

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. LI, No. 16.

January 18, 1912

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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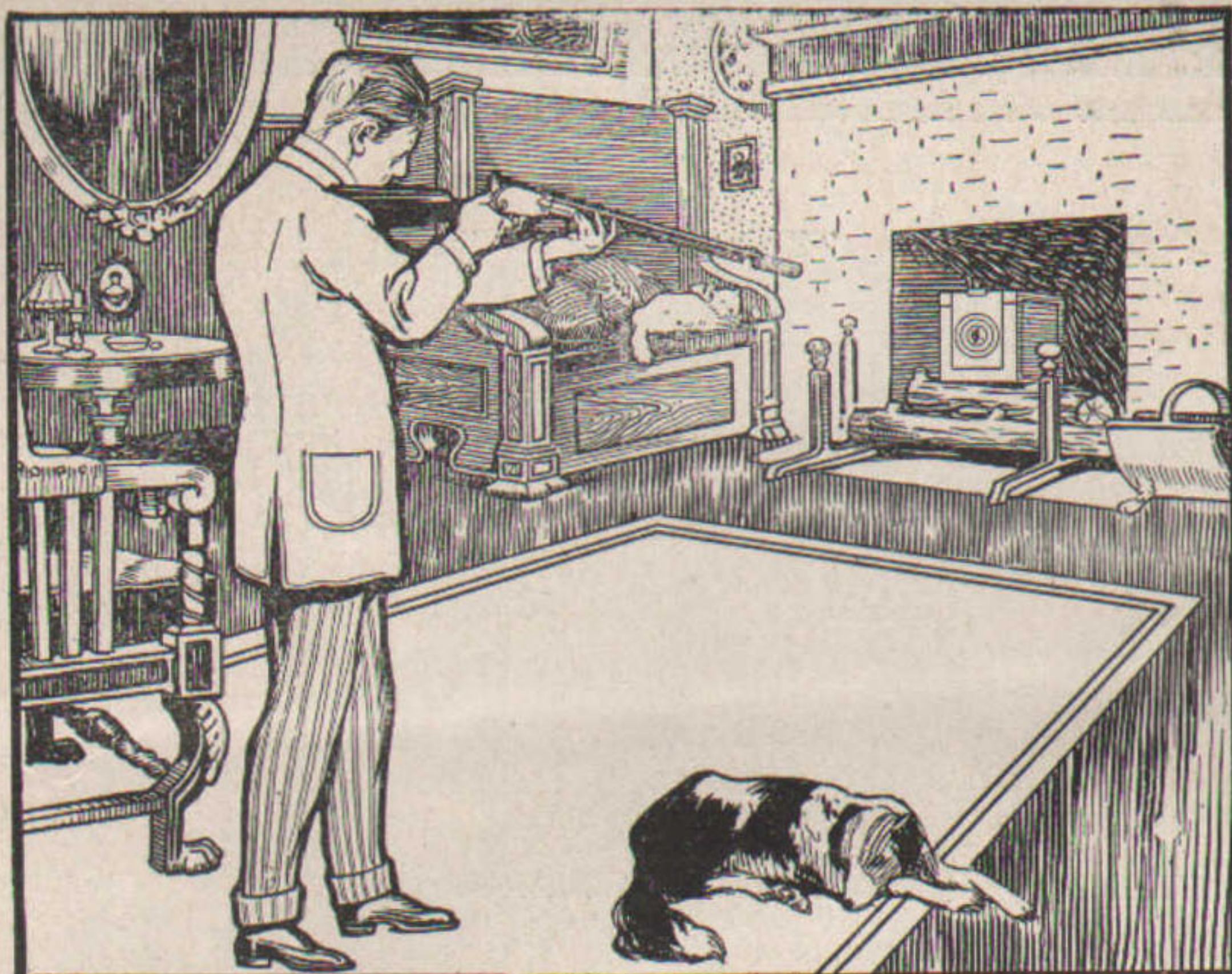
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LI. No. 16.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 18, 1912.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The Double Rifle.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

IN the early part of the last century explorers began to bore holes here and there and to admit gleams of light into the darkness of the African continent. Returning, every man jack of the adventurous ones brought back tales of the wonderful game he had seen, tales of bully lions with long claws and sharp teeth and mean dispositions; of rhinos whose killing was much like standing on the track and shooting bullets into an approaching switch-engine; of buffaloes with courage and cunning equaled only by the thickness of their skulls, and of elephants, the most formidable of all the dangerous beasts.

Straightway the adventure-loving of the British sportsmen packed up and set sail for the place where such thrills could be obtained. Sometimes the game seekers did much exploring on their own hook, while in search of their quarry.

Those were the days of the muzzle loading guns, guns which required the user to call "King's Ex," after they were fired, so more powder and shot could be inserted into their barrels. It is hardly necessary to say that the time required for this reloading was ample for a charging lion to arrive and insert several sets of claws where they would do the most good, from the standpoint of the King of Beasts.

The failure to return home, on the part of many of the early English sportsmen, men who didn't owe anybody anything, nor yet have the Grand Jury on their trails, persuaded the other British hunters that the game favored the beasts a trifle too much for real comfort. Thrills were all right and desirable—but most of the sportsmen preferred that the matter go no further.

Their guns were inadequate in power. That's the first conclusion at which they arrived. If a tree were handy, they returned home to report their conclusions. Otherwise the conclusions were drawn from the reports of the native who happened to see the performance.

Baker was the pioneer in the production of a weapon big enough to stop fauna of a switch-engine size and a side-winder meanness of disposition. He persuaded a Bristol gunsmith to build for him a single barreled rifle with three-foot barrel, with an internal diameter of a four-bore shotgun, an inch across. This was grooved with two grooves and shot a belted bullet of four ounce weight, propelled by fourteen drams of black powder. Normal charge for a twelve gauge shotgun, three and a quarter drams.

This arm used to kill quite frequently, although the hunter still had to sidestep with some liveliness when the four ounce bullet refused to take effect. To further improve the weapon he framed up a half pound explosive bullet for it, using a cast iron core, a percussion cap to explode it and a bursting charge of an ounce of black powder inside the affair. He reported that this arm used to kill quite decisively at times.

Still a gun with but a single shot was on occasion embarrassing to use, particularly when the unhappy hunter turned for the spare rifle, to find it thirty feet up the nearest tree on the back of the bearer, and still going for yet taller heights. In those days, as in these, true sportsmen hated to wound game. The reasons were not quite of the same nature however. Further explanations seem superfluous.

Repeaters and automatics were still tucked away in the wallet of old Father Time, awaiting the time when most of the game was safely killed off, before their appearance. Therefore, the English hunter had rifles built with two barrels and two locks and two triggers, on the line of his fowling piece. Small bores made no hit in those days.

When poor powder and worse steel forbade driving a bullet at a much higher velocity than that of the early morning milkman, it be-

hooved the hunter of bad game to use a bullet of sufficient size to impress his highly active targets with the fact that there was something doing in the killing line, there or thereabouts. Four-bores and eight-bores were stylish. In them they used to shoot four ounce and three ounce and two ounce bullets, depending upon whether the game happened to be large, medium, or approaching the size of a rabbit. Anything less than thirty-five caliber was a rook rifle, a rook, by the way, being as near to a crow as he can get and still be good to eat.

The two-barreled gun made a distinct hit. No harm is intended by this statement. It did make hits at both ends, but in this case we mean that it grew in popularity.

It hung much like the fowling piece, which is English for plain ordinary shotgun. Its lines were the same only there were more of them.

Its second barrel could be fired into a wounded rhino before he could close his wings, fall into the water and dive for the bottom, or the hunter could score a neat double on a hen elephant long before the covey got out of range. Hunters still carried two of these guns to Africa and entrusted the second one to the bravest—or the slowest runner—of their darky contingent. Sometimes they found their judgment of human nature in error but usually the second barrel made up for the deficiencies of the hired help, in failing to stay where it was put.

The confidence of the hunter returned with the new departure in weapons. He used to pray for a charge, merely for the pleasure of seeing the charge turned into an item on the credit side of the ledger in the form of fresh meat for the camp. Nor did he care how much the charge might be. It would appear that a rhino has to play second fiddle to the summer resort proprietor. One sometimes fails to make the charge process stick. The other never does.

The hunters, their ranks lengthened by the addition of sportsmen of other nations who also sought thrills, used to sit up nights thinking up new ways for extracting thrills. It got tiresome, that business of insulting a cock rhino until he opened up the gasoline, and threw in the high, and made for the hunter with the intent of inserting two or three feet of horn where it would be most effective. There was nothing to it but firing both barrels into the countenance of the aforesaid rhino, being kicked out of range and then watching the darkies eat the beast, with sort of a "bless-you-my-children" attitude.

They didn't have Kodaks in those days. It didn't do a fellow a bit of good to hang up four elephants and three rhinos and six hippos and a couple of lions and some dik-diks and a little fry of impallas before the camp fire. The effect was imposing, but you couldn't prove it when you got home.

It was the same old thing. They'd take off 10% for poor memory and 10% for mistaken count and 10% on general principles and 40% because the hunter was a well known liar. By the time they got through with the yarn, all unsupported as it was by photographic evidence, it sounded as tame as shooting your neighbor's cat after the neighbor had moved away to the other side of the town.

Their shooting scrapes used to be conducted along the lines of a bull fight. The beast would be provoked into a charge; the hunter would allow him to crash along until the beast felt certain of having white man fricassee in the next instant, then the hunter would step aside and fire the heavy rifle into the animal as he slid by with his brakes on and wheels slipping.

Being a matador is child's play compared with dodging a peeved rhino with no nice sanded arena in which to do it. If the hunter was a poor judge of distance or his foot slipped, or the foot work of the beast proved better than the average, the darkies would probably turn

over to the nearest white man such of the hunter's outfit as they could find no use for.

Pretty soon the breech-loader came into being and about the same time came the repeating rifle. Neither the one improvement nor the other budged the double rifle from the affections of the big game seeker. He turned his muzzle loader in on a breech-loader, and later on swapped what was left of that for a double rifle using the more powerful smokeless powder cartridges.

Improvements in the shotgun were added to the rifle as fast as they appeared. It became a hammerless instead of a hammer rifle.

It acquired ejectors of automatic breed, it blossomed out with detachable locks and sported a single trigger as early as did the shotgun. It had even more use for the latter improvement than had the shotgun. Not infrequently the terrific recoil of the right barrel would jar off the left, invariably from the sudden leap of the trigger against its sear. The single trigger stopped this, and besides gave the hunter two lightning-fast barrels without having to alter the grip of the right hand.

In appearance it was a shotgun, pure and simple, save for the heavier construction and the rear sight. It came to the shoulder with the lightning rapidity of the double hammerless, well balanced, shotgun, could be fired with the same disregard for sights, and was more efficient in the hands of the experienced bird shot than any other pattern of rifle could be in the hands of the most practiced rifleman.

The automatic came into the market, with blaring of trumpets that could be heard to every portion of the shooting world, but the shooter of dangerous game kept the double rifle in the snugest corner of his gun cabinet.

Cartridge makers, taking advantage of improvements in steel and smokeless powder, turned out cartridges with double the striking power of the old, large bore, black powder, cartridges. At the same time the rifles decreased in weight and recoil.

Knowing from experience the superiority of a second shot, placed quickly and accurately, to a dozen that were more or less quickly obtainable, the experienced one merely smiled knowingly at the claims of the repeating rifle advocate. When he made changes they were to more improved forms of double rifles, not to other patterns of arms.

Getting accustomed to the open countenance weapon, the big game seeker used the double rifle even when he sought non-dangerous animals. The double rifle was the favorite for years for deer stalking. This was due, partly to the familiarity of the hunter with the double gun, both as a shotgun and as a rifle, and partly to the fact of the lack of satisfactory breech mechanisms for hunting rifles.

With the adoption of the Lee-Metford as the military rifle of England, the double rifle began to lose its grip. Many of them were made for the small bore, high pressure cartridges, but they failed to hold their own with the magazine gun for work where the dangerous character of the game did not make a quick second shot absolutely necessary. With arms of terrific recoil, weight was not undesirable. The rifle was not carried far and at that was usually in the hands of a bearer.

For animals such as deer, the hunter required a light rifle, while at the same time he favored high velocity, small bore cartridges, developing pressures that forbade light rifles, through the metal that had to be left in the frame and the barrels.

The double rifle is a very expensive weapon to produce, not only through the difficulties that beset the builders of high grade double guns of any sort, but through the necessity for making the barrels shoot to a common center, and the resulting necessity for repeated adjustment of barrels and ribs.

To make an arm with two barrels equal the magazine rifle in lightness, the makers had to build their double rifles with quite light barrels, wherever pressures allowed the robbing of metal. A single stumble, with the rifle pitching among rocks, could quite easily ruin a three hundred dollar masterpiece.

The magazine could be purchased for about fifty dollars, with excellent finish and workmanship, was not as easily damaged, had heavier metal where the pressure was high and offered more shots without reloading. So it came about that the magazine gun gradually drove the double rifle back to the place where it had started—as an arm for dangerous game where two quick shots were worth a dozen not quite so quick.

At present it is the proper caper to carry a powerful magazine rifle, with the big double held in reserve in the hands of a bearer close behind. If the magazine gun can do the work, the double is not called upon. But, if the quarry be lion or rhino or buffalo and the place of the meeting be in thick cover, the wise sportsman usually

reaches for the two barrels and hands back the many shot arm.

The magazine gun but stopped to take a long breath, after virtually running the double gun out of the field save for big game. Then it began to aspire to the post of being the most trusted arm of the seeker of dangerous game. It blossomed out for cartridges twice as powerful as the cannon-like affairs of the time of Baker. It handled cartridges giving as much power as the ordinary double Cordite rifle of around .450 bore, and handled some not equaled in power by any except the giant .577 Cordite or the monstrous .600 Cordite, with its 900 grain bullet and its 9,000 ft. lbs. energy.

The magazine gun—using Mauser action—is obtainable for such cartridges as the .404, with 400 grain bullet at 2,400 ft. secs.; the 11.2 mm., 325 grain bullet at 2,600 ft. secs., and the .402, developing more power than Roosevelt's big Holland double rifle.

The double rifle is still unsurpassed in its ability and its certainty in delivering the second shot with promptness, but the magazine rifle is made for such powerful cartridges that many big game men are taking to it. They argue that the magazine rifle is so near the double rifle in its quickness of second shot, and the staggering effect of its huge bullet is so great, that it would be the worst of ill-luck when circumstances refused to allow the magazine gun to get in its second shot in time to finish the work.

The lower cost of the magazine, its lighter weight, its comparative immunity from damage, its greater number of shots and its greater accuracy at long range are potent arguments, against which the double rifle can offer but the superior quickness of the second shot and the greater accuracy with which it can be fired, with its shotgun lines. No magazine rifle with its high sighting line and balance can hope to come to the shoulder and align itself with the game like a well-fitting shotgun. And the double rifle is the shotgun to all practical effects.

Magazine rifles cost between fifty and one hundred dollars as made by the English makers for big game cartridges. The double rifles average three times this amount. The cheapest listed by the lowest priced English maker costs \$125, this with plain finish and minus ejectors. An ejector gun costs \$175, while the fashionable makers ask from \$275 to \$500 for a double, hammerless, ejector rifle.

Of German make, the best model of the Mausers, with a fairly fine finish and workmanship and adapted to the heavy cartridges, costs but forty dollars.

There is a constant argument and squabble in England over the comparative merits of the two classes of rifles. Some of the points pro and con appear rather far fetched. The double rifle brother insists that the magazine rifle is noisy and frightens game. The double rifle undoubtedly is more quiet than the magazine gun with its clattering bolt, but the question arises, who in thunder operates the bolt of a magazine gun until after the first shot is fired.

And once the first bellow of the rifle awakes the echoes, it would seem that either the game would have reached the stage where it cared nothing about a little additional rattle, or else with more finicky animals, the hunter could operate the rifle before the echoes of the shot had died away.

No double rifle will shoot to a common center with a charge much greater or less than the one for which it is standardized. The flip and expansion of the barrels is different; the strike of the shots cannot be the same with light and heavy loads, and the user is condemned to use but a single strength of load or else score misses through the variance of the two barrels.

But recently chance put into the hands of the writer a beautiful example of the modern double hammerless rifle, as built for dangerous game. Chance was good enough to furnish about two hundred cartridges with the arm. Therefore the two hundred occupied our thoughts by day and by night until they got us out to the club range where a nice muzzle-and-elbow rest awaited the person with any curiosity about the performance of a rifle with the wabbling of the user removed.

The rifle uses a cartridge of 10.75 mm.—about .42 caliber. The bullet weighs 360 grains and the powder charge 60 grains. The energy is just double that of the .30-40. The rifle itself weighs seven and a half pounds, about two pounds under the usual weight for rifles of this caliber. It is built with Greener cross bolt system, with the additional lock of a dolls-head extension rib through which the bolt passes. The bolting system is none too great in view of the pressure of the cartridge. The ordinary twelve gauge shotgun load develops about 6,000 pounds pressure per square inch. The 10.75 cartridge develops 35,000 pounds per square inch.

(Concluded next week.)

DIRECTORS OF N. R. A. HAVE SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

A VERY well attended, harmonious and successful meeting of the Board of Directors, National Rifle Association of America, was held in Washington at the New Willard Hotel on the evening of January 10. Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., retired, president, presided, with Lieutenant Jones filling the secretary's chair.

The Report of the Treasurer, General Wagner, showed a balance of \$715.27 on hand.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of the following:

President.

Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., Retired.

Vice-Presidents.

First—Brig. Gen. C. R. Boardman, Wisconsin.

Second—Col. C. D. Gaither, Maryland.

Third—Brig. Gen. Elliott C. Dill, Maine.

Treasurer.

Col. H. C. Catrow, Dayton, Ohio.

Secretary.

Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Additional Members Executive Committee.

Brig. Gen. James A. Drain, Washington.

Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th U. S. Cavalry.

Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, General Staff, U. S. A.

Col. John Q. Tilson, Connecticut.

To fill vacancies on the Board of Directors, one of which vacancies was on account of the resignation of Maj. E. L. Isbell, who has long been an effective and capable member of the Board, Col. John Q. Tilson, member of Congress from Connecticut, and Col. Butler Ames, member of Congress from Massachusetts, were elected.

General Wagner being unable to serve a further term as treasurer, received an unanimous vote of thanks from the Board for the capable and conscientious way in which he has handled the financial affairs of the Association for the past three years.

On the subject of International Matches, which called forth many interesting observations, the Board was unanimously of the opinion that teams should be sent to the Olympic Matches, Stockholm; to Canada, to compete for the Palma Trophy; to Buenos Ayres, and to France, if the organization and sending of such teams seemed practicable.

Details with relation to making and sending of the teams were referred to the Executive Committee with power to act. Representatives of several states present signified their desire and willingness to assist in defraying the expenses of any international teams which might be organized. It was understood that the Executive Committee should take the matter up promptly. (As a matter of fact, the Executive Committee met on the morning of January 12, to consider the international team question) and that the secretary should send out information to all concerned upon an early date.

The question of bi-annual or annual national matches was discussed and upon the request of a member of the National Board a vote was taken expressing the sentiment of those present on this subject. It showed seven for annual matches, five for bi-annual events, and four doubtful. A resolution that National Matches should be held in 1912 was carried.

The meeting was one of the most harmonious and successful which the association has ever held.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

A CTING under the authority conveyed by the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, the Executive Committee of that organization met Friday morning January 12, to consider all questions involved in sending international teams to Stockholm, Canada, Argentina and possibly France.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the American Olympic Association, met with the Board by invitation and participated in the discussions. Certain general details were decided upon, but only the Olympic Matches were considered with reference to the necessary immediate steps. It was agreed that money to defray the expenses of the team should be raised by public subscription, by regimental and other unit reviews, (after the plan suggested by Major Martin) by the participation of the states, the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in the expenses of contestants from their organizations, and by such other means as might seem practicable.

The general conditions of the try-outs are to correspond to those which contestants will encounter in the matches. On the question of ammunition for use in the try-outs and in the matches the secretary

was instructed to write a letter to each maker of ammunition in the United States conveying the information that tests to determine what ammunition would be used would be carried on. These letters to convey the information to the ammunition manufacturers that ammunition could be made by hand and might take any form considered best so long as it would safely and surely function in the Service rifle.

Members of the Executive Committee present were Generals Bates, Dill, Drain, Colonels Garrard, Gaither, Captain Rhodes, and Lieutenant Jones.

There will be another meeting of the Committee on January 27 to consider the Argentina Matches more fully. Whether it is practicable to send the same team to Argentina and Sweden is a close question. Probably it will not be practicable as the dates will in a measure conflict. If it is not possible it seems more than likely that one team will be organized for Sweden, one for Argentina, and later on one to go to Ottawa to shoot for the Palma Trophy this fall.

The idea involved in sending a Palma Team is to carry out the alternate year competition idea put forward by Colonel Ewing at Camp Perry last year; the matches to take place in Canada in 1912 that they may occur in this country in 1913 when the great national and international shooting events are expected to take place at Camp Perry in connection with the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the victory of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie.

TEAMS FOR ARGENTINA AND SWEDEN.

S ECRETARY JONES, of the National Rifle Association, sent out a letter on January 15 to all the manufacturers of ammunition in this country, including the Ordnance Department of the Army, announcing the decision of the National Rifle Association of America to send teams to Buenos Ayres and to Stockholm for participation in the international matches to be held at those places this year.

The test of ammunition to determine which shall be used by one or both of these teams will be held in or near the District of Columbia on or about March 26. The ammunition for the tests, therefore, must be delivered to the National Rifle Association not later than March 23. Five hundred rounds of each kind will be required for the purpose of the ammunition test.

No restriction is placed upon the weight of bullet or charge of powder except that the ammunition must function properly and be safe for use in the Service rifle. It may be either hand or machine-loaded.

The matches in Argentina will be shot at 350 metres. Those in Sweden at 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 metres. The firing tests of ammunition will be held at 200, 350, 500 and 600 metres, and two different kinds of ammunition may be chosen if final results indicate that as a desirable course.

The Argentina team will doubtless sail from New York direct for Buenos Ayres on April 20. The try-out for places on this team will occur about April 10. The Services and the States will be notified that those candidates put forward by them for places on the team will be expected to report at a place subsequently to be designated by the National Rifle Association to take part in a try-out for places on the Argentina team, which, as before said, will doubtless take place about April 10. The Olympic team try-out will come about a month later.

The formulation of the final details with relation to try-outs and other matters affecting the organization of the teams will be disposed of at the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association which takes place January 27.

The general plan in contemplation at this time is that the Services and the States will be asked to choose, by their own try-outs or otherwise, as many men as they wish to send to try-outs. The number will probably be fixed at a reasonable limit for each organization. In addition to such men, all men who have shot on previous international teams and the members of the United Service Teams of 1911 will be eligible to enter the final try-outs for either the Argentina or the Olympic Team, at their own expense or at the expense of their organizations.

