

# ARMS AND THE MAN



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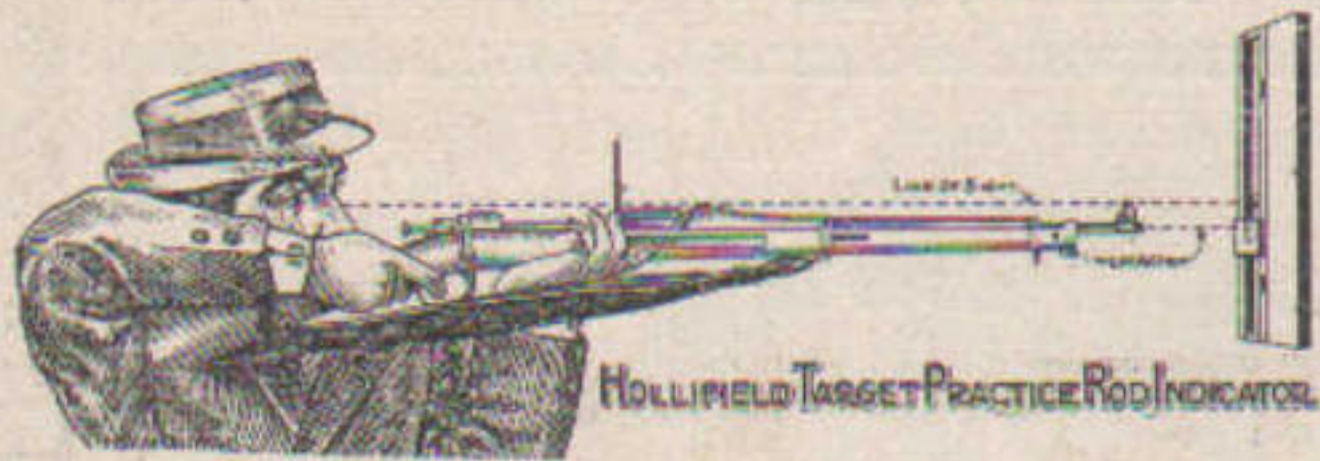
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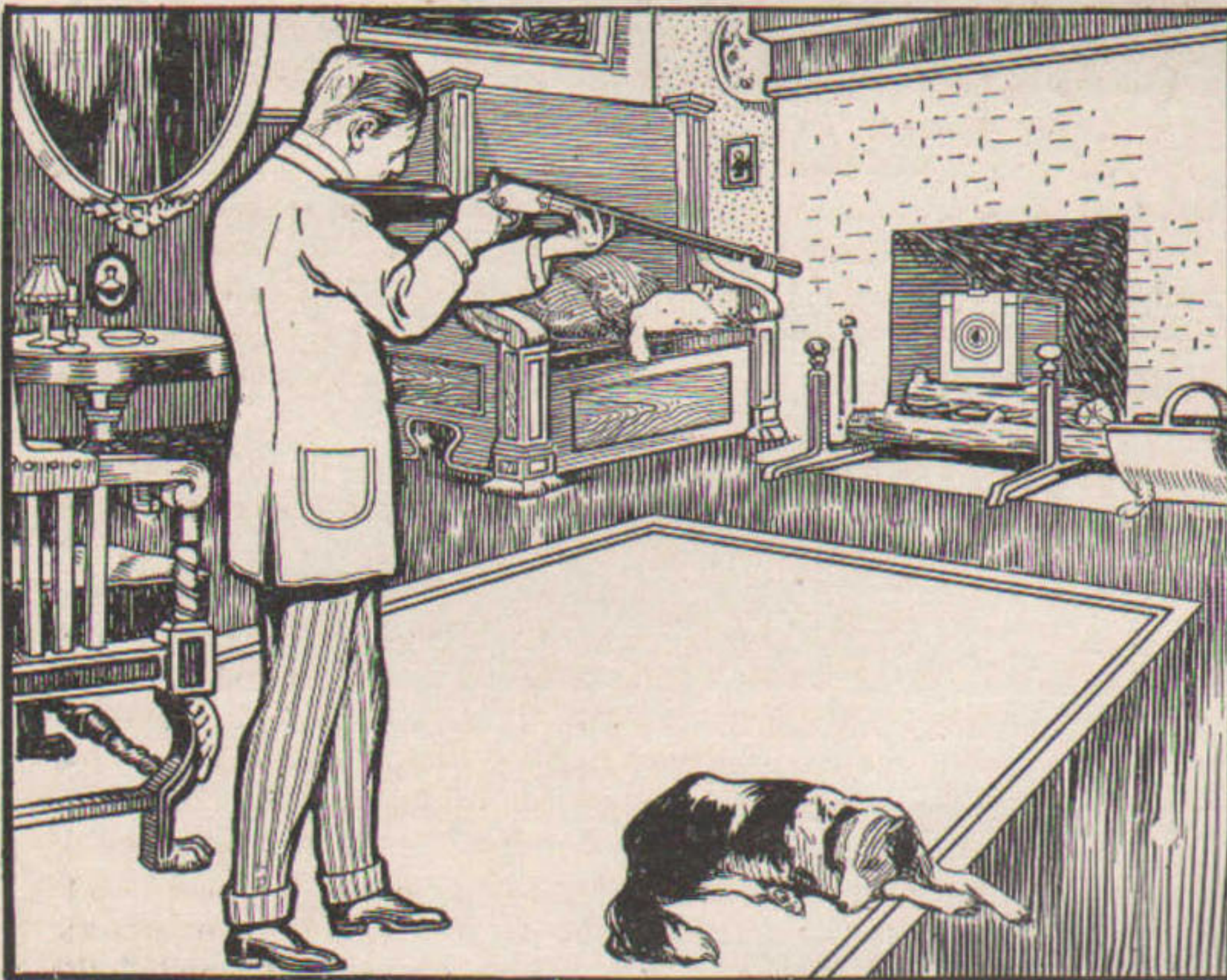
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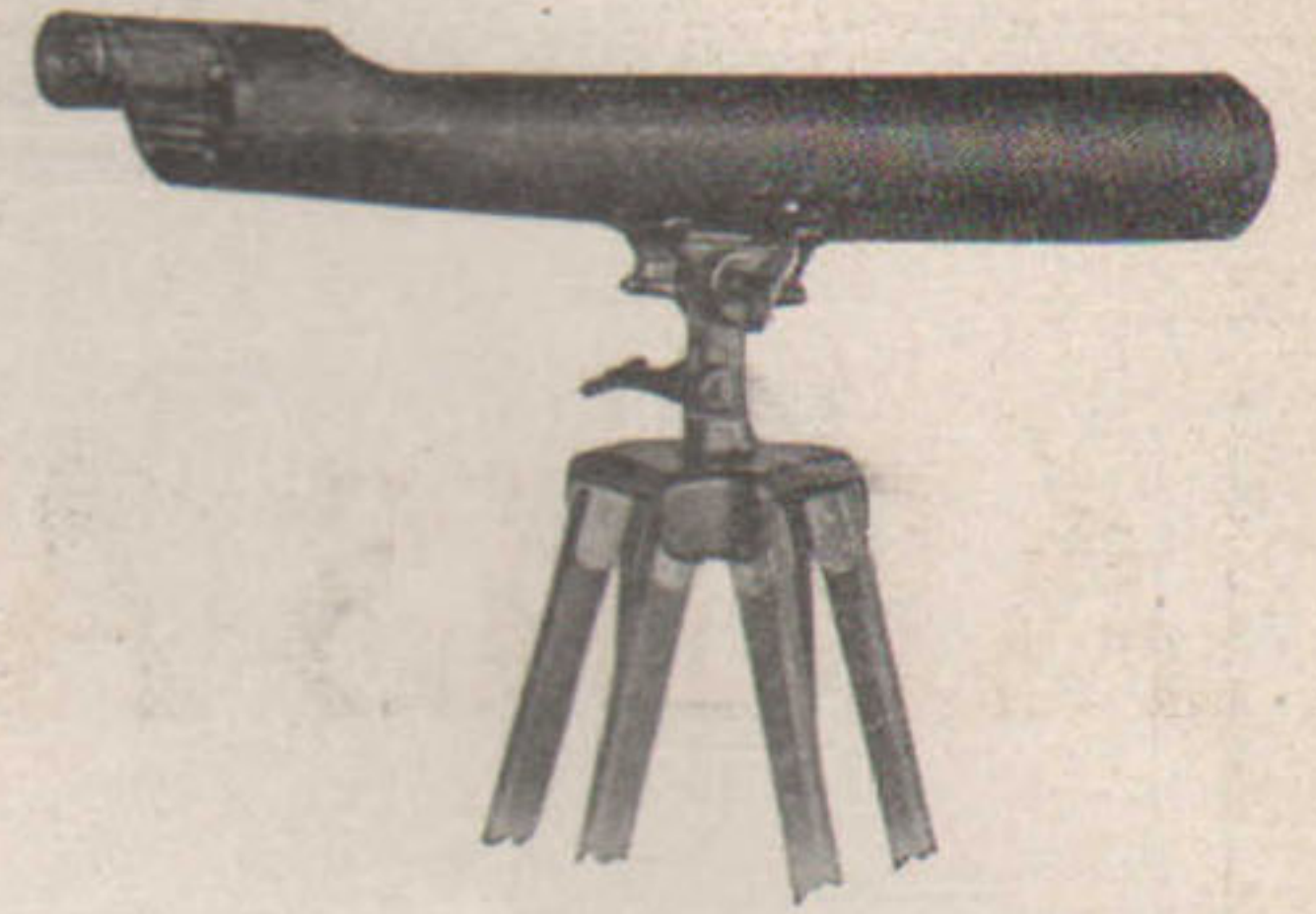
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# ARMS AND THE MAN

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## Stories of Some Shoots

OR THE CHRONICLES OF A GRATIFIED GUNNER.

BY JAMES A. DRAIN.

THE way it began was thus: The three of us were talking comfortably one evening over our cigars, only mine was a pipe, when the question of duck-shooting arose.

Now I am duck daffy. That is to say, I would go almost any distance to get a crack at some good, high-flying ducks. I have gone some considerable number of miles, such as across the Continent, to try the quack-quack birds. Puget Sound, and the California Coast, Gulf of Mexico, Chesapeake Bay and a goodly number of points betwixt and between have echoed to the "come and get it" voice of my shotgun, and resounded to the thwack of a hard-struck duck hitting the water on his way from the clouds—sometimes. There were other times when the duck went on to the place it had started for before I shot. But anyway I succeed in getting a sufficient number of them when I am where they are to make the game interesting.

The subject of ducks arose, I say, and the Chief, a Scotchman born, though a "bloomin' cosmopolite," said to me: "What you want to do old man, is to come to Scotland and shoot ducks with me. I'll give you five hundred shots in a day at good, swift, high-flying mallards, coming to you over a forest and from a hill. Come next year, why don't you? (this was in the fall of 1910) and I will guarantee you a chance to kill your share of a thousand ducks."

Naturally, I sat up at the invitation. "Why," I gasped, "there is no place in Scotland where you can find ducks in such quantities as that! What the deuce do you mean? Of course, it's good of you to ask me to shoot with you, but when you talk about ducks in such numbers as that, you must be dreaming."

"Not at all," laughed the Chief, his eyes twinkling compassionately upon me. "I expected to get a rise out of you on that, so I'm not surprised. You just come over, my boy, and I will deliver the goods."

The Colonel who had been an interested but silent member of the party, spoke up at this point, as if he felt some of the incredulity which was still in my mind and was desirous, as he always is, of making easy the way to good sport for those who love it: "No, Jim, the Chief is not stringing you. He'll do what he says. He raises 'em by hand, and they're counted before as well as after shooting."

"What! *Tame* ducks!" I gasped. "Not on your life," responded the Scotchman. "If you can find any ducks in other places that take any more killing than mine, I shall be glad to hear of them, that's all. They are wild mallards and they will dodge shot as frequently as do their thick-feathered brethren the world over. You just come over next year and I'll show you."

"Well, Chief," I answered him, "I'm going to try to take you up on that offer. An experience of the kind you suggest would round out my duck shooting career in grand style. It would make anything I've ever done before this look like a penny ante poker game alongside of Wall Street's best efforts."

"I gather, of course, that these ducks will be your own property and that by shooting any number of them we shan't be depriving other sportsmen of an opportunity for their own good times. Wherever I have shot I have always lived up to the bag limit and I never have killed over fifty ducks in a day, though if I had hit all I have shot at I would have killed a few more than that on some occasions, I'll acknowledge. When I come to think of it I believe I have business in the British Isles next year, and the longer I consider the case the more convinced I become that that business is of such an imperative char-

acter that I shall be compelled to go abroad about—about—what time did you say the ducks would be ripe?"

"Well, from the middle to the latter part of October. But if you are coming you ought to get there earlier so you could have some deer stalking, and take a try at the grouse, black-cock, pheasants and partridges."

"You are raising the limit, old fellow," I said. "I would not give a hang to shoot a deer. I haven't shot one for a long time, though I used to be rather gone on it. I haven't pointed a rifle at a deer since I lost my right hand ten years ago and I wouldn't walk across the street to kill a deer. But the birds—and especially those ducks—call to me. I surely will come if I can possibly arrange it. You let me know what the proper time will be and if it lies within the power of one James, plain American, to sail the blue seas, and land on Britain's shores to bust the ducks, I'll be there."

"By the way, what guns ought I to bring?"

"On that score, of course," returned my impending host, "you will have to suit yourself, but I should say as long as you have to shoot with one hand, you ought to bring two automatic shotguns. You will find three or four hundred shots a day from a 12-gauge with a good heavy load a little trying, I imagine, if you fire them from a double gun. I'll look out for ammunition and furnish a loader for you and all that. All you need to bring is two automatic shotguns, your shooting clothes, and, of course, whatever rifle you prefer to use on the deer."

This was the beginning of it. The talk occurred in the winter of 1910 at my house in Washington, where the Colonel and the Chief were spending an evening with me.

NO CHANCE OF FORGETTING THOSE DUCKS.

You might have expected me to forget the conversation with its attendant invitation almost immediately—if you are crazy—otherwise you may be quite sure that sleeping or waking the thought of that suggested expedition was never quite out of my mind.

I planned and I hoped and I worked for it as a boy struggles to save his first money to get Fourth-of-July fireworks. I almost came to the point of feeling sure I would die before the time came around, much as I used to feel when I was a little shaver and counted the long months between me and Christmas. But nothing happened except good things. My business went along well, two or three new clients with reasonable retainers in their hands appeared as it were out of a clear sky, and by midsummer of 1911 dalliance with the ducks began to loom large in the fall foreground.

The Colonel and I used to talk it over together. He is one of the most sympathetic men I have ever known. He wanted to go, too, but it was impossible, so he took out his wishing in helping me get ready.

Letters came along from the Chief, judiciously dropped in every month or so, reminding me of the promise to come, remarking upon the word he had received from his head keeper of the health and prosperity of the birds and beasts. I finally settled upon September 9 as the earliest date I could leave, and I decided to honor the new great liner, Olympic, with my presence for the voyage over.

Up to the very second the big ship was nursed out of her dock and headed down New York Bay to the Narrows by the fussy little tugs, swarming around her like flies around a gray-hound, I was afraid

that something would happen to make the trip impossible. But my luck held, and with a serene conscience and high hopes I headed for those ducks.

Most of you have sailed the blue seas over. An ocean voyage is no novelty to you, though very few as yet have had a chance to sail on such a ship as the Olympic. As long as a big city block, almost 900 feet, 45,000 tons or over, ten or eleven decks or so, with electric elevators, a swimming pool, and all of those luxurious appointments which the modern sea-traveler seems to require to make him forget that he is not ashore, the Olympic has. She is more like a great floating city hotel than a boat. I confess to liking the small ones better. You are nearer old Ocean then and do not have to reconstruct your ideas to feel that you are afloat. This presupposes naturally that winds and waves do not disturb your internal economy to misery and revolt.

However, I have never been sea-sick—that is a straight statement and not a stock phrase—so that may account for my desire to be a little more at one with the water than is possible on a colossal ship like the Olympic. She is certainly a beauty, if you go in for big boats, and the voyage over, mostly spent on deck with the subterfuge of a deck chair and a book as a cloak for dreams of the days to come, made the time from New York to Plymouth slip along until almost before I knew it I was preparing to set foot on Albion's shore.

Sweet, soft, September days at sea; what can excel them? And then if you are fortunate enough to have in between, as I did, a good stormy day and night of driving winds and whipping spray and tumbling waves, you have just the background for serener enjoyment of the glorious sun, the smiling seas, the tingling, salt-tinged ozone, and the swift surge of old blood made new.

As I leaned over the rail high above the bobbing tender which was to take me ashore at Plymouth, a steward calling my name proved to be the bearer of a letter from the Highlands. In it the Chief said: "Waste no time. Come on as fast as steam will carry you to the deer forest of Benmore where I await you, and where the stags want shooting beyond all expression. You ought to need no telling, though you may, that Scotch deer forests are the best in the world and Benmore is not the worst of these. Hurry, hurry, hurry. The deer are plentiful, the grouse and the pheasants and the partridges are in abundance, and the ducks, though not so good as I could wish, will still, I believe, give you all the sport you can wish for. But of all things do not linger, because the season is now on, and each day of delay is a day wasted."

There were other things in the letter; what trains to take, where to have my traps sent and a crowning word which said: "Come quickly on, keen for the killing."

England's green fields and close-cropped hedges never seemed more fair to me, though the natives said the unparalleled dry season had taken something from that indescribable freshness of color inseparably associated in one's mind with the thought of the land of our British cousins.

London's roar was tuned to a more hearty welcome than ever, and though I have always loved the big city by the Thames, one could scarcely say I halted there. I merely hesitated on my way to Scotland, to greet my family and to make a few necessary purchases before I took the night express for Inverness.

In the small, though comfortable and quite cosy Scotch sleeping carriage I awoke early, and from my window caught my first welcome glimpse of the Scotch hills; the Highlands at last.

Scotland was a new land to me, or it should have been, but new it never seemed. I awoke and gazed forth, not a stranger in a strange land, but as one among familiar and longed for and well loved surroundings.

At Inverness I had breathing time and a breakfast hour before the branch train which was to take me further into the hills could quite make up its mind to start. In the station hotel oat-meal "parritch," with real cream, bacon and eggs—real bacon—you know the kind they have over there, marmalade, hot scones, and almost coffee, gave a foundation for the pipe which drew well and kept burning with an incense sweeter than ever was offered to the most glorious Gods.

