

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. LI, No. 14.

January 4, 1912

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LI. No. 14.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 4, 1912.

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The New Springfield Squirrel Rifle.

An Account of the Performances of the Service Arm on Small Game, with some Impressions of Hunting in General in the North Woods.

By C. L. GILMAN.

FIFTY miles farther north it would have been permissible to use the alluring aliterative "rook and rabbit rifle" of our British cousins, but, befalling where it did, on the hither side of the Rainey River, this incident simply distinguished the New Springfield as some "squirrel rifle."

However, the more American designation may fall short of verbal harmony, it is not lacking in wealth of suggestion. Arbiter of private disputes and not unknown as a deciding factor in public warfare, as witness the repulse of the conquerors of Napoleon's marshalls from the cotton bale breastworks of Old Hickory, the "squirrel rifle" has played no mere thinking part in the social and political history of our country.

Before this story was written, before it even happened, it was intended to be merely a slight addition to the fast accumulating evidence that the Service load in the Service rifle is, to plagiarize unblushingly, "big enough for the biggest game."

Instead, the red gods in their wisdom mixed another brand of

disaster happened first and then the discovery came along to take the curse off it; so let them be told in their proper order.

Going up the Elbow in the teeth of a northeast storm with uncertain ice beneath, blinding snow in the eyes and the kidney punch of the packsack behind is an experience pleasant only to those who like it.

Paddy-the-Bird, to give him his title of honor, has lived a long time in the woods and on the woods waters by the simple but difficult expedient of never allowing the wilderness to get the drop on him. So it was Paddy, an eight-foot birch pole in his hands to sound the ice before him and to prevent his being dragged under by the current should it give way beneath his feet, who led the way over what looked like one smooth safe surface of new fallen snow. But there was rotten edge ice above bullrush breeding shallows even in mid-channel and the oozy air hole to be reopened with both masked alike under the white innocence of the snow and both to be avoided.

A man so engaged does not care for the burden of either pack or



ON THE ELBOW RIVER.

medicine and it has turned out to be the introduction of the Springfield as the worthy successor of those long Kentucky rifles whose bullets, sixty to the pound, wrote history on the hide of squirrel and savage alike all the way from the Dark and Bloody Ground to the Golden Gate.

Let others have the honor to report what havoc the speeding Spitzer works among denizens of the dark continent; how startlingly it rearranges the anatomy of the pestiferous billy goats of Catilina. This is a newer tale of how the barrel which spits out the Spitzer can also launch a lighter load upon its errand.

There is a river in the northernmost part of the northernmost State which flows four miles southwest through a country of rock ridges, hazel brush and tamarac swamps to intersect a county road. The name of this river, and of the lake from which it rises, is The Elbow. It was in the region dominated by these waters that the disaster, which resulted as disasters sometimes do, in The Discovery.

The disaster was a hunting trip after deer and—if luck held—moose on which to test the power of the pointed projectile. The

rifle. It's one virtue of the Springfield that it has a sling strap and that this strap is adapted to other uses than merely that of a sort of straight-jacket for the target shooter. One of these is to hang the rifle down its owner's back.

This done it is possible for him to hoist another's thirty pounds on top of his own pack-sack, pull the headstrap of the added burden down over his shoulders, hook his left arm through it, balance the whole with another rifle across his left arm and go on his way rejoicing, well, go on his way. The whole rigging weighs in at about 75 pounds and is especially commended as adding all the excitement of a wrestling bout to the usually dull and profanely plodding progress possible when the trail leaves the level ice to follow a cut off across a wide bend overgrown with the tangled wild hay of many summers.

Such travel, persisted in long enough, always results in an arrival somewhere. Generally, though this happy result is not achieved until after a state of weariness so complete that even the youngster of the party, his pack light in proportion to a packsack selected because it better becomes a svelt figure than those of greater capacity, has lost

the ability if not the desire to walk over those bearing the burdens of responsibility or baggage in front of him.

Even an abandoned logging shack looks good when its tar papered bulk looms up through a stifling snow storm which sets a hundred yard limit to the vision of even those lucky persons who wear no storm windows to collect a mass of clinging snow flakes before their eyes. Not even a carpet of snow blown through the open door to the utmost limits of the bunk room beyond the kitchen can make it wholly forbidding, nor do memories of shivering nights within its flimsy walls during the hunting season gone before stifle the sigh of relief which comes when the blizzard ceases to buffet and the packsack slips from unaccustomed shoulders.

Paddy turned to and applied his rare talents and a three-quarter ax to the task of rustling wood for the mournful wreck of a second hand cook stove abandoned by the loggers and neglected by acquisitive settlers, for the main reason that it threatened instant collapse if shifted from its resting place.

But though the stove remained, the hand of the spoiler had been lifted against the shack. Some enterprising citizen of the north woods had stripped the tar paper from one side. Moreover, so that the



PADDY WENT ALONG.

damage might not be apparent to casual passers upon the river, he had chosen the north side for his operations.

A blanket—horse, or there is no trusting the sense of smell—found in one corner of the shack went to cover that portion of the wall which was to the rest as the Dutch neck is to the remainder of a peek-a-boo waist. What was left of a broom removed most of the drifted snow and the desolate bunk room supplied hay for a shake down too close to the open-work stove to be classed as an insurable risk by a sober underwriter. Operated on with an ax the river supplied a decoction of marsh hay, alga and swamp water.

Though it was still mid-afternoon, the work of making camp and cooking supper was finished by the light of a candle lantern. And around, over and through it all pranced the youngster clamoring to be let loose immediately upon the deer—then huddled in the inmost thickets of the swamps for shelter from a storm which obscured any object smaller than a cabin at fifty yards and was guaranteed to snow under the sights and plug the muzzle of any rifle in five minutes.

"Dynamite soup"—erbswurst in less symbolic speech—hardtack and

bacon, with cocoa to back them up, was the short and simple menu of that first meal and all meals thereafter until such time as the youngster managed to transform a rabbit and a partridge into meat without reducing them to hamburger by the .303 process. It was both lunch and supper.

After that first night, undressing consisted merely of removing cap, spectacles and rubbers and changing three pairs of very wet sox for three partly dry and partly frozen pairs from the drying line behind the stove.

Cold—that shack was so cold that the first move in the morning was to go outdoors where it was warmer and thaw out before attempting to get a fire going in that ramshackle stove.

The youngster was eager to go somewhere a long way off and get a deer that next morning—as a mere preliminary to shooting up a "big bull moose"—and Paddy was to go along and help him lug in his prey while the more ancient and decrepit member of the party was commissioned to work out the trail between the abandoned claim cabins up on "13."

Hunted with proper deliberation, the deserted claim country is good for three hours of cautious work—though the actual mile and a half of trail from the farthest cabin to the logging camp can be covered in half an hour by a college athlete—once it has been located and tramped out by someone willing to take the time to "sense" the faint superstition of a way through a wilderness of hazel brush and a tangle of ravines which lead almost in the right direction but come out somewhere else.

There are clearings to be crossed only after a quarter of an hour spent in study of their farther margins, to make sure no deer are feeding there. There are side trips to make along the rocky rims of "draws" which have more than once coughed up a bounding piece of venison—on the hoof and headed for somewhere else. Above all, custom, usage and tradition demand that a halt be made and a smoke enjoyed where the walls of the second cabin shelter the hunter from the worst of the wind and his smoke will be blown back over ground already cleared of deer, if his investigations have been thorough.

There is a desolation about these lonely clearings like unto no other desolation. The forest has already begun the reconquest of the few acres wrested from it. Already the scouts of the hazel brush have covered them and the skirmishers of poplar are pressing forward while the heavier battalions of spruce and birch seem poised for the ponderous advance which shall complete the reoccupation.

The cabins themselves are fast decaying monuments to dead hopes. Their roofs have already gone to cover other homesteaders. The moss chinking is falling. The porcupines have gnawed away their flooring wherever a bit of grease fell when they were human habitations. Yet some poor reminders of their former owners remain in broken dishes and scraps of home-made furniture. In one the catalog of a Chicago mail order house has lain decaying for two winters. In the other a child's tattered dress still hangs, tangled, to a nail in the wall.

Two deer, a doe and a fawn, can make plenty tracks in a morning's feeding on fresh hazel shoots. They can also make a fast getaway at that precise moment when the man who has spent the morning surrounding them is clinging with his trigger hand to a sapling for support while his feet are slipping from beneath him along the slippery curve of a snow covered boulder. It's small satisfaction either, to read back their trail to the point where they stood overlooking a logging road while two men who ought to have known better lunged along, heads down and panting in the wake of vigorous youngster bent on proving how tough he was—when they should have been mooching along slow with their heads up, their mouths shut and their eyes open. Competitive sport, between humans, may be alright on the diamond or over the pool table, but in the woods the deer furnish competition enough.

There followed days of anxious scouting through woods decimated by the ax, across wind-swept ridges and in the eternal quiet of the cathedral swamps. At unexpected places a pair of un-Americanized Finns—who never did look like deer but whose brown clothing was enough to paralyze the trigger finger and chill the heart with what they might look like if one came upon them standing still—flitted across the scene. They were putting out poison for wolves and foxes. Also they were going through the woods like a couple of cows with big bulls on, keeping the deer upon the everlasting jump.

Then came the day when the deer were located. It was a long run and a hard run west through a country the like of which can't be found this side of ——— that is the place to which all bad hunters, if there are any, will surely be condemned. Deer till their tracks made the brain dizzy. Deer and deer and more deer. And always the hazel with its million twigs to stab at the hunter's eyes, to snatch



INSIDE PADDY'S CABIN.

at the front sight of his rifle, to break with a snap in his hand when he tries to push them aside, to catch him by the ankle and dump him in the snow and make him dig for the field cleaner with numb fingers in order to clear the barrel of his Springfield, of the beautiful.

And all the time fresh sign and those bunched hoof marks which showed where the quarry had gotten hence in a hurry. And all the time the same atmosphere full of twigs and fragments of the third commandment.

The Springfield itself swore viciously when it sent a bullet to go flitting from twig to twig like a butterfly from flower to flower in the thicket which swallowed a flaunting flag. There was a runway, a regular main traveled road, where the watchful one might have been rewarded. There was also a date to keep at the Flower Garden, a meadow hidden somewhere in the deep woods north of the Elbow.

It was a place to be remembered—and revisited. Revisited it was, but not until other business had been attended to. And then, broad on the pathway of the deer and in the trail left by human feet was imprinted the pad of the timber wolf—and the deer had moved on to some other stamping ground.

No one was waiting at the Flower Garden and no one came to the tryst. The youngster had gotten lost and Paddy had gone to hunt him up. There was a dim hay track to follow to the river. And, on the river, strange tracks to induce a hurried return to the shack.

Snowshoes and heeled boots, neither appropriate to the place and existing conditions, and both headed up river.

Things had happened and things had been overheard. The council of war decided that a hurried trip to the land office two hundred miles away was the medicine. The result of a two seasons' careful land-looking, carried on while a watchful country side cast a careless glance at red cap and long rifle and returned the verdict, "Another fool from the cities trying to kill a deer," was at stake.

That land is another story—but it included a quarter mile of river giving a choice of two canoe routes to Canada, a base of operations against bass, ducks, deer, my lord the moose, unbounded small game, and enough wolves to make music through the long winter evenings. It was therefore of consequence.

Now going down a river at night under a pack is always an uncertain proposition. Good ice and bad ice lie close together. To step on the latter can result in the soaking of both legs to mid-thigh. Then it's hustle or freeze. Wooden shoes have nothing on moccasins

and sox for stiffness and weight when the latter are frozen solid to the skin. Nor is it calculated to reassure to victim to have a friendly farm hand enter the kitchen where he is thawing out his feet in a tub of cold water with the information that the thermometer registers sixteen degrees below.

To return from the railroad at the dawn of the third day on burning feet to a cabin deserted by your host and lay up for two days while the snow falls and vasaline does its soothing work where the frost has seared, with no reading matter but a couple of stale newspapers and a U. S. land office receipt, is dull work. To finally revisit the chosen hunting ground and find that the wolves have cleaned it out and return through the first of a snow storm so severe as to write "finis" to all plans to travel far in search of game about completes the sum of disaster.

Paddy came back from seeing the youngster on his way toward more congenial hunting grounds. Life resumed the easy routine and cordial comradeship of other years and, the disaster being over with, the time was ripe for the discovery.

An auxiliary—the Brayton—so designed that it placed a .32 automatic pistol cartridge in the neck of the chamber—in fact a pair of them—had been an unused and little regarded part of the outfit up to this time. Tests with the more familiar bushing type of auxiliary shooting a .32 S. & W. cartridge though the Krag had developed little accuracy but lots of leading. The youngster had thrown away a Brayton handling the .32 S. & W. in his .303 Savage as inaccurate—it subsequently developed that his "test" consisted of firing one shot at a mark hardly two feet above the ground and 100 yards distant and in his ignorance blaming the auxiliary for not landing a bullet in the bull, after it had struck the ground in front of it.

Sighting in the New Springfield with the Brayton auxiliary handling the .32 automatic pistol cartridge showed that, with the sights set at 200 yards for the service cartridge, the auxiliary load could be counted on for a half-inch group at the spot actually covered by the ivory bead of the front sight at 20 paces. This seemed a fair test of a load intended only for small game and the showing justified some pretty high anticipations of what would happen in a campaign against rabbit and partridge conducted with the Springfield so charged.

(Concluded next week.)

A WIDE AWAKE COAST ARTILLERY COMPANY.

ENTHUSIASM, belief in the correctness of one's views, activity in pursuing a course calculated to produce a desired result, all are appealing. The man who has the courage of his convictions is a conquering figure. It is impossible to withstand him.

The little booklet put out by the Second Company Coast Artillery, National Guard, State of Maine, Portland, Capt. Vernon W. Hall, seems to us the written evidence of intelligent enthusiasm wisely directed.

It begins by giving the history of the 2nd Company which was originally the "Portland Cadets" and as such it was organized in January, 1870. In 1910 it was converted into a coast artillery organization.

The book devotes a sufficient amount of space to the new National Guard to give the uninformed an understanding of this important part of the country's military strength. Real patriotism with particular reference to a man's duties to his country through the National Guard is adequately dealt with.

The local environment of the company, its armory, and the privileges of members are set forth. The service of coast artillery receives excellent treatment; the author tells us it is wonderfully fascinating. He seizes bodily from a scene in target practice those stirring events which lead up to the actual launching of a giant projectile on its way to the target and culminates in "a hit" on the far, far horizon; perhaps ten miles distant.

Camp receives consideration; rifle practice is not forgotten. The man who wrote the book was not only in love with the National Guard as a Federal institution; it is not that he is alone convinced of the charm and sure of the merit of coast artillery big gun service, but he is also enthralled by the genuine charm of rifle practice as a patriotic pastime and as pure sport.

The indoor range of the armory is spoken of as the most complete in New England. The personnel of the company is described as of the best, a characterization which we are willing to believe is entirely accurate if we are to judge the quality of the members of the company by its literature.

The question of expense is disposed of with the statement that there is none. The way to enlist is outlined, and an invitation to

investigate is extended. The book is good recruiting material, not a doubt of that, and it closes with what is designated an endorsement which while it is an endorsement of the company, it is also an endorsement of the activity of the Captain of the company and the members of the organization in securing such recognition from their Board of Trade.

The Resolution is:

"RESOLVED, That the Portland Board of Trade, appreciating the efforts being made by the National Guard toward providing an adequate and efficient reserve to the military forces of the country, recommends that the members of the Portland Board of Trade and all the employes of the City of Portland assist the National Guard of the State of Maine by encouraging the young men in their employ to become members of said organization and, so far as the exigencies of business will permit, by such an arrangement of vacations as will allow them to participate in the annual tour of duty."

Other company commanders should heed, take notice and follow.

THE FIT OF BULLETS AND METAL FOULING.

BY A. D. HANKS.

SOMETIMES hindsight is just as useful as foresight. Applying this rule or axiom to a case at hand presently to be mentioned it seems a few words of recapitulation might not to amiss.

In the December 7 number of this paper, in his excellent and instructive article "Notes on the Ross Rifle," Lieutenant Whelen reports several facts that, taken apart from any connection with the Ross Rifle, prove of absorbing interest to the reader who recalls the article, "The Fit of Metal Patched Bullets," by Edward C. Crossman, July 7, 1910.

The Lieutenant reported that in a perfectly bored .280 caliber barrel of *better finish than our New Springfield barrels*, ammunition giving 3,100 feet velocity with a bullet .002 inch smaller than the barrel diameter, metal fouled badly after 30 rounds. He further said that those who had reported no fouling of this nature in the Ross were either using bullets jacketed with other metal than cupro nickel or were away off.

Mr. Crossman in his article several times repeated the statement that the Ross is free from metal fouling (or was at that time). It is to be regretted that he failed to state the composition of the bullet jackets used by those who found no metal fouling.

I am not finding fault with anything Mr. Crossman said, but it is a fact that the lay members of the rifle fraternity depend very much upon men in Mr. Crossman and the Lieutenant's position for the most advanced information on such topics, and it hurts one's confidence to discover such conflicting points in their statements.

In Mr. Crossman's late descriptions of a hunting trip to test the killing power of the Ross copper-tube bullet, I can recall no mention of the metal fouling question, and I looked for it too.

The surmise, then, is that if Mr. Crossman subsequently discovered metal fouling in his Ross barrel he must have, like the Lieutenant, found it easily conquered, and made no mention of it. A little more light on the Ross metal fouling wouldn't hurt.

Further speaking of the fit of metal patched bullets, to me it is evident that indeed and in truth we surely were wrong about it. I had written an article once discussing some shooting done with a New Springfield and had observed some of the facts in this connection and failed to mention it.

What I observed was this: On every New Springfield bullet that had been fired through a barrel measuring .3082 inch the marks made by the rifling extended to a point very much nearer the nose of the bullet than a mark previously made on the bullet at the point where it began to measure .3000 inch and over. In other words, something occurred during the discharge of these bullets that caused the bullet to take a longer bearing on the rifling than its size before firing warranted possible.

There could be but one legitimate conclusion—the breech pressure had upset the bullets not only at their base, but to a point extending more than one-half the length of the missiles.

Last year I procured some 190 grain bullets from the Savage Arms Company, which informed me that these bullets, for the .303, measured .3090 inch. After measuring them on a micrometric gauge I found them to measure 8 mm. or .31496 caliber, .00676 larger than a .3082 barrel. The gauge was a new one but I could not swear to its accuracy.

Fired with a charge of 48 grains Pyrocellulose Powder through a .3082 inch barrel, these bullets gave at least twice the amount of fouling the 150 grain bullet measuring .3085 gave at 2,700 feet velocity.

All this corroborates the previous testimony. It is evident that

metal patched bullets do upset and that metal fouling is increased by firing bullets that prior to discharge have a greater diameter than the barrel through which they are to be forced. If the bullets for the Ross rifle were made .005 larger than the barrel in place of .002 smaller it is not likely that chamber pressures would remain long at the 49,000 pound mark.

