

ARMS AND THE MAN



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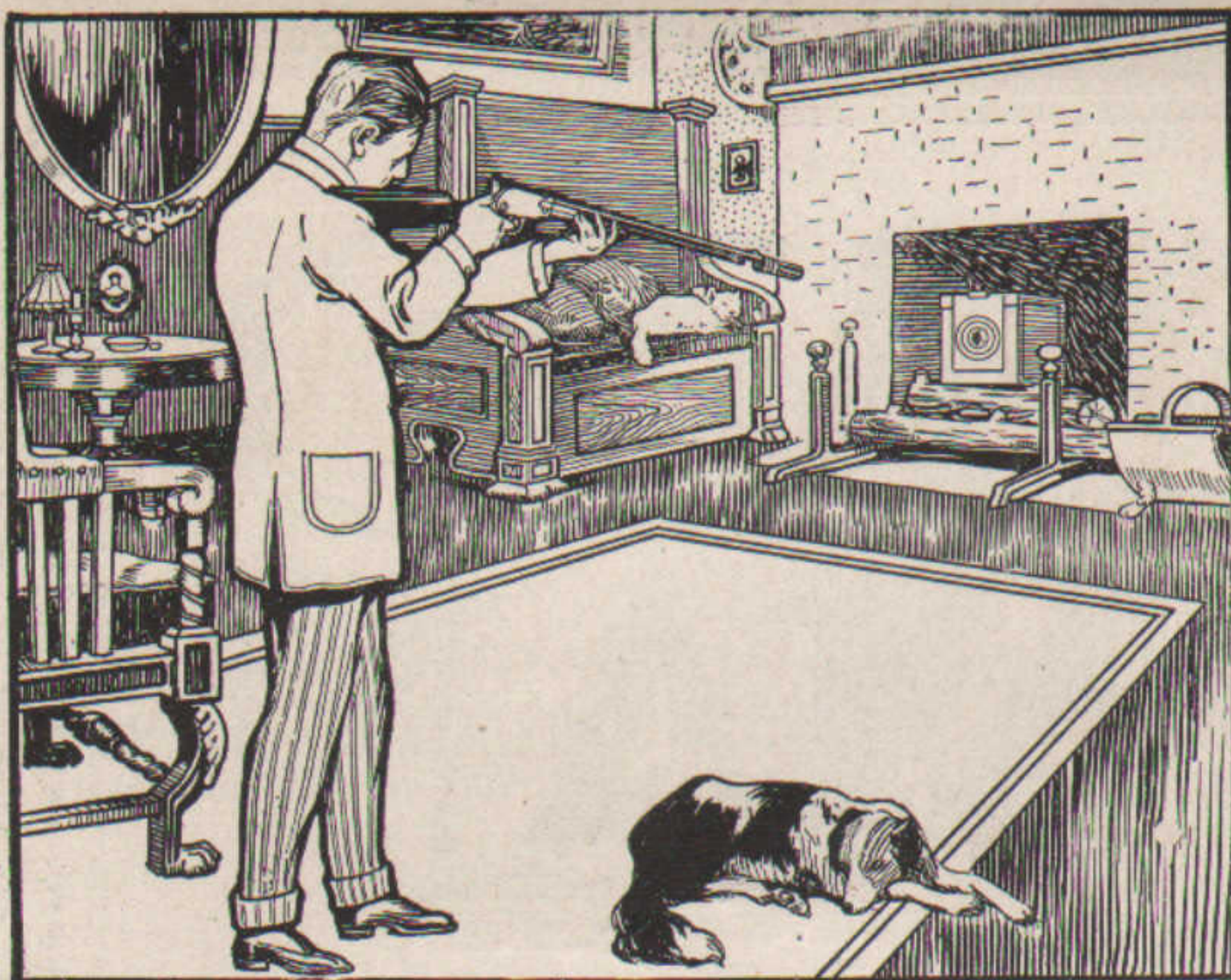
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LI. No. 19.

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Registering a Kick.

By EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

FIGURES form but a cold and emotionless method of expressing some sensations. Getting down to the concrete; when a man tickles the trigger of a vicious and evil-minded blunderbuss and is thereafter smote upon the proboscis and banged upon the shoulder and rudely pushed through furlongs of space, it is futile to discuss the performance with him on a units of energy basis. He is perhaps willing to enter into a discussion, but his language tends to the bright blue forms of good Anglo-Saxon expletives which relieve the feelings but throw no permanent light on the subject of recoil.

Using figures to express one's feelings about a hard kicking gun were as futile as attempting to measure young love by calories or the spoutings of campaign speakers by atmospheres. Yet we are forced to the colder method merely to obtain a basis of comparison.

It is entirely satisfactory to refer to one gun as kicking like a mule and to another as "kickintobeathell," but science has been unable to affix any definite values upon the terms. Therefore merely to get the value of one kick as compared with another the investigator is forced into mathematics.

When black powder went out and smokeless came in, the subject of the kick of a gun ceased to be as interesting as it had been in the days when each discharge of father's old fowling piece used to kick its boy shooter flat on his back. The military rifleman turned with relief to the Krag and Lee-Enfield from the fierce and noisy Springfield and Martini. Sportsmen found the .30-30 akin to the right-handed swing of a husky mosquito, while the scatter-gun branch of the family used to doubt the value of the new smokeless powder on account of its lessened backward push.

It wasn't long, however, before the new rifles began to increase their velocity and likewise their recoil. From the incredible velocities of around 2,000 ft. secs. in the '90s, velocities have crept up to around the 3,000 ft. sec. mark, with the end not in sight. True, the bullets have been lightened, but the recoil of each new rifle is slightly greater than the one before it. The savage pound of the Martini and Springfield are yet absent in the new rifles, yet military necessity says that rifles must be lighter on account of the tremendous ammunition load to be carried into the field, while velocities must be higher to offset errors in sighting.

The shotgun men didn't escape the craze for speed. Loads giving pressures double those of a few years ago are not uncommon among the speed-bitten bird shooters, while 1,400 ft. secs. for velocity is an actual fact. Thus the fowling-piece men join their military rifle brethren in their interest in what happens to the shoulder and countenance when the trigger of an up-to-date arm is pulled.

While science has the comparative effect of various loads figured out to the sixth place, yet the results of the collision between gun and shooter will always vary with the shape of the stock, the cut of the butt plate, the boring of the gun, if of the shot variety, and the frame of mind of the man himself. For example any old shotgun man will agree that the painful effect of guns varies a great deal in spite of weights and charges being the same. Nay, more, some of the cranks aver that some makes of guns kick harder than other makes, the difference being apparently in the boring system used.

To these differences Science either shuts her bespectacled eyes or turns a polite ear of disbelief. Wiser right shoulders know better, however.

Coming to the paper side of the kick of a gun, *Arms and Explosives*

of England printed an article that goes into the matter most thoroughly. *ARMS AND THE MAN* reprints the article in its issue of July 27th.

The English writer takes some experimental results obtained by the *London Field* while firing the new Holland .275 rifle,—an imitation of the Ross .280—and analyzes the figures into the various elements that go to making up the kick of a gun.

The *Field* figures were obtained from apparatus but the *Field* made no attempt to resolve the results into the various elements.

Boiling down the various reasons *why*, *Arms and Explosives* points out that the recoil of a rifle is equal to the momentum of the bullet, plus the momentum of the powder gases. The effect of the powder gases in turn is split up into the work done before the bullet leaves the muzzle and the subsequent effect—the gas blast. To the latter effect authorities estimate 2 per cent of the bullet velocity is due—meaning to the kick of the gas after the bullet has departed from the muzzle.

The effect of the bullet momentum and the gases before the bullet leaves the muzzle is arrived at by the short method of adding half the powder weight to the weight of the bullet in grains and multiplying by the bullet velocity. According to the formula stated by Sir Charles Ross, this is as far as he carries his figures, dividing the result by the weight of the rifle—of course in grains—to get the recoil velocity of the arm. However, the figures don't agree with those of the *Field* by about 25 per cent. This difference *Arms and Explosives* attributes to the effect of the muzzle blast of the gases, which, by a process of subtraction of known quantities from the *Field* apparatus results, is given a value of about 20 per cent additional to the results obtained by using the figures dealing with the first effect of the gases, plus the bullet momentum.

Other cartridges and rifles work out on this system near enough to the known figures to make it safe to arrive at the recoil velocity of an arm by using the weight of the bullet, plus half the weight of the powder charge, times the velocity of the bullet, divided by weight of the arm then adding 20 per cent of these figures to themselves. That is, if the recoil velocity of an arm works out at 10 ft. secs. by using the first process alone, then the true velocity won't be far from 10 ft. secs. plus 20 per cent, or 12 ft. secs. It is a rough and ready method, but seems near enough for our purposes.

The English writer points out with entire reason that the proper way to speak of the recoil of an arm is not in its ft. lbs. of energy, but its velocity. He points out that while a rifle, double the weight of another and traveling at the same speed, would punish the shoulder more than the light one, yet the effect to the firer would not approach the difference shown by the energy units on paper. Again, with two rifles having the same energy of recoil but the weights adjusted so that one traveled twice as fast as the other, the light arm would inflict a sharp blow entirely out of proportion in its severity with the actual paper energy.

Converting the figures of recoil velocity to recoil energy is of course the ordinary formula of $\frac{wv^2}{2G}$ or in this case velocity squared, times

weight of rifle in pounds, divided by 64.4.

The English writer says that the standard military rate of recoil is 10 ft. secs.; express rifles—meaning the big double guns used on pachyderms and other dangerous game—17 ft. secs.; shotguns, around 16 ft. secs. In other words, this maker of big double express rifle should

so proportion his arm in weight that its velocity does not exceed the fixed 17 ft. secs.

Our own ordnance department uses a formula as long as the moral law in obtaining the energy of recoil. It has been printed in *ARMS AND THE MAN* before, but might be repeated here.

$$E = \frac{(wv + 4700W)^2}{2gW}$$

in which E is energy of recoil, W weight of

gun in pounds, w weight of projectile in pounds, W weight of powder in pounds, v muzzle velocity of bullet, g, 32.2, gravity. That is, the weight of the bullet in decimal of a pound is multiplied by velocity; the weight of the powder also in decimal of a pound is multiplied by 4700, the result added to the figure obtained by bullet weight times the velocity, and the final figure squared. This is divided by 64.4 times the rifle weight.

Apparently the action of the powder gases is taken care of by the fixed figure 4700, although the process is not clear.

The British Text Book of Small Arms gets at the first part of the rifle's performance—up to the time the bullet leaves the muzzle as with the formula quoted by Sir Charles Ross and by the English writer in *Arms and Explosives*. To get at the second effect, the blast of the gases running out into the air, they use a fixed figure depending upon the nature of the powder used. Thus they term the value of their Cordites as 2. Apparently our Ordnance Department people use the same process.

Various machines have been worked out to register the backward push of a gun. Apparently the most sensible one is the *Field* machine—probably the one used in obtaining the figures quoted by *Arms and Explosives*—which registers the actual push of the gun, through a series of rods and toggle joint on a spring balance. The gun may also be fired pointing downward, when it can be disconnected from the spring and merely compelled to lift its own and the weight of the attached parts—an actual lifting of pounds a number of feet or fractions thereof.

Theories vary as to the exact effect of powder gases in producing recoil. Greener says that the extra kick of quick burning powder may possibly be due to the denser nature of the gases rushing forth from the muzzle after the bullet or shot has left the muzzle. He also attributes the same cause to the kick that follows using an overload of powder.

Probably the average crank would lay the recoil in the first instance at the door of the quick burning powder because the projectile was started more quickly from a state of rest and the backward thrust of the gun was sharper. Greener also states that the recoil is greater with a larger bore gun on account of the increased resistance of the air to the gases and the bullet. It is a question whether this would work out in practice. For example, if you load 3 drams of smokeless and an ounce of shot into a 20 bore, you'll surely get a heavier recoil than with the same charge in a 12, the weight of the guns being equal. Apparently the friction of the shot charge and the internal pressure offset the wider column of shot and wads and gases striking the air.

An effect that nobody has tried to explain from a strictly scientific standpoint is that of the Maxim Silencer is reducing recoil. That it does this nobody who has used it can deny. We have been told that the gases whirling around in the disc chamber, drag up the rifle against the backward thrust imparted by the bullet and powder. This is nice to hear but hard to understand. Theoretically, the gas blast impinging upon a substance far more resistant than the air, should cause even more recoil. In this case the gas blast strikes something that is attached to the rifle itself and its very forward momentum would tend to drive the rifle forward, which resolves itself into the old problem of hoisting one's self by one's bootstraps.

Getting away from the paper end of the recoil business and gazing at the subject from the standpoint of the party behind, we are impressed perhaps most of all by the part the mind plays in the effect of kick.

It is the easiest thing in the world to understand that when a man has his attention focused on a fast-flying quail or a much vexed rhinoceros, he will not feel the backward jam of his gun when the trigger is pulled. Taking an exaggerated example, it is aslo easy to understand that Mr. Citizen facing a burglar some night wouldn't be worried as much as usual by a slightly stubbed toe on his way downstairs.

At the same time, this psychology business doesn't make clear just why you can fire a shotgun all day with never a discolored spot on the shoulder at the end of the shoot, and yet five rounds fired to target up that same gun will black and blue your flesh and jar your hat off and stop your watch and injure your tenderest feelings.

Getting down to the details of hard kicking guns, we are forced to the conclusion that the man who deliberately buys a rifle of the high power, hard kicking type, fitted with the carbine or rifle butt-plate, deserves to get kicked good and plenty—and usually does. The writer

has fired several guns at various times during his shooting experience, some of them with the earnest push of a Jefferies in his most inspired moments.

One of them, a 10.75 mm. rifle, weighed 7½ pounds, and drove a 260 grain bullet 2,250 ft. secs. Now this gun kicked most sincerely—Lut offhand didn't inflict the pain that the writer once experienced from a miserable .38-55 high power carbine fitted with a butt plate especially designed to help along the sale of the various liniments good for horse or man.

Another gun that left tender memories behind it was a .401 automatic—a gun that hits like the hammer of the Carnegie Steel Works—at its butt-end, and with an accuracy at the other in inverse proportion to its kick.

Having been duly persuaded that automatic arms absorb a portion of the recoil is operating their mechanism, we found ourselves wondering what the affair would do the shooter with the recoil absorber out of commission.

Practically, it matters not so much how hard the gun comes back as how it is stopped. The problem is much like that faced by Pat when he fell off the tenth floor of the new building. The falling didn't hurt a bit, it was the stoppin' that made the trouble.

