoned officer of high rank should all be taught that politics has nothing to do with their profession.

INTERDEPENDENCE OF POLITICAL AND MILITARY POLICIES.

THE inherent defects of any military system which depends upon the legislative and executive action of near half a hundred sovereign States, varying in size from a few square miles to an empire in extent, should be apparent to the merest novice. Nothing but nationalizing the military resources of this country will conform the military policy to the execution of political policies. This can be done only by a return to the principles of the original act for reorganizing the militia in 1903, and extending the legislation to include a national volunteer force, leaving the organized militia to its duties prescribed under the Constitution. No plan which fails to utilize in such a volunteer force the trained officers and men of the organized militia should be considered.

The ideal but probably unattainable military system for this nation would be one in which every young man would be required to receive instruction in the militia as a prerequisite to exercise of his right to vote at State elections, and from those completing such service should be enrolled the national volunteers in each congressional district. In this way a body of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five would be available, in conjunction with the regular army, to execute national policies without dragging from their homes the militia organizations which will always contain men who should not, for the common good, be taken for distant service—the immature boys, the physically defective, and married men whose families would be left as a public charge.

The Congress which enacts legislation, which in conjunction with that of the States will put into operation such a system, will go down to history as having given a greater guarantee of peace than any previous action in our existence as a Nation.—*Major General W. H. Carter, U. S. A., in The North American Review.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT REPORT.

THE annual report of Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, for the year 1911, contains much of interest.

One subject which is treated at length is that of scientific management. Those who have had occasion to know anything of the trend of modern industrial development are aware that scientific shop methods have been applied to the benefit of laborers and employers. However, laboring men with the somewhat natural distrust of any suggested innovation which the employer may bring forward and misled very largely by that class of intemperate and improper leaders whose machinations have just become apparent in the horrible McNamara case, have not altogether hailed the new ideas with delight.

The Ordnance Department has had its share of troubles apparently in this respect, because the men at one of the arsenals, or a portion of them, struck when the new system was first presented to them. It may be said, however, that these men later went back to work and are now working under the new method.

This system in briefest possible terms involves the determination of what could be considered an average output for any man engaged in a certain line of work; then after a reasonable allowance has been made, the man is paid an extra compensation for all he accomplishes over what could be called an average day's work. What the men have been afraid of is that the Ordnance Department would speed them up and then after finding out that they could do more work than they are now doing reduce the basis rate of pay, and thus leave them with no increases except in work. Such action might be expected of a dishonest employer, but it surely cannot ever be anticipated on the part of the Government.

The question is not by any means settled as to whether the scientific shop method system will be employed in all arsenals, but General Crozier says he believes the proposed method has merit and he expects to try it out further.

An investigation has been made by the Ordnance Department to ascertain the cost of maintenance of the different organizations of the Army, for the purpose of finding out what it would take to support each organization in the way of general maintenance, including equipment. It is possible this report may be used as a basis for making an annual allotment to each organization, for it to be taken care of by its commanding officer, something after the manner of the Germans.

There will be a change in the stocks of the rifles built hereafter. The cap hole in the butt plate and the hole in the stock will be of the proper dimensions to permit one-half the men of each company to carry the oiler and thong case as now carried, while the remainder carry the following spare parts: striker and extractor, and cocking piece with firing-pin rod. Brass cleaning rods long enough to permit cleaning from the breech have been manufactured and issued.

Tests of automatic shoulder rifles of various types have not yet produced a satisfactory form. The department view is that the subject is still in its experimental stage, although some progress has been made since the last report.

Three different designs of electrically operated targets have been installed at the School of Musketry for test, but one of them has been reported upon and that was found in its present state of development to be not sufficiently dependable. Continued efforts are being made to develop a satisfactory range finder for infantry use. Several designs have been tested at the School of Musketry and the most promising of these have been altered to overcome obstacles noted.

Hand grenades and rifle grenades which were referred to in a previous report as under manufacture after having passed a satisfactory test, have been issued to the Service at those places where they will most likely be needed. Dummies with which the men may train have been furnished for use in the preliminary work.

Tests of our smokeless powder to determine whether the statements of Sir Hiram Maxim in the public press of this country that the powder, on account of its form, could not be fired at a high temperature without endangering the gun, were proven to have no foundation by means of a series of firings conducted at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. The temperature used was much higher than any likely to be encountered in service, namely, 208° Fahrenheit without the slightest injury to the gun or its mount. Slight increase in velocity and pressure was obtained as was expected, but there was no irregular or disastrous pressure as was predicted by Sir Hiram Maxim.

The dummy armament of coast artillery type for National Guard armories of those organizations has been manufactured and issued so far as appropriations would permit.

The Army powder factory at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., has been operated throughout the year with gratifying success. A

limit of about 1,000 pounds of smokeless cannon powder and 250 pounds of smokeless small arms powder per day was put upon the output of the plant, holding the remainder of the factory as a reserve. The price at which the Government powder was produced is reported as practically 55 cents a pound, while that purchased from private manufacturers cost 60 cents.

The expenditures of Mr. Emery in an attempt to design a ten-inch disappearing carriage have exceeded \$236,000 out of the \$250,000 set aside to his use by the Congress for this purpose. There has been no return to the Government and it is very doubtful if any will ever be had.

The Ordnance School of Application has had a successful year and much progress has been made by the students. The armory shops engaged in manufacturing rifles and parts at Rock Island and Springfield have been running smoothly. The Harness Shop and Saddlers' and Battery Mechanics' School at Rock Island have shown themselves of signal use not alone for training, but through the actual value of the output of articles suitable for service.

Among the curious items of manufacture dealt with at Rock Island was compressed forage. A sufficient quantity for one battery of artillery has been issued to Fort Riley for a troop of Cavalry to the Philippine Islands and ten tons to the Alaskan Boundary Commission for test. The material is an invention of Lieut. N. C. Shiverick, 3d Cavalry. It is a mixture of crushed oats, molasses and a very small quantity of salt. Its value is as yet undetermined.

The Cavalry Equipment Board which had many of its meetings at Rock Island had many articles manufactured, but a final report will not be made until after the field test, which is to include a march of 500 miles.

The capacity of Springfield armory for the manufacture of rifles has been increased from 400 to 500 per day of eight hours. A little less than 50,000 rifles were manufactured at Springfield and 25,000 at Rock Island during the year.

Comparative tests of Frankford Arsenal ammunition carried on at Springfield, 15,000 rounds being fired with graphite incorporated in the powder and the same number of rounds without it, the powder being identical in other respects, each kind from a different rifle, to develop the relative erosion, accuracy, etc., seemed all to be in favor of the powder containing graphite.

The cost of manufacture of the rifle at Springfield has been reduced from \$12.60 to \$12.44, and complete, with appendages, bayonet, etc., from \$14.89 to \$14.61.

A war reserve of steel, such as would be required in time of trouble, and which would be difficult to secure in haste, has been begun. Gun stocks for reserve purposes have also been prepared and put away to dry, a process which takes a number of years.

Frankford Arsenal manufactured "during the year 71,519,200 rounds of ball cartridges; 10,648,000 blank cartridges; and 1,022,000 guard cartridges for the service rifle. There were also manufactured 4,084,000 ball cartridges for the caliber .45 revolver, and 7,000,500 ball cartridges for the caliber .38 revolver. In all, there were manufactured 96,363,840 cartridges of various kinds. The accuracy of the rifle ammunition compares most favorably with that procured from private manufacturers. The average accuracy for all rifle ammunition manufactured at this arsenal throughout the entire year showed a mean radius of 3.923 inches at 500 yards. This accuracy represents ammunition manufactured from new material, from fired shells, and from cases, bullets, and powder recovered from broken-up ammunition. The official acceptance test of 8,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition procured from outside establishments gave an average mean radius of 5.001 inches at 500 yards.

"The average mean radius for the acceptance firings of caliber .38 revolver ball cartridges for the entire year was 1.156 inches at 150 feet. Similar ammunition purchased from private manufacturers was not tested at 150 feet, but at 50 and 100 feet, and the average mean radius at the latter range was 1.161 inches, which shows that the mean radius of the Frankford Arsenal revolver ammunition is better at 150 feet than the average mean radius of that procured from outside manufacturers and tested at 100 feet.

"The capacity of the presses for the drawing of cartridge cases has been increased without requiring additional labor to operate them. Blowbacks, caused by using fired shells with soft heads, are now prevented by the use of a simple testing device for the elimination of such soft-head cases.

"The cost of ball cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906, manufactured at the Frankford Arsenal during the year 1910, was \$27.50 per 1,000; during the year 1911 the cost of this ammunition was \$26.95 per 1,000,

resulting in a saving of 55 cents per 1,000, which represents an annual saving of approximately \$30,000 on a production of \$55,000,000 ball cartridges.

"The cost of revolver ball cartridges, caliber .45, during the year 1910, was \$12.95 per 1,000; during the year 1911 it was \$12.40 per 1,000, which represents an annual saving of approximately \$2,245.20 on a production of 4,084,000 cartridges.

"The cost of revolver ball cartridges, caliber .38, during the year 1910, was \$9.30 per 1,000; during the year 1911 it was \$10.25, which represents an increased cost of approximately \$6,650 on a production of 7,000,000 cartridges.

"The average cost of 8,000,000 rifle ball cartridges purchased from outside establishments was \$35.80 per 1,000, and of 1,000,000 revolver ball cartridges, caliber .38, \$11.44, per 1,000."

The showing of the Department with respect to ammunition is extremely good, and yet it will be noted that over 71,000,000 rifle ball cartridges are manufactured whereas the commercial makers were only given a contract all told for 8,000,000 rounds, this being divided among four of them. Unquestionably the commercial prices would be much nearer the Ordnance prices if a larger proportion of the total supply required was purchased.

As it is the broad minded policy which General Crozier is pursuing with relation to the purchase of much powder, while he has a factory in reserve manufacturing a portion of the powder, is also being carried out by him to a certain extent, although a lesser one, with relation to small arms ammunition.

It is to be hoped a much larger proportion than about 8,000,000 out of 80,000,000, or approximately ten per cent will be purchased in the future. At least fifty per cent should be bought. Which suggests that there has been no publication up to this time it is believed, of the information that the Department has recently accepted bids for 8,000,000 rounds of rifle cartridges. The bids were accepted in the same proportion as last year, namely, 2,750,000 from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, the winner of the competitive ammunition tests of 1911, and 1,750,000 rounds from the Remington Arms-U. M. C. Co., United States Cartridge Company and the Peters Cartridge Company. The prices are approximately the same as those of last year.

AN INGLORIOUS CAMPAIGN.

AMERICAN NAVAL DEFEAT AT TRIPOLI.

AT the present time, when so much public interest is centered on the struggle in Tripoli, it is interesting to recall the American naval adventure in that quarter. It is a very curious reflection that the fortifications which the Italians destroyed with such remarkable ease, without the loss of a single man wounded, are the identical defences which inflicted the most decisive defeat upon the American Navy which that country has ever experienced.

The war between Tripoli and the United States broke out in consequence of the Dey of Tripoli capturing American merchantmen. As the Dey refused satisfaction, the States fitted out a powerful fleet, which was despatched to the Mediterranean with instructions to bring the Africans to reason. This was before the days of the Monroe doctrine, and it is alleged that the Americans intended to make use of the occasion to annex the strip of territory around Tripoli and found a colony in the Mediterranean. However that may be, the American fleet arrived before the port. The American admiral, who is credited with a desire to emulate Nelson's tactics, at once sailed in and commenced to bombard the fortifications. To the surprise and wonder of the whole world the American fleet was promptly put to flight, leaving one of their best ships with the whole of her crew a prize in the hands of the Tripolitans. This vessel, the Philadelphia, was captured by the enterprise and daring of an Arab leader, who surrounded her with shore boats, and carried her by boarding with the loss of only six men wounded. The loss amongst the American crew is also said to have been slight before they struck their flag and surrendered at discretion. The whole of the crew, guns, and stores, were safely landed without any molestation from the American fleet. The Tripolitans afterwards had the Philadelphia repainted green and freshly rigged according to their own ideas, and she formed a justifiable object of pride to the citizens until the vessel took fire and blew up, which the Americans claim was done by a boat party of their own during the night, but which the Tripolitans attribute to an accident on their own part.

After this disaster to the American fleet the war dragged on in a series of unimportant skirmishes, lasting in all four years, at the end of which time peace was secured by the American Government paying a substantial sum to obtain the release of the large number of American prisoners in the hands of the Tripolitans. The stores and guns captured from the Americans were, however, never restored, and the latter

were, up till a few years ago, still to be seen in the fortifications of Tripoli.

Thus ended perhaps the most inglorious campaign in which the United States has ever engaged. The details of America's war in the Mediterranean are very little known, as is rarely touched upon in American histories.—*The Naval and Military Record*.

FULLY APPRECIATED.

PRESIDENT TAFT in a message to Congress of December 7 bestows some well deserved praise upon the Texas Maneuver Division. He explains at some length why the troops were sent there; unnecessary now, because we all understood long ago that the presence of American soldiers on the Mexican border was necessary to protect the lives and property of our citizens in Mexico and to a certain extent also in the United States.

The delicate and difficult character of the work required of our men in Texas can be easily understood. That everything which was to be done from sanitation to saving the situation was perfectly carried out, is the opinion of the President, one in which we concur.

We are glad he told Congress and the people all about it.

MORE SEVERE TESTS.

THE Ordnance Department of the Army has decided that the unfortunate accident which occurred at Sparta last summer, by which a field gun of the Ohio Battery burst to the fatal injury of men working it, was due to the admission of gases from the powder charge into the shell. Whether this admission was permitted by a flaw in the metal or to too loose joint can never be known because no parts of the shell were ever found.

The tests conducted by the Department to ascertain by hydraulic pressure whether similar shells remaining in store could be entered by water disclosed some which could be so affected by 20,000 pounds pressure. All shells hereafter will be tested by 20,000 pounds hydraulic pressure to the square inch. If they withstand this without sign of flaw they can be expected to endure any strains which may be set up in the gun later on.

THE CHAPLAIN CALLS UPON CONGRESS.

MAJOR Chaplain Dixon, of the Army, whose article, "The Passing of the Army Mule," appears in another portion of this issue, was in Washington last week, where he was present as a guest in the box of Speaker Clark, and later was entertained at luncheon by the Speaker.

The Chaplain offered the prayer upon the convening of Congress on the day of his visit to that body.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE HAND GRENADE.

FOR many years the hand grenade, observes the *Broad Arrow*, England, has only found a place in military museums, and we doubt if anyone now serving in the British Army has ever seen this hand-projected miniature shell used in active service. The hand grenade was, however, used by the Japanese infantry on several occasions during the Manchurian Campaign with deadly effect, as it was filled with a much more powerful explosive than ordinary gunpowder.

We understand that in the Abor Expedition our troops are to be supplied with a quantity of the Marten-Hale rifle shrapnel grenades, which will have far greater devastating effect than the hand grenade as generally understood, and is, when the transport of guns is difficult, well adapted to frontier warfare against slightly entrenched positions and stockades. The Abors fight sometimes with bows and arrows, the latter being poisoned; but the recently invented grenade can be projected from a distance far exceeding the range of an arrow.

We gather that the rifle grenade is not unlike a small rocket, the body being a tube about one inch in diameter and five inches long, the weight being about 1½ lbs. when fully charged. The tube is fixed to the end of a steel rod, which is inserted in the muzzle of a rifle, and is propelled by the ordinary cartridge, from which the bullet has been detached. Fired from the shoulder the range is anything from one hundred to three hundred yards, according to the angle at which the rifle is held.

