

ARMS AND THE MAN

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ARMS AND THE MAN

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Negative Angle Not Necessarily New.

BY S. A. S. HAMMAR.

MR. E. NEWITT, in ARMS AND THE MAN of February 15, has an excellent article on "The Negative System of Rifle Shooting." To one who has been taught this style of aim as a boy and has practiced and preached it for more than twenty years, it is a surprise that this simple means of eliminating the need for an accurate estimate of the range, should be hailed by the British Press as a new invention. That this has been done is, however, pretty good evidence that the idea is an original one with Sergeant Ommundsen.

The writer begs to submit that negative aim in the sense of the word employed by Mr. Newitt, has been used for many years in Sweden, where he received his first systematic instruction in rifle shooting as a boy in school, the instructors being Regular Army officers.

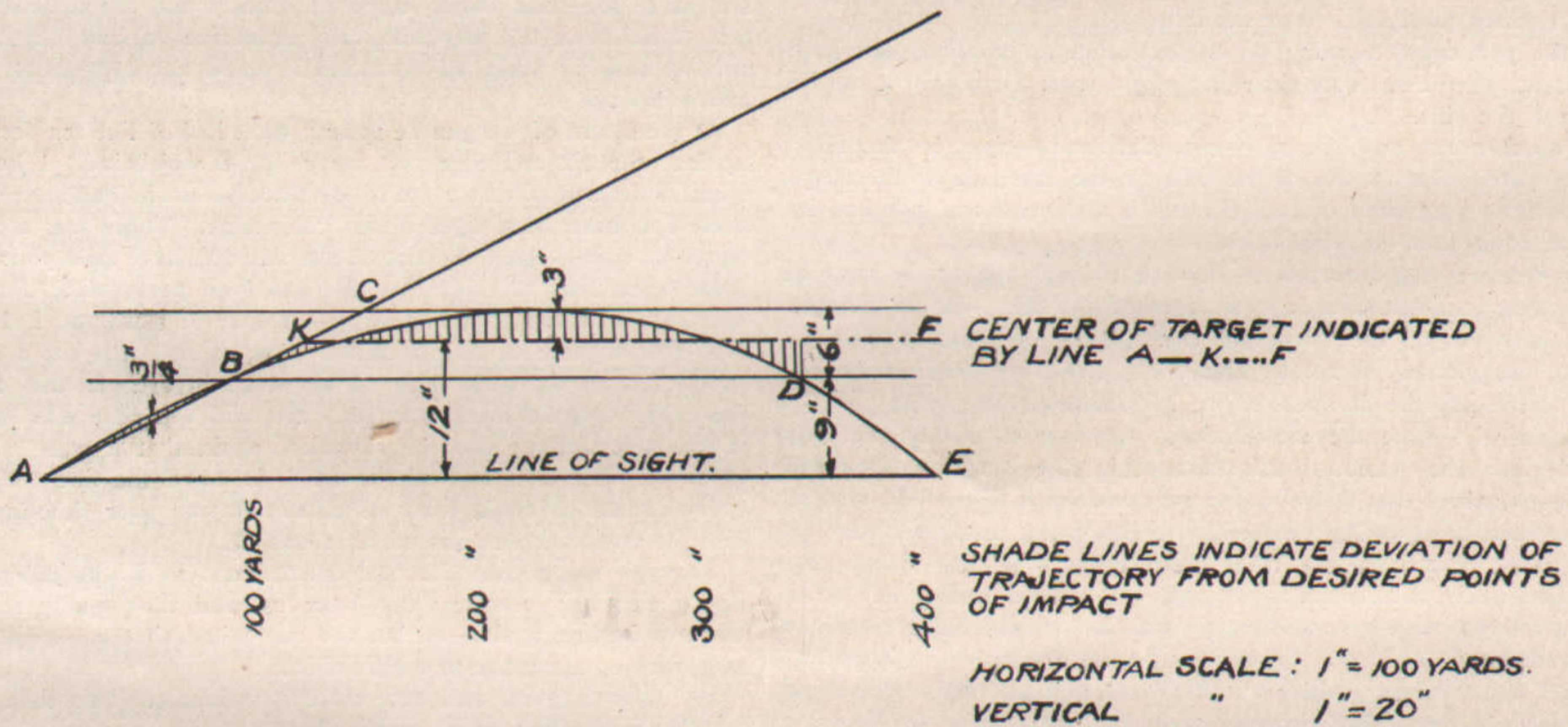
The gun, the single shot military Remington, model 1867, remodeled from a muzzle loader of earlier date, had a rear sight arranged in steps, each step raising the sight 120 meters, if I remember right, and with no provision for intermediate ranges. This would have been a poor sight for direct aim, but aim was taken much below

has been admirably explained by Mr. Newitt, but I would add that it is proportional to some dimension of the target, such as the height, while the angular depression is proportional to some dimension of the sight, such as the width of the front sight.

For hunting with the Springfield rifle, I rather like the 400 yard trajectory which is fifteen inches high at midrange. When aim is taken twelve inches low the bullet will hit a six inch circle at all ranges from 90 to 340 yards, striking three inches low at these points and three inches high at 200.

Between these ranges this is much closer shooting than could be accomplished by any system of sight setting for unknown or hastily estimated ranges, but below 90 yards the errors would be very great, six inches at fifty yards and more nearer the muzzle.

For this reason I substitute the system of angular depression for shorter ranges. If the angular depression is made equal to the linear depression at the point of change, in this case at 90 yards, or preferably a trifle farther from the gun, it is immaterial which



the desired point of impact at the feet of the man target against infantry and at the feet of the horse with a higher sight setting against cavalry.

For the instruction of beginners the point of aim was marked on the target with a large inverted triangle. It was a revelation to us boys to find that the bullet apparently rose three feet in the first 100 meters and then practically did not rise any more for another 100 or 200 meters. The explanation is very simple.