I sincerely hope that Mr. Crossman's prediction that our present cartridge must go is a true one. No one can help liking the Springfield model 1903. It is one of the world's finest rifles, but the progressive American will always feel uncomfortable about comparing our Service rifle to a gun that has a velocity 400 feet greater, a bullet of greater sectional density, an energy of over 550 foot pounds more and a much flatter trajectory and less liability to adverse influences from wind, which latter is, of course, a consequence only of other things mentioned.

Mr. Crossman's reference to a 190 grain bullet speeded up to 3,050 foot seconds for the Springfield does not strike me as being very desirable on account of the increase of recoil which at its present 15 pound stage worries some shooters a great deal.

It is eminently desirable that we possess a cartridge equal in every way to that of any other nation. But I am afraid that after all the trouble and expense our Ordnance Department has gone through the revolutionary progress from the Krag to the model 1906 the Government will be loth to take up the burdensome trail of further progress along these lines. Not now, but probably by 1916 or 1920, there may be a big change. Some one may perfect a model both automatic and semi-automatic shooting the "boat shaped bullet" combining the effect of lighter velocity, flatter trajectory, minimum resistance and every other improvement some folks are wanting so. Maybe the blasted thing will have a super Maxim silencer and a telescope and range finder combined. Such a gun that if used on game a little salt pocket would be provided in the bullet to keep the game from spoiling ere the hunter got there. All this last is speculation. May it come! All we further hope for is that when it does come, this change, that ARMS AND THE MAN and its editor will both be here to give us another article on "The Rifle of My Dreams."

REPLY TO CYPRESS HILLS.

BY DR. L.

I SHOULD like to arise to make a few remarks in reply to the brother signing himself "Cypress Hills." Personally, judging from the general trend of his article, I would suggest that "Sore Head" would be a better *nom de plume* for the brother.

He takes a fling at everything in general from set triggers to naturalized foreigners. Perhaps he forgets that, with the exception of the American Indian, we are all foreigners in "these here United States."

I must plead guilty to owning and manipulating a Schuetzen rifle with all the trimmings. I find a lot of much needed exercise and relaxation from business life in firing from fifty to one hundred shots each Tuesday night of the winter shooting season. "Cypress Hills" claims that such shooting in no wise prepares you for "other" shooting—"military or a buck at fifty yards." Give us your ear, Oh ye of little faith! And hearken unto my tale of woe, my dear Cypress.

Last winter was practically my first experience with a rifle of any description. After my winter's campaign, I decided to take my month's vacation in the moose country of New Brunswick (Canada, not N. J.). I purchased a .405 Winchester and after experimenting on sundry trees, etc., I started out for moose, and on my second day I nailed Mr. Moose with one shot, offhand, at a little over two hundred yards, the bullet (soft nose) hitting him back of fore shoulder at the precise spot I held for, and going clear through him. He never even kicked. Horns spread 56½ inches, etc., and I have the head to prove it.

Well, I had no "rocking chair attachments," but I *do* contend that shooting with such attachments teaches one to *hold* correctly and carefully, so that when the occasion arises the occupant of the afore-said "rocking chair" can deliver the goods. I am willing to risk a little coin that Arthur Hubalek or Dr. Hudson can do a little shooting with any old kind of a rifle, although they are ardent devotees of the Schuetzen with all the rocking chair attachments. Even Colonel Tewes, of Camp Perry, and other military fame has to plead guilty to the Schuetzen habit. "Cypress Hills" fails to consider or realize that very few of our citizens who like to shoot can have access to a range where the army rifle can be used; while we can join a Schuetzen club and get all the rifle practice we desire.

I know for a fact that shooting is the main object in the many New York Schuetzen clubs and they meet during the winter, at least

twice a month, and some every week, to shoot. It is also to be noted that many of them bar telescope sights, and some bar palm rests in addition.

Another think—I'll bet the average membership of a Schuetzen Corps will outshoot the average military organization by a wide margin—each using rifles with which they are unfamiliar. Why? Because the Schuetzen member is taught to hold his rifle for the best score and he has to learn to control his nerves so that when he has made a number of consecutive "bulls" he does not go to pieces and register a "wild one," but keeps right on "putting them over the plate." He is used to competition, while the average military man only tries for a qualification score, and is content therewith, and never enters into actual competition.

If "brass" medals (I own none, brass or otherwise) will bring out citizens to learn to shoot, why not let them have them?

The "most unkindest cut of all" is, brother "Cypress Hills" fling at the "pale faced, stoop-shouldered office worker of the National Guard." Seems to me I have heard of a little trouble that took place back in '60-'64. If history was recorded rightly, the stoop-shouldered office worker soldier was the man who delivered the goods in that case. They made the best soldiers if the records are to be believed. "The God who takes care of little children and fools" must have been especially good to us in that case.

However, I will grant you, Mr. "Cypress Hills," that a few more Schuetzen Corps would help out a little; and even ordinary citizens' military rifle organizations might not be amiss if future trouble should come.

To wind up—"A mon is a mon for a' that," says Burns; in the same vein—a man as can shoot—well he can shoot, that's all; even if he has learned by the "rocking chair" method. In fact, I claim that that method only makes him a more careful student of the game. And it is a fact that the fine points have come from the crank who uses the Schuetzen method, whether at twenty-five or two hundred yards.

FROM LEVER TO BOLT.

BY TOWNSEND WHELEN.

(Concluded.)

IN 1901, in British Columbia, there were at least 30 days of hunting in rain or wet snow. In each case the action got thoroughly wet inside. It was often taken apart and cleaned. Towards the end of the season rust was always discovered on doing this. That winter I put in in a snug little cabin in the game country. Every time I came into the warm cabin from a day's hunt the rifle would sweat all over inside and out. It was a blame nuisance to be always unscrewing the works for it took the best part of an hour for the job, and I guess I neglected it at times. Anyhow the action got in a frightful state and I had to replace many of the parts to make it work smoothly again. This was a lever arm.

In 1906 I used a single shot lever action. Good gun, very accurate. Same trouble with cleaning the action, but by removing one screw all the insides would drop out and I managed to keep it in perfect shape.

Lever action used in California for several years. No trouble there at all. Seldom dismantled the action. Never did it from necessity. Weather was fine and I was never in camp for a longer period than two weeks. Evidently it is only when one goes up against the real thing that the positive need of dismantling the action arises.

In 1907 and 1908 I used a Krag carbine in the tropics, all through the rainy as well as dry seasons. On getting home it was the work of only a moment to dismount the action, dry and oil each part and assemble it. Today this arm is still in perfect condition. It has never had a speck of rust on it. It gave so much satisfaction that I decided thereafter to use the bolt action exclusively.

The next hunt was this fall. Two of us used bolt actions, and the other two lever actions. We had lots of sleet and snow, and incidentally a constant shower of tamarack needles. With only a minute or so attention daily the bolts came through in perfect condition at the end of the two months' hunt. On getting back I inspected one of the lever actions. It was badly rusted inside—barrel and outside in perfect shape. This gun was well taken care of in the ordinary way, but the action had not been taken apart. It certainly needed it when I saw it for it worked very hard. The other rifle I did not have a chance to see.

On this trip the pine needles caused a little trouble by falling into the Springfield action, but they did not bother the Ross or the lever actions. Once in a while the Springfield bolt would be withdrawn

and the needles wiped off as a precaution, although at no time did they ever interfere in the slightest with the working of the arm.

This trouble with pine needles brings to mind another instance. While going down a very steep hillside with the pack train the rifle slipped out of its saddle scabbard and started on a slide of its own down the hill. The lever opened and the action got simply choked up with dirt. Could not use it at all, and it took all of the next morning to dismount, clean and assemble it. Nothing was broken and it worked all right afterwards, but a bolt action could have been put in perfect shape in 5 minutes after such an incident.

Ability to clean from the breech is peculiar to the bolt actions. It is certainly very convenient and to a great extent insures keeping the arm in perfect condition. I think it is possible to keep a barrel in gilt edge condition cleaning from the muzzle, but to do so would certainly take twice as long as it would the other way. You can't clean a chamber or throat from the muzzle, and to get at them from the breech of a lever action rifle is certainly a tedious job.

The oposition will come back at me with the statement that take down lever action rifles can be had. I do not believe that such an arm will remain tight for many seasons. The steel of the barrel and action is soft and will wear sooner or later. Try it with a knife. I have seen lots of loose take down rifles. They had probably been misused but the fact stands. Among the most skilled riflemen it is a rule that there should be no break between action and barrel, particularly if the rear sight is to be placed on the action.

In the insertion and extraction of shells, vitally important functions, the bolt action greatly excels in its certainty and force, and it will handle a swelled, deformed or sticking shell with much more ease and certainty than will any lever action. This will be clearly evident to anyone who will carefully examine the working of the two actions, and the relative size of their extractors. Also I have proved it to my satisfaction in experiments with swelled shells in both actions. I won't discuss this matter here for I have done so elsewhere. See *Outdoor Life* of January, 1911.) I have had no trouble from this source in the field, and only from reloaded ammunition on the range. It was, however, one of the counts in favor of the bolt which caused me to turn to it and forsake the lever.

And now we come to the much disputed point of rapidity of fire. Apparently the lever action champions, being beaten at every other point, have put all their energies into this item of the discussion, because the lever can usually be pumped faster than the bolt. They try to prove thereby that the lever has the bolt beaten to death as an action for a sporting rifle.

There are other things more important than rapidity of fire. I consider the things previously discussed in this article to be more important. Rapidity of fire is, of course, a desirable feature, which feature the bolt actions have to practically every desirable degree. The only case where extreme rapidity of fire is desirable is where a beast is getting away in thick timber, and in such an event the correct prescription would seem to be an automatic, instead of either bolt or lever. For stopping the charge of a dangerous beast, (none in this country that I know of), a coolly delivered single shot beats a rapidly and excitedly delivered burst of fireworks all to pieces.

I have always believed that rapid fire was a good servant but a bad master, so I never assiduously practiced any rapid fire except under military conditions,—five shots in twenty seconds at ranges of two hundred yards and over. Once I spent half an hour trying out a Krag, a Winchester model 1895, and a New Springfield to see which I could fire with the most rapidity with aim, and the results were in the order stated.

And once, for a friend, I tried to see how fast I could fire a Krag with aim. I did not know at that time that I was entering a competition, but it seems that many others have tried and excelled my record with lever action rifles, and take much comfort thereby. (See *Outdoor Life* for October, November and December, 1911.) I assure them that I have not changed my views in the slightest, for I still find that I can fire that Krag more rapidly and with greater accuracy than I can the only lever action that is worth a copper as a wilderness sporting rifle.

Many of my friends have also found the bolt plenty fast enough for them, notably one who has for the last thirty years lived by the rifle alone, depending on it for all that time to provide all the meat he ate, and on it and his traps for the *dinero* with which to purchase underclothes, groceries and ammunition. This hunter for ten years used a Hanel Mannlicher 8 mm. and he told me a month ago that he shot it plenty fast enough for him. His next rifle, he told me, will be an 8 mm. Sauer Mauser for the old gun has been worn out and sold.

To quote from a most eminent authority, Stewart Edward White says: "I never shoot fast anyway. There is no dangerous game that can be stopped by a magazine full of lead poured in anywhere. What

you want is lead in the right place, and I personally can get it there better by going slow. Therefore even with charging lions, I take the gun down from my shoulder after each shot, pump in the next cartridge and begin all over again. No matter how many bullseyes you can make 'magazine fire,' there is something about quick shooting that stampedes you just a little when you are up against it. Of course my experience is limited and individual, but I've been in a position of either shooting right or climbing a tree just twenty-one times,—and no trees."

The Krag, New Springfield, Mauser and Ross can certainly be fired with good aim five shots in ten seconds; by many much faster than this. It seems as though nothing more could be needed, but if others think differently they must still admit that an automatic will excel both lever and bolt in rapid fire, and that *there is not a single sporting use to which the lever action can be put in which it is not excelled by either the bolt or the automatic.* That briefly is the opinion to which my experience has led me.

I want to conclude this with a little extract from the writings of Horace Kephart. This was written by him in the early part of 1904 before there ever was such a discussion as Bolt vs. Lever.*

I will say here that the subject of breech mechanism, if thoroughly treated, would require a volume. I have only space to call attention to a few general principles that should be borne in mind when making a choice. As for materials and workmanship, if one is not himself a good judge, he should consult one who is. Any good mechanic can immediately detect malleable forgings or faulty finish. Cheap guns may be made to look well on the outside, though their essential working parts may be of soft or brittle metal and roughly finished.

See that the bolt or breech block is capable of pushing into the chamber a shell that protrudes a little because it is oversize. A more important matter is the extracting mechanism. This must be of strong material and powerful action. Some rifles, particularly single-shot weapons, are defective in this respect. In a repeating rifle, test the feed of cartridges from magazine to chamber, holding the gun in various positions. If there is any tendency to jam reject the gun at once. Pay special attention to this matter in a rifle with tubular magazine.

Be sure the trigger pull is smooth and positive, not "creepy" and irregular. Other things being equal, a bolt action gun is stronger, and has simpler mechanism than one operated by a lever. It is decidedly advantageous to have a rifle the mechanism of which can be dismantled without a screwdriver or other tool.

The fewer the parts and the more easily they can be dismantled and assembled the better. Some rifle actions are so complicated that, if anything goes wrong with them, it may take a hunter an hour or more to take them apart and put them together again. Remember that rifles for big game are to be used in regions remote from gunsmiths; that your only tool may be a screwdriver; and that even that may be reposing at the bottom of some creek or snow-drift.

*From "The Hunting Rifle" in *Guns, Ammunition and Tackle*, Macmillan, 1904.

PROPOSED COURSE OF FIRING OVER 200 YARDS RANGE.

By H. O.

THERE are a number of rifle clubs throughout the country affiliated with the N. R. A. that have only a 200 yards' range, generally an old-fashioned Schuetzen range, but no modern long distance military rifle range to fire the prescribed Marksman and Sharpshooter course (special course C.) In our particular case, New York and vicinity, the next available range, Sea Girt, is some 50 miles away, Blauvelt, 22 miles, is practically closed to us.

Now that the N. R. A. has created a new course for indoor .22 caliber shooting, I would suggest to arrange a special course of firing over a 200 yards range. This course to be known as the rifleman's course:

10 shots at 200 yards, N. R. A. target; standing, not less than.....	42
10 shots at 200 yards, N. R. A. target; sitting or kneeling.....	43
10 shots at 200 yards prone, not less than.....	45
or a total of 130 out of a 150 possible.	

To this may be added a rapid-fire string of 10 shots on silhouette figure, not less than 40 points. All those qualifying to receive a suitable decoration similar to the special course C decoration service rifle and any ammunition to be used.

This would also relieve the monotony of continuous deliberate fire in the offhand position to some extent. Quite a number of shooters who have neither time nor opportunity to journey a long distance to some military range may be interested in something on this line.

A DRILL FOR THE DIRECTORS.

COL. JOSEPH GARRARD, 15th Cavalry, who is in command of Fort Myer, Virginia, has extended an invitation to the Board of Directors and members of the National Rifle Association to attend an exhibition drill at the riding hall at Fort Myer January 12, 1912, at 2.30 P. M.

Colonel Garrard is himself a member of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association and takes a keen interest in everything which affects rifle practice progress in the country.

No doubt those of the members of the Board of Directors who can possibly do so will accept his invitation, as the Fort Myer exhibition drills are well worth going to see. First-class cavalry and field artillery drill, rough riding, and all of the fascinating features of high class military drill are to be had at the Fort Myer exhibitions.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE BUT TRUE.

IT is rather an anomalous condition of affairs which finds France, usually so aggressively up to date in other things and the most progressive of nations in aeronautical development, most painfully backward in the manufacture and successful preservation of smokeless powder, both for sporting and military use.

Her lack of scientific knowledge or neglect of proper precautions for the care of big gun powder is terribly evidenced by her recent naval tragedy, and in smokeless sporting powders France is ten years or so behind the times. In view of such conditions the small demand for foreign products by French users of ammunition, sporting and military, is not surprising.

Although lacking in national enterprise—or rather knowledge, we should say—along the line of powder production, French individual inventiveness has furnished many contributions to military machinery, among which is a projectile for use in vertical fire from aircraft.

A French officer has lately devised a slender, torpedo-shaped bullet with a striking velocity of 330 foot pounds when dropped from a height of 2,300 feet, or sufficient energy to kill a man. This missile weighs only one ounce, thus enabling a very large number to be carried on any balloon of approved military type and even a considerable quantity upon an airp.

FOR REGIMENTAL SPIRIT.

COL. WILLIAM E. HARVEY, commanding the 2nd Infantry, National Guard of the District of Columbia, has put into the hands of each member of his command a pamphlet which we believe to be well calculated to accomplish the purpose evidently in the mind of the regimental commander in sending it out; namely, the strengthening of the regiment.

Colonel Harvey refers with justifiable pride to the good performance of shooting and other duties which have devolved upon the regiment in the past. These things are mentioned not in a boastful spirit, but as an encouragement of a proper pride in the regiment and its activities. The regimental figure of merit in rifle practice is the highest in the brigade and one of the companies, E, has the highest company figure of merit.

The 2nd Infantry was successful in winning the Cruikshank Match and the 71st Regiment Trophy at Blauvelt in 1911, and its men won every team match on the District of Columbia Range during the year; a most enviable record.

If the book which the Colonel has sent out does not increase the strength and spirit of his regiment we are mistaken. It is certainly calculated to accomplish that result, if the material in the organization is as good as we believe it to be.

THE AGE OF GERMAN GENERALS.

A SUBJECT which never loses interest from a personal and scientific standpoint is the vital one of age. Although a general limit is understood to exist there is no fixed standard by which it is possible to gauge the number of years at which a man is—or is not—capable of performing his public duties to the best and fullest advantage.

There are many instances of remarkable precocity when extraordinary ability along certain lines is displayed at an age far less than the average and others of tremendous intellectual and physical force carried over into years which mean senility to most. It is one of those incomprehensible things which no precedent has entirely solved and which no national peculiarities or differences can quite separate from every other.

The Germans are a fairly normal nation physically. A study of the age of German generals in the present military establishment bears upon the question in an interesting way.

The oldest of them is now sixty-nine years old, and the youngest fifty-four. The age of the senior general commanding an army corps is sixty-three. The age of the youngest commander of a corps is fifty-seven.

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

JAMES A. DRAIN, Editor

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second class matter, April 1, 1908, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave, and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

A MISFIT.

The *Evening Times* of McKeesport, Pa., runs a "Socialist Column." We have been hearing a great deal about the socialists lately, how the number of votes cast for socialist candidates has increased and how at last one socialist, Mr. Berger, has been elected a member of Congress. Some of us have a pretty strong leaning toward that sort of socialism which means less selfishness and a better chance for the other fellow, but we are scarcely willing to subscribe to the opinions expressed by some of those who call themselves socialists.