The British system of handling baggage without checks required me to look for my trunk, a large steamer trunk, it was, and though I had subsidized a porter to care for it, I made myself known to the station master, a man of import here. Without doubt, to be station master at Inverness is a dignified duty. Mackey, in high hat and frock coat, to whom my friend had written letters asking him to look out for me, was the station master. He went gladly to supervise my preparations for departure. At the luggage van for a moment the trunk seemed to be lacking, but in response to Mackey's query the guard on the luggage van said, with that thick though pleasing Scotch burr which was soon to become so familiar to me: "Wull ye

be meanin' the big Yankee box?" to which I answered: "Yes, a big Yankee box."

"Aye; uts here, all richt, safe an' soond an' labeled for Larrig." Lairg being the station at which I was to descend.

And here I pause overwhelmed by the impossibility of reproducing by any means within my power that Scotch dialect which is like to no other tongue in the world, and yet withal so fascinating in its quaintness.

Mackey saw me into the rear glass-bound compartment of a first-class car, bade me a good journey and good hunting and was away upon more important employment, and the little train was soon also away on its slow journey to the further Highlands.

#### ON THE WAY TO THE HILLS.

Its way lay along Moray Firth, then by Cromarty Firth; by loch and over burn, winding and twisting and turning to follow the ebb of the sea until our sturdy little locomotive took the bit in its teeth, as might a shaggy Scotch pony, and made straight for the hills.

There is such a thing as Scotch mist. It may be you have heard of it. It might be called rain by some, but not by those who have known the Oregon mist or the soft, but "dry" rain of Puget Sound. Twixt gray and graceful showers the sun winked out smiling to think it had power enough to interpose a glimmer upon a day evidently intended by the All-Wise to be a misty one.

Upon the platforms of the frequent little stations the natives flocked in their Inverness capes or sturdy Scotch tweeds, with thick stockings of wool and low shoes, disdaining umbrellas and regardless of the rain, with here and there women of their kind under hoods and shawls and long hanging capes, and an occasional unmistakable Englishman, though these last for the most part were clad much as the Scotch.

It gave the proper human atmosphere to the places. It was all like coming to a well-remembered land, after a long absence, and yet there was in it the spice of the new; the possibilities of the unexpected lurked everywhere.

The train was a very slow one, but though I was in a hurry to arrive I did not seem to care for that, I was so much engrossed in all I saw, so keenly alive.

I saw parties of sportsmen, guns under arms, dogs at heel, in the turnip patches, and I wondered what they sought. Later I knew they were walking up partridges. I did it myself upon occasion, as I shall shortly say. I saw hills, rock-ribbed, bare, that frowned down upon the right of way as do our own mountains in the Rockies or Cascades.

I saw moss-grown, ivy-swathed, squat, low cottages, with thatches carefully bound; I saw conical ricks of oat straw, each capped with an individual thatch, carefully guyed down by ropes spread as are those which hold a circus tent. I saw sheep, and cattle and horses; more sheep than all. I saw little brown ponies between the shafts of two-wheeled carts. I saw farm carts, with a big brown single horse drawing them, a sturdy man and woman to the right and left walking by the animal's head.

I saw tow-headed children gazing with familiar interest at the going train. On, and over all, where the waters of the Firth lapped close to the ends of the sleepers, I saw a flock of ducks rise and circle and fly away.

I saw battleships and cruisers and torpedo boats of the British Navy, gray and sullen and threatening, lying at anchor in Cromarty Firth, which I had thought too small for any such warcraft, but it was large beyond their use.

Climbing, still climbing, we came a little after noon to Lairg, and I stepped down upon the graveled platform and went forward to see my trunk, now for so long as I should stay abroad, a "box." That big, Yankee box, slipped gently from the van, and then the train steamed on into the mist and left me standing not far from one other passenger, and a lone porter. The other man was an Englishman more used to the ways of the country and besides in more haste than I, so he collared the porter first, while I waited.

With the luggage of the other man the porter crossed the track to the station building. I expected him to return, but he did not, so I went over and engaged the station master in conversation. My instructions had been that a conveyance would await me at Lairg to take me to Benmore, said to be twenty odd miles up in the hills.

From the railway official, who was courtesy itself, I gained news of the motor, which stood humming outside the door. Luckily it was one with narrow and deep afterbody, a type which I was often to see in Scotland. One seat in front, and two facing inward for the full length of the afterbody, say five feet long, in the rear. Here my trunk and bag went and at a nod we were off.

Two miles by a winding road brought us to a white, immaculately white, inn which nestled like a snow-colored bird upon the shore of the blue and winding loch, curving between two high brown and green

hills. Here I descended and having the "box" brought into a convenient room in the inn, swiftly changed into heavy shooting clothes. Twenty-eight miles even by motor through the mist and over the Highlands would be no joke for a man in light city clothes.

Finished changing, I found my way to the little low-ceiled dining room, where before a wide, small-paned window looking out upon the Loch I lunched, taking care to stow away of the simple but good food offered, enough to carry me through my ride.

Then, with raincoat over all, dear old shooting cap pulled low over spectacled eyes, which would fog—but what was the difference—I climbed to my seat beside the driver, took one last look at the Sutherland Arms, white inn, nestling there, another at my box and bag, tarpaulin covered in the back of the car, touched a match to a fresh pipe, and we were off.

(Continued Next Week.)

### MORE ABOUT THE NEW SPRINGFIELD SIGHT.

By A. D. HANKS.

**A**BOUT November 30, 1911, the writer put in an order with the Lyman people for one of the No. 48 Springfield Micrometer Receiver Sights and in the course of about ten days was advised that some changes had been made in the sight as originally described in *ARMS AND THE MAN* July 6, 1911; but that a sight of the original pattern could be seen at once. To get the improved design one must wait patiently until some time, "in the near future." I waited. So in the first week of the New Year along came the thing in its most up-to-date form.

The elevation scale had been changed to read  $0^{\circ}$ - $25^{\circ}$ - $50^{\circ}$ - $75^{\circ}$ , etc., in place of  $0^{\circ}$ - $5^{\circ}$ - $10^{\circ}$ - $15^{\circ}$ , etc., as at first, thus corresponding exactly to changes formerly made on the 1905 government sight with a micrometer adjuster. A click spring is provided for the elevation screw (minute divisions), making it possible to make any change in elevation desired without looking at the scale. The windgauge scale is now made to equal 4 inches to the degree for every 100 yards, being similar to the service sight. This is a much to be desired arrangement, as the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches to every 100 yards scale first put out by the Lyman people was a rather difficult scale to keep up with. The click spring of the windgauge screw indicates every quarter turn or one inch for every 100 yards.

Thus one minute of elevation and one quarter of a point on the windgauge would make each a difference of one inch lateral and vertical change of the bullet group for every 100 yards. To a rifleman accustomed to the use of a micrometer sight adjuster, this new sight will most appeal.

It was whispered some where once that micrometer adjusters have been known to lose themselves at unusual and untoward moments, causing profane thoughts and passions to possess the owner, and that many shooters, in order to escape such a happening, have at sundry times gone equipped with *two* of these instruments.

To such an one it will seem a thing of beauty and a joy forever once his eye lights on a new Springfield equipped with the latest sight.

One who has ever examined the method of attachment of this sight will never fear its being accidentally moved in any way. When properly put on it is as firm as the receiver itself and looks like it was born there. There is not a weak point in it.

Contrary to the method of some manufacturers, the Lyman folks have spared nothing in the way of time and careful painstaking work to make this sight fulfil every desire of hunter or marksman. The peep is provided with two apertures besides being threaded for the reception of a cup disc, which will be provided with any sized hole desired.

The windgauge base is drilled with double holes for the screws that hold the scale, thus making it possible to obtain a very large change of sight alignment; allowing the true lateral zero of the rifle to be indicated by the zero on the windgauge scale.

The sight radius of the 1905 service sight is about 22.35 inches and that of the 1911-12 Lyman is 27.75 inches.

At times the little aperture of the service sight so far from the eye seems somewhat hard to see through even to the keenest eye, but I venture to predict that a long time will pass ere any one lodges this charge against the micrometer sight, for it is very close to the eye and has a good healthy-sized opening. Nevertheless, aim as accurate as any is easily taken through it.

I venture further that this will prove the finest and most popular of all modern sights not containing glass. It is a beautifully planned and finished mechanism and fit for the finest rifle made anywhere.

Aside from all this there is something else to be noticed. In the table of "correct" elevations from 100 to 1,000 yards, published in the article, "the Sight of Satisfaction" in *ARMS AND THE MAN*, July 6, 1911, there

is a paradox when viewed beside other tables published for the same gun and ammunition.

It has been repeatedly stated in *ARMS AND THE MAN* and elsewhere that the height of the 150 grain bullet trajectory above the line of sight at the 500 yard point in 1,000 yards firing is close to 14 feet.

In the "U. S. Magazine Rifle, Model 1903, Its Mechanism and Its Use," published by *ARMS AND THE MAN*, it is stated that this height is 14.085 feet.

Now we all know that the highest point in a trajectory is beyond the half-way point.

In the Ross Rifle, for instance, in 800 yard firing the highest point in the trajectory is about at 440 yards.

The Springfield is the same class of gun and without calculating for minute accuracy it is easy to see that its trajectory reaches its highest point in 1,000 yards firing at something a little above 550 yards or thereabout. This would indicate a total drop of between 28 and 29 feet in 1,000 yards; say 30 as extreme limit. The other day I became curious and measured the distance from the 1,000 yard mark to the 100 yard mark on a 1905 Model New Springfield Service Sight on a gun of 1908 issue. I found it to be 14-48 inch. Now we are told that these graduations are only nominally correct, being the average correct elevations of a large number of rifles.

Alright. Now 30 feet is 360 inches isn't it? Well, now calculate and you will see that a change of 14-48 inch on a 22.35 inch radius will at 1,000 yards make a difference of 469 inches. Now add the total number of degrees in the table of July 6, 1911, above mentioned, and it seems that allowing 1 "degree" or minute for the distance from 0 to 100 yards, the total number of degrees from 0 to 1,000 yards is 45.5. Indicating 455 inches at 1,000 yards, this will bring us to these figures:

Height of trajectory according to 14 feet. Statements at 500 yards, 168 inches.

Height of trajectory according to 15 feet. Statements at 500 yards, 180 inches.

Height of trajectory according to 1905 Sight measurements at 500 yards, 234 inches.

Height of trajectory according to Lyman table of elevations at 500 yards, 227 inches.

The theory that the half-way point is the highest in a trajectory is in some cases in error 10 per cent.

We can add this 10 per cent to the low figures and take it from the high ones and yet the figures of the table do not agree at all. Now, at 1,000 yards the service sight corrects a drop of 39 feet 1 inch and the 45.5 degrees on the Lyman would correct 37 feet 11 inches. These two sets of figures are near enough together to indicate some correctness through their corroborative associations, and if Lieutenant Whelen made a correct report on the Lyman Micrometer Elevations I can not by the wildest stretch of comprehension understand how this 150 grain service bullet is at 500 yards anywhere near 14 feet from the line of sight in 1,000 yard firing. The figures I have made would indicate it to be nearer 18 feet. There are other similar discrepancies between these indications and other reports. There may be some explanation simplicity itself. It may be ignorance on my part; complete, dark, fathomless and damning ignorance, but yet this is an honest criticism throughout and written that if the writer errs some one may kindly but firmly point out where his wobbling steps have strayed from the path of truth.

### THE PENETRATION OF THE .22 HIGH VELOCITY.

By CHAS. NEWTON.

**T**HE article by Mr. E. Newitt in the January 18 issue of *ARMS AND THE MAN* on the above subject is certainly interesting, and it contains a valuable illustration of the accuracy of conclusions formed by reasoning from point to point.

Mr. Newitt says, regarding the penetration of this bullet: "When the striking energy of any bullet exceeds the resistance of the bone and flesh of that part of any animal encountered in its flight complete penetration will follow provided the bullet is strong enough to hold together. \* \* \* \* \*

"The striking energy of the .20-30 at 100 yards is 1,090 foot pounds; that of the .22 high velocity, 908 foot pounds, and both are sufficient to completely penetrate a deer broadside on."

I know Mr. Newitt is skeptical upon the reported velocity of the .22 caliber bullet and this without having ever seen either cartridge, bullet or rifle, but I can assure him that the actual velocity as registered by the chronograph is in excess of 2,800 feet per second, as the chronograph registers 2,762, which would give at least 2,850 foot seconds muzzle velocity.

But to get back to the proposition of the .22 high velocity, completely penetrating a deer broadside on, the writer has had probably more experience with this caliber in its high power form than most

other riflemen, inasmuch as he designed the first model in 1906 and has used it constantly ever since.

A good sized woodchuck weighs about ten pounds. With the Savage bullet used in a special shell giving a muzzle velocity of 3,100 foot seconds and a consequent muzzle energy of 1,455 foot pounds, striking the woodchuck squarely in the center, the path of the bullet prolonged being squarely across him, and being about six inches in length it did follow this path, and fired at a distance of fifteen yards, would not penetrate the woodchuck, and this without striking any bones whatsoever.

The same bullet fired at a velocity of 2,700 feet per second will penetrate the woodchuck under exactly the same conditions. This has been proven by me many times by actual test.

The first bullet designed for this rifle weighed 66 grains and was driven at a muzzle velocity of about 2,150 foot seconds, the actual instrumental velocity being 2,075. The killing effect of this bullet with the soft sharp point, similar to that put out by the Savage Company, but with considerably more lead exposed, was not sufficient to kill woodchuck cleanly, consequently, a bullet having a flat hollow point was used with this shell.

Later another shell was adapted, which raised the muzzle velocity to 2,650 foot seconds and with this the sharp point seemed to kill as quickly and cleanly as the flat hollow point, but the bullet had far more penetration than when used at the higher velocities.

Therefore, Mr. Newitt would be entirely safe on the leeward side of a deer, provided the shot were well planted on the opposite side, broadside on.

### SOME SHOOTING.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

ONCE upon a time, back in the days of the old coal-burner Springfield, there flourished a company of crack-a-jack riflemen in the city of San Francisco. Their skill with the rifle and their reputation had grown and grown until when our story opens, they were arrogant in their pride and irritating in their haughtiness.

Company after company and club after club had gone down in defeat before the smoke-clouds of this shooting company. Many the gallant band of marksmen that had seen a crack rifle team bite the alkali dust when the last marking disc crept up over the face of the bull. Therefore, they came to be looked upon as immortals, not as men, as strange beings from a land where the four and the three and the two rings were left off targets as being entirely useless.

Officially they were known as Company B of the First California Infantry, popularly, as the Old City Guard.

Up state, at Marysville, there lived a heterodox captain of another infantry company, a captain that refused to believe that the San Francisco company was composed of beings from another planet who couldn't be defeated. This captain set about to prove his theories. The setting about consisted of begging, borrowing, steal—requisitioning, I mean—and otherwise accumulating as many rounds as possible for his black powder Springfields and then encouraging his men to shoot these variously acquired cartridges. The range was but a moment's walk from the center of town, which, in turn, was but a moment's walk from the range.

Therefore, when the noon-hour came, his men, instead of sitting about smoking, or watching the pretty girls go by, or playing "catch-out" in the front of the works, hiked for the range and burned up as many cartridges as possible over the 200 yard distance. As usual, they were a mixed lot—doctors, lawyers, and men making an honest living—but they all met at the range seven times a week and helped before the Marysville climate.

The work told. Scores crept up and up until the entire company was wearing out Creedmoor bulls with the monotony of a goat eating newspapers.

Then, with his men shooting as he wanted them, he challenged other companies in the California Guard and beat them one after another. Only, no challenge went to B Company at San Francisco.

Finally, with his men enough used to competition to avoid the fatal stage fright and nervousness, he wrote a modest little note down to San Francisco, suggesting a little match between C Company of the Eighth Infantry, Marysville, and the San Francisco terrors.

The reply came via wire. The San Francisco man-eaters were a-thirst for blood. Mail was too slow. Back to San Francisco went \$400 for expenses and up on the scheduled day came the rifle sharks of the Bay City, fifty strong, and eager to add Marysville scalps to those already fringing their leggins.

The conditions called for ten shots per man; fifty men per side;

range, 200 yards; position, offhand. Non-members checked in the pits, others did the scoring at the firing point.

The seconds pulled the chairs out of the ring, the gong clanged, and a great blue cloud of smoke began to rise over fair Marysville.

That evening a train pulled into San Francisco, a train of which the locomotive was black, the smoke was black and the looks of its passengers were the blackest of all. Most of them had boarded it at Marysville.

Total score, Marysville 1982 for fifty men, an average of 39.64 per man for the 200 yard range for fifty of them. And the fifty came from one infantry company of seventy men total. The San Francisco men didn't go down in ignominious defeat. Their total of 1907 was high enough—was one to be proud of—but wasn't quite enough.

Later, to prove their consistency the champion spoilers from Marysville scored over 2,000 under the same conditions.

In the office of the Adjutant General of California, Gen. E. A. Forbes, formerly Captain Forbes of C Company of Marysville, there hangs a framed report of the score, shot by shot, with the pictures of the men on the team, just below it.

And every now and then, when some report of a phenomenal score slides into his office, the General looks up at the frame on the wall and smiles a long, satisfied, happy smile.

## OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM-1912.

### PROGRAM OF RIFLE MATCHES.

The shooting competitions will be held Saturday, June 29th—Friday, July 5th, 1912. Entries close May 29th, 1912.

#### I. Army Rifle Shooting.

- (a) Team competition ("International"). Distances, 200, 400, 500 and 600 metres.
- (b) Individual competition. Distance, 600 metres.
- (c) Individual competition. Distance, 300 metres.

#### II. Shooting With Any Rifle.

- (d) Team competition. Distance, 300 metres.
- (e) Individual competition. Distance, 300 metres.

#### III. Miniature Rifle Shooting.

- (f) Team competition. Distance, 50 metres.
- (g) Individual competition. Distance, 50 metres.
- (h) Team competition. Distance, 25 metres.
- (i) Individual competition. Distance, 25 metres.

#### VI. Running Deer Shooting.

- (p) Team competition. Distance, 100 metres.
- (q) Individual competition. Distance, 100 metres. Single Shots.
- (r) Individual competition. Distance, 100 metres. Double shot.

Note.—Paragraphs IV and V relate to revolver and shotgun shooting.

### GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR SHOOTING.

1. The Competitions will be held under the management of the Olympic Sub-Committee for Shooting.

The Committee itself will appoint judges and officials, etc., and its decision in all matters concerning the competition shall be final.

2. The competitions are exclusively confined to amateurs according to the following definition.

An amateur is one who has never:—

- (a) shot in public, or been specially occupied with instruction in shooting with the intention of thereby earning his living;
- (b) taken part in an open competition for professional shooters;
- (c) sold, pawned, hired out, or exhibited for payment any prize won in a competition;
- (d) been engaged at a gunsmith's and there been specially occupied with sighting and adjusting weapons.

3. Prizes in the Team Competitions:

1st prize: Diploma to the winning team, and Silver-gilt Olympic Medal to each member of the team.

2nd prize: Silver Olympic Medal to each member of the team.

3rd prize: Bronze Olympic Medal to each member of the team.

4. Prizes in the Individual Competitions:

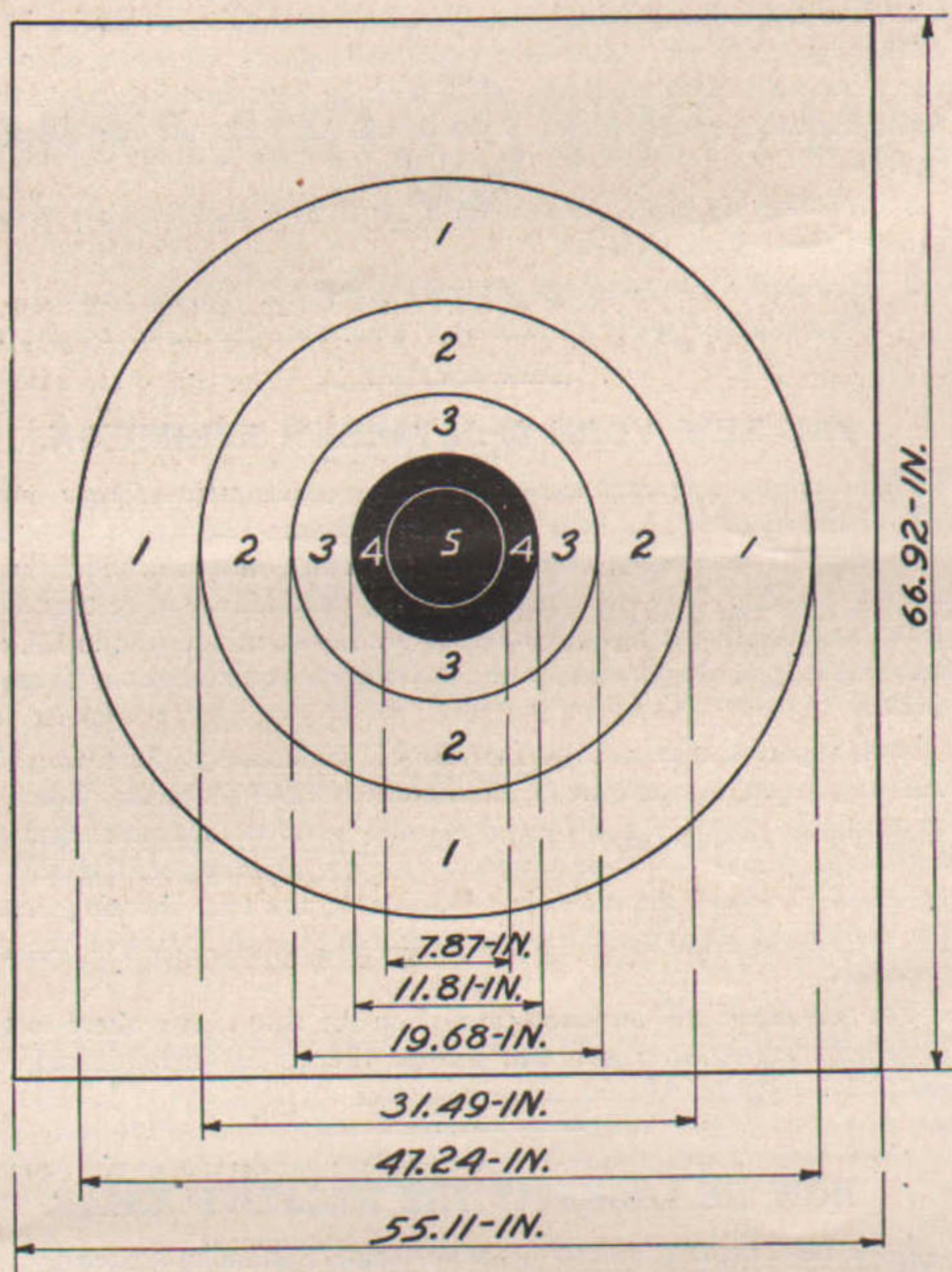
1st prize: Gold Olympic Medal.

2nd prize: Silver Olympic Medal.

3rd prize: Bronze Olympic Medal.

5. Shooters can be disqualified on the ground of insufficient knowledge, or of transgression against the conditions of the program, or on account of late arrival.

6. In Team Shooting, reserves shall not be permitted to replace those competing after the shooting has begun.



TARGET FOR 200 METRES (218.72 YDS.)

Figure 1.

**SPECIAL RULES.**

**I. Shooting with Army Rifle.**

The national military arm of any country according to adopted model without any alteration or addition. The captain of the shooting contingent of each country shall before the competition certify that this condition is observed.

Rifles of private manufacture may be used, but they must be of officially prescribed military pattern; in the case of the rifles of countries having an official view mark, the rifle used must bear such mark.

The fore- and back-sights must be regulation, and not telescopic or magnifying.

No other color than black may be employed for sighting.

Orthoptics may be worn, if desired.

Ammunition of any kind may be used, but it must not be of a dangerous explosive character. In all cases of accident arising from defective ammunition, the user only shall be held responsible.

The pull of the trigger must under no circumstances be under 4 pounds (1.8 kg.); the triggers will be tested immediately before firing at each distance.

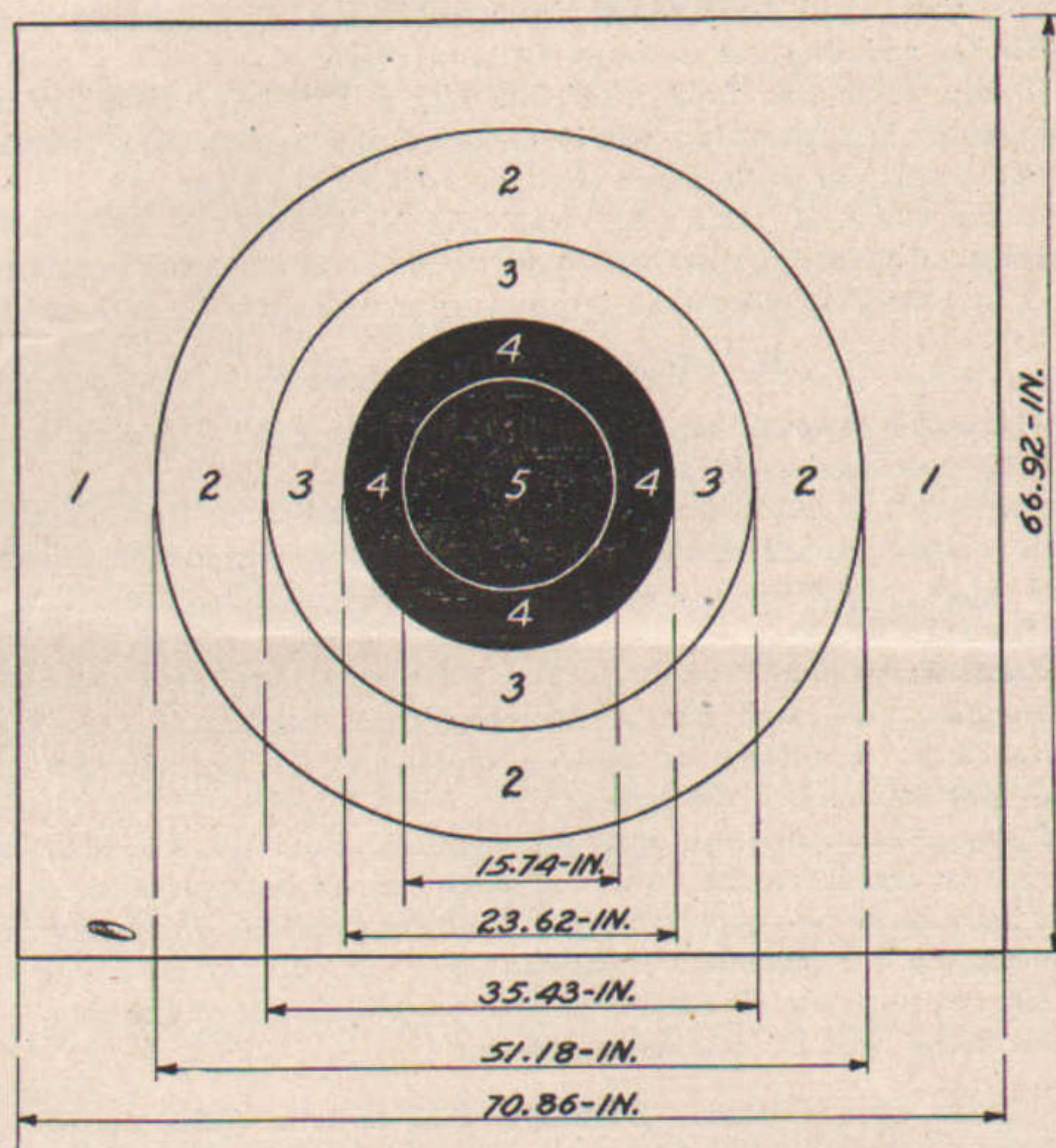
Rifle slings may be used as a support for one arm, but in such a case they shall be of regulation military pattern.

The centre of the shot-hole will determine the value of the shot.

Ricochets will be counted as misses.

**Team Shooting (The International).**

1. Open to one team from each nation. Each team to consist of six men, with maximum 3 reserves.
2. The distances are 200, 400, 500, and 600 metres (218.72, 437.44, 546.8, and 656.16 yards).
3. All targets are colored white with black bullseyes.
4. Any position may be taken, but without artificial rest.
5. Each competitor shall shoot two sighters and 15 shots at each distance.
6. Two targets shall be allotted to each team. The order of shooting in each team to be decided by its captain. The order of team shooting shall be decided by ballot.
7. No protection against light or wind may be employed.
8. The marking shall be challenged before another shot has been fired at the same target.
9. The competition shall occupy one day only.



TARGET FOR 400, 500, AND 600 METRES.

(437.44, 546.80, 656.16 YDS. RESPECTIVELY.)

Figure 2.

The time is limited to one hour and thirty minutes at each distance. The time limit is exclusive of successful challenges.

No allowance will be made for a defective cartridge, except in the case of a miss-fire.

10. The umpire shall have the power to suspend the shooting on any day should the atmospheric conditions render that course necessary, and to fix another day for the resumption of the competition.

11. No two competitors detailed to fire at the same time may shoot with the same rifle; nor may a competitor change his rifle or any part thereof during his firing at any single distance of the competition, unless his first rifle shall become unserviceable through an accident which must be verified by an umpire.

12. No rifle may be cleaned or wiped out between the shots fired with it at any single distance of the competition.

13. In case of dispute, the umpire's decision in every case shall be final.

14. The highest aggregate of the scores at all the distances shall determine the winning team.

In the event of a tie in the final totals, each member shall fire one sighter and seven shots at 600 metres. If still a tie, each member of the team shall fire one shot more and so on till a distinction can be made.

**Individual Competition. Distance 600 Metres (656.18 yards).**

1. The competition is limited to 12 individual entries from each nation.
2. The targets to be the same as in competition a.
3. Any position without artificial aid will be permitted.
4. Each competitor shall fire 20 shots. Five sighters are permitted.
5. Any ties must be shot off on the spot.

**Individual Competition. Distance, 300 Metres (328 yards).**

1. The Competition is limited to 12 individual entries from each nation.
2. Target: stationary and half figure (see fig. 3 and 4). A hit in the figure will be counted as five points.
3. Time, position, and number of shots. Each competitor shall shoot 2 series of 10 shots in every series. One series shall first be shot at the stationary target, and then, as soon as the marking is finished, one series at the half figure. The series at the target shall consist of 4 shots lying down, 4 shots kneeling, and 2 shots standing, during a total period of max. 3 minutes, inclusive of the time taken for loading and position. The half-figure series shall consist of 5 shots in a lying, and 5 shots in a kneeling position; the time allowed shall be not more than 3 minutes, inclusive of loading and taking position. The commencement of each section will be in a standing position with butt of the rifle resting on the ground and open at the breech.

The time shall be counted from the word of command "Eld" ("Fire"), and cease at a signal from a whistle.

If any shots are fired after the signal has been given by the whistle, the best hit or hits will be deducted to a corresponding number. The points for both series shall be counted together.

In the event of a tie, the result will be decided by the greatest number of points in the half-figure section. Should the result still be a tie, one shot more shall be fired till a result can be arrived at.

## II. Shooting with any Rifle.

Rifles and ammunition of any kind may be used.

Fore- and back-sight shall be open.

The target is colored white, one metre in diameter (39.37 inches), with a black round bullseye, 60 centimetres (23.62 inches) in diameter. The whole target to be divided into 10 zones counting from 1 to 10 points (see fig. 5).

Position:

*Standing.* On both feet without any other support.

*Kneeling.* A cushion is allowed underneath the leg, but the knee and foot must touch the ground.

*Lying.* The competitor can place himself either in the direct line of fire or across, on the ground or on a mat or waterproof sheet, but the body must be supported on the elbows, and the fore-arms must not rest on the ground or mattress.

The centre of the shot-hole will determine the value of the shot.

Ricochets will be counted as misses.

### Team Competition. Distance, 300 metres (328 yards).

1. The competition will be open to one team from each nation. Each team to consist of 6 men, with maximum 3 reserves.

2. The number of targets allotted to each team shall be at least three; the order of shooting shall be decided by lot on the morning of the competition day before shooting begins.

3. Each competitor shall fire 120 shots (40 standing, 40 kneeling, and 40 lying down).

4. Ten sighters are allowed for each of the three positions.

5. The winning team will be that which has the highest aggregate number of points.

Ties will be decided:

(1) By the greatest number of hits on the targets.

(2) By the greatest number of centres.

(3) By the greatest number of 10's, 9's, 8's, etc.

### Individual Competition. Distance, 300 Metres.

1. The competition is limited to 12 individual entries from each nation.

2. Each competitor shall fire 120 shots (40 standing, 40 kneeling, and 40 lying down).

3. Ten sighters are allowed for each of the three positions.

4. The winner will be the one who has the highest aggregate number of points.

Ties will be decided:

(1) By the greatest number of hits on the target.

(2) By the greatest number of centres.

(3) By the greatest number of 10's, 9's, 8's, etc.

## III. Miniature Rifle Shooting.

*Rifle.* Any breech-loading rifle with calibre not exceeding 6 mm., using miniature ammunition intended for competition. Any back- and fore-sight, except magnifying or telescopic.

*Ammunition.* The weight of the bullet must not exceed 10 grammes, and the observed initial velocity must not exceed 450 metres (about 1,476 feet).

*Position.* Any, without artificial rest.

### Team Competition. Distance, 50 Metres (54½ yards).

Open to one team from each nation. Each team to consist of 4 men with a maximum of 2 reserves.

1. *Target,* white with black bullseye 2.36 in. in diameter.

2. *Number of shots.* 40 shots in 4 series, with 10 shots in each series. 4 sighters.

3. The centre of the shot-hole will determine the value of the shot.

### Individual Competition. Distance, 50 Metres (about 54½ yards).

The competition is limited to 12 individual entries from each nation. The same rules as for *f*.

### Team Competition. Distance, 25 Metres (about 27 1-3 yards).

Open to one team from each nation. Each team to consist of 4 men, with a maximum of 2 reserves.

1. *Target (disappearing):* reduced whole-figure, in zones.

The figure, 12 cm. (4.72 in.) high, will appear 25 times, each time for 3 seconds, with intervals of 5 seconds between each appearance. After each series of 5 shots, a pause will be made for the change of figures.

2. *Number of shots.* Twenty-five shots in 5 series with 5 shots in each series. Two sighters.

3. *Scoring.* In the event of a tie, the zones will be used.

4. The edge of the shot-hole will determine the value of the shot.

## THE NEW YORK SPORTSMEN'S EXHIBITION.

THE annual international trap shooting tournament and sportsmen's exhibition will be held at Madison Square Garden in New York City, from Friday, March 1, to Saturday, March 9, inclusive, excepting Sunday. The main feature of the exhibition will be trap shooting indoors by electric light. Numerous arc lights, in addition to the ordinary lighting arrangements of the building, will simulate daylight conditions.

It is expected that a large number of the country's best trap shots will be present, in addition to the numerous local shooters. There will be a special event for professional and amateur shooters, and with numerous prizes, a large number of trap shooting enthusiasts are expected to attend the meeting. Outside of the trap shooting feature, the exhibition should prove of great interest to all lovers of the great outdoors.

The schoolboy will be taken care of on the rifle range where matches have been arranged, which will include the annual championship contests of the public schools athletic league.

## HOW HE LOOKS AT THE NEGATIVE ANGLE.

AFTER reading your "Negative-Angle System of Shooting" dope in the Feb. 15 issue, I felt like I had eaten too much cheese.

Couldn't seem to quite digest it all. I might say right here that I am just a plain vegetarian which maybe accounts for my choking on such ballistical axioms as the "rigidity of the trajectory," but I just naturally 'lowed that if knowledge on this subject was going to help me shoot I was sure going to dig it out.

Well, I found out that this rigidity of the trajectory was a sort of "ballistician's poetical license" about like making "wine" and "wind" rhyme. The trajectory is not rigid at all, but just to make it easy all the ballisticians agreed to say it was.

It's like this: If you shoot up hill and down hill and on the level at the same range and hold the same and everything else was the same, you ought to hit about the same place. If you were on a big steamboat shooting at a target on the same steamboat you wouldn't have to change your sights every time that boat rolled or pitched because the rigidity of the trajectory would cause it to pitch or roll just the same way.

What in Sam Hill this axiom has got to do with the advisability of shooting low so as to take a chance on a ricochet is sure beyond me. Still, if you want to try the system it's easy. All you have to do is to set your sights at 600 yards or whatever range you want to shoot over. You had better examine mighty close Fig. 1 of Mr. Newitt's article, as there are several nice points to be looked after.