The trajectory is a curve intersected by the line of sight in two points, the central portion being more nearly parallel with the line of sight than the ends. The writer does not like the term "negative angle" as used by Mr. Newitt, meaning a depression of constant linear depth of the line of sight below the target (the angle being variable) for the reason that he has used a combination of the linear depression with the negative angle or constant angular depression, and likes to distinguish between the two. The former or linear depression

system is used for some distance on either side of this point. The point of impact at 100 yards being $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches above the line of sight, I aim $10\frac{1}{4}$ minutes of arc, $9\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of micrometer below the center of the target, which is a trifle more than the width of the front sight. The maximum error of this method is equal to the height of the 100 yards trajectory or about $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

I have applied this method of aiming to all sorts of firearms, rifles, pistols and shotguns, in the latter case by placing a lug on top of the rib, and venture to say that no man who has ever mastered the trick will ever shoot a rifle any other way at game within ordinary hunting range.

In the figure A-E is the line of sight, E-F is the linear depression used between B and D, the angle C A E measures the angular depression used for close ranges from A to C. It will be noted that either system may be used between B and C, the two being about equally accurate in this distance.

AGAINST THE SHADOW.

By EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

NOT every shooter has seen flying bullets. Peculiar conditions of a certain range as regards light and background might make even low velocity missiles invisible from one year's end to the other.

But, the only man who refuses to credit the assertion that bullets *can* be seen and seen plainly under certain circumstances, is the fellow who refuses to believe anything but what *he* has actually seen, and who accordingly would deny the existence of the pyramids or Table Mountain at Cape Town.

ARMS AND THE MAN has occasionally printed regular symposiums of the experience of various shooters in seeing bullets travel through the air. Few shooters of long experience have been denied the privilege of seeing the bull's-eye missers shoot through their trajectory.

Two years ago the writer, under peculiar conditions of light and background, watched the flight of low velocity bullets with a glass and, with his companions, was able to call the strike of the bullet before it actually reached the target. The shooting was done in the hills at a big white rock; the range about 300 yards across a deep gulch. The side of the gulch on which lay the white rock had been burned off and lay black and dead. Against the black surface the silvery bullets showed plainly as they shot *athwart* the rays of the sun. The conditions were as near perfect as they could be made for the purpose of watching the bullets fly.

These bullets were fired from an 8 m.m. Mannlicher, but were speeded up to less than 1400 ft. secs. The full service bullets showed under the same conditions, but of course less plainly in their greater hurry. Aside from this one instance the writer had never seen high velocity missiles travel despite several years use of the Krag before the retirement of that weapon.

About three weeks ago Dame Nature took it into her head to show a crowd of shooting cranks something far more wonderful than the sight of those low velocity Mannlicher bullets.

We have been making it a practice to camp out over Saturday night at our Glendale range and then to fall upon the helpless targets the next morning before the sun hardly cleared the low hills over toward the Sierras. During most of the summer the early mornings had been hazy during the first hour or so and by the time the haze lifted, the sun had gotten pretty well over the hills.

On the particular morning of the revealment, however, the haze was absent and the sun rose clear and bright from the instant it topped the rim of the hills.

We shoot north and the sun—in California—rises in the East. Our 200-yard pit is the lee of the hills on the east side of the range and stands in deep shadow until the sun is well over the hills and its rays get down into the hilly nook.

Therefore we found ourselves shooting through the bright rays of the morning sun into the deep shadow of the hills—deeper because of the earliness of the hour and the absence of reflected light to brighten the gloom. For 150 yards the bullet travelled in sunshine, then it dived into the darkness of the hill shadow.

I forget who gave the view-halloo. Anyhow somebody suddenly chirped—like the various unfortunates in the thrilling Daffydill stories—"Look at that bullet"! He sat on a bench to the left, rear of the man then firing at 200 yards—on the side away from the sun.

We gazed at him to see what bullet he was talking about. He pointed excitedly out toward the target.

"You fellows come here and watch, you can see the bullet clear out to the shadow."

Half a dozen of us gathered around him and watched. The New Springfield bellowed its usual bellow—and out against the shadow flashed a silvery missile, showing plainly against the blackness of the background. Four of us saw it the first time. Others, who blinked too emphatically at the roar of the rifle, watched half a dozen shots before they caught the flash of the bullet. Only two people out of the eight present failed to glimpse the bullets as they flew. The show continued for half an hour—then stopped.

For a hundred yards or more the bullet could be seen, not clearly as the Mannlicher bullets had appeared in the glass of the previous bullet-seeing episode, but a silvery, gleaming something that darted across the shadow like the flash from a mirror.

The men at the firing point were using Frankford 1910 stuff, full service charge.

A peculiar feature of the seeing was that when one stood to the right rear of the shooter—on the side from which came the sun's rays, the bullets were invisible. Only when on the left of the shooter

could the bullets be seen. Apparently what we saw was the top of the bullet with the sun's rays glancing from it as they struck across the range from their low position.

A week later, using the Ideal bullet .308334 and 25 grains of lightning over the same range, we again saw the bullets, this time more plainly, but with the bright flash of the service stuff missing. The difference lay apparently in the deader surface of the lead bullet as compared with the polished jacket of the Frankford missile.

The writer has been told by some riflemen that the Springfield bullets could be seen at the long ranges, when using a powerful glass. The experience has not been his.

Never has anybody reported seeing New Springfield bullets over the 200-yard range, nor would any of us credit the tale had we not seen it—and watched twenty or more of the bullets before the sun changed and the entertainment ceased.

STORIES OF SOME SHOTS

OR THE CHRONICLES OF A GRATIFIED GUNNER.

By JAMES A. DRAIN.

PART III.

A SECOND TRIAL AT THE STAGS.

DONALD led me on another stalk. This time not a very difficult one, and we came out on a reasonable ledge to see my stag at about 250 yards lying down, head toward me. I knew I could not hit him in that position, so I waited for him to get up. We were well hidden; the wind was blowing straight from the deer to us, and there was little chance of their being frightened, and yet, of course, the wind might change.