Note, for instance, that the newspaper mentioned in referring to a meeting of the Boy Scouts in the First Baptist Church of McKeesport, at which a lieutenant of the National Guard, a retired soldier, and Sergt. Wm. E. Lester of the recruiting office of the United States Marine Corps, were present, said:

MILITARY MEN ADDRESS PEACE SCOUTS—THE OPINION OF A WORKINGMAN.

Recently three men of war attended a meeting of Peace Scouts of a certain prominent church in our city, and, according to a newspaper article, gave the boys a few pointers on things, military.

Of these three warriors, the first was a brand new tin soldier, a member of our own company of militia who may be called upon at any time to shoot down some of us workingmen; the second was a regular U. S. automatic machine, the exclusive property of the government and always to be depended upon in times of great strikes to preserve (?) order and prevent picketing; and the third was a "has been."

We workingmen look upon the first two as arch enemies, knowing that they are in the killing business, primarily to keep down labor agitations which threaten the interests of capital.

Most workingmen have settled convictions on this military question, having, at some time or another, felt the power of the military arm of the government. Therefore, they despise the militia, for they know not when their fellow workmen, or even their own blood relations may be ordered to fire upon their defenseless bodies.

It is inconceivable that any but thoughtless members of the working class would join such an organization. It is an assured fact that no intelligent, class-conscious wage worker would be guilty of aligning themselves against their own flesh and blood, and class.

The sentiment, here expressed, may not be appreciated by many of the parasitic class, but talk for a few minutes, to an intelligent wage earner and you will more than likely hear something rather forcible on the subject.

The boy scout movement may be a good thing for the boys; but, nevertheless, the working class will continue to look upon the organization with a great deal of suspicion as long as it hobnobs with tin soldiers and walking army advertisements. The average small boy needs very little encouragement to do military stunts and play warrior. Just

a few months more and you will be able to go through our public schools and collect enough concealed weapons, in the nature of fire-arms, to stand off a whole regiment of regulars.

It is not almost beyond belief that a man holding such opinions should have the brazen effrontery to claim the right of residence, let alone citizenship in the United States.

Overwhelmingly difficult it is to be patient and long-suffering and kind when confronted by such evidences of inadequacy, mendacity and criminality. The man holding such opinions is a deadly menace to the peace and safety of every good citizen of the Republic. If he cannot be cured of his opinions and beliefs he should be forced to return to that foreign land from which he evidently came. There is no place for him here. He is a misfit.

Of all forms of government none should the more readily lend itself to universal military service than a pure democracy. Every citizen of a republic should be willing to bear arms in peace as a preparation for bearing them in war, and as a safeguard against war, because he has an equal share with every other citizen in the responsibilities of government. Those responsible should be ready and willing to control, direct and protect the government under all circumstances.

STRENGTH TO STAND.

Parables are pretty and often serve to illustrate more strongly a pregnant truth than bare statement would avail.

Childhood presented to most of us a fable which we will venture to wager few of us have forgotten. It runs in this wise: An aged king used every means in his power to impress upon his two stalwart sons the harmfulness and injurious effect of constant jealousy and dissension between them. Finally, after remonstrance and punishment and every possible argument seemed to have failed, the old king, finding himself near the end of his days, called the two sons to him and gave to each in turn a bundle of faggots, with instructions to break them if they could.

The first, by strenuous straining and the exercise of all his strength, was unable to even bend the tightly bound faggots. The second, in turn, also found his most mighty efforts unavailing. Upon the failure of each, the weak old man, untying the bundle, easily broke the faggots one by one, furnishing to his sons and to us who remember the old story, another simile for "In Union There is Strength."

Just now it seems as if the whole world might be playing a huge game of cross-purposes. National ideals are at tremendous variance one with the other; political factions inside the nations' boundaries are at war with each other; countless smaller microbes of unrest dash hither and thither in mimic differences which add to the larger confusion. And yet there be those who preach peace, peace by disarmament.

National ideals may be high and national impulses may be for universal peace, but national methods of attainment differ, and while they differ peace is improbable.

It is easy enough to picture a gathering of representatives authorized to speak for the nations from the four corners of the earth; with more difficulty, but still within the limit of reasonableness, one can imagine harmonious discussion among these delegates and their agreement in an united conclusion that universal peace is not only possible, but that it must and shall prevail. Yet the practical intellect, the mind inclined to deal with facts rather than fancies, with truth instead of hopes, cannot realize such a convention as exercising any appreciable influence upon the future history of the world. For a reason we have only to turn to pages of history lately written. All are familiar with the peaceful expressions and warlike actions of Russia and Japan. This example should be sufficient without mentioning many others which could be named.

Some one once said, "We are islands, all of us; shouting lies to each other across seas of misunderstanding." Not altogether true, of course, but spiritual expressions as well as vocal efforts are in various tongues. While it is so, while the tongues of man differ, it

is not unlikely that there will continue to be fundamental differences in men's lines of endeavor and their standards of virtue.

The melting pot may have been cast, but it is not yet ready for the mixture which shall dissolve into an homogeneous structure of harmonious outline and purpose. The process is a long one. It began when the minds of men first wakened to the need of international brotherhood and the possibilities of peaceful intercourse between mankind, and it stretches on through the tedious criss-cross ages to the amalgamation of the best which all nations can offer for the realization of that one nation—worldwide purpose, intended from the beginning.

We little earth-worms can only do our best blindly trusting that we shall be shown enough light to do our share right. War is an important factor in the evolutionary process. Battles must be fought or those who are vile will prevail. The plan of existence does not include apathetic acceptance of whatever may come; it decrees that nations and individuals shall fight for what is right.

Through the turmoil of struggle is the way to peace and in the end to a union and a brotherhood which shall never be dissolved on earth or in heaven.

DEATH OF GENERAL SHALER.

GEN. ALEXANDER SHALER, one of the organizers of the National Rifle Association of America, a soldier of distinction during the Civil War and long connected honorably and usefully with the National Guard of New York, died at his home on Riverside Drive on December 27.

He was a Medal of Honor man, having won that distinction May 3, 1863, when in the words of the record:

"At a most critical moment, the head of the charging column being about to be crushed by the severe fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry, he pushed forward with a supporting column, pressed the enemy's works and turned their flank." This was at Mary's Heights, Virginia.

General Shaler was eighty-four years old when he died.

AIRSHIPS AND WIRELESS.

RECENT commentators tell us that the press agent's occupation is practically gone, because newspaper editors have grown so astute they can identify publicity material at a glance. That is not quite true. Perhaps the most glaring cases of publicity gained without price lack the possibility of repetition, but even that is to be doubted.

One subject which has secured an almost unlimited amount of publicity and public interest for those whose interests, selfish and otherwise, are connected with it, is the new science of air navigation. Editors knowing the hunger of their readers for airship news accept almost anything on the subject with great avidity. Nor can one blame them. Anything so novel must necessarily have great interest attached to it.

We have been impressed in reading the annual report of General James Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army with the probability that many valuable and important phases of this excellent report will be overlooked and not commented upon because of the exceedingly interesting character of that portion of the report which deals with military aeronautics.

We confess our inability to resist the temptation to extract this good material from the report, but before we do so we shall touch upon other matters treated by the General which are of equal if not greater importance than the more enthrallingly interesting subject of aeronautics.

General Allen in his discussion of signal troops with the Mobile Army deals with the subject in a masterly manner. He points out in what way the modern army of great size must be controlled by generals who employ "electrical messengers" and how to assist man to grasp the everchanging panorama of the vast battlefield the well known advantages of graphics must be employed.

He refers to the success with which the Signal Corps during the late Texas maneuvers was able to furnish this type of service at all times.

He again points out the necessity for increase in the strength of the Signal Corps that it may properly do its work. He shows the activities of the signal men to have been successfully accomplished wherever they have been undertaken, the conduct and discipline of

the men to have been good and the progress of the whole organization satisfactory, except for the fact that it is overworked because too low in strength.

On the subject of wireless telegraphy he again points out that failure of the Senate to permit this country to adhere to the Berlin Treaty gives our Government no official standing in the International Bureau of Wireless Telegraphy at Berne. Hence vessels bearing the United States flag can only communicate with stations located in foreign countries by private arrangement or through courtesy, a most humiliating and ignominious state of affairs to be sure.

And now, succumbing to the force of novelty, we quote literally from General Allen's report his reference to military aeronautics introducing the subject by calling special attention to the fact that while our Government was the first to officially recognize the aeroplane as an instrument of war it is now behind every other first-class power in the world in the number of airships which it owns.

MILITARY AERONAUTICS.

"These reports have recorded during the past four years the progress of military aviation by the Signal Corps of the Army in a concise form, beginning with the first contract for the purchase of an aeroplane designed by the Wright brothers, the specifications for which were issued by this office in December, 1907. The progress and development of this auxiliary to the military establishment during this period is believed to be without precedent. Although the United States was the first nation to recognize the aeroplane for military purposes, and carried out the first official Government test of an aeroplane in 1908, 1909, at Fort Myer, Va., yet, such has been the phenomenal progress in this science and art that this country has been left far behind in securing practical equipment and organization for the use of this recognized indispensable adjunct to war.

The Army appropriation act for 1912 includes an item of \$125,000 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of aeroplanes and other aerial machines, and \$25,000 of this fund was made available immediately. This enabled the Signal Corps to purchase and supply the maneuver division, organized at San Antonio, Tex., with a small aeronautical equipment, which was used for the training of officers and for actual reconnaissance work in division maneuvers during the period from March to July of the current year. An aviation school has been started at College Park, Md., in the vicinity of Washington, for the training of specially selected officers in the military use of aeroplanes and in accessory subjects. At present the aeronautical equipment of the Signal Corps consists of five aeroplanes and three small captive balloons. There are at present six Army officers holding a pilot's license for the operation of aeroplanes. The Signal Corps is at present confronted with the situation of having means provided for starting the development of aviation in the Army, and the War Department is unable to detail the necessary officers to be trained as aviators. In order to develop aviation it requires two essential things, namely, money and officers and men; either one of these without the other brings all adequate development to a standstill.

PROGRESS IN AVIATION DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The past year has been one of continued achievement in aeronautics, especially as applied to aviation. The most notable progress in military aeronautics has been accomplished by France, Germany, and England. The past year has witnessed the development of the hydro-aeroplane, which is a new type of vehicle capable of locomotion, either in the air, on the surface of water, or on the surface of the earth. The attainment of this object opens up a substantial extension in the use of aeroplanes, both for military and naval purposes, and especially for general cooperation of the Army and Navy. Cross-country flying has reached the point where a single aeroplane has made a successful trip from St. Louis to New York via Chicago. This has been accomplished without transporting any special mechanic or special repair kit. During the year the speed has gone up to about 80 miles an hour, and as many as a dozen passengers have been carried in an aeroplane. Continuous flights have been made of over fourteen hours, and the distance reached in continuous flight has been about 400 miles. The altitude has been increased to about 13,000 feet, and English and United States mails have been officially transported by aeroplane. For military purposes it has been conclusively shown that the two-place machine is necessary for reconnaissance purposes.

In order to secure accurate and reliable military information the observer must be able to give his sole attention to the terrain below, and this is most important, since all objects seen from an aeroplane appear in an entirely different perspective from the same objects viewed by an observer upon the surface of the earth. The military airman must be specially trained by continued practice to accurately discern and report the objects below him. In other words, it is necessary that he must possess to the highest degree the qualities of a soldier, and in addition must be carefully trained in making observations in flight.

THE FOURTH MILITARY ARM.

France has continued to be a leader during the year in the practical organization and development of aviation to serve the mobile army. In the recent maneuvers held on the eastern border of that country aeroplanes were used extensively and were divided into groups consisting of 7 machines with each of the two army corps, 3 machines with the artillery of the eastern army corps, and 3 at the disposal of the director of maneuvers. Total, 20 aeroplanes.

The types and makes of aeroplanes used during the maneuvers were 8 monoplanes, Bleriot; 6 biplanes, Henry Farman; 3 monoplanes, Deperdussin; 2 monoplanes, Morane; 1 monoplane, Bréguet.

The organization, transport, and equipment of these groups for field purposes were:

Organization: Each aeroplane, 1 or 2 pilots, 2 or 1 observers, and 6 enlisted mechanics.

Each group or "field-aviation section" consisted of 3 or 4 aeroplanes with their personnel, transportation, camp equipage for men and machines, material for supply and repairs, and tents for sheltering the machines in camp.

The supply and transport of these machines was accomplished by the following means: Each field section was divided into three echelons.

First echelon: The aeroplanes, their trucks for transport by road, their "tractors" or traction automobiles for hauling the trucks and transporting the crew, aeroplane tent, repair tools, spare parts most used, enough gasoline and oil for a 375-mile flight, a litter, and surgical material. These tractors have a speed of 25 miles per hour.

Second echelon: The freight automobiles, containing complete spares and reserve supplies. Their speed is slower than the tractors of the first echelon.

Third echelon: Repair-shop automobile.

The first echelon corresponds to the combat train of a field battery. It moved with the combat trains. It camped near corps headquarters. The aeroplane normally traveled by air. On occasions it was placed on its truck and hauled by the tractor. When less time was available the wings of the machines were folded and the aeroplanes hauled on their own wheels. Time, atmospheric conditions, and military considerations governed the method of transport in each case.

The second echelon freight wagons carried extra motors, wings, frames, controls, and in fact all parts necessary to make complete repairs to the aeroplanes. At present the French utilize two such wagons for each section, namely, for three or four aeroplanes. This echelon normally moves with the regimental trains and joins the first echelon at night.

The third echelon consists of a workshop on wheels with automobile traction. It carries a forge, tools, and material for repairs to frames and motors. It has an electric light plant for use in night repairs. With this echelon are three 3,000-candlepower searchlights. These were used for the triple purpose of lighting the work, lighting the landing park, and by their beams guiding aviators to their landing places. It is understood that there is one of these workshops with each section.

The French Army actually used five sections, constituted as above, in the recent maneuvers. The Sixth Corps used two sections and the Seventh Corps three sections. These sections were several times moved during the course of the maneuvers. They camped at Villersaxel, Lure, and Héricourt, as directed and required by the military situation in each case.

The section which was used with the field artillery of necessity utilized a different means of transporting its first line supplies. As the cross-country work of artillery would not permit the use of automobile traction, a limber was so arranged as to haul behind it a van, which carried a specially light tent and accessories, spares, tools, gasoline, and oil. Six horses hauled the limber and its van. This van was arranged to carry a disassembled aeroplane, in addition to the spares, tools, etc., above mentioned. The total weight behind the team was about 4,500 pounds, so that this echelon could remain with the artillery on the march and camp with it at night.

At the time of the maneuvers there had not yet been devised second and third echelon for aeroplane sections operating with field artillery.

One of the definite problems solved by aeroplane reconnaissance at these maneuvers was:

On September 9 an officer made four reconnaissances in quick succession. On one of these trips he discovered that a counterattack was in preparation on the right flank. He flew quickly to the nearest brigade headquarters, secured a horse, and, galloping to the general, gave him the information, which enabled timely preparations being made to ward off the blow.

The aeroplanes attached to the field artillery did excellent work in locating hostile batteries. Previously, during target practice, this same section had been highly successful in plotting the hits, thereby increasing the efficiency of fire to such an extent that a distinguished French specialist has said: "Two batteries and one aeroplane are five times more redoubtable than three batteries without an aeroplane."

The French minister of finance in his 1912 estimates for the army has included approximately \$1,000,000 for the "extension of the aeronautical service."

IN RE SHOOTING GLASSES.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN.

The use of the amber tinted glass to cut down the actinic rays is a comparatively old trick with the shooting man. The glasses used by the Navy Team of several years ago and made by Edmonds of Washington were of this amber tinted stuff. A half dozen dealers about the country advertise amber glasses for the use of the riflemen, the trap shooter, the golfer and the outdoor man in general.

In the columns of an English shooting magazine the writer recently noticed a reference to a new English shooting glass, made by the Miniature Ammunition Company of London. It was called "Amphyl" by its makers and was worked out according to the theories of Dr. Fieuza—that is it contained not only an amber tint but also a greenish one. The authorities on the subject object to the use of any one tint as throwing the work too much on a single set of nerves—those sensitive to amber alone.

I wrote for a pair of these glasses and on their arrival wore them constantly while shooting a military rifle. They turned out to be a peculiar hue, giving a green tinge against one background and an amber

one against another. From the first they proved to be more satisfactory than my plain amber glasses, although in shape they were entirely unsatisfactory and their frames were of a rather cheap construction.

On dark days and on dark targets I had usually laid aside the ambers but the composite glasses seemed to give just as good results on the dark targets as on the light ones although, of course, the painful effect of the glaring target contrasted more with the soothing effect of the glasses when they were put on. At 1,000 on a dark morning with a blue haze hanging over the range the glasses aided in getting a 93 score for the 20 shots, later helping on a rather high 148 ex 150 over 200, 300 and 500. They went to the state shoot and on a dark target, with bright firing points, put on a 98 skirmish and finally the state championship.

There remained no question as to the beneficial effect of this peculiar glass, the next question was to put it within reach of the general shooting public.

The pair of English glasses went to my friend, F. W. King, of Cleveland, and after tests by the apparatus of his company and at Case School, the greenish yellow was pronounced far ahead of the plain amber. Then things stopped. The biggest importers of this country, Bausch & Lomb, were unable to get this glass without flaws that rendered it entirely unsuitable for lenses. For months King tried to find it abroad. Finally he succeeded and is putting it out in two shades, the dark, like that in my English glasses, and a lighter one that may be even better for all round work on the range. The glass bears the awful title of Mxlop—the foreign name—or Akapos, King's title for it.

I predict that when the merits of the new shade become known, every dealer in the country will be advertising it. The English makers get but \$1.75—7 shillings—for their glasses, but the duty and postage bring the cost up to \$2.50, while the shape is unsatisfactory. Our American design is far ahead and with the new glass finally corralled, the American Fieuza shooting glass is bound to become popular.

EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

TOGETHER.

That good fellow and good shot, Major M. J. Phillips, of Michigan, has sent us a line and an enclosure sufficiently interesting and so much a piece with the spirit of the hour that we pass them on to you.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN.

SHORTLY after my return from Camp Perry, Captain Kalmbach, of Grand Rapids, a former member of the Michigan team, wrote and asked me just how I came home: Down the main street of our beautiful little city, head up, chest out, stepping high—or by night, by the alley, and to my own backdoor. I need scarcely say that if you remember Michigan's skirmish score, you will know that it was the alley route I chose. My answer to Captain Kalmbach was in rhyme which you complimented me by printing.

To show you there is another side of the shooting game—now that I have quit dreaming about that dod-gasted skirmish, I enclose herewith my Christmas greeting to some of my shooting partners on the range. Have just mailed out a few of them and thought perhaps you might be interested.