When a gun is fitted with a butt plate that touches as large a surface of the shoulder-muscles as possible, the sharp blow of a clenched fist becomes transformed into that of an open hand.

Likewise when the gun is pressed firmly to the shoulder and the shoulder is not held rigidly forward, the shoulder itself is added to the weight of the gun, making its velocity of recoil slower and distributing the blow over a pliant human trunk, finally altering what started to be a swift sharp blow into a long comparatively slow push. It is difficult to produce bruises by pressure and easy to produce them by sharp blows.

Nobody with much range experience can doubt the truth of the statement before made—that the effect of a gun's kick depends not so much upon its weight and velocity as upon how it is taken. The writer, for example, weighs in his fattest moments about 150 pounds. Yet, due to having acquired a relaxed-muscle way of standing, with a constant firm pressure of the gun's butt to the shoulder, there is no bruising and no discomfort after the hardest day of skirmish with the service rifle, or distributing shot pellets about the space where the blue rock ought to be—but isn't. Yet it is common enough to see 200 pounders whine and flinch and finally quit because they cannot stand the ferocious kick of the service gun.

Merely on account of holding the gun firmly to the shoulder and allowing the body to give with the recoil, the writer gets no particular benefit from the silver recoil pad, which, after all, takes none of the weight of the blow, but merely acts like the glove over the knuckles of the prize-fighter.

The behavior of rifles varies less in the way of recoil than that of shotguns. You cannot prove it by any cold figures—quite likely even the *Field* recoil gauge would not register the difference—but shotguns of the same gauge, weight stock and charge do very considerably in their punishing effect.

A certain make of American gun has quite a general reputation among shotgun men for punishing more than other guns, and they refuse to listen to explanations on the grounds of different stock shapes.

The American run of shotguns kick less than the English on account of the heavier weights employed in this country. Of course, weight for weight there is no difference, but our standard of recoil velocity will be found a little under that of the English.

For example, Greener says that a 20 gauge should fire an ounce of shot and 2½ drams of powder, and should weigh 5¼ pounds. Sharp, the English writer on sporting subjects, says that the proper proportion is 12 ounces of gun for each ⅓ ounce of shot. This brings up the weight of Greener's 20 bore to 6 pounds when using an ounce of shot, nearer American standards.

Charles Askins says that a twenty-eight bore should weigh 16 ounces for each ⅓ ounce of shot used; a twenty-bore, 15 ounce for each ⅓ ounce of shot; and a twelve bore, 13 ounces for each ⅓ ounce of shot. That would put Greener's twenty bore into a weight of 7 pounds 8 ounces which is some different from 5¼ pounds, and considerably heavier even than Sharp's figures of 6 pounds. Yet we persist in speaking of English guns as being made for light charges and not able to stand American use. Naturally if we get hold of a fine English gun weighing 6½ pounds and built for 1 1-16 ounces of shot and 3 drams of powder and then cram 1¼ ounces and 3¼ drams of powder into it, the gun will eventually get loose.

If we conclude that by adding 20 per cent to the figures obtained by the first part of the recoil velocity formula, we can arrive at a reasonably correct figure for the total recoil velocity, we are enabled to work out the comparative recoil for any arm for which we know the

powder charge and other details. After all, recoil figures are but a means of comparing one gun with another.

To the shoulder 15 ft. secs. or 20 ft. lbs. means no more than two whoops and a holler to an Arkansan. They afford us a basis of comparison with other guns, just as the backwoodsman gets to know how far two whoops will reach.

The following table of well-known arms is rather interesting, keeping in mind the English standard of 10 ft. secs. for military arms, 17 ft. secs. for express rifles and 16 ft. secs. for shotguns. The figures work out practically with those shown in the *Field* article for the Holland, Martini, etc.

How far we can carry them in the case of black powder rifles and still be accurate, we don't know.

TABLE

Cartridge	Bullet Velocity	Bullet Energy	Weight of Arm	Recoil Velocity	Recoil Energy lbs.
.30-30-160 gr.	2,000	1,540	7½	8.40	8.2
1906 U. S. 150 "	2,700	2,320	9	9.1	11.5
.280 150 "	3,150	3,300	9	10.8	16.2
.405 W 300 "	2,250	3,000	8¾	14.54	27
1906 U. S. 150 "	2,700	2,320	7½	10.8	13.5
.280 150 "	3,150	3,300	7½	12.6	18.4
10.75 Mm. 360 "	2,250	4,050	7½	18.3	37.7
.465 Hd. 480 "	2,125	4,800	11	17.16	50
.600 900 "	2,000	8,000	16	20.5	104
4 bore Baker rifle (Bullet 1,880 grains, powder 480)	1,700	12,900	21	24.5	195
12 ga. shotgun 1½ oz	1,200		7	15.6	26.4
.22 Savage Hi-Power 68	2,800	1,200	6	5.1	2.5

If the recoil of the arm be taken on the shooter's back, double these figures and qualify according to taste.

SURPRISE OF THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

IN our report of the meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, to adopt rules for the 1912 National Matches, we spoke of the new 200 yard fire, the snap-shooting or surprise fire. In view of the novelty of this form of shooting as a part of the National Matches, we quote in full those portions of the rules which relate to it.

IN THE PIT.

35. *Rapid Fire and Surprise Fire.*—In rapid fire with the pistol, and in surprise fire, time is regulated at the target, the signal at the firing point being given as a warning to the range officer in charge of the pit that all is ready at the firing point for the target to appear.

36. *Procedure.*—In surprise fire, the officer in charge of the target, at the signal from the firing point that all is ready on the firing line, will command or signal "Ready." As soon as all is in readiness to run up the target he will command or signal "Up." When the target has remained stationary in position for three seconds he will command or signal "Down." The target will then be raised, the value of the hit or the occurrence of a miss will be signaled with the usual discs in the usual manner; the target will then be withdrawn, pasted and made ready for the next shot. During the time the target is being marked and pasted, a red flag will be exposed and firing on that target will cease until the flag is removed, after which the target will be exposed again at any time and the operation will be repeated until opportunity has been given for firing twenty shots.

After the first exposure of the target no effort will be made to raise or lower them together, each target being operated independently as far as practicable, but exactly as above prescribed. When the single-rolling or Cushing target is used, the method of marking will be varied to meet the conditions.

AT THE FIRING POINT.

51. *Procedure.*—At 200 yards the competitors are assigned to targets in pairs, as in slow fire. Before reporting at the firing point, the competitor may adjust his gun-sling in any manner authorized in this order, but the sling will not be passed around the arm or wrist previous to the upward movement of the target at which the competitor is to fire.

The competitors having arrived upon the firing line, the officer in charge of the line will command, "With ball cartridges, load." Each competitor on the firing line will load with the full clip and turn his safety lock completely to the "safe" as prescribed in Paragraph 139, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911. He will then take the position of "Trail Arms," as prescribed in the second half of Paragraph 91, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, the muzzle of rifle toward the target. The competitors having assumed the position of trail arms described above, will be assumed to be ready, and the officer in charge of the line will notify the officer in charge of the pit that all is ready on

the firing line, after which he will give no further signal until firing ceases.

The targets will be run up, exposed in position for three seconds, and will then be withdrawn.

At the first upward movement of his target, the competitor on the right at each firing point will unlock his piece, assume any position, and fire one shot, the use of the sling from the first upward movement of the target being optional with the competitor.

The competitor will then load, lock his piece and resume the position of trail as above prescribed, and at the next exposure of the target the competitor on the left will fire as prescribed for the competitor on the right. In this manner the competitors in each pair will alternate in firing until opportunity has been given for firing ten shots by each.

Each unfired cartridge will be counted a miss, unless the cartridge be defective, in which case for each defective cartridge the competitor will be permitted to fire one shot in accordance with the rules herein prescribed for the conduct of this class of fire. A miss will be recorded for every shot not fired by the competitor when he has been given proper opportunity to fire.

BEAR !!

By JOHN S. BONNER.

THE members were discussing interesting incidents of the hunting season just closed and relating personal reminiscences. Finally one of them told a pretty good bear story. Then the Biggest Bear in Michigan got into the game. He had been waiting for this opportunity and he told a modest yarn about an adventure with a grizzly in Colorado. He met this grizzly on a lonely mountain trail under distressing circumstances. He had no weapon but his trusty hunting knife, and the bear was looking for trouble. There was no escape, so he took up another hole in his belt and went to it. Omitting the harrowing details, he just killed that 800-pound grizzly with the knife! And he did not neglect to tell us where we could go to see that skin.

After a thing of this kind there was nothing to do but go home—or somewhere—and the men were shuffling their feet, when the traveling man cleared his throat. He had been introduced by one of the members as a crank of our kind and had been a silent but interested observer.

He was a serious middle-aged man with a solemn, deliberate manner and his words carried conviction. He said the incident just related was almost a duplicate of an adventure of his own a few years ago and that he had never before related his experience except among old friends because he could not afford a reputation for flirting with the truth, but he felt that in present company he would not be misjudged. It appeared that he also met a grizzly on a lonely trail up in Montana. It was a female grizzly with cubs and she was big and gaunt and hungry and fierce. He had not even a trusty hunting knife to defend himself with. Not even a club and there were no rocks of convenient size at hand. The trail was narrow and overhung a deep, dark canyon. The bear instantly prepared to attack. In crisp, graphic sentences he outlined his desperate situation until he had us sitting straight up and gasping. He thought of his home and family and all the mean things he ever did, but he could think of no way to save his own life. Every second was precious. His skin prickled and his scalp crawled and the sweat ran into his eyes and nearly blinded him. At last he knew the agony of abject fear.

Then he paused to relight his cigar and in the awed hush that ensued a husky voice asked what did he do?

"Well," said the serious traveling man, "there did not seem to be anything else to do, so I just stood still and let that bear eat me up."

GAME PRESERVATION.

REPORTS of starving quail heard during the recent cold wave and heavy snows are receiving confirmation now that it is possible to estimate the damage a-field. However, the appeals sent from various sources asking farmers and others to feed the birds undoubtedly saved many. Gun clubs and local protective associations supplied food for great numbers, thus enabling them to survive the severe weather.

The American Game Protective and Propagation Association, c/o 111 Broadway, New York, calls attention to this in urging the establishment of county protective association throughout the United States. Under normal conditions the game could hold its own against the forces of nature, and the covers depleted by severe storms would soon be replenished from the surviving breeding stock. But under the conditions, existing throughout this country, which have been brought about by indiscriminate shooting, the birds do well to survive the attacks of man, and an unusual spell of cold weather accompanied by heavy snows often exterminates them in certain localities.

In such crises energetic action by local sportsmen can save them,

but to be truly efficacious it is organized action that is needed rather than the sporadic efforts of scattered individuals.

In numerous other ways county protective bodies help save the game and increase the supply. Their influence on public opinion is an invaluable aid to the cause. Where they exist, not only are there fewer violations of the game laws, but the warden can prosecute effectively those which occur when he has the people behind him and not indifferent or antagonistic to him.

The national association's interest in the formation of local organizations does not stop with advocacy of the plan. The Association will lend material aid to those interested in starting either state or county clubs for the protection of game. It has already accomplished much in this line.

The first Patron of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association has just been secured, T. Colemon duPont, of Wilmington, Delaware, having donated \$1,000.

The Association has just received a copy of a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Boone and Crockett Club, the most influential organization of sportsmen in the country, of which Colonel Roosevelt, George Bird Grinnell, Madison Grant, and many others prominent in the conservation movement, are members. The resolution is a cordial expression of endorsement and support for the plans of the Association.

OFFICERS AT FORT MYER TO BE SHOT.

BEFORE anybody filled with grief at the awful announcement contained in the above headline should go jump off the bridge or otherwise put a period to a sorrowful career, let it be explained that the shooting will be done with deathless bullets made of wax.

We explained in our columns three or four years ago a method by which the Frenchmen carried on shooting-gallery duels, using wax bullets. A contest with weapons of this character was part of the Olympic program of 1908.

Impelled thereto by the importunities of the officers of the Tenth Cavalry stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, the Ordnance Department built some adaptor's, defensive armor, and wax bullets so that we might have some bloodless duels *a la France*.

Fort Myer is, as all know, quite close to Washington. There, on each Friday afternoon during a great part of the year, exhibition drills take place where cavalry and field artillery trained to a high point of excellence, have now for a considerable number of years performed exquisitely timed and perfectly executed movements in the tan bark ring under the watchful eye of Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cavalry, commanding officer of the post.

The weekly drills are very popular. Usually many more people desire to go than can find room in the rather commodious riding hall. Fort Myer having heard of the new wax propelling revolvers prepared by the Ordnance Department at Rock Island for the use of such cavalymen as desired to get harmlessly shot, made requisitions for the material, which has been sent to them.

The equipment includes hoods for the horses, masks with glass windows in front for the men, and gloves, to give adequate protection from the little wax pellets. These pellets are made of sufficient hardness to hold together during their flight, but they splash into powder upon hitting any solid substance. No powder is used in propelling them. Simply the primer gas is sufficient to give them the necessary impetus. Their extreme range is not over twenty yards.

It is proposed to have a mounted pistol duel as part of the regular Friday afternoon program at Fort Myer, where, no doubt, it will prove very entertaining to spectators.

The Ordnance Department is not very keen on the device because it is rather expensive and for the further reason that no way can be seen to make it adaptable for use in the automatic pistol except, of course, for a single shot.

FIRING REGULATIONS FOR SMALL ARMS.

THE report of the special board of officers of the Army upon the revision of the firing regulations for small arms is in the hands of officers of the War College and it is expected to come from there soon to the mobile army division of the General Staff for further consideration.

It contains a number of suggestions for radical changes which scarcely require consideration or discussion until it is known what the attitude of the Department is toward them.

In general, the proposals seem to be in the direction of progress. Out of what has been submitted we can expect to get better firing regulations, which means regulations which shall make it easier for us to develop more men to the point of battle efficiency with the rifle.

THE .30-40-172 AND .30-40-220.

A COMPARISON.

BY E. NEWITT.

THOUGH practically superseded by the .30-40-150 a comparison of the two above mentioned cartridges from the hunter's standpoint might prove interesting.

Possibly no better illustration of the ballistic advantage conferred by pointing the bullet can be found than in these two cartridges. Such is the virtue of the point in diminishing air resistance that though the weight has been reduced by 48 grains, thereby enabling an increase of velocity of 380 f. s., the ballistic value of the lighter is practically the same as that of the heavier bullet, consequently the full value of the increased velocity is available for flattening the trajectory and maintaining striking energy.