By now I was becoming very anxious to kill this deer. I felt a personal grudge against him. I wanted to take it out of his hide. I wanted, in short, to kill him, and dip my hands in his blood. I was savage and there was no mistake about it. I felt entitled to a deer, anyway. I conceived I had earned one, and as far as I was concerned, as long as it was up to me I proposed to get one—if I could.

Maybe it was a little fault in the wind, perhaps something else caused the alarm, anyway the deer—as I lay watching them, growing colder and colder every minute, my clothes being wet and the ground still more so,—took fright, stood up quickly and commenced to move off. This threw my stag practically broadside on, and I took a quick shot at him. I made up my mind I would not over-shoot this time and I did not.

At the sound of the gun he sprang what looked like ten feet straight up into the air and then was away like a whirlwind. I knew what I had done, and when we got to the place where he had stood I proved myself to have been right in my conjecture. There was a nice little bunch of hair—About the size of the nub you have seen your sister or some other lady roll up after she had been performing the morning operation with her crowning glory—the size of a walnut, I should say. Not even a piece of hide attached to it. I had just cut a nice little groove across the under side of my stag's breast. In this case as in the other, Donald made excuses. He said the shot was hard; said it was a hazardous one; he remarked again that it was "verra hard to shoot when ane war sae cauld." In brief the fine fellow made every excuse he could think of to explain my poor shooting. I told him the truth. I just missed, that was all.

Through the glasses the deer seemed not so frightened after they had gotten half a mile away from us, and they finally settled and went to feeding again,—all but the one I had shot at,—a little over a mile further along the mountain side.

We stalked again, and once more successfully. This time my beast was lying in a little gully practically 200 yards away on a hillside just as near the color of a deer as anything I ever saw. I could just see his horns above the heather. I had to lie and wait for him to get up. I waited and I waited. The sun was rapidly going down. I was wet through; I had been warm from the stalk and I grew cold, very cold.

Also I grew angry at that deer and more eager to kill him with every passing second. Finally he rose hurriedly and started up the hill, not quite but almost broadside on. I swung the muzzle of the rifle with him and intended to wait until I was absolutely sure and then plug him where it would do him the most harm. But I did not. For as I swung, against my will and for absolutely no cause whatsoever, without intention and just through sheer idiocy I gave the trigger a jerk; *whang* went the gun and I'll bet you the bullet didn't go within twenty feet of him.

What was to be said? Nothing, absolutely nothing. The stupidity

of it did its own talking. But Donald again said the shot was one easily missed.

It was too dark to try another stalk, even if the stag had not gone out of range, which he had, so we turned back toward the path, and so on home again.

I was tired on this night, but not so much so as the night before. The stalking had cut down the number of miles traveled very materially. As I parted from Donald by the Lodge door, taking the rifle from him to throw out the cartridges from the magazine before I let it go to the gun room to be cleaned, I said:

"Well, Donald, yesterday it wasn't your fault or my fault, it was the deer's fault. Today it wasn't your fault or the deer's fault, it was my fault." To which the faithful fellow answered, "A, weel, 'twas verra hard shootin', sir; verra hard. Ye'll have better luck soon."

I told the Chief all about it after dinner that night, with no attempt to varnish up the weak places. I informed him that I had fired three shots at a stag and missed, except for one tiny bunch of hair which nobody could eat, and which was useless as a trophy. He also tried to comfort me, by saying the shooting was extremely difficult, the conditions strange and new, and he cited cases of some of the best shots he had known, men who had proven their skill upon ranges where the champions of the world competed, who, when they tried the Scotch deer, found themselves in the novice class and among the "also rans."

It is true that the background against which the Scotch stag is usually found when you try to shoot him is so difficult that at 200 yards eyes of ordinary quality experience great difficulty in finding the line where the stag ends and the background begins. When you look at the fellow through the sights he becomes extremely vague and indefinite. However, as I told the Chief, I thought even better of deer stalking as a game than I did on the first day, and that I had made up my mind to kill a stag if I possibly could.

STALKING ON OTHER GROUNDS.

The next day we took a motor in the morning and with the Chief at the helm spun and swished and swung around the winding hill road to another side of the forest.

Of course you understand that to call it a "forest" is about as sensible as to style it a lake. There is no forest. Of the whole 55,000 acres making up the Benmore deer forest there is not over ten acres of trees. These are stunted little fellows, and only grow on the lower ground.

We descended from the motor and started up what proved to be about a six-mile climb to the summit of a great rock dike. At first the slope was extremely gradual. In fact we climbed two or three foot hills and went down into valleys between. Then we had a rather stiff contest with a fairish slope thickly set with soft heather. After that a broken rocky slant to the top.

Even so soon though, my muscles had commenced to do their work better, and I found the climb finished with none of those acute symptoms of distress of the first day. The view from the top was worth a dozen climbs—yes, a hundred.

So far away that it seemed in another world, as I gazed toward the west, there swung, seemingly 'twixt earth and sky, a great, turquoise in which a little black center floated. It was the sea and an island in it, off the west coast of Scotland. Proud peaks with bold but handsome faces lifted their heads on three sides. Burns wound silvering down through gorse-clad glens and by craggy faces. Little lochs and large lay scattered about in the valleys' floors, like children's beautiful toys cast carelessly there by a youngling giant.

It seemed as though I had been upon these peaks before and loved them. Had I cared less I could say more. What man can describe the face of the Dearest Girl, though all may try?

There was to me in those Highland summits not alone the rare pleasure of conquest through sturdy labor; there was an elevation above sordid and commonplace and ordinary things. A freedom and a liberty, a glad, high joyousness which was worth crossing all the seas to feel.

There is not any use trying to convey to you the impression which the hills of Scotland made upon me. Go for yourself and see and feel. If they are for you and you for them you will know what I mean. If not it would be a waste of time to try to tell you.

I saw ptarmigan again this day. Not pure white as yet, though they will be so later in the season. Fine, swift-flying birds. It would be great sport to go for them with a shotgun, because they live only on the heights and rocky, stern, places are their choice. I never saw one in the grass or anywhere except in the broken, rocky tops. They are about the size of a grouse, perhaps a little smaller, but they fly differently. They use their wings more as a pigeon does.