There will, of course, be other trials for places on the Palma Team to be organized this fall to go to Ottawa, to compete for the Palma Trophy. Whether there will be other ammunition trials to select ammunition for this team is a matter which has not yet been passed upon by the Executive Committee.

At that time also the chances are an attempt will be made to begin the compilation of a program for the great international competitions of 1913. General Dill, of Maine, a member of the Executive Committee, put forward the excellent suggestion while in Washington last week, that programs of the 1913 shoot, as nearly complete as they could be made, should be taken to Argentina and Sweden by the

teams and there offered for the consideration of the foreign marksmen.

In extending the invitations to the shooting men of other countries to come to America for contests with us in 1913 we could naturally expect them to inquire what form the matches would take. These programs will permit an answer to the question. It is definitely agreed that rifle matches of the type foreign competitors would most favor shall be included in the program as well as matches of our own particular kind and the Palma Trophy Match.

It is understood also that shotgun, pistol and revolver matches will form a not inconspicuous part of what is confidently predicted will be the most extensive as well as the most interesting international and national shooting tournament ever held in America.

NATIONAL MATCHES IN 1912.

A DETERMINATION of the much debated question whether the National Matches should from this time on be of an annual or bi-annual character was settled by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice at its meeting in Washington January 11. The following members of the Board being present:

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Capt. Chas. D. Rhodes, Capt. Paul B. Malone, Lieut. Commander Thos. T. Craven, Capt. William G. Fay, Gen. B. W. Spencer, Gen. George H. Harries, Gen. Carl A. Wagner, Mr. J. A. Haskell, Col. C. A. Kelley, Gen. George W. Wingate, Maj. E. Claude Goddard, Gen. James A. Drain, Maj. Charles H. Cole, Col. Roy Hoffman, Gen. E. C. Dill, Brig. Gen. P. F. Wanser, Gen. E. C. Young, Col. A. B. Critchfield. Absent, Gen. Laurason Riggs and Gen. Charles F. Roe.

The whole subject was very freely debated and its determination appeared to rest entirely upon the question of whether the abandonment of the annual system heretofore employed would militate against further progress in rifle practice. A general opinion was expressed and concurred in that the National Matches had accomplished great good in the education of riflemen and through bringing about a closer and more intimate relation between officers and men in the services of the different States and those of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

The annual match plan was finally decided upon by an almost unanimous vote of the Board.

The National Matches have been for such a considerable time established as an annual institution and the regulations for them have been so frequently published that it seems unnecessary at this time to print the regulations for the 1912 matches in full. Readers interested are referred to G. O. No. 40, War Department, March 23, 1911, the Order which contains the regulations for the National Matches of 1911, in connection with the following amendments or changes agreed to by the Board.

The date set for the matches of 1912 was August 21. The order in which they shall be held to be the same as that of last year. The place was not determined. That question was left to a committee of three, consisting of the president of the Board, Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, Gen. James a Drain and Capt. Paul B. Malone, General Staff. The places discussed were Sparta, Sea Girt and Camp Perry.

The first change made in the rules and one of very great importance, was the elimination of the 200 slow fire and the 200 rapid fire, and the substitution therefor of 200 yards snap shooting. In general terms this snap shooting is to take the following form: Competitors on the firing line, the rifle at the trail, barrel horizontal, muzzle to the front, sling in carrying position, will upon a signal given from the firing line, have appear before each one of them the present rapid fire target. The target remains up for three seconds and disappears. In this time a man is to fire one shot. Targets are then run up and marked and the process continued until each man has fired ten shots.

This is the most radical innovation which has taken place in the program for the National Matches since the skirmish fire was put into them the second year of their history. There is no other change in the kinds of fire or number of shots.

The rule with relation to arms remains the same except that the rifles issued by the Ordnance Department, which are, as last year, not to be changed by competitors, are required to be targeted before issue by the Ordnance Department.

Paragraph 14 is amended so that any team which withdraws at any stage from the match or which for any reason does not complete its score, shall in a succeeding year be placed at the bottom of the list in the class in which it last competed.

Another very important change is that which affects section 15 of the Order, and relates to elimination. The new rule provides that the teams which finished in the first four places in Class A, 1911, shall eliminate twelve of the men who so competed. All other teams which take part in the 1912 matches will be required to bring as members

of the teams at least four men on each team who have never previously competed in the National Matches.

Section 18 has the time changed from eight o'clock A. M. to eight o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the match, which is to be taken in connection with the proposal of the statistical officer of the last matches, Capt. Morton C. Mumma, to replace former team score cards by an individual system of cards, one for each member of a team.

There is no change in the prize list except that the medals are to be of a new design and a better quality. The automatic pistol not being available, the hand arm match in 1912 will be shot with the revolver.

Paragraph 43 has added to it the words "If firing alone, by multiplying two minutes by the number of shots required." This applies only to individual competitions and gives a competitor who happens to be placed alone on a target the opportunity which he should have to get his shots off with no more hurry than would be required if two men were shooting.

The use of the gun sling is as heretofore, except that Paragraph 48, which covers this point, is modified to permit the use of the sling with one or *both* arms instead of one arm only as last year.

The manner of the skirmish run is not changed, but the commands are modified to correspond to the new drill regulations.

Paragraph 77 is changed so that a competitor who has excess hits on his target will be required to repeat the whole run.

A new paragraph, 778, is inserted, which reads as follows:

"Disabled or improperly operated target: In individual competitions if a target is disabled or improperly operated at any particular halt, the competitor will do no more firing during that run, but will be required to repeat the run."

The Board was of the opinion that still further and very material and radical changes would necessarily have to be made in the rules to govern the National Matches to increase the interest in them and to make them a greater incentive to efficiency in that class of fire which would be most useful as instruction for battle fire.

FOR FISH AND GAME PROTECTION.

IMPORTANT results of its campaign during the first three months are announced by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association in a bulletin just issued from its offices at 111 Broadway, New York. The pamphlet contains letters from State officials all over the country endorsing the movement and expressing thanks for the service of the Association's special agents in aiding local game wardens. Many arrests and convictions have resulted from the activity of those agents whose instructions are to act in conjunction with and not independently of State officers.

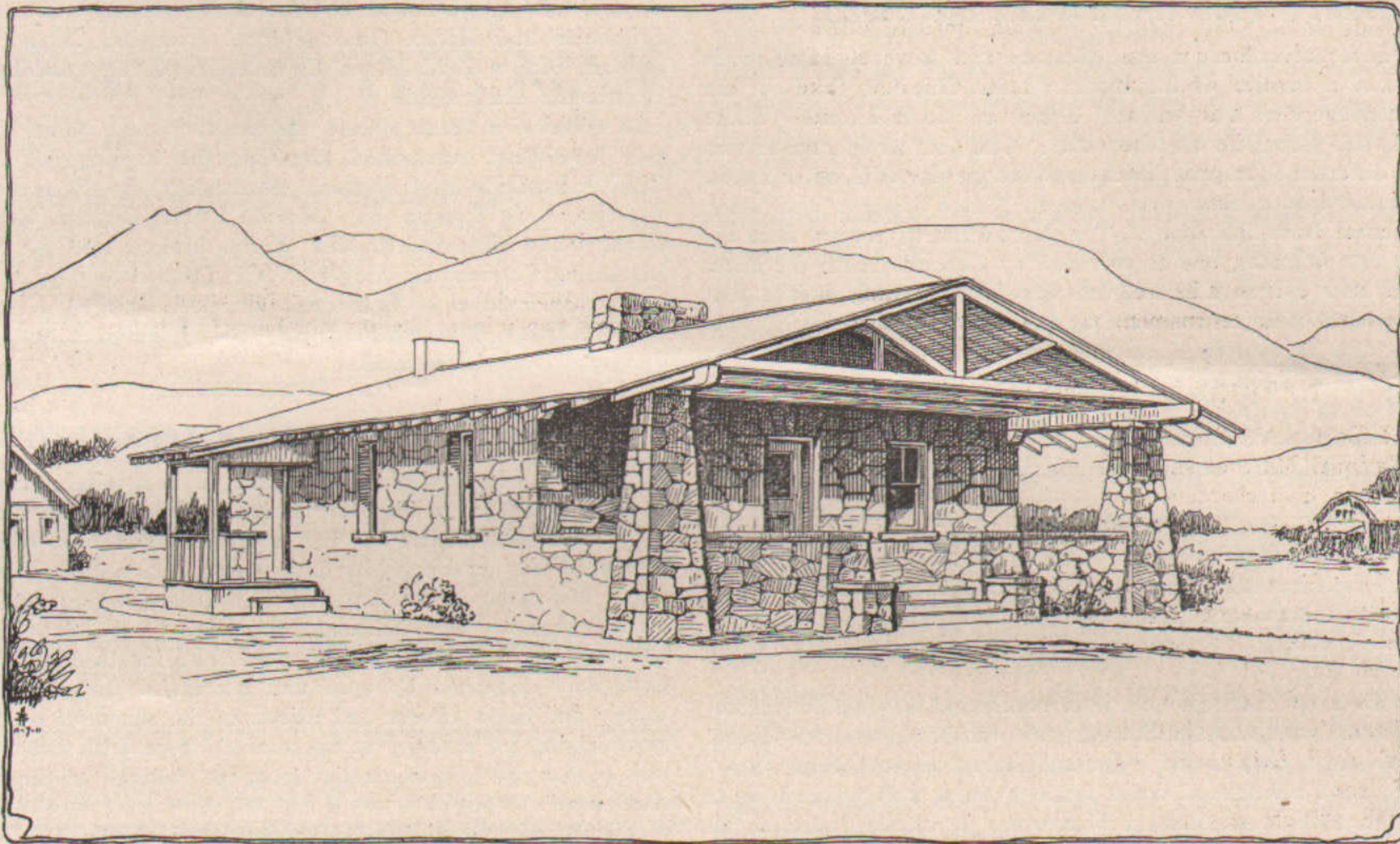
The work of organization has already reached from Massachusetts to California, and from Michigan to Texas. The Association believes that strong local clubs pledged to the cause of fish and game protection should be formed everywhere. It is self-evident that the support of such organizations, when they are composed of sportsmen who are representative citizens, is the most powerful aid to county game wardens.

The Association sees the solution of the problem presented by the alarming decrease in our supply of fish and game, in the federation of these county clubs into state associations, the latter to be united in the national organization which will then wield such a powerful influence that it can cope with the selfish interests which oppose the conservation of some of our most valuable natural resources. The Association is offering assistance to all those interested in forming State or county protective organizations. It has accomplished much in this line, notably in California and Kentucky.

The booklet gives the status of bills for Federal protection of migratory wild fowl which are now pending in Congress. It urges sportsmen everywhere to use their best efforts to further the passage of this legislation. The general abolition of spring shooting is an absolute necessity, it says, and supports the assertion by the following:

"Already some species of snipe have become extinct or are approaching extinction, on account of the continuous fusillade which thins their ranks every year on their journey northward, and which destroys thousands during the breeding season, when there are eggs and young birds in the nests. The case of the Passenger Pigeon is too well known to need comment, but no thinking man can doubt that the same fate awaits other migratory birds if spring shooting is not prohibited everywhere. The woodcock offers an example of the results of unrestricted shooting. This bird, once so plentiful throughout the central and eastern states, is threatened with extinction if more protection is not accorded it."

Those interested can secure this Bulletin by applying to the Association



NEW CLUB HOUSE AT STATE RIFLE RANGE, COLORADO.

COLORADO RIFLE RANGE.

HAVE you ever visited the Colorado Rifle Range? It is very accessible being but a 30 minute trolley ride from Denver and lying in a picturesque little valley in the foothills, the frowning blue Rocky Mountains forming a background that is surpassed in beauty by no other natural range background in the world.

The range covers 95 acres of ground and there are buildings for officers and men with every convenience. Just now a new rustic cottage is being added to the little colony, to be used as an officers' club and a caretaker's home. The entire front of the cottage will be used by the officers as a club room, having comfortable lounging furniture, a big open fire place and other attractive features. Already there is a building for the men and a mess hall which includes an officers' mess as well as a separate one for the enlisted men.

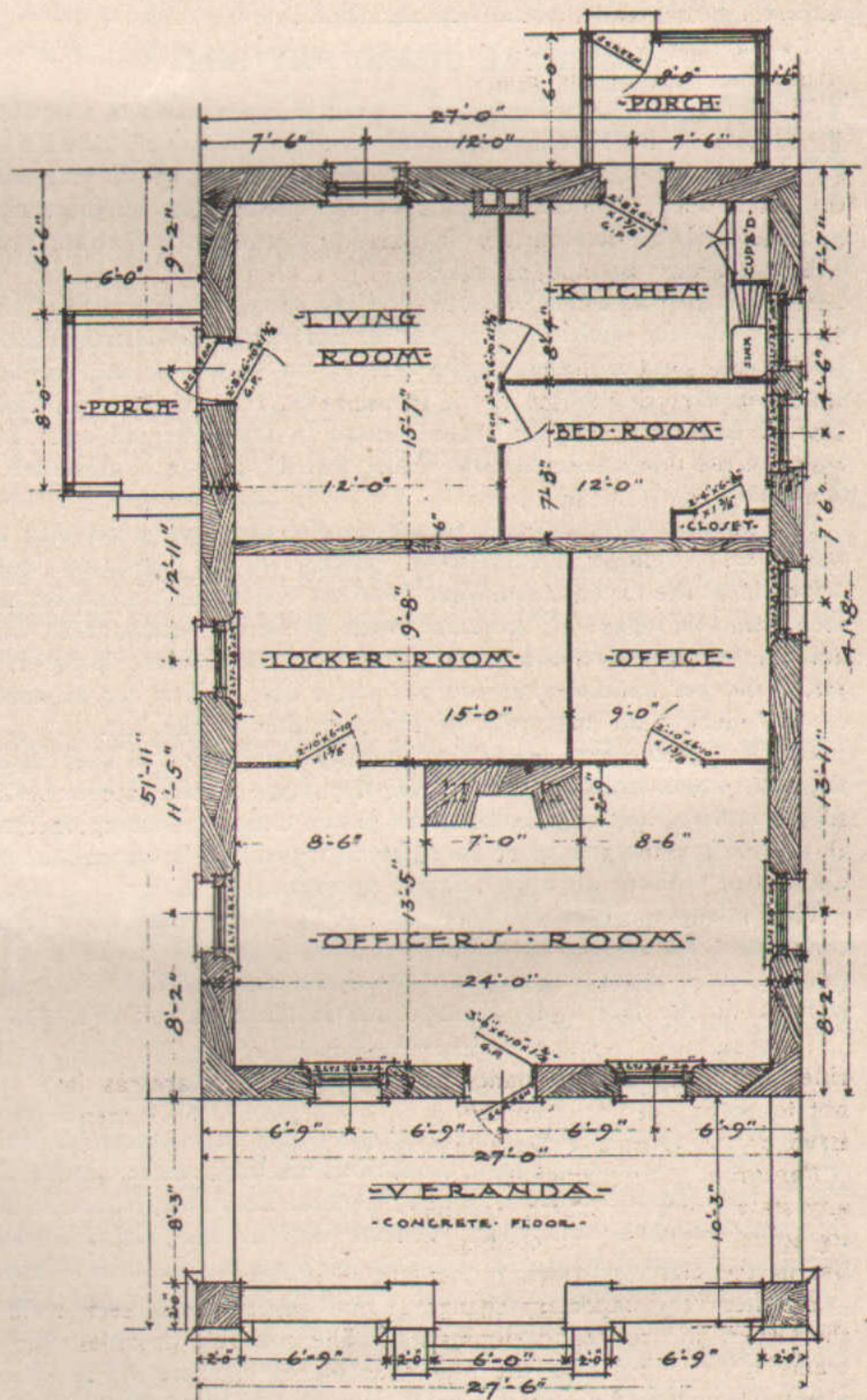
The Colorado Rifle Range has 69 targets, covering all ranges for revolver and rifle from 15 to 1,000 yards, with an excellent skirmish field. More men have fired during the past year than any previous season in the history of the range while the figure of merit for both regiments and the Squadron of Cavalry shows an increase over 1910. C Troop leads all the organizations with a figure of merit of 95. Colorado had a team at the National Matches which retained a place in Class A—a more than good showing from a small force. For the third successive year the revolver team from Colorado's Squadron of Cavalry carried off the honors by winning the revolver team match. The state competitions this year were very successful, teams from 21 organizations being present and taking great interest in the matches.

TERRITORIAL TARGET PRACTICE ON SUNDAY.

THE question of right or wrong in the matter of shooting on Sunday for the British Territorial forces has evidently been solved to the satisfaction of British military consciences. The British Government is taking the very sensible attitude that an afternoon spent on the range with a national benefit as a direct end is no more of a desecration of the Sabbath than to spend it idly on the links or in other pursuits without an object, good or bad, in view.

The plan of the Under-Secretary of War is to establish rifle camps at which those who wish to attain proficiency in the use of their weapons may shoot on Sunday afternoon. He expresses the very practical opinion that men working up to one or two o'clock on Saturday are unfit to profit in the greatest degree by the instruction offered them on the range, and that Sunday afternoon should find them perfectly fresh and with a greater capacity for getting the most out of practice and instruction.

Next year should see an appreciable increase in efficiency over the preceding one in the British Territorial Forces if such a course as is outlined should become a general one and be persevered in.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

MIGHTY GOOD MANEUVERS DISCUSSED.

WE have derived not a little pleasure and we hope some profit from a perusal of the report of the Chief of Staff on the maneuvers of the National Guard of Massachusetts. These maneuvers took place July 23 to 30, 1911. The plan of operations was essentially different from that which has been employed in other states.

No Regular troops took part, but the Chief Umpire and many assistants came from the Army. The Massachusetts troops were divided into two brigades, one commanded by General Clark, the other by General Pew. Over these in turn were two fictitious major generals, these latter being represented by the Chief Umpire, who by this means was able to control all of the general operations.

By the process described he was able to assimilate the conditions to those of a real campaign. The senior umpires of the two brigades were the channels of communication between the commanders of the Red and Blue Brigades, and their respective imaginary division commanders.

The Adjutant General of Massachusetts, Brig. Gen. Gardiner W. Pearson, in his excellent report of these maneuvers to the Governor of Massachusetts has submitted also the reports of Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, General Staff, and Lieut. George C. Marshall, Jr., Infantry, and copies of General, Special and Field Orders pertinent to the subject.

The report is so excellent and it is considered capable of accomplishing so much good, that the Secretary of War has requested General Pearson to send a copy to the Adjutant General of each State.

Inasmuch as a number of novel features were well worked out a study of the 1911 Massachusetts Maneuvers is recommended to all officers of the National Guard. It is understood the responsibility for the plan, its inception and also a large amount of credit for carrying it out, is due to Captain Matthew E. Hanna, General Staff, who as the author of "Tactical Principles and Problems" and a former instructor on related subjects in the service schools is exceptionally well qualified to deal with activities of this character.

NATIONAL GUARD PAY BILL.

DURING the week beginning January 8 the Chairman and members of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association were in Washington and had a number of meetings. Present at some of these meetings were Adjutants General of various states and other officers in the Capital City attending the various board meetings which were in progress.

A thorough canvass of the situation in the national legislature with reference to the Federal Pay Bill for the National Guard discloses much sentiment favorable to the bill. It is at present in the hands of the Military Committee of the House. Mr. Hay, of Virginia, Chairman of that body, has not yet consented to bring the bill out. It is expected the bill would pass the House and the Senate if presented on the floor.

The chiefest objection and apparently the only one which has any weight in preventing the immediate passage of this legislation is the objection to the expense involved. Various conflicting statements have been made in regard to the sum which would be necessary to carry out the provisions of the bill if it became law. These range from \$13,000,000 per annum down to four and a half million for an annual expense during the first year of the operation of the law.

This Congress seems more than usually determined to keep appropriations down, and the bill may fail of passage on that account. The suggestion has been made that it be passed now, to become operative at a date six months or a year later, or that it be passed out of Committee without an appropriation provision.

The outcome cannot be foretold. It is hoped that all National Guardsmen interested, particularly enlisted men, will write to their members of Congress urging support of the National Guard Pay Bill, which is in the House, H. R. 8141, and in the Senate, S. R. 1996.

MANY ENTHUSIASTS FOREGATHER.

AMONG the officers of the National Guard in Washington during the week, taking part in the various meetings were: General Dill and Colonel Dooley, Maine; General Boardman, Colonels McCoy and Williams, Wisconsin; General Wagner and Major Stewart, Michigan; General Rumbold and Colonel Spencer, Missouri; General Young, Illinois; Generals Spencer and Wanser and Colonel Libbey, New Jersey; General Elliott, West Virginia; General Cole, Connecticut; General Maloney and Major Berry, Tennessee; General Wood, Minnesota; Generals Pearson, Pew and Major Cole, Massachusetts; General Finzer, Oregon; Colonel Metcalf, Kansas; Colonels Thurston and Bruch, New York; General Chase and Colonel Kelley, Colorado;

Colonel Ewing, Delaware; General Weybrecht, Colonels Catrow, Critchfield and Miller, Ohio; Colonel Hoffman, Oklahoma; General Stewart, Major Goddard and Captain Casey, Pennsylvania, and Major Hogaboom, Mississippi.

In addition to these officers and possibly some others whose names may have been overlooked, attending the meetings of the National Rifle Association and National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, were Captain Fay, Marine Corps, General Evans, Colonel Garrard and Captains Rhodes, Kerth, Malone and Mumpia, Army; Lieutenant Commander Graven, Navy; Colonel Smiley, Adjutant General of the District of Columbia; Mr. J. A. Haskell, New York; Mr. C. W. Dimick, Massachusetts, and Col. John Q. Tilson, Member of Congress from Connecticut.

MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR APPRECIATIVE.

GOVERNOR NOEL, of Mississippi, in a recent message to the Legislature of his State takes occasion to praise the Mississippi National Guard for the excellent manner in which that organization has performed its duty during riots and strikes of the past year. He says: "The National Guardsmen, while seeking no such service promptly and fearlessly responded to the State's call. As a whole, they are a fine body of men. But for them the State would have been disgraced by open and successful defiance of municipal, county and State officers and driven to the shameful necessity of acknowledging its inability to successfully cope with lawlessness in its own border and to obtain relief from the Federal Government through the Army."

It is hoped the words of appreciation offered by the Governor will influence the Legislature of Mississippi to make suitable appropriations to support the National Guard of that State. The previous appropriations have been totally inadequate for the purpose.

SUGGESTIONS FOR 200 YARD SHOOTING.

THE proposed course of firing over the 200 yard range, recently advocated by H. O. in ARMS AND THE MAN, has met with the approval of a great many riflemen. We are in receipt of a communication from Nathan Spering, president of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, who thinks that there is much merit in the proposed course. The situation describes what the Philadelphia Rifle Association, and many other civilian rifle clubs throughout the country have to contend with, that is, no facilities for shooting beyond 100 yards.