It is said that the slightest impact will cause the grenade to explode and fly into forty or fifty pieces, calculated to kill or disable within a radius of thirty yards. A soldier can easily carry a dozen of these missiles with perfect safety, as the fuse is inoperative until a small safety pin has been withdrawn previous to the grenade being discharged.

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.

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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.

DANGEROUS LEGISLATION.

The Army Appropriation Bill under consideration by the present session of Congress has had attached to it some most important legislative provisions, the origin of which is not quite plain.

The Secretary of War prepares the estimates for the support of the Army for the ensuing fiscal year and has them presented to Congress, but the Secretary of War disclaims all responsibility for the provisos in question. They therefore came from someone else.

It is not believed they originated with General Wood, the Chief of Staff, inasmuch as the fundamental purpose which underlies the proposed legislation is directly opposed to General Wood's well-known views.

Regardless of the source from which they sprung they appear to us to be pernicious and dangerous in the extreme. Their chiefest fault is that they would abolish the General Staff of the Army so far as its existence as a body of detailed officers is concerned. As is well known, officers of the General Staff, except the Chief of Staff, are detailed from the line of the Army for a period of four years. They cannot be re-detailed until after a lapse of two years after the expiration of a detail.

This joker which has been put upon the Army Appropriation Bill has for its apparent purpose the accomplishment of some ends devoutly wished for by the present Secretary of War, but the methods by which the changes in question are to be accomplished and certain other important changes proposed wholly alter its actual character.

The whole question is of so much moment that we cannot undertake to discuss it in detail without a further study of the proposed law. Among other features which are obnoxious is that providing for the abolition of the Militia Division of the War Department and the conversion of that separate Bureau into one of the sections of the proposed new General Staff. The Coast Artillery would also be dealt with in a similar manner. But these are only incidental facts.

The really important sweeping change; the one which in our opinion would be of the greatest injury to the military service, is that which wipes out, as if with one sweep of the legislative pen, the whole system of a detailed General Staff for which military reformers fought so long and faithfully.

It seems to us the passage of this legislation would be equivalent to taking a long backward step. It would mean a return to the old bureaucratic days of centralized and entrenched power which the National Guard and the Army had hoped were past and gone forever.

The interest of the National Guardsman in this proposed legislation will not be limited to the effect which its provisions would have upon his own force. The relations which have grown between the Army and the National Guard in the last few years of intimate, close, comprehending companionship involve for their perpetuation and include as an incident of their existence a better Army that we have a better National Guard.

What makes for Army efficiency likewise contributes to that same end in the National Guard. What decreases the military value of the Army can be expected to take away from the efficiency of the National Guard. Therefore, National Guardsmen are quite as much interested in this proposed act, which may well be called one for the nullification of progress, as any officer of the Army and far more so than any citizen outside of the Army.

We shall deal with the question involved more at length at a convenient but early opportunity and we shall expect to see National Guardsmen generally take the view of the situation which we take; namely, that any legislation which has for its purpose the placing of a favored class of permanent staff officers on duty in Washington, that the affairs of the Army and the National Guard shall be administered by desk soldiers instead of those taken lately from the active field forces, would effect an irretrievable loss to military efficiency and therefore constitute a positive backward movement.

A GERMAN LIGHT PISTOL.

A German military publication attributes to this invention the pistol or "leucht-pistole" newly adopted in that country.

A German military publication attributes to this invention the power to discharge illuminating red and white cartridges, which burst into a shower of stars, not wholly unlike the principle of the Well-known Fourth-of-July sky rockets, only more so. One of the chief advantages claimed is that these projectiles light up the ground in ravines and hollow places not easy to reach with the electric search-light, which, while throwing its inquisitive rays for great distances, is heavy and not easy of transportation and requires in addition more or less experience for its successful operation.

It is claimed that the white-light cartridges light up the ground for a distance of some 200 yards, burning for from eight to ten seconds; the red lights serving for signaling purposes between various scattered units.

The German authorities, however, frankly admit that if the illuminating pistol is improperly or carelessly handled the troops using it may easily light up their own quarters, thus making important disclosures to the enemy in addition to causing involuntary bonfires, should the projectile fall upon inflammable material, such as dried grass, piles of forage, etc.

Such a weapon would appear to us to overreach its usefulness by its disadvantages. In a day when any force likely to oppose its strength and skill against that of a country like Germany would be apt to possess expert marksmen trained to pick off men at from 800 to 1,000 yards with comparative ease, and to whom an illuminated target at an equal distance would present more of the element of entertainment than difficulty, such a device would in many cases work with a reverse English.

Any center of illumination unaccompanied by a reflector of some kind casts its radiance in a circle. Hence we are safe to assume that if the "leucht-pistole" lit up the ground for a distance of 200 yards ahead it would light an equal distance in the rear, or if the total distance illuminated was 200 yards, 100 of this area would be in the direction of the enemy and the other half in the face of the force firing the weapons, offering equal advantages to each army.

In the event of the enemy's sentries being wrapt in quiet slumber, and the guns of the entire force stacked unloaded in front of their camp we can quite easily picture to ourselves the marvelous advantage which such an invention as the magic pistol would give. Otherwise we confess its practical utility seems questionable.

OIL IS OIL.

THE editor has received a brief note from Capt. Clarence B. Bishop, I. S. A. P., Pennsylvania National Guard, of Philadelphia. It is directed to the "dope fiends" and runs as follows: "The 'Astral Oil' in Dr. Hudson's formula is a refined kerosene. It used to be, and possibly is now, sold in New York. It was known as Pratt's Astral Oil, merely a good grade of kerosene oil and much used for lamps. Some of the *old* kerosenes would cause rust. I think they were *acid*. Nowadays they have all been neutral, that I have tested."

The Printers Spoiled Our Correction.

Yes, it was the printer, because the copy left the Editor's desk with the correct figures and arrived back the same way, but when the paper came from the press it was discovered that "175 meters was 112 yards and from a muzzle rest at 300 meters 330 yards." As any one can readily discover by referring to a table of measures 175 meters are a fraction under 192 yards; to be exact 191.38, and 300 meters are really 328 yards. A great many letters have since come in, calling our attention to the error. Of this we are thankful, because it tells us what an intelligent class of readers we have. To be absolutely correct in the matter we wish to say that the equivalent in inches of one meter is 39.37. Of course it is all our own fault.

SOME CAUSES OF INACCURACY IN .22 RIFLES.

BY CAPT. J. H. HARDCASTLE, IN THE RIFLEMAN, ENGLAND.

A FEW months ago I had occasion to examine and report upon a very large number of twenty-five yard diagrams shot by a miniature rifle club which was proposing to enter for an important team contest. My report was verbal and took about an hour to deliver to the club committee, because I wished the members to understand how I arrived at my opinion. As they were much interested in my remarks, I kept the written notes for future reference, and am now using those of them which refer to general principles, in the hopes of interesting a wider circle and of enabling some to form a more intelligent and precise opinion of the causes of unaccountable shots.

It is convenient to break up such a large subject into separate headings, and each heading into as many subheadings as possible, so as to treat of error on the target without error of thought. Three headings seem sufficient, and they may be labelled human, internal and external. The human error can be subdivided into error of aim, error of muscle or nerve and, most important of all, error of intellect. Of the two first, no more need be said than practice makes perfect. It is the error of intellect which accounts for ninety per cent. of the so-called unaccountable, because the choice of rifle and cartridge, sight, position, and so on are acts of the intellect.

A man who uses a dirty barrel and an old batch of cartridges is expected to shoot as badly as a man who will not take the trouble to watch the wind or to hold correctly. But the errors caused by the dirty barrel and the old batch also fall under the headings labelled internal and external, because they originate either internally, that is between the release of the striker and the exit of the bullet from the bore, or externally between the exit of the bullet and its arrival at the target.

Curiously enough by far the greater number of abnormal shots are ascribed to external influences, whereas, in reality, once the bullet has left the barrel its behavior in still air is only affected by its initial velocity, by its "driving-power," that is, its weight and shape, and thirdly by its trueness or similarity to its fellows. If all these three are the same from round to round, well-aimed bullets will hit the same spot. Of these three the first and last are profoundly affected by the happenings before the exit of the bullet, and will be referred to again when the third, the heading labelled internal, comes to be discussed. But, in whatever state the bullet does emerge from the barrel, its path is capable of being foretold with very great precision if its velocity, power and trueness are known.

Let us consider these three separately as to their effects on the diagram, bearing in mind that the standard of excellence in manufacture is now very high indeed. A brand of good long rifle cartridges, whose initial velocity was supposed to be 1,200 feet per second, would

really contain quite a number of individual cartridges whose velocities were anything from 1,180 to 1,220 f/s, some whose variations from the average were twice as great, and a very few, perhaps one in a thousand, which were really defective, as evidenced by the difference in the report. The defective ones would certainly throw a wild shot, which would probably be a low one at 100 yards, but might be anywhere at 25 yards. The effect though of a change of velocity of 40 f/s from 1,200 to 1,240 or 1,160 would be surprisingly small, as the effect of 100 f/s change only affects the drop of the bullet by half an inch at 50 yards, and at 25 yards by a trifle over a tenth of an inch. Put into other words, this means that, so far as regularity of velocity is concerned, not more than one in a hundred cartridges will fail to keep in the ten ring.

The bullet-power, that is the weight and shape of the bullet, is so extremely constant, thanks to machinery, that no cartridge which is not visibly misshapen or damaged can possibly throw a wide shot from this cause. Calculation shows that a ten per cent. change will not throw the shot a quarter of an inch wrong. The third subheading, the trueness or similarity of each bullet to its fellows, is a most important one. It may be safely assumed that each bullet as it leaves the factory is true to weight and finish and balance, and that with ordinary care it remains so until it is loaded home into the breech. Then its troubles and trials begin. If it comes out from the muzzle true to shape, all is well, but if, as frequently happens, it is distorted in its passage through the bore, it will go more or less wide, and in any direction, according to the extent of the distortion. In this respect, liability to distortion, different brands vary considerably. Owing to the universal adoption of the method of forming the bullet by squirting and pressing the lead to shape, bubbles of air inside the bullet are never met with now.

The greatest source of damage is to be looked for in the method of fixing the bullet into the case by squeezing the copper case into the lead, but further reference will be made to that when dealing with the internal heading. An American experimenter, Dr. Mann, has been at great pains to examine the flight of distorted bullets and finds that he can prophesy where they will strike if he knows the exact particulars of the distortion when the bullet leaves the rifle. This power of prophecy is, of course, of no use in actual competition, because the barrel will not say in advance how it is going to spoil the symmetry of the bullet, but it is extremely instructive, because such experiments put us on our guard against all possible sources of distortion.

Coming now to the third heading, labelled internal, we arrive at the real seat of most of the trouble, and there are four subheadings of prime importance to be discussed, the effect of the blow of the striker, the development of pressure in the bore, the friction encountered by the bullet in its travel to the muzzle, and fourthly the rifling. It will be as well to describe the course of events from the instant the striker begins to move until the bullet has traveled beyond the influence of the powder gas. The striker moves forward until it is brought up suddenly by the rim of the cartridge and gives it a smart blow. From the instant it first touches the cartridge to the instant the bullet leaves the barrel we must keep an account of the efflux of time, and as the total time is only a few thousandths of a second, the word "instantly" ceases to have any meaning, because nothing happens in no time at all.

The blow of the striker does two things, it explodes the priming composition and it sets up certain small, but appreciable, vibrations in the barrel itself, which travel to the muzzle much faster than any bullet and so arrive there before the bullet and give the muzzle a definite motion, similar in species to the movement of the tip of a tuning fork. The explosion of the cap composition in the rim of the cartridge causes a flame which ignites the charge of powder, and this burning is not an instantaneous process. In due course of time enough gas is formed to set up a pressure great enough to move the bullet out of its seating in the case and to start it on its travel to the muzzle. The evolution of gas goes on until the whole charge is burnt, and by that time the bullet is a good many inches down the bore. Until the charge is completely consumed the bullet is urged on by the formation of fresh gas and by the expansion of the gas already formed, and after the completion of combustion it is urged only by the expansion.

The consequence is that the pressure increases from zero to a maximum of about eight thousand pounds to the square inch and then drops off gradually to a few hundreds of pounds when the muzzle is reached, and the whole rise and fall of pressure occupies but three or four thousandths of a second. Such a sudden rise of pressure acts upon the barrel like the bow of a violin upon the string and makes it vibrate or sing. Just as good bowing makes a clear note and bad manipulation makes that weird wailing noise produced by the amateur, so does the blow of the powder gas cause the barrel to vibrate either regularly or the reverse. The sudden expansion

of the cartridge case into the chamber, the friction of the bullet in its passage through the bore, and its forcible distortion by the rifling also affect the note of the barrel, which is already singing from the blow of the striker. The net result of all these blows on the barrel is to throw the muzzle into a complicated sort of motion long before the bullet reaches it, and the particular motion of the muzzle as the bullet leaves it determines the precise direction which it finally does adopt.

The general motion of the muzzle can best be likened to that of a stormy sea. The big waves have a general average height and direction, but a small boat is in as great danger from the subsidiary waves and broken crests as it is from the big ones, and these come at all sorts of angles and speeds. Fortunately it is the last motion only of the muzzle which matters, and as long as it is the same from shot to shot, it has no effect at all upon the accuracy. Precise regularity in the sequence of events is only another expression for accuracy, and hence a hangfire is a great defect. In ordinary parlance a hangfire is a noticeable effect occupying anything from a tenth to a hundredth of a second, in fact the smallest interval the ear can notice, and a wild shot is generally expected and also signalled. The time of travel of the bullet up the barrel is four or five thousandths of a second, and the time from the striker touching the rim to the exit of the bullet is five or six thousandths, so that during a possible delay of not more than two thousandths of a second a great many troublesome things can take place. A split-case gives no hangfire which can be detected by the ear, but a chronograph will show it and the target records the effect on the accuracy. Manufacturers have found a real connection between the accuracy of a batch and the regularity of the timing of the whole process of explosion.

To return to the distortion of the bullets, it has been recognized for a hundred years or more that a lopsided bullet shoots badly and that a skew base to the bullet spoils the shooting. But it has been left for Dr. Mann to demonstrate that, if the bullet is loaded into the chamber with its deformity always in the same position, its accuracy is unchanged, though the bullets group in a different place. For this reason, which after all seems but commonsense, permanent lumps or holes in the barrel are no hindrance to good shooting, provided that they are really permanent, because regularity presupposes permanence of all conditions and nothing else. A rusty barrel apparently has permanent holes in it, and until it is used they really are permanent. But shooting makes the defects anything but permanent in shape. One bullet leaves a bit of itself in a certain place and the next sweeps it away and deposits a bit somewhere else. A badly adjusted cartridge swaging machine pinches in an unsymmetrical manner and leaves no mark to show the firer which way up to load the cartridge so that the defect should always be in the same place. The bullet itself, when exposed to a pressure of several thousands of pounds to the square inch, behaves like a pat of butter and gives to every obstruction, so that the wonder is not that possibles are not always made, but that bullseyes are ever made.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

States Must Submit a Report of Competition.