It was very broken ground on this top. Nature had here evidently passed through the severest convulsions. Great dikes of rock would loom before us and apparently cut off further progress, but there

were ways around. Donald was not leading us this day, but "Danny," Danny Mackay, the head stalker. Danny looked frail. He had a thin face, his cheeks were not very full, though his eyes were bright. But he had legs so long that it seemed to me he could, like the historic character in vaudeville, button his trousers to his collar button if he wished. The way he could move over rough ground and the speed at which he navigated upon those legs was almost paralyzing. He never seemed to tire, and he could cover the worst ground as fast as most of us move upon the level.

It was not until after lunch that Danny spied deer where he thought we might stalk. Then after moving over some reasonably rough ground, he stopped near the edge of the great rock dike and came back to the Chief, who had been following three paces in his rear, while I had maintained that distance to keep third place and a gillie followed me, after an equal interval.

Danny spoke for a few moments in whispers to my friend, who came back to me and with some concern said: "The place where Danny is going to stalk now is probably the most difficult in the forest. It is extremely dangerous ground. I don't want you to feel any embarrassment in declining to go with us, because it is a hard enough place for a man with two hands."

I said; "Can I get a look at what it is like?"

"Yes," he replied. "Come to the edge here."

It did look rather nasty. There were rock faces which could only be passed by crevice clinging and working along around shoulders which lay up above falls sufficient in magnitude to guarantee them quite a drop too much.

I had come to the Highlands without enthusiasm, more to please my friend than for any other reason, but already they had cast a spell upon me. I loved them. They seemed to me familiar, tried and trusty friends. Anything they had to offer, either a successful climb or a slip and a fall that would put a period to further physical activities was theirs to offer and mine to accept.

I whispered to the Chief, "You can make it, can't you?" He answered "Yes." "All right then," said I: "if you can do it, I can. Go ahead."

It was a goodish piece of rock and grass work; sometimes feet first, sometimes head on, always with the greatest care to avoid rolling loose stones down which would disturb the deer, but without mishap or accident of any kind we came at the very last to the place from where we were to shoot.

There was a little cup-like depression in which we lay and rested for a few moments before crawling up to the edge. As we did so the Chief said to the head stalker: "Danny, will the General find many worse places than that in Scotland?" and Danny, shaking his head, said: "Na, I dinna think so." And then the Chief—"How many gentlemen, Danny, do you think, of those you know, would attempt a stalk down a face like that?"

"Weel, I'm thinkin' about ha' of 'em wad decline it, Chief," answered the lanky Scotchman.

When we were all steadied, we crept to the edge and amongst twenty-five or thirty deer, distant about 200 yards, about half of these yards being straight down, my intended victim was pointed out. I was as steady as a rock. I took plenty of time. I picked the lower line of the body of my stag just behind the foreleg. I never had a better or more perfect pull-off in my life, but I'll be hanged if I thought about the necessity for getting that front sight down into the very bottom of the V, and the consequence was—once more, just over.

The Chief fired after I had done my worst and broke the back of his beast, a fine stag which afterward dressed over 200 pounds. But you could not spoil my temper that way. The climb and the stalk, the feeling of new and vigorous life that was crowding all through me, made me a hard man to make angry. There was so much good in the worst of what I was getting, that it was impossible to make me complain.

We made the climb down the balance of the cliff and the men attended to the stag, which they then dragged over to the pony path, and down this we walked the six miles which intervened between us and the Lodge.

That night at dinner the Chief said to me; "I have to motor down to the Castle tomorrow (this meant fifty-eight miles to his home estate). It is Friday. You can come with me if you like, spend Sunday comfortably at the Castle and then take part in a grouse drive to which a friend of mine has invited you for Monday. We can come back Tuesday and stalk again Wednesday. Or you can stay here if you like, and stalk tomorrow, Saturday. If you do that I shall probably come back Sunday night. Of course we do no shooting here on Sunday, nor fishing. My Scotchmen are very devout and believe in respecting the Sabbath. You do just what you like."

I decided to stay, rather than lose three days of stalking. The

incident was typical of my host's attitude toward me. I suppose, being eternal, these hills were here before his ancestors, but not long before, I imagine, for the land upon which sits the Lodge at the head of Loch Ailish, has been in his family for more than seven hundred years. There are as I have said, about 55,000 acres in the Benmore deer forest. I judge this to be measured around its boundaries, but as I said to the Chief one night, I suspect there are close to 200,000 acres, if you measure both sides of the hills; so many of them sit up edgewise.

The Chief has other deer forests and grouse moors; several, I don't know how many; and his holdings in Scottish and English lands amount to over 300,000 acres. He is a baronet, but that does not seem to bother him. His titles, or his lands, or his natural great intelligence have not served to make him other than the most gracious host and thoroughgoing sportsman companion of any man I ever knew, except one.

He forgot nothing while I was with him which might add to my comfort and happiness, and yet there never was the slightest display of burdensome, intensive hospitality which one sometimes encounters. His style of entertaining was the happiest blending of the best form of American guest carefulness and that somewhat disconcerting British ultra-freedom of action. To me the Chief proved a most intensely interesting and congenial companion. He has globe trotted with the best, China, India and the far isles of the East have known him. He served with distinction as a volunteer in the last passage of arms between the British and the Boers. He has shot game, big and little, in most places where shooting is to be had. He is alert of mind and facile of hand; inventing, perfecting, manufacturing and offering to the world the children of his brain and ten fingers.

He is as much at home in a machine shop as in a drawing room, and withal a true sportsman in every fiber of his being. Finding himself at his majority land poor, with a far sightedness and good sense which do him infinite credit, he abandoned the career of a soldier for which he had been educated and in which he would most certainly have shone, and undertook to rehabilitate the fortunes of his house. This undertaking has met with conspicuous success.

I like him, and it pleases me to be able to say pleasant things about him. The pleasure he gave me during my Scotch experiences could not be measured in human emotions, nor paid for in any coin of God or man.