It is very difficult in maintaining men interested in shooting at that range, and if the National Rifle Association should favorably consider the plan, it seems likely that it will materially help to retain interest in the sport and stimulate attendance at the range.

The qualifying scores suggested by H. O., that is, 42 standing, 43 sitting or kneeling and 45 prone, can be made by the average rifleman without much effort. It might be well to adopt these figures for a marksman course, and an expert's decoration to be given for say 44, 46, 48 or possibly a little higher.

It is hoped that due consideration will be given by the National Rifle Association.

THE MODERN DOUBLE ROLL.

DEDICATED TO E. C. C.

By W. B. K.

I am sure you'll all agree
It's a moving sight to see,
Enough to make us punky shooters glower.
We view the scene entrancing,
Our eyes are fairly dancing,
Seeing Crossman double roll with the Sauer.

We wish we were as skilful,
To excel we're very wilful,
His handling of the bolt is just the thing.
We'd be filled with much elation
If we met the situation,
Like Crossman double rolling with the Spring.

Whelen aint no slouch,
An' he's seldom got a grouch.
If we shot like him, we all of us would brag.
But each must stand in awe,
Save those who never saw,
Saw Crossman double rolling with the Krag.

Haines is not so slow,
Newton's got us on the go,
To pick up any skill we're at a loss.
It gives us pain to think
Our bolt gun's on the blink,
Watching Crossman double roll with the Ross.

Tacoma, Jan. 3.

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

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

THE POINT OF VIEW.

Human interest! Human interest! Human interest! These are the words dinned into the ears of every newspaper writer and reporter. To acquire stories of pathetic human interest the "sob squad" exists—those lady journalists who journey endlessly looking for sad cases to write clever stories of.

You cannot blame the manager or the editor or the writer. They are trying to get what the people want, and what the people wish for actually is a sensation. They want something stirring or shocking or scandalous and at the very least, pitiful, pathetic and painful. If criminal so much the better; then they can say, "Oh, how dreadful."

We are amused every day to see the way this principle works out in practice. A new example of it was when, not long ago, the Secretary of War made an annual report to the President, in which, speaking of the relative cost of our army and those of other nations, he said "per effective rifle" our army costs four or five times as much as those of other countries.

Several legions of newspaper men seized upon this as a luscious morsel, hugged it to their bosoms while they ran to the nearest place to write a long and very horrified story about how much, how very, very much, it was costing to make effective riflemen out of our men; the inference being that we were not only wasting money, but that our men were of such a stupid class that you had to drill rifleism into their dull heads by some elaborately expensive process.

Of course, the Secretary of War, speaking of "effective rifles," was using the well known military term. He meant those men capable of being brought into the line bearing rifles.

But the words "effective rifles" offer us a text for some brief observations on the subject of what effective rifles really are, speaking from the standpoint of actual and literal meaning.

The German soldier, for instance, trained in individual fire no further than 600 meters and given very little training even at this short distance and less, is going to be wholly useless as an individual sharpshooter in time of war, in fact, quite incapable of hitting any ordinary sized target if he happens to aim at it, should he by chance incidentally know how to aim.

The most radical of his officers concerned in target practice argue that it is a mistake to teach the soldier to shoot to such an extent as to permit his attaining a reasonable degree of accuracy in fire, because in such a case he might not know the exact range and would thus miss what he shot at, although shooting accurately.

The notion is, and some of our American officers have been weak enough to embrace it, incredible as such a statement may appear, that the men in the line firing, if they do not hold and pull accurately, will scatter their shots all over the ground in the vicinity of an enemy and some of these shots will go home.

In other words, the advocates of the German notion—or that phase of it most dear to those who would go in for collective fire training to the destruction of all individual preparation for accurate use of the rifle—would place their soldiers in the position of a man out in his front yard some summer evening attempting to water the flowers.

The German notion of rifle fire applied to the irrigation problem would require the man to first blindfold himself, and then swing the hose from which a spray was flowing in the general direction of the particular plant requiring refreshment. A wiser plan and one which would seem to answer the purposes of the case much better, would be for him to keep his eyes wide open, watching where the stream went, correcting such small mistakes as he might make in its early direction until he could get the water where he wanted it. Of course, in the first instance some few drops might fall on the actual flower, but in the second, the man being able to direct his stream as he chose, would most assuredly get not only some, but most of the aqueous fluid to the desired spot.

As are the eyes of the man in the garden so is individual skill with the rifle to the soldier. Talk about fire control and the excellent results derived from collective practice all you like, and we grant that these are pertinent topics, but if the individual men are not able to aim and hold and pull correctly, not they nor anyone else can tell where the shots are going. It is of no use to be able to control the delivery of these shots.

For the love of whatever we hold dearest, let us be reasonable about this thing. Let us not turn away with the notion that there is any short cut, any royal road to rifle skill, for there is not. There is just one process which will make a man a shot and no other, and that is practice. Practice carried on under competent instructors who can direct individual practice and instruction.

After you have made a soldier an individual shot to the limit of his capacity, which may be great or little, you can do what you please with him to make him a satisfactory tooth on the great cog wheel of destruction, and if he shows particular excellence, you may carry him along at the same time as a highly trained specialist—the individual sharpshooter.

But let us once for all stop this useless discussion of impossible things. Just because it is difficult to teach the German soldier to shoot at a thousand yards with a reasonable degree of accuracy it does not necessarily follow that we cannot teach our men to shoot at that range so they can hit what we want them to.

Nor does it by any means justify us in wasting the magnificent qualities of a high class rifle which with its practically perfect ammunition is a genuine instrument of precision, such as the Germans never dreamed of.

Individual excellence in the use of the rifle is a basis upon which must be builded all squad, section, platoon, company, battalion or any other unit, excellence. You have got to start at the bottom just as you would if you were building a house expected to stand. We will grant that a temporary structure like the bamboo huts of old Japan could be begun by putting a roof over a few bamboo poles. That might answer if you could get nothing else, but one would scarcely call it a satisfactory place of habitation when compared with the comfortable and commodious modern city dwelling of stone.

We want a house which will stand.

HAINES WOULD ALSO BE HEARD.

IT is very doubtful whether it is worth while to consider the contributions by Mr. Crossman and Lieut. Whelen which have appeared in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN for the issues of Nov. 23rd, 30th and Dec. 14th due to the fact that neither of these writers recognize the fact that most of their woes with which they seem afflicted can be directly attributed to their past attitude in which they launched the Bolt-Lever controversy, and in which statements were made by them that they, to date, have been unable to prove. I refer particularly to the relative speed of fire of the two types under consideration, other features of this discussion I shall not dwell upon due to the fact that these points have been thrashed out so thoroughly the past few years that there remains absolutely nothing more to be said.

Also does it seem useless to enter into a discussion with these gentlemen concerning this question when it is considered that neither will admit to date (in print, at least; I shall not refer to any acknowledgments made by letter) that the lever gun when using as heavy, or heavier charges as the bolt guns, has been proven to possess a greater speed of fire than the bolt type. Furthermore does it seem a waste of time when it is so plainly evident that Mr. Crossman deliberately ignores the fact that but one gun of light recoil was shot in the tests reported in my October *Outdoor Life* article, though this in no way related to bolt guns which had been shot with the heavier charges, and that no lever action rifles were shot in any of these tests with squib loads as he would have the readers believe. I maintain that there was absolutely no excuse for attempting leading the readers off on a blind trail by making these, not to mention other statements of a misleading nature. The lever action guns used in the tests were accurately described, the cartridges used, and all admonished to bear in mind that "the .44 was not shot against the Krag or New Springfield—it wasn't necessary, no more than it was necessary to shoot the .33, the .30-40 or the .45-90 smokeless against the New Springfield. The .45-90 with black powder, and which gives more recoil than the New Springfield not to mention the smoke handicap, was the gun and load shot against it."

Again permit me to quote from the same article: "All, and particularly Mr. Crossman, are requested to bear in mind that only one gun and one load was shot to beat, if possible, his New Springfield record of 5 shots in 7 seconds, and that was the .45-90 with black powder. The .33, the .45-90 smokeless and the .44 were shot at the 2-foot target at 50 yards to prove that the .44 at Los Angeles had evidently grown weary from many years of use, and consequently could not readily be speeded up to the proper gait." In view of the fact that Mr. Crossman read this article from which I have quoted, and in which his attention is particularly called to the above statements, as well as the further fact that the ammunition used in all the tests was clearly described, not to mention that the free recoil of each was accurately given, I reiterate that Mr. Crossman deliberately ignores these facts that lever guns of light recoil were not shot against the bolt guns, that no squib loads were used, and I wish to emphasize the fact that there was absolutely no excuse for ignoring these facts,—no more, in fact, than there has been to acknowledge that he and Lieut. Whelen have made at least one claim for the bolt gun that does not exist—its being the equal in rapidity of accurately aimed fire to the lever gun when both are used with heavily charged ammunition.

Both Mr. Crossman and Lieut. Whelen complain at the number of pages devoted to the rapid fire tests as reported in the Arms and Ammunition section of *Outdoor Life* for October and November, forgetting that at least three pages (small type) of the October number are used in quoting from the writings of Mr. Crossman and Lieut. Whelen. It's admitted that much space was appropriated for these reports, but, if the gentlemen will remember, statements made by them were largely responsible for same. Read the quotations referred to in said article and then decide whether this is true or not.

Mr. Crossman pretends ignorance as to what acknowledgments were to follow the report of the tests in the article referred to, said tests being directly attributable to the following from Mr. Crossman's pen:—"It strikes the writer that a comparison of the work of a lever rifle handling this .30-40 cartridge with the shooting of Lieut. Whelen would be most interesting to all of us. Prone, of course, the lever gun is not in it, nor are we particularly interested in this when we consider the rifle for game shooting alone. The time and hits of a lever rifle fired offhand under same conditions would be quite valuable as a basis of comparison between a rifle for which speed alone can be claimed as a point of superiority, and the strong, simple, more reliable bolt arm. Now cometh the lever action Champion—maybe."

The tests were made and accurately reported, though few com-

parisons were made by me. If others have made any, and are dissatisfied with the results, it will always be a source of regret at having complied with Mr. Crossman's request.

But back to those "suitable acknowledgments." A statement something like the following, signed E. C. C., would have been sufficient, saved ink, many efforts in attempting dodging the main issue, as well as left the said E. C. C. in a more favorable light in the eyes of those familiar with the facts: "After reading the reports of tests made recently with lever action rifles with heavy recoil, I am fully convinced that the lever action guns are superior to the bolt guns from the speed of fire standpoint." This could have been followed by the statement that in other respects the bolt gun stood as high in his estimation as ever and there would have been no complaint from this quarter.

A few appropriate remarks concerning Mr. Crossman's communication of the 23rd Nov., and in the order in which they are there presented and we will consider it disposed of. First, I have never barred Mr. Crossman from the columns of *Outdoor Life*. When it was decided as absolutely impossible to avoid the reopening of the Bolt-Lever controversy from the speed of fire standpoint, it was expected that Mr. Crossman, or any one, in fact, would have a perfect right to participate in any controversy that might ensue, but from the speed of fire standpoint only, the controversy from all other points having been called off permanently and for reasons that have been given before. Evidently Mr. Crossman has overlooked or ignored the statement in my October article where the controversy is said to be "now reopened to the extent of the relative speed of fire of the two types." No one has been, or will be barred from entering into a controversy in the columns of *Outdoor Life* concerning this question. There is not nor has there ever been, an "absolute embargo against communications on the subject of the bolt action rifle," in the columns of *Outdoor Life*, only such communications as were of a controversial nature. Communications of this nature from either lever action or bolt action advocates were barred from its columns after the May issue in accordance with statement made in the April issue. The reasons for, and the extent to which the controversy would be reopened was clearly stated in the October article before referred to. The last sentence in that article, the original being before me, was unfortunately not printed, said sentence reading: "Mr. Crossman is hereby tendered space for any remarks the situation may seem to demand."

The sentence by Mr. Crossman, reading, "The bolt action rifle is more reliable, more simple and more dependable than any lever action, could be made to take a slightly different meaning by the simple insertion of the small and harmless word 'Not,' in the place where it would do the most good", is as far from fact as black is different than white. The sentence preceding it evidently refers to eliminated passages in Mr. Gilman's article (which will be considered later) or is exaggeration on a huge scale, characteristic of many expressions issuing from the Crossman mint.

Mr. Gilman says: "Both these articles profess to be in reply to alleged statements of advocates of the bolt action guns to the effect that the bolt could be operated as rapidly, in aimed shooting, as the lever guns of equal power and recoil. They are outspoken in their condemnation of the bolt action type of arms." The writer of the above well knew when making that statement that the statement had been made by Lieut. Whelen that "with heavily charged cartridges one action has no advantage over the other so far as rapidity of accurately aimed fire is concerned." He had also stated that in his hands the Krag was the fastest, followed by the Winchester, with the New Springfield last. Therefore, I fail to understand why the articles mentioned should have been stated to "profess to be in reply," etc.

The articles were NOT outspoken in their condemnation of the bolt action type of arm. If its inventor failed to incorporate speed into its system it is certainly no fault of mine, and while there may have been a few unnecessary remarks made concerning the lack of speed of the bolt guns, it is certain that in the articles referred to no statements were made of a condemnatory nature of the bolt type from any other standpoint.

Now why were the passages referred to eliminated from Mr. Gilman's article, while the article by the "practical shooter," should have been published in full? Simply because Mr. Gilman's article was received and published after the controversy was called off, while the one from the "practical shooter" was published before it closed. It might interest Mr. Gilman to learn that a lengthy and very convincing article from the "practical shooter" was returned to its author the very month Mr. Gilman's mutilated article was used. And why? Simply due to its containing matter of a controversial nature. It was in favor of the lever action rifle, and every point taken met

exactly with the editor's views, still he returned it as not suitable in view of the controversy having been closed.

Following Mr. Gilman's trail I would like to ask, Who has been gagged? Bolt action advocates only? Never! If "gag" is the word, then *both bolt and lever men have been gagged*. With the October number, however, the "gag" has been removed and *all* have a perfect right to discuss bolt and lever guns from the speed of fire standpoint. If 16 pages is not enough in which to demonstrate that the bolt gun is as fast at accurately aimed fire as the lever, then twice this space will be placed at the disposal of the bolt action men.

"Greater rapidity of fire it has always conceded to the lever action." Yes, but have others? and I say emphatically "No!" and for this reason my October effort to set misguided mortals straight.

Just another allusion to Mr. Gilman's article: Who has reported that any one was *persona non grata* around the office of *Outdoor Life*? Probably the same ones who have reported other statements that have come to my ears, said reporters having little regard to the accuracy with which they made their transfers. Lieut. Whelen has *never been barred from Outdoor Life*, and his articles have always been welcome, and had it not been for the meddling of those who might have been better employed, and, a fact which I regret the necessity of stating, the lieutenant's willingness to believe reports that reached him second and third hand, evidently, and in exaggerated form, he would not have written as he did in *ARMS AND THE MAN* for November 30th. In this issue, above his signature, appear several statements that it is difficult for me to understand his making.

Regarding that "promise" not to bring up the matter of the Bolt vs. Lever again: The following from my reply to Lieut. Whelen's "A Criticism of a Criticism," (March, 1911, *Outdoor Life*), which was in answer to a former article of mine, the following appears:—"I will proceed to consider Lieutenant Whelen's article preceding this which he states in a personal letter to the writer will be his last in this strain, and, not wishing to be outdone by the Lieutenant, I will state here that this is also my last, as a continuation of the matter is entirely unnecessary." It would be interesting to find anything in any number of *Outdoor Life* written by me of a controversial nature concerning Bolt vs. Lever since the March number until the October issue appeared. The appearance of this article I charge directly to statements made by Mr. Crossman and Lieut. Whelen. If they have anything to say along similar lines there will always be space available.

While I have to trust to memory alone, I am as positive as I can be with nothing more reliable to base my statement on, that "The End of the Friendly Spat" referred to the "Spat" between Lieut. Whelen and myself only. With the April number it was announced that the controversy would end with the May issue, and while there were several articles received concerning the controversy, and these from both bolt and lever advocates, many were too late for that number and were consequently returned to the writers. All others were printed. One from a lever advocate, as has been mentioned, was received as late as July or August, and had it been free from controversial matter would have been used in September.

Lieut. Whelen credits me with the title "The end of a friendly Scrap." Again the Lieutenant is in error. The title reads in *Outdoor Life* for March, "The end of the 'Friendly Spat'," the words "Friendly Spat" being in quotation marks. Why? Permit me to quote from the Lieutenant's March article as follows and see who is responsible for the title "We thought we would enjoy a little friendly spat and the editor agreed." Even this statement contains an error, as Mr. McGuire, editor *Outdoor Life*, knew *nothing* of the "spat" until copy for *Arms and Ammunition Outdoor Life* for January reached him *from me*. The Lieutenant had sent the article to me *direct*, therefore it was impossible for Mr. McGuire to "agree" to something he knew nothing about.

Lieut. Whelen says: "They have made it impossible for me to ever contribute to its pages, but nevertheless that fact does not deter them from attacking Mr. Crossman and myself in every issue that they have published since March, 1911." I would appreciate it very much if Lieutenant Whelen would take the time and point out for us the places where Mr. Crossman's name is mentioned in the columns of *Outdoor Life* the past two years, or somewhat more, previous to the October, 1911, number. Also number of times that Lieut. Whelen's name appears in *Outdoor Life* for the months of June, July, August and September, 1911. There certainly was nothing in any of those numbers that could be construed as an "attack"; I am positive as to that. And yet he insinuates that *every month* since March, 1911, he and Mr. Crossman have been attacked. It's seldom that one finds as much exaggeration wrapped up in a small parcel as is here exhibited.

Touching that part of the Lieutenant's communication which reads "I wrote Mr. Haines giving him the full report of the board, and calling his attention to the omissions and misquotations and telling him that I considered that it was a cold attempt to deceive, and that if his magazine was a reputable one it should be corrected," I can only say this: I have the letter referred to before me as I write. The "full report" consists of less than twenty lines typewritten matter. Nowhere in this or any other letter received from Lieut. Whelen, or any other writer, is it intimated that "if his magazine was a reputable one it should be corrected." Here is probably what he has in mind, which is three times repeated in the letter before me: "Is this not an attempt to deceive the public through the columns of a reputable magazine?" As to whether the report he refers to was misquoted or not, there seems to be a difference of opinion. The party charged with the misquoting holding to one opinion, the Lieutenant to another.

Concerning the Lieutenant's tests for rapidity of fire with bolt action rifle where he says, "This was entirely apart from this discussion in *Outdoor Life* or any other magazine," it might be said that if this is true, it would seem rather strange that so simple a request from Mr. Crossman for information evidently for his *private use*, should have been accompanied by such a complete and convincing report as was the Lieutenant's, headed as it was, "Test for Rapidity of fire with Bolt Action Rifle," signed, "Townsend Whelen, First Lieutenant, 29th Infantry, Fort Jay, N. Y. June 17, 1911," followed by a certified statement from Lieut. Rudolph. Was the performance so remarkable that all this should have been necessary to *fully* convince Mr. Crossman of the correctness of the report, or was this evidence offered to *prove conclusively, when it should be used in print*, that a bolt action rifle *actually could be fired 5 times in 5½ and 5 seconds as all with whom I have talked have understood?*

As to my boasting of Mr. Newton and myself having run Lieut. Whelen out of print, there is but one way to reply to this, and that is to state that it is absolutely false. I do not say that he has not been so informed, but I do say that the party, or parties, who handed him this information had not the slightest regard for the truth. Neither Mr. Newton nor myself had any desire to run him out of print, nor at *any time* has he been barred from *Outdoor Life*, nor has any article been rejected that has ever been submitted to its publishers by him.

The letters he refers to as having been written by me to "riflemen throughout the country," were very few concerning the subjects he alludes to, and almost invariably when this subject was considered, it was in reply to statements made in letters previously received from correspondents. Evidently the Lieutenant is under the impression that it is thought that the results of the tests reported by me were very remarkable. I have never so considered them. However, the results were not altogether unsatisfactory when compared with those secured from the bolt gun—a *comparison requested by Mr. Crossman*.

Just one more quotation from Lieut. Whelen's communication:—"and had never attempted before to fire faster than the prescribed five shots in twenty seconds, except to once try out a Krag I had not fired since 1907." After considering this statement, and comparing it with the following which has been largely responsible for much that has taken a controversial tinge, "With heavily charged cartridges one action has no advantage over the other as far as the rapidity of accurately aimed fire is concerned," would it not seem that the Lieutenant had little (in *view of his first statement*) on which to base as *positive* a statement as is his last? In view of his *first* statement, was he *justified* in making such a *positive* statement as his *second*?

Concerning a few of Mr. Crossman's remarks in *ARMS AND THE MAN* of December 14th. No, in my hands "Old Calamity" had spilled no gore. You see this was a *borrowed* gun, having been shot by me not to exceed thirty times before the tests reported in October *Outdoor Life*. However, no practice with this lever gun using the "squib" loads of *ninety* grains *black powder* and three hundred grains of lead was required to compete with a bolt gun giving less than *three-fourths* the recoil, though the latter used smokeless powder. By the way, it has just occurred to me that Lieut. Whelen failed to state the load used in the Krag in his tests for speed of fire with bolt action gun. I wonder how Mr. Crossman would like it if some of the lever action men would refer to this performance as having been made with squib loads? In my report all this was *very carefully* given, and yet Mr. Crossman *deliberately* refers to lever guns that figured in them as having *light recoil* and *using squib loads*.

I cannot see that the quotation from Mr. Stewart Edward White is of any great value as proving the superiority of the bolt gun when it is remembered that Mr. White has stated that he always removes the gun from his shoulder to reload, still he is held up as an author-

ity on rapid fire! Here is the quotation referred to which Mr. Crossman offers: "As to the bolt and lever action I can see no practical difference." Anything here to prove the superiority of the bolt gun?

In view of the fact that Mr. Crossman would create the impression that lever guns that have figured recently in the rapid fire tests which have been reported by Mr. Newton and myself were either guns shooting squib loads, or guns of light recoil, I desire to ask Lieut. Whelen if he does not consider this an attempt to deceive the public through the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN? Also if he approves of this, even from one who champions his side of the debate? I will also ask both Mr. Crossman and Lieut. Whelen if there has not been offered sufficient proof to prove that no guns—lever guns—were shot against the Krag and New Springfield of light recoil, or using squib loads? Also if it has not been proven that in these tests both Lieut. Whelen's and Mr. Crossman's records, they were shot against, were beaten with the lever guns? If both of these gentlemen refuse to answer that the best of evidence has been offered to prove the points mentioned, I shall then absolutely refuse to further consider this discussion and hereby so announce. The evidence was requested, it has been offered, and if it is to be rejected it is but a waste of time to prolong the matter.