The following is a tabulated comparison of the velocities and striking energies, at each 100 yards from 0 to 500 yards:

30. 40. 172			30. 40. 220		
Range	Velocity f. s.	Energy ft. lb.	Range	Velocity f. s.	Energy ft. lb.
0	2580	2540	0	2200	2351
100	2388	2155	100	2025	2000
200	2203	1870	200	1858	1680
300	2026	1590	300	1703	1410
400	1858	1330	400	1558	1215
500	1701	1110	500	1424	958

The relative heights of the trajectories above the line of sight is shown in the following table in inches:

30. 40. 172		30. 40. 220		30. 40. 172		30. 40. 220	
Range	Elevation for 350 yds.	Elevation 300 yds.	Range	Elevation 500 yds.	Elevation 500 yds.	Range	Elevation 500 yds.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	4.9	5.3	100	14.60	20.55		
100	8.5	9.2	200	22.90	33.00		
150	10.4	10.5	300	23.70	34.70		
200	10.7	9.8	400	16.80	25.30		
250	9.45	6.2	500	0	0		
300	5.55	0					
350	0						

The sporting range of a bullet may for practical purposes be taken as that in which the bullet does not in its trajectory rise a greater height above the line of sight than about half the thickness of the animals usually fired at. Assuming these to be deer, Figure 1 illustrates the trajectories of the two bullets at 300 and 350 yards respectively, up to which distances deer would be hit with aim taken at about the breast line.

Figure 2 illustrates the trajectories of both at 500 yards and also shows the respective curves of the elevation angles. As at such a range it would be necessary to estimate distance within 35 and 57 yards respectively in order to hit a deer, and such a feat is only humanly possible by the merest chance, neither cartridge can be regarded as having reasonable hitting possibilities at 500 yards, indeed, 350 yards represent the extreme distances at which even experienced sportsmen ought to employ them.

ANTI-ROLLING TANKS ON GERMAN STEAMSHIPS.

GREAT interest is shown in European maritime circles in the application of anti-rolling tanks, according to the recent invention of Hermann Frahm, of Hamburg. It is claimed by the inventor, and the proposed application of his system to the most prominent vessels of the Hamburg fleet seems to justify his claims, that his tanks practically neutralize the force of the waves in causing the lateral movement of ships at sea.

Mr. Frahm's invention has no effect upon a ship's pitching motion, which has not been reduced by any of the modern devices for effecting stability. Naval architects generally have been chiefly interested in reducing the rolling motion, which is always the more disagreeable to the majority of passengers.

This problem was investigated as early as the eighteenth century, but the first practical experiments were made about 1870, when bilge keels were employed. Attempts were made 10 years later in England to utilize chambers partly filled with free water, but these chambers occupied too much room, and the water rushing freely from side to side made too much noise and could not be satisfactorily controlled.

Mr. Frahm has developed a tank which is subject to control, which causes no considerable amount of noise, and in which, if it is desired, liquid fuel can be used as the counterbalancing weight.

CROSSMAN TO HAINES.

THIS is for the information of Mr. Ashley Haines, chief rapid fire exponent of a certain make of lever action rifle.

In a recent issue of ARMS AND THE MAN Mr. Haines, in two and a fraction pages of italics and other type, asks certain pointed questions of Lieutenant Whelen and myself, and makes certain statements that are as interesting to us as his questions.

With Lieutenant Whelen's side of the discussion I am not concerned, the Lieutenant is a fighting man and amply able to take care of his opponents. I merely pause to observe that either the Lieutenant is not yet out of kilts, or else those deceivers who persuaded him that he did not care longer to contribute to Mr. Haines's ably edited columns, were most persuasive gentlemen. Those best acquainted with the Lieutenant are of the opinion that he is amply able to judge for himself on questions that concern him, that he is fully grown, and that his mind has reached a state of entirely acute maturity.

I have read carefully Mr. Haines's communication, leaping carefully from italic peak to italic peak and then returning via the valleys of words in between.

I find, on consulting my field notes, that the territory is to be divided into these zones:

The use of the words "squib loads" in connection with the shooting done by him to demonstrate the superior speed of fire of the lever gun over the bolt.

The question of whether or not I am barred from the columns of *Outdoor Life*, in the improbable contingency that I would care to contribute to it.

The cause for the "woes" of Lieutenant Whelen and me.

I am also offered by Mr. Haines a sample statement which he says, if made by me, would satisfy him that I have fully mastered the lessons he thinks I should have learned from a perusal of his excellent rapid fire records.

We will take up these zones and traverse them in inverse order.

I did *not* write such a statement as the one prescribed by Mr. Haines, a statement to the effect that I found the lever gun of heavy recoil superior to the bolt in speed of fire. I did not write this, *because it is not in accordance with the facts.*

Let Mr. Haines contain his soul in patience and in good time he shall know just why I did not write as he would have me write concerning his speed records.

Next, the "woes" of Mr. Crossman and the Lieutenant.

They exist only in the fevered imagination of Mr. Haines. So far as the bolt-lever controversy is concerned, there exist no happier gentlemen than Lieutenant Whelen and Mr. C. Prithee, gentle stranger, why any woes in this discussion?

Now comes the barring question.

I am barred from the columns of *Outdoor Life* for the following reasons:

First, a certain, and I believe not unreasonable, personal pride in having my communications printed without alteration and without gratuitous attack by the editor of the magazine using them.

Two instances only in support of my position.

Mr. Haines, as editor of the arms and ammunition department of *Outdoor Life*, injected his own personality into a discussion going on in the columns of that magazine between Mr. Newton and myself, into which he, as an editor, had neither grounds nor right to insert himself.

Mr. Haines, as editor of the Arms and Ammunition department of *Outdoor Life*, permitted the publication in that magazine of an article by Mr. Charles Newton, purporting to deal with his own rapid fire records in substantiation of his position in the bolt-lever controversy. The article in question was full of insinuations and slurs directed toward me and its general character was such as to justify any fair minded editor in excluding it from his columns.

The first of these is more than sufficient, but the second would be enough without the first, even if a certain personal letter had not been written by the editor-in-chief of Mr. Haines's magazine to a contributor who had attempted to quote me in his arguments for the bolt gun. This letter stated that the writings of Mr. Crossman were barred from *Outdoor Life* on account of their *inaccuracies*, this, despite the fact that the last communication sent to that magazine, *had been published.*

Mr. Haines denies that communications are altered and the meanings thereof changed in the columns of his magazine. He labels my statement to this effect as an exaggeration, a characteristic production of the Crossman mint.

I believe this discussion from other than the purely technical standpoint has gone far enough, but I advise Mr. Haines to withdraw this statement, with the alternative of seeing in print a plain state-

ment from a gentleman who sets forth the experiences that befell a communication sent to and printed in Mr. Haines's magazine.

We have reached the "squib load" discussion.

In the letter to which Mr. Haines objects and which directly concerns him, I did not use at any time, the word "squib." I stated that Mr. Haines proved that lever guns of light recoil could be shot quite rapidly.

This is *precisely* what Mr. H. proved, and it is *all* that he proved. I hereby reiterate my former statement.

Mr. Haines has unfortunately leaped at the conclusion that the printed records of the bolt gun were all of the records and were the best of the records. Mr. Haines shall soon perceive the error into which his haste has led him.

EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

SIGHTS FOR GALLERY RIFLES.

BY N. H. ROBERTS.

THE article by "Trim Nat" regarding the sights required by the N. R. A. Inter-Club League, in a recent issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, causes me to remark, "those are my sentiments, too." During my experience as a rifleman, I have had an opportunity to observe the work of a great many men in gallery shooting, and have done a good lot of gallery shooting myself. I have used, and seen used by others, all kinds, makes and descriptions of sights, and I am positive that no kind of sight has ever been invented that will make any and every rifle place every bullet in the bull's-eye.

I assert without fear of contradiction that it is *not wholly the sights* on a rifle that cause the fine scores, but the man behind the rifle is a most important factor. No form of rifle sights has yet been invented that is any *too good* for the purpose of directing the bullet to the spot that it is desired to hit.

The league rules work an injustice to many good riflemen, by forbidding the use of the peep sight on the tang of the rifle. In accordance with the laws of the Creator, all men must grow old—no man can prevent that—and as a man grows old his sight must just as surely change. The young man with sharp, clear eyes can use to good advantage sights that a man forty or forty-five years old can not possibly do his best work with on account of his eyes. With the peep sight in front of the firing pin, as the present rules require, there are a good many of the older riflemen who find it impossible to see the bull's-eye as clearly and distinctly as is necessary for real fine, uniform shooting. Move this same peep sight back towards the eye three or four inches and the same man can see distinctly and shoot accurately. These older men are fine shots, have followed the game for years and love it, but they simply cannot prevent advancing age or forever retain the clear, sharp eyesight of their youth. Give them sights that they can see with and they can shoot all around lots of the younger men.

What sense is there, then, in placing an additional handicap on these older men, in the form of a peep sight in front of the firing pin? No one can give a sound, sensible reason for that rule, unless it was desired to have rules that would bar out all men over forty-five years of age or thereabouts. If it is really desired to promote rifle shooting and interest the greatest possible number of men, then the rules must be so framed that a man may use the sight with which he individually, can do the most accurate shooting. We ought to interest the younger men in rifle shooting certainly; but we just as certainly ought to retain the interest of the older riflemen, and it is a violation of the rules or laws of nature to expect that both classes can use the same sight, or the sight in the same position.

It cannot be claimed that the sight adopted is a military sight, as our service sight, and that of all other nations as well, is placed several inches farther towards the muzzle. It cannot be claimed to be a target sight, as all target shooters who know their business place the peep sight on the tang of the target or schuetzen rifle. Therefore, we are by these rules confined to the use of a sight that is neither one thing nor the other, but is simply a half-breed.

It cannot be claimed that the League adopted this form of peep sight because "it is English, don't cher know." Our English cousins use the peep sight on the tang of the rifle and not placed "in front of the firing pin." There are hundreds of miniature rifle clubs in England, with a total membership of several thousand men and women. The English people have followed this shooting with the .22 caliber rifle far more extensively than we have in this country, they use more .22 caliber cartridges every week than we do, and they have tried out this sight question thoroughly. The result of their experiments shows that the proper place for a peep sight is on the rear tang of the rifle, and all their rifles are sighted in that way, unless it is desired to comply

strictly with military rules when the sight is placed from four to six inches in front of the firing pin.

Again no real sound reason can be shown for barring the telescope sight from these League matches. No man has yet invented a telescope sight that will cause any rifle to place every bullet in the bull's-eye at any range. Take the finest shooting rifle ever made, equip it with the best telescope sight to be had, place the outfit in the hands of an inexperienced rifleman to shoot with. Now, what will be the result? Will he place every bullet in the bull, as some riflemen would try to have use believe, just because the rifle has a telescope sight on it? Absurd, of course. The chances are nine to ten that he will not hit the bull's-eye at all, and will most likely say: "I can't shoot with that telescope sight; I am wabbling all over the whole target and can't hold still anywhere." It is a fact that cannot be disproved that even though the telescope sight does magnify the object aimed at, or apparently eliminate part of the distance, it at the same time magnifies every little tremor on the part of the rifleman, and the bullet fired from the telescopic sighted rifle will not hit the bull unless the sighting point in the telescope was held on the bull at the instant the trigger was pressed, just the same as is necessary when using a peep sight, or any other kind of a sight.

The only advantage of a telescope sight is that it gives distinct vision or definition of the object aimed at, it places the older man or the man with defective eyesight on an equality with the younger man with perfect sight and that is all it does. It will not sight the rifle; it will not hold the rifle; it will not press the trigger at the right instant, and it will not—most positively not—produce a bull's-eye at every shot. And yet, to hear some people talk about telescope sights, one might suppose that it is a positive panacea of bad holding, bad pulling, bad ammunition, and all other troubles, and that any old rifle fitted with a telescope sight will shoot bull's-eyes all the time.

If it is really the desire of the N. R. A., or the Inter-Club League to interest the greatest possible number of men in this gallery shooting, it would seem that this matter of sights must be more liberal and a man should be allowed to use the sight with which he, individually, can do his best shooting. Let the young man with clear eyes shoot this half-breed peep sight, an open sight, a peep sight on the tang of the rifle, or any old sight that he prefers, and say to the older man, or man with defective sight, we want you to enjoy this shooting game with us, bring out your pet rifle, use your tang peep sight, your telescope sight, or any sight you prefer, and come and shoot with us.

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

THE officers of the National Guard of one of the Southern States in addressing members of Congress on behalf of the Federal Pay Bill advance some very strong arguments to support their appeal. For instance they say:

"We know National Guard conditions as they are here in this State, and particularly in our own military district which covers all the northern and eastern counties. We know that our young men in this as well as the other Military and Congressional Districts of our State, are just as patriotic and just as capable mentally, morally and physically as they are in any other part of the South, or the United States.

"We know that in the other Military and Congressional Districts of our State, as well as in this District, that none of our Military organizations are fit (as units) for practical advance field work, much less for real war service. We feel that we can criticise conditions in our home Districts when we know that it is just and made in a spirit of sincere interest and a hope of doing something that will relieve conditions that exist and bring about a state of military affairs that will change things for the better.

The principal problem that we expect to solve through this Pay Bill, is that of assembling at stated times the full strength company for instruction and practice. There are a few companies in the State that can do this, but they are exceptional.

"When these men can report for drill and other military work with at least no expenditure of money derived from their daily vocations, for transportation, lunches and other personal expenses incident to the assemblage of the company and under well qualified and skillful officers, you will see an evolution in the National Guard that will be for the good of the country.

"We know that such conditions as these can be remedied by provisions in the Pay Bill. The pay, even if it is small, will make the man feel under a material obligation to the Government, and practically every man in the National Guard will qualify to draw pay just as soon as he can, for no doubt the Secretary of War, in conjunction with the National Militia Board, will set the standards of qualifications for drawing pay for both officers and enlisted men high enough to make it an honor and a mark of distinction for the National Guardsman to be carried on the Federal pay rolls.

"These conditions which show lack of interest in drill and other military work, are not the fault of the officers, or enlisted men of the company, but it is the fault of the present system, which contemplates that all of these young men are willing and anxious to give time, thought, money and physical effort in our country's service for nothing—or for, we will say,—patriotism.

"We want to say, 'This patriotism that our country expects to serve as an incentive to the National Guardsmen to do hard efficiency-getting military work is a delusion, and no dependence can be put upon it.' Why should our country expect these young men to leave their farms, their shops, their stores and their desks, losing both time and money, and do hard military work, in the country town, for one-half day and in the city for one-half a night, once a week, for patriotism only? Does it look reasonable?"