I saw the Chief away in his trim little "Fiat" and then with Danny, head stalker, he of the legs, you remember, in another car we ran over the same ground as the morning before and took the same climb.

But now my legs commenced to know me as their master, and my lungs and heart complained not of the strain put upon them. There was much rain this day, as Danny and I went on to the top. It was cold and I felt the cold, but I gloried in it, and in my strength to stand the walk against the wind, and beat it back and push it aside. I shook my head in the teeth of the gale and dared it to come on.

Old Mother Nature was doing her work and as usual slighting nothing. Having punished me in the early hours of my intimate contact with her in her stronghold she was now paying me back for being a good boy and taking my medicine without unseemly whimpering.

You can imagine by this time how keen I had grown on the subject of shooting a stag. Everybody had been so nice about my misses—and you will recall they were now four—explaining them away and excusing me, that I felt that it was absolutely up to me to show them that I was not a complete dub, and that I could kill at least one stag. So I hunted hard this Saturday morning, and Danny, feeling my desire, gave his whole heart to completing a successful stalk.

We made several trials but the wind was shifty and four different times we came to where we expected to see the deer within shooting distance to find them away.

Late in the afternoon, after many fruitless attempts, we stalked up a corrie (big gulch) with walls so steep and high it was morally certain a deer could not climb them without extra effort. But when we completed the stalk and came to the vantage point Mr. Stag was gone. Vanished as if into air. We never did find out how he escaped without attracting our attention.

Now it was dark or near it, and we made for the path to strike it at a point which would be about seven miles from the Lodge. Here we found the ponies waiting, but no ponies for me on this night. I walked on ahead, alone, and covered every inch of it at a good swinging four miles an hour, trotting sometimes on the downhill places.

The path went around by the big burn, and across little ones. The moon came out over the jagged hills and painted misty and weird pictures, as only the moon, master artist of the mysterious, can. I drank up the sweet, fresh, night air, in great deep breaths. I thanked God from the bottom of my heart for the opportunities, the fresh chances, He had given me; for His merciful kindness in letting me

live; for His forgiveness of my many shortcomings and weaknesses; for His generous and considerate permission just to be alive, and be able to feel as I felt.

* * * * *

I dined in solitary state that night, the butler serving me with all the formal care which he might have bestowed upon a host of distinguished guests, and I went early to bed where I slept with exceeding great satisfaction and restful comfort, until eight o'clock of a Sunday morning.

When I rung my bell and when Albert came, I designated in a few crisp sentences my desire for some oatmeal porridge and cream, bacon and eggs, buttered toast, marmalade, and coffee, on a tray in my bed. And I got them, and I ate them, and I went straightway to sleep again, and I slept until full twelve o' the clock, noon. Then I rose full of the joy of life, and, bathed and shaved and clean-clad in fresh clothes, had my mid-day meal and then sat in sweet content before the leaping fire on the rest room hearth, and smoked and dreamed. And just before sunset I walked down the road, thinking I might meet the Chief motoring in.

It was a beautiful way I traveled down the good road by the side of the Loch. I was so comfortable in mind and body I could almost feel myself purr like a cat. I thought of the new game which I was playing, one I had never tried. Shooting deer in the Rocky Mountains and elsewhere I had pursued them was quite a different sport. I had shot the lesser and the greater game in many spots, but this stalking of the Scottish stag, Monarch of the Highlands, was as much a journey into undiscovered country as was Columbus' first voyage into the mysterious West.

Other men care for new trails, to sail upon uncharted seas; to explore the unknown, and so did I. So I was happy and content. I said to myself if be my good fortune to get a stag, well and good. If not, I shall not bemoan my fate or growl at my luck.

(Continued Next Week.)

THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE PAY BILL.

SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON appeared upon his own initiative before the Military Affairs Committee of the House on March 12 to be heard on the Militia Pay Bill. The printed report of the proceedings is not yet available but briefly put, Mr. Stimson said that it was doubtful wisdom to appropriate nine million dollars to pay the Militia in view of the fact that this force could not be considered available for service outside the territorial limits of the United States.

He further said that the Committee might well consider whether restoring the five regiments of cavalry which it had previously voted to cut off, and the establishment of a reserve for the Regular Army, these two objects to cost no more than the Militia pay, might not be of more service to the country than pay to the Organized Militia.

He submitted an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States which positively stated that under the constitution and the laws now existing the Organized Militia could not be employed for purposes of intervention. This opinion also carried the implied meaning that the Organized Militia could not be used outside of the United States for any purpose.

Mr. Stimson said the present law could be corrected by writing into it a provision authorizing the creation of a volunteer army out of the Organized Militia in case of war, but he gave it as his judgment that the Militia would not look with favor upon such a law.

In his view, with relation to the attitude of the Organized Militia toward war service, Secretary Stimson is quite wrong. One of the chiefest motives behind the adoption of all the Militia legislation passed during the last eight years has been a desire on the part of the National Guardsmen to be put in to the first line with the Regular Army for war.

By a provision in the Militia Law of 1908, a law drawn by the Militiamen themselves, though approved by the War Department, there occurs a grant of specific authority to the President of the United States to employ the Organized Militia in case of war whenever, wherever, and for as long a time as the President may see fit, within or without the territorial limits of the United States. National Guardsmen considered that law constitutional when it was written. They went deeply into the subject and were firmly convinced that by securing the adoption of such a law they were putting themselves in the first line with the Army for war. If the present law does not accomplish that, they will of course desire it to be changed.

It may be finally and definitely understood that the desire of the Organized Militia of the United States as a whole is for unlimited service. No better evidence of that fact could be adduced than that furnished by the action of the National Guardsmen now in Wash-

ington, intrusted with the management of the National Guard Pay Bill, in instantly preparing and offering to the Congress an amendment to the Pay Bill authorizing the transformation of the Organized Militia into a Volunteer Army in accordance with the course suggested by Secretary Stimson.

As to the expediency of cutting off five regiments of cavalry and failure to provide for a reserve for the Army there can be no two opinions. The cavalry ought not to be diminished and there should be a reserve for the Army. At the same time there should be pay for the Militia.