In addition to making the above acknowledgments, it will be necessary for Lieut. Whelen to acknowledge that the statement made by him in ARMS AND THE MAN for November 30th, 1911, which reads as follows was false:—"but nevertheless that fact does not deter them from attacking Mr. Crossman and myself in every issue that they have published since March, 1911," or produce evidence to prove the assertion. This quoted statement referred to *Outdoor Life* for the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November, 1911. Either the quoted statement is true or false. Reference to *Outdoor Life* for the months mentioned will prove the statement either a true or false one. By proving that it is true, Haines may be counted on as endeavoring to hold up his end of the discussion to the best of his ability; failure to do so or to acknowledge the statement as being false, and he leaves a clear field in ARMS AND THE MAN for others. *The above propositions are absolutely fair. Will Mr. Crossman and Lieut. Whelen absolutely ignore them, evade the main issues, or answer unequivocally?*

ASHLEY A. HAINES.

THE .22 HI-VELOCITY.

BY E. NEWITT.

IT is high time someone had the courage to stand between the unfortunate American game and those ultra-enthusiastic rifle cranks who, with totally inadequate appreciation of the factors essential to the ideal hunting combination, are constantly seeking to evolve freak loads with ballistics adapted to nothing.

Mr. Printer, the Saints preserve him, took a liberty with my figures. The .22 Hi-Velocity (68 grains bullet) if it starts at a speed of 2,800 foot second, which I venture to doubt, has an initial energy of 1,184 foot pounds. Owing to its inferior sectional density it loses 276 foot pounds of this in traveling the first 100 yards; a further 222 foot pounds in going the next 100 yards and 176 foot pounds in the third 100 yards. My figures should have read as follows:

Energy at Muzzle.....	1,184	foot pounds
Energy at 100 yds.....	908	" "
Energy at 200 yds.....	686	" "
Energy at 300 yds.....	510	" "

Mr. Crossman apparently wishes to convey the impression that velocity exercises some virtue in killing, apart from its contributions as a factor in striking energy. Striking energy is a term by which ballisticians express the energy stored in a moving projectile, and is compounded of weight multiplied by the square of the velocity, hence velocity is the paramount factor. When the striking energy of any bullet exceeds the resistance of the bone and flesh of that part of any animal encountered in its flight complete penetration will follow, provided the bullet is strong enough to hold together. Velocity, therefore, is a desirable virtue, inasmuch as it may impart great energy to a light bullet; but if the energy of a light bullet at the maximum speed attainable is insufficient its velocity alone will not balance the deficiency.

The "destructive efficiency" of a projectile is a compound of its "striking energy" and the "area of its cross section"—and in this connection area is of the same paramount importance as is velocity to striking energy. The striking energy of the .30-30 at 100 yards is 1,090 foot pounds; that of the .22 Hi-Velocity, 908 foot pounds, and both are sufficient to completely penetrate a deer broadside on. The destructive effect exerted by each may be expressed by figures

obtained by multiplying their striking energy by their sectional area, and is for the .30-30, 98.1 and for the .22 Hi-Velocity, 43.9, or rather more than 100 per cent in favor of the .30-30 despite its lower velocity.

It is also an unquestionable fact that the greatest amount of energy which can be expended by any projectile in any animal is equal to the resistance offered to it, and obviously the greater the sectional area of the bullet the greater must be the resistance offered, and therefore the greater must be the energy expended in penetration; hence, the relative inefficiency of small caliber bullets for hunting, despite their velocity and striking energy, and incidentally those endeavors to increase their area on impact by devices facilitating mushrooming.

The ballistics of the Ross and other small caliber rifles Mr. Crossman mentions are admirably adapted to long ranging and military requirements, and to sport, so far as their flat trajectory facilitates hitting; but they are not powerful rifles in the sporting sense, though powerful perhaps by comparison with the impotent loads favored in America.

The only advantage of small caliber in hunting rifles is that it is the concomitant of light bullets and facilitates high velocity, flat trajectory, and therefore hitting.

In the hands of a really first-class shot the use of a rifle having the caliber and capacity of the Springfield might be legitimate, but for the vast majority of sportsmen something between a shotgun and a .450 would be more appropriate.

Recoil, an important factor in military arms which may have to be fired ten or more times a minute, is of negligible importance in hunting rifles which are seldom fired as many times in a week.

I reiterate my contention that the .22 Hi-Velocity promises nothing in the path of progress. Its low trajectory is of no value without destructive energy. Its light recoil is of no moment while its accuracy is common to any appropriate combination of rifle and load. In short, to use an Americanism, "There is nothing to it, anyhow."

It might be highly efficient on squirrels and similar small fry, but to generate so much energy where so little can be utilized is very much like using a steam hammer to crack nuts.

MILITIA DIVISION REPORT.

THE report of Gen. Robert K. Evans Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, to the Chief of Staff, dated October 16, 1911, has just been released for publication.

It is one of the most complete reports which we have ever examined. Doubtless the increased number of officers detailed to the Militia Division have made possible the preparation of special tables and the accumulation of data. All of the material is interesting and some of it is extremely valuable. The report is too long to deal with in a publication of this kind. It is available to National Guardsmen and others who desire to get it and it may be obtained by application made through the Adjutants General of any of the states.

The numerical strength of the Militia shows a decrease of 1,672. The actual strength of the National Guard is unquestionably much greater now than at any other period in its history. States have been cleaning house vigorously, mustering out weak companies and discharging incompetent officers. This is a work which could go much further with good results, but what has been accomplished is an evidence of genuine progress.

On the subject of field service efficiency General Evans says the Organized Militia has continued to make progress, but he does not consider the goal by any means reached. He observes that the Militia varies from very high efficiency in some states to almost negligible efficiency in others. The lack of adequate State appropriations and the want of a suitable guiding hand are instanced as the reasons for lack of progress. General Evans says, as a whole, the progress of the Militia is very gratifying, and he remarks a higher state of efficiency for field service exists than ever before.

The lack of suitable armories in many states is commented upon, and special mention is made of the inadequate facilities furnished in the District of Columbia, where the national government should be expected to provide a suitable armory.

A proposition is made to amend Section 1661 R. S. so as to permit states to purchase a limited number of horses for mounted organizations, and to provide for forage and maintenance of those and certain horses now owned by the states and territories.

The coast artillery reserve has made marked progress. The comment is made that the states now provide about one-third of the number considered necessary by the Chief of Coast Artillery. The hope is expressed that during the next year armories will be equipped with dummy seacoast armament and the necessary accessories to greatly facilitate the instruction of the Coast Artillery Reserves in the following places: San Francisco, Cal., San Diego, Cal., Boston,

Mass., Eighth District, New York, N. Y., Ninth District, New York, N. Y., Thirteenth District, Brooklyn, N. Y., Savannah, Ga.

Camps of instruction for officers are mentioned as having been very successful. State camps of instruction which were carried on in practically all of the states, to many of which officers of the Army were detailed, accomplished a great deal of good.

Improvement is noted in the results of small arms practice last year, but not to the extent expected or desired. Range facilities are found inadequate in many states. All states did not report small arms practice promptly. Reports which have been received show an increase in qualified men, although a less number fired than in the previous year.

A belief is expressed that the present system of target practice is conducted without due regard to battle conditions. The opinion is ventured that the logical evolution of target practice in the Organized Militia should be along the lines of development in field firing and under conditions more similar to those met on the modern battlefield.

The State of Massachusetts has the high figure of merit for 1911—102.10. The highest percentage of average strength qualified is found in Wisconsin, where 94.98 per cent of the average strength qualified. Wisconsin also has the second figure of merit, 101.20.

In attendance upon the annual inspections ordered by the War Department the lowest percentage of absentees in 1911 was shown by New York, 2.72. The District of Columbia is second in this respect with a percentage of absentees of 5.92. The average of absentees for all organizations for 1911 is 16.32 as against 13.76 for 1910.

Federal pay for the Organized Militia is heartily approved and indorsed, and the hope is expressed that the necessary law to accomplish the result may be passed without delay. The National Reserve question is discussed at length in a most comprehensive and comprehending manner.

The volume of business transacted by the Militia Division is great and constantly increasing. The report closes with the following observations and recommendations:

Throughout the foregoing report numerous recommendations have been made looking toward increased efficiency in the Organized Militia. As the Federal law makes the Organized Militia part of the first line, the Federal Government must also make it possible for these militia organizations to attain a state of efficiency that will assure their preparedness for active field service at a moment's notice.

That great improvement has been made cannot be denied, but that a great deal remains to be done in bringing these organizations, as a body, to a state of active field-service efficiency is very apparent, and the fact that a few of the states have excellent organizations and a high state of field efficiency does not affect the general issue.

It is urgently requested that the following recommendations be carefully considered, and that where congressional action is necessary, the same be secured at the earliest practicable date. The following recommendations appear in the order they are found in the foregoing report:

Federal pay for adjutants general of states and territories.
 Suitable armory for the District of Columbia.
 Special financial aid for the Cavalry of the Organized Militia.
 Special financial aid for the Field Artillery of the Organized Militia.
 Mileage for inspector-instructors detailed with the Organized Militia.
 Legislative authority permitting the President to increase the number of sergeants of the Regular Army in any arm or corps, to enable him to carry out the provisions of section 20 of the militia law in regard to detailing noncommissioned officers with the Organized Militia, and appropriating an amount to cover the pay, transportation, and commutation of rations of all noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army so employed.

To provide a limited number of horses for the mounted organizations of the Organized Militia, and Federal aid in foraging and maintaining mounts now kept by the several states or territories for military purposes.

Federal pay for militia services.
 Six additional clerks for the division.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The 2nd Infantry, D. C., Receives its Colors.

On Monday night, January 15, there was presented to the 2nd Infantry, D. C. N. G., a new set of Regimental Colors. The entire regiment was assembled in command of Col. William E. Harvey. It was one of the most delightful ceremonies ever witnessed in the old Center Market Armory. The presentation of the colors was made by Gen. James A. Drain whose remarks on the occasion were received with great interest and attention. After the presentation ceremonies the review of the regiment was taken by General Drain who complimented Colonel Harvey on his superb organization.

Changes in Arkansas.

The resignation of Maj. E. L. Compere, formerly Assistant Adjutant General, has been accepted by the Adjutant General. He has been accepted as Adjutant of the 2nd Infantry with rank of captain dating from March 4, 1907. First Lieut. Thomas M. Horsfall, of the 1st Infantry, is advanced to the rank of Major and assigned as Assistant

Adjutant General. Brig. Gen. D. W. Green is the present Adjutant General of the State.

North Carolina National Guard Officers to Meet.

The annual meeting of the National Guard of North Carolina will be held at Charlotte on January 30 and 31. It is expected that there will be a good attendance, and elaborate arrangements have been made for the entertainment of those present. The officers are Maj. R. T. Danial, president; Capt. S. C. Chambers, 1st vice-president; Capt. F. L. Black, secretary and treasurer.

Military Instructions for the Youth of Canada.

A press dispatch from Ottawa gives the information that Colonel the Honorable Sam Hughes has advanced a scheme for the training of four thousand school boys in all parts of Canada in instructional camp. The new proposition has been approved and will be put into effect during the coming summer.

Provisions have been made in estimates for the fiscal year for the uniforming of these cadets during the holiday season at district headquarters. Each school of municipality will be asked to send a supply of boys at the local training camp for one year. Instruction for the first year will be in elements of military and physical drill, the instructors being either the school teachers or qualified non-commissioned officers or officers of the military service. The ages of the boys eligible for attendance at the camps will be from ten to eleven years to sixteen to seventeen. Boy scout training will be one of the features of the scheme.

New Regulations in Michigan Become Law.

The regulations for the Michigan National Guard, prepared by the State Military Board, have been approved by the Governor, and therefore officially written into the statute books of the State. They now have the force and effect of law and the National Guard of the State will be governed accordingly.

Iowa Gets New Armory.

Company B, 53rd Infantry, will take possession of its new armory this month. The company has an enviable record. It was organized in Waterloo in 1833, saw service in Cuba, and after being in camp for over a year returned to Waterloo. The commanding officer is Capt. J. H. Hilderbrand. Capt. Edwin S. Geist, present Inspector of Small Arms for the regiment, served as 1st Lieutenant in the company during the Spanish War. The company contains a large number of expert marksmen, and a new armory with a modern range will enable more men to qualify during the indoor season.

Miniature National Match in Iowa.

The State of Iowa has inaugurated a new system of rifle practice for its troops. January 1 the team competitions for the various companies was begun. They will cover a period of four months.

The competitions will be held in the respective company galleries under the Winder system, which is being used in many of the principal states. Each company must shoot its score under a time limit. The course over which the matches are shot include 200, 600 and 1,000 slow fire and 200 rapid fire and one skirmish run. The companies will be divided into four classes—A, B, C and D; in fact, the whole proposition is along the lines of the National Guard conditions, so it is really a miniature National match. Suitable trophies have been provided for the victorious companies.

To the Memory of Loyal Women.

A movement is on foot in New York State to raise the sum of \$500,000 for the purpose of erecting in the City of Washington a monument to the memory of loyal women of the Civil War.

The Loyal Legion is the recipient of funds which can be sent to 140 Nassau Street, New York City. The entire National Guard organizations of New York State, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion are behind the movement which bids fair to meet with much success.

National Guard Association for Vermont.

There was recently held by the Officers of the First Infantry a meeting for the purpose of preliminary work looking to the drawing up of a constitution and by-laws for a National Guard Association for the State. The purpose of the organization is the same as that of other states in that it seeks to advance the interest of the National Guard and bring together the officers and men of the State troops.

Excellent Season in Georgia.

Maj. Fred L. Palmer, Inspector General of the Georgia State troops, has filed his annual report with the Adjutant General of the State. It is easily apparent that the year 1911 was the most successful on record for the Georgia Military Organization. The report is a very comprehensive one and goes into the subject very thoroughly. There is no question but that the Georgia State troops present efficiency in a better state than ever before and the present rate of increase should place Georgia well up with the progressive states.

Disliked to be Made Game of.

The hunter, who had been mistaken for a deer and shot, roused up and beckoned to the hospital nurse.
 "Understand," he said, "I don't care so much about being killed, but it's this being made game of that hurts my feelings."—*Denver Republican.*

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.

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.

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

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

DIRECTORY OF RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUBS.

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

Standing, January 13.

W. L.		W. L.	
New Haven	3	Birmingham	1
Bridgeport	3	Portland, Me.	1
Cleveland	3	Erie	3
Warren	2	Boston	3
Philadelphia	2	Manchester	3

Results, January 13.

Philadelphia	947	Manchester	938
New Haven	990	Warren	974
Bridgeport	988	Boston	935
Cleveland	975	Birmingham	970
Portland, Me.	956	Erie	943

The third week of the Eastern League schedule of the National Rifle Association Indoor League shooting has been concluded, New Haven still leading with high scores, both individual and team, two of its members this week making the possible score of 200. This is an unusual performance and rarely happens in the same club in the same week.

There are now only three clubs that have not lost a single match. They are New Haven, Bridgeport and Cleveland. It seems likely from the schedule that all three of the clubs will win their matches next week, so that the standing among these three will probably remain the same. Improvement in the scores is very noticeable, particularly between Bridgeport, Warren, Birmingham, and Cleveland.

The low score this week is 935, by Boston, the same as they recorded last week. Manchester made the low score last week—910. This week her score is 938. Twenty-eight points improvement is apt to place this club up with the contenders in a short time. The shooting is progressing to the satisfaction of all concerned. Clubs are shooting promptly and the prediction made some time since that this would be the most successful indoor inter-club season seems to be well sustained.

PHILADELPHIA.

Maybee	197
Smith	190
Reeves	188
Williamson	186
Spering	186
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	947

NEW HAVEN.

Richard	200
Chesley	200
Buttstead	197
Williams	197
Laudensack	196
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	990

BRIDGEPORT.

Hessian	198
Williams, Jr.	198
Scripture	198
August	197
Vanstone	197
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	988

CLEVELAND.

Andrews	199
Fry	197
Koska	195
Foster	193
Tindall	191
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	975

PORTLAND, ME.

956

MANCHESTER.

Robie	191
Perkins	191
Greer	188
Vose	186
Valentine	182
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	938

WARREN.

Munson	199
Wheelock	197
Sweeting	195
Peterson	192
Robertson	191
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	974

BOSTON.

Wise	189
Carber	188
Sawyer	187
Hoffman	186
Whitten	185
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	935

BIRMINGHAM.

Anderson	195
Brown	194
Starnes	194
Thomson	194
Smith	193
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	970

ERIE.

Bacon	194
Mount	193
Veit	186
Froess, C.	186
Froess, J.	184
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	943

WESTERN LEAGUE.

STANDING, JANUARY 6.

W. L.		W. L.	
Tacoma	4	Los Angeles	1
St. Paul	4	Milwaukee	1
Badger	3	Madison	1
Adrian	3	Bisbee	0
Dickinson	3	Helena	0
Minneapolis	3	Butte	0

RESULTS, JANUARY 13.

Adrian	952	Helena	932
Tacoma	944	Butte	forfeited
Dickinson	956	Bisbee	forfeited
St. Paul	976	Los Angeles	915
Minneapolis	955	Madison	930
Badger	906	Milwaukee	875

The fourth week of the Western League, ending January 13, finds two clubs heading the list with four wins to their credit and no losses. These clubs are Tacoma and St. Paul. High score for the week was made by St. Paul, 976. It looks as if St. Paul might win in the Western division. High individual honors for the week go to Capt. Barker, of Dickinson, and Keys, of St. Paul, each with a score of 198.

ADRIAN.

Bonner	193
Hough	192
Belcher	190
Matterson	189
Nessel	188
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	952

HELENA.

Hirsch	193
Travis	192
McGuinniss	184
James	183
McComb	180
<hr/>	
	932

TACOMA.

J. R. Stewart	193
Scofield	190
Harris	188
Blair	187
J. M. Stewart	186
<hr/>	
	944

Butte defaulted.

DICKINSON.

Barker	198
Zimmerman	192
Baird	189
Engbrecht	189
Oukrop	188
<hr/>	
	956

LOS ANGELES.

Stevenson	185
Frazer	184
Smith	183
Grace	182
Jackson	181
<hr/>	
	915

MADISON.

Olson	190
Ronningen	189
Smaagaard	188
Hauge	182
Boxrud	181
<hr/>	
	930

BADGER.

Gaartz	187
Bacon	183
Cook	180
Meske	179
Walter	177
<hr/>	
	906

ST. PAUL.

Keys	198
Narum	195
Ferguson	195
Rinken	194
Arnold	194
<hr/>	
	976

MINNEAPOLIS.

Gilman	194
Ringlund	192
Lundeen	191
Mauldin	191
Dickinson	187
<hr/>	
	955

MILWAUKEE.

Schleicher	184
Best	180
Fortier	176
Mulholland	168
Katz	167
<hr/>	
	875

ST. PAUL SALUTES.

It's mighty cold in this country and keeping an indoor range warm is next to impossible even with the best of plants. Shot our match against Los Angeles tonight, making 976. We are impatient to reach the 980 class and fully expect to do so soon. This adding a point a man is hard work, but some hard training is on and an improvement is in sight. Hope Crossman doesn't run in some of his Dutch guns and beat our 976.

BRIDGEPORT BUMPS.

"The best laid plans of mice and men oft gang alee." We said we were going to push Hessian off the firing line, but the red-headed cuss went out in the afternoon and banged a few shots with his favorite "scitter gun" for practice, and say, that night the way he centered his load and smashed up those tens was a caution. Right and left quarters and straightaways were all snuffed out. One high easy lob did get away from him and scored itself a high nine at 12 o'clock. John swears it went through his pattern. His thirteenth shot was dusted badly; some of us thought the bird was dead, but our new Judge carefully applied the official brass gauge and called "Lost." Hessian's 198 was tied by Doc. Scripture and Williams. Doc. has a "painless extraction" method of getting possibles, but like all dentist dope, it doesn't always work. Williams had a 200 right in his hand, but on his third ticket went up in an aeroplane (or airp) for a high wide 8 and deliberately swore "his gun slipped."

Dietrich, our old stand-by, shot first and after much trouble and more talk climbed down off the boards with a 196 and a pouter pigeon chest and went downstairs to work his shell game on the boys. As the reports of the shooting drifted down after him and five scores showed up above 196, his chest took on the look of an ingrowing stomach and he sadly put on his coat and went home. Poor fellow, shot off the team for the first time in fifteen matches. Graffin, our new recruit, simply blew up, evidently looking for an altitude record. He got it all right and has sent back a wireless saying he can come back and will make a safe landing next week.

Our old Judge, Lieutenant August, got the fever. Every night after the boys were through he got into the harness and showed us how. Through Secretary Jones we forced him to resign and join the club and had Lieutenant Hall, C. N. G., appointed in his place. Now if August wants to shoot, he has got to shoot on the team and his 197 last week looks big for a starter, but our scores against Warren will tell the tale.

J. W.

NEW HAVEH NIBS.

A dog bit Richard before the shoot Monday and Jim Landon spent most of the evening looking for the pup in order to get bitten too. The club is thinking of securing and housing a dog with fairly good teeth and bad temper just to keep the luck going. However, Chesley's big hunk of chewing gum has equally as many adherents so it looks as though the club will be pretty well divided for some time to come on the 200 dope.

Monday night found the range cold and clammy with the practice scores somewhat scattered, and, to the layman, who might have heard the complaints and remedies, the conglomeration must have been startling, to say the least. There were boxes of cartridges baking on the furnace top; others were warming up in pants and shirt pockets; some outside on the window sill to even up the pressures, and "Pap" Laudensack was advised to lubricate 'em with "Ice Cream." Oh, it's great to be crazy and fussy.

Just ten men showed up for the shooting and after the fun began it was fast and furious—after some of the shots it was almost sul-phurious. After the battle it was found that the five high men had a total of 990, and that the second five had stopped in the 973 hole with four 195's and a lonesome 193. By the way, not a bad ten-man team total that average of 196.3.

"Pap" Laudensack's 196 turned out to be the low score on the first team and Chesley's 200 was said to outrank Richard mostly because it was shot last—something being quoted from Jeremiah or Jack London to the effect that "the last shall be first." Joking aside, Max Busteadt proved himself worthy of a good place on the team by his game finish after dropping three points on his first target running clean on his last three with beautiful groups.

Howard Williams has been shooting very consistently and his string of 197 seemed to come with as little effort as any shot during the evening.

We do not know whether we have trimmed that bunch of friends of ours over at Warren or not, but we hope so as we are looking forward already to a bang-up shindy with Bridgeport.

P.S.—At this writing we haven't learned whether the dog is dead or not.

Very Fine Work.

The reproductions of three targets which appear herewith show some very fine holding at thirty-six feet, offhand, by F. B. Cochrane, of Delphi, Ind. The shooting was done in the presence of witnesses on December 20, 1911, and speaks well of the shooting ability of this gentleman. It is another case where good holding and perfect equipment make such shooting possible.