One of the conditions upon which the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company will furnish National Defense Trophies to the States and Territories requires, as soon as possible after November 1, 1911, the Adjutant General of a State shall forward to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, a report showing the number of men qualifying in each company, troop, battery, signal company, or engineer company of the National Guard or division of Naval Militia, together with a roster of the men of the different organizations, as shown on the quarterly return of September 30th or on the roll of September 30, 1911. These conditions are set forth in a pamphlet which has been distributed to the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories. The selection of the organizations entitled to trophies will be made by the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, and trophies cannot be awarded unless the conditions set forth by the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company have been complied with. It will not suffice for a State to send in merely a notification of the organizations entitled to the trophy. The reports and rosters referred to above are a requisite for the award of the trophies.

A Mammoth Armory for New York.

The construction at Jerome Park Reservoir in the Bronx, New York City, of a huge modern Armory will shortly be begun. To realize its stupendous hugeness, it must be said that there is a seating capacity for forty thousand persons and standing room for more than one hundred thousand. The cost will be approximately \$1,290,000. The equipment will add another two hundred and fifty thousand to the estimated expenditures. The building will be 600 feet long, 300 feet wide, 90 feet high, with towers rising 144 feet, a ground area of 180 square feet, and will be situated on an elevation

commanding the Bronx Valley. The 8th District Corp is the fortunate organization to be established within its battlements. These artillery men will receive precisely the same training as that of the Regulars in any coast defense fort. Col. Elmer F. Austin, the Commanding Officer, first conceived and planned the great undertaking. Of course, rifle and pistol ranges will be a general part of the equipment. It goes without saying that it will be, undoubtedly, the most magnificent and serviceable armory of its kind in the country. The new dummy rifles and mortars for armory drill purposes will also be installed.

Should First Submit it for Decision.

Section 8 of the Act approved July 31, 1894, provides that disbursing officers may apply for, and the Comptroller of the Treasury shall render his decision upon any question involving a payment to be made by them or under them, which decision, when rendered, shall govern the Auditor and the Comptroller of the Treasury in passing upon the account containing said disbursement. The proper procedure is for the disbursing officer to first prepare the voucher and then submit it for a decision before paying it.

The New Surplus Kit Bag.

The surplus kit bag, new design, referred to in General Orders, No. 118, War Department August 31, 1911, and General Orders, No. 147, War Department, November 3, 1911, costs \$3.92, and is available for issue at the present time, on requisition in the usual way.

Back to China.

Capt. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., Marine Corps, who recently arrived in this country from that far Eastern Asiatic Station, will soon start back to his former post. Captain Holcomb is studying the Chinese language and those who are familiar with it, or who have heard the language spoken, will readily appreciate that Captain Tommy has a big job on his hands. At any rate, we wish him luck.

New Armory in Connecticut.

A fine new Armory for Company L, of the 1st Infantry, has been planned and the contracts for the building given out. According to the plans, it will be a magnificent structure and one of which the Commanding Officer and his Company might well be proud. The rooms are well arranged and there is ample space in the drill shed.

Rhode Island Follows Suit.

In line with the policy of a great many Cavalry Commandants of the National Guard in the various States in establishing a Military Club where outdoor maneuvers can be held, Troop C of Battalion of Cavalry will shortly begin work on a plant which promises to rank with the best in the country. The matter has been under consideration for a long time and the Commanding Officer, Captain Dixby and his officers, have at last found an ideal location in Meshanticut Park in Cranston. Nine acres of ground will constitute the "farm."

A Board to Determine Military Force of Hawaii.

A special board consisting of Maj. B. Frank Cheatham, Quartermaster's Department; Maj. Jesse McI. Carter of the Cavalry; Capt. John McA. Palmer, 15th Infantry; Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, of the Cavalry, and Capt. Stanley D. Embick, of the Coast Artillery Corps, has been ordered to convene to recommend the size and number of troops that will be required in those islands before a decision can be reached concerning the selection of sites for permanent posts and the location at the posts of barracks, officers' quarters, and other buildings.

Cost of Equipping troops.

There has been prepared in the War Department a statement showing the cost of equipping 1,000 cavalymen, 1,000 infantrymen, and one battery of field artillery armed with 3-inch guns.

It is shown that the total cost in the case of cavalry is \$337,349; infantry, \$87,855, and field battery, \$169,800.

On the basis of four guns for 1,000 rifles, the cost of artillery is practically twice that of infantry and one-half that of cavalry.

10th Pennsylvania's Good Season.

The Inspector of Small Arms practice of the 10th Infantry, Capt. R. M. Cook, has sent in the following official figures of the regiment's season's work:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Field & Staff, Greensburg, Pa.	16		5	2		1	24	160.41
Co. I, Greensburg, Pa.	62		9	1	1		72	185.76
Co. G, Hollidaysburg, Pa.	29	4	39				72	143.05
Co. M, Altoona, Pa.	17	9	33	6			65	130.76
Co. K, Waynesburg, Pa.	21	2	45	1		2	71	127.81
Co. B, New Brighton	17		52				69	124.64
Co. L, Blairsville	20	5	42			6	73	122.60
Co. D, Connellsville	14		56				70	120.00
Co. F, Indiana	17	1	44	7		4	73	116.09
Co. E, Mt. Pleasant	10	3	54			1	68	115.58
Co. A, Monongahela	9	1	40	3		7	61	102.04
Co. C, Somerset			62				62	100.00
Co. H, Washington, Pa.			66	5	1		72	97.56
	232	25	547	25	2	21	852	*125.38

1, Experts; 2, Sharpshooters; 3, Marksmen; 4, 1st Class; 5, 2nd Class; 6, 4th Class; 7, Total; 8, Figure of Merit.

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.

Feb. 5-10, 1912. Annual Tournament of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League of the United States at League Headquarters, 671 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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 Street, 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 9th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Baltimore Revolver Association meets every Friday night at 7.30 p. m., Fourth Regiment Armory, Paca and Fayette Streets. Visitors always welcome. S. G. Wilmer, Secretary, South and Water Streets, Baltimore, Md.

St. Louis Revolver Club shoots every Friday night at First Regiment Armory, 220 S. Grand Avenue, St. Louis. Louis F. Alt, Secretary, 102 City Hall.

Missouri State Rifle Association shoots Saturday nights at First Regiment Armory, 220 S. Grand Avenue, St. Louis. Outdoor range, St. Charles, Mo. C. C. Crossman, Secretary, North Broadway, St. Louis.

Colonial Revolver Club shoots Saturday and Sunday. Outdoor range at Clayton, Mo. W. C. Ayer, Secretary, 415 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis.

Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club shoots Monday nights at 151 First Street. Visitors welcome.

Schedule of the U. S. R. A. Indoor League, 1911-12.

LIST OF CLUBS AND OFFICERS WITH THEIR ADDRESSES.

Philadelphia Rifle Association,
G. H. Smith, 1145 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Bay Cities Pistol Club,
C. W. Linder, Care Home Telephone Co., 333 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Providence Revolver Club,
E. C. Parkhurst, P. O. Box 1273, Providence, R. I.

Belleville Rifle & Revolver Club,
Julian H. Turner, 314 S. Virginia St., Belleville, Ill.

Federal Rifle & Revolver Club,
O. E. Gerrish, 35 Dorchester Ave., South Boston, Mass.

St. Louis Revolver Club,
C. C. Crossman, 312 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago Revolver Club,
J. L. Byrne, 1800 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Youngstown Revolver Club,
John J. Kane, 1407 Ohio Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

Pittsburg Revolver & Rifle Club,
Dr. D. A. Atkinson, 132 Oakwood Ave., West View, Pa.

Columbus Revolver Club,
W. A. Morrall, 305 South High St., Columbus, Ohio.

Spokane Rifle & Revolver Club,
W. H. Whitney, Care Spokane Hardware Co., Spokane, Wash.

Osborn Rifle Club,
Percy Patterson, Sault Ste., Marie, Mich.

Manhattan Rifle & Revolver Association,
Dr. R. H. Sayre, 9 East 45th St., New York City, N. Y.

Boston Revolver Club,
W. L. Darling, 37 Robinwood Ave., Boston, Mass.

Portland Revolver Club,
Walter Hansen, 2 Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Ore.

Citizens Rifle & Revolver Club,
James R. Gooding, 1155 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Springfield Revolver Club,
D. B. Wesson, Care Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Mass.

National Capital Rifle & Revolver Club,
F. J. Kahrs, 1502 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Oakland Bank of Savings Pistol & Revolver Club,
D. A. Bulmore, Care Oakland Bank of Savings, N. E. Cor. of 12th St. & Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

Shell Mound Pistol & Rifle Club,
W. A. Siebe, Emeryville, Cal.

Baltimore Revolver Association,
R. J. Mullikin, 1401 W. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md.

Myles Standish Rifle Club,
A. L. Mitchell, 45 Cross St., Portland, Me.

Los Angeles Revolver Club,
R. J. Frazer, 2236 Dayton Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Seattle Rifle & Revolver Association,
Walter Hinckley, 525 Hinckley Block, Seattle, Wash.

Philadelphia vs. Manhattan.
Bay Cities vs. Boston.
Providence vs. Portland.
Belleville vs. Citizens.
Federal vs. Springfield.
St. Louis vs. National Capital.
Chicago vs. Oakland.
Youngstown vs. Shell Mound.
Pittsburgh vs. Baltimore.
Columbus vs. Myles Standish.
Spokane vs. Los Angeles.
Osborn vs. Seattle.

1st Match.
2d Match.
3d Match.
4th Match.
5th Match.

Bay Cities vs. Philadelphia.
Providence vs. Manhattan.
Belleville vs. Boston.
Federal vs. Portland.
St. Louis vs. Citizens.
Chicago vs. Springfield.
Youngstown vs. National Capital.
Pittsburgh vs. Oakland.
Columbus vs. Shell Mound.
Spokane vs. Baltimore.
Osborn vs. Myles Standish.
Seattle vs. Los Angeles.

Providence vs. Bay Cities.
Belleville vs. Philadelphia.
Federal vs. Manhattan.
St. Louis vs. Boston.
Chicago vs. Portland.
Youngstown vs. Citizens.
Pittsburgh vs. Springfield.
Columbus vs. National Capital.
Spokane vs. Oakland.
Osborn vs. Shell Mound.
Seattle vs. Baltimore.
Los Angeles vs. Myles Standish.

Belleville vs. Providence.
Federal vs. Bay Cities.
St. Louis vs. Philadelphia.
Chicago vs. Manhattan.
Youngstown vs. Boston.
Pittsburgh vs. Portland.
Columbus vs. Citizens.
Spokane vs. Springfield.
Osborn vs. National Capital.
Seattle vs. Oakland.
Los Angeles vs. Shell Mound.
Myles Standish vs. Baltimore.

Osborn vs. Citizens.
Seattle vs. Springfield.
Los Angeles vs. National Capital.
Myles Standish vs. Oakland.
Baltimore vs. Shell Mound.

6th Match.
St. Louis vs. Federal.
Chicago vs. Belleville.
Youngstown vs. Providence.
Pittsburgh vs. Bay Cities.
Columbus vs. Philadelphia.
Spokane vs. Manhattan.
Osborn vs. Boston.
Seattle vs. Portland.
Los Angeles vs. Citizens.
Myles Standish vs. Springfield.
Baltimore vs. National Capital.
Shell Mound vs. Oakland.

7th Match.
Chicago vs. St. Louis.
Youngstown vs. Federal.
Pittsburgh vs. Belleville.
Columbus vs. Providence.
Spokane vs. Bay Cities.
Osborn vs. Philadelphia.
Seattle vs. Manhattan.
Los Angeles vs. Boston.
Myles Standish vs. Portland.
Baltimore vs. Citizens.
Shell Mound vs. Springfield.
Oakland vs. National Capital.

8th Match.
Youngstown vs. Chicago.
Pittsburgh vs. St. Louis.
Columbus vs. Federal.
Spokane vs. Belleville.
Osborn vs. Providence.
Seattle vs. Bay Cities.
Los Angeles vs. Philadelphia.
Myles Standish vs. Manhattan.
Baltimore vs. Boston.
Shell Mound vs. Portland.
Oakland vs. Citizens.
National Capital vs. Springfield.

9th Match.
Pittsburgh vs. Youngstown.
Columbus vs. Chicago.
Spokane vs. St. Louis.
Osborn vs. Federal.
Seattle vs. Belleville.
Los Angeles vs. Providence.
Myles Standish vs. Bay Cities.
Baltimore vs. Philadelphia.
Shell Mound vs. Manhattan.
Oakland vs. Boston.
National Capital vs. Portland.
Springfield vs. Citizens.

10th Match.
Columbus vs. Pittsburgh.
Spokane vs. Youngstown.
Osborn vs. Chicago.
Seattle vs. St. Louis.
Los Angeles vs. Federal.
Myles Standish vs. Belleville.
Baltimore vs. Providence.
Shell Mound vs. Bay Cities.
Oakland vs. Philadelphia.
National Capital vs. Manhattan.
Springfield vs. Boston.
Citizens vs. Portland.

11th Match.
Spokane vs. Columbus.
Osborn vs. Pittsburgh.
Seattle vs. Youngstown.
Los Angeles vs. Chicago.
Myles Standish vs. St. Louis.
Baltimore vs. Federal.
Shell Mound vs. Belleville.
Oakland vs. Providence.
National Capital vs. Bay Cities.
Springfield vs. Philadelphia.
Citizens vs. Manhattan.
Portland vs. Boston.

12th Match.
 Osborn vs. Spokane.
 Seattle vs. Columbus.
 Los Angeles vs. Pittsburgh.
 Myles Standish vs. Youngstown.
 Baltimore vs. Chicago.
 Shell Mound vs. St. Louis.
 Oakland vs. Federal.
 National Capital vs. Belleville.
 Springfield vs. Providence.
 Citizens vs. Bay Cities.
 Portland vs. Philadelphia.
 Boston vs. Manhattan.

13th Match.
 Philadelphia vs. Boston.
 Bay Cities vs. Portland.
 Providence vs. Citizens.
 Belleville vs. Springfield.
 Federal vs. National Capital.
 St. Louis vs. Oakland.
 Chicago vs. Shell Mound.
 Youngstown vs. Baltimore.
 Pittsburgh vs. Myles Standish.
 Columbus vs. Los Angeles.
 Spokane vs. Seattle.

14th Match.
 Bay Cities vs. Manhattan.
 Providence vs. Boston.
 Belleville vs. Portland.
 Federal vs. Citizens.
 St. Louis vs. Springfield.
 Chicago vs. National Capital.
 Youngstown vs. Oakland.
 Pittsburgh vs. Shell Mound.
 Columbus vs. Baltimore.
 Spokane vs. Myles Standish.
 Osborn vs. Los Angeles.

15th Match.
 Providence vs. Philadelphia.
 Belleville vs. Manhattan.
 Federal vs. Boston.
 St. Louis vs. Portland.
 Chicago vs. Citizens.
 Youngstown vs. Springfield.
 Pittsburgh vs. National Capital.
 Columbus vs. Oakland.
 Spokane vs. Shell Mound.
 Osborn vs. Baltimore.
 Seattle vs. Myles Standish.

16th Match.
 Belleville vs. Bay Cities.
 Federal vs. Philadelphia.
 St. Louis vs. Manhattan.
 Chicago vs. Boston.
 Youngstown vs. Portland.
 Pittsburgh vs. Citizens.
 Columbus vs. Springfield.
 Spokane vs. National Capital.
 Osborn vs. Oakland.
 Seattle vs. Shell Mound.
 Los Angeles vs. Baltimore.

17th Match.
 Federal vs. Providence.
 St. Louis vs. Bay Cities.
 Chicago vs. Philadelphia.
 Youngstown vs. Manhattan.
 Pittsburgh vs. Boston.
 Columbus vs. Portland.
 Spokane vs. Citizens.
 Osborn vs. Springfield.
 Seattle vs. National Capital.
 Los Angeles vs. Oakland.
 Myles Standish vs. Shell Mound.