It is impossible to take issue with Mr. Stimson on the proposition that if the United States pays out money for the National Guard it should be guaranteed the use of that organization in time of war beyond the possibility of a doubt.

In view of the position of the Attorney General, Mr. Stimson's attitude toward the Pay Bill is sound, in so far as he would have Congress make positive and sure the availability of the Militia in case of war for unlimited and extra-territorial service. But a somewhat comprehensive knowledge of the sentiment among the National Guard organizations of the United States leads one to an exactly opposite belief from that held by Mr. Stimson in relation to the desire of the National Guardsmen themselves to participate in actual service in the event of war. Most of the National Guardsmen are enlisted with this idea in mind.

On the question raised by the opinion of the Attorney General there may still be room for a difference of view, but so long as any one in authority has a doubt with respect to the National Guard being part of the first line with the Regular Army for war it seems only a part of good sound governmental policy to remove that doubt, and put it out of existence forever. Therefore the amendment of the law proposed by the National Guardsmen if it would accomplish this purpose, is a good amendment and it should be favorably considered by the Congress.

It will be possible to deal with this subject at greater length when printed reports of the proceedings of the Military Committee are available.

DEVELOPMENT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN ENGLAND AT AN EARLIER PERIOD.

BY W. M. PUGH.

A FAVORITE uncle used to talk to me in my boyhood days about some of the other male members of our family, noted gas engineers, resident in England at a period prior to 1847. It seems these gentlemen had as friends and associates in their work, many men of scientific attainment, among them Mr. George Lovell, for a time in charge of The Royal Powder Plant at Waltham Abbey and later on Chief of The Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield; this last position corresponding, I should say, to our Chief of Ordnance.

I made copious notes of these talks, also received from my uncle some printed sheets illustrated by wood cuts, bearing directly on these matters; from the notes and illustrated sheets, assisted by memory, I have written what follows. If it serves to interest any of that ancient and honorable body, now known as "The Cranks," in which I claim membership, my purpose has been fulfilled.

It is at once learned from these old records, that Mr. Lovell not only conceived and invented, but also had that faculty rarely seen in men of inventive genius, of securing recognition of his ideas, having them adopted and used as regular practice in a manufacturing plant of the highest type, such as the Royal Mills at Waltham Abbey were then conceded to be.

He succeeded during the brief term of his business life, aided by his valued assistants, in giving to his Government a powder for use in small arms, quickly recognized as standard by military experts, and to explode this powder an improved fulminate devised under his supervision was perfected, to be used upon improved percussion gun locks, with whose inventing and perfecting he was intimately connected. Lastly, he succeeded in improving the accuracy of The Enfield military rifle musket of that day, with a decided increase in its effective range, from which it is submitted in argument without fear of controversy that when a man uses his God-given faculties to the extent of improving powder, priming, locks and bore of military arms within a lifetime, there might with propriety be engraved as an epitaph on his headstone these words: "He Was a Ballistic Success."

Let us follow out the details of this work, as allowed within the allotted space.

In the final perfecting of the musket powder, credit was always given by Mr. Lovell to many of his assistants at the works, also to French chemists and other technical experts, connected with powder manufacture at the works of Messrs. Curtis & Harvey and the Messrs.

Charles Lawrence & Sons. Such excellent team work is possible only to men with the highest ideals, having the welfare of their Government at heart, forgetting for the time self and commercial gain. Exact formulæ are given for the powders then made:

No. 1—Military Musket Powder—Nitrate of Potash, Saltpeter	75%
Charcoal	15%
Sulphur	10%
	100%
No. 2—Curtis & Harvey, Sporting Powder, Saltpeter	78%
Charcoal	12%
Sulphur	10%
	100%

These English powders were accepted as the measure of quality, except for a while by the French, for a time in a spirit of perhaps commercial jealousy, imputed to the English a trick in the making, charging that fulminate was used. Analysis and common sense soon disproved the falsity of these wild statements, the chemical tests showing without exception the entire absence of fulminate, while at the same time it was seen that the mixing of fulminates with powder in such a manufacturing plant would be hazardous to all so engaged.

"We owe the excellence of our powders," said Mr. Lovell, "to our care of selecting and refining the crude ingredients and the extreme accuracy of our after work, in their combining and manipulation, just as we do our other manufacturing successes, notably, for instance, that seen in our standard cotton goods." Words of wisdom indeed, describing as they do much present day success in this country at the plants of our foremost manufacturers.

The purity of the Saltpeter then used at the Royal Works was insured by delicate tests, it being insisted that it should not show opalescence in nitrate of silver solution. I have before me the complete formulæ for the refining and assembling of the constituent elements and in going over this data, cannot but wonder at the delicate tests, inspection and general system then the vogue in those days of the long ago.

The treatment of the sulphur ores was after the Marseilles method, a slow system as compared to our present day chemistry, yet yielding a refined product the very best.

In the making of charcoal the data shows much of interest, as, for instance, it was discovered at the Royal Works, after tests of some years, that willow and black alder were the best coaling woods, whose cutting was done at periods of fullest sap, while after the burn, subsequent cooling of the coals was watched with great care to prevent access of air or moisture to the cylinders.

The grains of each ingredient were determined before mixing by silk sieve mesh, to be afterwards carefully combined as a water moist paste, mixed, milled, dried and compressed to cake, then finally ground to proper grain size, upon stones of calcareous material, thus preventing dangerous sparking in process of final completion.

Two tests of each batch when finished were insisted upon. In test Number 1 two ounces of the powder were fired from a siege mortar, carefully bored, with the bore clean at the firing. An eight-inch shot was used with a grommet or patch to prevent excessive windage and the results of these test discharges were carefully checked and compared with the established standard, with due variant allowance, within a slight margin.