Score of 148 out of a possible 150 by F. B. Cochrane, of Delphi, Ind., offhand at thirty-six feet with a Stevens Ideal Rifle, peep sights and Peters semi-smokeless cartridges.



Five shot score of 50 made offhand at thirty-six feet by F. B. Cochrane, of Delphi, Ind., using a Stevens Ideal Rifle, peep sights, and Peters .22 short semi-smokeless cartridges.



U. S. R. A. INDOOR LEAGUE.

HONORABLE MENTION—THOSE WHO HAVE MADE POSSIBLES.

Maj. F. A. Wakefield, Springfield	3
Dr. W. A. Smith, Springfield	2
Dr. Wm. Quicksall, Philadelphia	1
Fred V. Berger, Spokane	1
Capt. W. A. Morrall, Columbus	1
G. Armstrong, Portland, Oregon	1
W. H. Hubbard, Portland, Oregon	1
A. P. Lane, New York	1
L. M. Rumsey, Jr., St. Louis	1
P. J. Dolfin, Springfield	1
Capt. Sheridan Ferree, Washington, D. C.	1
Milo B. Atkinson, Washington, D. C.	1
James E. Gorman, San Francisco	1
Parmly Hanford, New York	1
C. H. Bean, Chicago	1

UNOFFICIAL STANDING.

Match 12.

W. L.	W. L.
New York 12 0	Providence 5 7
Portland, Ore. 12 0	Oakland 5 7
Bay Cities 11 1	Myles Standish 5 7
Springfield 11 1	Chicago 5 7
Columbus 9 3	Shell Mound 4 8
Philadelphia 8 4	St. Louis 4 8
Spokane 8 4	Baltimore 2 10
Federal 8 4	Seattle 2 10
Los Angeles 8 4	Belleville 1 11
Pittsburgh 7 5	Youngstown 1 11
Nat'l Capital 7 5	Osborn 1 11
Boston 7 5	Citizens 0 11

11th Match.

Shell Mound 1046	Belleville ---forfeited
Manhattan 1120	Citizens 907
Oakland 1070	Providence 1025
Portland 1111	Boston 1052
St. Louis 1108	Myles Standish 1046
National Capital 1078	Bay Cities 1108
Federal 1072	Baltimore 1035
Pittsburgh 1046	Osborn 966
Smith & Wesson 1111	Philadelphia 1103
Columbus 1084	Spokane ---
Seattle 999	Youngstown 964
Los Angeles 1046	Chicago 1043

12th Match.

Osborn 982	Spokane ---
Seattle 1001	Columbus 1086
Los Angeles 1081	Pittsburgh 1019
Myles Standish 1039	Youngstown 985
Baltimore 1002	Chicago 1051
Shell Mound 1045	St. Louis 1084
Oakland 1065	Federal 1094
National Capital 1085	Belleville ---forfeited
Springfield 1137	Providence 1047
Citizens 957	Bay Cities 1106
Portland 1125	Philadelphia 1097
Boston 1050	Manhattan 1120

PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. W. E. Quicksall 225	W. J. Maybee 221
W. J. Maybee 225	H. L. Reeves 219
H. L. Reeves 220	Dr. W. E. Quicksall 220
Geo. Hugh Smith 220	Geo. Hugh Smith 215
Wm. T. Smith 213	Wm. T. Smith 222
1103	1097

MANHATTAN.

Hicks 230	Lane 229
Lane 225	Baker, Jr. 227
Roedder 222	Dietz 224
Dietz 222	Hicks 223
Hessian 221	Hessian 217
1120	1120

COLUMBUS.

Snook 228	Snook 225
Morrall 227	Smith 224
Muenzenmaier 215	Rothrock 214
Ream 211	Morrall 212
Smith 203	Muenzenmaier 211
1084	1086

SPRINGFIELD.

Dolfin 238	Dolfin 232
Castaldini 220	Smith 231
Rice, Jr. 219	Castaldini 229
Wakefield 217	Calkins 224
Smith 217	Wakefield 221
1111	1137

OSBORN.

Patterson 216	Patterson 227
Kirvan 200	Van Schaick 206
Finlayson 189	Kirvan 202
Van Schaick 184	Finlayson 195
Adams 177	Adams 152
966	982

FEDERAL.

Fennell 228	Hoffman 224
Murphy 216	Fennell 223
Hoffman 210	Sears 217
Sears 209	Miner 217
Marshall 209	Murphy 213
1072	1094

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Ferree 232	Ferree 229
Atkinson 218	Bunn 225
Holt 214	Upham 211
Kahrs 207	Atkinson 210
Bischoff 207	Alderman 210
1078	1085

BALTIMORE.

Fort 218	Hebel 207
Reese 203	Mullikin 202
Hebel 205	Renehan 199
Smith 205	Fort 198
Renehan 201	Reese 196
1035	1002

PITTSBURGH.

Olson 216	Olson 217
Freed 214	Brown 203
Brown 213	Freed 201
Royal 203	Atkinson 200
Brae 200	Royal 198
1046	1019

CHICAGO.

Bean 225	Bean 218
Springguth 214	Springguth 215
Turner 203	Byrne 214
Byrne 201	Mattes 207
Lee 200	Turner 197
1043	1051

BOSTON.

Taylor 228	Taylor 229
Sippelle 214	Sippelle 215
Robie 207	Robie 206
Littlefield 203	Littlefield 203
Darling 200	Cartwright 196
1052	1050

YOUNGSTOWN.

Kane, M. F. 200	Clarke 210
Rose 192	Kane, M. 198
Kane, J. 192	Seaborn 197
Clarke 191	Kane, J. 191
Seaborn 189	Ramser 189
964	985

PROVIDENCE.

Hibbard 212	Miller 220
Parkhurst 208	Parkhurst 220
Joslin 207	Hibbard 205
Miller 199	Joslin 203
Donaghy 199	Brow 199
1025	1047

CITIZENS.

Sherman 197	Sherman, L. F. 210
Nichols 194	Sherman, F. C. 202
Larsen 176	Nichols 185
Hobbie 171	Mosbaugher 182
Mosbaugher 169	Bickle 178
907	957

SHELL MOUND.

Siebe 218	Wixson 218
Christie 209	Christie 208
Larson 208	Doehring 207
Paulsen 206	Seeley 207
Wixson 205	Jones 205
1046	1045

PORTLAND.

Armstrong 231	Armstrong 232
Hackeney 223	Hubbard 232
Sanders 220	Klett 222
Hubbard 219	Hackeney 220
Moore 218	Hansen 219
1111	1125

GOSSIP.

By "LES SMOKE."

ST. LOUIS.	
Ayer -----	228
Moore -----	226
Crossman -----	225
Krondl -----	216
Schroder -----	213

1108	1084

SEATTLE.	
Match 9.	
Hinckley -----	218
Bruns -----	208
Whitmore -----	182
Meachan -----	172
Clarke -----	167

947	934
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Hinckley -----	215
Whitmore -----	195
Bruns -----	192
Russell -----	170
Hatton -----	162

934	934

LOS ANGELES.	
Match 9.	
Siefert -----	220
Fraser -----	215
Smith -----	211
Packard -----	204
Holcombe -----	197

1047	1074
Match 10.	
Fraser -----	229
Packard -----	214
Smith -----	214
Seifert -----	209
Holcombe -----	208

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OAKLAND BANK.	
Match 9.	
Harris -----	219
Hough -----	213
Cerini -----	200
Davidson -----	199
Pierre -----	185

1016	1035
Match 10.	
Cerini -----	215
Harris -----	209
Hough -----	206
Davidson -----	204
Pierre -----	201

1035	1035

SPOKANE.	
Rush -----	224
Bartholomew -----	223
Wilburn -----	221
Berger -----	217
Fromm -----	213

1098	1080
Berger -----	
Fromm -----	
Rush -----	
Dennis -----	
Bartholomew -----	

1080	1080

COLUMBUS.	
Morrall -----	224
Ream -----	220
Snook -----	220
Muenzenmaier -----	218
Smith -----	212

1094	1080

ST. LOUIS.	
Match 9.	
Schroder -----	214
Ayer -----	214
Russell -----	212
Krondl -----	210
Dr. Moore -----	209

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Match 10.	
Dr. Moore -----	224
Olcott -----	215
Ayer -----	211
Schroder -----	210
Crossman -----	206

1066	1066

CHICAGO.	
Byrne -----	224
Springsgerth -----	222
Whigam -----	219
Bean -----	211
Mattes -----	204

1080	1069
Springsgerth -----	
Bean -----	
Whigam -----	
Zellwege -----	
Byrne -----	

1069	1069

YOUNGSTOWN.	
J. J. Kane -----	201
Clarke -----	194
M. F. Kane -----	190
Koppetz -----	183
Tod -----	190

958	963
J. J. Kane -----	
Tod -----	
Clarke -----	
Rose -----	
M. F. Kane -----	

963	963

At the regular annual meeting of the Federal Rifle and Revolver Club, held at the Federal Range, Boston, on January 8, the officers elected were: President, W. E. Fennell; vice-president, C. H. Kelly; secretary, O. E. Gerrish; treasurer, W. S. Gibbons; executive officer, G. F. Hoffman. Under the competent administration there can be no doubt of the success of the organization during the year.

The membership has increased remarkably and material for exceptionally strong shooting teams is developing rapidly. Many interesting individual and team matches are planned and entries have been made in the N. R. A. and U. S. R. A. matches.

The Winchester Rod and Gun Club has again broken its own record. As we go to press a wire from the club's Secretary, A. V. Flinn, tells us that the total score of the five high men this week is 994, one point more than the previous record. The details will be published next week.

In a recent issue we stated that the Bay Cities team members were all using .22 pistols and Remington U. M. C. long rifle cartridges. This statement was only partly true in that J. E. Gorman, the strongest shooting member of the team, and who probably has made and broken more revolver and pistol records than any living man, shoots Peters long rifle cartridges. We are glad to give "credit where credit belongs."

While the snow was fiercely falling and the temperature doing likewise, there dropped in on us the other day no less a personage than our old friend Tom Keller on his way south. After the usual preliminary remarks of greeting were over, Tom informed us we were having New England weather and demanded an explanation. We couldn't give it, of course. Anyway, Tom said he would soon be in the land of perpetual warmth. He is looking good, Tom is.

Belleville writes that on account of a blizzard the team did not shoot matches 11 and 12. Belleville has certainly been a good old stand-by and we regret to learn of their hard luck. If perseverance counts for anything, Belleville should be up with the leaders some day.

Isn't it a dandy lot of dope the New Haven boys are handing out. It certainly is good to read the breezy bit of bantering that comes from the facile pens of "Pap" Laudensack and "Capt." Richard. Most of the clubs are coming into line with the same kind of stuff and believe it or not, "Les Smoke" sure has a job on his hands to use all the good "copy" which arrives in every mail. If the bunch think they can make him mad that way, alright, go ahead. We are trying to make things interesting for everybody and if we do not succeed it will be because we have reached the limit of our resourcefulness. Meanwhile, awaiting more news from the front, we methodically and with great precision tamp down the editorial pipe and settle down to grind out "stuff" for the next issue.

Thomas Martin, the sight manufacturer, in a recent letter to "Les Smoke," says: "It may interest you to know that there are now on my list of styles in front sight discs and peep-cups about one hundred and fifty different varieties, which goes to show what a variation there is in riflemen's fancies for each style has about ten variations to it."

The remarks in a recent number of ARMS AND THE MAN, by Mr. Gilman, in reference to everybody putting up a howl to attract the attention of the press association, has had good effect. Mr. John S. Bonner, the hustling President of the Adrian (Mich.) Rifle Club, writes in to "Les Smoke" and says, "my howl has been filed with the local representative of the U. P. and it will be followed up until somebody thinks there is a pack of wolves on the trail in Michigan." This is the kind of dope that carries weight.

The National Capital outfit is glad to see its Baltimore friends creeping over the 1,000 mark. A little later on, when they get the hang of this new game, we expect to see them make some of the older clubs wiggle along some to keep from getting in the shadow of the Orioles. Remember, this is the first year for Baltimore, and if our memory serves us right, we recall a large number of clubs that started in the 900 class and stayed there some time. A few of the original starters are still in

that class. Hop to it, Baltimore, and while you may not reach the 1,100 mark for some time, we expect great things of you because there is team work in your outfit and interest in your organization.

At the annual shoot of the Denver Rifle Club, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on December 31, A. G. Bitterly, shooting in the Post Trophy Match, which called for fifty shots at 200 yards on the Standard American target, scored the record total of 476, the ten shot totals being 95, 93, 98, 97 and 93. The scorer was George Schoyen, and witnessed by J. H. Finnup president of the Colorado Rifle Association. The Colorado people claim this is the 50 shot record to this time. Information on this subject would be welcomed.

The Philadelphia range of the National Rifle Academy at 1234 Filbert Street will hold an indoor dead mark turkey shoot on Monday evening, January 22, from 8 to 10 P. M. The entrance fee in each event is 25 cents. The contestants will shoot at a four inch disc on the back of which has been placed a dot. The winner will be the one hitting the mark or coming nearest the dot.

The Philadelphia range is becoming quite popular for its innovation shoots. Chance cuts quite a figure in these matches, but at the same time they are instructive as well as interesting.

CROSSMAN CHASING CARIBOU.

Mr. E. C. Crossman, whose facile pen has contributed so many agreeable articles for the pleasure of ARMS AND THE MAN readers, has gone in pursuit of new game. He is in the wilds of Canada on a caribou shoot.

How the contrast offered by below zero weather and snowshoe work after the serene and equable climate of Los Angeles or the almost torrid region of Calceico will affect Mr. Crossman remains to be seen.

We have a promise from him to supply us with the story of his shoot for our columns. When he last wrote to us he expected to be in the wilderness until about February 1.

PORTLAND PICKINGS.

We expected better returns in matches 11 and 12, but could not make it. Lay it to the cold weather. Brrr!!!

Hubbard's 50 in Match 12 is worth notice. The target was misprinted, that is, printed on both sides, the back having a slight darker shade. Hubbard shot his 50 on the wrong side—it seems that he shoots best with bum targets, as the rest were ordinary 45, 46, etc. G. A.

WARBLINGS FROM THE ORIOLES.

The Baltimore Revolver Association kept their date with the Bostonese outfit, surnamed the Federal Club, and the aggregation having the Windy City as their post office address, in matches 11 and 12. Now it is quite probable that two more defeats will be credited against us, but believe me, we were so tickled when we crossed the 1,000 point mark in both matches that we will be satisfied to accept the defeats, especially when the opposing shooters are liable to win out with the best.

The number of new pistols appearing on the firing line has increased to such an extent that Charlie Hebel with his "Officer's Model" Colt and Dr. Mullikin with his new Stevens, are going to feel lonesome in the near future.

YOUNGSTOWN YEARNINGS.

We are glad to learn that our Pittsburgh competitors are willing to admit that we are taking all their pretty girls away from them. We were of the opinion they would make an effort, at least, to conceal this fact from the country at large, but, since they voluntarily acknowledge it, we shall make no denial.

As it is with the girls so it will soon be with the shooting records. Wait until we are really started and then look at the scores. At present there is only one shooter on the team who shot last year and we seldom have ten men at a shoot. Pittsburgh used to be quite a place, but it will soon be a "deserted village," and, as it is in affairs of the heart and shooting, if a person really desired to be abreast of the times, he must follow the crowd to Youngstown.



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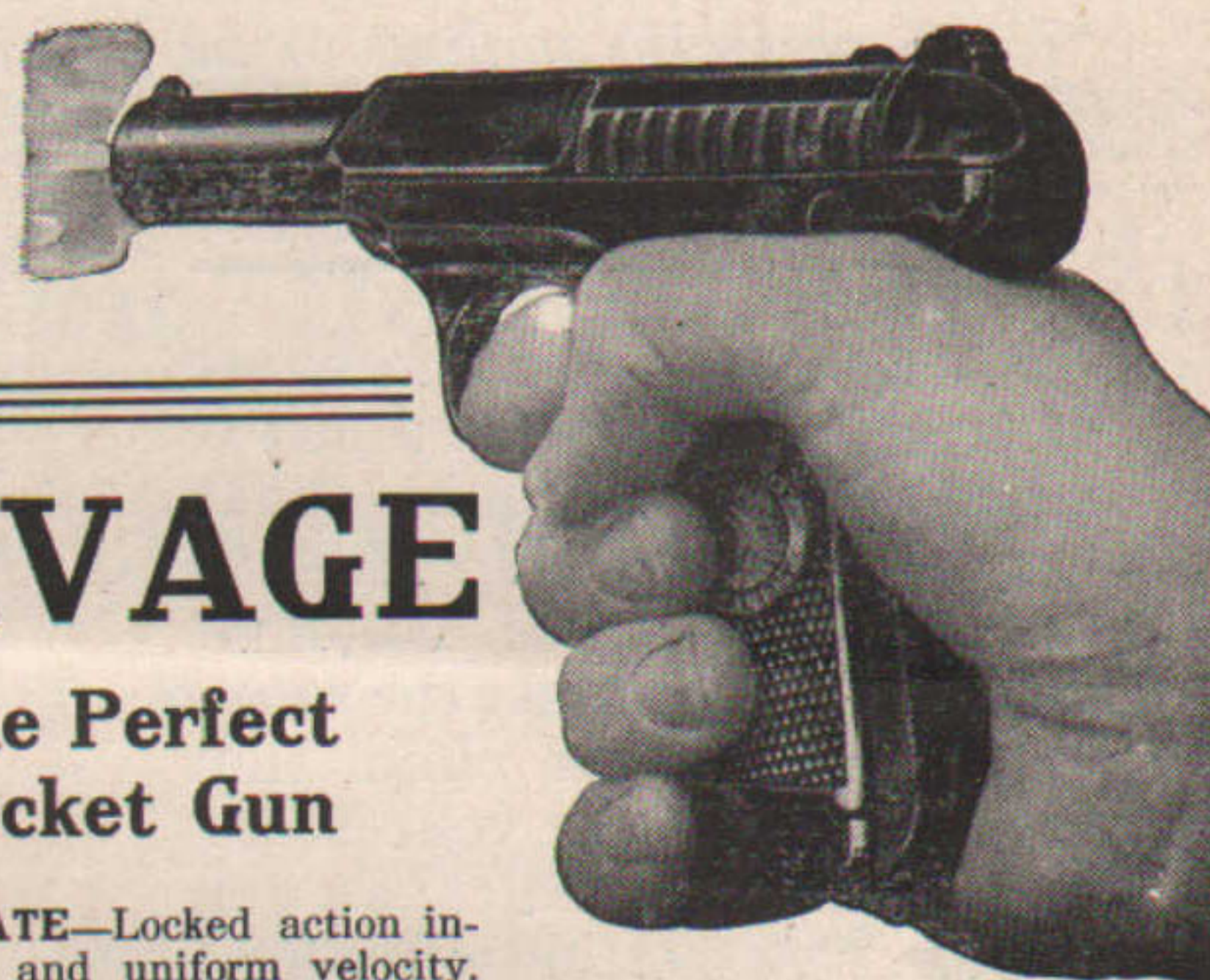
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 CLEVELAND, OHIO



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FAMOUS SAVAGE RIFLES

Send also for free booklet which explains about the famous .303 Savage Featherweight, and the .22 cal. Take-down Repeater. Savage Arms Company, 491 Savage Avenue, Utica, N. Y.

"Genial Jimmie" Reese squandered fifteen plunks for a brand new 8-inch and brought it around to the range with a sheet of emory paper neatly tied around the handle. Some of the boys thought it was intended as a match lighter; perhaps it was, for "Genial Jimmie" managed to scratch out a pair of scores that entitled him to a place on both teams. He says it was worth the money.

Hebel got back from the west and was very much in evidence in both matches. He's got some new fangled kind of bullet that cuts a big hole in the target and incidentally nets him a point or two more than the tiny .22 bullets of his colleagues, but we don't mind a little thing like that when it helps the general aggregate.

Dr. Mullikin secured a total of 202 in match 12 and second place among the five high men. It is needless to state and impossible to find adjectives enough to describe his pleasure, in accomplishing this feat.

In passing it may be interesting to state that this energetic gentleman has arranged a revolver match exclusively for the officers of the Fourth Regiment, M. N. G., that will be shot this week, Wednesday night, in the armory range. Major Fort has been requested by the officers to act as range officer, but Dr. Mullikin, as the president, will present the cup to the winner. Twenty-six officers have entered their names to contest for this prize, which is offered by the Baltimore Association as a slight token of appreciation of the courtesies extended to the members by the Army committee. The conditions are not yet settled, except that military revolvers will be used with service charge and the distance will probably be thirty instead of sixty feet, upon the usual indoor S. A. target.

According to the schedule, there will be one night in about two weeks when we have no scores to shoot and this night will be utilized to shoot the annual Association Indoor Championship Match. As most of the members

have been and are yet breaking in single-shot pistols, a return to the military revolver will probably provoke some weird scores and some of the men who were not chosen on the team and have been banging away with their six-guns may develop a winner, which would be to laugh.

Wilmer's latest is this conundrum: If New York does not win first place, will Port land it? Isn't it awful?

SPRINGFIELD SPRINKLINGS.

Brrrr—cold, well yes, it was a very poor evening to get the boys together. Complaints were more numerous than any of the past records (an show. Someone said it was so cold in the range that the bullets often froze before reaching the target, causing them to lose the accuracy that they started with; good excuse. Another case of noticing the cool atmosphere was seen when Dolfin came in from the range with his right arm in shooting position, being unable to release it, his imagination is extremely great, maybe he thought it was froze. This cold air was soon warmed as the first match got under way, and the range-master was the best man in the club house for being the hero to concur the club.

In Match 11 with the Philadelphia Club, Dolfin saved the day by reaping down a 238, not daring to go below a 47 for a single target. The next highest man was far below, only desiring a 220. Smith and Wakefield are getting altogether too much like chums, one shoots 217 and the other, not wishing to slight him and still not be slighted, he shoots the same. That sort will eventually have to come to an end, without taking this too seriously.

The reader certainly has got to give Dolphin credit, he holds his own as high man in every match, as you will note he did in Match 12 with Providence. This new shooter in the revolver world has made many of the old

stand-bys sit up and take notice with his regular scores. And it is believed by the members of this club that he will have more sitting up before the Indoor League Shoot of 1911-1912 is over. Some might say the man isn't right; so near right that he is running away with the big totals.

D. B. W.

PORTLAND PUFFS.

My Dear "Les Smoke":

In a temperature below freezing with only a "coaloil stove" to cheer us up, we started our first shoot of the year. Everybody wanted to hug that stove and wait to last man, expecting warmer weather. We sure felt blue, everybody falling way below averages. But here comes Hubbard all excited and looking nervous all over.

"Yes, boys, I am nervous all right and by rights I should not be here at all," he explained. "I really am in no shape for a match and must shoot my matches in 15 minutes."

Without any warming up practice he settled down, although he seemed to have his mind on that telephone, every once in a while running over there and ringing up the house.