Wishing you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, I remain,
M. J. PHILLIPS.

Across the months since summer-time I stretch a hand in greeting;
In faith, it seems but yesterday for time, you know, is fleeting.
'Twas pleasant then, in rain or sun, or e'en in windy weather,
To lay upon the turf and shoot—because we shot together.

Life's naught, old pal, but memories of happy days quite vanished.
With chosen comrades, tried and true, full many a care we've banished;
How many days we've trooped to camp, heads up, in joyous feather,
Because we'd hammered out a score, we two: We've shot together.

And though, at ranges long or short, you've handed me a beating,
I send to you and yours today a heartfelt Christmas greeting;
Of all the ties that bind two chaps the one that stands rough weather
Is this: We've bored into the turf, and shot our best together!

PRESIDENT'S MATCH WINNER CONGRATULATED.

CORP. C. A. LLOYD, of the Marine Corps, won the President's Match at Camp Perry in 1911 with a score of 281. Through error the President was requested to send the usual congratulatory letter to Capt. E. W. Eddy, of Ohio, who really finished in 41st place. The matter has been properly adjusted, however, and the Presidential felicitations have gone forward to their rightful owner, in the following terms:

December 21, 1911.

My Dear Sergeant Lloyd: I write to congratulate you most heartily upon your winning of the President's Rifle Match of 1911. To win such a match in competition with so many others of great skill in rifle shooting is properly a greatly coveted honor.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WM. H. TAFT.

Sergeant C. A. Lloyd, United States Marine Corps, Mare Island, Cal.

PANAMA.

While the most of us Americans have a dim idea that something or other is being done to the Isthmus of Panama which has to do with a canal, very few of us have yet taken in the full meaning of the stupendous tasks which our men are so manfully disposing of on that narrow difficult neck of land down yonder to the south.

Engineering difficulties; the overcoming of climatic conditions which before the advent of our sanitary experts made Panama a pesthole; the seeking out of skilled and common labor; the evolution of vast machines for special work; in brief, all that goes to make up the vital organs by which a way may be beaten from that ocean which laves England and washes the feet of Europe and that other one whose waters lap sleepily far China and India's Coral Strand, has gone steadily on with a speed beyond that promised by its original projectors until we have a promise now that the Canal will be formally opened for traffic in 1913.

So large an undertaking, a task of such immensity, of such tremendous importance, naturally has a spirit and atmosphere and life all its own. In the book "Panama" by Albert Edwards, this atmosphere has been caught. There are 600 pages of good reading in his work just published, and since Mark Twain wrote "Innocents Abroad" no one has given a better travel story. This, leaving out of the question all thought of the historical or statistical value of "Panama."

If Edwards has his facts right, and no doubt he has, the book is a most valuable as well as enjoyable contribution to the literature of the world's greatest work, the Panama Canal. It is published by the Macmillan Company and sells for \$1.50.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Information Wanted.

A subscriber has asked for information on a solvent for metal fouling caused by Cordite loaded Canadian cartridges used in the Ross rifle of 303 caliber. If any of our readers possess this knowledge, we will feel grateful to have it.

Wisconsin Takes Action.

The Adjutant General of Wisconsin issued an order, November 7, adopting a War Recruiting System.

This action was taken pursuant to the request of the Acting Secretary of War dated September, 1911. In Wisconsin hereafter the First Lieutenant of each Company, troop and battery is detailed as recruiting officer for war, for the company with which he is on duty.

These recruiting officers will prepare themselves by the acquisition of blank forms, by study of the character of their duties and otherwise for the work which they would have to perform, if their organizations were ordered out for the service of the United States.

Department of the Lakes Rifle Association.

There is a strong probability that the Department of the Lakes Rifle Association will hold a competition at Camp Logan next summer jointly with the annual matches of the Illinois State Rifle Association. The Department of the Lakes Association—so named before the recent rearrangement of the country into divisions by the War Department—includes the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois.

Final plans for the joint competition will be deferred until the meeting in January of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. If it is decided to hold the national matches every two years there will be no national meet during the year 1912 and the competition of the Department of the Lakes Association will be the greatest rifle meet in the country for the year.

Activity in Missouri.

Col. E. J. Spencer, commanding the 1st Infantry, of St. Louis, is earnestly striving to recruit his regiment up to an enlisted strength of 1,750 men. His plan is to then break up the organization into two parts. Colonel Spencer thinks five full regiments could be recruited in St. Louis in a week. His appeal is addressed to the members of the Business Men's League. Since the successful campaign of the 74th Infantry of Buffalo, N. Y., to recruit 300 men in 30 days, organizations in the principal cities of the country have followed the plan of the 74th with much success, notably the 18th Infantry of Pittsburg, Col. Albert J. Logan commanding, whose successful efforts have attracted much attention.

Maryland Reports Results of Rifle Practice.

The report of the Adjutant General of Maryland, Brig. Gen. Henry M. Warfield, is contained in General Orders No. 23, dated Annapolis, Dec. 8. It is a most comprehensive presentation of figures, showing the standing of the various organizations, individual rating, total number of experts, sharpshooters and marksmen in each company and finally a concise tabulation of the entire organization which is made up of the 1st, 4th and 5th Regiments of Infantry, 1st Separate Company, Troop A, Cavalry, 1st Company Coast Artillery, and six divisions of the Naval Brigade. The high figure of merit is held by the 1st Infantry, 95.23. The 4th has a figure of 88.86, and the 5th, 86.83. There are 227 Experts, 25 Sharpshooters, 932 Marksmen, 74 First Class men, 49 Second Class, 108 Third Class, and 477 Fourth Class. There are only 53 of the Fourth Class men in the 1st Infantry, while there are 201 in the 4th Infantry and 170 in the 5th.

The best showing of the entire organization is made by Company F of the 4th. Of a total of 51 men 23 are experts, and the remaining 28 marksmen. The figure of merit is 145. This same company had the highest figure in 1910, 160.78. The commanding officer is Capt. Craft.

W. Voneiff, who is to be congratulated on the splendid company he commands.

Inspection in Connecticut.

The Coast Artillery Organization of the Connecticut National Guard will be inspected by the Regular Inspecting Officers from January to February 27. The Signal Corps March 1 and 15, Medical Corps and Hospital Corps, January 22 to 25.

New Hampshire Officers go to School.

A correspondence school for officers of the National Guard will be inaugurated January 1 and continue until March 31. Maj. James R. Church, Medical Corps, U. S. A., will be the instructor. The State camp ground at Concord has been designated as the State mobilization camp for war.

South Carolina National Guard Association Meeting.

The South Carolina National Guard Association will meet at Columbia on January 16 in the City Hall. Besides the election of officers and routine business, interesting discussions will be heard, dealing on subjects of importance to the National Guard.

Annual Meeting of the New York State National Guard Association.

The annual meeting of the New York State National Guard Association will be held at Albany on January 17 and 18. Maj. Newton E. Turgeon, 74th Infantry, of Buffalo, is the Chairman of the Committee, which is making arrangements for those who will speak during the convention. Either the Secretary of War or Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver will be present. It is also expected that General Wood and General Evans, Chief of the Division of Military Affairs, and Captain M. E. Hanna, of the General Staff, will also be present.

Arizona Sends a National Guard Officer to Congress.

An editorial in the Tucson (Arizona) Citizen contains reference to the favorable attitude of organized labor in Arizona toward the National Guard, and calls attention to the good sense of the people of the new State for sending Maj. Carl Hayden to Congress.

Major Hayden, Democratic candidate for the office, was elected by a fair majority. Major Hayden will be remembered as Captain of the Arizona State Team at the National Matches last year, and who has been prominently identified in the past in the welfare of rifle practice in his State.

The editorial was evidently written by one who understands the situation existing between organized labor and the organized militia, and rejoices in the fact that the conditions which exist in nearly all States in the Union are unknown in Arizona.

New York Company Turns Out in Good Shape.

On December 19, without a preliminary warning, an emergency call was sent in Syracuse for Company C, 3d Infantry. The call came at 9:30 o'clock and caught the members in various stages of unpreparedness. Automobiles were pressed into service and assisted generally in getting the men into the Armory in haste. Sleepy-eyed and panting the men rushed into the Armory, stopping only long enough to salute and then disappear into the locker rooms. The order to mobilize came from Colonel Wilson at Rochester and Captain Tuck, the Commanding officer, sent the following communication to the Commanding Colonel: "Company assembled at 12:30 a. m. Percentage present, 89. Time consumed, three hours. Field equipment worn. Camp equipage on armory floor ready for loading."

Maine Will Pay Its Troops.

General Orders No. 28 just issued from the Adjutant General's Office, provide for a new plan of compensation for organizations of the National Guard of the State of Maine. The Regulations were formed by a special board and consisted of Gen. Elliott C. Dill, Col. Chas. Collins, Col. Chas. M. Hanna and Lieut. Com. Reuben K. Dwyer of the Naval Reserve. The new regulations provide compensation for enrollment and attendance of all organizations of the National Guard. The new order will go into effect on January 1st and the period for which it holds good will be to June 30th. The order states that the purpose of the regulation is to secure an initial standard of efficiency as shown by the strength and attendance at drills, and to also place a premium on attendance of a certain number of members of the organization. As soon as the complete order is received a more extended discussion of it will take place.

Not Compelled to Fire Indoors.

While it is desirable that National Guard infantry organizations take an indoor course in small-arms firing, such as gallery practice, a compulsory course of this nature has never been prescribed on account of lack of facilities in many organizations of the Organized Militia. It is held in the Division of Militia Affairs that it is not necessary for a soldier of the Organized Militia to qualify in gallery practice as a requisite in qualifying on the range. Qualifications for the Organized Militia are not the same as for the Regular Army. This question is taken up in the revision of the Small-Arms Firing Regulations which will be published shortly after the first of next year.

Inasmuch as a disbursing officer for the Organized Militia of a State is appointed in pursuance of the orders of the Governor thereof, it forms part of his official duty to notify the Governor from time to time not only of the balance remaining to his official credit, but of any deposits made by him to the credit of the treasurer of the United States.

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 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.

The Spokane Rifle and Revolver Club shoots on Wednesday night at the State Armory, corner McClellan Street and 2nd Avenue, all visitors welcome. W. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

N. R. A. INTER-CLUB LEAGUE.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Results Week of December 30.

Birmingham, Ala.	960	vs.	Boston	918
Bridgeport, Conn.	976	vs.	Portland, Me.	967
Cleveland, O.	970	vs.	Philadelphia	939
New Haven, Ct.	993	vs.	Erie, Pa.	909
Warren, Pa.	942	vs.	Manchester	917

The first week of the Eastern schedule of the National Rifle Association Inter-Club League came to a fitting finish with all of the competing clubs reporting promptly.

The highest team total was made by the Winchester Rod and Gun Club Team, which scored the magnificent and record total of 993 out of a possible 1,000. This is the best score ever made by a five man team for this kind of shooting. To this team also went the high individual total honors, the possible score of 200 being made by Capt. W. H. Richard. This was the only possible made during the week.

There has been great improvement shown over last year and the general results of the first week would seem to indicate that high scoring may be looked for as the season advances. The Bridgeport, Conn., team starts off with the good total of 976 and this justifies the presumption that a battle royal may be looked for when they meet their near-neighbors in New Haven. Much interest is being manifested in the matches and it is a safe prediction that this season will be one of the most successful in the history of the National Rifle Association.

BIRMINGHAM.

Brown	196
Anderson	193
Thomas	192
Storms	190
Smith	189

960

BOSTON.

Murphy	188
Wise, S. W.	186
Gibson	184
Hoffman	182
Kelly	178

918

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Dietrich	197
Hessian	196
Birks	195
Williams	194
Scripture	194
	976

CLEVELAND.

Foster	196
Andrews	195
Woodyatt	194
Humphrey	193
Fry	192
	970

NEW HAVEN.

Richard	200
Chesley	199
Buttsted	199
Thomas	198
Williams	197
	993

WARREN.

Sweeting	195
Robertson	189
Munson	187
Wheelock	186
Haines	185
	942

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Standing.

W.	L.	W.	L.
Badger	2	—	—
Adrian	2	—	—
Tacoma	2	—	—
St. Paul	2	—	—
Los Angeles	1	1	—
Dickinson	1	1	—
Minneapolis	1	1	—
Milwaukee	1	1	—
Bisbee	—	2	—
Madison	—	2	—
Helena	—	2	—
Butte	—	2	—

Results Dec. 30.

Butte	defaulted
Bisbee	903
Dickinson	948
Helena	883
Milwaukee	872
Madison	911

ADRIAN.

Baldwin	190
Matterson	188
Bonner	187
C. Harris	186
Meyer	185

Team total 936

BISBEE.

Score	903
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DICKINSON.

Barker	193
Engbrecht	192
Baird	188
Oukrop	188
Henderson	187

Team total 948

HELENA.

P. Micheals	181
C. W. Bowers	180
Capt. Travis	177
Lieut. Hirsch	176
A. Tally	169

Team total 883

PORTLAND.

Stevens, H. W.	197
Stevens, L. H.	194
Winslow	193
Besse	192
Hall	191
	967

PHILADELPHIA.

Maybee	191
Newbold	191
Williams, Jr.	188
Spering	185
Overbaugh	184
	939

ERIE.

Mount	188
Bacon	186
Froess, C.	184
Froess, J.	180
Veit	171
	909

MANCHESTER.

Perkins	187
Vose	184
Valentine	183
Robie	182
Twaddle	181
	917

BUTTE.

Defaulted.

TACOMA.

Knoble	191
Scotfield	190
Stewart	181
King	179
Neiman	177

Team total 918

ST. PAUL.

Narum	197
Rinker	195
Keys	195
Mooney	193
Arnold	191

Team total 971

MINNEAPOLIS.

Mauldin	194
Lundeen	192
Babcock	189
Ringlund	189
Baldwin	186

Team total 950

LOS ANGELES.

Stevenson	188
Smith	184
Felsenthal	183
Fraser	180
Hobbs	179
	914

MADISON.

Ronningen	184
Boxrud	183
Olson	183
Smaargaard	181
Hauge	180
	911

Team total 911

MILWAUKEE.

Katy	180
Fortier	176
Gross	174
Mulholland	172
Best	170
	872

BADGER.

A. E. Gaartz	191
Paul Ahnert	188
E. V. Cook	188
G. E. Bacon	186
Paul Meske	182
	935

ADRIAN ARTICULATIONS.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

It must have been too much Christmas that caused the slump in the Adrian Rifle Club, because the whole club blew up Thursday night, with a report like a bunch of fire crackers. Of course, everybody had a good excuse. Baldwin had been figuring dividends and writing checks until he couldn't see anything but red figures. Bonner said his set of targets had no bulls on them at all and he had to calculate the centers by main strength. Lieut. C. W. Harris had been dancing every night for a week and couldn't hit the ground with his hat. George Harris, who has been shooting 195 in practice, went to Chicago to celebrate and we hope he gets arrested. Captain Bonner has a new rifle all fitted up finer than frog hair, and he knows that a match with Butte is no time to shoot in a new set of sights, but he could not help it. Kortie says he don't know whether he needs a doctor or a plumber, but something ought to be fixed. Nessell says he saw two bulls and most of the time shot at the wrong one. Oliver, a new man who made the team last week with 189, lost four points and fell off the team and the water wagon with a dull thud. Hough said he thought the weather has something to do with it and he is getting measured for a new trajectory. Old Reliable Matterson shot into the team with 188, but he had to use perfectly awful language and his groups were all off center. The only happy member was Meyers. He is a new member with a new rifle and Thursday night he shot his first match and made the team. Rah! for Meyers.

Anyhow, that 936 total was pretty punk for an aggregation that was thinking it could shoot some, and if we dont "come back" next week, those Dickinsons of North Dakota will make us look like a bunch of amateurs. Of course, we don't wish them any harm, but we hope they have to shoot air guns

MAGPIE.

PHILADELPHIA PUFFS.

For some reason or other our attendance fell off materially on Thursday night, but our pistol team managed to pull out 1,092 and 1,088 respectively, which is not bad under the circumstances. We, however, made a "punk" score in our first N. R. A. prone rifle match. We find it a very full evening's work to shoot one rifle and two pistol contests the same evening, but having undertaken it, we propose to stick to it if we never get to bed on Thursday nights. It's strange how some fellows will sit up all night playing poker and yet kick like the devil over a lengthy session at the range.

ST. PAUL SIFTINGS.

Shooting against Dickinson last night, we made 971, which we hope should win. We are greatly disappointed that we did not raise last week's score, which we expected to do. Dr. Arnold not being in the best of condition, did not shoot up to his average, and none of the others seemed able to pass him, though others made 190.

	1	2	3	4	Total
Arnold	49	49	49	50	197
Keys	49	49	49	49	196
Narum	48	48	49	50	195
Rinker	48	48	49	49	194
Mooney	47	47	49	50	193

Team Total ----- 975

The range was carefully measured, a steel tape being used, from the muzzle of rifle to target varied from 75 feet 8 inches to 75 feet 11 inches. Our gallery measures 112 feet long and 22 feet wide, steam heated, hot and cold water on tap at all hours, our lights are plain gas mantles without reflectors.

We do not know whether this score wins or not but attention is called to our first score last year of 961 on the short range, this increase of 14 points over our start of last season, strikes us as sufficient evidence that we had no advantage, this is a higher score than Butte made at any time last season previous to their match with us when we trimmed them 987 to 982. Tho we do not expect to go through the series without losing a match as last season, we do intend to equal or better our average which last year was the highest in the Western League.

E. J. NARUM, *Secretary.*

MINNEAPOLIS MUTTERINGS.

MY DEAR "LES SMOKE:"

Now is the time for every live man to come to the aid of the league manager and help build a fire under the associations supplying the daily papers with their telegraphic news which will make them open up the wires to the returns from the inter-club matches.

No amount of eloquence poured out by the league manager will have one tenth as much effect on the chief chauffeur of the United-Associated-Publishers' Press as a single telegram from the managing editor of one of the papers subscribing to the service he represents and reading about as follows:

"Why in hell aren't we getting weekly results of inter-club rifle matches?"

In handling the publicity end of the Western League last year the writer found the local manager of one of the great press associations utterly oblivious to the news value of the stories submitted to him each Saturday morning. But along toward the end of the series this great news-gathering agency woke up and began burning the wires around Washington, New York and Chicago in an effort to get news of the matches only to learn that its Minneapolis representative had been filing it all the time—in his waste paper basket.

Why—because certain papers on the Pacific Coast, which were subscribers to their service, had begun to holler for this news. Nor did these western editors wake up unassisted. A lot of persistent, diplomatic plugging by riflemen in Los Angeles, Tacoma and Seattle, convinced them that they had readers who wanted this line of news.

Once convinced of this fact, they simply had to have it—and they got it.

This story teaches that if you don't see what you want in your local newspapers you should ask for it.

Only remember that newspaper editors are human and busy and approach them with at least half as much skilled persuasiveness as you would use in asking a girl to marry you.