The books say Springfield gives a nice, flat trajectory 44 inches high for 600 yards range. Now a convenient target is evidently half of 44 inches or 22 inches. Now if you were on the firing line shooting at a soldier lying flat down at about 600 yards and happened to make him mad, real mad, so that he wouldn't be afraid to take chances and he got up, come after you, just see how everything would automatically work out. Say, for example, he was a little soldier, 44 inches high; all you would have to do would be to aim 44 inches below and you wouldn't touch him except in the lower edge as he passed the apex of the trajectory. Being so small that-a-way, he would more than likely remember to jump the apex and wouldn't get hurt at all.

Then another thing that is very good about this system. For example, you are out shooting, and squirrels is your main object. You get excited and shoot at another hunter. No harm done. The system automatically drops the bullet five feet, six inches too low, and the rigidity of the trajectory holds it there.

It is certainly a wonderful discovery and if the rifle shooters don't take to it, I for one among the shotgun cranks will be glad to put one of these sights on my scatter gun; for 22 inches more or less don't make so much difference with us.

Yours truly,

ONE OF THE IGNORANT COMMON PEOPLE.



# 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.**

## PAINFUL PROCEEDINGS.

Reproved by Secretary of War Stimson for writing disrespectful and insubordinate letters to him, and about to be court-martialed, Maj.-Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, the Adjutant General of the Army, was, upon his own application, placed upon the retired list last week.

This is but one of the disturbing incidents in the military history of the last few days. The House mutilated the Army Appropriation Bill and attached to it unseemly excrescences in the form of useless or harmful amendments. It seems scarcely worth while to discuss the bill in detail until it has had consideration by the Senate. Saner counsel will probably prevail and what seems now a hopeless case will be found not so bad as it seems.

Lopping off five regiments of cavalry would be one of the effects of the present bill if it became a law. Vigorous and we believe effective protest against this mistaken short-sighted economy is being brought in upon Congress from every section.

The elimination of extra pay for foreign service is another vicious proposition put forward.

Then the Committee on Expenditures for the War Department proposes to investigate the whole Department. Its Chairman announces an intention to call General Ainsworth and hear what he has to say about his differences with the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff.

General Edwards will be asked to tell what he knows about incidents alleged to be interesting, if not important, in connection with the administration of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of which he is the Chief.

Other officers will be haled before the Committee. It must be said in all candor that the motive behind this investigation seems to be not wholly made up of desire to benefit the public. Campaign material is a consideration, as a presidential election looms nigh.

The ultimate result of all of these harassing incidents will unquestionably be a benefit to the Army and, therefore, the country but, like a plague of boils on the neck, extremely painful while in progress.

## IT MIGHT BE WORSE.

To offset the disturbing forecasts of minor prophets who arise excitedly to declare the end of all things to be at hand, we are cheered by the reassuring statement of Prof. Thomas C. Chamberlain, of the Smithsonian Institution, who declares that habitation on this earth will be possible for some tens of millions of years to come.

A comfortable prediction of this character is enough to inspire the most pessimistic of us with fresh energy and confidence that in our own short span of life, at least, we shall be supplied with warmth, light, a firm foothold and the temporal necessities of existence.

Bailey Willis, a geological expert, backs up the prognostications of Professor Chamberlain with the theory that the foundation of the whole earth is of solid rock, crushed by its own weight to a depth of about 120 kilometers, and rendered sufficiently stable by tremendous pressure to retain its form and physical qualities during the millions of years to follow with but slight geologic changes.

This seems a reasonable deduction and we feel that we may venture to accept it without questioning the exact methods by which it has been evolved.

Subscriptions to ARMS AND THE MAN will, therefore, be received as usual and we shall feel no hesitation in making plans for the disposition of the editorial time for some few years to come.

## TIME SOMETHING IS DONE.

Devices of locomotion have undergone so many and such radical changes in the past few years that methods and agencies hitherto reasonably satisfactory for moving from place to place have grown hopelessly inadequate in the protection they offer to those who cling to nature's own inexpensive method of locomotion.

A report of persons killed and seriously injured by automobiles during the last year in New York alone reads like a statement of a respectable battle of the late Civil War. If destruction shall continue at the same ratio of increase in 1912 as over 1911 the congestion of metropolitan business districts bids fair in a few short years to be transferred to the cemeteries.

We are not pessimistic; no, not by any means, but we do believe that some drastic measures for the preservation of the pedestrian should be undertaken. Automobiles go too swiftly through city streets. It is doubtful if this can be stopped. Indeed it is more probable that their speed is likely to be increased rather than decreased as perfection and progress grow in the manufacture of motor-driven vehicles.

If the present custom of building sidewalks on the level of the driveways continues, results will surely be disastrous, in the light of the toll claimed by 1911. Time was when the traveler on foot could move along the street in reasonable safety and comfort and go from one side to another without running a greater chance of injury to life and limb than the average soldier when he is ordered into the field. Naturally a return to such a state of comparative safety would involve too great a cost to progress, even if such a step backward were remotely possible.

A solution then must be found which does not restrict the growing speed and capacity of automobiles and yet looks to the protection of those who go about their various missions on foot. We offer a suggestion which seems to contain serious possibilities for successful operation.

Elevated sidewalks should be built above the dangers of the street with its traffic and passenger-laden vehicles, these to be about the height of the second story in the business portion of cities, displays and entrances of shops and offices to be planned accordingly. Overhead crossings should be provided at corners, and steps at convenient intervals

leading down to the street level for the use of prospective passengers of street and motor cars.

The successful working out of a system of elevated sidewalks, undertaken by the municipal authorities, would seem to promise perfect and entirely satisfactory alleviation of such conditions as now exist, and it is quite within the bounds of probability that such or a similar system will prevail before so many years have passed.

These, if early installed, will probably be superseded in their turn by aerial paths along which individual flyers may proceed unmolested by the large and swift airships or crowding dirigibles.

### GAME LEGISLATION.

OFFICIALS of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association have just returned from Washington, where they arranged for a hearing in the matter of a national law for the protection of migratory game birds. Three bills for this are now pending.

Conferences were held with Senator McLean and Congressmen Weeks, Anthony and Lamb. It is announced that the hearing will be given as soon as the appropriation bills are out of the way.

It is generally believed that nothing short of Federal regulation will save the country's migratory birds, and it is of the greatest importance that all those interested in the measure arrange to attend the hearing, the date of which will shortly be announced.

### MEDICAL SERVICE IN CAMPAIGN.

The second edition of the work by Maj. Paul Frederick Straub, "Medical Service in Campaign," includes in its introduction a paragraph which says: "The highest function of the physician is to heal the sick, and he who does not respond to the cry of suffering is unworthy of his great calling. It is, therefore, quite natural that the public, and even some military men, should look upon the medical officer simply as a practitioner of medicine whose sole mission is to relieve pain and heal the sick, and that the one who is well qualified to do life-saving operations and bring patients afflicted with serious diseases back to health is fully able to do all that is required of a military surgeon. The medical officer who lives up to this limited conception would find himself sadly out of place in active service—indeed, he would be only a civilian torn from his quiet routine and thrust into a sphere of action foreign to his taste and training."

"Medical Service in Campaign" is intended to make such a state of affairs an impossible one, by furnishing in the most concrete and easily digested form those items of information on preparation for field service, map reading, efficiency of cover, organization, administration, line of communications, and the like, which are military essentials. Every medical officer of the Army and the National Guard should be in possession of this complete and valuable book.

It is for sale by ARMS AND THE MAN for \$1.50 net.

### THE NATIONAL GUARD.

#### Nebraska News.

The Inspector of Small Arms Practice for the Nebraska National Guard has made his report for 1911 to the Adjutant General, and it shows a gratifying improvement in the figure of merit under Special Course C over the previous year, although the showing is not a good one. There are too many fourth class men, which has pulled down the figure of merit. The organization making the best showing is Company B, of the 2nd Infantry which has the smallest number of fourth class men, there being but five. There are five experts, 38 marksmen and two second class men. The figure of merit is 98, the highest in the State. The previous figure for this Company was 30.69. There is opportunity for improvement in the two organizations which compose the State Troops. The report of the inspecting officers shows that there is also room for improvement in the general efficiency of the organizations. There is slight advancement over the previous year, but at best the showing is poor.

#### Elections in Maine.

Maj. Frank B. W. Welch was recently chosen Colonel of the Regiment of Coast Artillery. He succeeded Col. Charles Collins. Capt. George A. Bueker was elected Major to fill the vacancy caused by the advancement of Major Welch. A beautiful gold watch was presented to Colonel Collins, as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the officers of the Regiment.

### DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS INFORMATION.

#### Sweaters and Service Hats not Ready for Issue.

The price list of clothing and equipment supplies issued to the Regular Army contains the price of olive-drab cotton coats and breeches. No price has as yet been fixed for olive-drab sweaters, and the issue thereof will not commence at the present time. No service hats, new pattern, have as yet been purchased by the Quartermaster's Department.

#### New Issue of Rifle Publication.

The Ordnance publication No. 1923, "Description and Rules for the

Management of the U. S. Rifle," has been revised to October 17, 1911, and valuable information added.

#### What Massachusetts is Doing.

The State of Massachusetts published the following regulations in a recent General Order:

1. Every enlisted man of the Militia below the rank of marksman must qualify with the gallery practice rifle, caliber .22, before being allowed to practice with the Service rifle, caliber .30.

2. The indoor qualification requirements are as follows:

(a) Two scores of 38 or better in 10 successive shots each offhand, and two scores of 40 or better in 10 successive shots each prone.

(b) Distance, 25 yards. (A gallery practice competition has also been arranged for.)

In connection with rifle practice, it is considered indispensable for range work that the soldier has had some form of indoor instruction, either aiming and practice drill, or gallery practice. Indoor shooting not only materially assists in the instruction of the soldier, but is of positive benefit in stimulating interest.

#### Guard Duty a Minor Consideration.

A careful perusal of the reports from the summer camp of 1911, showed that in many cases an undue amount of time and attention was devoted to guard duty, and thereby needed instruction in drills and tactical exercises was curtailed. Excessive guard duty brought about a material percentage of absentees from other outdoor work. A solution of this problem consists in a medium course being followed. It is believed that, rather than have a large, indifferently instructed guard, it would be preferable to reduce it and improve the instruction. If the Regular service is taken as a guide, note is made of the fact that in the San Antonio camps, no guard was on duty in some instances during the day, and only a squad by night, and yet no property was lost or stolen. Guard duty in camps is primarily for the safety of property. An attempt should be made to have every officer and man present at drill, and other forms of instruction.

#### What Michigan Does to its Lockers.

The State of Michigan has adopted the following system:

All boxes and lockers of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery regiments, whenever painted, in the future will be painted as follows:

(a) The entire box or locker will be painted an olive-drab color.

(b) A stripe four inches wide running lengthwise around the middle of the box (not over the top and under the bottom) will be painted: Red for the first, white for the second, and blue for the third battalion or squadron of each regiment.

(c) A stencil in black, as is used for stenciling the haversack, showing company, regiment, and arm, will then be put on two sides or ends of the box over the stripe.

#### New Hampshire has a Good Idea.

The State of New Hampshire is providing in every armory a cleaning stand in which are kept cleaning materials, cloth, oil, etc. This stand is placed in the immediate vicinity of the arm racks, and is large enough so that four or five men can clean their rifles at the same time.

#### Practical Methods Used in California.

The following practical methods of instruction are carried on in California:

Shelter-tent pitching: 2x4's, with holes bored at proper intervals to receive the shelter tent pins, are attached by bolts to the floor which has been carefully measured and chalked off so that the tents can be readily pitched.

Map reading with 12 inch scale and sand table: Simple problems are worked out on the map such as "How long will it take a company of infantry, marching 2 3/4 miles an hour, to march from A to B." The sand table is used in connection with the blackboard by first contouring on the board a regular formed piece of ground and then constructing same on the table, and vice versa, etc.

Signaling: Two squads operate from different parts of the armory. The method for beginners is not to have them study the code separately from the practical work, but to constantly use the book as a reference in the sending and receiving of messages.

#### Field Artillery Officer's Camps at Forts Sill and Riley.

A misunderstanding has arisen in some states as to the field artillery officers' camps this year and it has been assumed that the Fort Riley camp is substituted for the Fort Sill exercises. This is a mistake. Both the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, from May 15 to June 15, and the Fort Riley camp of instruction, from July 6 to 20, will be held. It is not, however, expected that any individual officer will attend both camps. The Fort Riley camp is intended for general field artillery instruction, and incidentally is a preparatory course of instruction for subsequent attendance at the Fort Sill School of Fire.

#### Coast Defense Exercises Will not be Extensive.

It is not the intention of the War Department to authorize joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises this year of so extensive a character as to require the presence of Infantry supports. The exercises this year will be limited to joint encampments of the Coast Artillery Reserves of the Organized Militia primarily for the purpose of holding their target practice, and such exercises of a joint character as may be authorized will be only such as can be carried out with the troops of the Regular Coast Artillery in garrison at the Coast Artillery posts.

# 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.

## U. S. R. A. INDOOR LEAGUE.

### UNOFFICIAL STANDING.

W. L.	W. L.
Portland .....	22 0
Manhattan .....	20 1
Springfield .....	19 2
Bay Cities .....	19 3
Spokane .....	17 5
National Capital .....	16 5
Philadelphia .....	16 5
Federal .....	15 6
Boston .....	13 9
Columbus .....	14 8
Los Angeles .....	12 9
Pittsburg .....	11 10
St. Louis .....	9 12
Providence .....	9 12
Shell Mound .....	9 12
Myles Standish .....	9 12
Oakland .....	8 13
Chicago .....	7 14
Baltimore .....	3 18
Seattle .....	3 18
Osborn .....	3 18
Your town .....	2 19
Belleville .....	1 19
Citizens .....	0 21

### RESULTS, FEB. 17.

*Match 21.*

Portland .....	1117	Oakland .....	1032
National Capital .....	1114	Citizens .....	946
Shell Mound .....	1060	Boston .....	1033
Manhattan .....	1112	Baltimore .....	1015
Philadelphia .....	1085	Myles Standish .....	1043
Bay Cities .....	1122	Los Angeles .....	1069
Providence .....	1042	Seattle .....	925
Osborn .....	1015	Belleville .....	959
Spokane .....	1108	Federal .....	1102
Columbus .....	1089	St. Louis .....	1068
Pittsburg .....	1069	Chicago .....	1014

### *Match 22.*

Portland .....	1142	Springfield .....	1129
National Capital .....	1080	Boston .....	993
Manhattan .....	1131	Oakland .....	1019
Philadelphia .....	1096	Shell Mound .....	1085
Bay Cities .....	1081	Baltimore .....	1059
Myles Standish .....	1066	Providence .....	1022
Los Angeles .....	1106	Belleville .....	946
Federal .....	1123	Seattle .....	939
St. Louis .....	1082	Osborn .....	1025
Spokane .....	1085	Chicago .....	1009
Columbus .....	1066	Youngstown .....	—

### SEATTLE.

<i>Match 21.</i>	<i>Match 22.</i>		
Hinckley .....	216	Hinckley .....	210
Whitmore .....	188	Meacham .....	186
Russell .....	184	Whitmore .....	184
Clarke .....	176	Russell .....	182
Meacham .....	161	Anderson .....	177
—	925	—	939

### BALTIMORE.

Smith .....	215	Smith .....	219
Renehan .....	205	Renehan .....	217
Hebel .....	200	Fort .....	212
Mullikin .....	200	Mullikin .....	211
Harker .....	195	Hebel .....	200
—	1015	—	1059

### ST. LOUIS.

Ayer .....	230	Ayer .....	227
Moore .....	218	Frese .....	217
Crossman .....	208	Ingalls .....	216
Frese .....	208	Schrader .....	213
Kronld .....	204	Kronld .....	209
—	1068	—	1082

### BELLEVILLE.

Zerban .....	213	Zerban .....	201
Mertens .....	203	Cobb .....	190
Cobb .....	191	Schneidwind .....	188
McCullough .....	178	Zimmerman .....	184
Muck .....	174	Mertens .....	183
—	959	—	946

### PORTLAND, OREGON.

Hackenev .....	234	Armstrong .....	235
Hubbard .....	229	Hackenev .....	234
Armstrong .....	226	Wilson .....	227
Wilson .....	214	Hubbard .....	224

Craddock .....	214	Klett .....	222
—	1117	—	1142

### BOSTON.

Taylor .....	226	Taylor .....	223
Beckford .....	206	Buss .....	202
Robie .....	202	Beckford .....	192
Sippelle .....	200	Robie .....	192
Darling .....	199	Darling .....	184
—	1033	—	993

### SHELL MOUND.

Siebe .....	224	Wixson .....	225
Wixson .....	216	Poulter .....	218
Larson .....	213	Larson .....	215
Christie .....	205	Siebe .....	214
Poulsen .....	202	Poulsen .....	213
—	1060	—	1085

### SPokane.

Wilburn .....	229	Bartholomew .....	228
Bartholomew .....	227	Rush .....	217
Rush .....	224	Wilburn .....	217
Fromm .....	216	Fromm .....	213
Coats .....	212	Dennis .....	210
—	1108	—	1085

### OSBORNE.

Patterson .....	215	Patterson .....	223
Finlayson .....	205	Kirvan .....	208
Van Schaick .....	204	Finlayson .....	204
Kirvan .....	201	Van Schaick .....	200
Christofferson .....	190	Christofferson .....	190
—	1015	—	1025

### CITIZENS.

Sherman, L. F. ....	207	Larsen .....	185
Nichols .....	198	Bickle .....	161
Hobbie .....	195	—	946

### PROVIDENCE.

Hibbard .....	221	Hibbard .....	218
Joslin .....	218	Joslin .....	210
Brow .....	206	Donaghy .....	201
Donaghy .....	202	Brow .....	200
Miller .....	195	Miller .....	193
—	1042	—	1022

### CHICAGO.

Mattes .....	214	Springguth .....	222
Springguth .....	206	Mattes .....	212
Turner .....	204	Peterson .....	207
Zellweger .....	197	Zellweger .....	200
Peterson .....	193	Allen .....	183
—	1014	—	1024

### PHILADELPHIA.

Maybee .....	227	Reeves .....	227
Reeves .....	219	Quicksall .....	225
Thomas .....	217	Thomas .....	221
Quicksall .....	212	Newbold .....	212
Smith, G. H. ....	210	Smith, G. H. ....	211
—	1085	—	1096