18th Match.
 St. Louis vs. Belleville.
 Chicago vs. Providence.
 Youngstown vs. Bay Cities.
 Pittsburgh vs. Philadelphia.
 Columbus vs. Manhattan.
 Spokane vs. Boston.
 Osborn vs. Portland.
 Seattle vs. Citizens.
 Los Angeles vs. Springfield.
 Myles Standish vs. National Capital.
 Baltimore vs. Oakland.

19th Match.
 Chicago vs. Federal.
 Youngstown vs. Belleville.
 Pittsburgh vs. Providence.
 Columbus vs. Bay Cities.
 Spokane vs. Philadelphia.
 Osborn vs. Manhattan.
 Seattle vs. Boston.
 Los Angeles vs. Portland.
 Myles Standish vs. Citizens.

Baltimore vs. Springfield.
 Shell Mound vs. National Capital.

20th Match.
 Youngstown vs. St. Louis.
 Pittsburgh vs. Federal.
 Columbus vs. Belleville.
 Spokane vs. Providence.
 Osborn vs. Bay Cities.
 Seattle vs. Philadelphia.
 Los Angeles vs. Manhattan.
 Myles Standish vs. Boston.
 Baltimore vs. Portland.
 Shell Mound vs. Citizens.
 Oakland vs. Springfield.

21st Match.
 Pittsburgh vs. Chicago.
 Columbus vs. St. Louis.
 Spokane vs. Federal.
 Osborn vs. Belleville.
 Seattle vs. Providence.
 Los Angeles vs. Bay Cities.
 Myles Standish vs. Philadelphia.
 Baltimore vs. Manhattan.
 Shell Mound vs. Boston.
 Oakland vs. Portland.
 National Capital vs. Citizens.

22nd Match.
 Columbus vs. Youngstown.
 Spokane vs. Chicago.
 Osborn vs. St. Louis.
 Seattle vs. Federal.
 Los Angeles vs. Belleville.
 Myles Standish vs. Providence.
 Baltimore vs. Bay Cities.
 Shell Mound vs. Philadelphia.
 Oakland vs. Manhattan.
 National Capital vs. Boston.
 Springfield vs. Portland.

23rd Match.
 Spokane vs. Pittsburgh.
 Osborn vs. Youngstown.
 Seattle vs. Chicago.
 Los Angeles vs. St. Louis.
 Myles Standish vs. Federal.
 Baltimore vs. Belleville.
 Shell Mound vs. Providence.
 Oakland vs. Bay Cities.
 National Capital vs. Philadelphia.
 Springfield vs. Manhattan.
 Citizens vs. Boston.

24th Match.
 Los Angeles vs. Youngstown.
 Osborn vs. Columbus.
 Seattle vs. Pittsburgh.
 Myles Standish vs. Chicago.
 Baltimore vs. St. Louis.
 Shell Mound vs. Federal.
 Oakland vs. Belleville.
 National Capital vs. Providence.
 Springfield vs. Bay Cities.
 Citizens vs. Philadelphia.
 Portland vs. Manhattan.

Manchester Rifle and Pistol Club.

OUR TURKEY SHOOT.
 BY N. H. ROBERTS.

Now don't balk on that heading, gentle reader, for this is not a recital of any Kentucky 300 yards revolver shooting performance. We do not like to impose such severe strains on our revolvers up here in New Hampshire, or we do not have the brand of "mountain dew" to use as a beverage that the Pewee Valley gentlemen had when they held that famous turkey shoot that we have heard so much about.

The closing number on our program for the season of 1911, outdoor range, was a turkey shoot which took place at the "Crooked Pine Range" on Saturday afternoon, November 25. The weather on that occasion was very good for this part of the country. Of course, it was not warm—except for a brief interval of time after someone had made a poor shot—but it was not so cold as it frequently is here at this time of the year.

Some one told me a story when I lived in Virginia that I will have to tell now in this connection. The story runs as follows: "Once upon a time, in Virginia, a couple had recently married, and after starting housekeeping a neighboring gossip called and found the bride mixing up bread with her gloves on. This gossip reported to the neighbors that 'Mrs. Newlywed kneads bread with her gloves

on.' The editor of a paper thereupon published that statement and added, 'The editor of this paper kneads bread with his shoes on, he kneads bread with his shirt on, he kneads bread with his pants on, and if some of the delinquent subscribers of this paper do not pay up their subscriptions soon, the editor will knead bread without a d— thing on and old Virginia is no Garden of Eden in the winter time either.' The Crooked Pine range is no Garden of Eden in the winter time or at this time of the year, I can assure you.

The conditions governing this turkey shoot were, one sighter and three record shots at 200 yards, German ring target, any rifle, any sights, any trigger pull, any ammunition, any position, including rest. Re-entries not allowed. Consequently all makes, calibers, coinage and vintage of rifles, sights and ammunition were used by the participants. Our club is one of the very few rifle clubs in this country that still sticks to the old-fashioned handicap matches when prizes are to be shot for. In this turkey shoot handicaps were arranged to equalize the skill of the marksmen and give the poorer shots all possible chance to win a prize (with the aid of the handicap) as well as in the hopes of drawing a good attendance.

However, not even handicaps and turkeys availed much in drawing a crowd. The attendance was small considering our membership, but about all the "old reliables" were present. Only one man shot offhand (the name of that hero should have been recorded, but I have forgotten who he was), all the others shooting with muzzle rest. The scores were as follows:

Name	S. S.	Score	Total	Hdk.	Aggre- gate
A. D. Story	17	23-22-24	69	6	75
N. H. Roberts	19	20-25-23	68	2	70
W. F. Twaddle	7	17-22-24	63	8	71
Dr. J. F. Robinson	15	20-24-17	61	7	68
N. E. Derrick	18	17-22-20	59	13	72
C. H. Carleton	18	20-14-24	58	11	69
F. H. Cole	0	15-22-20	57	17	74
E. A. Hayes	13	20-19-17	56	17	73
J. H. Fitzgerald	7	4-24-24	52	4	56
F. A. Withum	10	17-17-16	50	6	56
L. B. Schwartz	18	21-6-22	49	9	58
F. R. Vose	21	17-10-21	48	9	57
J. W. Johnson	17	12-17-18	47	18	65
H. W. Barnard	16	17-3-23	43	21	64
H. E. Richardson	18	11-7-19	37	12	49
J. E. Turnbull	18	14-11-11	36	21	57
B. Ryder	2	3-3-3	9	27	36
E. A. Felton	2	0-3-6	9	20	29
J. F. Paul	0	0-13-2	15	18	33

The prizes were: first, a ten pound turkey; second, an eight pound turkey; third, a six pound fowl; fourth, a four pound chicken; consolation prize, a codfish. The first prize turkey went to A. D. Story; F. H. Cole captured the second turkey; E. A. Hayes carried off the old hen of uncertain age; N. E. Derrick got the young and tender chicken, and E. A. Felton was the happy winner of the Cape Cod turkey.

A fifty yards revolver match was also shot on the 200 yards German ring target, in which J. H. Fitzgerald scored 210 and won first prize; E. A. Hayes made 171 and took second prize; Dr. J. F. Robinson scored 170, winning third prize; C. H. Carleton made 106 and won—nothing.

Mr. Paul was the last man to shoot and after he finished his score, the flag was hauled down and the range closed for the season. From December 2d until spring we shall shoot in the gallery range on Manchester Street, where we have recently fitted up a new range that is in all respects better than our old one.

We shall shoot on the indoor range every Tuesday and Saturday evening, our club will join the League and we hope to develop a lot of enthusiasm and some first class shots.

I fear that my first article offended the scribe of the Fort Pitt Rifle Club, and if so, I certainly regret it. I was only joking in some of the statements that I made in that article and certainly did not intend to offend him. We miss the articles from Fort Pitt Rifle Club, their scribe certainly did not give us "too much Fort Pitt dope," as he puts it, his articles were always interesting and instructive and every one enjoyed reading them. I have always regarded the Fort Pitt Rifle Club as one of the leading and most progressive civilian rifle clubs in this country, and I know that many others share this feeling. Don't get mad; come on out any day.

INTER-CLUB INDOOR RIFLE SHOOTING LEAGUE MATCHES

SEASON OF 1912

For the Indoor Civilian Rifle Club Championship of the United States

SCHEDULE OF WESTERN LEAGUE														
Manager—"AMERICAN FIELD," Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.														
	Adrian	Bisbee	Butte	Dickinson	Helena	Los Angeles	Madison	*Milwaukee	†Milwaukee	Minneapolis	St. Paul	Tacoma	Matches Won	Matches Lost
Adrian, Mich. ---		Dec. 23	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 2		
Bisbee, Ariz. ---	Dec. 23		Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 2	Dec. 30		
Butte, Mont. ---	Dec. 30	Jan. 6		Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 13		
Dickinson, N. D. -	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20		Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 2	Dec. 23	Dec. 30	Jan. 27		
Helena, Mont. ---	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3		Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 2	Dec. 23	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Feb. 10		
Los Angeles, Cal.	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17		Mar. 2	Dec. 23	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Feb. 24		
Madison, Minn. -	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 2		Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Dec. 23		
*Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 2	Dec. 23	Dec. 30		Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Jan. 6		
†Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 2	Dec. 23	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Jan. 13		Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Jan. 20		
Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 2	Dec. 23	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27		Feb. 10	Feb. 3		
St. Paul, Minn. -	Feb. 24	Mar. 2	Dec. 23	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10		Feb. 17		
Tacoma, Wash. ---	Mar. 2	Dec. 30	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 10	Feb. 24	Dec. 23	Jan. 6	Jan. 20	Feb. 3	Feb. 17			

*Badger Rifle Club. †Milwaukee Rifle & Pistol Club.

SCHEDULE OF EASTERN LEAGUE												
Manager—"ARMS AND THE MAN," 1502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.												
	Birmingham	Boston	Bridgeport	Cleveland	Erie	Manchester	New Haven	Philadelphia	Portland	Warren	Matches Won	Matches Lost
Birmingham, Ala. ---		Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24		
Boston, Mass. ---	Dec. 30		Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Jan. 6		
Bridgeport, Conn. ---	Jan. 6	Jan. 13		Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Dec. 30	Jan. 20		
Cleveland, Ohio ---	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27		Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Feb. 3		
Erie, Pa. ---	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10		Feb. 24	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Feb. 17		
Manchester, N. H. ---	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24		Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Dec. 30		
New Haven, Conn. ---	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Dec. 30	Jan. 6		Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Jan. 13		
Philadelphia, Pa. ---	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20		Feb. 3	Jan. 27		
Portland, Me. ---	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3		Feb. 10		
Warren, Pa. ---	Feb. 24	Jan. 6	Jan. 20	Feb. 3	Feb. 17	Dec. 30	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 10			

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE MATCHES

Eligibility: Open to teams from rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association as third-class civilian clubs.

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

Distance: 75 feet.

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

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

Position: Prone. No part of extended arm to touch the ground except the elbow. No artificial support to either rifle or arm.

Ammunition: Any.

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

Trigger Pull: Not less than three pounds.

Time Allowance: Five minutes for each string of five shots.

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

Judges: All matches must be shot under the supervision of a judge appointed by the N. R. A., who must not be a member of the club.

Reporting Matches: All official targets for each match are stamped "For the week ending ---." The scores may be shot any time

during the week for which the targets are stamped, providing the results of the shoot are in the office of the League Manager by Friday noon of each week. Clubs which have not reported by that time will receive a zero for the week's shoot. Clubs may shoot on the Saturday night preceding if the targets for the following week are used.

Scoring: The value of a bullet hole will be determined from the edge nearest the center of the target. The outer diameter of the hole must cut the line sharply to get the higher count. Should more than five shots be found in any target the shots of the highest value will be eliminated. No claim for a second bullet having passed through a previous hole will be allowed unless it leaves a distinct trace.

Protest: Protests from the ruling of the Judge must be made in writing to the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association.

Prizes: The winning team of each league will shoot off for the United States Championship and the winning team will receive the Championship trophy and the individual members silver medals. The losing team will receive a trophy emblematic of the championship of the league it represented and the individual members will receive silver medals. The second team in both leagues will receive bronze medals.

The method of determining the winning team in each league will be by the greatest number of wins. Each club will shoot with every other club in the league in which it is scheduled. In case two or more clubs in either league tie with the same number of wins they will shoot off.

WESTERN LEAGUE

LIST OF COMPETING CLUBS.

CLUB CORRESPONDENT.

N. R. A. JUDGE.

Adrian (Mich.) Rifle Club.....	Elmir O. Baldwin, Care National Bank of Commerce.....	Sergt. Albert Howe, M. N. G.
Badger Rifle Club, Milwaukee, Wis.....	H. G. Buck, 85 New Insurance Building.....	Capt. M. D. Imhoff, W. N. G.
Bisbee (Ariz.) Rifle Club.....	Verling W. Marshall, P. O. Box 956, Warren.....	C. W. Harper, P. O. Box 1637.
Dickinson (N. Dak.) Rifle Club.....	Dr. C. N. Barker.....	Capt. T. A. Tollefson, N. D. N. G.
Helena (Mont.) Rifle Club.....	A. Tally.....	Adj. Gen. Phil Greenan, M. N. G.
Los Angeles (Cal.) Rifle and Revolver Club.....	E. C. Crossman, 3416 Glen Albyn Drive.....	
Madison (Minn.) Rifle and Revolver Club.....	O. Elias Hauge.....	Oscar J. Larson.
Milwaukee (Wis.) Rifle and Pistol Club.....	John F. Kline, 372 Prospect Ave.....	Lieut. A. E. Gaartz, W. N. G.
Minneapolis (Minn.) Rifle and Revolver Club.....	G. A. Ringland, Care Cadillac Company.....	
Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, Butte, Mont.....	Louis M. Thayer, Care Inter-Mountain.....	J. W. Steele.
St. Paul (Minn.) Rifle and Pistol Association.....	E. J. Narum, 353 Robert St.....	2d Lt. Stanley L. James, U. S. A.
Tacoma (Wash.) Rifle and Revolver Club.....	W. B. Knoble, P. O. Box 1085.....	Lieut. W. P. Botsford, W. N. G.

EASTERN LEAGUE

Birmingham (Ala.) Athletic Club Rifle Ass'n.....	Ed. L. Anderson.....	Lieut. John T. Evans, A. N. G.
Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio.....	Geo. L. Hale, 1805 E. 19th St.....	Lieut. C. B. Chisholm, N. G. O.
Federal Rifle and Revolver Club, Boston, Mass.....	O. E. Gerrish, 117 Federal St.....	
Manchester (N. H.) Rifle and Pistol Club.....	F. R. Vose, 35 W. Merrimack St.....	Capt. E. E. Shelbourne, N. H. N. G.
Myles Standish Rifle Club, Portland, Me.....	Harvey P. Winslow, 86 Exchange St.....	Maj. Frank B. W. Welch, N. G. M.
Park Club Rifle Association, Bridgeport, Conn.....	A. L. Birks, 1071 Kossuth St.....	Lieut. Dana R. August, C. N. G.
Philadelphia (Pa.) Rifle Association.....	Robert L. Dubbs, 1633 S. 18th St.....	Capt. C. B. Bishop, N. G. Pa.
Presque Isle Rifle Club, Erie, Pa.....	G. W. Hosack, 903 E. 6th St.....	2d Lt. Floyd Hill, N. G. Pa.
Warren (Pa.) Rifle and Revolver Club.....	Dr. W. M. Robertson, 418 Third St.....	A. F. Munson.
Winchester Rod and Gun Club, New Haven, Conn.....	James V. Flynn, 53 Ivy St.....	Capt. Edw. O. Gruener, C. N. G.