* * * * *

"A large majority of the enlisted men in our State military organization are young men between the ages of 18 and 22 years; as you well know, as a rule, that the positions of these young men in industrial and commercial life, at their ages, is such that they are not yet well schooled in taking the initiative in public matters of vital interest to themselves, as well as to our country at large; it naturally follows that these men are looking to their officers to convince their Congressmen of the importance of this Militia Pay Bill and of the vital personal interest that the enlisted man has in this military measure. We do not mean to say that these young men are weaklings and unable to take care of themselves, but we know that the majority of them are at that period in their civil vocations, when they are looking to their foremen, their chiefs, and other superiors for guidance and instruction to build themselves up in their trades and professions and the natural conclusion is that they are expecting their military superiors to look to their interests in matters of importance in our National Guard affairs.

"Right here is a good opportunity to say 'That at this very period in the lives of the young men of our country, the very best opportunity presents itself for giving them one of the most essential qualifications of a well-balanced citizen and that is, instruction in the elementary and essential qualifications of a soldier, in order that he may be able to promptly take up arms for his country, in case of necessity, with a trained hand and mind for this most-dangerous-of-all work, and to be able to do the greatest possible amount of damages in the shortest possible time, to his country's enemies, with the greatest possible chance of returning unscathed to his productive peaceful vacation and home.

"We ask that you help to put into the hands of these men, who are the direct representatives of the people in our institution for national defence, the material incentive—money—which will get that working interest of these young men, which will produce and develop in them this essential virtue of a patriotic citizen—a ready efficient volunteer soldier."

A WORD FROM MR. GILMAN.

NOTE that in your issue of January 18 Mr. Ashley A. Haines manages to drag me into his explanation of how he came to reopen the columns of *Outdoor Life* to the bolt-lever controversy.

Mr. Haines appears distressed because I said, in an article written for my department in *The Daily News*, Minneapolis, and reprinted in ARMS AND THE MAN at the request of Mr. Edward C. Crossman, that he "professed" to reply to certain "alleged statements."

The only evidence that Messrs. Whelen and Crossman had made certain statements regarding the relative speed of bolt and lever actions before me at the time I wrote the article which seems to have offended Mr. Haines, was the published statement of Mr. Haines that they had done so.

When Mr. Haines asserts that I "well knew" that Lieutenant Whelen had made a certain statement he lays claim to a degree of clairvoyance only exceeded by that which he asks of his critics when he calls attention to an unpublished statement in his original manuscript to the effect that Mr. Crossman was invited to reply. Such omissions are truly unfortunate, but can always be corrected in the succeeding issue.

My "Not Fair Play" article was not written until the November issue of *Outdoor Life*, containing a second instalment of Mr. Haines' resumption of the bolt-lever matter, came to my hands.

Had this issue contained the vital sentence so unfortunately lost when Mr. Haines' first article was published, I should not have felt compelled to warn the readers of my gun department against the one-sidedness of the criticisms of the bolt action appearing in *Outdoor Life*.

For the rest of my comments on the attitude assumed by Mr. Haines, I will say that I simply reviewed facts obvious to everyone who follows the arms and ammunition department which he conducts. It needs no outside testimony to show that Messrs. Whelen and Crossman are in bad with *Outdoor Life*, nor any hair-drawn deductive reasoning to show that Mr. Haines is a partizan of the lever action.

I am pleased to learn that he is disposed to be fair and re-open the argument—with regard to speed of aimed fire only. I would suggest that some other publication be equally fair and restrict comment to the relative speed with which bolt and lever actions can be dismounted and re-assembled without tools.

C. L. GILMAN.

Country Cousin.—Blamed if this ain't the fust time I ever saw fireflies when they was snow on the ground.

City Relative.—Those are not fireflies. They are cigarette butts falling from the aeroplanes.—Puck.

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 NATIONS' NAVIES.

Apropos of the recent clout given by Congress to our modest naval program of two battleships a year, a glance around the world at the navies of our various neighbor-nations is not reassuring.

The Lion, England's latest battle-cruiser, has just come through her try-outs with flying colors showing the great speed of 31½ knots, under extreme rough weather conditions. She is a vessel of 26,350 tons displacement; engines of 70,000 horsepower, and she carries eight 13.5 inch guns. This big ship marks a distinct advance over the Indefatigable, one of her immediate predecessors, and she is vigorously suggestive of British naval ideas.

A new Japanese cruiser, Yahagu, joined her sister-ship, Hirado, last October, both vessels of about 5,000 tons, a speed of 26 knots and modern turbine engines.

Of the four battle-cruisers contracted for by Japan the Hyei took the water in October and the other three are rapidly nearing completion. These four ships are of the general type of the new British battle-cruiser Lion, but larger, and with sixteen 6-inch guns in addition to eight 13.5's. Decided naval progress in Japan has been remarked during the past year.

The havoc worked the Russian Navy in its late conflicts with the island enemy is, we understand, being rapidly repaired by systematic reorganization and intelligent reform. The establishment and equipment of an adequate Navy for Russia is not an easy undertaking, but considerable strides toward effectiveness are being made, and the progress, though difficult, is noticeable.

France laid the keel of a new battleship, the Paris, late in November of last year and followed it up by fairly generous naval estimates for the coming year. There is no reason why the French Navy, although not equal to that of Germany, should not be perfectly capable of maintaining supremacy in the Mediterranean as against Austria and Italy. Although the latter country is understood to be adding to the general world-total of sea-fighters two new super-dreadnoughts expected to be begun early this year, it is not anticipated that Italian naval power will be a material menace to the map of Europe.

The accelerated interest evinced by the Germans in their Naval establishment shows no signs of abatement. Indeed, indications of still greater activity and the expenditure of larger sums upon additional torpedo-boats, submarines, etc., are remarked. The number of battle cruisers is expected to be increased and various reforms and improvements along other naval lines are looked for.

The present attitude of the American Congress toward the naval program is one of false economy and irreparable harm will result if it is persisted in. A reasonably economical policy, one which pays due heed to the financial condition of the nation, is to be upheld and encouraged, but an excessive or unreasonable desire to save is the attribute by which we know the miser.

A miser nation overhusbands its resources, forgetting that though "one may not eat one's cake and have it too," keeping a cake *too long uneaten* renders it uneatable and therefore wastes it.

GOOD BUSINESS POLICY.

The report of Secretary of War Stimson filed with Congress in answer to a resolution adopted by the House, recommends the abandonment of about twenty-five of the useless army posts which are now extravagantly maintained in a large number of useless places.

When it was necessary to protect the people from wild Indians military posts were established at points convenient for such service. Subsequently a succession of members of Congress, having power to do so, secured the establishment of posts within their districts, not because there was any military reason for it, but because their constituents were always glad to have the commercial benefits arising from the presence of a post.

The War Department has long realized the excessive cost involved in maintaining the present establishments and effort after effort has been made to do away with every post except those which would lend themselves best to the mobilization of troops for war service and at the same time offer opportunities for the best peace training of the larger units.

The Secretary of War estimates a saving under the proposed change of over five and a half millions a year. This Congress has shown a disposition to be economical. Here is a good opportunity to practice a most excellent form of economy, as by it there may be not only a saving of money but an actual increase in efficiency.

As the document from the War Department points out, the money which might be saved by the abandonment of useless posts and the concentration of the army into others fewer in number and better situated would permit the increase of every company, troop and battery in the army by twenty per cent; or pay the cost of 100,000 reservists for the army at \$55 per year per man; or permit the creation of ten more regiments of infantry as a needed addition to the mobile army.

The Congress may take the necessary steps to abandon the posts which are declared useless by the Secretary of War but we fear the chances are rather against such action. Pressure from "home" will be enormous, and not one of the posts referred to as without military value but will have thousands pleading in its defence.

Congress *should* carry out the desired reform, proceeding with sound business judgment without the consideration of political factors; but in the light of past history such action by the National Legislature seems improbable.

MATCHES MAKE INTEREST.

The indoor matches of the National Rifle Association of America and the United States Revolver Association which are now going on are attracting a great deal of attention. The full detailed scores published in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN are eagerly looked for and carefully studied by interested riflemen and revolver shots.

The effect upon both kinds of shooting is unquestionably good. This is the third year these league contests have been carried on. Scores have been greatly benefited by the increased amount of practice and

greater interest created, consequently the membership of many organizations has been considerably augmented.

One very noticeable thing which should not be passed without comment is the increase in high scores made with both rifle and revolver; not only are the top scores higher but the general average is higher.

The National Rifle Association of America has probably not benefited so very greatly in membership through this shooting, but the United States Revolver Association has received very considerable augmentations of its membership as a direct effect of the interest created.

It appears to us that the encouragement offered by the success of these matches should inspire us to other and larger efforts. We believe it possible to prepare competitions which shall have elements of greater interest than those now in vogue and we think it to be the duty of every man who has an idea upon the subject to put it in definite form and to pass it on for the consideration of his fellows.

Our columns are open to every rifleman or pistol shot who wishes to submit to his fellow-sportsmen any ideas for adding to the interest now taken in all kinds of shooting, by means of indoor or outdoor matches, or for that matter in any way whatsoever.

We not only wish you to feel free to express your ideas but we assure you we shall welcome expressions of opinion and while you may think that what you have to say on the subject is not important, we beg to suggest to you that what you say may inspire someone else to say something, and thus in the end we shall surely bring out something which will be of use.

ALUMINUM BULLETS FOR PISTOLS.

IN connection with the discussion of the man-stopping effects of the full jacketed bullet from an automatic pistol, we note with great interest the development for the *Schonboe* pistol of an aluminum bullet.

The pistol is .45 caliber, identical with the size of our new Service weapon, and the light metal projectile which it handles weighs only 63 grains. A muzzle velocity of 1,470 feet is developed, which gives great accuracy at short ranges and a light recoil.

It has not been thoroughly tried out to determine its killing power, but the claim is made that within the practical pistol ranges for military purpose, the bullet has capacity to deliver a very considerable shock.

Automatic pistols are apparently finding full favor with the military authorities of every country except England. There, nothing has as yet been done toward the adoption of the quick-speaking and vicious hand arm.

INTERNATIONAL REVOLVER MATCHES AT ARGENTINA

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SHOOTING.

Article 1. The match will take place May 24, 1912, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning, continuing until 5 o'clock with an interval from 11:30 to 1 for luncheon, and if there is occasion it may continue on the day following.

Article 2. The entry of each nation should be made with the President of the National Rifle Association of Argentina at least fifteen days before the beginning of the match.

Article 3. Each nation will be represented by five men. A list of these men must be turned into the office of the authorities conducting the match before 6 o'clock of the afternoon of the day preceding the match. In case of necessity a team member may be replaced by a substitute if the intention to replace him is indicated to the authorities before the beginning of the match.

Article 4. Each nation will designate two representatives to be members of an international committee to pass upon all questions in relation to the rules which may not be covered by the printed regulations. One of these representatives should be elected from the shooting men. The committee will be assembled in the stand on the day of the match under the presidency of the officer in charge of the meeting.

Article 5. Principals and substitutes on teams must have lived at least five years in the country which they represent. The committee will examine in relation to this matter the declaration of honor of those interested.

Article 6. The number of targets used in the revolver match will be equal to the number of nations entered. The distribution of the targets among the teams will be by lot. The drawing to determine the question will take place the morning of the match before it opens.

Article 7. The shooting will be done at 50 metres (54.68 yards), upon targets 50 centimetres (19.685 inches) in diameter, with a bull's-eye of 20 centimetres (7.874 inches) with ten rings, from 1 to 10.

Article 8. The targets will be changed after each string of 6 shots. Shots will be signaled with a marking disk indicating the location.

Article 9. Each member of a team will fire 60 shots, with a free arm, without rest; each string of 6 shots must be fired without interruption; 18 sighting shots will be permitted.

Article 10. The teams will be placed according to the number of points obtained, by the addition of the results of scores made by all members of the team. In case of a tie precedence will be given first to the largest number of hits; second, to the greatest number of bull's-eyes; third, to the greatest number of 10's, 9's, 8's, etc.

Article 11. If one of the team's members is not present and has not been replaced his score will be marked as a zero, and the nation which he represents will have to take as its score the total made by the other members of the team.

Article 12. Every shot fired after the arm is raised over the barrier will be counted.

Article 13. The match is limited to revolvers and automatic pistols, completely loaded, no caliber less than 7 milimetres (.2759) with front and rear sights uncovered. The minimum trigger pull must be 1½ kilograms (3.31 pounds).

Article 14. The targets will be examined after the end of the match under the direction of the committee appointed before the shoot.

LIMITED SERIES AND EXPERT MARKSMEN.

Target. Circular, 50 centimetres (19.685 inches, about) in diameter, divided into ten rings with a bull's-eye of 20 centimetres (7.874 inches).

Carton. The bull's-eye of 20 centimetres (7.874 inches).

Arm. Automatic pistol or revolver with front and rear sights uncovered and fully loaded.

Trigger-pull: 1½ kilograms (3.31 pounds, about).

Number of shots. Sixty, to be fired in strings of 10 consecutive shots. A string begun can be abandoned upon advising the official in charge.

Entry fee. For 60 shots, 15 pesos (\$6.60 gold). Unlimited reentry.

Winner. To be decided by the best total for full string of sixty shots.

Ties. To be decided by the greatest number of cartons.

PRIZES.

Ten prizes other than money and gold medals.

EXPERT MARKSMEN.

Those competitors in this match will be declared expert marksmen, receiving a diploma and a gold medal, who make 50 cartons or bull's-eyes in any one full string of 60 shots.

MATCH VII.

Limited Match for the Revolver.

Target. Circular, 50 centimetres (19.685 inches) in diameter, divided into ten rings with a bull's-eye of 20 centimetres (7.874 inches).

Distance. Fifty metres (54.68 yards).

Arm. Revolver or automatic pistol with front and rear sights uncovered and fully loaded.

Position. Standing, with a free arm.

Number of shots. Six-shot strings, unlimited reentry.

Entry fee. For each string of six shots, 1 peso (.44 cents) without ammunition.

Winner. To be decided by total of five best strings of each competitor.

Ties. By the best targets made counted one by one. Strings with misses in them will not be counted.

PRIZES.

Twenty prizes other than money.

Note. Both of these matches are limited to arms which are not less than 7 milimetres (.2759) in caliber.

MATCH FOR THE REVOLVER.

Prizes.

A silver cup donated by the National Rifle Association of Argentina to be competed for annually, as a prize for this match. The nation winning it will keep it until the following match.

PRIZES FOR THE NATIONS.

First prize. A plate of gold and 1,500 fr. (\$300 gold).

Second prize. Plate of silver and 800 fr. (\$160 gold).

Third prize. Plate of silver and 700 fr. (\$140 gold).

Fourth prize. Plate of silver and 500 fr. (\$100 gold).