The season in Minneapolis opened with a rush. The executive committee had barely gotten back from the woods and half recovered from automobile shyness when it faced the problem of finding a range. That in the National Guard Armory was out of commission and the club's old range had been abandoned.

The club finally got in under the wire by shooting on an extemporized range in the automobile hospital in which its vice-president, G. A. Ringlund, is head nurse. A single-

target back-stop installed by Mr. Ringlund for his private use had to serve while a flat-top desk and a table were put together to make a shooting platform.

A dozen or so crippled benzine buggies were ranged between the target and the table and shooting across them was a whole lot like doing a circus somersault over the backs of a line of elephants. Under these conditions Lieut. E. A. Lundeen opened the game with a 44, followed with a couple of fifties and finished with a total of 192. Then he beat it for the Armory and relieved Capt. M. Baldwin, who was drilling Company F. The captain doubled down to the garage and shot a 187. Meanwhile Mauldin and Ringlund had put on 188 each and later Dickinson scored 185.

A total of 940 by a bunch none of whom had shot indoors since the opening of the bass season, May 30.

The club hopes to have a range of its own ready before another week is done. It is all through with shooting in a cellar and is looking for a loft where there are windows which can be opened to let the smoke out.

The only dope developed so far is that Adams' black-jack chewing gum is excellent material for stopping up the superfluous holes, not containing glass, in a Buffington sight located (barely) in front of the firing pin. Minneapolis C. L. GILMAN.

BISBEE BUMPS.

How it happened—10 word telegram, why it happened—see Encyclopedia Britannica. Some confusion over interpretation of date to make reports, but first match held two days after schedule and rules received, Isaac Ines, 65 years young, made the team and two others of the new men displaced older members of the outdoor team. Practice scores for the week averaged 185, but 176 was the best that could be piled up when we needed it. We used Springfield Gallery .22, Winchester short smokeless. Score for first match, 881.

MYLES STANDISH MITES.

Several of our best men were unable to shoot and those who did, did so with no previous practice whatever. All the prone shooting we have done previous to this match is the five shots each man is allowed before starting his N. R. A. targets. Considering this fact we feel that before the season is over we shall be able to furnish you with some good scores.

NEW HAVEN NIBS.

Well, the boys surely did turn out in full war paint, feathers and all, for the first match and they certainly did things. When Cap. Laudensack made 196 he thought he was some pumpkins, but when Richard rolled up 200, Chesley, the old war horse, 199, Buttsteadt not feeling well (but we forgive him), 199, Thomas, the old scout, 198, Williams, who has to have pads on his elbows, 197, it made

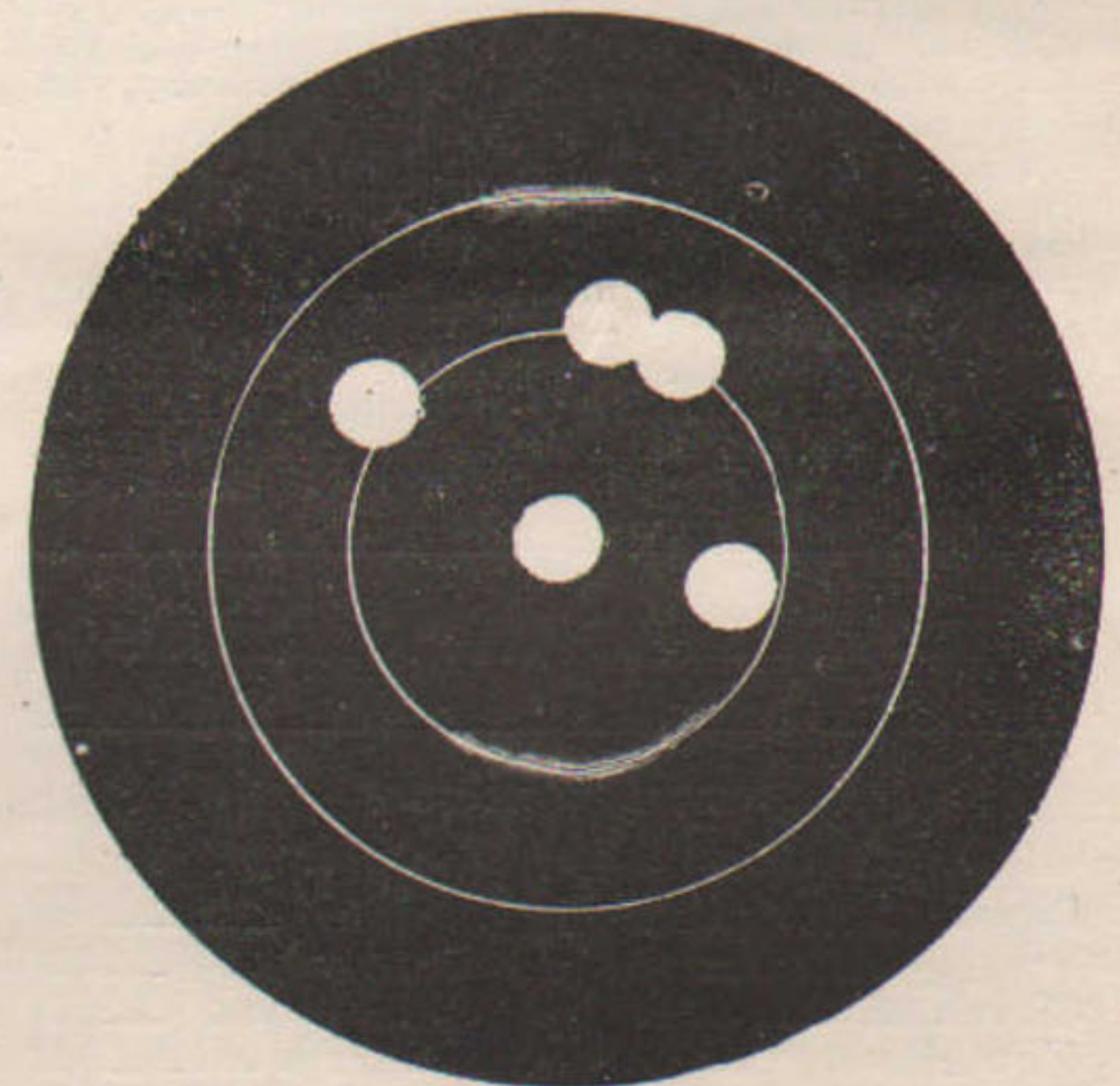
"yours truly's" 196 look like thirty cents in that bunch, and when 196 gets shot off the team somebody is shooting some.

We were rather sorry when Capt. Richard gave away all that dope ARMS AND THE MAN printed a short time ago. We were afraid that he did not save enough for himself, but the old fox must have had a good bunch of it slipped up his sleeve the way he handed it out to us in fifties. When he came to the range the night of the match he was sure he couldn't shoot, says he was scared, and the longer he shot the "scareder" he got, and when we rolled up his last target it cost him thirty-five cents (no ice cream). The sobriquet of Old Eagle Eye with which Richard was dubbed last year seems to be justified. He has scored the possible (200) more times than any one else, sorry to see that some of our old friends have dropped the indoor game the last minute and decided not to shoot, but I suppose some people know their own business best. CAP.

GOSSIP.

BY "LES SMOKE."

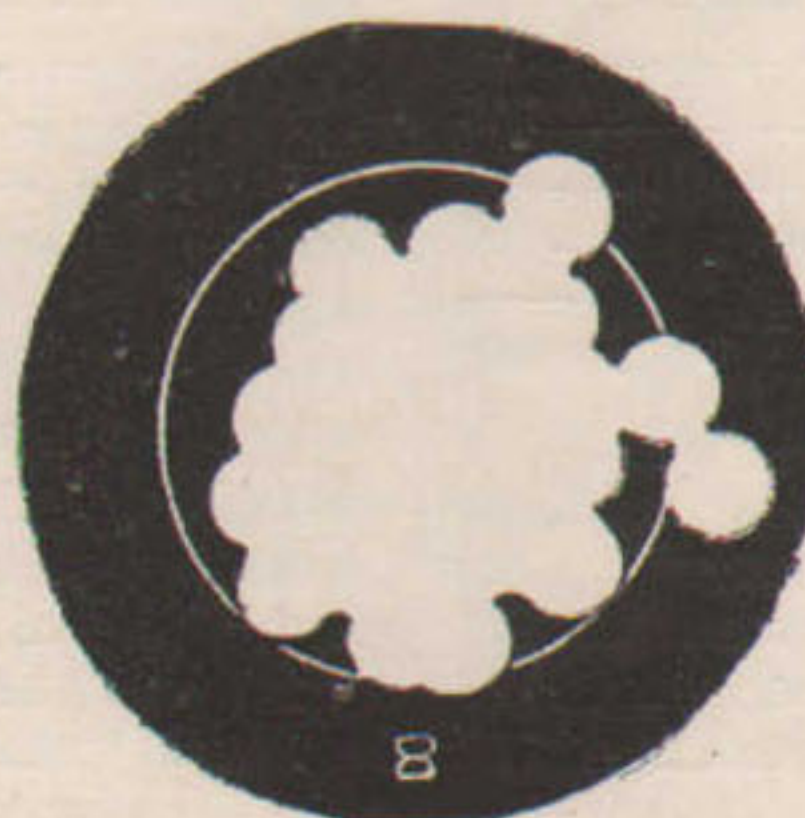
One of the coming shots in the revolver shooting game is L. M. Rumsey, Jr., of the St. Louis Revolver Club, a find of C. C. Crossman's. Mr. Rumsey will be remembered by many of those who attended Camp Perry this year as a big, good-natured whole-hearted sportsman who likes the game for its clean, wholesome health giving qualities. Besides, it is a gentleman's sport. However, the point is this: Mr. Rumsey put on the possible in



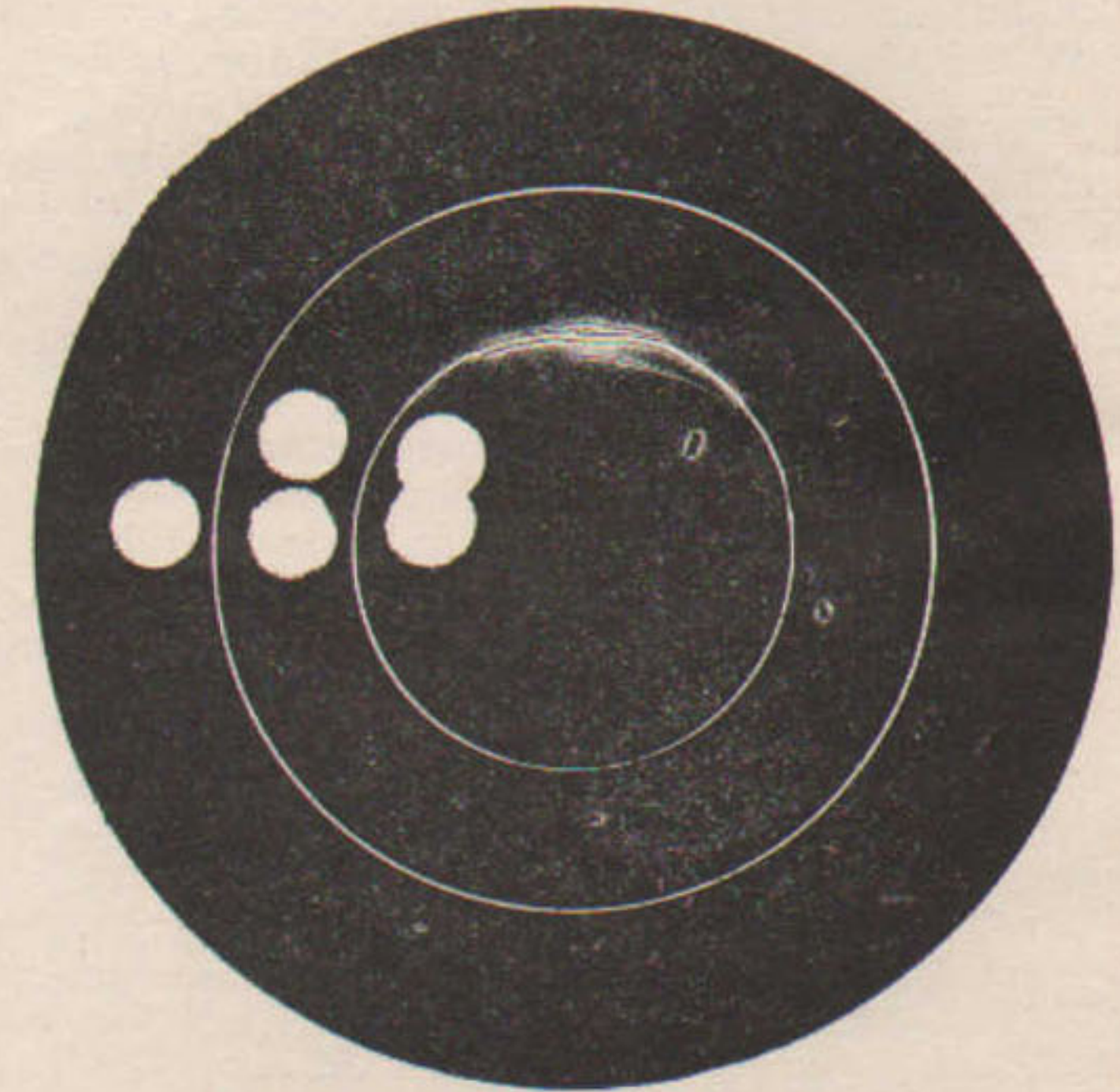
5 shot possible of 50 by L. M. Rumsey, Jr., of the St. Louis Revolver Club in Match 7, against the Providence Revolver Club. He shot a .38 Officer's Model Colt revolver, with 7 1/2 inch barrel and United States Cartridge Company's .38 sharp shoulder mid range cartridges.



Captain Richard's Possible.



Composite of the Team's Record Total of 993.



"IF" —

Made by Theo. Bunding in U. S. R. A. League Matches.

match 7 against Providence. To the ordinary reader this will not appear as a particularly noteworthy performance. But to emphasize the point we will say sort of casual like that the center of the Standard American target

on which the shooting is done is approximately 1 3/4 inches in diameter. We mean the ten ring, understand, not the black bullseye in the center of the targets which takes in the eight ring and measures 2.72 inches in diameter. A half dollar placed over the center will cover it full. Alright, then. Now place said half dollar at 20 yards from the firing point and a light under it to show it up. Then take a pistol or revolver and hit the half dollar five times consecutively. This has been done before many times and this year by a number. But Dr. Quicksall and Mr. Rumsey are the only two new men at the game to do it this year. As the target reproduced elsewhere will show. Mr. Theodore Bunding, also of the St. Louis Club, had the opportunity to put on a possible, but the group was just a little too much to the left. A pinch of right wind would have placed them all in the ten ring. Better luck next time.

That an all-round expert rifleman can also become expert in the use of the shot gun at clay or inanimate targets has been questioned many times and oft. For the information of those concerned we would say that on Christmas Day in his home town, Bloomdale, Ohio, Capt. W. H. Richard, had a seance at the local traps where he pulverized or powdered 92 out of 100 targets, including ten pairs of doubles, of which he broke 18. Cap. says, however, that he was scared to death when he started. Shot one of the new 1911 automatics which he says is some gun.

That was some raking over the coals "Les Smoke" received from the U. S. R. A. last week. But, honest, now, how was he to know that the secretary-treasurer wouldn't like the idea, that is the plan, to pay the secretary a salary, which was the cause of the rebuke.

While Mr. Crabtree's letter is very clear (he surely does not mince his words), and one would think that it would be a herculean feat to get enough funds together to pay the proper man a living salary to hold the job, still "Les Smoke" is a hard man to convince that it could not be done.

We might go further into the discussion and say that the whole scheme of the Association, in so far as it applies to individual membership, is all wrong. We have in our individual capacity time and again approached revolver enthusiasts and requested that they produce a brand new one dollar William and join the U. S. R. A. for one year. What do you suppose we were told? Here you are? Sure thing? Yes, indeed? Eh, what! Not that you could notice it. What we were told was: "What do I get for it?" We told him a receipt and we didn't shoot on the revolver team again for two weeks. That's what we got. You tell a man it is a patriotic organization and all that sort of thing and he'll give you the merry ha ha.

With modesty becoming the occasion, "Les Smoke" would like to interpolate the information that it was his suggestion to the Association that compelled men shooting on teams in the league matches to become members of the Association. This plan has added a great many members to the Association.

No, before the U. S. R. A. can hope to build up a self-supporting membership on "patriotism" alone it will have to give the shooter (who is the member, too) something tangible to prove his membership.

At present the only time a member of the U. S. R. A. hears from the Association is when the bill for annual dues comes 'round. Furthermore, when a medal is won in a U. S. R. A. championship match or league event—the winner wants that medal real soon. We don't mean any disrespect to the officers of the Association when we say that we have frequently been called upon to present medals won in competition by members of the local club. In most cases it was necessary to explain when the medal had been won, the winner having forgotten. This isn't the sort of thing that will keep men interested in the affairs of the Association.

We really and honestly believe that not until ways and means are found to install a sec-

retary who can give all of his time to the Association's affairs, and be paid a living salary will the problem be solved. We have the kindest feeling for the secretary-treasurer and the other members of the executive committee and are deeply concerned for the welfare of the Association. Our only reason in bringing up the subject is to have some one suggest a scheme for installing into office a secretary on a salary that will enable him to give his whole time to its business. Maybe when that officer is installed he will solve the problem himself, because the amount of effort put forth by him will be returned in compensation.

Dr. Snook, of the Columbus Team, is shooting very steady. He made 229 and 225 in both matches last week and was high man on the team.

J. E. Gorman has been high man on the Bay City Team in all four matches. He shot and finished up in match 4 with a 236, in which there was a five shot possible. As far as we know, this is the first fifty shot possible recorded and Mr. Gorman is, therefore, apparently entitled to the leather medal promised by "Les Smoke" last week. If no one else speaks of it the medal will go to Mr. Gorman. The team is using the .22 pistol, ten inch barrel and Remington U. M. C. long rifle cartridges.

C. W. Linder is the only one shooting the .38 revolver. It is fitted with a Pope barrel and he shoots Linder hand loaded ammunition.

The majority of the members of the Spokane Club are using the .22 pistol and Peters Stevens-Pope cartridges. A few are using the .38 revolver and hand loaded ammunition and the scores made with the latter are very high.

Seattle started off very poorly, but in Match 6 went over the eleven hundred mark for the first time. The team is using the .22 pistol and Lesmok long rifle cartridges.

The Federal Club is shooting along in good shape and we wouldn't be surprised to see them go over the eleven hundred mark any time.