The first match was a dandy 226 with Hubbard third high man, only one point below the high man. Hubbard went to the 'phone again.

The second match was a hum-dinger. And when the targets were checked and scored, it was found that Hubbard had topped Armstrong with a beautiful 231.

And then the telephone bell rang with a violent jingle. Hubbard rushed over, unhooked the receiver but dropped it like a hot potato.

A minute later after he caught his breath he ran his hands through his hair and cried out, "Boys, it's twins, both girls."

"I am perfectly willing to be convinced, but I would like to see the man who could do it."

Don't say this—you surely are at least curious to see a pair of glasses of the new double shade of glass, referred to by Mr. E. C. Crossman in these columns. Inasmuch as we make the seemingly preposterous claim that they will improve your score, give us a chance to show you a pair. A postal will bring them on 30 days' free trial—no references required, as Sportsmen are not crooks. Give a man with a good proposition a show and write today.

**THE F. W. KING OPTICAL CO.
CLEVELAND, O.**

After that it felt a little warmer and we proceeded to do all the damage we could to those targets with fairly good results.
GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

The Pittsburgh club is shooting a rather consistent gait for a new club. One member uses a .22 revolver and the balance pistols with Lesmok cartridges.

Chicago is coming right along with good totals. Its equipment consists of a few .38 revolvers and the rest .22 pistols, with Winchester, Peters, Western and U. M. C. about evenly divided. C. H. Bean made the possible in Match 11.

E. A. Taylor is the bright particular star on the Boston team shooting close to a 228 average. The club uses the .22 pistol and U. M. C. Lesmok cartridges.

The Youngstown team is shooting a fairly good average, using a few .22 pistols, two or three .38's and a .44 caliber revolver. In Match 11, Dr. R. J. Hicks was high man on the Manhattan team, with 230, shooting a .44 Remington pistol, ammunition of unknown make. Lane still continues to shoot the .22 pistol and U. M. C. cartridges. Hans Roedder clings to the Remington pistol and Peters cartridges. John Dietz shoots the .22 pistol and Winchester cartridges, while J. W. Hessian shoots the .22 pistol and U. M. C. cartridges.

The Smith & Wesson Club uses the .22 pistol and Lesmok cartridges.

The Osborne team shoots the .22 pistol and all kinds of ammunition.

The National Capital team is about evenly divided on ammunition, shooting Peters Stevens-Pope armory cartridges and U. M. C. long rifle Lesmok cartridges. The entire team is shooting the .22 pistol with 10 inch barrel of various makes. Their scores average 1072 for the twelve matches shot.

The Los Angeles club continues shooting in good form. Four of the team are using the .22 pistol and Lesmok cartridges. The other shoots the .38 and hand loaded.

The Portland team which, as all know, is shooting close to the 1120 average, swears by the .22 pistol and U. M. C. Lesmok ammunition.

The Providence Revolver Club team members, with one exception, are using the .22 pistol and Lesmok cartridges. The exception is E. C. Parkhurst, who shoots the .38 Colt, hand loaded.

The Citizens Club is a variety of equipment, consisting of the pistol of .22 caliber, .38 revolver of various makes and all kinds of ammunition.

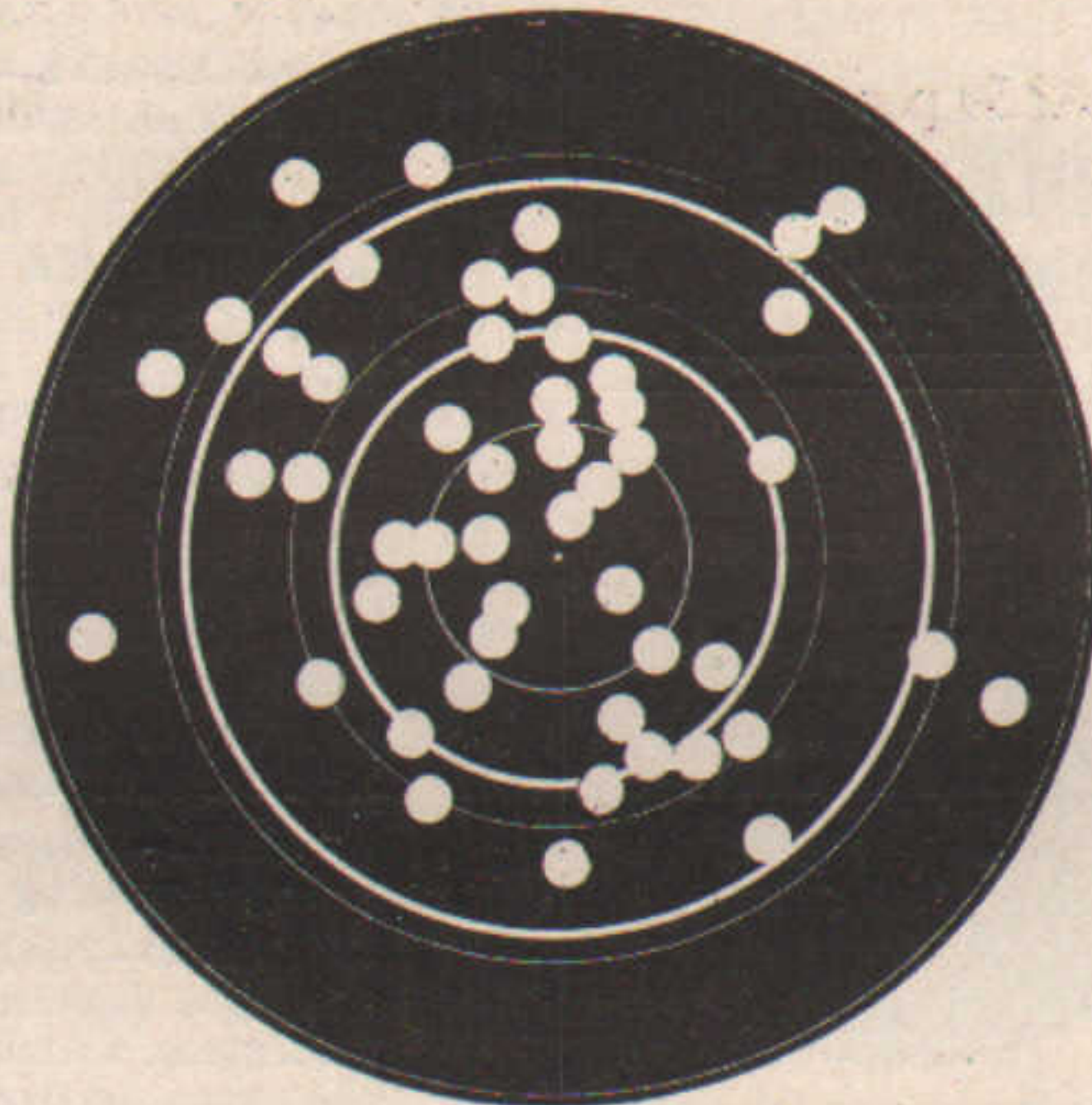
The Shell Mound team is shooting the .22 pistol and U. M. C. cartridges.

New 50 Shot Revolver Record.

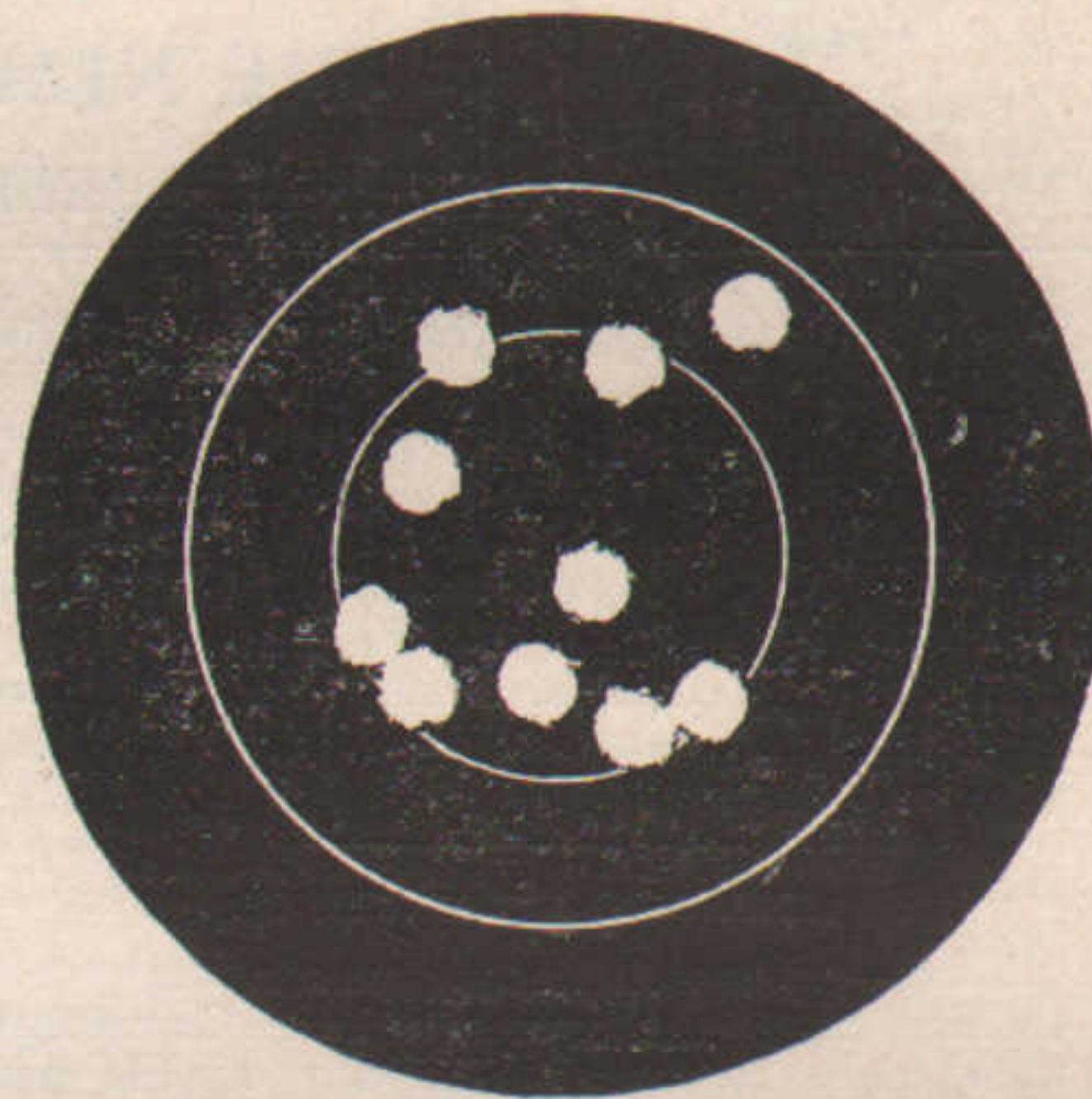
On November 26, 1911, Mr. John A. Dietz, of New York, announced his intention at the Cypress Hill Range to shoot for the 50 shot, 50 yard revolver record. Mr. Dietz scored 94-96-94-95-96-475.

The range was duly measured with accurate steel tapes and Mr. Dietz stood well back of the 50 yard mark. Revolver, Smith & Wesson .38 special, Pope barrel, Patridge sights, special mid-range ammunition of his own loading. The revolver when cocked sustained a trigger pull of more than 3½ pounds.

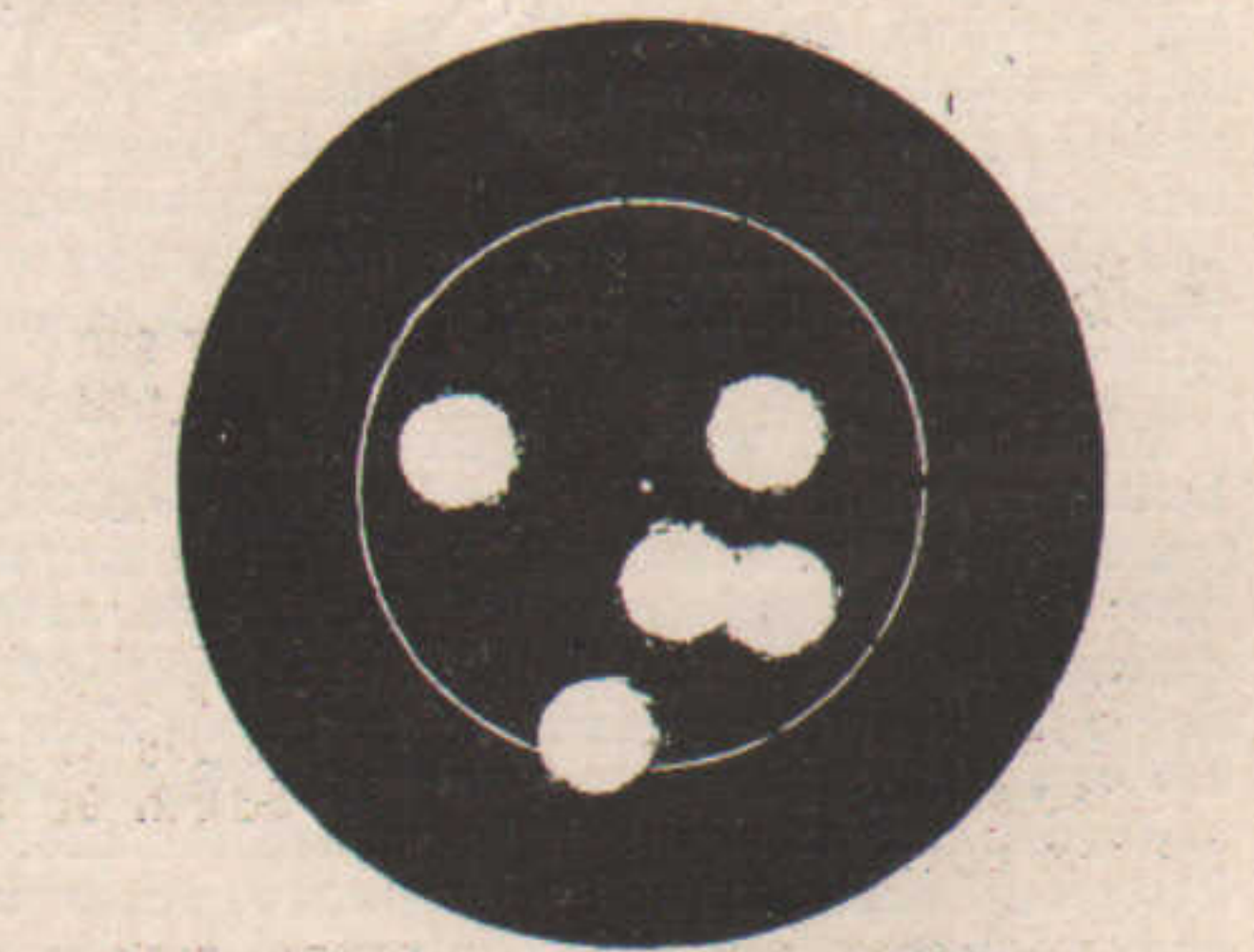
All the above details have been fully verified by numerous letters and affidavits filed with the secretary-treasurer and the performance has been recognized as a new U. S. R. A. record.



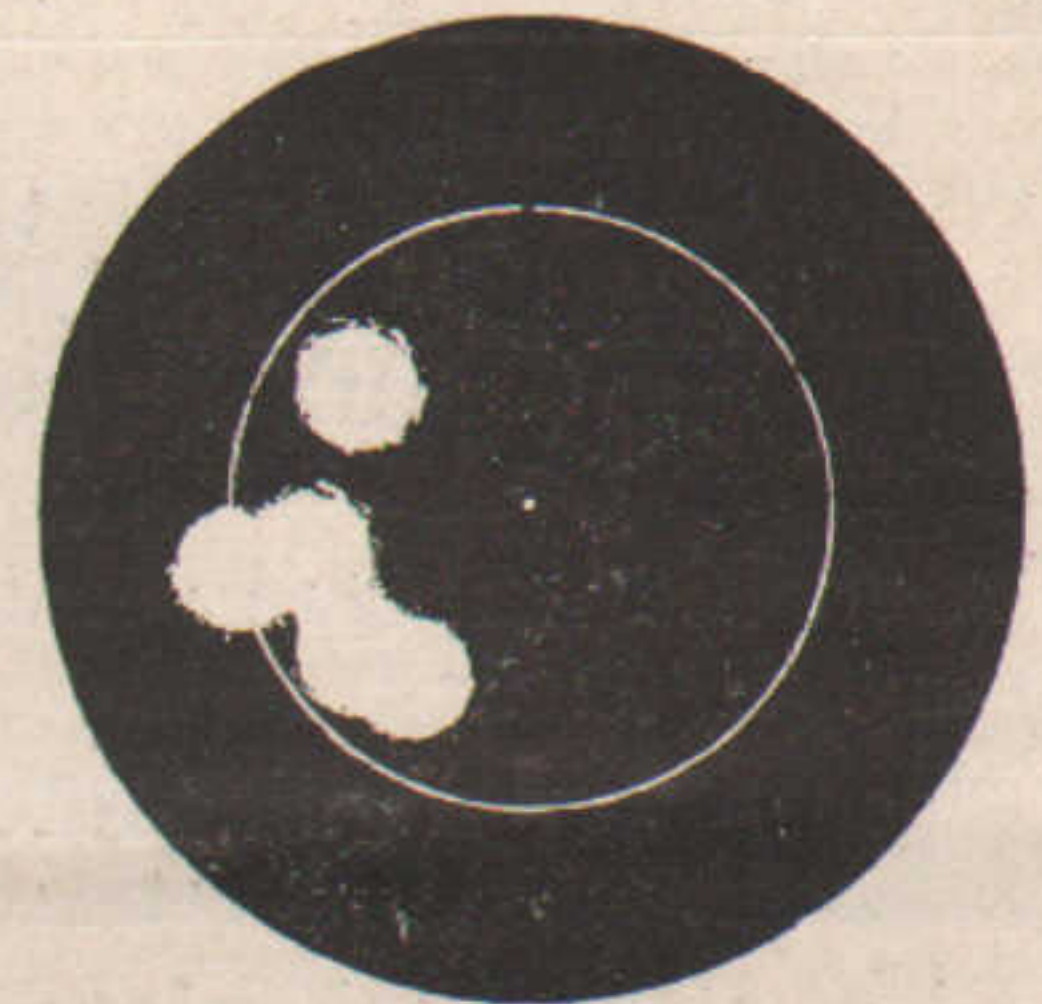
Record score of 475 out of a possible 500, representing 50 shots at 50 yards, by John Dietz, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York City, with a Smith & Wesson Special .38 caliber revolver. Pope Barrel, Patridge sights and Special Mid range hand loaded ammunition.



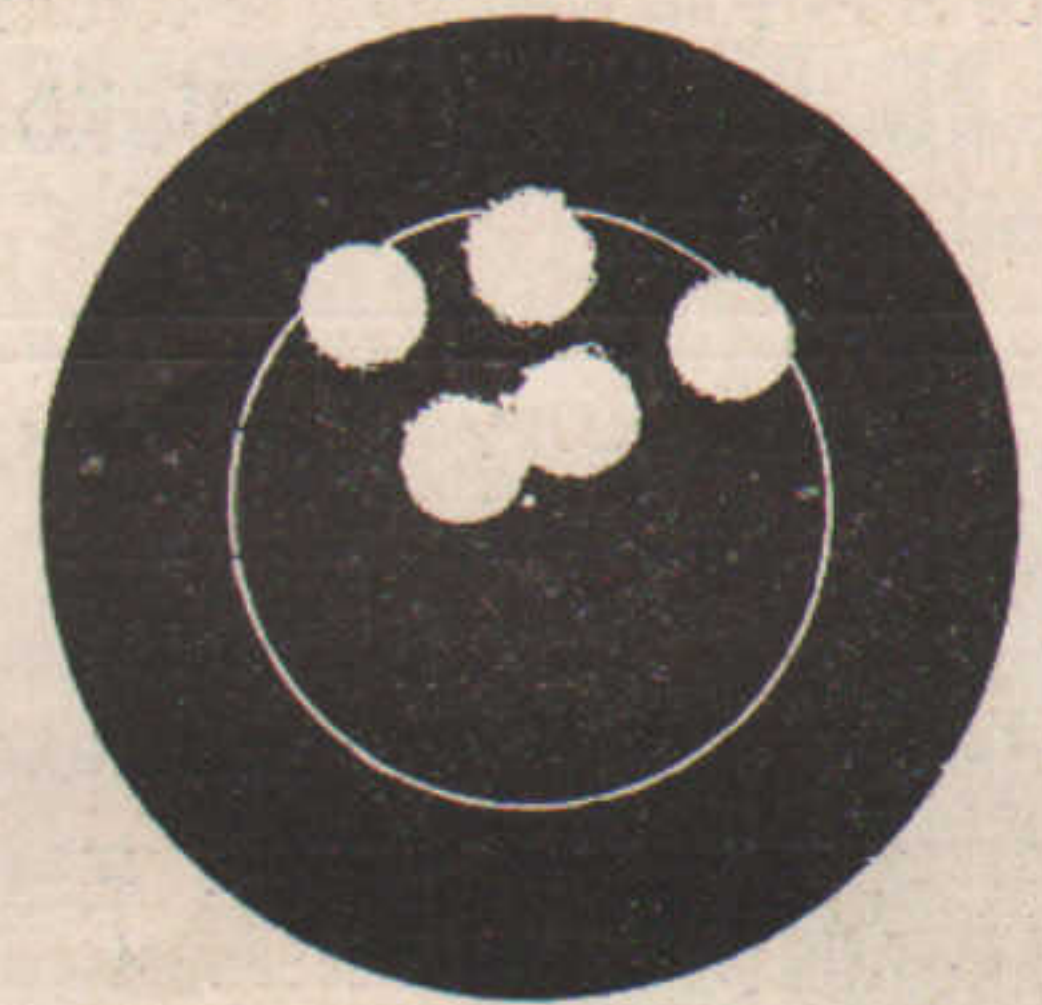
Composite target scoring 99 by Fred V. Berger, Spokane Rifle and Revolver Club. This was the first 10 shots fired by him in U. S. R. A. League match No. 10, Spokane vs. Youngstown. He used a .22 Smith & Wesson 10 inch pistol and Peters Stevens-Pope Cartridges.