Test Number 2 called for the explosion in the air upon a polished copper plate of four ounces of powder, to be touched off by a rod of iron, heated to 600 degrees Fahrenheit, at which temperature it was found almost to a degree the powder would puff, and if of standard quality the sound would be sharp and quick to the ear, with complete combustion of the entire four ounces all at once, without any splutter of delayed grains, and entire consumption of all the grains, leaving but a thin film of residium upon the polished surface, likely to yield at once when wiped off with a cloth and no burnt-in stain visible upon this copper testing plate. Having passed these tests, the powder was declared by the inspectors at the works subject to requisition and issue.

Flint locks were at this time being abandoned in favor of the percussion method of ignition and Mr. Lovell and his aids soon submitted a musket cap found after test to be suited for military use. During these tests it was noted that rifle muskets fired with service charges by fulminate caps showed trace of erosion in the bores, which erosion made rapid progress with repeated firings. The problem was taken up at Waltham Abbey works as one of grave import, considering that discharges from flint lock arms were held free from bore erosion. From this it is seen that even at this early day the experts had their troubles with erosion as one of them; however, my data shows that a solution to the difficulty was then

found, consisting of interior coating of the cap over the fulminate with a drop of a prepared waterproof varnish, made after a formulae in my records; frequent test firings with these caps with the musket service charge showed the erosion was a solved problem.

The next piece of data gives record of a most interesting trial of comparative energy of loads when fired from a barrel equipped with a flint lock and thereafter the same barrel and charge exploded by the waterproof fulminate cap. These trials determined an increase in power of the cap fired loads of sixteen per cent over those exploded by the flint lock. That such tests were carried forward in those days may be news to those who now read about them.

Having brought the powder and caps up to standard, it was next in order to devise and manufacture a better gun lock. After months of study, test and hard work, as shown by my data, a lock was perfected for the muskets of the troops known as the Reverse Spring "pattern." From a wood cut I have of this lock in two designs, it is noted a great similarity shows in its mechanism to the well known lock of our L. C. Smith gun, than which for hammer guns there is likely none simpler or better.

A safety lock for sporting weapons, the invention of Rev. John Sommerville, of Currie, was recorded as having had consideration by Mr. Lovell, who reports it as a most excellent lock, but not desirable for use by the soldiery. A wood cut shows in the safety feature of this fine lock mechanical features resembling the lock of our Colt Positive. In the considering of the long lapse of time between the Sommerville lock and that of the Colt, it is in order to absolve the bunch up at Hartford from plagiarizing. All of them are too young and innocent.

Other wood cuts and data show the final stages of the work of Mr. Lovell as having to deal with more perfect barrels. The records show that in the breeching, a conical base breech was adapted as the better form for the rifle musket of that day; indeed, the very last record shows what seems to be still known as the "patent breech" in that the barrel was fitted at the firing end with a screwed in breech with a conical bored powder chamber, the records also stating that ignition with this form of breech gave promptness and power to the charge over the old form by a large margin. I may here say that I had a personal talk with my uncle about this breech, being somewhat doubtful if it had been used that early except on fowling pieces, but he assured me that it had been used upon the muskets of manufacturing date, coinciding in time to that period, when Mr. Lovell had charge at Enfield, and to further vouch for the accuracy, I was shown the prints and data which I now possess; therefore, no reasonable doubt may with propriety be held upon this subject.

The improved Enfield rifle musket was bored with but two grooves, as opposed to the old arm with eight grooves. The round ball used in this two-grooved arm shows by cuts a belt of lead encircling it and the data gives as reason for belt and grooves, "quicker loading and greater energy and accuracy over the eight-grooved piece." Mr. Lovell records that the two-grooved idea came from a Hanoverian gunsmith, known to the War Office officials, whose records showed trials thereof over and over again. It was not accepted as good practice, however, until brought up to standard through experiment and improvement carried along for quite a time after first recognition of the invention of the gunsmith at Hanover.

Brief testing records show 35 per cent gain in loading time; removal of muzzle starter as part of equipment needed in eight-grooved loading by the soldier; accuracy at 300 yards at small targets against accuracy at but 125 yards by eight-grooved barrel of the older weapons; accuracy at 700 yards to be dreaded by troops in column, as against accuracy of the eight-grooved opposed to column of but 325 yards, thus considered as a weapon of war it would seem that in the improved two-grooved Enfield rifle musket British troops had a weapon upon which they might rely, while doing battle, as one far superior to that likely handled by their opponents.

Let it be said in conclusion that were this same Mr. Lovell now with us he might furnish a lot of new dope for talking over and argument. I wish I might present copies of the wood cuts I have, but as they say out on the range, "If wishes were horses all the poor people would ride," so being a poor person and especially a poor draughtsman, I must be released from this drawing responsibility, leaving much to the imagination of my brother readers, some of whom know how, likely, to draw and fill too, when one of those slim chances with ace high looms up on the horizon.

Paying The Price.

"What is the matter with Jones? He used to be a modest sort of fellow, but lately he seems almost bursting with self-importance."
"Haven't you heard? Mrs. Jones is suing another woman for alienating his affections, and puts the damages at \$50,000."—*Judge.*

N. R. A. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association of America, was held in the office of the Association, March 9, 1912. The members present were Generals Bates and Drain, Colonels Catrow, Garrard and Gaither, Captain Rhodes and the Secretary. Those members absent were Generals Dill and Boardman and Colonel Tilson.

Applications from the following organizations and individuals for membership in the Association were presented by the secretary and duly elected:

LIFE MEMBERS.

1st Sergeant John K. Maas, U. S. A.; T. William Hewitt, Weyanoke, Va.; Theo. E. G. Vesper, Tomah, Wis.; Frank J. Kahrs, Washington, D. C.; R. V. Swanton, M. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.; William P. Mohr, Nebr.

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

William D. Schultz, Lanesville, Ohio; G. O. Gunstonson, Fisher, Minn.; Clarence F. Munn, Springfield, Mass.

CIVILIAN RIFLE CLUBS.

Taunton Indoor Rifle Club, Taunton, Mass.; Southwestern Rifle Club, Bostonia, Calif.

THIRD CLASS (MILITARY).

Company "B," Engineer Battalion, N. G. Pa.

FIFTH CLASS.

Technical High School, Springfield, Mass.