Second Infantry, N. G. N. Y. Best in State.

Capt. J. H. Barker, Ordnance Department, has sent in the following data. The figures are official:

"I might also mention in connection with the article which you recently published on the work of the 74th Infantry at the State Matches, that in the Brigade and Headquarters matches, in which there were sixteen teams entered, the various organizations in each brigade and attached to headquarters shooting in their respective brigade and headquarters match on the same day and at the same place, the 2d Infantry not only won the Third Brigade Match with a score of 1538, but made the high score out of the sixteen teams entered. Of the other regiments in the Third Brigade the 1st Infantry made 1517 and the 10th Infantry 1410. In the Major General's Match, in which five teams were entered and which was won by the 74th Infantry with a score of 870, the 2nd Infantry took second place with a score of 831. In the New York State Match in which nine teams were entered, and which was won by the 74th Infantry with a score of 1751, the 7th Infantry was second with a score of 1640 and the 2nd Infantry third with a score of 1595. In this match nine of the twelve members of the team qualified as distinguished experts in the skirmish, run and rapid fire stages of the match.

"At the meeting of the New York State Rifle Association at Blauvelt during the week preceding the state matches a team representing Co. F of this regiment took second place in the Company Team Match with a score of 355. This match was won by Company C, 4th N. J. Infantry, with a score of 360. In the 71st regiment trophy match for teams of six men a team of five men from this regiment took fifth place with a score of 467.

"I think you have not published any of the above scores and give them to you as corroborating the articles which have appeared in the daily press.

"Representatives of this regiment also took places in the Adjutant General's and Governor's Matches, as shown in your article on the 74th Infantry at the State matches, and 1st Sergt. R. B. Trumble, Company G 2d Infantry, took fourth place in both the Rogers, All-Comers, Mid-Range and Long Range matches at the N. Y. S. R. A. meet."

	D.E.	Ex.	S.S.	Mks.
General Headquarters	3	2	0	1
Supernumerary officers	1	1	0	8
Headquarters Div. N. G.	3	2	0	7
First Field Hospital	0	0	0	23
First Ambulance Co.	0	3	0	0
First Co. Signal Corps	0	8	5	59
Second Co. Signal Corps	0	0	0	42
Twenty-second Engineers	1	13	11	405
Squadron A	22	30	18	195
Squadron C	3	7	2	219
Troop B	5	32	3	26

Troop D	10	44	13	4
Hdqtrs. 1st Bat. F. A.	1	0	1	13
	49	142	53	1,087

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Hdqtrs. Coast Artillery	0	1	0	0
Eighth Regiment	1	12	4	319
Ninth Regiment	0	12	10	328
Thirteenth Regiment	3	20	24	442
	4	46	38	1,089

FIRST BRIGADE.

Hdqtrs. First Brigade	6	4	0	2
Seventh Regiment	31	78	28	617
Twelfth Regiment	11	9	7	372
Sixty-ninth Regiment	2	4	5	460
Seventy-first Regiment	8	31	9	603
	58	126	49	2,054

SECOND BRIGADE.

Hdqtrs. Second Brigade	6	2	2	1
Fourteenth Regiment	0	14	6	314
Twenty-third Regiment	7	21	26	420
Forty-seventh Regiment	2	12	2	292
	15	49	36	1,027

THIRD BRIGADE.

Hdqtrs. Third Brigade	1	5	0	2
First Regiment	33	116	92	518
Second Regiment	41	210	136	483
Tenth Regiment	18	125	88	472
	93	456	316	1,475

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Hdqtrs. Fourth Brigade	2	0	0	5
Third Regiment	62	142	184	546
Sixty-fifth Regiment	22	65	52	410
Seventy-fourth Regiment	26	61	57	476
	112	268	293	1,437

RECAPITULATION.

Hdqtrs. Div. N. G.	49	142	53	1,087
Coast Artillery Corps	4	46	38	1,089
First Brigade	58	126	49	2,054
Second Brigade	15	49	36	1,027
Third Brigade	93	456	316	1,475
Fourth Brigade	112	268	293	1,437
Aggregate 1911	331	1,087	785	8,169
Aggregate 1910	403	1,092	728	8,050

St. Louis Central Sharpshooters' Association.

With a changeable light to make the shooting uncertain and the weather rather raw, several of the members of the St. Louis Centrals met at their range for practice and to settle who was the best shot under the conditions. Besides the regular shooting

several things conspired to make it interesting. In the first place, Professor Barcur had been down and worked all day on a target that he warranted to withstand the terrific attacks of the vicious Springfield; and the "Man from Mizzury" was there in the form of William Roessler with his Springfield, but sad to say, William had taken out the permanent barrel and inserted a regular 32-40 barrel in its place so we did not have a chance to see what a real Springfield would do to Barcur's target butts.

Some interesting shooting will be done at the range next Sunday, as several soldiers from the Jefferson Barracks will be out with their regular Springfields and several of the members of the club will also have Springfields with them so Mr. Barcur's target butts will have a good try out.

Sunday's shooting was done at 200 yards on the regular German Ring target in ten shot strings with a possible 250 points per string, all shooting being done off hand. Two matches were shot between J. L. Wiget and Fred Pauly on one hand and Ed. VonEitzen and Tobe Watkins on the other hand. Von Eitzen and his pal won the first match and then Wiget and Pauly took the next match, so it was an even break. The scores are given below.

MATCH NO. 1.

Ed. VonEitzen—	22 20 19 23 25 24 22 20 21 22—218
Tobe Watkins—	22 24 24 25 16 20 21 22 21 24—219
Total	437

J. L. Wiget—	23 20 23 22 18 20 24 17 25 23—215
Fred Pauly—	22 21 22 22 23 19 24 24 11 21—209
Total	424

MATCH NO. 2.

J. L. Wiget—	18 23 21 22 21 23 24 23 20 23—218
Fred Pauly—	24 21 16 18 24 23 24 19 24 19—212
Total	430
Ed. VonEitzen—	18 22 18 23 15 22 22 15 20 21—196
Tobe Watkins—	20 22 21 22 21 20 23 22 20 21—212
Total	408

OTHER SCORES.

Tobe Watkins	213 232 219 212
Fred Pauly	218 209 212
Ed. VonEitzen	213 218 196
J. L. Wiget	218 215

Tobe.

GOSSIP.

BY "LES SMOKE."

The Portland, Oregon, outfit is going to make a big noise this winter. Several years ago, in fact the first year of the league's life, we bet some of the new Lincoln pennies just then put in circulation. We still have a good supply on hand. We almost have the nerve to predict that Portland will win first place this year. In a practice shoot recently the team hung up a total of 1131. Here is the score: Armstrong, 228; Abrahams, 228; Hubbard, 226; Klett, 225; Sanders, 224. Some score, believe me! Mr. Armstrong, the team captain, has some real good ideas on the subject of team practice and present indications would seem to indicate that his men will run the totals around eleven hundred throughout the season.

A very black bullseye carton addressed with white ink and carrying a one cent stamp came to "Les Smoke's" desk the other day. On the reverse was printed the following:

Have you a close shooting gun? If so, bring it to the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert Street, Philadelphia., Monday night, December 18, 1911, 7.30 to 10 p. m., and take part in a Disc Turkey Match. Bring your friends.
HARRY OVERBAUGH.

Talk about originality, and from the Quaker City, too. Some real class here.

In a personal letter to "Les Smoke," Harry Pope, who is still doing business at 18 Morris Street, Jersey City, says that the late Wm. Hayes left a very fine collection of rifles. There are several straight muzzle-loading Schalke rifles in the collection. These and his shooting outfit have been placed with him to dispose of. Needless to remark, anyone interested can obtain full information by dropping a line to Harry at the above address.

Mr. Geo. W. Eason, of Cleveland, has sent in a letter which contains some good ideas and sound reasoning. He says he wishes to make a noise. Well, now, he surely has come to the right place. Here's where we stop and give Mr. Eason the floor.

"As the time approaches for the N. R. A. matches, we hear more or less discussion as to the sights which should be used, Telescopic, Aperture, and Tang-peep-sights, all having their champions among the rifle-shooters of the country.

Right here is where I want to make a noise. How many do we hear of whom favor the plain military sights, yet in order to place all clubs and shooters on an equal basis, let us adopt an arm and sights which will conform as nearly as possible to the U. S. Springfield (with the exception of calibre), I for one fail to see where there is much satisfaction in running off a high score with so much "artificial help." Let us by all means use plain military sights and an arm which will put our shooting on a strictly military basis. Then and not until then will every shot depend upon the perfect condition of the man behind the gun.

Well, they are off in a bunch. The interest is at fever heat and it can be said without exaggeration that the 1911-12 U. S. R. A. League season will far surpass the previous contests from every view point.

The start was rather marred, however, by the fact that most of the clubs did not receive any schedule and consequently shot their matches without knowing against whom they were shooting. There is no excuse for this sort of thing and while we appreciate the large amount of time given by the Secretary-treasurer gratuitously, and the enormous amount of work he has to turn out, still these should not serve as an excuse when something goes wrong. The whole thing is too serious a proposition to be regarded lightly and some action should be taken looking toward a betterment of these conditions and a more systematic handling of the association's affairs.

It is not primarily the fault of anyone con-

nected with the association. They are all undoubtedly trying to do their best.

The time has now gone by when the United States Revolver Association can be regarded as a local proposition. It is national in character, just as are the N. R. A. and Interstate Association, that govern shooting in their respective fields. These associations have paid secretaries to do the work and offices in which to conduct their business.

The U. S. R. A. should do the same. It is too big and serious a thing to be handled as at present. The matter is in the hands of the members of the association. At the coming election in January, they can vote in office an executive committee that will pledge itself to take the necessary steps to pay the secretary-treasurer a salary so that he can give his whole time to the association's affairs.

Then and not until that time will it be possible to adjust present inconsistencies.

The score of 236 in this week's issue by George Armstrong of the Portland, Oregon, Club is a real screacher. The possible is only 14 points away. Why not "Let George do it."

The local aggregation seems to have taken on a new lease of life, also some weight. There are a couple of shots here who will make some of us sit up and take notice before long. True, one of our men put up the bally good score of 237 last year. Still we feel that he or they can duplicate or beat it. That is to say, not run away, oh no! Just top it, you see.

While the U. S. R. A. is making lots of noise the N. R. A. has been hustling along, arranging schedules for about six leagues. Two intercollegiate, two interscholastic, and two interclub. We may look for a real scrappy lot of contests this season.

Major King and Lieutenant Weir, of the D. C. N. G. were visitors at the range of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club the other evening. Lieutenant McAnaly had them in tow and was doing things up in grand shape. Some one sprung a new one and the Major bit so hard he broke two front teeth; yes sir, he took everything, hook, line and sinker. The culprit is now even with the Major for similar experiences at the Camp Perry Mess of the D. C. Rifle Team last summer.

John Dietz has gone and done it. As we reported last week the illustrious got a bunch of witnesses together and started the whole kaboodle for Cypress Hills Park Range on Nov. 26. Here at 50 yards he fired 50 shots with a Smith & Wesson 38 caliber revolver fitted with a Pope barrel and shooting Dietz hand-loaded ammunition he hung up the record of 475. John we congratulate you. May your good right or left arm, whichever one it is, never grow less and may your eyesight help you to hang up a few so high that they will stay there to the end of time.

St. Louis Revolver Club.

Following are the results of the first two matches of the U. S. R. A. League season:

Match 1.		Match 2.	
Crossman	217	Crossman	222
Ayer	210	Frese	222
Kronde	205	Ayer	220
Schrader	204	Schrader	219
Moore	202	Olcott	211

1038

1094

Majority used .38 and .44 caliber revolvers, three shot .22 pistols.

N. R. A. Notes.

Arrangements for the Western and Eastern Interclub Indoor Rifle Shooting League for the season of 1912, have been completed. In the Western League there will be twelve teams and the matches will begin the week ending December 23. In the Eastern League there will be only ten teams and the matches will begin the week ending December 30.

The result of the vote of the clubs competing on the question of sights brought out in a majority of the clubs voting for no change,

consequently, the rule governing sights will remain the same as last year, *i. e.*, any sight in front of the firing pin not containing glass. There were nineteen clubs that voted on the proposition, of which thirteen voted for no change, two for telescopes and four for sights not containing glass mounted anywhere on the rifle.

It is probable that some of those that voted for no change would have voted otherwise if there had been more time in which to change the rifles before the matches begin, and two clubs would have withdrawn from the matches if any change had been made.

Literature covering the new indoor qualifications of the Association is now being mailed out and the watch fobs will be ready for distribution the first of the year.

The Baltimore Revolver Association.

We've got a new job. Get down to the Armory at 7.30 p. m., fix up 100 paper targets, run up and down the range upmteen times, shoot fifty shots apiece, count up the scores, fill up some statistics, sign 100 targets, do 'em all up in a nice package, and send 'em up to Springfield. Then we write a nice little story for the newspapers, another for ARMS AND THE MAN, take the late car home, roll into bed about 1 a. m., then there's nothing to do until next Friday. Ain't we happy guys? Well, we got our targets, a commission for the Governor, and a lot of general instructions, but the schedule of the teams we were supposed to toy with, remains a dark secret with the printers. However, at the appointed time nine good men, and true, met to do battle with the enemy whoever it might be, and this unknown quantity is a good excuse for the lovely scores that were totalled.

The unofficial totals run as follows:

Match No. 1.		Match No. 2.	
Fort	201	Hebel	205
Smith	200	Renehan	204
Renehan	199	Fort	202
Hebel	197	Smith	195
Reese	196	Goddard	193

Total 993

Total 999

The post-mortem shows that these totals were accomplished by two S. & W. 10-inch, .22, Peters long rifle, cartridges (Fort and Goddard), two S. & W. .38 military, hand-loaded ammunition (Smith and Renehan), one Colt, Service, .38, U. M. C. service charge (Reese), one Colt, Officer's model, hand-loaded cartridges (Hebel). The wounds produced upon the targets would appear to have been inflicted by kindergartners and the jury refuses to suggest an indictment, owing to the tender years of the criminals.

The Sky-Pilot member of the team was unable to be with us, which may also have been a contributing factor to the ungodly scores, but "Genial Jimmy" Reese was there with bells on, and for a man just becoming accustomed to new glasses, his score that landed him among the elect for the first match, was a good one.

Much sympathy was extended to Dr. Mulikin when he failed to land a place. No man living can shoot record scores with a revolver that fails to explode every other cartridge, and for once his trusty (?) Colt went back on him and also went back to the factory p. d. q.

He will appear with a brand new Officer's Model next time and then look out, for this gentleman is some shot, believe me. Secretary Wilmer thinks that bookkeeping is not conducive to good shooting and besides an impertinent hot water pipe kept him dodging drops all the evening, the little ante-room where he presides being so small that it was difficult to find room for the table and chair and not have the pipe over head. Sharpe did not really get started until it was too

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THE NEW SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

late. He is just breaking into the game and bids fair for the future. Young Goddard had a date for a dance and curved his balls too much, failing to locate the plate in his usual style, still his last total of 193 was good enough in default of something better. Next week is coming and so are we.

Shell Mound Pistol Club, Emeryville, Cal.