### PITTSBURG.

Atkinson .....	224	Brown .....	206
Rolshouse .....	220	Olson .....	203
Royal .....	216	—	1069

### MANHATTAN.

Lane .....	232	Lane .....	236
Sayre .....	226	Roedder .....	229
Hicks .....	221	Hicks .....	225
Dietz .....	217	Dietz .....	221
Roedder .....	215	Hessian .....	220
—	1111	—	1131

### YOUNGSTOWN.

Kane .....	198	Kane .....	191
Clarke .....	195	Tod .....	188
Swinehart .....	194	—	966

### MYLES STANDISH.

Foster .....	230	Foster .....	217
Nesmith .....	210	Stevens .....	215
Stevens .....	207	Besse .....	215
Hayden .....	203	Hayden .....	213
Besse .....	193	Nesmith .....	207
—	1046	—	1067

### FEDERAL.

Murphy .....	230	Sears .....	229
Sears .....	229	Murphy .....	227
Hoffman .....	219	Miner .....	226
Fennell .....	216	Fennell .....	223
Miner .....	208	Marshall .....	218
—	1102	—	1123

### SPRINGFIELD.

Dolfin .....	238	Castaldini .....	220
Smith .....	228	Axtell .....	219
Wakefield .....	224	—	1129

### NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Ferree .....	234	Ferree .....	224
Atkinson .....	228	Atkinson .....	219
Holt .....	218	Bunn .....	216
Macdonnall .....	217	Kahrs .....	213
Bunn .....	217	Holt .....	208
—	1114	—	1080

### OAKLAND BANK.

*Match 19.*

Harris .....	221	Davidson .....	202
Pierre .....	210	Bulmore .....	194
Hough .....	208	—	1035

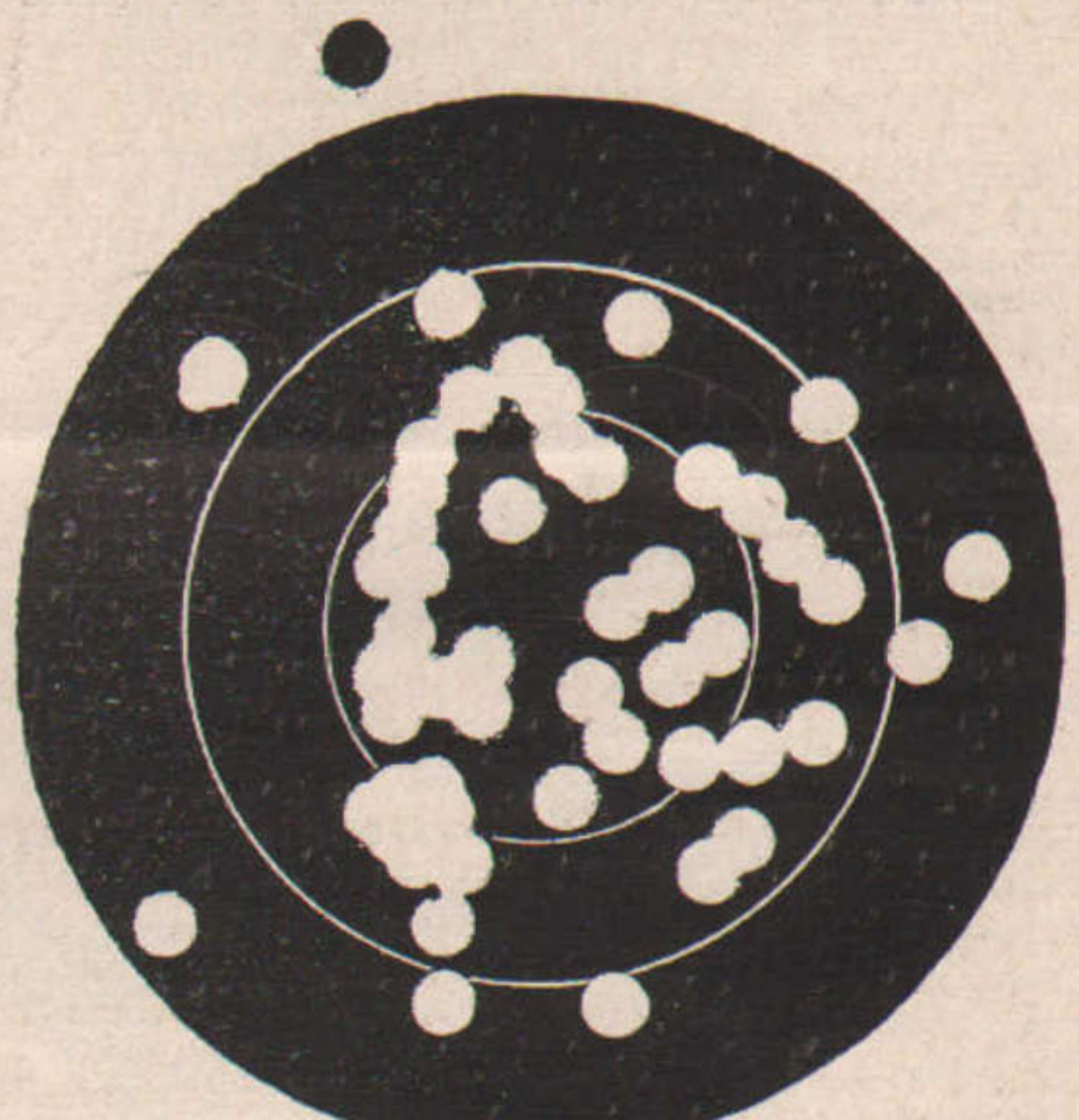
### CHICAGO.

*Match 19.*

Whigam .....	210	Mattes .....	200
Byrne .....	208	Turner .....	194
Zellweger .....	201	—	1013

### BAY CITIES.

<i>Match 19.</i>	<i>Match 20.</i>		
Linder .....	227	Mills .....	222
Gorman .....	221	Gorman .....	224
Randall .....	213	Prentys .....	224
Mills .....	216	Linder .....	218
Blasse .....	214	Randall, Jr. ....	217
—	1091	—	1102



Composite reproduction of the 50 shot indoor 20-yard pistol record of 479 out of a possible 500 recently made by George Armstrong, of the Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club. He used, in making this remarkable score, a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson pistol with 10-inch barrel, and Remington-U.M.C. .22 long rifle Lesmok cartridges.

## GOSSIP.

By "AL BLANCO."

Ye Gods and small fishes! Will surprises never stop. As we go to press, word from Cleveland is to the effect that the team representing the Cuyahoga Rifle Club has tied the record of 995, established by the New Haven team last week. Not only that, but it defeats the Winchester team 995 to 994. This makes it necessary for the Bridgeport and New Haven teams to shoot off their tie for first place in the Eastern League. As this was being written a direct night wire to us from Bridgeport gives the score for that team for the week as 994. Whew! but they surely are going some.

Fry, of the Cleveland Club has a total of 998 out of 1000 for the last five matches. This we believe is a record for five consecutive contests.

We have been requested by a number of subscribers to advise them where the New Bekeart model .22 caliber Smith & Wesson Revolver could be purchased. For their benefit and others who would be interested to know, we will say that there are a number to be had in San Francisco and St. Louis. The new lot will be ready about the first of May and the Phil. B. Bekeart Co., 717 Market St., San Francisco, Cal., will take orders.

Mr. E. J. Kurtz, of Pittsburgh, Pa., writes us that we made an error in reproducing his score recently made at the tournament of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League of the United States. In the 100-shot match we said he made 2440. He says he made 2450 and gives the following detail 10-shot scores: 246, 244, 242, 243, 246, 246, 247, 248, 243, 245, 245. We do not know how the mistake occurred but we are genuinely sorry because we want to give credit where credit belongs.

Thomas Martin, the sight specialist, of Dorchester, Mass., always has some interesting things to say concerning sights for rifles and cranks. Here is some dope he sent in recently: "The trouble with most riflemen is that they expect to order up a set of sights 'Such as Tom Jones uses,' without giving a thought to the fact that 'Tom Jones' is a different kind of man and his conditions do not fit the would-be customer. When we are sick and call in an expert, he studies the case and even then must know *all* the conditions before prescribing; but riflemen overlook the fact that I am somewhat in the same fix. I ought to know whether a man is a nervous or a phlegmatic shooter, whether his eye-sight (shooting eye) is normal or abnormal, the length of his barrel and where rear sight

is to be placed, size of bull, and distance shot at, lighting, age and defects in the sights he uses as affecting *him*, fit of rifle, etc.

Just one case in point, given a shooter of sanguine temperament and normal eyesight and another of nervous temperament and abnormal eyesight. If *everything else be the same exactly*, these men will require radically different sights to get nearly equal results, yet how few there are that consider that fact at all."

The score for the Winchester Rod and Gun Club of New Haven for the last contest of the Inter-Club League was 994. Unless the Cleveland Club duplicates this or beats it the New Haven team wins the championship of the Eastern League, with Bridgeport second. Individual and team averages of both leagues will be published as soon as the series is completed.

### WARBLINGS FROM THE ORIOLES.

The umpire called the game at 8 p. m., and announced that the first opposing team was that of Manhattan. Think of that. This aggregation of bush leaguers going up against the Knickerbockers. Second game against the Bay Cities outfit, that handed out the lonesome defeat scored against the Manhattans. Somebody, probably Sam Wilmer, got off the old chestnut, "Hail Caesar, those who are about to die salute thee" or words to that effect, but then he was sore because he had just handed in a five shot score that looked punk; that is enough to make a man quote Latin, or any other kind of profanity.

There is one member of the B. R. A. named Smith. When he has his uniform on he is Captain Smith. In civilian dress, he is Dr. Smith, a prominent member of that branch of the medical profession, presiding over family increases. At all times he is some shooter, and since he has joined the ranks of those shooting a Smith & Wesson single-shot and Keller's Perfectos, he gets more real pleasure from the expenditure of eleven cents worth of ammunition than almost any other member of the club. Incidentally he adds largely to the total aggregates. An average of 215 for four straight matches is not so bad, and he turned that trick alright.

The least said about the first match the better. Sergeant Renehan switched over from a pistol to his old reliable military model of the same brand and added a few up on his first score. Dr. Mullikin and Carl Hebel got the wiggles, and that promising youngster, Harker, with becoming modesty, passed in a still smaller total, so while the total was over 1,000, it was so little over that there was small margin.

Things broke better in the second, Dr. Smith pulled 19 up, Renehan got 17, "Pop" Fort romped in with 12, Dr. Mullikin had 11, but

then the hurricane petered out to a mild zephyr and Hebel just managed to come across with even centers, and there we were with 59 up, just three points lower than our high-water score, which will do very well for the near-finish.

Only two more matches and the Indoor League closes for the season. We wind up with Belleville and St. Louis. The former is welcome to defeat us if they can, for that bunch have certainly played in hard luck and deserve credit for their plucky up-hill fight.

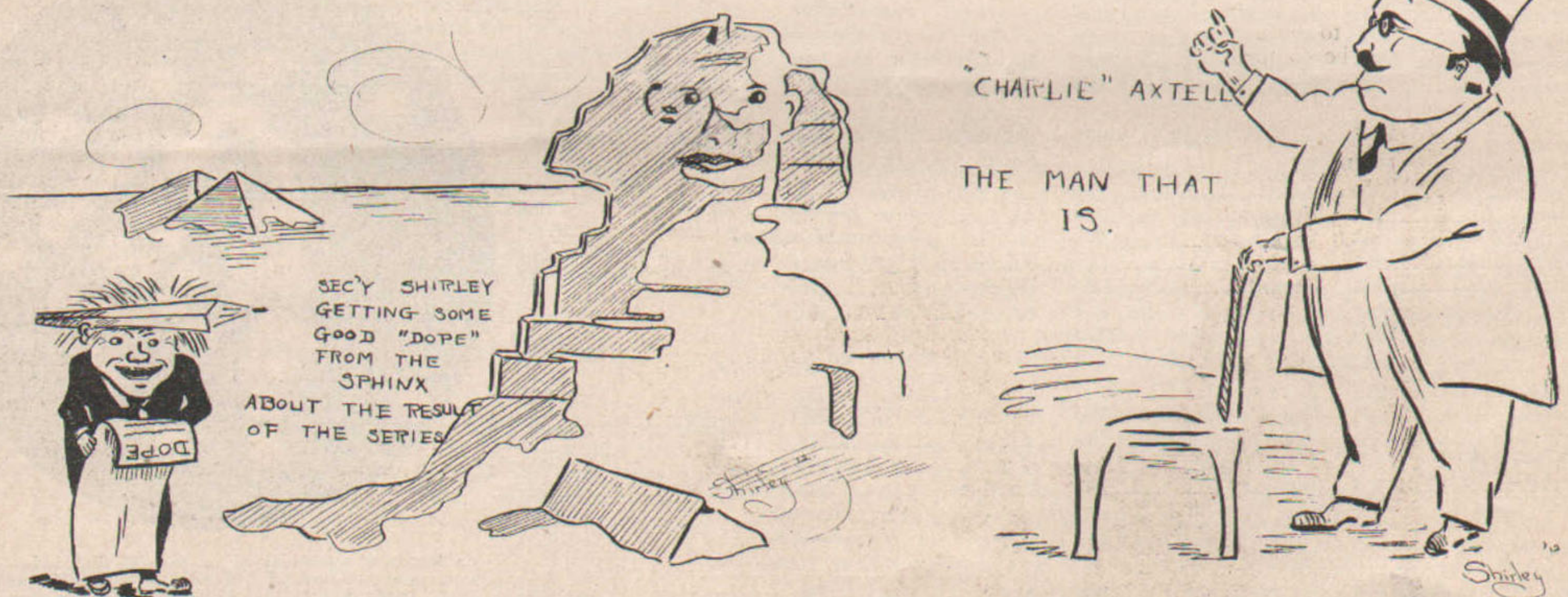
What we want to do, however, is to put one over on the latter club. No personal feelings at all, only we want to score against a good one if possible, and if 1,075 will do the trick, that is the figure we hope to see opposite our name in the winning column, so we give fair warning beforehand. All of which may or may not be interesting. There is more to come.

"Uncle" Tom Keller stopped over on his way home and spent the evening with the boys. Some of us have known him for 10, these many years, others just made his acquaintance, but everybody knew him before he left. You can't beat "Uncle" Tom as a mixer. As usual, he had something just a little better in the shape of a long rifle cartridge than he had ever had before, all ready for the market and the local agent will have a supply in time for next week's matches.

Emory Storr, the nery little trap-shooter, who shoots under the Peter's colors, came in with "Uncle" Tom and renewed his acquaintance with the boys, among whom he is a prime favorite. Emory fell in love with Hebel's well-trained Officer's Model Colt, and if he does not go to live in Richmond, will become a regular member of the club.

### SPRINGFIELD SPRINKLINGS.

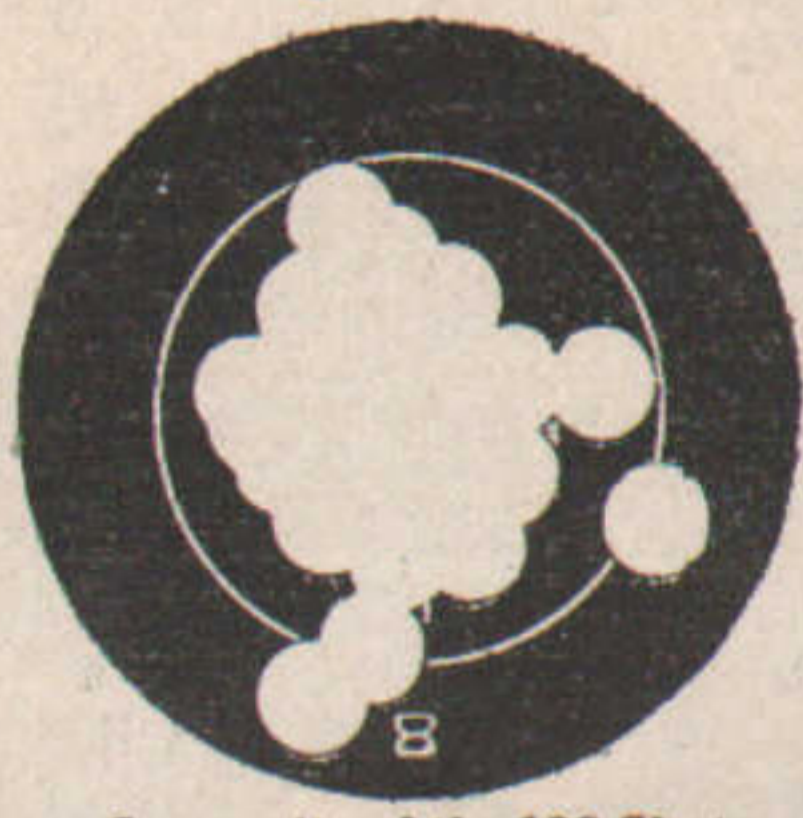
What the Sphinx says—well the writer visited the said party in order to get the right kind of information about the result of the series, but it proved to be worthless information to try and complete the conversation with the Sphinx, as the "dope" was not altogether in our favor. Well I should say not, when those (Portland, Ore.) whom we send our heartiest congratulations, went to work and put a total over our 1129 that was loud enough to call your attention to 1142. Can you beat it? I think, as well as do the members that something real desperate should be done for those Portland boys. For the present we will give them a good quantity of credit. It was long hoped that we would be able to topple over a 1148 or something in that neighborhood, and when obliged to accept an 1129, you can stake your last cent that we felt "fine"—yes we did, did we not—we did NOT! As the writer was telegraphed from Portland today of their good work, and acknowledging that we were "trimmed," the least said, the better. After the next two matches, things will look interesting, and for this writing (nuff sed).



THE SMITH & WESSON CLUB ARTIST IS STILL BUSY.