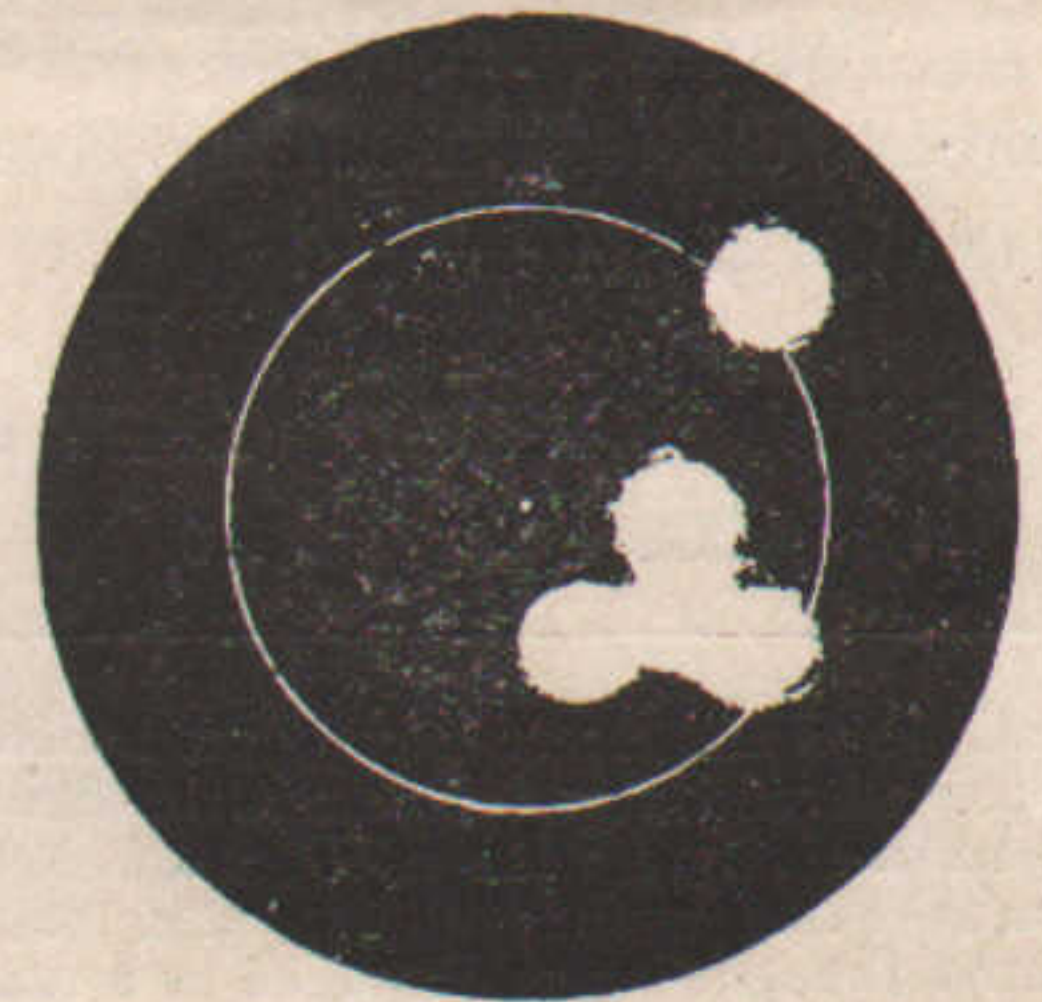
Possible score of 50 by Parmly Hanford, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York City, shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson, 10-inch barrel and Winchester long rifle cartridges.



Possible score of 50 by Alf. P. Lane, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York City, shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson 10-inch pistol and Remington, U. M. C. long rifle cartridges.



Possible score of 50 by Dr. W. A. Smith, Smith & Wesson Revolver Club, Springfield, Mass., shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel, and Remington U. M. C. Lesmok long rifle cartridges.



Possible score of 50 by P. J. Dolfin, Smith & Wesson Revolver Club, Springfield, Mass., using a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel, and Remington, U. M. C. Lesmok long rifle cartridges.

Do You Believe This Country Ought To Be

PREPARED AGAINST WAR?

- ☛ Do you know it is not?
- ☛ Do you want to help make it so?
- ☛ Then send fifty cents for a year's subscription to

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"MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE, BUT NOT A CENT FOR TRIBUTE"  IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE AGAINST WAR

If you are patriotic and think something ought to be done to arouse the country to the dangers of unpreparedness, identify yourself with this movement—a movement for a sensible, adequate, business-like insurance against war. For full plans write to

NATIONAL DEFENSE
Columbus, Ohio

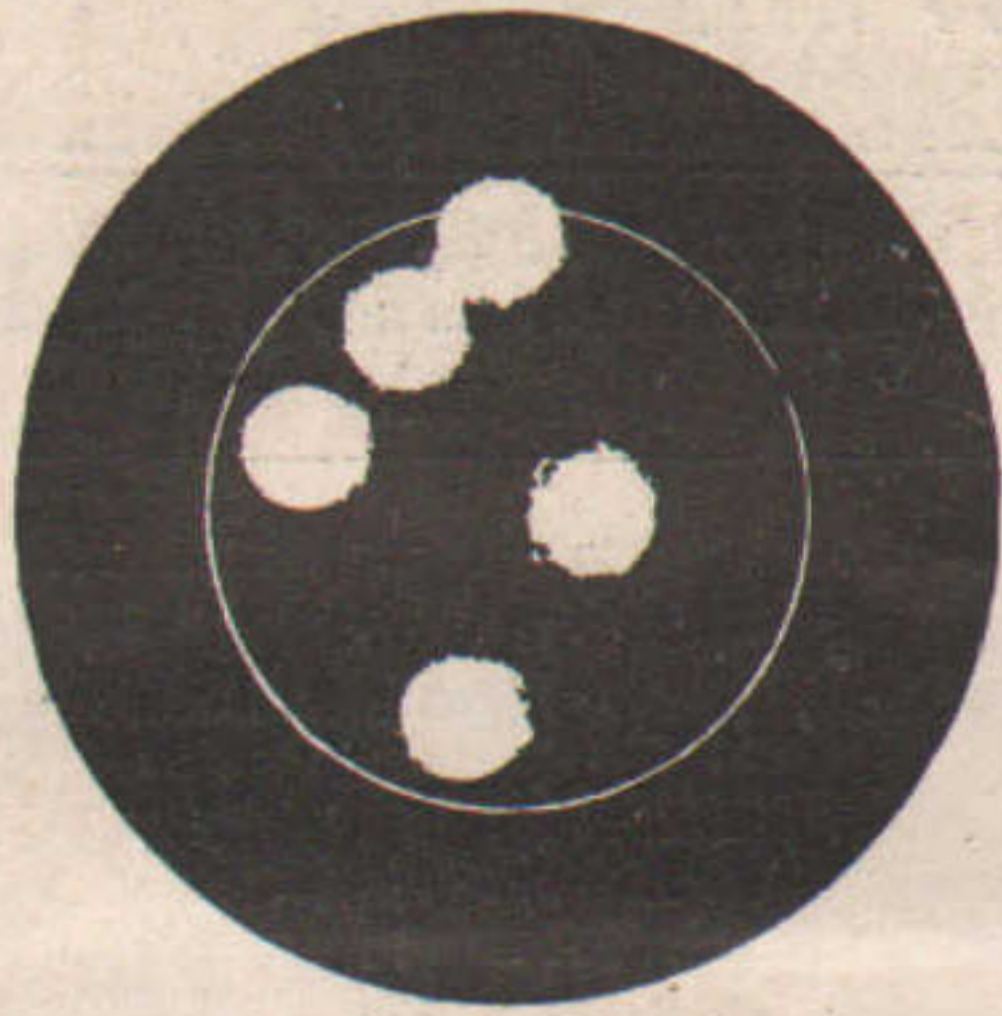
An Officer has Much to Learn and Life is Short

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

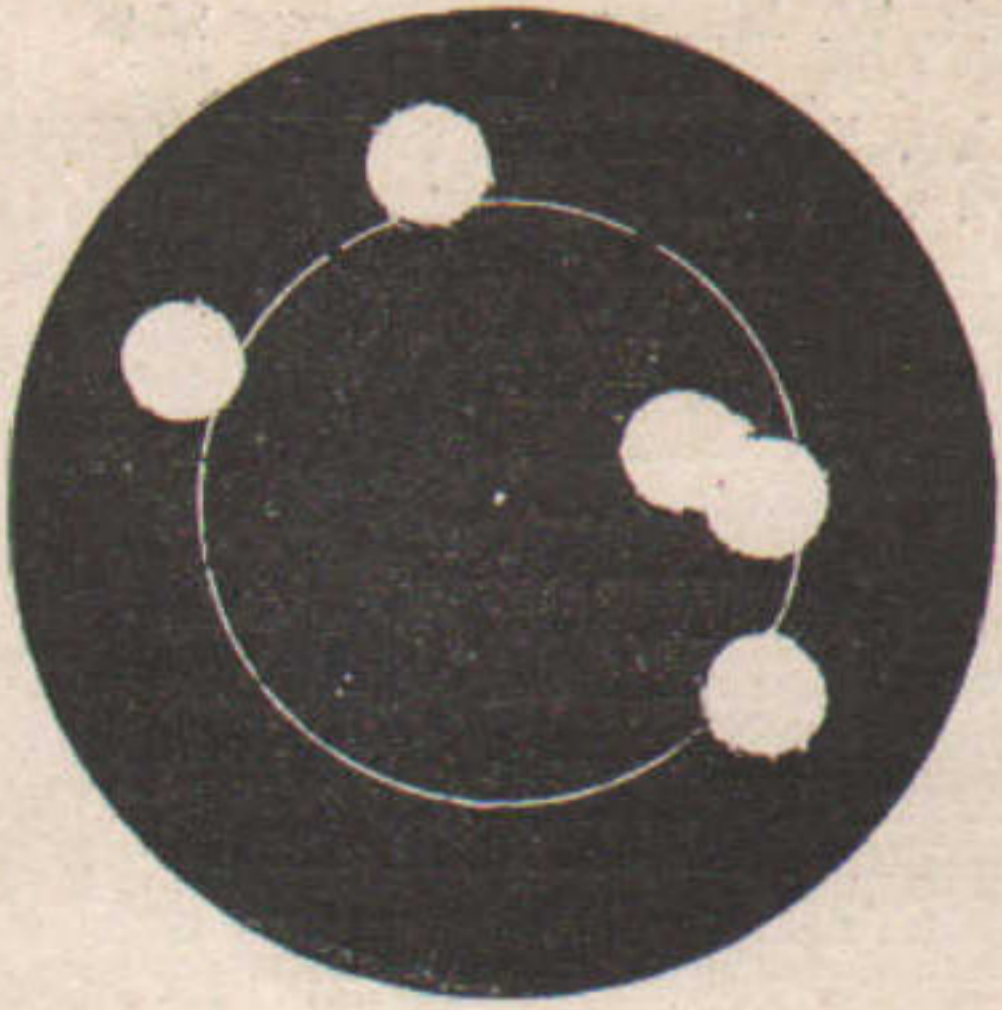
Tactical Principles and Problems

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

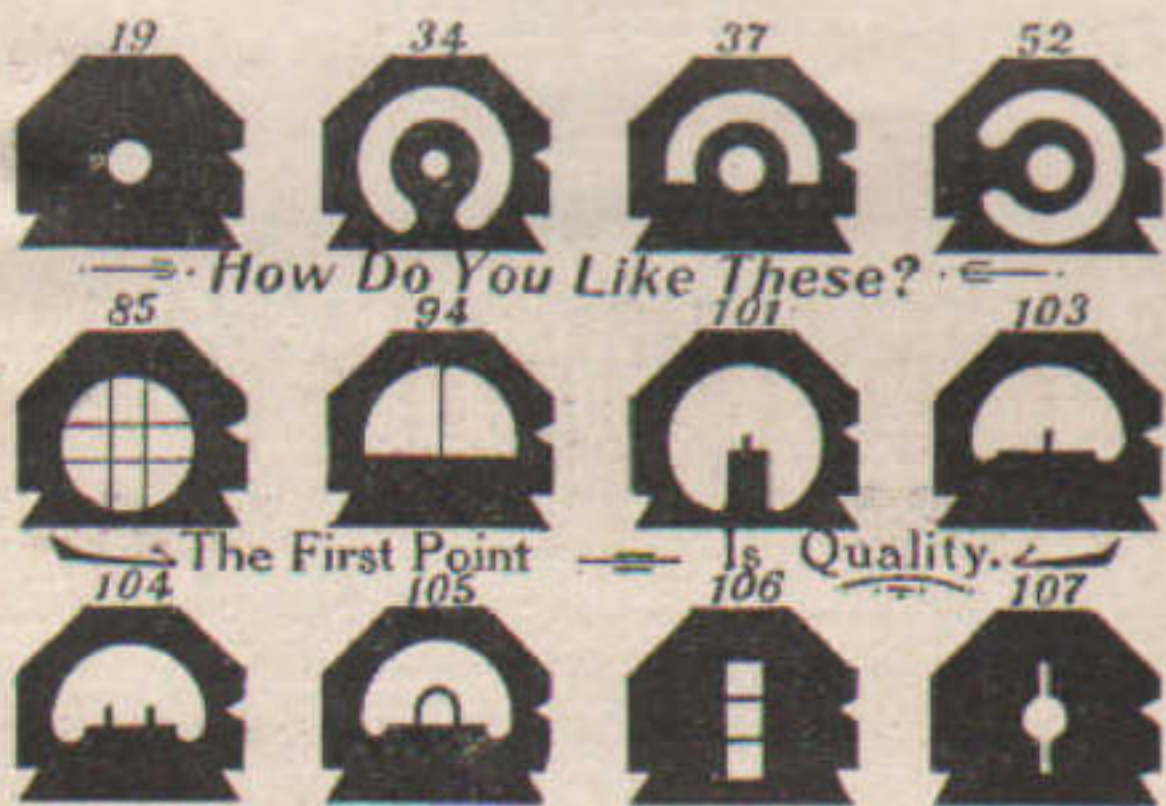
Can be drawn on requisition or purchased for \$2.50 per volume of ARMS AND THE MAN



Possible score of 50 by Dr. Wm. Quicksall, Philadelphia Rifle Association, shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel, and Remington U. M. C. Lesmok long rifle cartridges.



Possible score of 50 by J. E. Gorman, Bay Cities Team, San Francisco, shooting a .22 Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel, and Peters long rifle cartridges.



Those who know; THOSE WHO UNDERSTAND;
 BUY "THE UP-TO-DATE" NEW STYLE,
 Special Improved Sight Discs AND PEEP-CUPS,
 Unlike Any Other You Have Ever Used.

ADDRESS **THOMAS MARTIN,**
 8 DRUMMOND STREET, G. H. STATION,
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Your Rifle Is Worthless If You Don't Use It

GALLERY PRACTICE

Will Keep Your Hand In

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS

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

A wire from Bridgeport, Conn., tells us that the team representing the Park Club recorded the good score of 986 for the week of January 16. The score follows:

Williams	50	50	50	50	200
Birks	50	50	49	49	198
Dietrich	49	48	50	50	197
Lyon	48	49	49	50	196
Scripture	49	49	48	49	195
Total					986

National Rifle Academy.

Scores of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, Thursday, January 4, on the range of the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert Street:

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

Williamson, Jr.	97	97	Patrick	91	90
Newbold	97	93	Spering	96	98
Maybee	99	97	Schnerring	81	95
Overbaugh	92	93	Reeves	93	96
Dillin	96	91	Smith	98	96

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

E. H. Williamson, Jr.	239	242	235	234	245
J. G. Schnerring	247	244	239	245	244
J. D. Jaques	240	237			
R. S. Newbold	235				

PISTOL; TARGET, STANDARD AMERICAN; DISTANCE, 60 FEET.

E. H. Williamson, Jr.	81	80				
D. L. Vaughan	79	72	88	73		
W. J. Maybee	83	82	89	80	93	
Herman Thomas	85	84	88	90	90	
R. S. Newbold	86	82	82	83	68	
H. L. Reeves	93	95	86	91	90	84
Dr. G. G. Davis	68	77	70	76	76	
Dr. E. A. Palmer	74	89	89	79	87	
Geo. Hugh Smith	94	85	92	86	92	
Dr. W. E. Quicksall	85	94	87	86	85	
W. T. Smith	86	93	88	85	77	

Scores of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, on the Philadelphia Range of the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert Street, Thursday, January 11:

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

E. H. Williamson, Jr.	242	240	235	238	230	235	243	240	237	238	241
J. D. Jaques	236 239										

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

W. J. Maybee	99	98	J. G. Dillin	91	92
R. S. Newbold	91	93	W. N. Patrick	91	88
H. Overbaugh	91	89	H. L. Reeves	98	91
Williamson, Jr.	90	95	Geo. H. Smith	94	96
Nathan Spering	92	94			

PISTOL—TARGET, AMERICAN STANDARD; DISTANCE, 60 FEET.

E. H. Williamson, Jr.	80	83			
W. J. Maybee	86	93	89	89	90

D. L. Vaughan	78	73	82	74	75
Herman Thomas	79	86	91	87	79
H. L. Reeves	93	88	90	85	86
R. S. Newbold	80	78	80	78	84
G. G. Davis	73	82	83	77	91
Geo. Hugh Smith	89	85	90	81	90
Dr. W. E. Quicksall	90	89	89	91	87
William T. Smith	83	89	82	89	92

Shell Mound Park Shooting Range, Emeryville, Cal.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:
 On Thursday, Dec. 21, 1911, the Possible Pistol Club held a fifty-shot match between its members and, as the contest was very close, it was necessary that a handicap be given to Poulsen, Windmuller and Nielsen over Huntington and Siebe, who shot scratch. At the finish it was discovered that H. Windmuller had won the silver trophy, put up by the club. The scores were as follows:

NAME	SCORE	HDCP.	TOTAL
H. Windmuller	427	30	457
W. A. Siebe	446	scratch	446
T. Huntington	445	scratch	445
M. Nielsen	400	40	440
A. M. Poulsen	421	10	431

Sunday, Dec. 24, 1911, was a beautiful day for good scores, but the cold weather made it rather hard to hold the fingers to feel the trigger.

William Blasse did some very fine work with the rifle at the 200 yards' German ring target, shooting with the Germania Schuetzen Club his score of 2236 with a 19 in it is certainly a very fine piece of rifle shooting. In his score he made seven three-inch bullseyes. L. Bendel won the first prize in the bullseye shoot, making the best center.

A Rifleman's Suggestion.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:
 I have a suggestion to offer as to the distribution of the metal from the battleship *Maine*. We all know what the gallant ship and her destruction stands for! The awful explosion, the death of so many of her gallant crew, and the subsequent stirring events where American soldiers and sailors did the seemingly impossible, and put their country in the fore front of nations, have furnished pages of history that cannot be forgotten.

Why not use the metal from the historic boat for marksman's, sharpshooters' and experts' badges and emblems?

Could there be any more fitting place for the blood stained reminders of American sailors' tombs than the breasts of of America's best fighting men?

Would not the mere fact that the man was shooting for a prize far better than silver or gold hold the rifle and the automatic surely on the bull? It would be a sin and a shame should the relic metal from the ship whose destruction recalled the tocsin of the war of '98 go anywhere but into permanency on the breasts of our country's defenders.

WILL C. PARSONS.

THE WESTERN HANDICAP TOURNAMENT

Homer Clark Shooting WESTERN Shells ^{LOADED} WITH WESTERN (Velonite) Smokeless Powder

BREAKS 393 x 400 WESTERN ("WHITE FLYER") TARGETS

THROWN FROM WESTERN AUTOMATIC TRAPS

AND TIES FOR HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE HONORS AT OMAHA, NEB. - AUG. 8th-10th -

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

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

Zettler Rifle Club, New York.

Scores of the Zettler Rifle Club shoot, Jan. 9.

A. Begerow	225	234	227	233	222	1141
F. M. Bund	238	243	242	243	245	1211
F. Hecking	288	237	243	227	232	1167
J. Kaufmann	244	244	247	243	245	1223
A. B. Leavitt	242	235	241	240	234	1192
H. M. Pope	244	246	246	246	243	1225
O. Smith	243	243	245	245	248	1224
B. Zettler	232	227	243	237	228	1167
C. Zettler	243	244	242	242	241	1212

THE CALL OF THE CLAY.

Amateur Shotgun Averages for 1911.

Following herewith is the official Interstate Association list of Amateur averages for 1911, with names of contestants, total number of targets shot at in Registered Tournaments, total number of targets scored and percentages.

The averages for single targets are based on a minimum of 2,000 targets, as per The Interstate Association ruling to that effect. The records of the Tournaments held at Detroit, Mich., April 26-28, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, July 4-5 and Portland, Maine, August 15-16, were not received, and, of course, are not included in the list.

The averages for double targets are computed on The Interstate Association Tournaments only, and they are based on taking part in two Tournaments as a minimum, as per The Interstate Association ruling to that effect.

AVERAGES FOR SINGLE TARGETS.

Amateurs.

Name	Shot at	Broke	Percentage.
Spencer, W. S.	2100	2022	.9623
Graham, J. R.	4050	3877	.9572
White, J. P.	3190	3037	.9520
Kahler, H. W.	4050	3846	.9496
Lewis, Bart.	5040	4764	.9452
Dixon, H.	5950	5603	.9416
Young, J. S.	3450	3246	.9408
Schlicher, H. J.	4450	4132	.9397
Heil, Allen	3800	3570	.9394
Ridley, Wm.	3850	3615	.9389
Painter, Geo. E.	2800	2629	.9389
Pottinger, H. B.	4350	4079	.9377
Ehler, T. M.	3200	2992	.9350
Huntley, S. A.	4740	4430	.9346
Calhoun, J. F.	2050	1914	.9336
Edwards, Dr. F. M.	3100	2893	.9332
Clay, W. H.	5850	5458	.9329
Kautzky, Jos.	2200	2050	.9318
Eaton, C. B.	2950	2737	.9278
Gates, L. A.	2400	2226	.9275
Livingston, J. R.	2000	1854	.9270

Westcott, C. G.	2050	1897	.9253
Veach, Wm.	3950	3649	.9238
Barto, J. B.	2350	2165	.9212
McNeir, F. W.	2850	2623	.9203
Fisher, Lon.	4960	4561	.9195
Campbell, Frank	2950	2708	.9179
Blunt, J. A.	2000	1833	.9165
Collins, C. C.	2300	2105	.9152
Thompson, Riley	3300	3019	.9148
Nutt, O. H.	2100	1921	.9147
Slocum, Fred F.	2940	2689	.9146
Shoop, Marion	2950	2697	.9142
Smith, H. E.	3040	2774	.9125
Hickey, D. E.	2000	1838	.9190
Newcomb, Chas. H.	2000	1838	.9190
Webster, Wm.	3100	2821	.9100
Corfield, W. E.	2340	2129	.9088
Frantz, C. L.	2280	2071	.9083
Warren, Thos. A.	2500	2270	.9080
Noel, J. H.	3115	2828	.9078
Henline, C. D.	2190	1984	.9059
Connor, A. C.	3000	2708	.9026
Moore, C. F.	2050	1849	.9019
Huston, Fremont	2800	2522	.9007
Griffith, W. M.	2050	1840	.8975
Martin, John	2000	1793	.8965
Campbell, W. R.	3350	3002	.8961
Coleman, Fred.	2650	2374	.8958
Coburn, C. D.	2500	2238	.8952
Edwards, D. A.	2700	2415	.8944
Davidson, I. C.	4200	3754	.8938
Muncy, N.	2900	2580	.8896
Townsend, Wm. D.	2450	2173	.8869
Cain, J. E.	3000	2660	.8866
Hoon, W. S.	6300	5576	.8850
Maland, John	2600	2296	.8830
Shoop, H. B.	2050	1807	.8814
Nicolai, Geo.	2100	1848	.8800
Englert, John L.	3200	2812	.8787
Brown, W. A.	3000	2634	.8780
Ditto, C. H.	2450	2146	.8759
Schroeder, G. A.	2900	2540	.8758
Bray, D. D.	2550	2233	.8756
Penn, John A.	2620	2285	.8721
Howlett, J. A.	3000	2612	.8706
Beard, Geo. A.	2450	2131	.8698
Gellatly, C. G.	2450	2130	.8693
Mackie, Geo. K.	4350	3755	.8632
Donnelley, B. S.	2705	2330	.8613
Osborne, P. E.	3200	2724	.8512
Gribble, I. W.	2100	1784	.8495
Loring, Ray E.	2350	1979	.8421
Den, J. C.	2150	1796	.8353
Blanks, H. B.	2000	1664	.8320
Fuchs, F. P.	2050	1675	.8170
Dey, J. G. S.	2355	1919	.8148
Martin, John G.	2800	2236	.7985
Farnum, C. C.	2540	2026	.7976
Willoughby, F. W.	2550	2033	.7972
Morrison, J. I.	2950	2323	.7874

AVERAGES FOR DOUBLE TARGETS.