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

First. Gold medal and diploma of champion.

Second. Same.

Third. Same.

Cheap Birds.

H. A. Harris, the pistol shot, told a shooting story at a supper in San Francisco.

"There was a party of amateurs here in Frisco," he said, "who thought they'd do some live pigeon shooting; so they ordered thirty birds from a suburban dealer.

"The shoot duly came off. It was a wonder. To give you a correct idea of it, I must quote from a letter sent by the dealer to the amateurs the next day. The letter ran:

"Gentlemen: I thank you for your order, and beg to state that I will be only too happy to supply you with birds for all future shoots. The entire thirty pigeons, for which you paid me 15 cents a head, returned home safely, and, moreover, brought two strays with them. My price to you hereafter will be one cent per pigeon."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.**MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.***No More Infantry.*

The last bulletin from the Division of Militia Affairs announces the policy of the War Department as opposed to the encouragement of the formation of new infantry organizations or any new ones where units already in existence are not complete as to organization, armament and equipment. Unallotted funds will therefore hereafter be used to make up the deficiencies in field artillery and cavalry where such action is consistent.

Sanitary Personnel Important.

The vital importance to the health and tactical efficiency of commands involved in the maintenance of appropriate sanitary personnel is pointed out, and the requisite strength is given as four officers of the medical corps, four non-commissioned officers and at least twelve privates, first-class or privates of the hospital corps. Smaller organizations should have a sanitary personnel in proportion.

Olive Drab Gloves.

While it is not the intention of the War Department to require for the present that the Organized Militia be equipped with woolen, olive drab gloves, as necessary for conformity to the Regular Army, under Section 3 of the Militia Law, it is advisable that a supply be kept on hand, suitable for contingencies within the State, provided no loss will result from deterioration.

Arms of First Sergeants and Musicians.

First sergeants and musicians of infantry, armed with the revolver for field service, may be equipped with either the rifle cartridge belts, with suspenders, or the revolver cartridge belt, model of 1909, with suspenders, prescribed for sergeants major, etc. For armory duty, when the other enlisted men wear the russet leather belt, first sergeants should wear the same, and carry the revolver, until equipped with the saber.

Under the new equipment, model of 1910, first sergeants are armed with the saber only in garrison service, for which they will be supplied with a suitable web belt. In the field, first sergeants will be armed with revolvers only, and either of the two belts mentioned above will be suitable.

Another edition of the Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia will be issued as soon as the necessary data are obtainable.

Uniform Regulations Available.

(a) Regulations for the uniform of the Army have been published, and are now available for distribution to the Organized Militia. They will be furnished without requisition, in a manner similar to the distribution of War Department orders. Extra copies may be obtained, upon application. Each officer of the Organized Militia should receive one copy.

(b) Amendments to the Infantry Drill Regulations, 1910, providing for the use of the old equipment, have been issued by the War Department. They may be obtained in the usual way.

Minimum of Infantry Companies.

The minimum organization for infantry companies prescribed in paragraph 236, Militia Regulations, should include one artificer and forty-one privates, in place of forty-two privates.

The company artificer receives the pay and allowances of a corporal of infantry and his duties include those of carpenter and mechanic, and he is particularly charged with the repair of the rifle and equipment.

Artificers are armed and equipped, and are placed in the ranks as privates. They are furnished distinguishing insignia. (See page 31, Uniform Regulations.)

Paragraph Revoked.

Paragraph 51, Bulletin of Militia Notes, page 15, February 8, 1911, is erroneous as written, and is revoked.

New Army Regulations.

General Orders, No. 197, War Department, December 28, 1911, adds the following to Army Regulations, pertaining to the Medical Department. Paragraph 1458½ reads as follows:

"With the exception of the field hospital stationed at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, District of Columbia, field hospitals and ambulance companies will be considered organizations of the mobile army, and except as to medical supplies, will be supplied, instructed, and disciplined, and the affairs thereof administered, as is provided by the Army Regulations for other organizations of the mobile army."

Sergeant-Instructors.

Hereafter, the non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army on duty with the Organized Militia, under Section 20 of the Militia Law, shall be known as "Sergeant-Instructors."

Maryland Has New Adjutant General.

Brigadier General Charles F. Macklin, commanding the First Brigade, M. N. G., has been sworn in as Adjutant General of the State, succeeding Major General Henry M. Warfield, who will be retired with his

rank and will be the last officer to hold that rank under the existing State Militia law.

General Macklin is a graduate of the Naval Academy and served for a number of years in the Marine Corps, after his graduation, retiring to civil life and receiving an appointment as Colonel and Inspector General of the First Brigade on the staff of former Brigadier General Lawrason Riggs. Serving in this office for several years and winning a name as a most conscientious and efficient officer, he was appointed commanding officer of the Fourth Infantry, M. N. G., by Governor Warfield, and succeeded in bringing the organization up to a high state of efficiency. When General Lawrason Riggs retired from the command of the Brigade, Colonel Macklin received the unanimous vote of the field officers of the Brigade and was made Commander, with rank of Brigadier General. The new commanding officer earned the esteem of his subordinates, and while it was a difficult task to follow after an officer so universally beloved and efficient as General Riggs, General Macklin succeeded in keeping the Brigade in the high class he found it, and while the State profits by his promotion to the highest military honors in its gift, and his guiding hand will still uphold his successor, those who have had the honor of serving directly under him will miss him greatly.

General Macklin is deeply interested in all that pertains to advance in military matters and is also an enthusiastic and expert rifle shot. While he was commanding the Fourth Infantry, his organization established a record at Saunder's Range, for attendance and number of men qualified that has never been surpassed, due entirely to his earnest and personal efforts in bringing the men out for practice. Being conversant with the needs and requirements of the Brigade, and with a Governor behind him, who is thoroughly in accord, there is a very bright prospect in view for the future and Maryland, already high in the estimation of the Militia Division at Washington, will take no step backward during the next four years.

General Macklin's successor as Brigade Commander has not yet been decided. There are several eligible officers who would like the single star and one or two have so stated. Col. Chas. F. Little, commanding the First Infantry for a number of years, and one of the most efficient officers in the Brigade, could have the office if he would take it. Col. Chas. D. Gaither is another officer who would get the votes if he wanted the place.

Field Service School for Medical Officers.

The Field Service School for Medical Officers, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will begin its annual session April 1, 1912, and continue for a period of six weeks. General Orders, No. 132, War Department, 1910, establishing this school, provides for the attendance of six medical officers of the Organized Militia.

Company E, First Wisconsin, High.

The Pfister Trophy for 1911 for the best all-around company for the State of Wisconsin, has been awarded to Company E, Capt. M. D. Imhoff, First Wisconsin Infantry, Milwaukee. The grading is upon the military excellence including rifle practice and appearance at inspection.

This is the second time in succession that this important trophy has gone to Company E. It is doubtful if any National Guard company in the United States is superior to this excellent Milwaukee organization.

Illinois Rifle Competitions.

The first two competitions of the indoor rifle and revolver season for the 1st Illinois Infantry have been concluded. Class A match is open to all who have ever qualified as marksmen on the outdoor range, 5 shots standing, sitting, kneeling and prone, with the .22 Springfield, at 150 feet on 2-inch bullseye target. The first competition was held on January 25 and the scores of the five winners follow:

	St.	K.	S.	P.	Total
Pvt. Chas. P. S. Smith.....	21	22	24	25	92
Corp. Lionel Sternberg.....	21	23	23	24	91
Lieut. Jas. D. Melville.....	21	22	24	24	91
Sergt. R. E. Darrow.....	21	21	24	25	91
Capt. F. E. Haines.....	22	23	24	21	90

Forty-six men competed in Class A and seventy-three in the novice or Class B Match. The first five men making the greatest number of points in the two individual matches will constitute the First Infantry indoor team. The winners in Class B follow:

	St.	K.	S.	P.	Total
Pvt. H. M. Emerson.....	23	23	25	23	94
Pvt. H. Rogers.....	19	22	23	24	88
Pvt. H. C. Dell.....	22	21	21	22	86
Corp. F. C. Harless.....	22	20	24	20	86
Pvt. H. Goetz.....	19	21	23	23	86

In comparison with previous years the shooting is excellent and shows that the First Infantry is still able to shoot.

Real Fast.

A teacher in a New England school asked her pupils for compositions on the poet Longfellow.

One pupil, a fifteen-year-old girl, wrote as follows: "Henry W. Longfellow was born in Portland, Me., while his parents were traveling in Europe. He had many fast friends, among whom the fastest were Phoebe and Alice Cary."—*Harper's*.

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. 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.

March 24-30. Annual Indoor Championship Matches of the United States Revolver Association. J. B. Crabtree, Secretary-Treasurer, Springfield, Mass.

April 14.—Fourth Annual Match for the Offhand Military Rifle Championship of New York, at Cypress Hills Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

DIRECTORY OF RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUBS.

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

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

National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, 424 9th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Baltimore Revolver Association meets at the Fourth Regiment Armory every Friday night at 7.30 p. m. Visitors always welcome. S. J. Fort, M. D., Secretary, P. O. Station D, 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.

U. S. R. A. INDOOR LEAGUE.

HONORABLE MENTION—THOSE WHO HAVE MADE POSSIBLES.

G. Armstrong, Portland, Oregon.....	4
Maj. F. A. Wakefield, Springfield.....	3
Dr. W. A. Smith, Springfield.....	3
Capt. Sheridan Ferree, Washington, D. C.....	2
W. H. Hubbard, Portland, Oregon.....	2
James E. Gorman, San Francisco.....	2
P. J. Dolfin, Springfield.....	2
Dr. Wm. Quicksall, Philadelphia.....	1
Fred V. Berger, Spokane.....	1
Capt. W. A. Morrall, Columbus.....	1
A. P. Lane, New York.....	1
L. M. Rumsey, Jr., St. Louis.....	1
Milo B. Atkinson, Washington, D. C.....	1
Parmly Hanford, New York.....	1
C. H. Bean, Chicago.....	1
W. E. Fennell, Boston.....	1
R. P. Prentys, San Francisco.....	1
John A. Dietz, New York.....	1
F. C. Hackeney, Portland, Oregon.....	1
W. L. Darling, Boston, Mass.....	1
E. A. Taylor, Boston, Mass.....	1
Frank Fromm, Spokane.....	1
R. J. Hough, Oakland.....	1
J. C. Bunn, Washington, D. C.....	1
L. P. Castaldini, Springfield.....	1

UNOFFICIAL STANDING FEBRUARY 3.

W. L.		W. L.	
Portland.....18	0	Oakland.....8	10
Springfield...17	1	Providence...7	10
Manhattan...16	1	Shell Mound...7	10
Bay Cities...15	3	Chicago.....7	11
Spokane.....14	4	St. Louis....6	11
Nat'l Capital..13	5	Myles Standish..6	11
Philadelphia..12	5	Baltimore....3	14
Boston.....12	6	Seattle.....3	14
Los Angeles..11	6	Osborn.....2	15
Federal.....11	6	Belleville...1	15
Columbus...11	7	Youngstown..1	17
Pittsburg...10	8	Citizens.....0	18

17TH MATCH.

Federal.....1101	Providence.....1088
Bay Cities.....1108	St. Louis.....1086
Philadelphia...1105	Chicago.....1067
Manhattan....1110	Youngstown...1009
Pittsburg.....1051	Boston.....1033

Portland.....1134	Columbus.....
Spokane.....1103	Citizens.....887
Springfield...1111	Osborn.....1012
National Capital.1091	Seattle.....946
Los Angeles....1088	Oakland.....1048
Shell Mound...1070	Myles Standish..1025

18TH MATCH.

St. Louis.....1069	Belleville.....985
Providence....1063	Chicago.....1060
Bay Cities.....1091	Youngstown...1027
Philadelphia...1104	Pittsburg.....1076
Manhattan....1122	Columbus.....
Boston.....1093	Spokane.....1080
Portland.....1129	Osborn.....1030
Seattle.....963	Citizens.....906
Springfield...1134	Los Angeles....1098
Nat'l Capital...1085	Myles Standish..1028
Oakland.....1044	Baltimore.....1025

ST. LOUIS.

Ayer.....230	Ayer.....224
Moore.....222	Olcott.....217
Ingalls.....213	Schoeder.....213
Frese.....211	Frese.....209
Olcott.....210	Ingalls.....206
1086	
1069	

CITIZENS.

Hobbie.....183	Larsen.....205
Larsen.....182	Nichols.....199
Nichols.....181	Bickle.....178
Sherman.....175	Hobbie.....176
Mosbaugher...166	Mosbaugher...148
887	
906	

SHELL MOUND.

Wixon.....221	Siebe.....213	
Christie.....251	Poulter.....207	
Seely.....214	1106	

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Bunn.....228	Ferree.....227
Ferree.....219	Atkinson.....281
Atkinson.....215	Peck.....215
Upham.....215	Upham.....214
Kahrs.....214	Bunn.....211
1091	
1085	

PITTSBURG.

Treed.....214	Treed.....220
Brae.....214	Olson.....214
Royal.....213	Brae.....217
Olson.....208	Brown.....213
Atkinson.....202	Atkinson.....212
1051	
1076	

SPRINGFIELD.

Lawrence.....224	Dolfin.....235
Dolfin.....223	Wakefield.....229
Calkins.....222	Castaldini.....225
Castaldini.....221	Calkins.....223
Dr. W. A. Smith.221	Axtell.....222
1111	
1134	

PORTLAND.

Hackeney.....232	Armstrong.....237
Armstrong.....231	Hackeney.....229
Hubbard.....229	Hubbard.....222
Abraham.....221	Craddock.....221
Wilson.....221	Hansen.....220
1134	
1129	

MYLES STANDISH.

Bessee.....218	Bessee.....229
Nesmith.....208	Stevens.....208
Frazer.....201	Nesmith.....205
Stevens.....201	Stevens.....201
Stevens.....197	Winslow.....185
1025	
1028	

BELLEVILLE.

Zerban.....208	Zimmerman....190
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Schnedwind....202	McCullough....189
Cobb.....196	985

BALTIMORE.

Reese.....214	Smith.....201
Mullikin.....205	Hebel.....200
Fort.....205	1025

PHILADELPHIA.

G. H. Smith.....233	Dr. Quicksall...228
W. J. Maybee...233	G. H. Smith....221
H. L. Reeves....219	H. L. Reeves....219
Herman Thomas.216	Miller Forbes...219
Dr. Quicksall...214	Herman Thomas.217
1105	
1104	

MANHATTAN.

Lane.....235	Sayre.....228
Dietz.....223	Dietz.....227
Hicks.....222	Hicks.....224
Baker, jr.....217	Lane.....223
Roedder.....213	Roedder.....220
1110	
1122	

OSBORN.