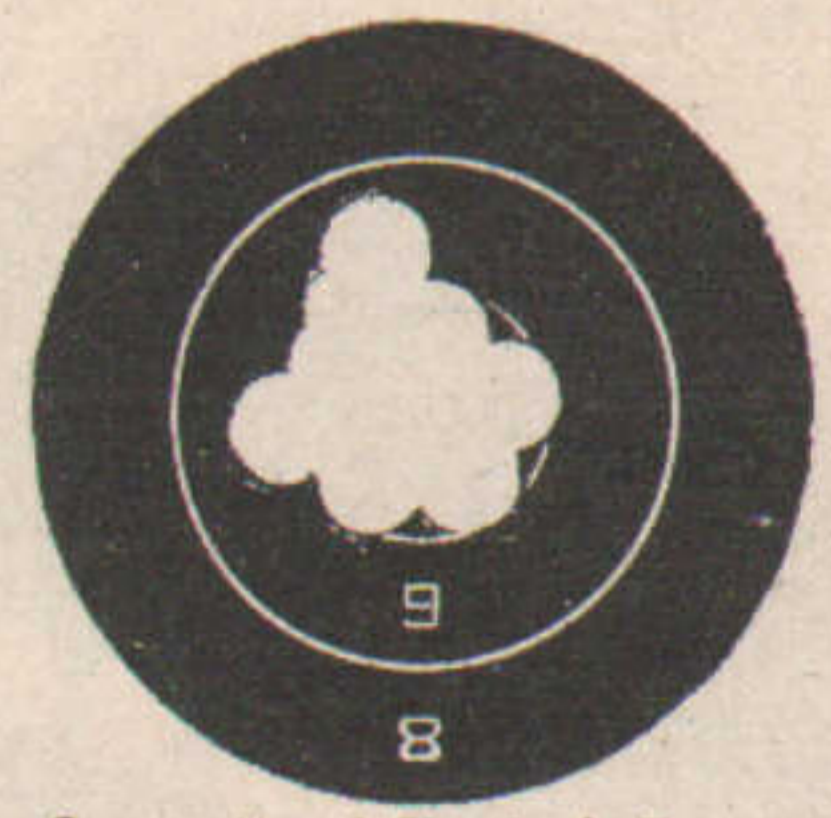
# Inter-Club Record Again Boosted By **WINCHESTER** .22 Caliber Rifles and Cartridges

Wonderful to tell, the phenomenal Inter-Club Record of 994 out of a possible 1,000 points made by the Winchester Rod & Gun Club, of New Haven, Conn., has been beaten, but it took the same club to do it and the same shooting equipment. The new record was made in the match between the above club and the Bridgeport Club on February 13th. The table shows how and by what members it was accomplished:



Composite of the 100 Shots

G. W. Chesley,	200
Capt. W. H. Richard,	199
H. S. Williams,	199
M. O. Buttsteadt	199
Capt. A. F. Laudensack,	198
	<u>995</u>



Composite of Chesley's Targets

This makes three times in succession members of the Winchester Rod & Gun Club have broken the Inter-Club Record, and in each instance every shooter used exclusively Winchester Rifles and Cartridges. If anything were needed to further convince informed shooters that Winchester Rifles and Cartridges have exceptionally good shooting qualities, these performances would change their conviction into a dead certainty.

**YOU WON'T GO WRONG IF YOU SHOOT THE RED W COMBINATION**

PORTLAND PICKINGS.

Just a few days of mixed feeling and will it then be grief! No, this aggregation of contenders for the pennant have a lot of hope that we have at last won a decision over the indoor champions of former indoor league contests. There never was a time that we had such absolute confidence in the leading three men, Armstrong, "Hach" and "Hub." To add to this confidence these fellows worked out than 1160 f'other day with 232 low man. However, we mortals are a peculiar lot. There is not a man on the bunch on or off the team that did, not, according to his own story, have the most outrageous luck you could imagine. Some had reason for the kicks. The writer is of the opinion that the talkative visitor should either be made to hold his valuable ideas a few minutes or be compelled to climb

the stairs and take something for his garrulous ailment. The noisy contestant is often valuable to the team, but his talkative friend should rent a hall if necessity compels him to be a self appointed teacher. The writer just placed a bet with a misinformed Springfield enthusiast that 1142 wins.

"NIPPER NINE."

NEW HAVEN NIBS.

The range was fairly crowded Tuesday night with little joy bugs while the glooms disappeared out the cold air draft after it was found that things were breaking well for the bunch. Nine ninety-five for the first team and nine eighty for the second five put the batting average away up in the pleasures of team work. Harry Thomas was about the happiest individual present, and before any news came

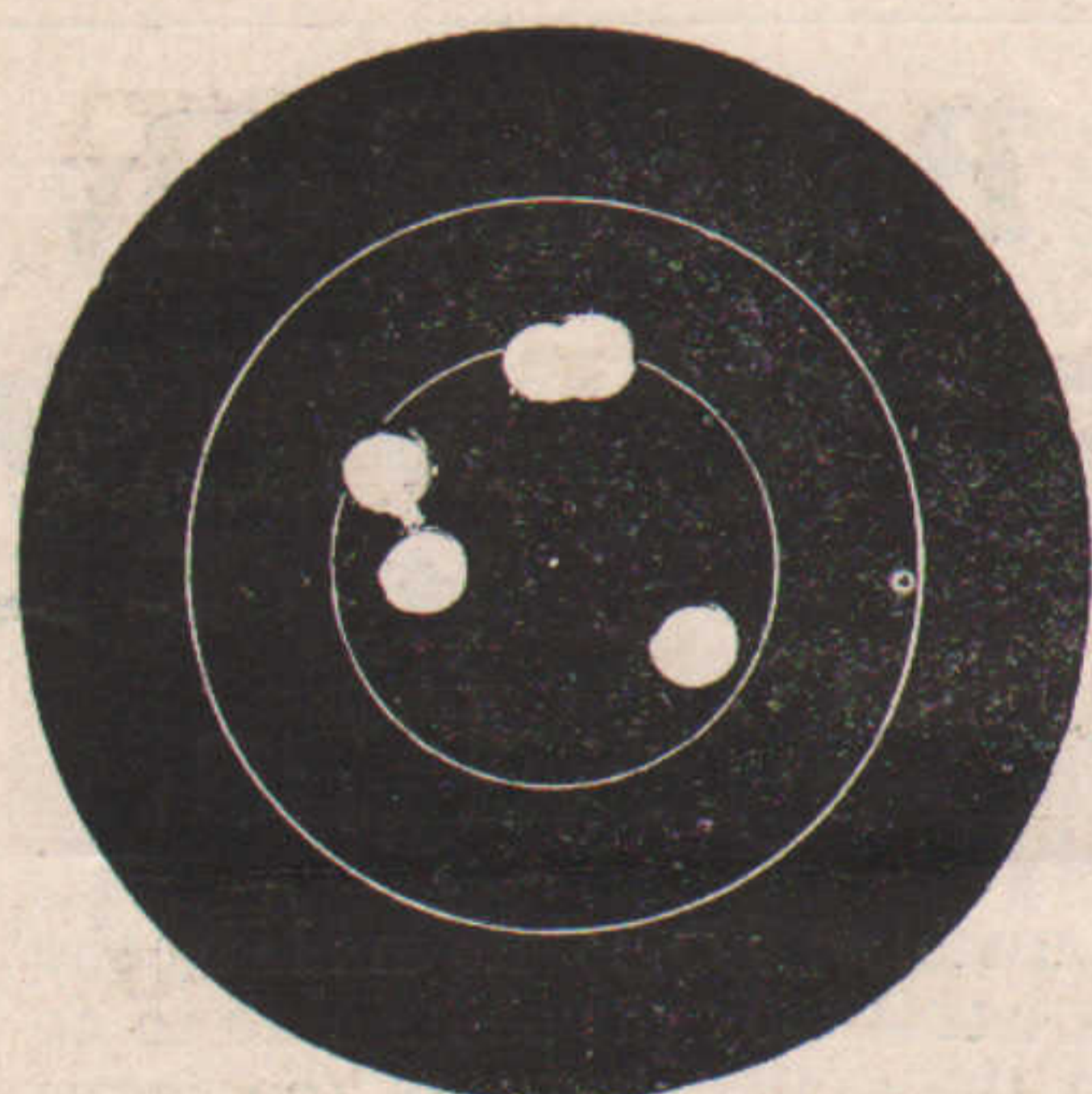
in from the Bridgeport precinct, promised to go over and "kiss up" every man on the Bridgeport team if they topped the team total. Harry didn't go over, but we saw that promise work out different once upon a time. A young attorney accompanied the writer upon a quail hunt. Being the attorney's first attempt after the birds a contemporary made the same promise to perform osculatory operation upon each bird that was shot by his friend. Said friend (when we were not looking) lined up a whole bunch of Bob Whites under a log and bagged eleven of 'em at one shot. It cost the other fellow \$4.60 and a whole lot of argument to renig on his part of the contract.

Bridgeport will please harbor no ill-feelings over the shooting as we were just shootin' for fun. You see it was this way. It was all figured out to have five straight 199's. Richard, Buttsteadt and Williams got theirs, but Cap. Laudensack had an awful good 199 started and it looked as though he was going to lose that last place on the team on which he seems to have a mortgage, so he just slipped over another nine in time to outrank Haas for about the fifth time this winter. That left Chesley, the last man up to get 200 in order that our original total might not be changed and that is how it came about that there were not the five 199s. Leave it to Cap.

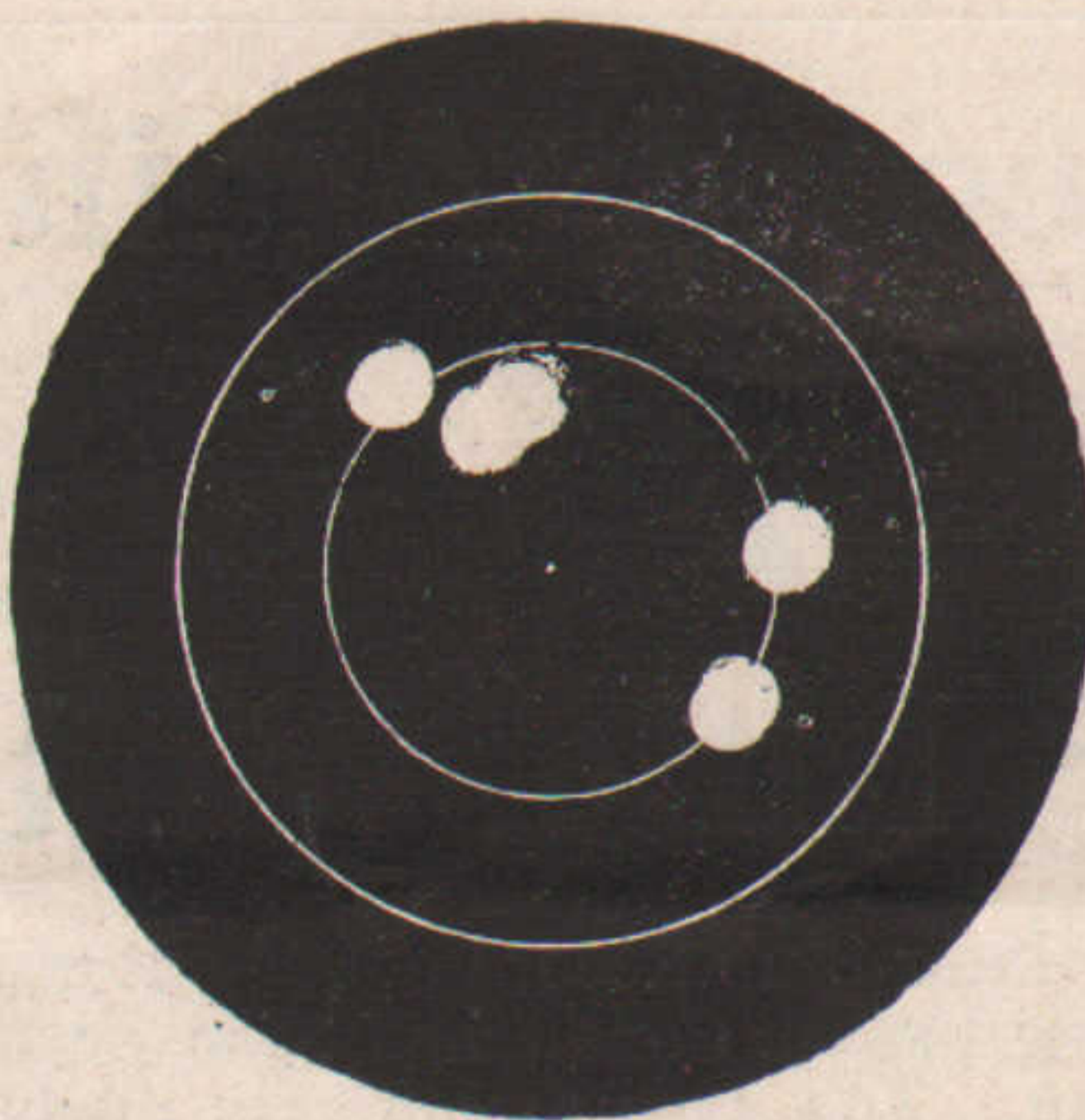
Another funny thing happened during the evening that shows the metal of a real shooter. Max Buttsteadt had fired his first string with one down as per agreement, (????) and was on his second with Richard, (????) and was smoothing down the wrinkles with a soothing line of talk. All at once up he jumps with: "Cap, its a blankety blanked eight at three o'clock, good hold too." "Never mind," said Richard, "If it was a perfect hold, don't change, hold the same way again." Another shot—a ten, and then more cuss words over a wide nine at the same three o'clock side. Advised to hold the same way he fired the



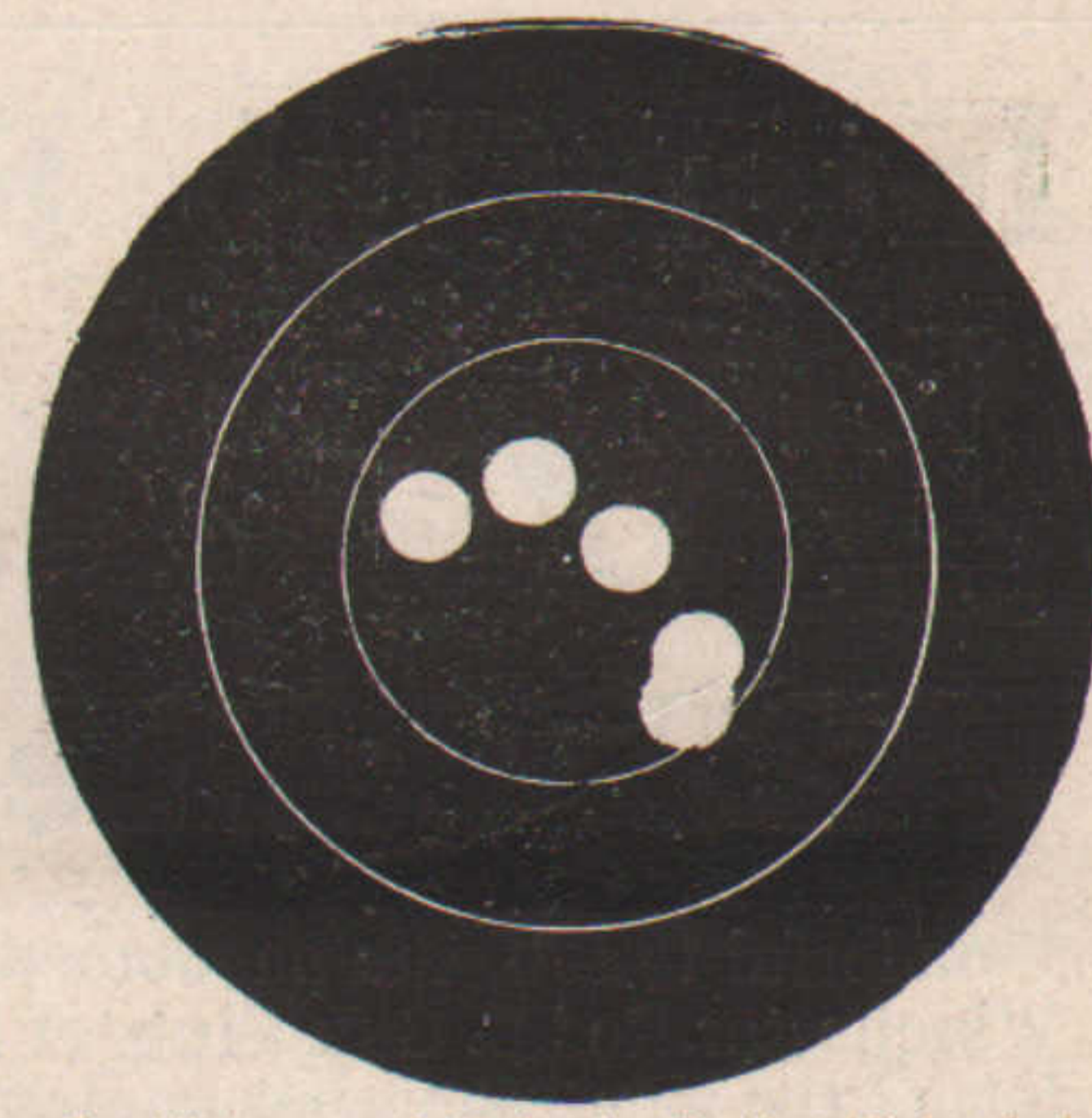
Macdonnell of the Nationals Appreciates the Value of Fine Adjustment.