It is the Manhattan Club, however, that is doing the heavy part. In Match 5 they scored 1,131, with 230 for the high man, John Dietz, and 223 for the low man. In the sixth match the two high men, Lane and Dietz, had 230, while Dr. Hicks just managed to squeeze aboard the team with a score of 223. The total of 1,135 looked good. John Dietz uses a .22 Smith & Wesson pistol and Winchester cartridges. Dr. Hicks shoots the .38 revolver and hand loaded. Lane shoots the .22 pistol and U. M. C. long rifle cartridges, Hanford the same, and in Match 6 he registered a possible. Baker, Jr., shoots a .22 pistol with Winchester cartridges, while Hans Roeder uses a Remington pistol and Peters cartridges. We do not think that the record for a five man team will go much beyond 1,145. Some weeks two high men will put on a 239 and 238 and if the other three pull up sufficiently well, the team total will probably go up to 1,150, but it has got to be a combination of good luck and even breaks all the way through to give any five man team such a magnificent total. Remember the possible score for five men is 1,250 and when a five man team puts on a score of 1,150, it means that the team members will have to average 230.

The Chicago Team is shooting with both revolver and pistol. Whigam, Peterson, Byrne, Zelwenger and Mattes are all shooting the .22 pistol, while Bean and Turner are shooting the .38 revolver.

The high man of the Pittsburgh Team is Dr. Atkinson, who shoots well up in the twenties, with a .22 Bekeart revolver and Lesmok. Dr. Brown is shooting a Remington pistol—the rest of the team, the .22 pistol with ten inch barrel.

The Citizens Club of Rochester is shooting everything there is in the way of pistols and revolvers, including Hopkins & Allen pistol, Smith & Wesson pistol and .38 Colt's, with Frankford ammunition, Western, U. M. C. and a whole lot more.

Myles Standish Team is coming along in good shape, shooting a .22 ten inch pistol

Shoot Pistol Cartridges IN HIGH POWER RIFLES



Use our auxiliary cartridge. Device is fitted with its own firing pin and firmly holds real cartridge in its front end.

**MARBLE-BRAYTON
AUXILIARY CARTRIDGE**

This is loaded in magazine or breech. Firing pin of gun then strikes secondary firing pin, exploding cartridge. Set into rifling, bullet starts with a twist and can't strip nor become deformed. Approved by Ill. Nat. Guard. In all practicable sizes.



Marble's Nitro-Solvent Oil
dissolves residue of all powders before or after it penetrates steel. If applied at once, wiping can go several days.

Ask Your Dealer
for these. Send to us for catalog of Marble's 60 "Extra Quality" Outing Specialties. All guaranteed. Send your dealer's names for sample of oil.

MARBLE ARMS & MFG. CO.
502 Delta Avenue
Gladstone - - - Mich.

with U. S. Lesmok long rifle cartridges and U. M. C. Lesmok.

Boston is shooting the .22 pistol and the .44 revolver with U. M. C. Lesmok pistol ammunition. William Quicksall recorded a possible in Match 5 last week, but was nosed out for the leather medal by James E. Gorman, getting the possible in Match 4.

Youngstown is shooting the .22 pistol and the .38 revolver about equally divided, with U. M. C. ammunition.

Belleville is using the .38 revolver with a few .22 pistols hand loaded ammunition in the revolvers and Winchester smokeless in the pistols.

St. Louis is only using one or two .22 pistols. Most of the team are using .38 revolvers with U. S. sharp shoulder ammunition. In Match 6 Crossman shot a score in seven minutes and made 214. What a cross man he is, to be sure.

It was Major Wakefield, of the Springfield Club, who was the bright particular star of the week. He made two possibles in rapid succession, in other words, placed ten successive shots in the ten ring for two possible scores of 50 each. His total was 233. In Match 5 P. J. Dolfin secured the coveted possible and therefore has his name added to the Honor Roll.

All of the members of the Springfield Club use the .22 Smith & Wesson ten inch with U. M. C. ammunition. The total of 1,133 is two points below the best score of the week, made by the Mannhattans, 1,135. Of course, these totals are unofficial. That must always be understood, and they are not official until they come back from Springfield.

The Providence Revolver Club is going along smoothly. Three of the members shoot the .22 ten inch pistol and two or three the .38 revolver with hand loaded ammunition. The pistol men use Lesmok ammunition. Parmley Hanford was the first one of that club to break into the limelight for the notable performance of making the possible 50. We thought Parmley was hibernating up York State growing apples, but we guess they don't grow apples up that way in the winter, so Parmley has, with the rest of the chickens, come home to roost.

The annual dinner of the Boston Revolver Club will be held Tuesday evening, January 16, at the Boston Athletic Association.

This annual feature has come to be recognized as a fixed event. A most enjoyable time is usually had and the speeches and music make the annual affairs a popular thing.

"It Banishes Fear" is the title of a most attractively appearing little book, just gotten out by the Savage Arms Company. The main

purpose of the book is to educate users of the automatic and the general public to the fact that it is a thing not to be feared by anyone except the person who gets in the way of the business end of the gun.

After a careful reading of the book anyone can take the automatic pistol and dismount every part and put it together again without the necessity of calling in an expert gun man. It is a little book that every man should have, especially those interested in fire arms. The only cost attached to it is a two cent postage stamp to ask the Savage Arms Company, of Utica N. Y., to send you one.

U. S. R. A. INDOOR LEAGUE.

UNOFFICIAL STANDING.

Match 6.

W. L.	W. L.
Portland, Oreg. 6	Oakland 3 3
New York 6	Shell Mound 3 3
Nat'l Capital 5 1	Myles Standish 3 3
Springfield 5 1	Federal 2 4
Bay Cities 5 1	Chicago 2 4
Boston 5 1	Baltimore 1 5
Columbus 4 2	Belleville 1 5
Philadelphia 4 2	St. Louis 1 5
Spokane 4 2	Youngstown 1 5
Los Angeles 4 2	Osborn 1 5
Pittsburgh 3 3	Seattle 1 5
Providence 3 3	Citizens 6

UNOFFICIAL SCORES.

Match 5.

Federal 1077	Belleville 962
St. Louis 1029	Providence 1062
Chicago 1029	Bay Cities 1102
Youngstown 1015	Philadelphia 1080
Pittsburgh 1050	Manhattan 1131
Columbus 1068	Boston 1072
Spokane 1098	Portland 1124
Osborn 915	Citizens 906
Seattle 983	Springfield 1113
Los Angeles 1068	National Capital 1077
Myles Standish 1056	Oakland 1023
Baltimore 1010	Shell Mound 1053

Match 6.

St. Louis 1065	Federal 1080
Chicago 1065	Belleville 984
Youngstown 974	Providence 1057
Pittsburgh 1088	Bay Cities 1066
Columbus 1064	Philadelphia 1085
Spokane 1103	Manhattan 1135
Osborn 964	Boston 1038
Seattle 1020	Portland 1120
Los Angeles 1093	Citizens 908
Myles Standish 1021	Springfield 1133
Baltimore 1007	National Capital 1077
Shell Mound 1048	Oakland 1065

7th Match.

Chicago 1017	St. Louis 1054
Youngstown 993	Federal 1101
Pittsburgh 1064	Belleville 957
Columbus 1074	Providence 1053
Spokane 1075	Bay Cities
Osborn 987	Philadelphia 1092
Seattle	Manhattan 1126
Los Angeles	Boston 1064
Myles Standish 1031	Portland 1124
Baltimore 976	Citizens 885
Shell Mound 1055	Springfield 1145
Oakland 1041	National Capital 1065

8th Match.

Youngstown 995	Chicago 1031
Pittsburgh 1074	St. Louis 1071
Columbus 1072	Federal 1095
Spokane 1087	Belleville 981
Osborn 975	Providence 1062
Seattle	Bay Cities
Los Angeles	Philadelphia 1087
Myles Standish 1036	Manhattan 1128
Baltimore 977	Boston 1086
Shell Mound 1048	Portland 1116
Oakland 1021	Citizens 937
National Capital 1071	Springfield 1127

SPOKANE.

Berger 219	Berger 220
Bartholomew 219	Fromm 219

Fromm 216	Rush 218
Wilburn 216	Bartholomew 217
Rush 205	Rapp 213
1075	1087

SHELL MOUND.

Siebe 220	Wixson 219
Wixson 217	Siebe 218
Christie 212	Christie 210
Doerhing 207	Poulter 201
Nielsen 199	Doehring 200
1055	1048

PORTLAND.

Armstrong 233	Armstrong 234
Hubbard 229	Sanders 226
Sanders 225	Hubbard 222
Hansen 221	Hansen 218
Hildeman 216	Abraham 216
1124	1116

PROVIDENCE.

Miller 217	Joslin 220
Joslin 212	Brow 216
Hibbard 212	Parkhurst 213
Parkhurst 209	Hibbard 210
Willard 203	Miller 203
1053	1062

MYLES STANDISH.

Hayden 223	Nesmith 217
Besse 206	Besse 211
Foster 202	Foster 207
Nesmith 201	Stevens 205
Crosby 199	Crosby 196
1031	1036

FEDERAL.

Hoffman 229	Hoffman 224
Murphy 223	Sears 221
Fennell 215	Murphy 219
Jewett 218	Jewett 217
Miner 216	Miner 214
1101	1095

CITIZENS.

Nichols 198	Nichols 208
Hobbie 176	Sherman 194
Sherman 176	Larsen 186
Larsen 169	Hobbie 180
Gooding 166	Mosbaugher 169
885	937

CHICAGO.

Whigam 221	Springsguth 221
Springsguth 215	Whigam 218
Turner 195	Zellweger 208
Byrne 194	Byrne 197
Zillweger 192	Turner 187
1017	1031

SPRINGFIELD.

Match 7.

P. J. Dolfin 46	47	48	48	49-238
C. S. Axtell 48	48	46	48	43-233
Dr. I. R. Calkins 44	45	49	46	43-227
W. E. Lawrence 46	41	46	45	46-224
Dr. W. A. Smith 44	44	43	44	48-223
1145				

Match 8.

Maj. F. A. Wakefield 47	45	46	50	47-235
Dr. W. A. Smith 48	48	48	45	42-231
P. J. Dolfin 47	42	46	47	46-228
Dr. I. R. Calkins 45	43	41	46	43-218
L. P. Castaldini 39	43	44	40	49-215
1127				

BELLEVILLE.

Zerban 205	Cobb 211
Sprich 189	Zerban 199
McCullough 188	Muck 195
Cobb 188	McCullough 189
Mertins 187	Sprich 187
957	981

PITTSBURGH.

Atkinson 221	Atkinson 228
Brown 213	Kuhn 224

Freed 215	Brae 215
Olson 209	Royal 205
Kuhn 206	Olson 202
1064	1074

BOSTON.

Taylor 225	Taylor 229
Whipple 215	Sippelle 222
Sippelle 211	Darling 218
Robie 207	Whipple 209
Littlefield 206	Robie 208
1064	1086

MANHATTAN.

Hicks 229	Lane 238
Lane 228	Dietz 226
Dietz 227	Hanford 224
Baker, Jr. 223	Roedder 222
Hessian 219	Hessian 218
1126	1128

PHILADELPHIA.

H. L. Reeves 225	G. H. Smith 225
W. T. Smith 223	W. E. Quicksall 221
G. H. Smith 217	H. L. Reeves 218
W. J. Maybee 216	W. T. Smith 215
W. E. Quicksall 1211	W. J. Maybee 208
1092	1087

OSBORN.

Patterson 220	Patterson 216
Finlayson 202	Finlayson 198
Van Schoick 195	Kirvan 194
Kirvan 188	Supe 185
Adams 182	Adams 182
987	975

YOUNGSTOWN.

Tod 208	Clarke 208
Kane 201	Koppetz 202
Koppetz 197	Tod 199
Mell 196	Mell 196
N. F. Kane 191	J. J. Kane 190
993	995

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Match 7.

Ferree 226	Bunn 223
Bunn 222	Ferree 222
Atkinson 211	Atkinson 212
Macdonnall 208	Bischoff 209
Upham 198	Alderman 206
1065	1072

Match 8.

Ferree 226	Bunn 223
Bunn 222	Ferree 222
Atkinson 211	Atkinson 212
Macdonnall 208	Bischoff 209
Upham 198	Alderman 206
1065	1072

COLUMBUS.

Snook 230	Snook 233
Morrall 217	Morrall 229
Muenzenmaier 215	Muenzenmaier 205
Ream 208	Ream 203
Smith 204	Rothrock 202
1074	1072

ST. LOUIS.

Ayer 231	Ayer 214
Crossman 215	Frese 212
Kronld 209	Kronld 212
Schrader 209	Olcott 207
Frese 207	Schrader 209
1071	1054

BALTIMORE.

Fort 213	Smith 205
Renehan 196	Fort 201
Goddard 195	Reese 195
Smith 188	Goddard 189
Wilmer 184	Wilmer 187
976	977

WARBLINGS FROM THE ORIOLES.

You don't often have a chance to see grown men playing "tag," but that is what might have been seen by the casual visitor to the Fourth Regiment Armory last Friday night, the occasion being matches 7 and 8 of the U. S. R. A. League, the participants, members of the Baltimore Revolver Association, the bullseye playing "it" with great success, placing a figurative set of fingers to a figurative nose with a

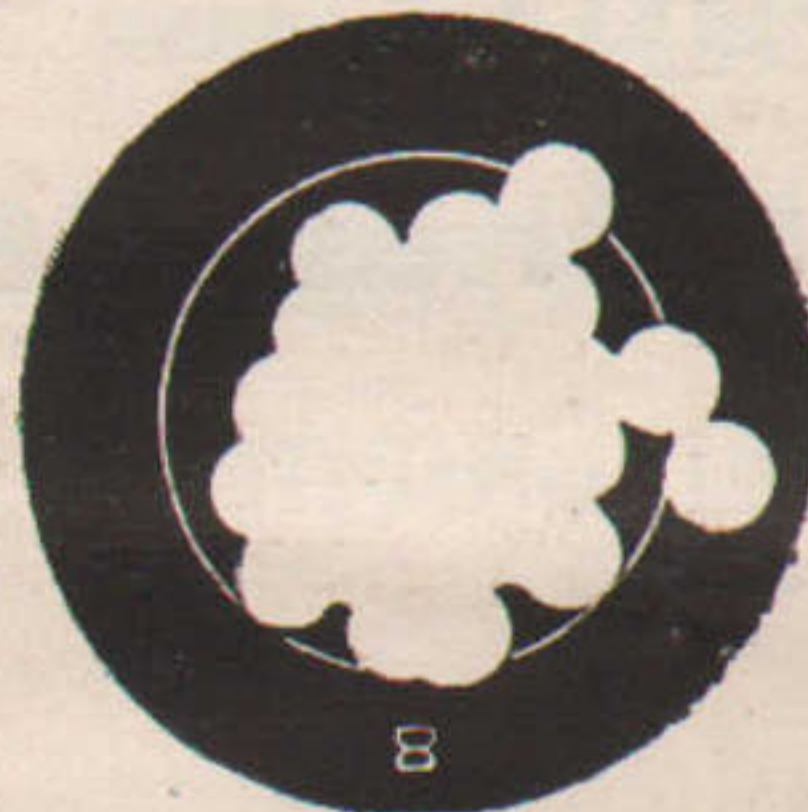
WINCHESTER

.22 CALIBER CARTRIDGES and .22 CALIBER MUSKETS

ESTABLISH A NEW HIGH INTER-CLUB RECORD



GROUP OF 5 SHOTS MADE BY CAPT. W. H. RICHARD



COMPOSITE TARGET OF THE 100 SHOTS

In the Inter-Club Match shot December 26th by the Winchester Rod and Gun Club Team, of New Haven, Conn., and the Erie, Pa., Team, the former by making a score of 993 out of a possible 1,000 points, established a new high record for this kind of competition. The team and individual scores were:

Capt. W. H. Richard	200
G. W. Chesley	199
M. O. Buttsteadt	199
H. M. Thomas	198
H. S. Williams	197
	<hr/>
	993

All of the winning team shot Winchester .22 Long Rifle cartridges loaded with "Lesmok" powder and Winchester .22 Caliber Muskets. This is the bullseye combination for the man who "points right." Unaccountables are few and far between when it is used. If you seek to excel, use Winchester Rifles and Winchester make of cartridges. They

SHOW THEIR POSSIBILITIES BY MAKING "POSSIBLES"

derisive wiggle after most every shot.

The trouble with this bunch is that their valves leak and when the pressure gets too high, something gives way and the wheels won't go with enough speed to keep up the pace.

Dr. Mulliken has been in secret correspondence with "Les Smoke" and on the strength of what he learned bought a Stevens pistol, came down with it and a most expansive smile to the range, determined to line out two scores like those of Atkinson and Ferree, but alas, the combination did not work and the genial man of pills, failed to land a place among the select.

Charley Hebel got a rush order to hike out west so he took a supply of official targets, his trusty pistol and a lot of ammunition, hoping to shoot his scores in the range of the Louisville club. If he has not succumbed to the allurements of Kentucky hospitality, it is possible his scores will help pull us over the 1000 mark, otherwise it is likely our friends, the enemy, have taken our measure in both matches.

The remaining members of the team who were present did their darndest which was not much.

SPRINGFIELD SPRINKLINGS.

Heads up—there is something new in the line of team totals; watch yourself that it doesn't startle you when it appears. We had the pleasure of adding the totals of our "five" as high as 1,145. Of course this is known as the "best yet" ever shot in the Indoor League, and as no five man team has ever endeavored to make a record of this sort, it can be classed as a World's Record. Owing to the fact that one of our men had to go home rather early, he took a pistol along thinking it his own, and after having gone, one of our best men found that the innocent one had taken his "shooter." The unfortunate had to make the best of conditions with the innocent's "iron"

and this caused a downfall in the total, as the sights were moved something like 763 times before it "looked right." Without shouting too loud, it looked as though a very much higher mark might have been reached if this incident had not happened. Of course, you will say, "don't let it happen again and show us," but when such a thing does not happen, something else will. We revolver cranks are noted for excuses, never being satisfied with even the "best." We will admit this time that we are somewhat pleased, although there was a chance for a little more to brag about. Dolfin, the first man up, was setting a fine example for the rest with his 238. You may think that the number of the match had something to do with this, it was the lucky "7" possibly that is it.

Match number 8 turned out a little more "reasonable" only shouting for more than 1,127. As our minds are taken too much upon the first match, we cannot say a great deal about the second. A notification had been sent to the boys informing them of a "New Year's Dinner" to take place at the club house on the evening of the 30th, and possibly an appreciation of this affair was what the 1,145 intended. The boys will gather at 7.30 p. m. sharp and partake in one "jolly good time." Plenty to eat, speeches, songs, and interesting remembrances of the past will be told, making a very much expected interesting gathering. D. B. W.

COLUMBUS COOINGS.

Just take notice the Columbus Revolver Club is on the merry-go-round and our competitors in matches 1, 2, 3 and 4 furnished the music. Why we won 4 straight matches and how did it happen? Aften making a trip each week down the alley through the basement door into that cave-like dungeon spoken of as our revolver range we had little to rejoice over until the returns came back through our old reliable—ARMS AND THE MAN.