Patterson.....220	Patterson.....225
Finlayson.....206	Van Schaick...213
Van Schaick...199	Kervan.....209
Kervan.....198	Finlayson.....201
Christofferson..189	Christofferson..182
1012	
1030	

FEDERAL.

Miner.....224	Fennell.....218
Lears.....221	Murphy.....218
Kelley.....220	1101

BOSTON.

Taylor.....211	Taylor.....225
Littlefield.....210	Heath.....221
Whipple.....206	Lipprell.....218
Lipprell.....205	Littlefield.....216
Heath.....200	Darling.....213
1032	
1093	

YOUNGSTOWN.

Peterson.....205	Kane, J. J.....211
Koppetz.....203	Clarke.....207
Kane, J. J.....202	Kane, M. F.....204
Tod.....202	Seaborn.....203
Seaborn.....197	Tod.....202
1009	
1027	

MYLES STANDISH.

Besse.....218	Besse.....229
Nesmith.....208	Stevens, J. H...208
Stevens, J. H...201	Nesmith.....205
Frazier.....201	Stevens, H. W...201
Stevens, H. W...197	Winslow.....185
1025	
1028	

PROVIDENCE.

Freeman.....225	Joslin.....220
Joslin.....223	Freeman.....215
Parkhurst.....219	Hibbard.....213
Manchester....211	Manchester....209
Miller.....210	Parkhurst.....206
1088	
1063	

SEATTLE.

Hinckley.....212	Hinckley.....215
Russell.....193	Bruns.....195
Bruns.....182	Clarke.....186
Gribble.....180	Whitmore.....185
Meacham.....179	Russell.....182
946	
963	

LOS ANGELES.

Fraser.....223	Hubbs.....206
Packard.....223	Smith.....205
Holcomb.....216	1073

GOSSIP.

By "AL BLANCO."

As we go to press a wire from Secretary Flynn, of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, gives the score of the team for the week as 994, which ties the record held by the team. Next week a real sure-enough match comes off when Bridgeport and New Haven meet.

The Indoor League shooting is getting along toward the point where it becomes real interesting to follow the progress of the contending clubs. It is nip and tuck with the leaders and to lose one match means the championship.

In the U. S. R. A. League it looks as if the Portland Revolver Club would win out. She leads the list with 16 straight wins. Springfield and Manhattan each have lost one. Portland has still to shoot Springfield and Manhattan, and the latter two have still to meet. Portland can lose both matches and tie for second place. It is a very interesting situation as all three are evenly matched.

In the N. R. A. Inter-club League, New Haven and Bridgeport are tied for first place. Both clubs seem to be equal in strength, although New Haven has more seasoned shooters who are not liable to feel the strain of a hard match where a point means so much.

In the Western League St. Paul is leading and it seems as if she will have no trouble in winning the championship. The championship of the Inter-club series therefore lies between St. Paul, New Haven, and Bridgeport—maybe.

We learn on good authority that the "purp" which bit Richard of the New Haven outfit some time ago and subsequently kidnaped by the Bridgeport bunch, and in turn brought back to New Haven is still in the Red W city. Our informant says that George Chesley has him chained up at Madison and brings him in on the match night. The winner of the New Haven-Bridgeport match on February 17 depends on who owns the dog. Jarvis Williams has a scout out and hopes to bring the "purp" to Bridgeport real soon.

The annual 100-shot match with Schuetzen rifles on the Standard American target at 200 yards will be held at Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Calif., on February 22. A medal, valued at \$100 will adorn the manly chest of the winner for one year.

Paymaster S. E. Barber, of the Navy, is the latest recruit to the ranks of the .22 pistol devotees, recently affiliating with the local club. The paymaster has a small arsenal at his home, which includes the large and small caliber revolvers. But the target pistol and the U. S. R. A. League matches have his attention now and before long he expects to make the local team.

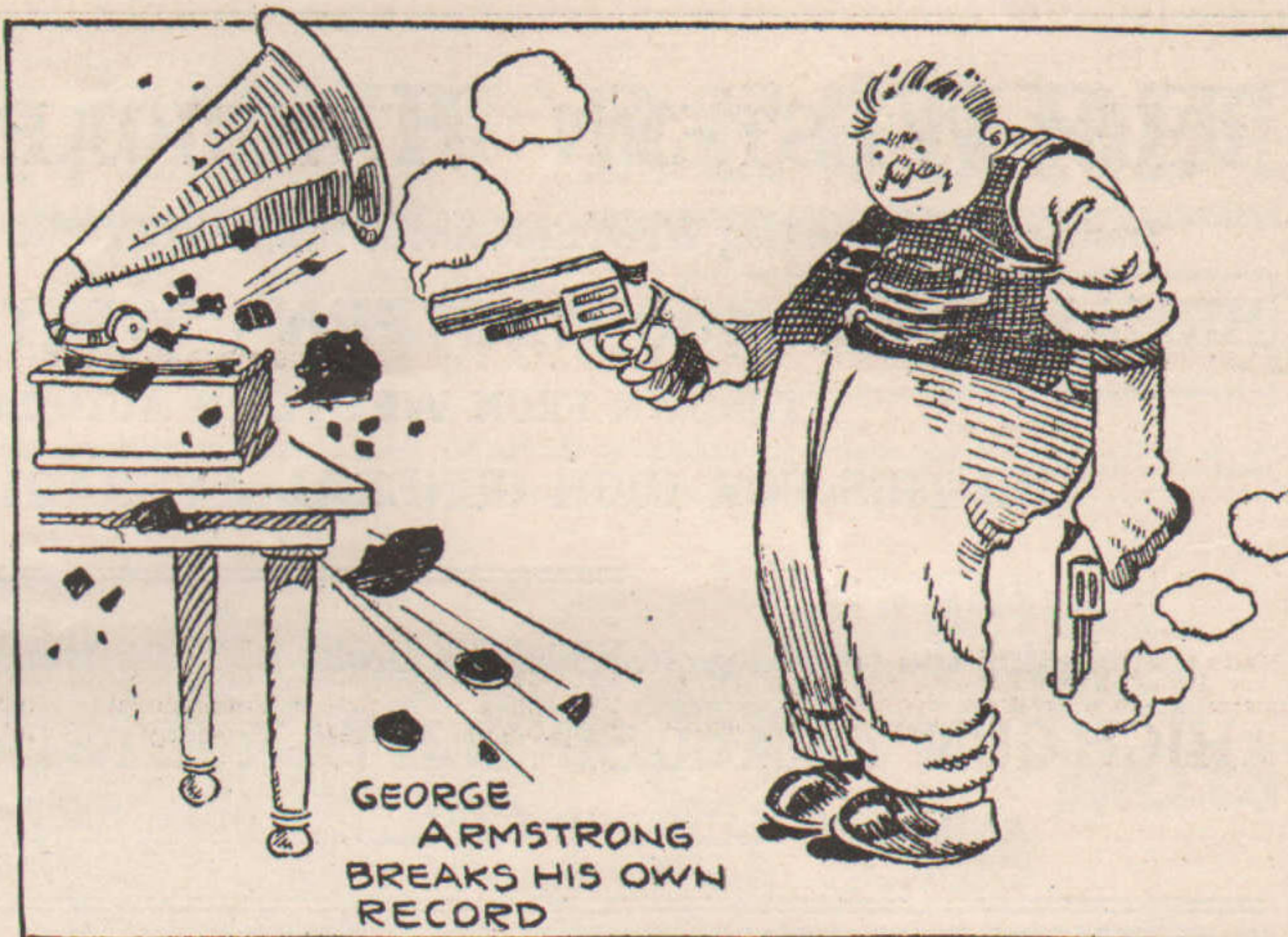
Mr. George Armstrong, of the Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club, has at last succeeded in breaking the indoor 50-shot, 20-yard pistol record and by a coincidence made a similar score to that which he secured in his last attempt to break the record, but which could not be officially recognized as the necessary formalities with reference to number of witnesses were not complied with.

One of the witnesses could not stay for the finish and this, of course, prevented its being accepted.

This time, however, there seems to be no doubt that the U. S. R. A. will accept the new record. In a letter to the writer Mr. Armstrong says in part:

This time, however, I had everything taken care of. Messrs. Sanders, U. S. R. A. deputy governor, and Hackeney and George Wilson were present as witnesses. Mr. Wilson is our president and it was a great pleasure to me to have him, as he could not stay the last time.

Targets and necessary documents have been filed through Mr. Hansen to the U. S. R. A.,



of course, subject to their scoring—but whatever happens, the record is now much harder to break, that I hope to hold it at least one year.

Last Sunday I broke another, the outdoor 50 yards; 50 and 100-shot records, but this time unofficial; 50 shot 487; 100-shot 955. I also delivered all these scores with targets to Mr. Hansen. I am afraid now to make any more noise and will wait for someone else, but if any challenge comes up I will be there.

Score of 479 made January 25 at Portland, Ore., by George Armstrong, shooting for the records of U. S. R. A., 20 yards. Pistols. Time, 5.07 for first shot, 5.57 for last shot.

9	10	10	9	10—48	}	—95
7	10	10	10	10—47		
10	8	8	10	10—46	}	—95
10	10	10	10	9—49		
10	10	10	10	9—49	}	97
9	9	10	10	10—48		
8	10	9	9	10—46	}	—95
10	9	10	10	10—49		
9	10	10	10	10—49	}	—97 479
10	9	10	9	10—48		

Pistol used, .22 10-inch Smith & Wessen and Remington U. M. C Lesmok 22 long rifle.

PORTLAND PICKINGS.

Like the old man's advice to his son, "Most of our troubles never come to pass." Last night when Armstrong, Hackeney and Hubbard set such good examples it was supposed by this little egotistic bunch of shots that another record was about to go by the boards. The also rans did not lift hard enough, with the result as herewith enclosed. 1129 and 1134, however, suit us very well.

An invitation has come to the writer's table to attend a stag party at the residence of one Armstrong who has received from a former champion some sort of a vessel that will hold (for a short time only) about a gallon of liquid refreshments. A stag party is perhaps all it takes to undo our nerves. Should this not be sufficient, last year's champions and the hard-hitting Mannhattans may do the rest.

In the scores under the heading of Zettler Rifle Club in another column will be found the name of W. A. Tewes and a hundred shot score of his counting 2483. It might be mentioned sort of casual like that this score is within one point of the world's record, 2484, made by Arthur Hubalek at the championship shoot last year. Those who are familiar with this kind of shooting will readily appreciate such magnificent work. Colonel Tewes is just the man you would expect to put up

such consistently high scores. Quiet and unostentatious he commands the respect and admiration of all. In this connection we cannot fail to mention Arthur Hubalek and Dr. W. G. Hudson, both of whom are typical of this type. Each in turn has held the indoor gallery record.

BALTIMORE BEANLETS.

Now what do you know about that? Here we had it all doped out that Osborn would be good to us and slip over about 999 in their match with us but the rude things poked over just three points more than the Birds could poke and there you are. If their second score had been the lucky total against our first or had we put our second score against their first,—who is it gently remarks about the dog and the rabbit? Strictly on the level, while we don't like defeat any better than anybody else we are glad that neighbor Osborn reaps some benefit and here's "How" to their team. May they hand it to some others before the last shot is fired. St. Louis has not been heard from as per last copy of ARMS AND THE MAN, so we don't know whether they slapped us or not. 1038 is not difficult to beat but is looked awful good to us.

And we are still loping around in the 1000 point pasture. Went up against Oakland last Friday night for our one match and hope for the best.

Messrs. Kahrs and Macdonnall came over from Washington and visited with the boys until a late hour. Neither of them brought a gun with them and it took some persuasion to get Kahrs on the firing line, where he shot a Stevens with much grace and accuracy. Never mind about the score, it was good enough for all purposes that it was intended.

Had an election of officers, too. Dr. Mullikin, now an ex-president invited the Birds to his house and after the business meeting there was some doings, in which certain malt liquids had a part.

Mr. S. G. Wilmer, for several years the hard-working secretary, was unanimously elected to the highest office in the gift of the association. The retiring president, Dr. Mullikin, in his valedictory address, aptly expressed the sentiments of the members when he said, "You have elected a man as our president, who has been faithful to the association ever since its organization and who has filled every other office with honor to himself and benefit to the club. I congratulate him and I congratulate the club on his election."

C. C. Hebel, the artist with an "Officer's" model, was made vice president; S. J. Fort, M. D., secretary-treasurer. The executive committee elected to act with the above named officers was Dr. E. A. Smith, Sergeant William A. Renehan, R. J. Mullikin and Bruce Naylor.

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.

SPRINGFIELD SPRINKLINGS.

Listen, where did you hear it? Were you near it? What? Oh, Lawrence, the "high man" in match 17 with the Osborn Rifle Boys. Can it be that Lawrence is out for something "big," if he gets that idea in his head, why then it is high time to let him alone for he'll sure get it. Lawrence has a past record worth bothering with. It can be plainly explained why this man took the lead, for you see that fearless "wonder" Dolfin has been taking first place in these notorious matches and some one simply had to stop him, so the hero, may we say, was—Lawrence.

The boys did not seem to be up to the "notch" last evening for some reason or other. The individual scores were very near alike, but not high enough to cause excitement. This excitement mentioned, is coming soon when we get Portland's 1147 looking up at something we hope to be our "best."

In the next match, 18 with Los Angeles, Dolfin, of course, took the "high man" honor, for he could not go home satisfied without something like a 235 at any cost. Not only

that but he would probably not have been let go home. The guns seemed to hang a little better in this match and as the inhabitants of this "Spotless Town" went to "Dreamland" the gas pressure proved stronger making the light on the targets considerably better. Poor light was the main excuse in the first match. An interesting feature of this match was that Wakefield shot his 229 with his old standby .44 caliber "Warrior."

Last Saturday evening there were "big eats" at the club house and all that could possibly get out, were on hand—23 strong. Now, maybe there wasn't an interesting evening spent when those "big eats" were devoured. During the evening all attraction was in the range where "Wake" and "Pete" were shooting at beans from the 20-yard line. The beans were placed on the target by pins, and the one that "spattered" the bean first was entitled to free smokes furnished by the loser. Nobody knows, but "Pete" seems to be "alive" with smokes lately.

How about the "Shooter's Dream" is it something that ever occurred to you?

WASHINGTON WHISPERS.

We shouldn't offer any excuses for our slump this week, but confound it, when things don't break right what else can a fellow do but kick.

Last Saturday night the basement was colder and more gloomy than ever. The dankness seemed to penetrate into the very marrow of one's bones. The main prop of the team, Ferree, fell away to 219 for the first match, but kicked out 227 for the second. Then Bunn, another of our good shots, started off with a 228, but couldn't stand prosperity and 211 was sufficient excuse for us to do something right there. He promised to do better next time and we let him off.