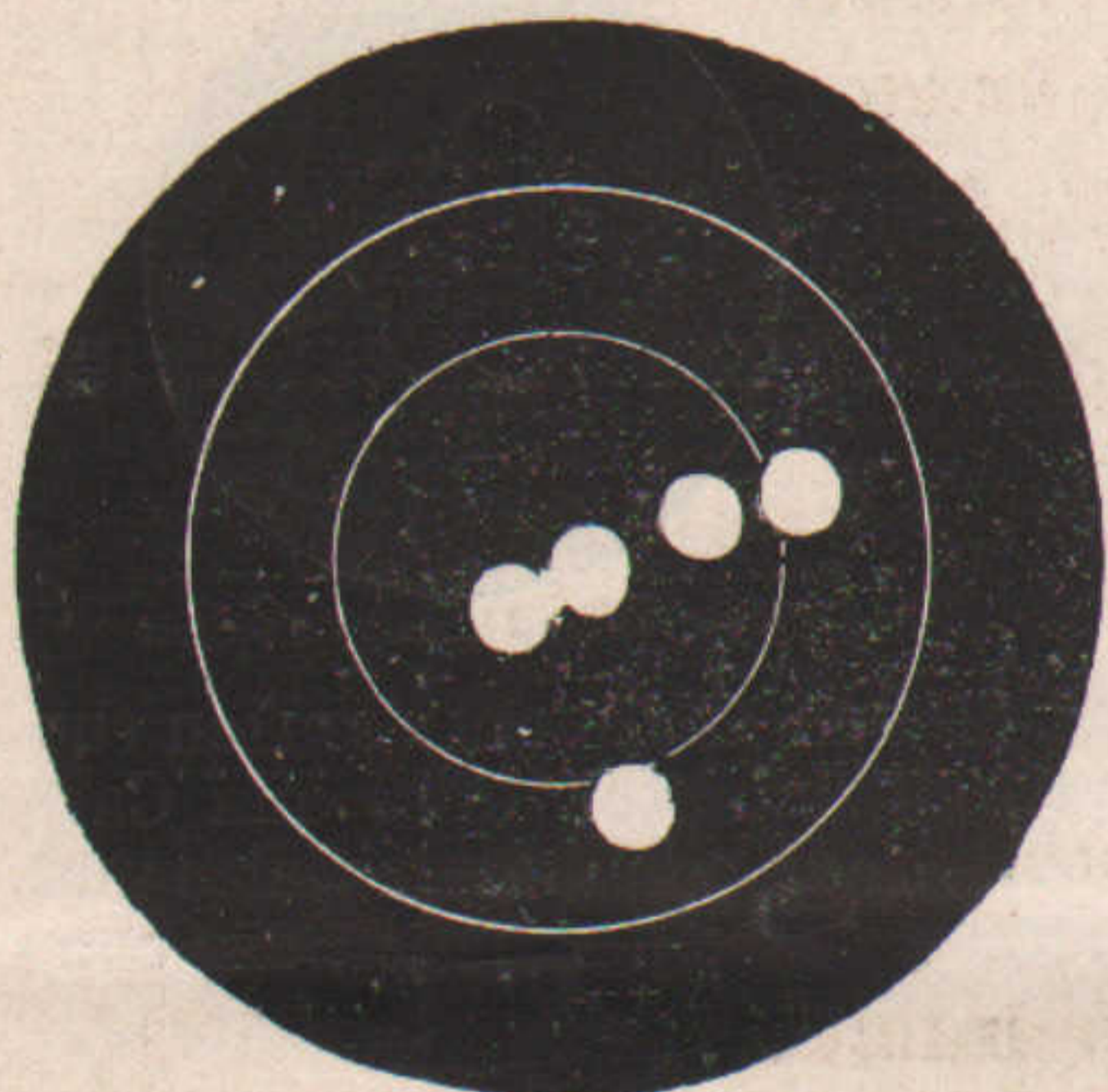
Possible score of 50 by R. J. Hough, of the Oakland Bank of Savings Pistol Club, in the U. S. R. A. League Matches, shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson 10-inch pistol and Remington-U. M. C. Lesmok long rifle cartridges.



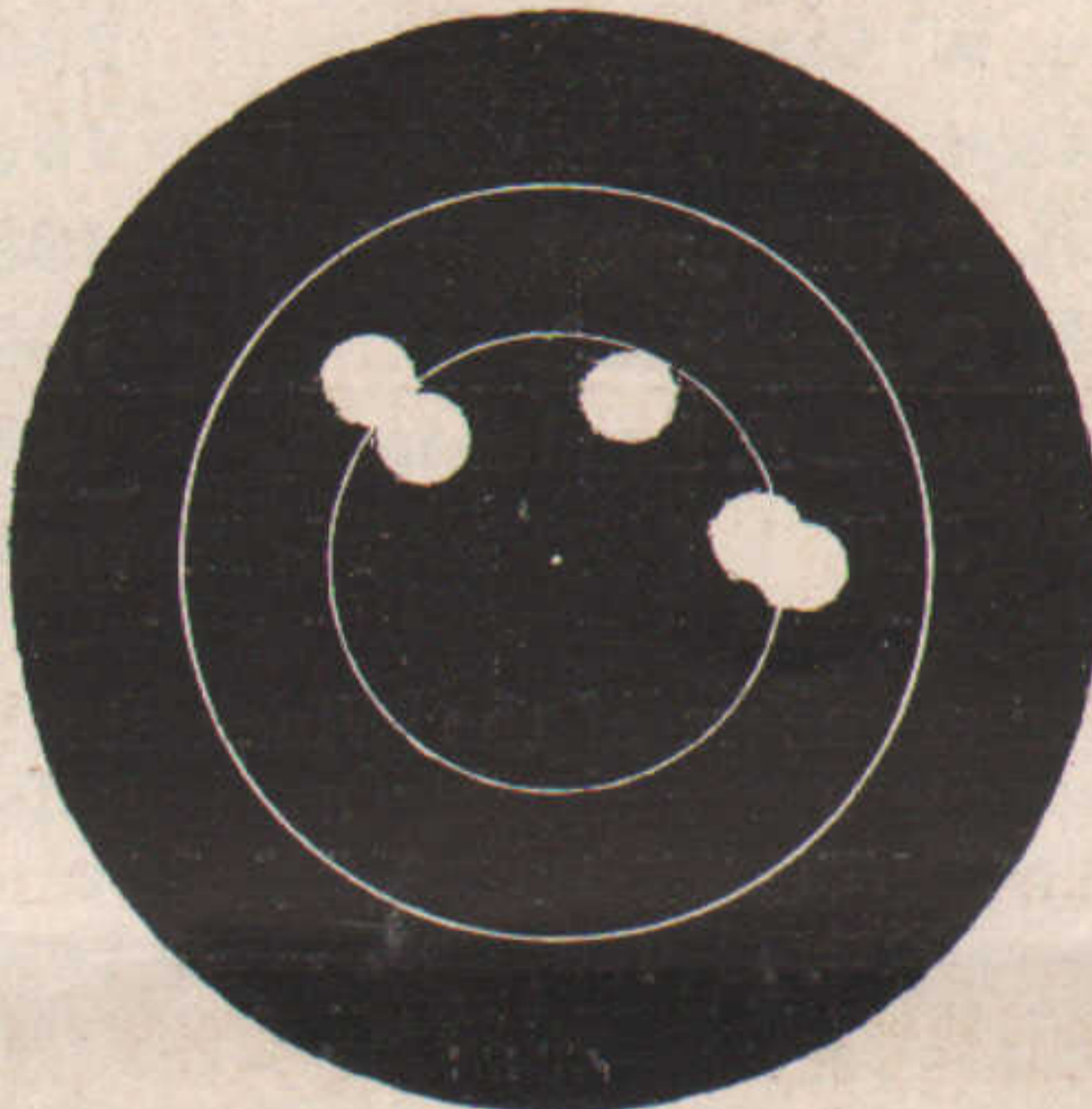
Possible score of 50 by Frank Fromm, of the Spokane, Wash., Revolver Club, in the U. S. R. A. League Matches, shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson 10-inch pistol and Peters long rifle cartridges.



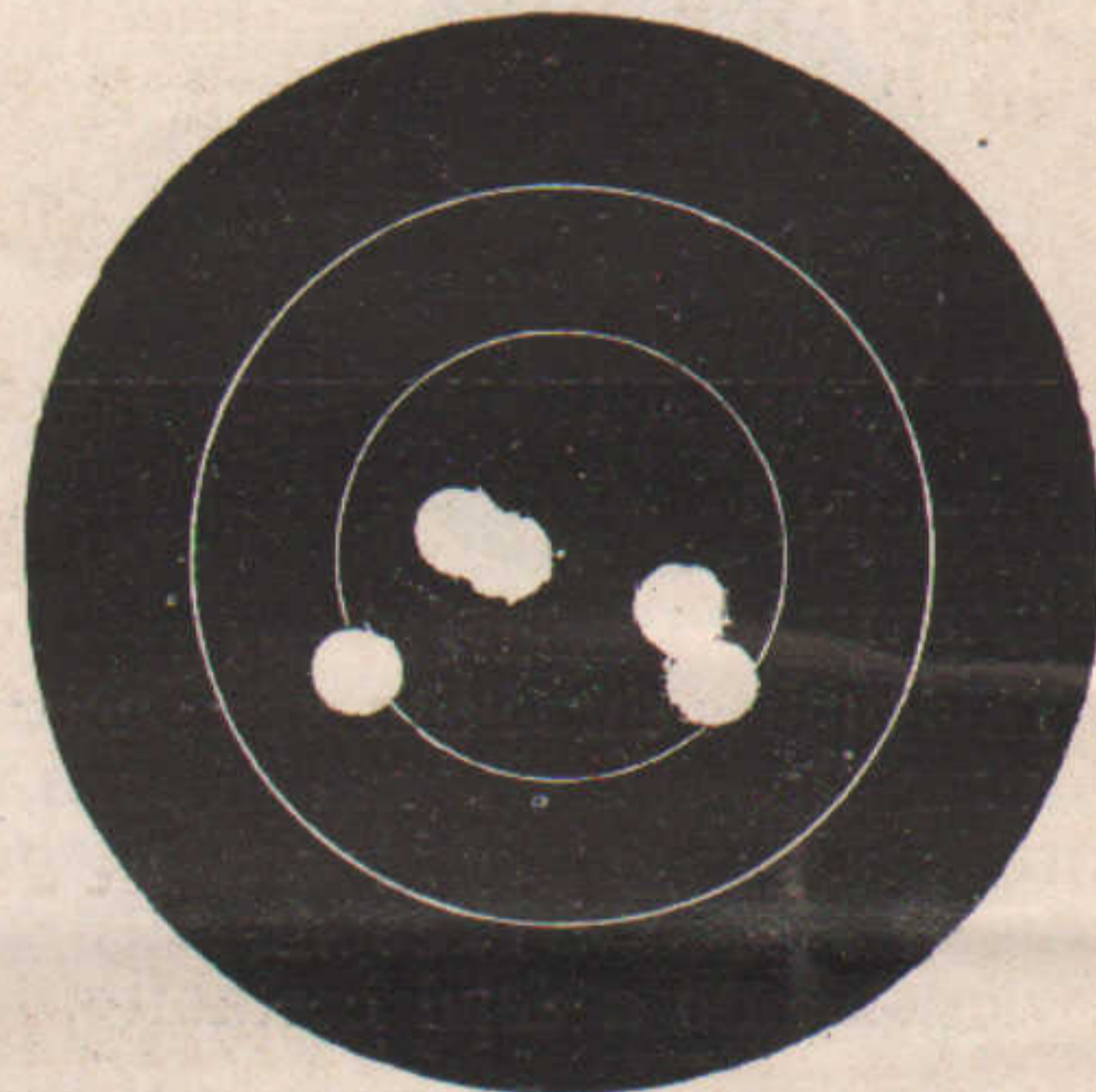
Possible score of 50 by L. P. Castaldini, of the Smith & Wesson Revolver Club, Springfield, Mass., in the U. S. R. A. League Matches, shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson 10-inch pistol and Remington-U. M. C. Lesmok long rifle cartridges.



Possible score of 50 by F. C. Hackeney, of the Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club, in the U. S. R. A. League Matches, shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson 10-inch pistol and Remington-U. M. C. Lesmok long rifle cartridges.



Possible score of 50 by J. C. Bunn, of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, Washington, D. C., in the U. S. R. A. League Matches shooting a .22 Smith & Wesson 10-inch pistol and Peters-Stevens-Pope long rifle cartridges.



Possible score of 50 in the U. S. R. A. League Matches by P. J. Dolfin, of the Smith & Wesson Revolver Club, Springfield, Mass., shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson 10-inch pistol and Remington-U. M. C. Lesmok cartridges.

**SOME POSSIBLES IN THE U. S. R. A. REVOLVER LEAGUE.**

other shots of the string getting up at if the world would hold no more pleasures for him. Richard reeled in the target, expecting to find at least one bad bullet hole, but behold you, there was as pretty a five-shot possible as could be wished for. Richard then began to "get thick" over the way Max had thrown the scare into him, when the latter rolled over and looked through the telescope and exclaimed: "——!" "The scope is focused on Jim Landon's practice target!" It developed that the dividing curtain had slipped showing the target on the other range. Haas' 198 would have been good had Max decided to hold off against orders for that eight. However, that is not an excuse for Jim Landon getting an eight anyway.

Bridgeport's 990 is a cracking good score and this club gives 'em credit for the pleasure of a good fight. If Cleveland is mean enough to trim us next week, the Park Club will get another crack at us. Anyway there are rumors afloat that there is to be a ten-man team match to be pulled off later just as a pleasure bout and you can bet that this match will be a good one and not all one-sided either.

**CLEVELAND CULLINGS.**

We didn't expect to do it, but when your humble correspondent led off with a 197 it seemed as if there was a concerted effort to shoot him off the team and how it was nearly done is shown by the enclosed scores.

F. C. Fry shot his 20 shots into the 10 ring making as pretty a composite as you ever saw and then supplemented the performance by shooting 10 more 10's for practice only quitting when he ran out of ammunition. This makes his 3rd possible in the last four matches, making him 799 out of 800 points. Humphrey slid back into his old form with a pretty 200, and Foster went out of a prettily centered group for one point down. Old Reliable

"Billy" Andrews lost two points and the poor old overworked secretary was responsible for the other 3 points lost.

Altogether we are delighted in bettering our last week's score of 988 by 6 points and more yet in tying up the Winchester Rod and Gun Club's enviable score of 994.

The whole club with one exception shot 190 and better, and we are well satisfied with the improvement shown throughout the season, only wishing that our ascendancy had begun a little earlier.

**SPOKANE SPARKS.**

The Spokane Siwashes are still able to go over the 1,100 mark, 1,108 against the Federals, and only 1,085 for the Chicago Club. With Fred Berger, one of our best shots out of the city, we did very well only one more match to shoot with Pittsburg, and the game will be over until another winter rolls around. In Match 21 against the Federals, Fromm shot the 44 Russian model revolver, hand load; Rush, the .38 revolver 8-inch Pope barrel, hand loaded; Coats, the .38 revolver, hand load; Wilburn shot a .22 pistol with inserted barrel made by himself, Peters-Stevens-Pope Armory, Bartholomew the .22 pistol, Peters ammunition. Bartholomew got a possible in this match. In Match 22, Fromm, Bartholomew and Dennis shot the .22 pistol, Peters ammunition, Wilburn the .22, and Rush the .38 revolver, hand loaded.

**MILWAUKEE MUTTERINGS.**

In December I promised that I would send you a description of our club, members, range, etc., but up to this time I have felt timid about writing, owing to the poor showing our boys have been making in the indoor small bore competitions in the N. R. A. But as it is assured that we will take a place on the tail end I feel more free to write.

We have the best indoor range in the West,

as it is equipped with 8 automatic target carriers, four prone and four off hand, lighted with Welsbach and electric light for 30, 40, 50, 75, and 100 feet.

We have an up to date revolver and pistol range which is well attended.

Before taking up the N. R. A. prone work we had the best indoor five-man team in the State, but when we changed to prone work our best off hand shots could not qualify for the team at all. All the boys have not settled down to any one kind of gun or any one kind of sight, so that all we have been doing this season has been experimenting, at the expense of scores. We have shot as much as 925, in practice, but when we shoot on the team, we all seem to get buck fever, and go all to pieces. I believe we will make a better showing this coming year, as there is some good stuff in the club.

J. F. K.



A. P. Lane is Studios.

# Peters .22 CALIBER CARTRIDGES

## WIN at the U. S. INDOOR TOURNAMENT

Brooklyn, February 3-10, 1912—More Prizes Than All Other Makes Combined:

CONTINUOUS MATCH	EXPERT MATCH	BULL'S EYE MATCH	HONOR TARGET	100 SHOT MATCH
1st { L. P. Ittel } Tie with { Wm. Keim } 3 others	1st L. P. Ittel	1st H. M. Pope	1st W. Rosenbaum	4th W. Keim
2nd H. M. Pope	3rd W. A. Tewes	2nd { W. Rosenbaum { P. Goldthwaite	2nd W. Keim	5th W. A. Tewes
3rd Dr. J. H. Snook	4th H. M. Pope	3rd F. C. Ross	3rd W. A. Tewes	
4th M. Baal		4th M. Dorrlor	4th M. Dorrlor	

MOST BULL'S EYES: 1st W. Rosenbaum. 2nd W. Martin.

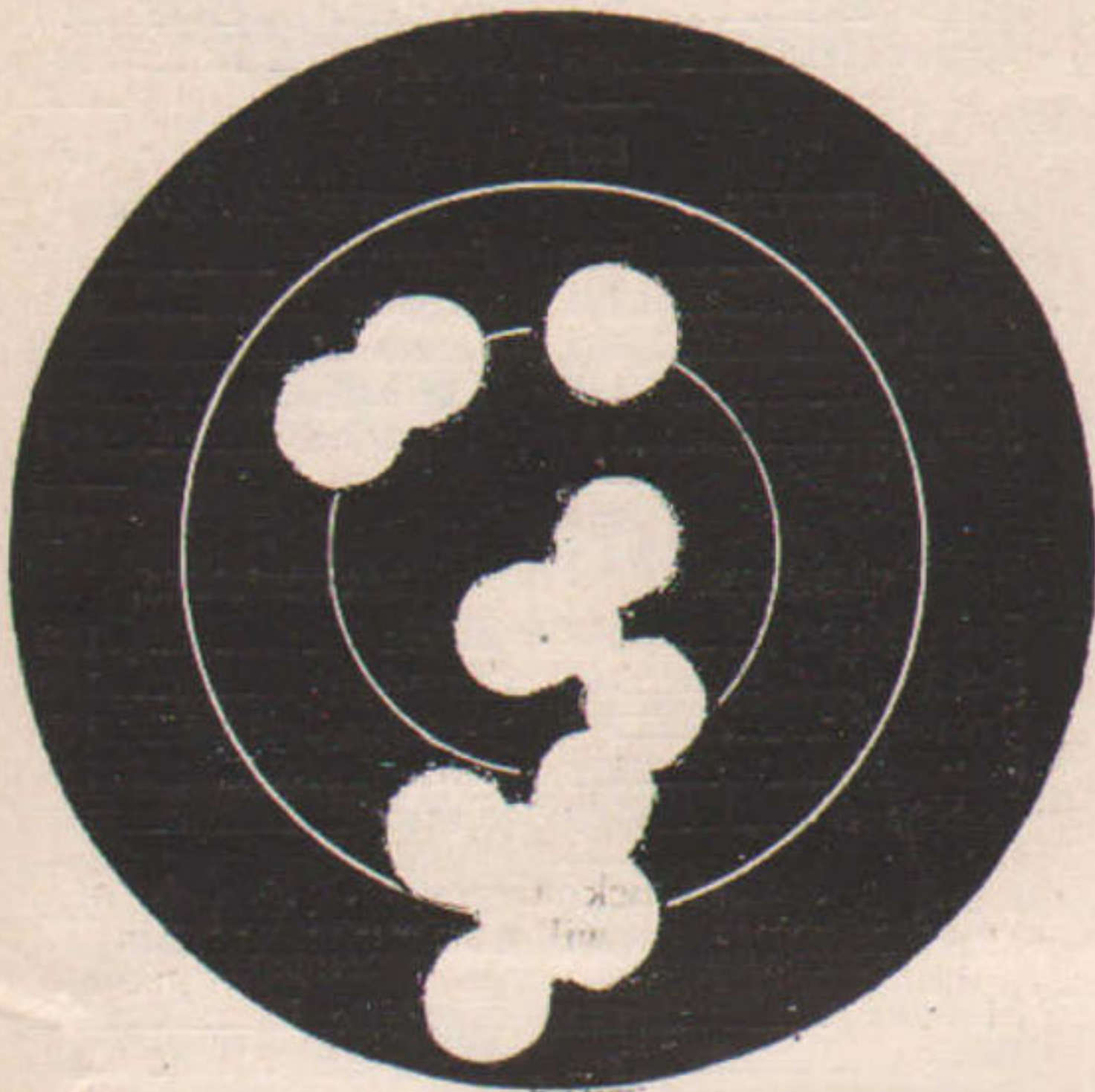
All the Above, and 22 out of 39 Contestants, Used PETERS CARTRIDGES

PETERS .22 CALIBER SEMI-SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES have won more honors in National Tournaments and Championship Matches during the past 15 years than all other makes put together. The evidence as to the actual shooting superiority of the P brand is overwhelming.