Then Oh ye Gods and little scores how we

rejoiced, never again will we scatter 'em now that we know what victory means.

Snook, who has not fired a shot since the Sea Girt meeting in early September opened up with 222 which he declares was accomplished by his famous double wobble-ie wobble away and then back again at the right time, sounds good; maybe its alright.

Morrall a veteran of the military revolver game, with a new .22 pistol and a fresh stogie of the smokeless variety put 'em up a little. Jesse Smith the .22 Schuetzen shark ran away with every body in No. 3 and we sure needed all he made. All the others are new at the game and going good.

Wishing all U. S. R. A. shooters the seasons complements and good scores.

Very truthfully,
COLUMBUS RIFLE CLUB.

PITTSBURGH PRATTLINGS.

Matches 7 and 8 occurred too soon after Christmas. Two nights in succession are hard on the nerves, goats, etc. If all the team would have their "steady holds" at one time we would beat somebody, but as it is when one half gets down to business the other half makes unsightly holes in the 4 and 5 rings. Dr. Brown, after making a good score against Belleville, discovered that he had not mailed some of his wife's Xmas cards and after that he and the Bullseye were strangers. Mr.

Windage and Elevation in your Armory by using



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A "dense" shotgun powder for trap and field shooting.

Unsurpassed for its waterproof qualities, and its perfect keeping properties.

Gives high velocities and excellent pattern.

Will not pit or corrode the gun barrels.

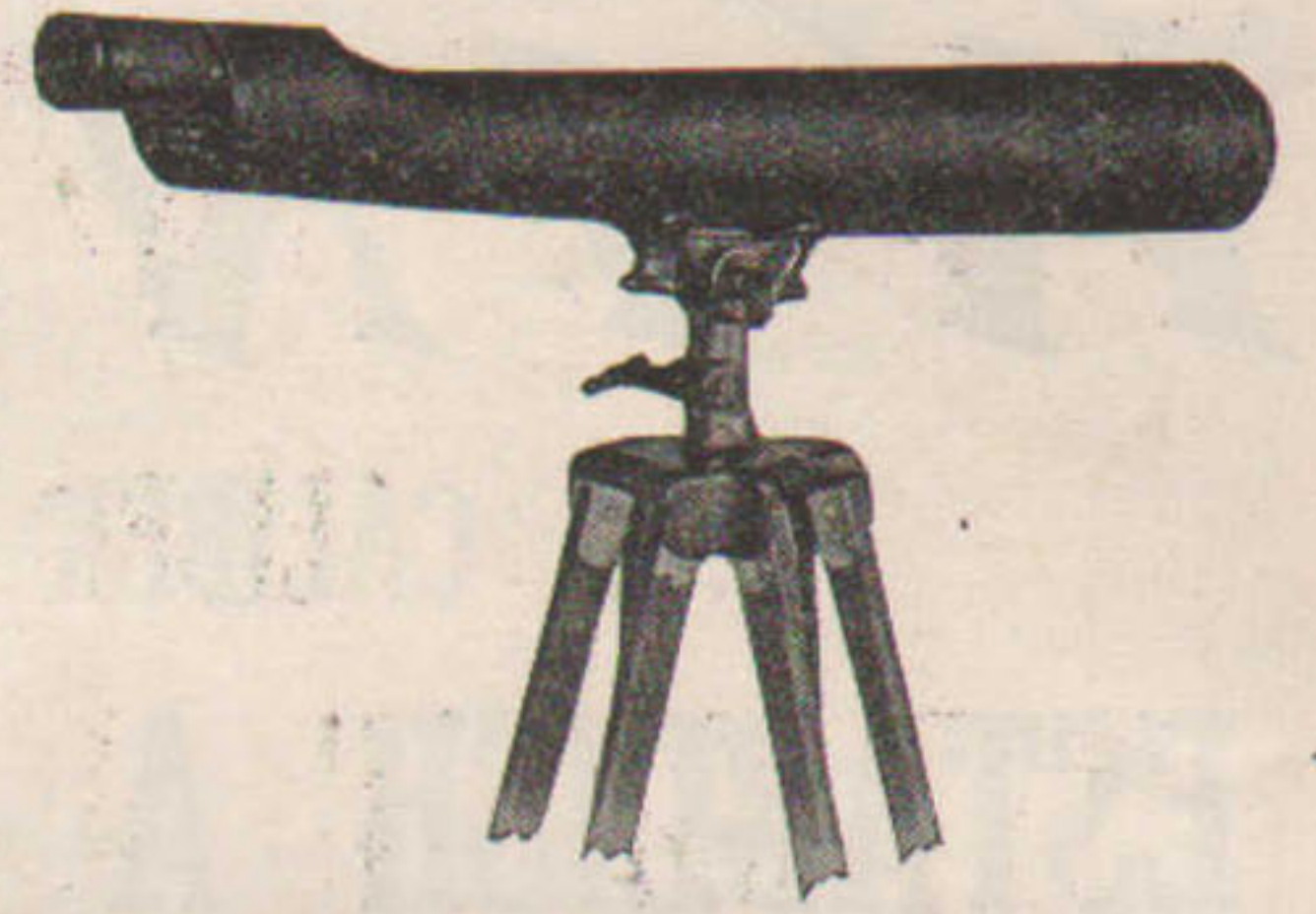
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THE WARNER & SWASEY

Prism Terrestrial Telescope

Represents the highest development in terrestrial instruments.



At a distance of 300 feet the position of the second hand of a running watch can be accurately determined.

THE WARNER & SWASEY COMPANY
CLEVELAND

An Officer has Much to Learn and Life is Short

Study at Home, in the Armory, and Field Service Instruction all Help, but Nothing Can Teach You More Than

Tactical Principles and Problems

By CAPT. M. E. HANNA, General Staff, U. S. A.

Can be drawn on requisition or purchased for \$2.50 per volume of ARMS AND THE MAN

AGAIN THE WINNER

AT

Union Hill, N. J., November 7, 1911

Dr. HUDSON

USED

SCHUETZEN SMOKELESS

IN THE

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

AT 200 YARDS

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO.
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Freed heard it raining as he finished his Belleville score, and the thoughts of his 8 mile walk in the mud to Allison Park so unnerved him that he allowed St. Louis to escape. Lucky Crossman! Brae and Olson, either were not over Xmas or had started on New Year's—we can't tell you which until next week.

Kuhn and Atkinson both passed through St. Louis some years ago and the memory of it spurred them on to make good scores in match 8. I am afraid Royal did not stick to that diet "Nuf Ced." We have just ordered 10,000 U. M. C. Lesmok long rifles, assorted nines and tens and hope they get here in time for match 9. Pittsburgh loses an awful lot of girls to Youngstown, in fact marrying elopers is the chief industry of that village, and here is where we get even. We shoot Tuesday evening and on Wednesday morning we will mail a card to our competitor giving score of the match, and will appreciate reciprocity (not Canadian).
DUQUESNE.

PHILADELPHIA PUFFS.

DEAR "LES SMOKE:"

In reading over the current issue of ARMS AND THE MAN at home last evening I noticed that you offer a leather medal for the first competitor to make the "Possible" in the U. S. R. A. League Matches, and I hereby claim same for our baby member, Dr. Wm. E. Quicksall, who, on Thursday evening last, in Match 5, made the most beautiful "Possible" I have ever seen, all of the five shots being well within the 10-ring. Of course, the original target had to go to Springfield, but if you can secure a copy of it I think it would be well worth reproducing in ARMS AND THE MAN.

These are stirring days at the weekly indoor shoot of the Philadelphia Rifle Association. In previous seasons we had all we could do to get five men of "any old caliber" together

for the U. S. R. A. Matches, and some of us whose eyes are no longer equal to the strain of indoor work were obliged to shoot whether we wanted to or not, but we have taken in over 25 new members since the opening of our new range and we now have an abundance of candidates for the pistol team, with many more in reserve waiting for the N. R. A. prone matches to commence. This is certainly a successful year for the good old P. R. A. and we wish all our associate clubs equal success. Our only regret is that we have none among us who has both the time and the ability to write the newsy little articles that many of the other clubs are able to send in to the paper. We enjoy your little puffs immensely; may your good right hand never tire of writing them. Geo. and Will. Smith are *not* twins, George being the older by about three years. Will is having trouble with his eyes and is not yet shooting up to his true form, but we hope soon to make 1100. Compliments of the Season.
N. S.

SPOKANE SPARKS.

A-nah na-witka mika halo tohum poo, hy-in mamook whim. In other words the Siwashes fell down in the 7th and 8th matches and very likely lost our scalps, of course we have our excuses, too much holiday work, up late at night is not very good for the eyes or nerves either, but we will be better fixed next match and will try and do better. Match 7 Fromm went back to his old pet, the .44 Russian model S. and W. hand loads. Rush used .38 S. and W. 8 inch Pope barrel hand load. Bartholomew .38 S. and W. special hand loaded. Berger the .38 S. and W. special Peters ammunition. Rapp the .22 S. and W. 10" pistol Peters Stevens-Pope ammunition. Match 8, Fromm .44 Russian, Bartholomew and Rush the .38 S. and W., Berger and Wilburn .22 S. and W., Peters Stevens-Pope ammunition.

Providence Revolver Club (Newport).

The matches of the Providence Revolver Club (Newport) were resumed last week after a couple of weeks lay off due to the holiday season, and they started in under very bad conditions as at the time a 50 mile gale was blowing, result scores below the usual run, and only five men to try. The secretary won out (probably due to his being used to getting blown up) with a fair score. Almy putting up the best net score. And speaking of Almy, just to show the boys he is in the game with any old gun, Christmas Day he took out his little English Military Miniature Rifle (a d—good gun for prone, but a cuss for off hand) and put up 2339 for 100 shots, German Ring, 25 yards off hand Military sights. Try the little devil and see if that score don't look good.

WEEKLY MATCH SCORES, RIFLE.

J. Biesel	227	234	22	483
F. Spooner	231	226	22	479
J. Easton	217	230	28	475
W. Almy	231	236	—	467
F. Coggeshall	223	213	16	452

The scores for the 6th Handicap match (Pistol) held at the Providence Range were as follows:

	Handicap	Total	Handicap	Total	
Ferrier	60	244	Bedard	44	198
Manchester	20	237	Liebrich	24	195
Miller	Scratch	218	Brow	10	194
Donaghy	8	218	Moore	22	193
Park'st	Scratch	216	Coultas	44	181

Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland.

The weekly shoot of the club was devoted to practice scores.

Among the visitors was Capt. F. B. Hallenbach, Company C. Fifth Ohio Infantry who has done more for the rifle game than any



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other officer of the Fifth, excepting Capt. J. C. Semon, who has captained the Regimental Team during the last three years and has as many times been victorious. Capt. Hollenbach's men have formed a larger proportion of the team each year than any other two companies combined; thanks to his hard work on their range.

W. C. Andrews, who is a private in the straight shooting "C" Co., upheld its reputation by shooting a perfect score of 200 points.

W. C. also has a record of 117 points at 220 yards, using the 200 yard Standard American target, and experience seems to show that that extra 20 yards makes the 12 ring somewhat elusive.

W. C. Andrews.....200	W. F. Lenn.....186
F. Koska194	Capt. Hollenbach...185
M. M. Foster.....193	J. Junkins184
E. E. Tindall.....192	H. P. Walker.....178
W. L. Wonder.....189	H. P. V. Artsdalen172
J. Humphrey187	F. L. Butler.....172

A New School Boy Club in Springfield, Mass.

The recently organized rifle club of Technical High School held an important meeting last week and laid plans for an active season. The Howard street armory of the National Guard has been secured and shooting will be done three times a week.

With 100 members, which Prof. Hartwell desires earnestly to have, and an annual fee of 50 cents, he would be able to buy four new-model rifles especially adapted to short-range work. A short time ago the people of Boston succeeded in procuring rifle shooting as a part of the athletics of the Boston high schools, but the plan is not to start until after the first of the year, and if "Tech" gets ahead of Boston it will have the honor of being the first high school in the state to introduce rifle shooting. Another meeting of the club will be held shortly to elect officers.

Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Cal.

The Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club held its annual King shoot banquet and distribution of prizes on December 10. William Ehrenpfort, now past the eighties, fired the shot that was the nearest the center of a 6-inch bullseye at 200 yards, shooting against young marksmen who have much better eye sight and steadier nerve than he. It made him the new king and proud are the members of the club to have such a grand old man as Wm. Ehrenpfort.

Mr. Wm. Ehrenpfort was a member of the famous Centennial Team of 1876, which won the rifle championship for California against the world.

James E. Gorman, with a score of 977 out of a possible 1000, won the pistol championship of the club. J. E. Gorman was a member of the Olympic team which won the world's championship in Bisley, England, July 11, 1908. It is the wish of all Western pistol and rifle shots that he be a member of the Olympic team in 1912 to represent America.

W. G. Hoffman was the rifle champion, with a score of 2305 out of a possible 2500. As he is a newcomer in the rifle game he deserves a great deal of credit for his fine shooting.

Many good speeches were made at the banquet table and every one enjoyed himself as well as the inner man.

In the other clubs which were S. F. Turner Schuetzen, which also held their annual King shoot. H. Enge carried off the honors as king for 1912. H. Schultz made a good score of 204 in the medal competition. M. Nagel won the first prize in the bullseye shoot. Otto Lemcke won the first prize in the bullseye shoot of the S. F. Schuetzen Verien. D. Schwormstede made a score of 223 in the Norddeutscher Schuetzen Club. John Bodie made 41 in the Irish Volunteers blunt target. Ben Jonas made 226 in the Germania Schuetzen Club and was the high man.

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club.

The club season of shooting has ended and the following are the scores of the various competitions shot.

TEN SHOT RIFLE COMPETITION.

Best 10 scores, 200 yards, German Ring Target.

FIRST CLASS.

1. W. G. Hoffman.....	2305
2. W. F. Blasse.....	2295
3. C. M. Henderson.....	2288
4. M. W. Housner.....	2275
5. F. H. Bremer.....	2270
6. O. A. Bremer.....	2250
7. D. W. McLaughlin.....	2239

SECOND CLASS.

1. B. Jonas.....	2249
2. M. Blasse.....	2223
3. Geo. A. Pattberg.....	2218
4. E. Schierbaum.....	2206
5. F. O. Bratton.....	2158

THIRD CLASS.

1. J. G. Day.....	2169
2. J. F. Bridges.....	2132
3. J. Williams.....	2111
4. M. Kolander.....	2075

FOURTH CLASS.

1. C. W. Seely.....	2155
2. F. A. Garrabrant.....	2086
3. K. O. Kindgren.....	2079

Best 5 three-inch bullseyes, 200 yards (measured to 1/1000 of an inch).

1. B. Jonas.....	1.114
2. W. F. Blasse.....	1.224
3. O. A. Bremer.....	1.286
4. E. Schierbaum.....	1.390
5. G. Pattberg.....	1.444
6. K. O. Kindgren.....	1.578
7. W. G. Hoffman.....	1.613
8. M. Blasse.....	1.983
9. C. M. Henderson.....	2.235

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10. L. S. Hauxhurst.....	2.345
11. M. W. Housner.....	2.549
12. C. W. Seely.....	3.266
13. J. Williams.....	3.372
14. E. N. Moor.....	3.397
15. H. Enge.....	6.441

MOST BULLSEYES.

1. W. F. Blasse.
2. B. Jonas.
3. G. A. Pattberg.

PISTOL AND REVOLVER COMPETITION.

Best 10 ten-shot scores, 50 yards Standard American Target.

FIRST CLASS.

1. J. E. Gorman.....	977
2. W. C. Prichard.....	946
3. C. W. Linder.....	940
4. Robt. Mills.....	939

SECOND CLASS.

1. C. W. Randall.....	942
2. A. C. Wilson.....	921
3. Dr. R. A. Summers.....	915

THIRD CLASS.

1. L. S. Hauxhurst.....	900
2. C. W. Seely.....	873
3. J. Appleyard.....	845

National Rifle Academy.

Scores of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, Thursday, December 28th, 1911, at the range of 1234 Filbert St.

RIFLE PRONE TARGET—N. R. A. 1 TO 10 COUNT. DISTANCE, 75 FEET.

E. H. Williamson, Jr.....	93	95		
W. J. Maybee.....	95	96		
Dr. S. T. Buck.....	94	88	86	86
Harry Overbaugh.....	88	96		
R. S. Newbold.....	95	96		
Nathan Sperring.....	89	96		
Geo. Hugh Smith.....	93	87		

RIFLE OFFHAND, TARGET—GERMAN RING. DISTANCE, 75 FEET.

E. H. Williamson, Jr.....	237	233	241	236
R. S. Newbold.....	237	240	240	243

PISTOL TARGET—STANDARD AMERICAN. DISTANCE, 60 FEET.

D. L. Vaughan.....	79	88	80		
H. L. Reeves.....	84	97	90	84	89
W. J. Maybee.....	87	87	82	85	83
R. S. Newbold.....	82	81	88	73	69
Herman Thomas.....	77	80	82	84	
H. L. Benson.....	70				
H. L. Dill.....	83	85			
Dr. W. E. Quicksall.....	87	82	86	86	91
George Hugh Smith.....	88	86	89	89	90

Score of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, Thursday, December 21, on the range of the

National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert St:

RIFLE—OFFHAND, GERMAN RING TARGET AT 75 FEET.

E. H. Williamson, Jr.—	237	239	236	236	240	237	236	233	237	233	240
W. N. Patrick.....	224	241	234	236							

RIFLE—PRONE, TARGET, 1 TO 10 COUNT, N. R. A. 75 FEET.

Dr. S. T. Buch.....	90	92	92	93	94	93	91
Nathan Sperring.....	93						

PISTOL—TARGET, STANDARD AMERICAN, DISTANCE 60 FEET.

D. L. Vaughan.....	72	77	83	83	78	83	87	86	
Dr. G. G. Davis.....	63	76	77	58	66	66	86	62	78
H. A. Dill.....	82								
H. L. Reeves.....	88	90	89	92	86	91			
J. Oliver.....	68	60							
R. S. Newbold.....	84	86	78	80	80				
W. T. Smith.....	79	89	84	77	92				
W. N. Patrick.....	77								
Dr. E. A. Palmer.....	80	83	83	87	85				
Herman Thomas.....	88	80	89	86	87				
Geo. Hugh Smith.....	81	94	84	85	88				
Dr. W. E. Quicksall.....	87	93	90	88	91				
W. J. Maybee.....	85	88	75	84	81				

Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Cal.

A hundred-shot match for a dinner to be paid for by the losers and the range expenses to be paid by the winners was shot Dec. 17. Herman Enge King, of the S. F. Turner Schuetzen and Wm. A. Siebe on one side; E. Schierbaum and K. O. Kindgren on the other. Siebe and Kindgren shot scratch while Enge was given one point per shot or 100 points over Schierbaum. C. W. Seely was the official scorer.