The following scores were made in the first two matches of the U. S. R. A. League Schedule:

Match 1.		Match 2.	
Larsen	222	Wixson	225
Siebe	221	Siebe	210
Wixson	219	Poulter	208
Poulter	216	Larsen	206
Nielson	200	Jones	196

1078 1045

All used .22 Pistols, 10-inch barrels, and Lesmok cartridges.

Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club.

Well, we are off. The first gun in the battle for supremacy in the U. S. R. A. indoor league was fired last night, December 4.

Of course, nearly everybody fell down—how could they help it with such a sickness. Some had headaches and some bad colds, and other ailments, all of which helped to increase the temperature of the range. One member, a well-known trap shot, insisted we have a new spring put on the target because the ten went by so fast he could not locate it. It's wonderful with what speed those targets travel.

We did fairly well, however, and as some of our good men were out of town and could not shoot, we expect to put up a better fight next time.

Armstrong was high in both matches; he

shot first and set the bunch a good example.

We failed to get a new range on account of the short time remaining before the matches but fixed the old one over with new lights, booths, etc., so it looks more cheerful.

We expect a prosperous season and already several new names appear on the membership roll.

Any interested revolver shots who might happen to be in our town will find a welcome and are requested to call at headquarters, 151 First Street.

Match No. 1.		Match No. 2.	
Armstrong	236	Armstrong	229
Moore	221	Hubbard	222
Sanders	219	Hanson	218
Hubbard	215	Sanders	214
Klett	214	Klett	213

1105 1096

All used .22 pistols, 10 inch barrels and long rifle Lesmok cartridges.

Spokane Rifle and Revolver Club.

Well, the Spokane "Siwashes" have started out again in full war paint and have begun the bombardment against the Los Angeles, Cal., and Baltimore Revolver Clubs. With 1094 and 1089 to their credit, of course, there are all kinds of excuses why we did not do better; but as soon as Fromm and Berger get over their stage fright (or this bashfulness) we will be able to put up a pretty fair score for a bunch of sage brushers. We do not know what teams we shoot with the next match, but we warn them beforehand to tie on their scalps for we are going after them with the short smoke stick.

First match, Bartholomew and Rush shot .38, S. & W. Special revolver, hand loaded ammunition. Fromm, Wilburn and Berger, .22 S. & W. pistol, Peters, Stevens, Pope cartridges. Second match, Bartholomew and Rush used

.38 S. & W. Special revolver. Wilburn, Dennis and Rapp, .22 S. & W. Pistol, Peters, Stevens, Pope cartridges.

Match 1.		Match 2.	
Bartholomew	218	Bartholomew	215
Fromm	216	Wilburn	224
Wilburn	213	Dennis	215
Berger	220	Rush	220
Rush	227	Rapp	215

Grand Total ..1094 Grand Total ..1089

National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club.

No use talking it is a great game. Why this League business and permitting ten men to shoot has got us cramped for time and space. Last year we had the time of our life turning out a five man team. Now we have nearly fifteen men clamoring for a chance.

We turned out a fair score for a starter, 1073 and 1062. Trimmed St. Louis in the first match and hope we did the same to Youngstown in the second. Milo B. Atkinson was the big scream in both matches. Here are the scores.

Match 1.		Match 2.	
Atkinson	226	Atkinson	225
Ferree	223	Ferree	219
Bunn	217	Bunn	214
Macdonnall	211	Macdonnall	216
Peck	196	Upham	194

1073 1062

Upham shot .38 revolver and mid-range sharp shoulder bullet. Balance .22-10-inch pistols, Lesmok and Peters, Stevens-Pope cartridges.

Smith and Wesson.

"Dead" who? Not Smith & Wesson. The same old time form was shown in matches with the Boston and Chicago Revolver Teams last evening, December 8. Was there much

THE WESTERN HANDICAP TOURNAMENT

Homer Clark Shooting WESTERN Shells LOADED WITH WESTERN (Velonite) Smokeless Powder
BREAKS 393 x 400 WESTERN ("WHITE FLYER") TARGETS
 THROWN FROM WESTERN AUTOMATIC TRAPS
AND TIES FOR HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE HONORS AT OMAHA, NEB.
 - AUG. 8th-10th -

Including the Handicap, in Which He Broke 95 x 100 from 22 Yard Mark, Mr. Clark Was
"HIGH GUN" on ALL SINGLE TARGETS in REGULAR PROGRAM
 AND ALSO MADE THE EXCELLENT RUNS OF 132 AND 117 STRAIGHT

THE WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO. - - - - - EAST ALTON, ILL.

interest aroused when the data was sent around informing the clubs from coast to coast that the 1911-1912 Indoor Shoot had started? Well, Springfield thought it was time to get ready for another "Noah's Ark."

Boston was the first name on the list with Maj. F. A. Wakefield at the post to cripple the victim, and directly after the last shot came P. J. Dolfin giving the opponent the same "dose" equal to Wak's. Smith, Calkins and Axtell, three of the "oldtime" men followed holding the score to a familiar 1108. Of course, the same old excuses were brought out to the scorer, poor light, gun didn't hang well, ammunition, everything the trouble.

After a short intermission the men were ready for another battle, the rival team being Chicago. Thinking too much of wives, sons, daughters and those at home, about the time the first shot was to be fired, the scores seemed to drop compared with the first match. Like the first match, Wakefield and Dolfin could not break, each holding the same score, and "high men" in both shoots. With a 1093 hanging against Chicago the few that were left, filed one by one across the dark grounds that surround the noted club house, and "hit" the highway separating now and then to find their homes.

The matches in detail are as follows:

<i>Match 1.</i>		<i>Match 2.</i>	
F. A. Wakefield...228	F. A. Wakefield...221	P. J. Dolfin...228	P. J. Dolfin...221
Dr. W. A. Smith...210	Dr. I. R. Calkins...219	Dr. I. R. Calkins...215	Dr. W. A. Smith...212
C. S. Axtell...221	C. S. Axtell...220		
	1108		1093

We hope to see a successful season among the country's revolver teams.
 D. B. WESSON, Secretary.

Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Cal.

With weather condition perfect, many crack rifle and pistol shots took advantage of it and spent Sunday among their fellow shooters on the Shell Mound Range. Six clubs held their regular shoots and good scores were made.

In the S. F. Schuetzen Verien Wm. Dressler made a score of 211 in ten shot German, 25 ring target, 200 yards, the best score in that club. Ed. Stehn was second, with 208; Capt. Heise was third, with 205.

The Norddeutscher Schuetzen Club held their regular monthly bullseye shoot at 200 yard range, 25 ring target. D. Schwormstede won the first prize with a center measuring .320 part of an inch from the center.

In the shoot of the Red Men Shuetzen, F. H. Bremer had everything his own way, making the best score, 224 out of 250; he also got the first and last best shot and the best center in the bullseye shoot; he also won the first prize.

The Germania Schuetzen Club held their regular monthly bullseye shoot. W. G. Hoffman won the first prize, with a score of .224 part of an inch from the center.

The Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club had a large attendance and some very good scores were made on the rifle range. C. M. Henderson made the best score of the day. He rolled up 231 in ten shots, 25 German ring. W. G. Hoffman made 227, 226, 225. W. F. Blasse made 225, 226, 221. M. W. Hausner made 227, 226, 225. The pistol shots were also there in full force. J. E. Gorman made a 99 and 98 out of a possible 100 at 50 yards, standard American Target; C. W. Randall made 95; W. C. Prichard made 94; C. W. Linder, 93.

The tenth annual King shoot banquet, distribution of prizes has passed into history.

J. E. Gorman is our pistol champion, E. Schierbaum, our rifle champion, C. J. Doehring, is our new King, and at the close of the shoot for 1911 the members adjourned to the banquet room in the club-house and festival did reign. It was one of the grandest banquets the club members ever had. The committee, of which M. Nielsen was chairman, deserve all the credit that is due them.

Dr. Stanley certainly kept the boys laughing. The Apollo Quartette gave some very good songs. The Shell Mound Club's orchestra brought out music galore and everybody was happy. We sat down at 5 p. m. and didn't get through until—well, we forgot just what time it was.

Many good speeches were made by Judge J. G. Chinmer, King Doehring, H. A. Harris, President O. A. Poulsen, Capt. Ludwig Siebe, E. Schierbaum, A. M. Poulsen and M. Nielsen.

This club has had one of the most successful years in its history. It has more members on its roll and its financial condition is better than it ever was, due to the business-like methods which it conducts by keeping only active members on its roll.

It also has some very good pistol and rifle shots, among them being J. E. Gorman, H. A. Harris, C. W. Linder, E. Schierbaum, K. O. Kindgren, C. M. Henderson, L. S. Hawthurst, F. P. Poulter and R. S. Wixson.

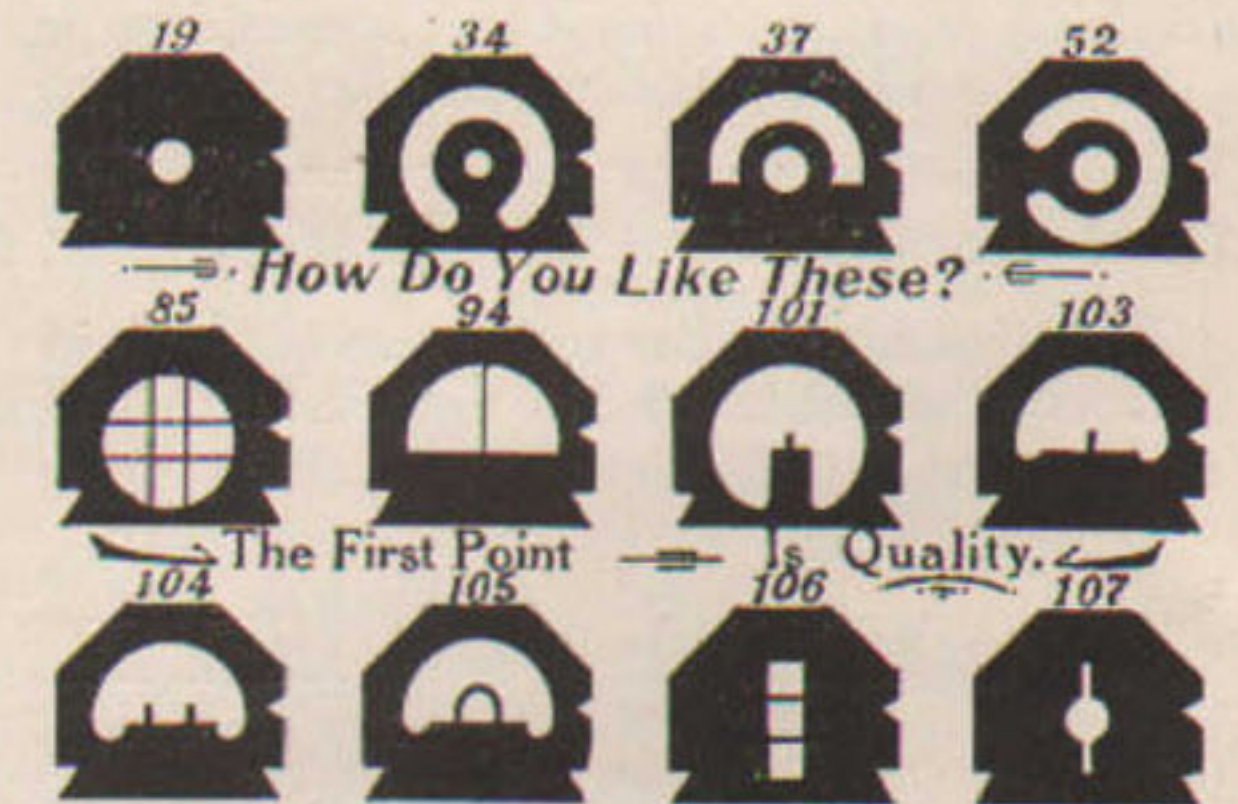
The new year will start by an indoor shoot next Friday evening, December 8, 1911, on the 25 yard rifle range with the .22 caliber rifle.

Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland.

At the weekly shoot of the Cuyahoga Rifle Club the watch fob was won by M. M. Foster.

Two sighters and 10 for record at the three positions—standing, sitting and prone—gave the following scores:

M. M. Foster	89	96	100	285
G. L. Hale	82	91	98	271
H. P. Van Artsdalen	68	97	97	262
F. Koska	71	88	96	255
W. C. Andrews	81	91	83	255
J. Humphrey	77	75	94	246
C. W. Woodyatt	71	74	92	237
G. W. Eason	65	77	92	234
W. F. Lenn	59	81	90	230
O. Schmidt	61	89	80	230
E. E. Tindall	54	79	96	229
F. L. Butler	67	73	80	220
W. L. Wonder	56	62	75	193
H. P. Walker	50	55	60	165



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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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Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The faithful half dozen faced the targets as usual on December 3, to worry the elusive 8-inch circle at 200 yards, offhand:

Gebhardt	38	39	42	39	42	43	43	42
Keister	44	41	43	44	38	41	38	42
Christenson	44	44	46	43	44	45	41	
Otto	42	47	46	46	49	45	45	
Hoffman	45	43	47	44	44	45	43	
Coler	39	37	42	41	40	40	42	44

Corsa, 50 yards; Spec. 81 77 71 87 74 70 77
Weather conditions were so good that no one had the heart to advance, even the suspicion of an excuse. Moreover, Otto and Gebhardt, the Seidlitz Powder Twins, found nothing to argue about. We call them the S. P. Twins, because they are two most lovable and amiable fellows, when kept separated. But—just bring them together and up foams a veritable sizzle-fizz of gun argument that generally ends in a deadlock, both being declared the winners.

“Nick” Matheis Dead.

On Saturday, November 12, Nicholas Matheis (better known as “Nick” among the sharpshooters) died while undergoing an operation for heart troubles. He had been ill for some time and was forced to retire from business about six months ago, but his death was a surprise to his fellow members of the St. Louis Central Sharpshooter's Association.

Nicholas Matheis was one of the original members of the St. Louis Centrals and one of the men who advanced money with which to buy the present beautiful shooting park. Nick was well known to the shooting fraternity of the various sharpshooting organizations and had never missed a tournament of the Central Sharpshooters during the past 17 years.

In the death of Nick Matheis the shooters will lose a faithful friend and jolly good

fellow. Nick was one who believed in fun and was known to every member of the Central Schuetzen Bund on account of taking an active part in making the Bi-Ennial Tournaments more enjoyable, and his absence at the next tournament will be felt by all who attend.

TOBE.

Zetler Rifle Club, New York City.

At the annual meeting, held December 5 at headquarters, 159 W. 23d Street, the following officers were elected for 1912: President, A. Begerow; vice-president, C. A. Schrag; secretary, F. Hecking; treasurer, C. Zettler; shooting master, B. Zettler. Trustees: Gus Zimmerman, chairman, L. C. Buss and L. P. Hansen. At the regular weekly practice shoot held on the same day, the following scores were made in 50 shots out of possible 250 on each target of ten shots:

A. Begerow	229	225	240	237	230	1161
F. M. Bund	243	244	239	238	240	1204
J. Kaufmann	236	245	247	243	247	1218
C. Oltmann	240	241	242	244	243	1210
H. M. Pope	245	247	247	249	247	1235
G. Schlicht	246	245	249	239	242	1221
C. A. Schrag	234	239	242	235	239	1189
O. Smith	240	246	247	242	244	1219
B. Zettler	234	243	241	239	239	1196
C. Zettler	240	245	248	244	242	1219
F. Hecking	229	237	240	225	229	1160

Milwaukee Rifle and Revolver Club.