Do not be misled, but demand PETERS, the ORIGINAL and ONLY SEMI-SMOKELESS

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Mgr. SAN FRANCISCO: 808-812 Howard St., J.S. French, Mgr. NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., E. F. Leckert, Mgr.



This reproduction shows a magnificent group made with a .38 caliber Smith & Wesson special revolver by W. R. Hinckley, of the Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association, at 20 yards indoors. The score is 96. Mr. Hinckley used the Remington-U.M.C. mid-range sharp shoulder bullet.

**Philadelphia Rifle Association.**

Scores of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, Thursday, Feb. 15, on the range of the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert street:

RIFLE, PRONE; TARGET, N. R. A., 1 TO 10 COUNT; DISTANCE, 75 FEET.	Score
Dr. E. E. W. Given	89 86 89 84 80
Maybee	96 96
Williamson, Jr.	95 94
Overbaugh	94 89
Newbold	98 96
Dillin	97 95
Spering	98 93
Reeves	95 92



Possible 10 shot score of 250 indoors, by W. A. Tewes at the Zettler Rifle Club gallery, 75-foot range, using Pope-Ballard rifle, Winchester telescope and Peters .22 short semi-smokeless cartridges.



Possible 10 shot score of 250 shot indoors at 75 feet, by H. M. Pope with a Pope-Winchester rifle, Winchester telescope, and Peters .22 shot semi-smokeless cartridges.



Possible 10 shot score of 250 by Arthur Hubalek, Brooklyn, N. Y., made indoors at 75 feet with a Stevens-Pope-Ballard rifle, Stevens telescope and Remington U. M. C. Lesmok .22 short cartridges.

**N. R. A. INTER-CLUB LEAGUE.**

**EASTERN LEAGUE.**

The eight week of the series was brimful of excitement among the clubs, three teams going over the 990 mark and the low score being 958. The New Haven team won from Bridgeport and incidentally broke the record, putting up the magnificent total of 995. Bridgeport made 990. Cleveland made a grand spurt and totaled 994, within one point of the record. Next week the series comes to a close.

STANDING, FEB. 17.

W.	L.	W.	L.
New Haven	8	Portland, Me.	3 5
Bridgeport	7 1	Boston	3 5
Cleveland	6 2	Philadelphia	2 6
Warren	6 2	Erie, Pa.	8
Birmingham	5 3	Manchester	8

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<b>FEDERAL.</b>	<b>PHILADELPHIA.</b>
Capt. Wise .....199	Newbold .....194
Chandler .....197	Maybee .....192
Capt. Murphy .....197	Dillin .....192
Lieut. Sawyer.....196	Spering .....191
Carver, Jr. ....192	Reeves .....189
981	958
<b>WARREN.</b>	<b>ERIE.</b>
Keller .....199	Froess, C. ....197
Sweeting .....197	King .....193
Peterson .....196	Veit .....192
Robertson .....196	Mount .....192
Wheelock .....195	Bacon .....191
983	965
<b>CLEVELAND.</b>	<b>MANCHESTER.</b>
Fry .....200	Robie .....194
Humphrey .....200	Perkins .....193
Foster .....199	Hayes .....192
Andrews .....198	Vose .....192
Hale .....197	Twaddle .....190
994	961
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>BRIDGEPORT.</b>
Chesle .....200	Naramore .....200
Buttsteadt .....199	Williams, Jr. ....199
Williams .....199	Vanstone .....198
Richard .....199	Hessian .....197
Laudensack .....198	Birks .....196
995	990
<b>BIRMINGHAM.</b>	<b>PORTLAND, ME.</b>
Storms .....199	Stevens .....195
Brownson .....197	Besse .....195
Brown .....195	Foster .....193
Thompson .....194	Durgin .....193
Mabry .....193	Hall .....192
978	968
<b>WESTERN LEAGUE.</b>	

Good scores were made for the week ending February 17 by the clubs shooting in the Western League matches, the St. Paul team again making the top score, with Dickinson the runner-up.

**STANDING FEB. 17.**

<b>W. L.</b>	<b>W. L.</b>
St. Paul .....9 0	Madison .....4 5
Dickinson .....8 1	Los Angeles .....4 5
Adrian .....7 2	Helena .....3 6
Minnesota .....6 3	Bisbee .....1 8
Badger .....6 3	Milwaukee .....1 8
Tacoma .....5 4	Butte .....0 9
<b>ADRIAN.</b>	
Kortie .....195	Ringlund .....195
Harris, G. ....193	Buck .....193

Baldwin .....192	Lundeen .....192	
Bonner .....192	Gilman .....191	
Matterson .....191	Mauldin .....191	
963	962	
<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>		
Best .....186	Crolins .....175	
Mulholland .....183	904	
Fortier .....182	Bisbee defaulted.	
Schendel .....178	<b>BADGER.</b>	
Behnicken .....195	Gaartz .....187	
Ahnert .....194	956	
Meske .....191	Butte defaulted.	
Buck .....189	<b>DICKINSON.</b>	
Engbrecht .....198	Olson .....193	
Barkey .....197	Hauge .....192	
Lee .....196	Smaagard .....189	
Oukrop .....193	Larson .....187	
Henderson .....190	Boxrud .....184	
974	945	
<b>HELENA.</b>		
Jamer .....193	Felunthal .....196	
McComb .....187	Stevenson .....186	
Travis .....186	Fraser .....185	
Bell .....185	Heise .....185	
Tally .....181	Jackson .....182	
932	934	
<b>ST. PAUL.</b>		
Narum .....197	Scotfield .....199	
Keys .....196	Neiman .....197	
Arnold .....196	Stewart .....197	
Ferguson .....195	Berlow .....193	
Mooney .....194	Harris .....192	
978	978	

This is remarkable shooting considering the fact that St. John is only a high school boy, sixteen years old. Following are the results of this week's matches and standing of the teams:

<b>STANDING.</b>	
<b>W. L.</b>	<b>W. L.</b>
Portland .....5 0—1000	Bridgeport .....4 0—1000
Deering .....3 2—600	Taunton .....3 2—600
Boston Rev. 2 2—500	Manchester 2 2—500
Bangor .....2 3—400	Brookline .....1 4—200
Fed. Range 1 4—200	Middelsex .....0 4—000
<b>BANGOR.</b>	
Sylvester .....183	Wise .....175
Chilcott .....183	Chandler .....174
McDonald .....172	Kelly .....173
Gould .....166	Hoffman .....168
Ramsdell .....163	Murphy .....167
867	857
<b>DEERING.</b>	
St. John .....192	Summers .....178
Sayward .....185	Greene .....176
Hughey .....184	Heath .....173
Harris .....180	Taylor .....167
Sawyer .....173	Raymond .....167
914	861
<b>TAUNTON.</b>	
Broadhurst .....186	Robie .....182
Crow .....186	Twaddle .....180
Deanwell .....182	P Perkins .....179
Burdick .....178	Vose .....178
Robinson .....178	Greer .....173
914	892
<b>PORTLAND.</b>	
Stevens .....184	Langille, I. ....173
Besse .....182	Douglass .....167
Durgin .....181	Giles .....148
Winslow .....180	Langille, F. ....136
Crosby .....180	Wilmot .....120
907	744
<b>BRIDGEPORT.</b>	
Naramore .....193	Schuler .....187
Birks .....191	Dietrich .....185
Hessian .....189	945

**NEW ENGLAND INDOOR RIFLE LEAGUE.**

Another week of shooting finds Portland and Bridgeport still tied for first place each with a clean slate. Portland took a slump this week, however, and only shot 907 whereas Bridgeport made their highest score of 945. The best individual shooting of the week was done by Naramore of Bridgeport, while close behind him was Geo. St. John of the Deering High School. Naramore shot 193 and St. John 192. St. John has the distinction of having made the highest off-land score in the League, shooting 97 out of a possible 100.

**STANDARD AMERICAN TARGETS**  
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 Send 15 cents in Stamps for Samples and price list of various sizes.  
**TARGET PASTERS, 40 Cents a Thousand**  
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#### SPECIFICATIONS

Caliber.....22  
Barrel.....6 inches  
Chambers..6  
Weight.....23 ounces  
Pull.....Under 4 lbs.  
Sights.....S. & W. Target  
Grip.....Checkered Wood  
Made of Circassian Walnut, inlaid with S. & W. Monogram. (This arm cannot be furnished with any other specifications.)

Shoots .22 short, .22 long, .22 long rifle, .22 extra long Rim Fire Cartridges.

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## HOPPE'S NITRO POWDER SOLVENT No. 9

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PATENTS APPLIED FOR

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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.

#### WICKS FOR ALL KINDS OF FIREARMS

Rifles, Shotguns and Revolvers

**Capt. C. M. GALE, 3232 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

Zettler Rifle Club, New York.

Scores made at the last weekly practice shoot held at Headquarters, Feb. 13, 10 shot strings, were as follows:

A. Begerow	230	237	235	235	234	1171
F. M. Bund	244	240	239	242	242	1207
L. P. Hansen	243	243	241	234	245	1206
F. Hecking	234	235	235	237	230	1171
J. Kaufmann	240	247	246	246	249	1228
T. H. Keller	236	243	243	240	243	1205
A. B. Leavitt	241	240	240	240	239	1200
C. Oltmann	247	242	246	241	244	1220
H. M. Pope	247	248	247	248	244	1234
	247	246	249	248	247	1237
G. Schlicht	244	243	243	235	246	1211
C. A. Schrag	242	244	239	232	232	1189
O. Smith	239	244	248	243	247	1221
W. A. Tewes	244	249	248	249	245	1235
	250	248	247	249	246	1240
J. Zettler	242	240	240	243	240	1205
J. Johnson	227	232	227	226	219	1129
	222	228	236	230	231	1147

### Providence Revolver Club, Newport, R. I.

Scores for the weekly match of the Providence Revolver Club (Newport) held Feb. 7—were as a rule a little above the average, with old stand by "Billy" Almy leading with two good scores, closely followed by Anthony and Easton. Spooner landed the bullseye with a 2/4 degree Bull with the rest lost in the shuffle.

	Net Hdcp.	Total.	Total.
W. Almy	242	234	476
A. R. Anthony	234	240	474
J. Easton	235	231	466
J. Biesel	228	238	466
W. Thurston	236	226	462
F. Spooner	227	233	460
P. Brooks (scope)	245	244	489
J. Peckham	208	234	442

Scores for shoot held Feb. 14 were not as good, Spooner, the winner, being the only one to shoot up to usual gait. Biesel surprised himself and the rest by getting a 5 1/2 degree bull and winning that part of the shoot.

	Bulls-eye De-	Net Hdcp.	grees
Spoooner	236	137	473
Thurston	229	234	463

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104 New Street, New York City

Biesel	224	237	461	483	5 1/2
Brooks (scope)	241	245	486	476	10
Almy	230	222	452	472	20

The bunch have been having a little fun among themselves lately by having Sunday practice shoots at the range which they have fitted up at Albro's farm in Middletown. "Deacon" Brooks will bring out his Schuetzen and plug patiently for 250 possible, sometimes getting them, but more often filling the air with language not supposed to be used by a "Deacon." Spooner will bring his Stevens and go for 1,200 out of 1,250, strictly offhand and then raise it ten points (1,210 still to get). "Farmer" Albro has the N. R. A. Fob bug and is practicing for that, all by his lonesome as yet. While Biesel, probably because he is N. G. with any rifle takes the pistol and tries to beat some of the targets seen in ARMS AND THE MAN. As yet (funny to say), he is still an also ran.

PRACTICE SCORES, GERMAN RING, 25 YARDS.

Brooks (scope)	241	245	241	245	241	247
Spooner (aperture sights)	240	238	234	238	239	
	244	242	238	238	238	
Biesel (aperture sights)	234	234	235			
N. R. A. TARGET (1 TO 10) OFFHAND.						
Albro	84	87	89	90	91	86 85 83 88 86
PISTOL, 50 YARDS. STANDARD TARGET						
Biesel	95	85	86	91	89	85 87 86 94 86
Spooner	80	81	78	83	80	85 83

### 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.

August 27-29.—Portland, Ore. The Interstate Association's Seventh Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Portland Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Pacific Coast Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

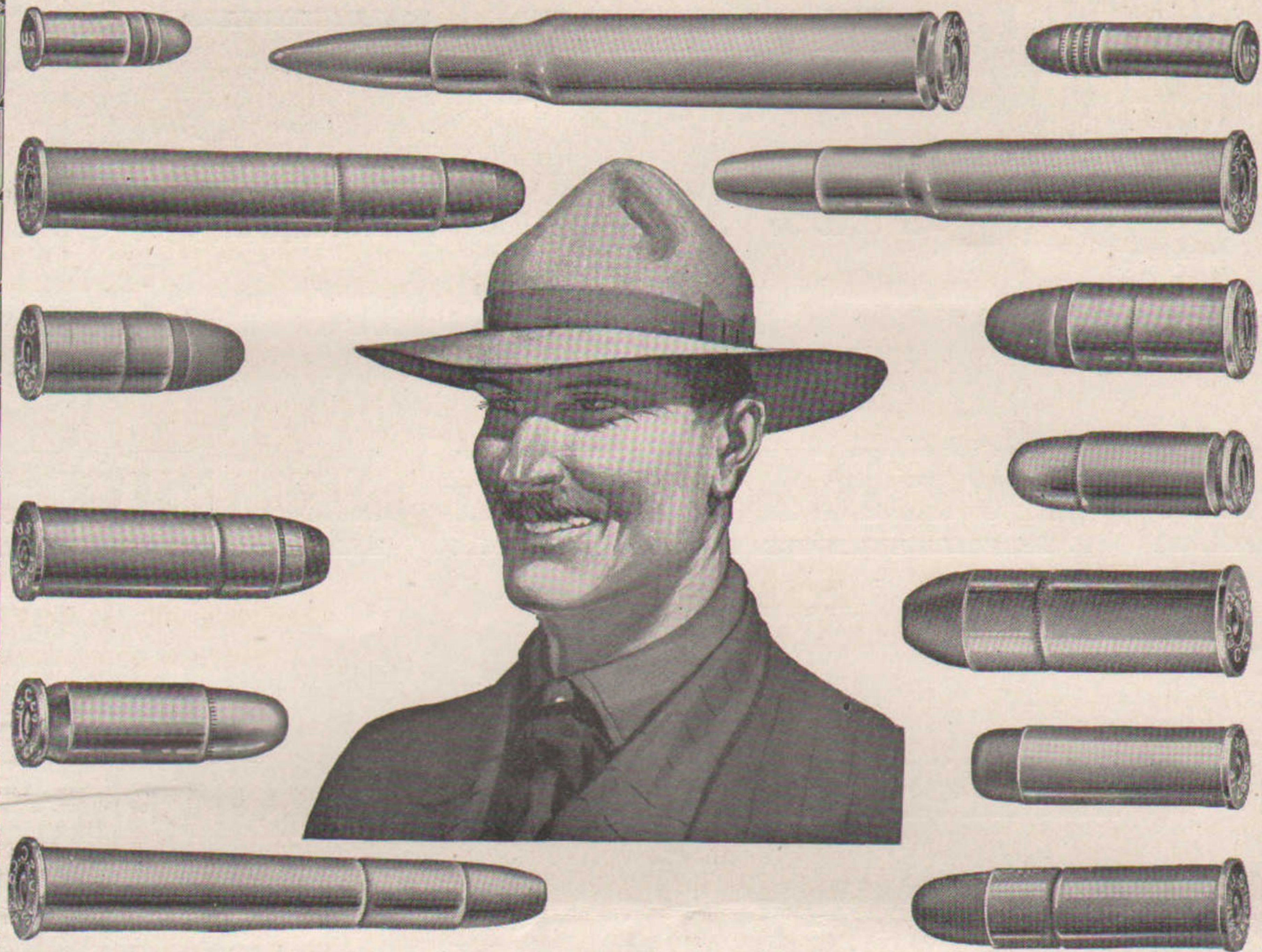
The Seventh Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament will be held at Portland, Oregon, August 27, 28 and 29, under the auspices of the Portland Gun Club. There will be \$1,000 added money.

The United States Cartridge Company, of Lowell Mass., has been elected to membership in The Interstate Association.

### Saratoga, N. Y., Gun Club.

The Saratoga Gun Club recently reorganized with a membership of nearly fifty and the number will soon be increased to about one





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High Amateur Average, won by J. Graham, 447 ex 475, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

Elliott Cup (Sliding Handicap), won by J. Graham, 97 ex 100 and 23 ex 25 in shoot off, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

Mr. Graham won the combined amateur average for 1911 breaking 4246 ex 4500 doubles and singles, an average of 94.35 per cent. A further proof of the uniform hard-hitting qualities of

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