At the finish Siebe and Enge had been beaten by only 29 points their total being .3997 with a handicap of 100 points gave them .4097 while Kindgren and Schierbaum had .4127.

W. A. Siebe.....	188	188	201	189	186	—	952
	195	180	173	206	214	—	968

K. O. Kindgren.....	195	205	208	198	215	—	1021
	190	200	197	209	200	—	996

Schierbaum.....	222	208	202	202	200	—	1034
	207	220	217	215	216	—	1075

Enge.....	189	213	199	204	208	—	1013
	206	224	214	205	205	—	1064

2077

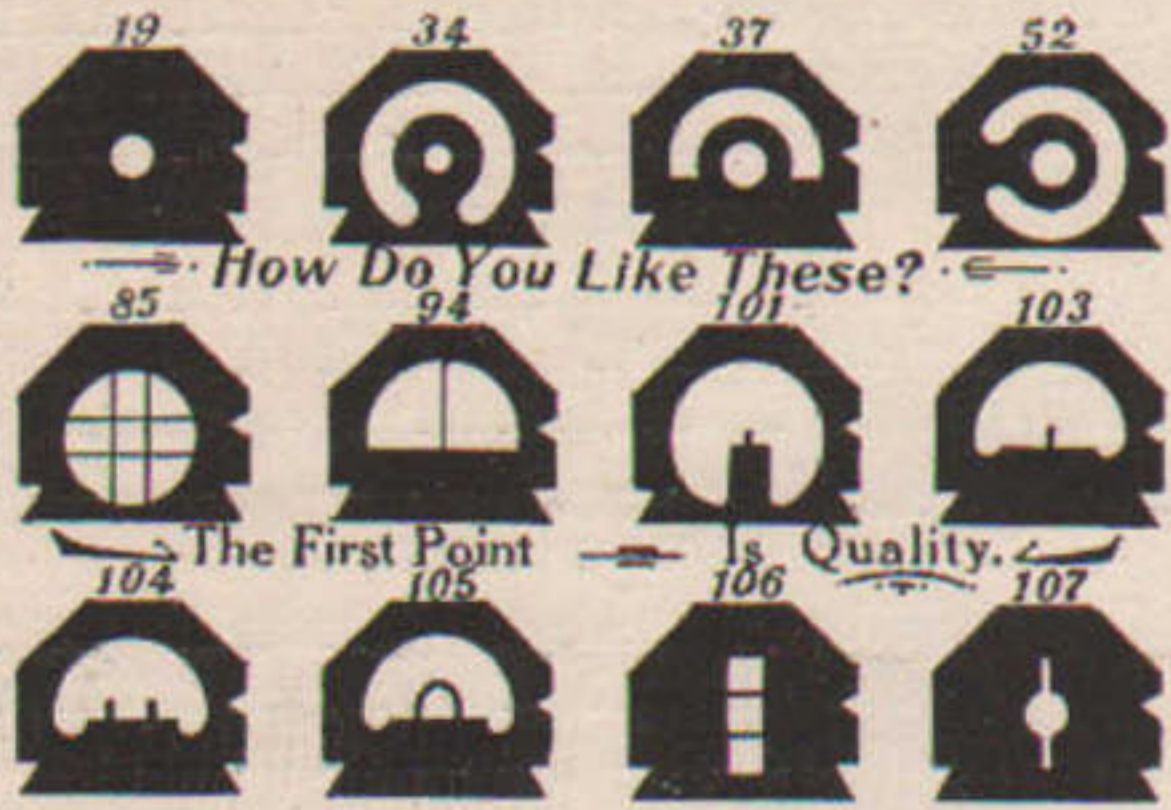
THE CALL OF THE CLAY.

SOME HINTS TO BEGINNERS.

BY EDWARD BANKS.

PART II.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the main essentials to be observed in selecting a gun for trap shooting are close shooting qualities, weight, drop, thickness of stock, length and trigger pull. All these really depend on the individuality of the person selecting the gun; in other words, the gun must fit the shooter, or he cannot expect to do much more than fair work, no matter how hard he may practice. An ill-fitting coat is not only awkward to wear, but hampers the movements of the wearer; and an ill-fitting gun is just as awkward to handle and won't "point right" in the hands of a novice. An expert can do fair work with a gun that does not fit him, simply because he knows how to shoot targets, and soon learns how to hold the gun, whether under or over the targets; but a beginner



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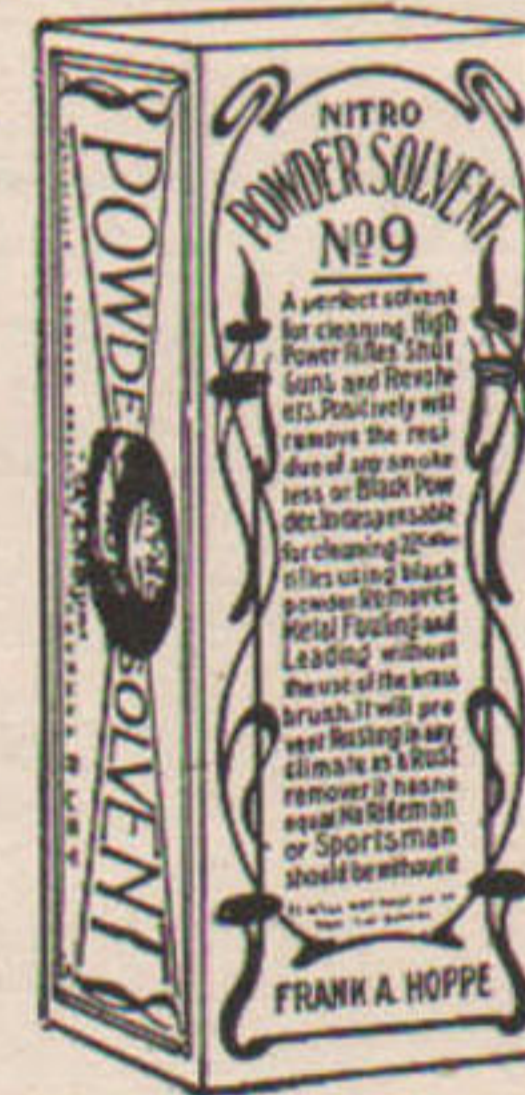
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would he hopelessly at sea under similar conditions.

An excellent plan for a beginner to adopt with reference to getting a gun to suit him, is to try any gun about the right length of stock (this based, as stated before, on his length of arm) that his friends will loan him temporarily for such trial. Sooner or later he will find one with which he can do better than with others, and thus has a basis to go on. Sometimes a beginner picks one up that happens to be just right, and the trick is more than half turned.

Another pointer for the beginner to remember is to have no hesitation in asking the advice of an expert, particularly one of the expert professionals, for the latter are always expected and indeed are glad to give advice on just such points, and any suggestions they may have to offer will be found as a rule to be of much benefit.

Any good field shot should with but little practise make a first-class trap shot. The thing that bothers him at first is the idea of holding the gun right up or close to the shoulder when calling "Pull." It is unnatural to him, and at first probably strikes him as unsportsmanlike. He tries the up-to-the-shoulder game and finding it a new and strained position to him, fails miserably instead of "breaking them all," which he had expected to find a simple operation, as it looks so easy. He then reverts to the gun-below-the-elbow (field style), and the targets get away from him so fast he has to hurry up to catch them, which he does not do in a very large percentage of instances. Unless such a man has grit and determination to find out how it is done he quits right there, and a good man is lost to the sport of trap shooting.

If however the same man will just sit down and figure things out a bit, there will be a different tale to be told in the very near future. He will ask: "Why this gun-to-the-shoulder business?" If he cannot give the answer himself, someone of the experts will tell him the reason much along these lines: "Game, whether birds or animals, when flushed are as a rule pretty close to you. They are well within shot and, while sometimes you have to shoot quickly on account of brush or some other cause, you generally have plenty

of time to get your gun to your shoulder and pick off a right and left. If you don't get them the first time, you can follow them up and flush them again. And don't forget another thing,—that while they jump quickly, they gain speed as they go, and fly or run faster as they place the yards between you and them. Now, to get back to the clay target game: You want to get all you can and either beat the other fellow or tie him; therefore you want to break as many targets as possible. You know where the target is going to start from, and can therefore get ready in a way you never could do in the field. In fact you are glad to take every advantage of an inanimate object, and act in a way that would seem unsportsmanlike in the field. You flush your clay target when you are ready for it, and but very few quail or cottontails are so considerate as to wait for the word. Furthermore the target starts like shot out of a gun, and puts the yards between you and it much more rapidly than the fastest bird that flies—up to about gunshot range, when it begins to fall to the ground. That target must be broken if it is to be scored to you. As the saying is: 'They make them small enough at the factory'; hence you must get them when your pattern is at its best; that is, within forty yards of the spot you are standing on. Also you've got to get that target the first time it is flushed; you can't walk out and jump it again. It can't jump, and even if it could, the referee would unkindly disallow any success that might attend such second effort. Summed up, the whole matter resolves itself into this: Take it from me that if you want to break targets, the thing to do is to adopt the methods as to position, style, etc., of those experts who have reduced clay target shooting to a science, and then practise up a bit. You will soon find that it will all come to you, and then you will have them all guessing."

The field shot will find another thing, too, and that is that an exact duplicate of his old favorite in the field will not be just what he wants. If he is a good quail (Virginia partridge) shot, ten to one he uses a fairly straight stock. That will be O. K. as a guide for his trap gun; but he can use a longer stock on his trap gun to good advantage and should bear this in mind when ordering his gun. It will benefit him in assisting to take up the recoil, and as he can adjust his gun before calling "Pull," it will not catch under his arm and bother him, as it would if he were shooting in the gun-below-the-elbow or field style.

AMMUNITION.

This subject can be dismissed in but a few words. The scores made by experts show

conclusively the class of article now being put on the market by all the standard loading companies. The shells manufactured by any and all of these companies, and loaded with one or other of the brands of smokeless shot-gun powder manufactured by the Du Pont Company are good enough to tie to under any conditions of wind or weather.

The novice, *i. e.*, the beginner, should guard earnestly against using too heavy a load. Heavy loads cause correspondingly heavy recoil, and recoil not only causes sore shoulders, but frequently severe headaches, and consequent gun shyness on the part of the beginner. Select and stick to, for the first few months at least, a load of three drams of a "bulk" powder, or 24 grains of a "dense" powder, with either an ounce and an eight or an ounce and a quarter of shot. The ounce and an eight load is fast and snappy, and is extremely pleasant to shoot. When ordering your trap loads, be sure and specify "chilled" shot, for if you use soft shot you will find you lose from 30 to 50 per cent. of your pattern. This fact has been proved most conclusively by a series of exhaustive tests.

THE SHOOTING COSTUME.

Time was, and not so very long ago either (for the sport of trap shooting is comparatively youthful—particularly the clay target branch of the sport), when any old clothes would do in which to attend a tournament. Moth-eaten sweaters were clung to, much as an old guncase is—for the purpose of distinguishing the oldtimer from the novice in the game, and also for comfort. But nowadays it is fortunately fast becoming the thing to dress just as neatly for a tournament or a club shoot as for the street. The same costume for the latter would do very well for the former, with the possible exception of the coat or shooting jacket. The coat *must* be loose and easy across the shoulders and under the arms; anything in the shape of wearing apparel that tends to hinder absolutely free action on the part of the arms is to be eschewed when shooting. Some coats and shooting vests have accordion pleats under the arms, with just that very object in view, and these accomplish part of the object very well. A sort of Norfolk jacket with a box pleat down the back is a good thing, the pleat being held together at the back with thin strips of elastic, which give easily when the gun is brought to the shoulder, but quickly pull the pleat back into place when the gun is taken down.

No one style of shooting coat, jacket or vest, or even sweater, can be said to be the proper thing. The style and make must be left to the taste of the individual; the only thing that should be borne in mind is that

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the presence of ladies, both as spectators and as comrades at the score, is much to be desired, and that consequently no shooting costume is too good or too neat for the occasion.

The collar is another item of dress that must be considered. No man can do really good work with a tight or high collar; in fact, to most men a "boiled collar" is a decided handicap when shooting. A soft shirt, with a soft collar comfortably loose, will be found to be an aid to better scores.

Portland Wins from Eugene.

The Portland Gun Club won the deciding match of the series with the Eugene Gun Club on December 18, by the total score of 837 to 818. This is the lowest total made in the three shoots between the two clubs.

The Portland Club won the first match from the Eugene Club by a few points and the Eugene boys won the second match by a narrow margin.

The fog bothered the shooters a great deal and no extra high scores were made. Wagner of the Portland team made the highest score of the day by breaking 92 out of 100. Troeh, also of the local team, broke 91 out of 100, and Dr. Bull of the Eugene team made the same mark. Fred Moulten was second high man on the Eugene team, with the score of 90.

The scores and totals by rounds follow:

PORTLAND.		EUGENE.	
Wagner	92	Bull	91
Troeh	91	Moullan	90
Howe	89	McCormick	86
Ab'hams	85	Veatch	82
Cullison	83	Seavey	82
Caldwell	83	Cook	80
Carlson	84	Statzer	80
Johnson	80	Day	79
Young	77	Kompp	75
Ph'nton	73	Bean	73
	837		818

DuPont Gun Club, Wilmington.

Fifty-seven members of the club took part in the weekly shoot.

In a team race, nine men on each side, between the sales and operating departments of the Du Pont Powder Company, the sales department won, 167 to 151. Amateur Champion Colfax, shot for the losing team and made a score of 24 out of 25. He was high man of the match.

The winners in the Coleman Du Pont merchandise events were: Class A—Tie between L. D. Willis and William M. Foord; both

former amateur State champions, 24 out of 25; class B—W. M. Hammond, 22 out of 25; class C—Tie between L. C. Lyon and H. C. McClane, 21 out of 25; class D—William M. Francis, 19 out of 25.

The scores in detail were, team race:

SALES DEPARTMENT.		OPERATING DEPARTMENT.	
Eugene Du Pont	22	C. D. Prickett	18
J. T. Skelly	21	E. H. Ford	10
Edward Banks	22	C. V. Ferriday	12
W. A. Joslyn	22	T. W. Keithley	20
William Coyne	16	F. A. Wardenburg	13
W. S. Gavan	18	T. W. Mathewson	16
J. W. Mathews	17	E. A. V. Everitt	17
A. J. Curley	11	W. S. Colfax, Jr.	24
C. C. Gerow	18	L. C. Lyon	21

Total -----167 Total -----151

Eugene vs. Portland.

On November 28 a match was shot in Eugene, Oregon, between the Portland Gun Club and the Eugene Gun Club, in which Portland was defeated by eleven birds. The high men were Fred Mullin and Walter MacCornack, of Eugene, each making a score of 97 out of 100. In a 400 bird race Fred Mullin broke 388 and Walter MacCornack broke 376.

Peters Paragraphs.

Mr. Fred V. Berger, shooting recently on the Indoor Range of the Spokane, Wash., Rifle and Revolver Club, put up a new record score, 98 out of a possible 100, using Peters factory loaded Semi-smokeless ammunition.

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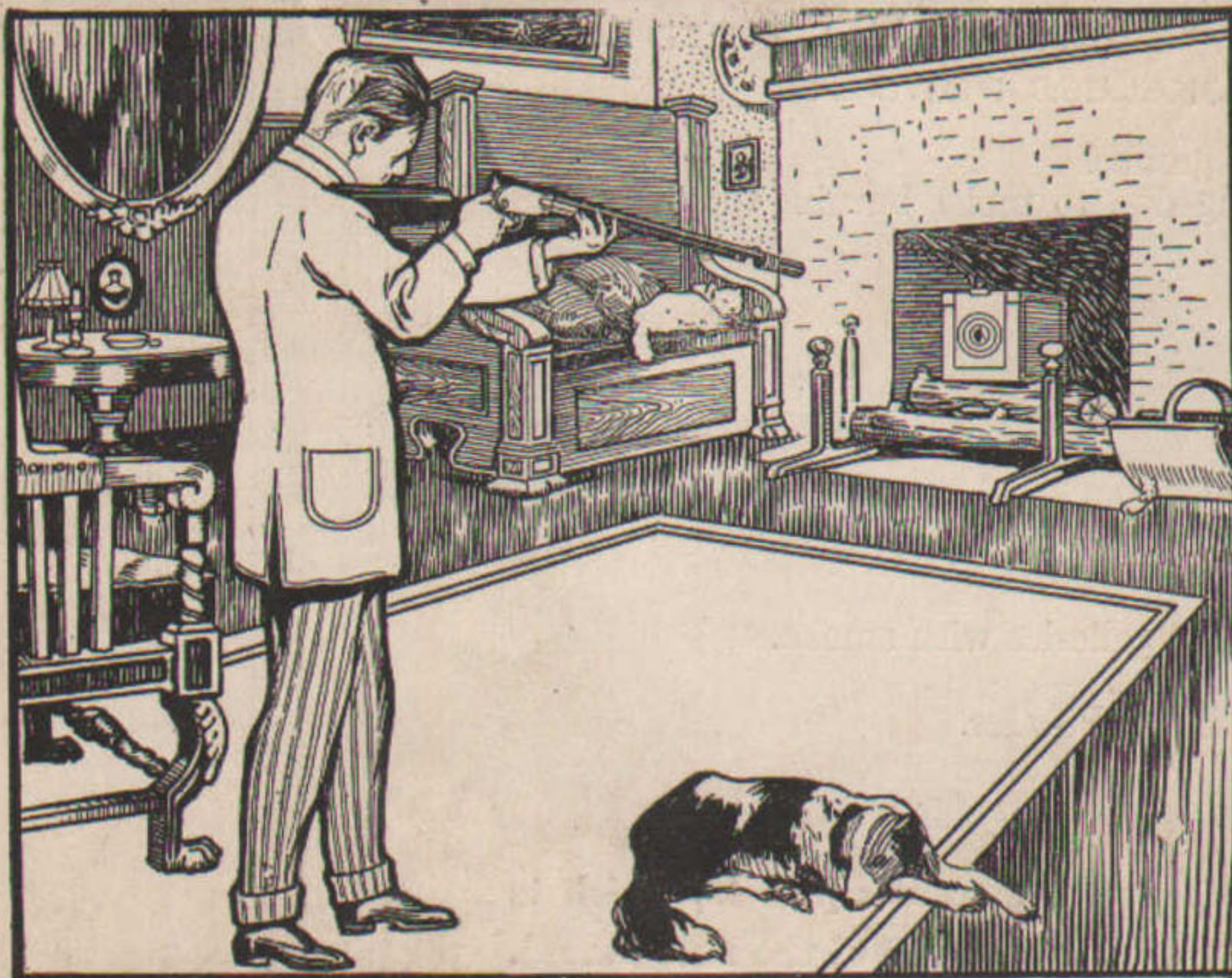


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