Amateurs.

Name	Shot at	Broke	Percentage.
Heil, Allen	200	174	.8700
Graham, J. R.	450	369	.8200
Gates, L. A.	150	123	.8200
Buckwalter, H. E.	200	162	.8100
Kahler, H. W.	300	242	.8066
Young, J. S.	450	362	.8044
Connor, A. C.	350	280	.8000
Graham, T. E.	150	116	.7733
Veach, Wm.	150	113	.7533
Clay, W. H.	250	188	.7520
Noel, J. H.	350	262	.7485
Griffith, W. M.	300	224	.7466
Barto, J. B.	300	222	.7400
Huntley, S. A.	200	147	.7350
Eaton, C. B.	150	110	.7333
Dixon, H.	350	256	.7314
McNeir, F. W.	300	219	.7300
Thompson, Riley	250	181	.7240
Chingren, E. J.	150	108	.7200
Blanks, H. B.	200	143	.7150
Spotts, R. L.	200	136	.6800
Dodds, S. L.	200	128	.6400
Osborne, P. E.	200	119	.5950
Edwards, D. A.	200	110	.5500
Jacobson, H. P.	150	78	.5200

The fifth annual mid-winter handicap target tournament of the Pinehurst, N. C., Gun Club will be held at Pinehurst, January 24 to 27 inclusive. Five hundred dollars is guaranteed to the winner and there is \$1,860 added money and trophies. The tournament will be managed by Luther Squier. J. W. Todd is cashier.

Second Indoor Trap Shoot.

A topic at the winter shoots of the gun clubs is the 1912 indoor trap shoot. This, the second yearly indoor International Trap Shooting Tournament, combined with the eighteenth annual Sportmen's Show in New York, will be held March 1-9, at Madison Square Garden. General Manager S. N. Van Allen announces that Luther J. Squier, of Pittsburgh, who managed the 1911 shoot, will, through the courtesy of the Du Pont Powder Company, manage the 1912 tournament, and is arranging its program. Some changes will be made this year, based upon the experience of last year's first indoor shoot ever held, which will inure to the benefit of both shooters and Sportsmen's Show exhibitors.

To begin with, the gunners will shoot diagonally from a platform on the north side of the Garden's arena, over traps placed toward the southeast corner instead of from the center straight toward the east; this improvement will more nearly equal outdoor condi-

AN UNBEATEN RECORD!

TARGETS SHOT AT
4280

97.28%

TARGETS BROKEN
4164

This is the percentage with which Mr. J. S. Day won the 1910 OFFICIAL HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE—a percentage never equalled by an amateur and exceeding by exactly 1 per cent the figures of the 1911 winner, who, moreover, shot at only 2100 targets. Mr. Day's wonderful shooting was done with

Peters

FACTORY LOADED SHELLS

THE LION'S SHARE OF THE 1911 AMATEUR HONORS

was also won with PETERS SHELLS, for they were used either exclusively or for the most of their shooting, by

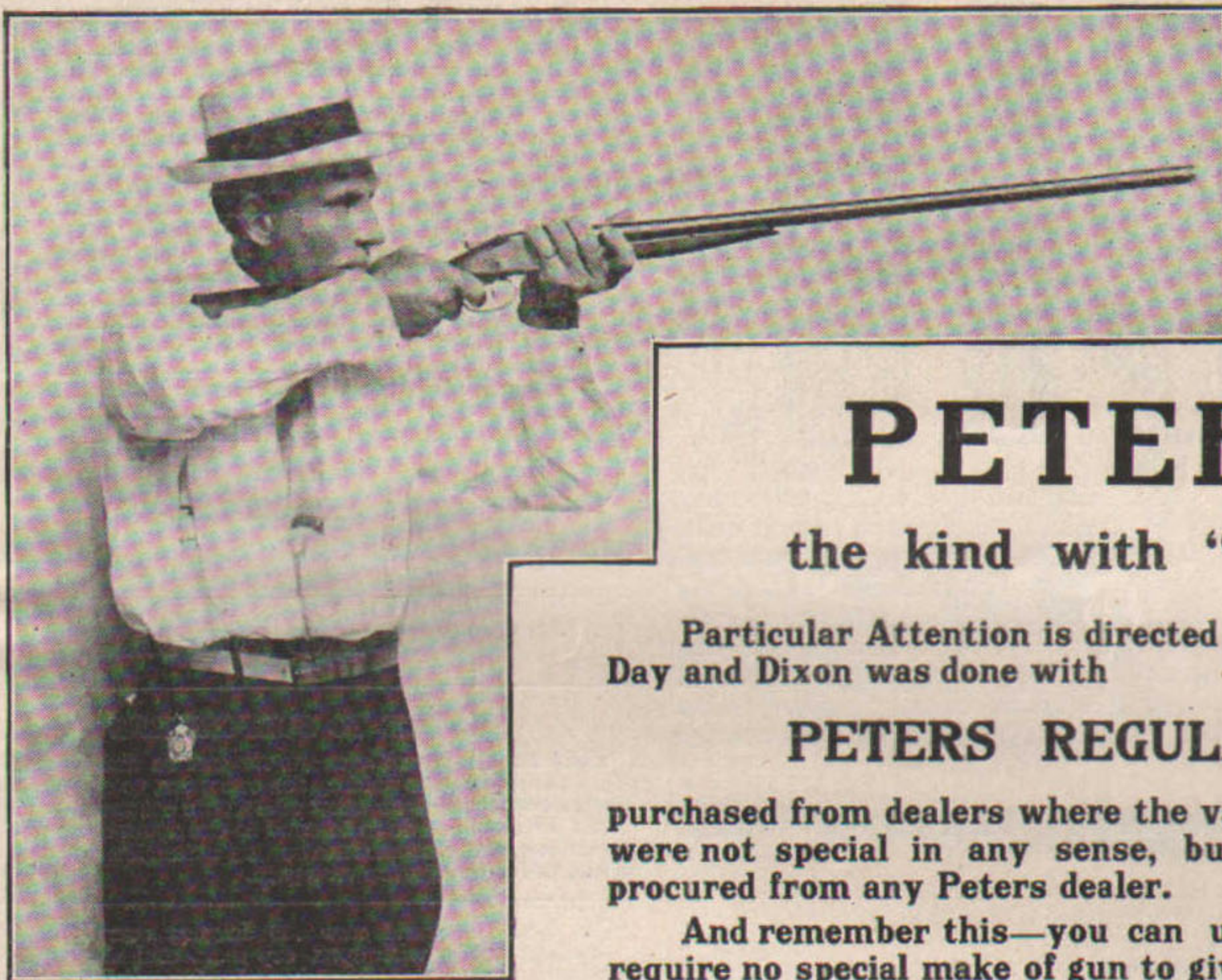
5 OUT OF THE 10 HIGH AMATEURS.

This is not all. The 1911 GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP, the greatest event in the Trap-Shooting world, was won by Mr. Harvey Dixon, who scored

99 OUT OF 100 FROM THE 20-YARD MARK.



J. S. DAY



HARVEY DIXON

This score has never been equalled and is a

WORLD'S RECORD.

Mr. Dixon Used

PETERS SHELLS

the kind with "Steel Where Steel Belongs."

Particular Attention is directed to the fact that all of the shooting of Messrs. Day and Dixon was done with

PETERS REGULAR FACTORY LOADS

purchased from dealers where the various tournaments were held. Their shells were not special in any sense, but were regular stock goods, such as can be procured from any Peters dealer.

And remember this—you can use PETERS Shells in ANY good gun. They require no special make of gun to give BEST results.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

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

tions, giving a longer range. The steel barrier to stop the shot will be higher, will reach the floor, and the whitened space will be higher and lower.

Instead of the lighting arrangements of 1911, forty flaming arc lights will have reflectors that will light the flying clay targets while shading the shooter's eyes. It might be remarked that Miss Annie Oakley, in her exhibition last year, broke most of her blue rocks and also incidentally shot out sixty odd electric lights.

Last year the chosen loads of some of the trap shooters carried number six shot, backed with powder enough to kill mallards. This year the management will recommend three drams of powder or equivalent and 1 1/8 ounces of No. 7 1/2 shot; these loadings composed of shells, powder and shot from all the manufacturers, will be on sale at the tournament, although shooters' "pet-loads" will not be barred.

The elapsed time occupied by the daily programs now under construction by Mr. Squier, will be considerably less than that of 1911 in consideration of exhibitors. A free school for notices will be open each morning during the show.

Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

Twenty-four shooters braved the almost zero weather on January 13 afternoon, at the shoot of the Du Pont Gun Club. While the severe weather detracted from the scores of some of the shooters, a few good scores were made. The honors of the day go to J. B. McHugh, who broke 90 rocks out of his quota of 100. Ward Hammond and Harry Carlon shot unusually well at times, Mr. Hammond breaking 46 out of 50, while Mr. Carlon's best effort was 47 out of 50.

Several visitors were out, among whom were several members of the Wooddale Gun Club.

J. B. McHugh, with a score of 23 out of 25, won the Coleman Du Pont spoon in Class A. The Class B, spoon was carried off by J. W. Mathews, with a score of 21 out of a possible 25. Walter Tomilson, by breaking 20 out of his quota of 25 targets, laid claim to the Class C sterling silver spoon. There was no competition in Class D. The scores in the Coleman Du Pont spoon event of 25 targets were as follows:

J. W. Mathews, 21; N. K. Smith, 19; W. M. Hammond, 19; H. C. McClane, 19; W. G. Wood, 17; Clyde Leedom, 17; S. G. David, 13; E. T. Guest, 15; W. Swayne, 17; J. B. McHugh, 23; Stanley Touchton, 18; J. H. Minnick, 18; Dr. Betts, 15; W. A. Joslyn, 18; A. H. Lobb, 20; F. Springer, 14; E. A. W. Everitt, 18; W. S. Colfax, 21; W. Tomilson, 20; H. Winchester, 18; W. L. Smith, 18; H. P. Carlon, 23; J. R. Baily, 13; D. Lindsay, 20.

Owing to the extreme cold weather, the match race between teams representing the Nonesuch and Du Pont Gun Clubs was postponed until a later date. The match was to have been shot at Newport. Tuesday evening has been selected as the evening for the reorganization of the Delaware State Trapshooters' Association. Applications have been received from the Nonesuch, Guyencourt, Aurora, Wooddale and Wilmington Gun Clubs and a well established association is assured. The meeting will be held in room 466, Du Pont Building, at 7.30 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

A New .22 Caliber Repeater.

There has just been placed on the market by the Marlin Firearms Company a new model .22 caliber repeater, which goes by the name of Model 29.

The new model is built on the lines of the



THE NEW MODEL 29 MARLIN REPEATER.

well known Model 20. It is take down, which enables it to be cleaned thoroughly. It is the popular trombone action which enables easy and quick operation. The solid top, side ejection and closed in breech insure safety, comfort and convenience. The barrel is long enough for all requirements and shoots .22 short and long rifle cartridges, including the medium cartridges with mushroom bullets for small game, such as rabbits, squirrel, etc. It is an indispensable part of the hunter's equipment. It is almost impossible to believe that such a perfect weapon can be turned out at such a ridiculously low price, \$8.50.

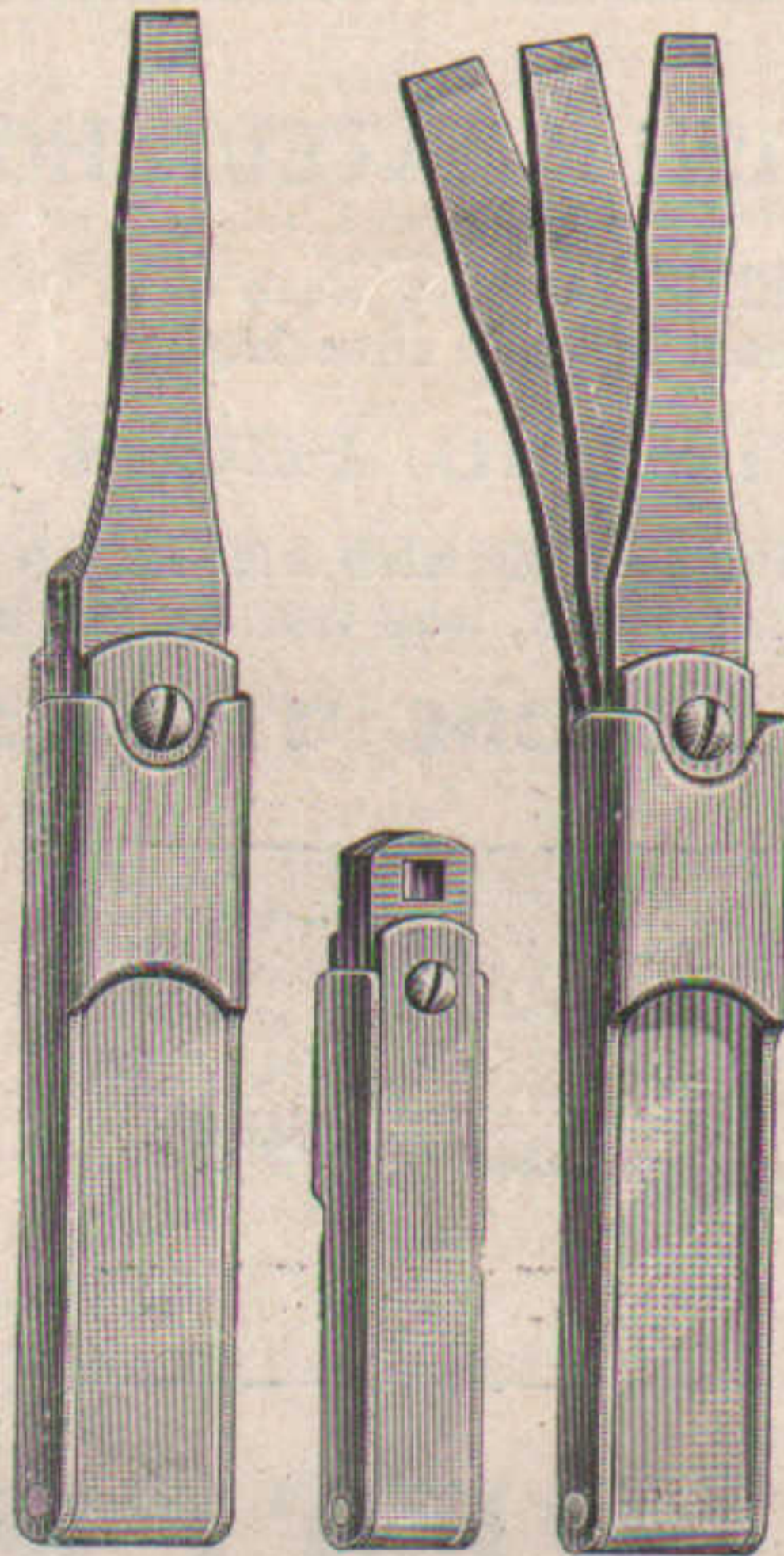
A circular giving full description of the new rifle will be mailed without cost on request of the Marlin Firearms Company, 41 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.

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The inventor who thought of making a screw driver that can be carried in the vest pocket had a bright idea. It is a thing that, in the hackneyed term, "meets a long felt want."

Nearly every day some occasion arises when a man would give "a kingdom for a screw driver"; especially as there is never a screw driver at hand. A screw driver is not usually a convenient thing to carry in one's vest pocket.

But this new device is as convenient to carry as a pocket knife. It is flat and compact, with three good steel blades that fold up into the handle and lock in. Each of the three blades has a different sized point to fit almost any size of screw. There are no loose parts and it makes a rigid substantial tool for any use to which an ordinary screw driver might be put. The price is only 50 cents.



It is a great thing for everybody, especially for hunters, anglers, motorists, machinists, carpenters, locksmiths, farmers, salesmen and repairers of typewriters, adding machines, sewing machines, or any mechanical device.

It was invented by Mr. Marble, of the Marble Arms and Mfg. Co., 502 Delta Ave., Gladstone, Mich., which company also makes sixty other popular specialties for sportsmen and outers.

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FOR SALE—Brand new .30 Luger; complete Ideal loading outfit, with spec. cap extr. and shell opener, die and punches, 150 ctgs., 350 lub. bullets. Cost \$37.75; send \$17.75. T. F. Huntington, Los Altos, Cal.

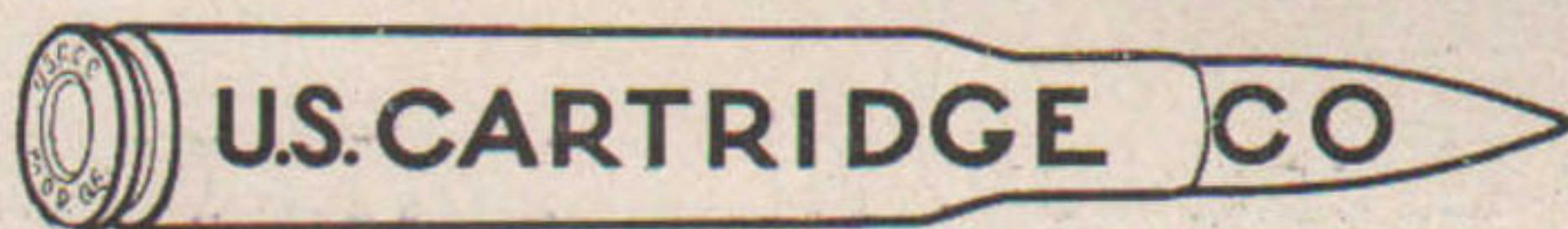
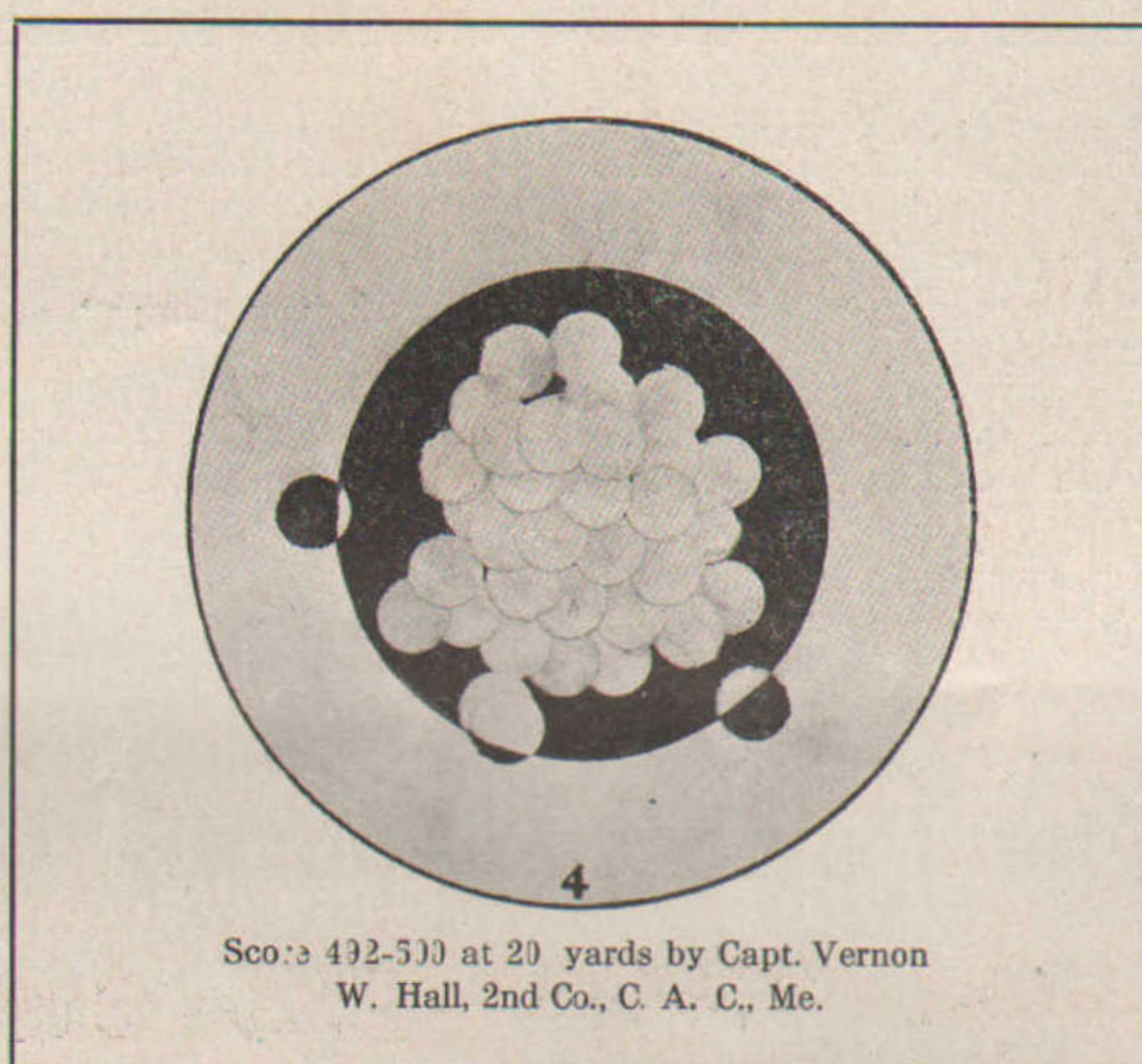
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NATHAN SPERING,
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