At a meeting Tuesday night, November 22, of the club the members present voted to change the name of the club from the old name to the Milwaukee Rifle and Revolver Club, and also voted to join the National Rifle Association of America, and to enter the competitive shoots conducted by this association. They will be under the rules as the Badger Rifle Club of Milwaukee and will compete

with them for the prizes offered by the government for this class of clubs.

After the meeting, at which contracts were let to change the range from fifty to seventy-five feet, and from four men to eight men, the following scores were made:

TEAM NO. 1.		Points	Points
Gaartz	606	Esslinger	580
Wegner	586	Teich (capt.)	530
Schleicher	581	Gross	586
		Total	3469

TEAM NO. 2.		Points	Points
Fahsel	599	Katz	597
Dr. Mulholland	598	R. Mulholland	569
Kline	592	Boby (capt.)	579
		Total	3534

Barcur's Rifle Butts O. K.

A goodly crowd attended the regular Sunday practice of the St. Louis Central Sharpshooter's Association, many of whom were attracted by the prospective test of the high power rifles. T. M. Barcur, of whom considerable comment has been made because of his argument that dry sand could be used to the best advantage in stopping the Springfield bullets, had installed one of the sand target butts, and this was the first real test, said test proving the butts O. K. and Barcur's theory correct.

The most of the regular members of the club what with their regular Schuetzen rifles and all of the scores, with the exception of Watkins', were shot against Barcur, and made with the Schuetzen rifles. All shooting was done offhand at 200 yards on the German Ring target with a possible 25 points per shot. After cleaning up everything with the Schuetzen rifle, Watkins attempted to beat Barcur, shooting his Springfield against Barcur's Schuetzen,

but Barcur ran up his highest score of the day and defeated Watkins by 20 points.

Tobe Watkins	226	227	217	226	186*
Wm. Roessler	220	206	211		
Fred Pauly	208	211	215		
T. M. Barcur	196	179	205	206	
W. A. Alexander	171	182	195	198	
Leo. Bulander	198	189	190	230	
Ernst Brueneman	183	195			
A. H. Durand	179	182			

Leo Bullander, one of the survivors of the Custer Massacre, and one of the oldest members of the St. Louis Centrals, came to the range with the intention of doing some very fine shooting, as he had a chance to shoot without having Dolly, his beautiful daughter, along to beat him. Leo took advantage of the occasion to come to the range and show the boys how to plug in the 24's and 25's and out of 40 shots he scored five 25's and about ten 24's. This shows what he can do when he does not have the young lady along to compete with.

*Springfield rifle. Other scores with the Schuetzen.

TOBE.

St. Louis Revolver Club.

At the regular meeting of above club held last Friday night the following officers were elected:

Louis M. Rumsey, president; Geo. C. Olcott, vice-president; Louis F. Alt, secretary-treasurer; Dr. M. R. Moore and R. J. Russell, additional members of Executive Committee.

With the exception of Mr. Alt and Dr. Moore the officers are all comparatively new at the revolver game. They are all men of large business experience however and will undoubtedly bring the club to a high state of efficiency during their administration. While some of the newer men have been placed in active charge and will handle the details of the club, there will be no lack of interest on the part of the old guard. Ayer, Frese Bunding, Schrader and the rest are always on deck chock full of enthusiasm. Crossman, who helped organize the club in 1902, while unwilling to longer hold down the president's chair, shows no signs of losing interest in the game.

After the meeting the boys unpacked their shooting irons and got busy. When the lesmoke cleared away, the secretary figured up the following scores, all with revolver (although some were of the toy variety) on the standard 20-yard target:

Ed. Kronld	88	86	89	80	90
F. S. Ingalls	78	82	77	86	84
Dr. M. R. Moore	83	89	88	80	84
Paul Frese	78	81	83	77	82
W. C. Ayer	84	86	90	87	89
C. C. Crossman	88	91	90	87	89
L. M. Rumsey	72	79	83	81	84
L. F. Alt	80	80	86	84	78
L. C. Niedner	77	81	75	82	76
Theo. Bunding	84	78	80	83	90
W. L. Schrader	86	86	80	84	81
Will Rich	78	80	77	81	80
F. H. Ehnts	65	71	58		

CAPTAIN.

National Rifle Academy.

Scores of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, Thursday, December 7, on the range of the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert St:

RIFLE PRONE TARGET, N. R. A., 1 TO 10 COUNTS, 75 FT.

W. J. Maybee	98	98	98
E. H. Williamson, Jr	96	95	

RIFLE—OFFHAND, TARGET, GERMAN RING, 75 FT.

R. L. Brinton	224	226	191
W. L. Nodell			
232 238 229 230 232 232 232 231 235 236 236			
E. H. Williamson, Jr	240		
Harry Overbaugh	243		
J. G. Schnerring	247	245	247 242
R. S. Newbold	233	237	236 236 240
Dr. G. G. Davis	227		

PISTOL—TARGET, STANDARD AMERICAN, 60 FT.

W. N. Patrick	72	75	81	79
W. J. Maybee	88	85		

Nathan Spring	88				
H. A. Dill	86	81	81	81	78
J. G. Dillin	59	71	75	79	
H. L. Reeves	83	82	91		
R. S. Newbold	75	76	87		
W. T. Smith	86	87	84		
Dr. W. E. Quicksall	84	88	81		
Dr. G. G. Davis	70	76			

U. S. R. A. MATCH. PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION TEAM.

George Hugh Smith	224
William T. Smith	217
W. J. Maybee	217
H. L. Reeves	214
Dr. W. E. Quicksall	214

1086

This is 26 points higher than any match team this association has ever made.

Taunton Indoor League.

The Whittentons tied the Highlands in third place, the Y. M. C. A. stepped one above the Unions in next place and the Ninth Co. dropped below Mason Machine Works, the latter not shooting, but no other change resulted from the ninth week's matches in the T. I. R. C. series. The Wampechos shot the high total with 394 and the Spring Brooks shot 373, but the other teams shot rather low. In the individual list Howes did not shoot, but made a gain nearer Dean, who shot below his average. Rivard jumped up three places among the leaders and Barden and others also made gains. Rivard had the high score with 83 and he and Barden, with 80, were the only ones to reach that figure, although 15 men shot 70 or better.

STANDING END OF NINTH WEEK.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wampechos	8	0	1.000
S. W. V.	7	1	.875
Highlands	6	2	.750
Whittentons	6	2	.750
Y. M. C. A.	5	3	.625
Unions	4	4	.500
Spring Brooks	4	5	.445
M. M. W.	2	5	.285
Ninth Co.	2	6	.250
Echos	0	8	.000
Washingtons	0	8	.000

CLUB RECORDS.

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

Thanksgiving day was certainly a gala day for riflemen with both large and small caliber rifles and the attendance at the indoor range of the Taunton Indoor Rifle Club and the outdoor military range at Westville was the largest of any similar occasion. At the indoor range two events were run off, the new 75-foot range being used for a handicap match and a re-entry match being shot on the 50-foot range.

N. R. A. TARGET, HANDICAP MATCH, 75 FT. OFF-HAND.

Class A—A. T. Dean, 94; Barden, 85; Robinson, 84; Richards, 82; P. C. Taylor, 78; Bates, 78; E. H. Dean, 77; L. Crookes, 77; H. Woodward, 76; Howes, 75; Pond, 73; Coughlin, 72; Hopkins, 72.

Class B—Partington, 71; Hiscox, 71; Hackett, 70; E. Lincoln, 70; L. Lincoln, 70; Atwood, 69; MacKendrick, 68; Davis, 67; Hathaway, 67; Helland, 67; Miller, 66; Totten, 65; Stedman, 65.

Class C—Vaughan, 63; Devers, 63; Levasseur, 62; A. Rugg, 62; Gilman, 61; E. H. Brown, 59; L. B. Taylor, 57; Macomber, 57; A. Crookes, 56; Fuller, 56; Pepper, 50; Eccles, 41; Thompson, 20.

ANDERSON TARGET, RE-ENTRY MATCH, 50 FT. OFFHAND.

Howes, first, 25, 25; Robinson, second, 25, 24; A. T. Dean, 25, 24; Richards, 24, 23; Helland, 24, 22; Barden, 24, 21; Gilman, 24, 21; Davis, 23, 23; Vaughan, 23, 23; MacKendrick, 23 21; Hiscox, 23, 21; Miller, 23, 20; Stedman, 23, 20; Pepper, 23, 18; E. Lincoln, 22, 22; Totten, 22, 21; Atwood, 22, 20; Bates, 22, 20; Pond, 22, 19; Hathaway, 21, 20; P. C. Taylor, 21.

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THE INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Interstate Association was held at the Association's office with the Corporation Trust Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, December 7, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The roll-call showed the following members represented in person:

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., by A. F. Hebard, F. B. Clark and T. A. Marshall; E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., by J. T. Skelly, T. E. Doremus and L. J. Squier; The Hunter Arms Co., by John Hunter; Winchester Repeating Arms Co., by F. G. Drew; Parker Brothers, by W. F. Parker; The Peters Cartridge Co., by W. E. Keplinger and T. H. Keller; The Chamberlin Cartridge & Target Co., by Paul North; The Lefever Arms Co., by A. H. Durston; and The Western Cartridge Co., by F. W. Olin. A. W. Higgins, of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., T. S. Dando and E. C. Star, of

Sporting Life, and H. S. Rosenthal, of *Sportsmens Review*, Honorary Members of the Association, were also present, as was John R. Turner, Resident Director, and Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

The United Lead Company and the American Powder Mills were represented by proxy.

The Secretary presented and read a copy of the notice of the meeting, together with proof of the due mailing thereof to each stockholder of the Association at least two weeks before the meeting, as required by the by-laws.

The transfer-book and stock-book of the Association were produced and remained during the meeting open to inspection.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Messrs. Henry S. Rosenthal and Edward C. Stark (neither of them being a candidate for the office of director) were appointed inspectors of election and duly sworn.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of the Directors by ballot in accordance with the by-laws.

The financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the past year was presented and ordered to be received and filed.

The financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer covering the Registered Tournament Fund was then presented. Summarized, this report showed that 199 tournaments were registered during the year, of which number 170 were conducted in accordance with the Association's new policy; that \$16,750 was contributed by the Association to Gun Clubs, State associations and leagues of gun clubs; that \$19,436.89 was paid back to amateurs to cover their losses and that \$22,171.51 in average money was divided among amateurs after all of said losses were paid back. Of the 170 tournaments conducted under the new plan, only two failed to make good. One of these tournaments falling short \$10.70, and the other \$5.85.

The annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer, giving a resume of the year's work, was also presented and ordered filed.

The polls having opened the period prescribed by statute, were ordered closed and the inspectors presented their report in writing, showing the following persons, stockholders of the Association, had received the greatest number of votes:

J. R. Wettstein and P. D. Beresford, of the United Lead Co.; A. F. Hebard, F. B. Clark and T. A. Marshall, of Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.; J. T. Skelly, T. E. Doremus and L. J. Squier, of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.; John Hunter, of the Hunter Arms Co.; F. G. Drew, W. R. Clark and H. S. Leonard, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; W. F. Parker,

of Parker Brothers; W. E. Keplinger and T. H. Keller, of The Peters Cartridge Co.; Paul North and J. H. Webster, of the Chamberlin Cartridge and Target Co.; A. H. Durston, of The Lefever Arms Co.; Murray Ballou and E. B. Drake, of American Powder Mills; A. H. Fox, of A. H. Fox Gun Co.; F. W. Olin and A. J. Norcom, of the Western Cartridge Co.; G. S. Lewis, of J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co.; John R. Turner and Elmer E. Shaner.

The chairman thereupon declared that the above named persons were duly elected directors of the Association.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the Secretary was directed to file with the records of the Association for the purpose of reference, the following papers:

- (1) List of stockholders entitled to vote at this meeting.
- (2) Proxies presented at the meeting.
- (3) Notice of meeting and proof of mailing thereof.
- (4) Inspectors' oath and report.
- (5) Secretary-Treasurer's financial report of Assessment Fund.
- (6) Secretary-Treasurer's financial report of Registered Tournament Fund.
- (7) Secretary-Treasurer's annual report.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, a meeting of the new Board of Directors for the election of officers, etc., was directed to be held immediately after the close of the stockholders' meeting.

No further business coming before the meeting, upon motion, duly made and seconded, the same adjourned.

THE DIRECTORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held immediately after the close of the stockholders' meeting. The meeting was called to order with John Hunter acting as chairman and Elmer E. Shaner acting as secretary. The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

President, J. T. Skelly; vice-president, W. E. Keplinger; secretary-treasurer, Elmer E. Shaner.

Each of the gentlemen named thanked the directors for the honor conferred upon them. Mr. Shaner, in the course of his remarks, said that the strenuous life he has been living for the past 19 years was beginning to tell upon his health, and that one year hence he would like to retire and hand over the responsibilities and cares of his office to another. He said that he would be happy to remain with the Association in an advisory capacity, or in the nature of a minor official, if it was the members wish that he do so, but that he did not care to be the active responsible head of the organization longer than the coming year, when he hoped to complete 20 years of service with the Association.

The minutes of the Directors' meetings held December 8 and 9, 1910, were duly approved.

Several communications were read by the Secretary, among them being one from O. N. Ford, of Central City, Iowa. Mr. Ford's letter was accompanied by a petition asking for his reinstatement as an amateur. By resolution, Mr. Ford's communication was ordered to lie on the table.

By invitation, Mr. Doremus explained at length what the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company was doing, on its own responsibility, to advance interest in the sport of trap shooting.

By resolution, a vote of thanks was tendered to the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company for the active interest taken by said company in the promotion of the sport.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the Directors' meeting adjourned at 5.05 p. m., to meet the following day at 9.30 a. m.

The adjourned meeting of the directors was called to order at 10.10 a. m., December 8, with President Skelly in the chair. New business was at once taken up where left off.

By resolution, it was unanimously decided to continue in 1912 the Registered Tournament Plan of 1911 with practically no changes made therein.

By resolution, it was decided to announce to the trap shooters of the country that "the Association's primary object in the Encouragement of Trap Shooting is to encourage

Who Uses Dead Shot?

Amateurs

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

Professionals

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

Why Do Winners Use Dead Shot?

It meant \$1000 in cash to Mr. Harvey Dixon, besides the Interstate trophy, to win the Grand American Handicap. To win he had to select his powder with utmost thought and care. Isn't this substantial evidence that "DEAD SHOT" is the powder for amateurs as well as professionals to use?

For professional shooters the winning of the "Season's High Average" is the crowning achievement. Four years out of five, professionals using "Dead Shot" have won this coveted honor. Is it any wonder that professionals prefer "Dead Shot?"

You, too, will prefer Dead Shot if you will try it—compare its patterns and its penetration with that of any other powder. Once acquainted with Dead Shot you will always prefer it.

All dealers carry Dead Shot loads in stock. We guarantee the stability of Dead Shot.

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Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry

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DIEGES & CLUST

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State associations, leagues of gun clubs and special organizations. Therefore, it is our present intention to do all in our power to urge and foster the formation of State Associations in each state, and we anticipate that in 1913 or 1914 we shall probably be in a position to contribute more generously to State and similar organizations."

By resolution, it was decided not to contribute to any State, for State tournament purposes, a sum more than the amount the State is entitled to as shown by its population.

By resolution, it was decided to establish two double target championship events at the Grand American Handicap Tournament, one for amateurs only and the other for professionals only.

The advisability of changing the standard distance for trap shooting from 16 yards to 18 yards was discussed and by resolution, no change was made. The distance remains the same as heretofore, namely, 16 yards.