Then came our heavyweight "At" who batted out a three-base hit in practice and we passed him the official targets. He had the same trouble as the rest. He got 215 and 218. We then called the bunch together and read the riot act. No use. Upham started off like a world beater, got 12 up on his first two targets. He, too, couldn't stand prosperity and 215 and 214, which while pretty good dope for him didn't help the total a great deal toward that 1,100 mark. The least said about that 214 by Kahrs, the better, and 1,091 concluded the first act. It might be well to state, though, that the also rans totaled 1,009, Peck leading with 213.

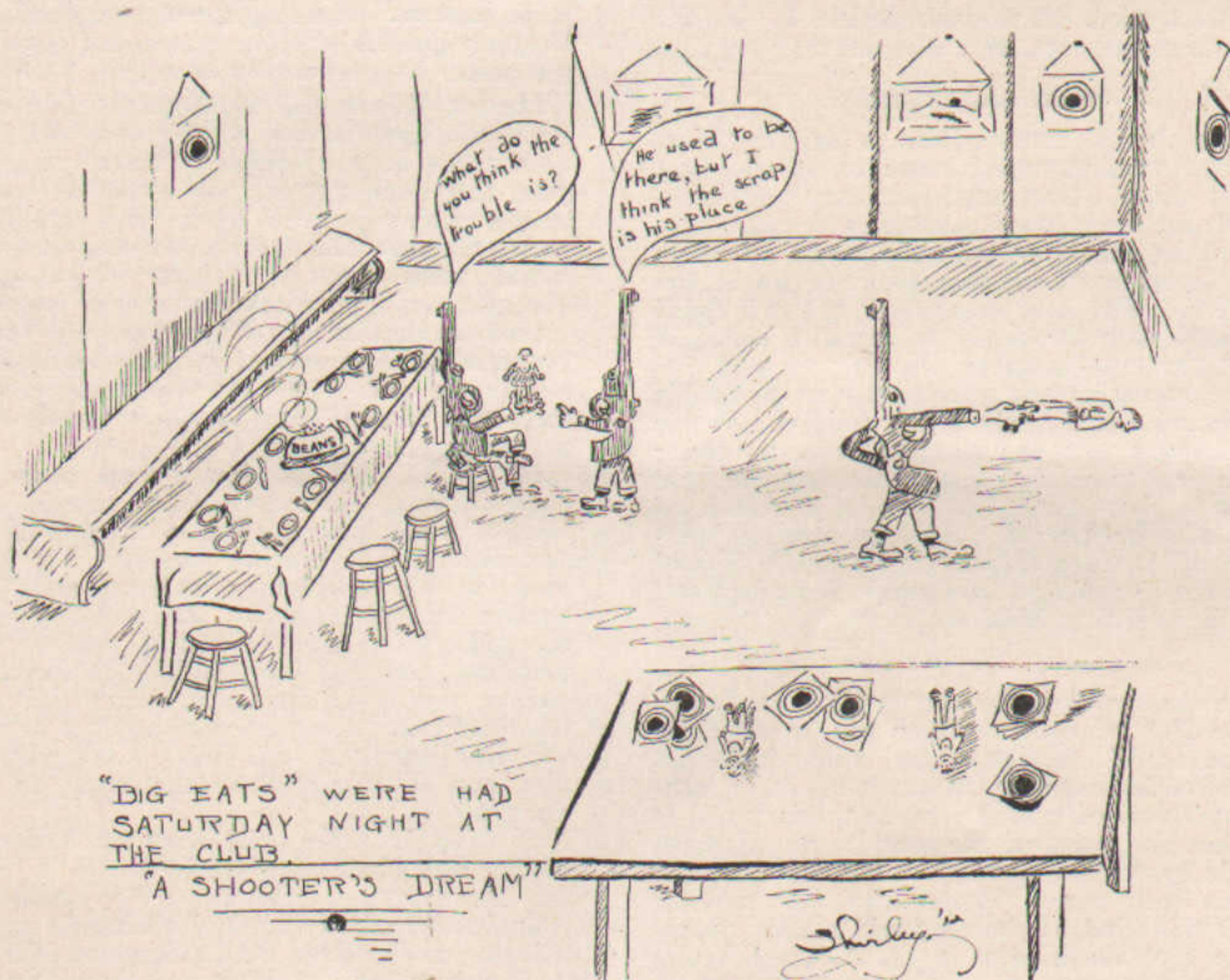
The second match against Myles Standish was a real scream for aeroplaning, tobogganing and fireworks. When the noise and smoke of battle had subsided the little band that had stayed for the finish were rubbing their eyes to see if they were dreaming. The total was 1,085, and if Myles Standish don't lick us we're going to lick them.

CLEVELAND CULLINGS.

In our match vs. Warren, Pa., F. C. Fry duplicated his last week's score in the form of a "possible." W. L. Wonder shot his way on to the team with a 194, and M. M. Foster, G. W. Eason, E. E. Tindall and G. L. Hale were squeezed out.

NEW HAVEN NIBS.

This club seems to be handing out favors impartially and singly for high man, and this week, Haas, who finished last year's disaster with a perfect score, again heads the bunch with a similar performance. Williams, who was high man last week, got another 199 and broke for the dancing school in such haste that he left his collar and tie out on the window sill. Well, he may leave the whole apparel for all we care just so he keeps enough to be within



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. 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. 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.

the limits of the law, and so long as he keeps on putting up the scores.

Chesley strained himself for another point over last week with 198 and is now undecided whether he will be going or coming for the next one. Busteadt also climbed back onto the team after resting under last week. Laudensack again filled in last place with a 197. Cap can get a grip on that last place better than anybody we know of.

Richard "jest kept on a slippin'" and at this writing there are nothing but bubbles coming up where he went under with 196. Both he and Gussman have made application for the job of running the targets for the shooters, while two perfectly good rifles with chunks bitten out of the stock hang on the wall, relics of a once bright past.

Thomas, Landen, or Alden will probably shoot the possible next week just to be contrary. So long as we keep up that average of 990 everybody'll be happy anyway.

Strikes us that for next year's program, the association should grade the entries into certain classes and endeavor to work out an equalizing system so that each club will have a show in its own class. Wouldn't it be fine if every civilian club in the country, born and unborn, to the number of say about five hundred clubs were in this indoor winter game. The country is big enough and the thing is possible. Let's boost it. What d'ye say? If it is the thing to do put the Bridgeport club and the New Haven club in a corner by themselves and let the fur fly. Oh yes, and Butte. We'd most forgotten the champeens.

N. R. A. INTER-CLUB LEAGUE.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

The week of February 3 finds the New Haven and Bridgeport teams still tied for first

place, and as both are shooting exceptionally strong it looks as if a battle royal will be the result when they meet the week of February 17. High team score honors of the week go to New Haven with 992. Haas, of New Haven, and Fry, of Cleveland, divide individual honors, each with a possible. Captain Wise, of the Boston Club, and Wheelock, of Warren, are the runners up, each with a 199.

STANDING FEBRUARY 2.

	Won.	Lost.
New Haven, Conn.....	6	0
Bridgeport, Conn.....	6	0
Warren, Pa.....	4	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	2
Birmingham, Ala.....	3	3
Portland, Me.....	3	3
Philadelphia.....	2	4
Boston.....	2	4
Erie, Pa.....	0	6
Manchester, N. H.....	0	6

NEW HAVEN.

Haas.....	200
Williams.....	199
Chesley.....	198
Buttsteadt.....	198
Laudensack.....	197
	992

WARREN.

Wheelock.....	199
Peterson.....	199
Sweeting.....	198
Keller.....	197
Robertson.....	196
	989

PORTLAND.

Stevens.....	197
Besse.....	196
Hall.....	195
Crosby.....	195
Frazier.....	194
	977

BIRMINGHAM.

Brown.....	198
Starnes.....	196
Anderson.....	195
Thompson.....	194
Mabry.....	193
	976

CLEVELAND.

Fry.....	200
Andrews.....	198
Koska.....	196
Wonder.....	194
Humphrey.....	193
	980

PHILADELPHIA.

Schnerring.....	193
Williamson.....	192
Maybee.....	190
Spering.....	187
Overbaugh.....	187
	949

BRIDGEPORT.

Williams, Jr.....	197
Hessian.....	197
Scripture.....	197
Dietrich.....	196
Birks.....	196
	983

BOSTON.

Wise.....	199
Hoffman.....	196
Chandler.....	191
Murphy.....	190
Camyer.....	190
	966

ERIE.

Froess, C.....	196
Bacon.....	195
Mount.....	187
Froess, J.....	187
Veit.....	186
	951

MANCHESTER.

Robie.....	195
Valentine.....	192
Perkins.....	192
Greer.....	189
Hayes.....	185
	953

WESTERN LEAGUE.

For the week ending February 3 the scores made in the Western League show the St. Paul team with not only the high score for the week, but leading all the other clubs in the total number of wins, it so far not having lost a match. Last week St. Paul and Tacoma were tied with five wins and no losses, but this week Tacoma lost to Minneapolis, while St. Paul defeated Milwaukee, which puts St. Paul in the lead and Tacoma, Minneapolis and Dickinson in a tie for second place, Adrian and the Badger club being in third place.

STANDING FEBRUARY 3.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
St. Paul.....	6	0	Los Angeles..	3	3
Tacoma.....	5	1	Helena.....	2	4
Minneapolis..	5	1	Madison.....	2	4
Dickinson....	5	1	Milwaukee....	0	6
Adrian.....	4	2	Bisbee.....	0	6
Badger.....	3	3	Butte.....	0	6

The standing of Los Angeles and Helena has not been computed because of insufficient data.

ADRIAN.

Meyer.....	192
------------	-----

BADGER.

Gaartz.....	194
-------------	-----



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Nessel192	Bacon193
Matterson190	Ahnert192
Kortie189	Meske189
Bonner189	Cook189
Team total.....952	957

MADISON.

Hauge193	Shogren183
Smaagaard189	
Olson186	Team total937
Ronningen186	Bisbee defaulted.

LOS ANGELES.

Grace195	Stevenson181
Felsenthal192	
Fraser191	Team total943
Heise184	Butte defaulted.

DICKINSON.

Baird194	Travis193
Engbrecht193	James192
Oukrop193	McComb189
Lee192	McGuinness188
Parker190	Hirsch188
Team total.....962	Team total.....950

MILWAUKEE.

F. C. Best.....185	Mooney197
W. C. Wegner.....185	Ferguson196
C. A. H. Fortier.....183	Narum195
E. Schandel.....178	Cowell194
L. Croliers.....175	Keys194
Team total.....906	Team total.....976

MINNEAPOLIS.

Maudlin193	Scofield195
Ringlund193	J. M. Stewart.....192
Hall193	Neiman192
Lundeen191	J. R. Stewart.....191
Babcock191	Leidy186
Team total.....961	Team total.....956

California920	Purdue912
Iowa950	Michigan851
St. Thomas.....775	Michigan854
Arizona829	Kansas764

EASTERN STANDING JANUARY 27.

	Won.	Lost.
Massachusetts Agricultural College	4	0
Princeton University.....	4	0
Harvard University.....	3	1
N. Ga. Agricultural College.....	3	1
West Virginia University.....	2	2
University of Pennsylvania.....	2	2
Norwich University.....	1	3
Delaware College.....	1	3
New Hampshire College.....	1	3
U. S. College of Veterinary Surgeons	1	3
Louisiana State University.....	1	3
Maryland Agricultural College.....	1	3

RESULTS.

Princeton901	Delaware835
Louisiana876	New Hampshire. 826
Pennsylvania ...901	West Virginia...896
Norwich887	Maryland807
Massachusetts ..945	No. Georgia.....885
Harvard932	U. S. Col. defaulted

STANDING OF WESTERN LEAGUE.

	W. L.		W. L.
Iowa4	0	St. Thomas....1	3
Mich. College.3	1	Arizona2	2
Purdue3	1	Michigan1	3
Minnesota3	1	Nebraska0	3
California3	1	Kansas0	3

The highest individual score for the week was made by LeRoy Leeper, of Iowa. Score 194. In the Eastern League the high score for the week was Massachusetts Agricultural College with 942.

RESULTS FEBRUARY 3.

Iowa953	Kansas757
California901	Nebraska856
Purdue907	Michigan A. C...872
Minnesota936	Michigan865
Arizona868	St. Thomas.....784

STANDING EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W. L.		W. L.
Massachusetts...5	0	Norwich2	3
Princeton5	0	Delaware1	4
Harvard4	1	N. Hampshire..1	5
N. Georgia....4	1	Louisiana1	4
Pennsylvania ..3	2	Maryland1	4
West Virginia..2	3	U. S. College...1	4

The highest individual score for the week was made by McDougall, Massachusetts Agricultural College. Score, 193. Highest score for the week in the Western League, Iowa, 953.

RESULTS.

Pennsylvania ...882	Louisiana880
Massachusetts ...942	Maryland825

N. R. A. INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

WESTERN STANDING, JANUARY 27.

	Won.	Lost.
State University of Iowa.....	3	0
Michigan Agricultural College.....	3	0
Purdue University.....	2	1
University of Minnesota.....	2	1
University of California.....	2	1
University of Arizona.....	1	2
College of St. Thomas.....	1	2
University of Michigan.....	1	2
University of Nebraska.....	0	3
Kansas University.....	0	3
Minnesota925	Nebraska823	

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PERFECTION RUST PREVENTING OILED WICK

Rifles are kept in perfect condition at all times, regardless of weather conditions. It fills the bore of the rifle from bolt to muzzle in such a way that a coating of SPERM OIL, is always in direct contact with every part of the bore. It will protect the rifle indefinitely and can be used many times without renewing of the oil. Each wick is packed, ready oiled, in an individual khaki colored metal box that can be carried in a pocket of the service belt. Singly, by mail 50 cents.

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Norwich896	U. S. Col...defaulted
No. Georgia.....916	Delaware838
Princeton911	West Virginia...904
Harvard894	New Hampshire..825

Zettler Rifle Club, New York.

Scores of January 30. Ten-shot strings:

G. L. Amouraux...	245	245	241	242	243	—1216
A. Begerow.....	229	233	216	237	232	—1147
F. M. Bund.....	238	244	238	239	243	—1202
F. Hecking.....	235	230	239	237	226	—1167
F. Kaufmann.....	244	242	244	246	246	—1222
Dr. Leavitt.....	238	244	240	241	238	—1201
H. M. Pope.....	243	247	248	249	249	—1236
G. Schlicht.....	244	245	243	241	246	—1219
C. A. Schrag.....	237	240	238	237	241	—1193
W. A. Tewes.....	246	249	248	248	249	—1240
	247	248	249	249	250	—1243
B. Zettler.....	236	231	236	234	225	—1162
C. Zettler.....	242	241	243	240	244	—1210

Annual Dinner of the Missouri State Rifle Association.

The Missouri State Rifle Association recently held its annual dinner and election of officers. About fifty members were in attendance and ten pledged themselves to each secure five life members during the year. The dinner was greatly enjoyed by all and several bright and entertaining talks were made by members of the association and visitors from other States. Among the guests were Colonel Dooley, of Maine, and Major Lange, also of Maine. Captain Hoxton, who is in command of the Boy Scouts in St. Louis, and Attorney Mills, of St. Louis county. Col. E. J. Spencer acted as toastmaster and made a very entertaining speech in which he reviewed the various matters considered at the last meeting of the National Rifle Association at Washington, to which meeting he was a delegate.

Both Indoor Matches

IN 1911 WERE WON WITH

"LESMOK"

Dr. Hudson winning the 100 shot championship of the Indoor League with

2482

The 100 shot Zettler Match was also won with

2484

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS

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We are pleased to announce that we have arranged with Smith & Wesson, of Springfield, Mass., to manufacture for us EXCLUSIVELY a heavy frame .22 caliber revolver. Shoots .22 short, .22 long, .22 long rifle, and .22 extra long.

SPECIFICATIONS

Caliber22 Long Rifle
Barrel6 inches
Chambers 6
Weight23 ounces
PullUnder 4 lbs.
SightsS. & W. Target
GripChecked Wood
Made of Circassian Walnut, inlaid with S. & W. Gold Monogram.

This revolver will be marketed only through this office

Orders filled as received. Ready for delivery about June 15, 1911. (Subject to Stock)

The retail price of this revolver is \$20

If your dealer does not carry it in stock, it will be forwarded on receipt of price. N. Y. or S. F. drafts or P. O. order preferred. Address all communications to

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Sold by all dealers, and at post exchanges. No rifleman or military organization can afford to be without it.

FRANK A. HOPPE
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the fact that a team would be sent by the Missouri State Rifle Association to the National Rifle Association matches this year and the expenses of the team will be paid by the association. This is bound to increase the membership of the association and to cause the men to take more interest in shooting.

THE CALL OF THE CLAY.

May 14-16.—Columbus, Ga. The Interstate Association's Seventh Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Southern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 9-11.—Bradford, Pa. The Interstate Association's Seventh Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Bradford Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Eastern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

August 14-16.—Kansas City, Mo. The Interstate Association's Seventh Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Western Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Organization of Delaware State Sportsmen's Association Effected.

On Thursday evening, February 1, the Delaware State Sportsmen's Association effected a permanent organization, adopting a constitution and by-laws, and electing officers for the ensuing twelve months. Thus the State of Delaware is now equipped with an association which not only promises well for the future of trapshooting within the borders of the Diamond State, but will also cut some figure in the protection and propagation of the game of the State, the enactment of new game laws and the enforcing of same.

The meeting was held in the du Pont Building at Wilmington, with T. E. Doremus, temporary chairman and W. A. Joslyn, temporary secretary, as presiding officers. The following clubs were represented:

Nonesuch Gun Club, of Newport, Del., by Messrs. Young and Lynam.

The Guyencourt Gun Club, of Guyencourt, Del., by W. G. Wood.

The Brandywine Springs Gun Club, of Marshallton, Del., by Messrs. Robinson and Melson.

The East Lake Gun Club by C. Haverback. The Wooddale Gun Club, of Wooddale, Del., by B. Guest.

The Wilmington Gun Club, by Thorpe Martin.

The du Pont Gun Club, by T. E. Doremus. The constitution and by-laws prepared by Edward Banks, the committee appointed at the preliminary meeting of the association to prepare same, were adopted, and the following officers for the year of 1912 elected:

President, Dr. Horace Betts, Wilmington, Del.

Vice president, George Rues, Bridgeville, Del.

JAMES A. DRAIN
ATTORNEY & SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS
1502 H STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Secretary and treasurer, William A. Joslyn, Wilmington, Del.

The above officials together with T. W. Young, Newport, Del., and James McKelvey, Newark, Del., constitute the board of directors.

The association placed on record its hearty endorsement of the work now being done by The American Game Protective and Propagation Association, the national body recently organized for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the sportsmen of the North American continent, and will make application for membership in the association in the near future.

The first shoot of the new association will be held on May 29th and 30th on the grounds of the du Pont Gun Club at Wilmington, the Interstate Association having granted that club the privilege of holding a registered shoot on the above dates.

Special features on the program for the two days of the shoot will be the competition for the Delaware State Championship, the trophy emblematic of that championship now being held by W. S. Colfax, jr.; also merchandise prize events, one for amateurs who are members of the State Association, and one "open to all amateurs." The latter event will probably be shot on the first day of the tournament, while the merchandise event "for State amateurs only" will be decided in the afternoon of Decoration Day, the second day of the shoot.

In order to make sure of having everything in the best of shape for this shoot, the management of the du Pont Gun Club will hold a meeting early next week, and appoint committees necessary to make the tournament an unqualified success.

Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

Owing to the fact that the du Pont Gun Club had a team shoot on with the Clearview Gun Club at Darby, Pa., the regular weekly shoot at the home grounds was poorly attended. H. L. Worthington, of Rising Sun, Md., was a visitor, and got in two events. He was high man, breaking 45 out of 50.

J. B. Grier, of Roland, distinguished himself by breaking 41 out of 50. Master Grier is only 13 or 14 years of age. William Coyne was out for the first time since January 1.

There were no contests for the Coleman du Pont spoon, owing to the fact that the

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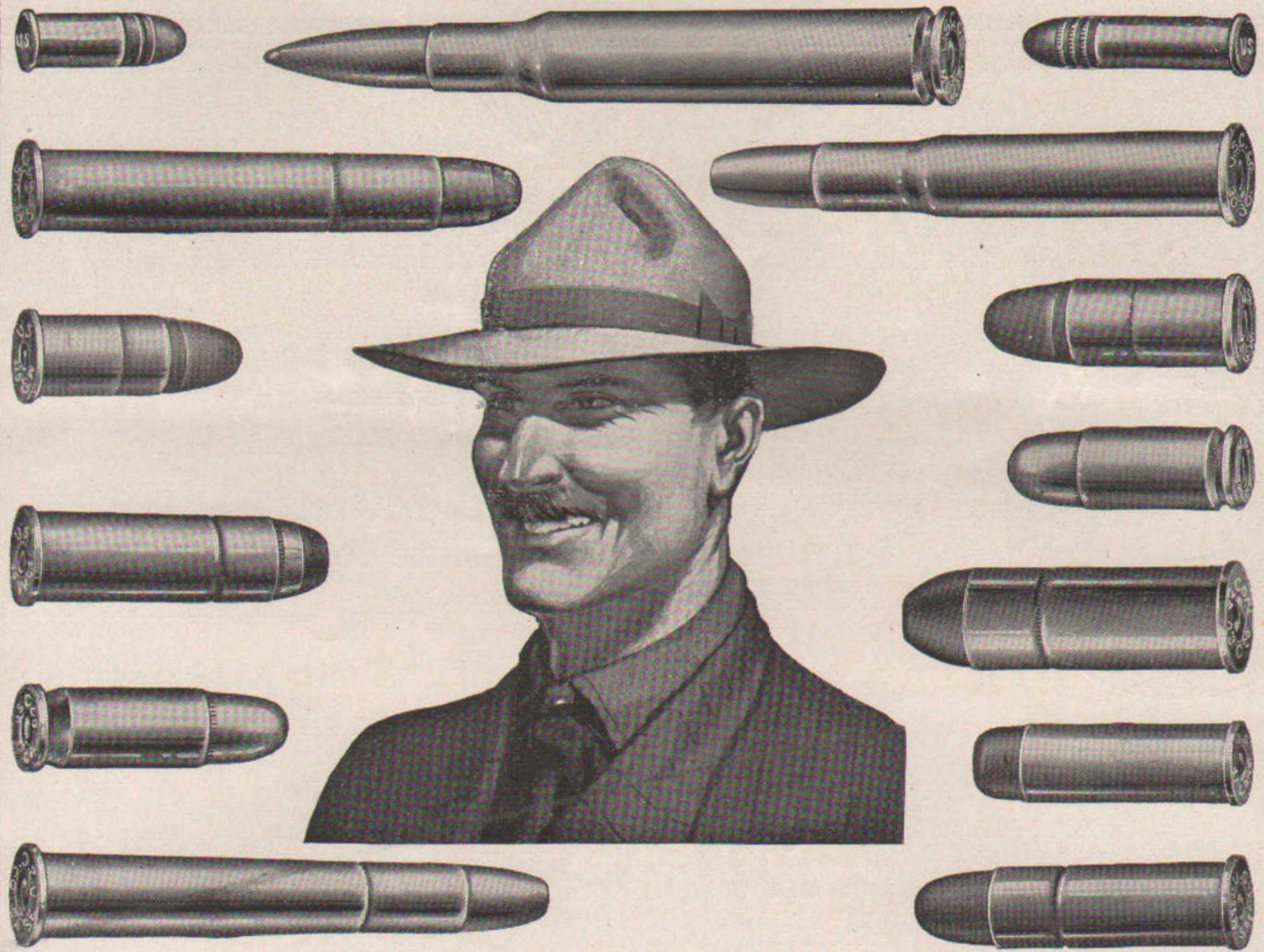
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TARGET PASTERS, 40 Cents a Thousand

C. W. HINMAN

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About the best news of the evening was that about the new club house to be erected at the St. Charles range which will be used by both the members of the Missouri State Rifle Association and the officers of the First Regiment National Guard. Another bit of good news was



Can You Ask for Better Reasons for Selling

US CARTRIDGES

In U. S. Army tests they have taken first place more often than any other brand.

Our *Non-Mercuric Primer* has several vitally important points of superiority:

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LOWELL, MASS.

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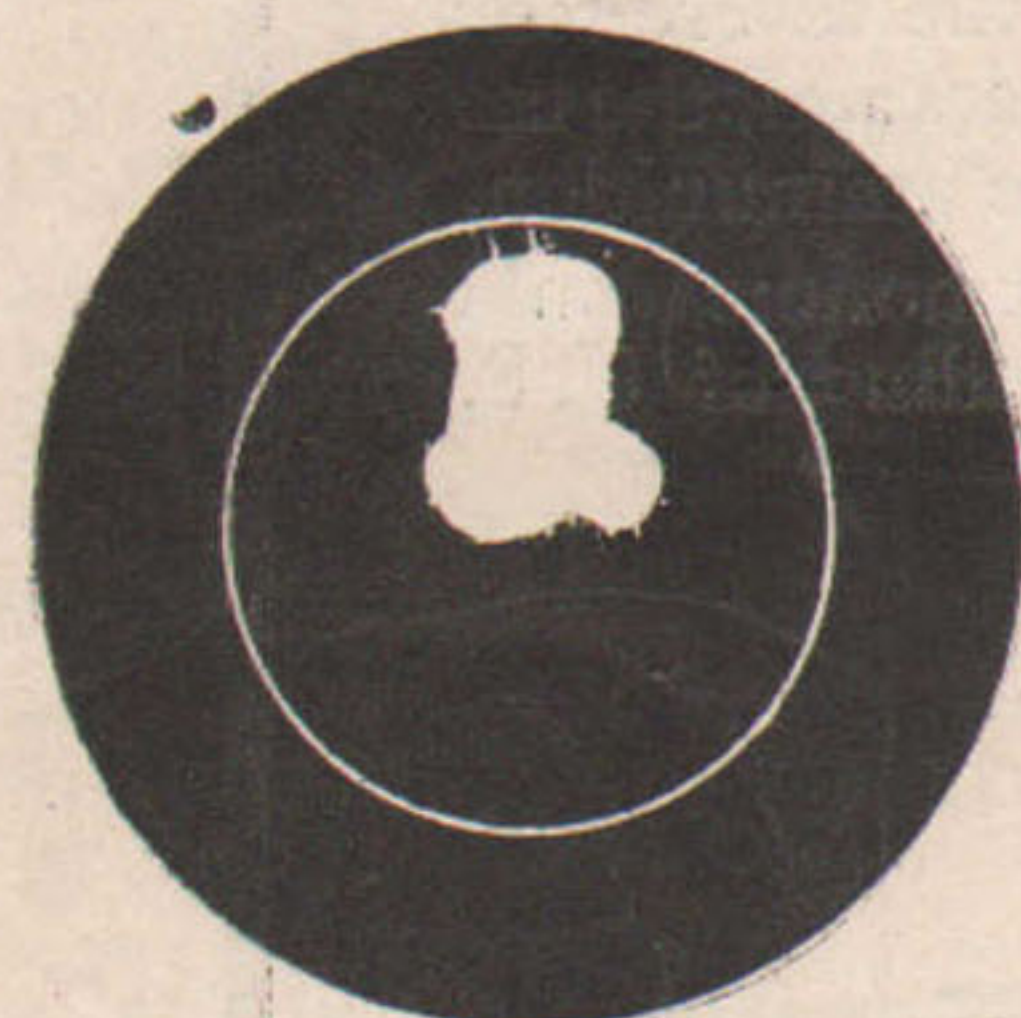
Remington-UMC .22 L.R. LESMOK CARTRIDGES



(Actual Size.)
50-shot group, 50 consecutive shots
being Nos. 301-350.



(Actual Size.)
10-shot group, 10 consecutive shots.



(Actual Size.)
10-shot group, 10 consecutive shots
being Nos. 291-300.

These groups made in testing the possibilities of *Remington-UMC* .22 Long Rifle Lesmok Cartridges are presented as a remarkable proof of *Remington-UMC* accuracy.

A standard make .22 calibre 10-in. target pistol of regular stock model was used. The machine rest was designed and the test made by Mr. J. W. Hessian.

350 rounds were fired at a distance of 20 yds. in groups of 10 and 50 shots. And—all were fired without cleaning the arm.

Each group made is a possible on the Standard American 20-yd. Pistol Target. The last fifty counted a possible 500. All approach the finest target rifle groups in mean radius.

Remington-UMC cartridges were used by every winner of the U. S. R. A. Outdoor Pistol and Revolver Championship for 1911. They have been the choice of the world's most famous experts for years. These remarkable groups justify their choice.

Remington-UMC the perfect shooting
combination.

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.

299 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The cartridges used in this test were identically the same as those stocked by every *Remington-UMC* dealer in the country.