By resolution, some radical changes were made for computing the yearly averages of amateurs. Said changes will be worked out in detail and the necessary publicity given them in due season.

By resolution, it was decided that the Honorary Press members of the Association be granted the privilege of publishing an unofficial monthly record of the yearly averages, said record to be compiled by themselves.

By resolution, it was decided that in 1912 the Grand American Handicap Tournament shall be given at Springfield, Ill.; the Southern Handicap Tournament at Columbus, Ga.; the Eastern Handicap Tournament at Bradford, Pa.; the Western Handicap Tournament at Kansas City, Mo., and the Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament at Portland, Ore. The place for holding the Post Season Tournament will be decided upon by May 1st.

The directors appointed the following committees to serve during 1912:

Tournament Committee—Paul North, Chairman; F. G. Drew, A. F. Hebard, T. H. Keller, J. T. Skelly, A. H. Durston and H. McMurchy.

Gun Club Organization Committee—T. E. Doremus, Chairman; F. G. Drew and T. A. Marshall.

Trophy Committee—A. F. Hebard.

After discussing several matters of no particular interest to the general public, the meeting adjourned *sine die* at 2.50 p. m., with all business fully covered.

ELMER E. SHANER,
 Secretary-Treasurer.

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

Another Championship Won by Dr. Hudson.

HIGH WIND AND EXPOSED RANGE HANDICAPPED CONTESTANTS.

At Union Hill, N. J., November 7, 1911, Dr. W. G. Hudson won the individual championship rifle match at 200 yards.

The strong, gusty wind blowing across the exposed range made the attainment of exceptionally high scores very difficult. The position of shooters, as required by the rules governing the match, prevented their obtaining a clear, observation of the indications afforded by flags, etc.

Despite the disadvantages mentioned, Dr. Hudson's winning score of 3253 proves that he is maintaining his skill as a marksman.

The importance of careful selection of shells loaded with powders having special characteristics, such as high velocity and cleanliness, is apparent when considering the conditions attending this championship contest.

Dr. Hudson's choice of Schuetzen Smokeless Powder is good evidence that its dependable qualities were of positive value in scoring another very prominent victory.

Peters Again High.

Mr. H. W. Cadwallader, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won high general average at Monticello, Ill., December 1, scoring 137 out of 150.

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FOR SALE—Standard autoloading rifle model G. 30-30 Caliber; brand new, never shot; cost \$35, sell \$26. Address Frank Ruth, 480 Onderdonk Ave, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Well, Well, Here They Are!

We have received those targets we asked for a few weeks ago. They are sure some targets.

One Mr. Goodshooter allowed that we would have to show him about our *new* .22 Long Rifle Cartridges. As he quaintly puts it, "you certainly did show me and I knew it when I saw it."

This doubting shooter became converted and sends us the following targets made with our *new* **(US)** .22 Long Rifle, shooting a ten inch target pistol at twenty yards, with muzzle rest.

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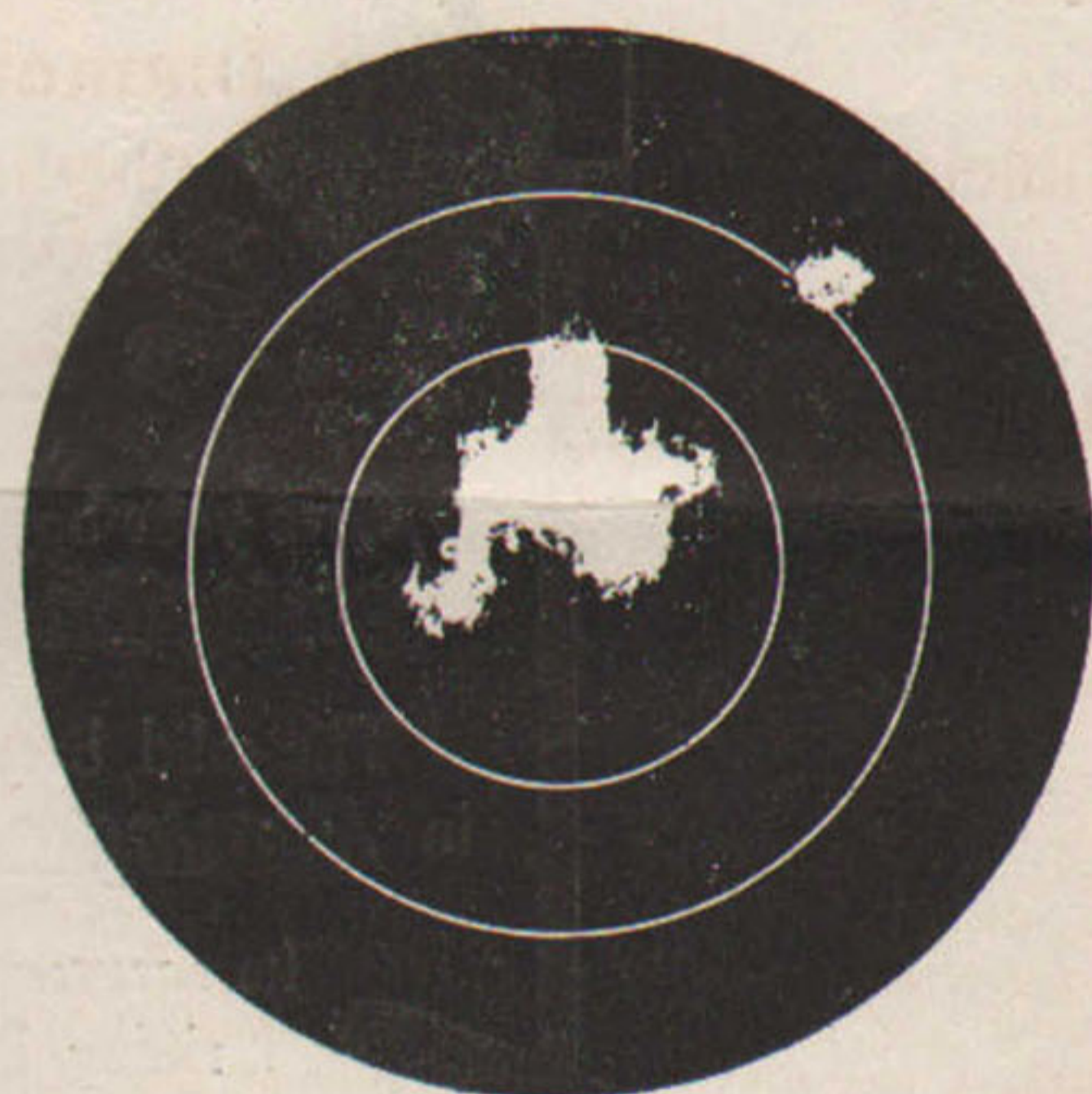
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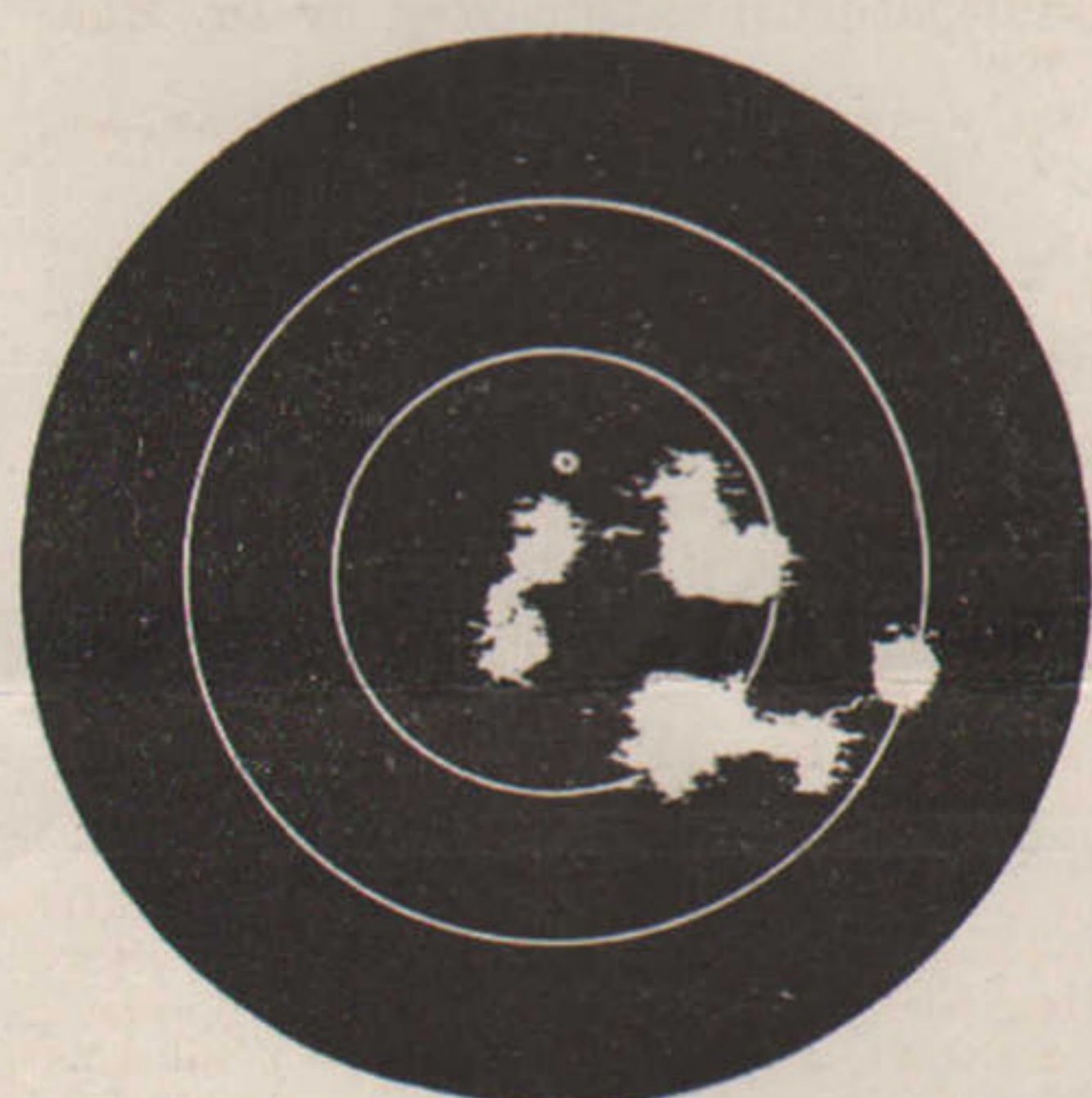
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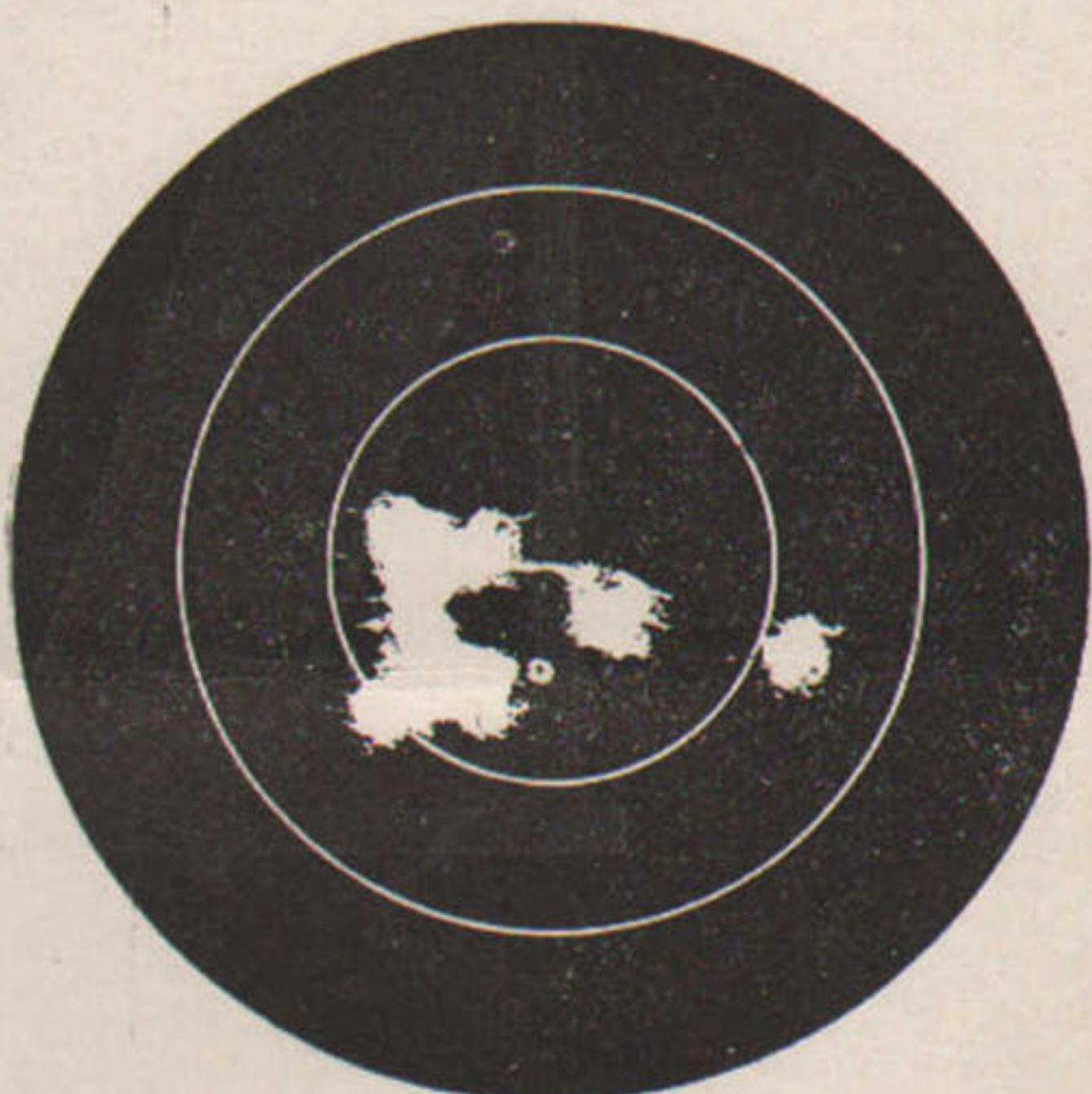
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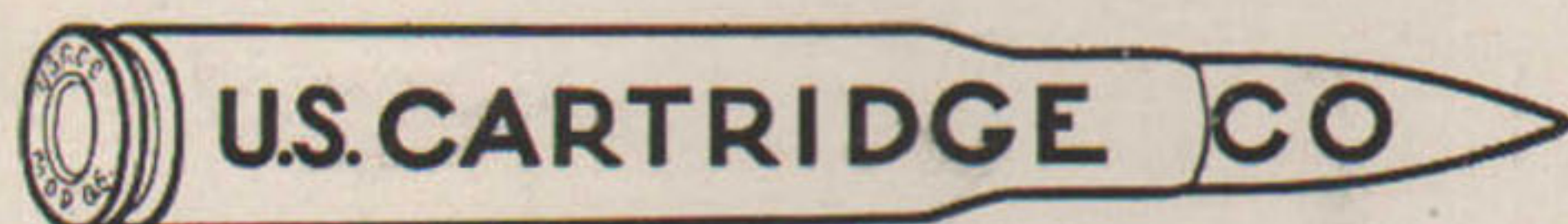
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SCORE 98



SCORE 100



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