The Committee acted favorably upon the application of Mr. George W. Chesley, of New Haven, Conn., to enter the try-outs for the Olympic Team. The matter was thoroughly discussed and it was the opinion of the Committee that under the definition submitted by the Swedish Committee, Mr. Chesley was eligible to compete. As Mr. Chesley is an off-hand shot of no mean ability, it is quite likely he will make the team, and in that case, is sure to prove a valuable member, as he is always an excellent team anchor.

Regarding the tests for ammunition, it was decided that they would be held on the morning of March 25. Five sighting shots will be allowed and twenty shots for record will be fired from each rest from each range by each manufacturer, making a total of 400 shots that will be fired for the entire test.

Gen. James A. Drain and Col. J. G. Ewing were appointed delegates to represent the National Rifle Association at the Pan-American Congress of sharpshooters, which will be held at Buenos Aires, in May.

Lieutenant Jones, presented to the Committee a proposition which would allow the Olympic Rifle Team to be transported to Stockholm, on the 12,185 ton steamship "Finland" of the Red Star Line, which has been chartered by the American Olympic Committee to transport the athletics and other competitors who intend entering the Olympic Games. It was decided by the Committee that the recommendation was a most excellent one and that the plan be adopted. The rifle team will, therefore, leave with the other athletes from New York on Friday, June 14, at nine o'clock in the morning. The ship is due in Antwerp, on Sunday, June 23, where two days will be devoted to visiting Brussels and other points of interest in Belgium.

On Wednesday, June 26th, the steamer sails from Antwerp and arrives in Stockholm, Sweden, on Saturday, June 29. From that date until July 5 the rifle, revolver and clay bird shooting competitions take place. July 6 to Monday, July 15, the athletics, swimming, gymnastics, wrestling, cycling and fencing are scheduled and Saturday, July 13 to Wednesday, July 17, horse-riding competitions take place. On July 17, the steamer sails for home.

At Stockholm, the steamer will be anchored in the inner harbor at the eastern end of Stadsgarden opposite Tegelviken, and passengers will retain their rooms and have their meals on board. Access to the shore will be by private launch or pontoon bridge. The transportation on the steamer includes meals etc., and reserved seats in the stadium, for all athletic events from July 6 to July 15. This arrangement is a most satisfactory one, and if the same proposition could be taken up by the revolver team, it would be a most satisfactory one for all concerned.

Additional contributions to the fund which is being made up by popular subscription since the last statement are very meagre indeed—only \$75.00 being received for the entire week, as follows:

Previously Acknowledged	\$1,568.25
Thomas F. Cooke, Los Angeles	5.00
"A Sportsman"	50.00
Cypress Hills R. and R. Association, New York	5.00
1st Sergt. Victor H. Czgeka	5.00
1st Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, Jr., U. S. M. C.	5.00
S. R. McAlary, San Antonio, Texas	5.00

Received to date.....\$1,643.25

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

JAMES A. DRAIN Editor

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

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

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

SCOUTING THE SCOUTS.

There has come to us a little leaflet said to have been issued by the "General Secretary of the Young Peoples' Socialist Federation," New York City.

On one outside cover of this leaflet is a picture which contains these salient features: First a target, which is made up to represent a workingman, a pick over one shoulder, a dinner pail dangling from the other hand. A bullseye target upon the breast. Toward this target three boys, in costumes suggesting boy scouts, are pointing guns.

Near them is what is evidently intended to be an officer of the United States Army. At any rate it is the figure of a man, sword in hand, the letters "U. S." upon his belt, and the general appearance of a soldier. The evident purpose of the artist is to convey the meaning that this officer of the Army is directing the fire of the three boy scouts upon the working man target.

At the right and just to the rear of the standing soldier, looking on complacently, is a clergyman, to judge from his dress, and behind a clump of trees to the left of the soldier is a portly man, cigar in mouth, hands unctuously rubbing each other, adorned by a high hat which has a "\$" upon the front of it.

Inside the legend which introduces the text is "Do You Want to be a Boy Scout?" In summing up, this pamphlet says:

"We hope you will think these things over very seriously before you make up your mind to be a boy scout.

"And we hope you will make up your mind not to be one.

"We hope you will not let yourself be taught the lesson of blindly obeying any one, because you can then be used to do things you would never do if you stopped to think.

"For boy scouts have already been used to break strikes, as happened in Detroit the other day. And when strikes are broken, it means there is less wages in the family and the children must be sent to work, instead of to school."

If all the women and men in the world were good, and truthful, and sensible, and intelligent, and healthy no merit would attach to any of us for avoiding temptation, or going astray. If there were no people in the world with erroneous ideas, if not a man lived who had a misconception of the spirit and tendency of modern institutions, it would not be worth while to mention the fact of any man doing

the proper thing at the right time. It would be just a matter of course.

David Harum said: "I sometimes think it's a good idee for a dog to hev a few fleas. It jest natchelly keeps him from rememb'ring that he is a dog." Sometimes we think it more than well that we should have among us citizens, otherwise well intentioned, who shall be out of touch with American institutions.

Obedience to law, respect for constituted authority, willingness to "obey blindly" may not always be virtues. One could conceive of perverted authority and bad laws, and a misplaced confidence in the ability of one's leader, but the average man is not qualified to sit in judgment upon any of these questions. Someone else *has* to do his thinking for him. Another is compelled to lead him as a blind man is led, or he falls by the wayside.

Your honest socialist, deeply desirous of benefiting the whole human race, makes the wish the father to the thought. We are quite willing to agree with him that if all men were free and equal and all of that superior quality which would permit them to live in peace and harmony and brotherly love with each other, there would be no reason for blind obedience and no cause to observe with suspicion the acts of the other man.

There is no telling; such a time may come, but it is not yet here. Men are no more equal in their natural qualities when they come into this world than they are in weight when they go out of it. If every human creature did his own very best to make the world better and himself cleaner and stronger we should have a more pleasant life, but even then there would be no equality except equality of effort with relation to capacity.

The little man would still be doing his little best and the big man proceeding with Seven-League strides in the right direction. But they could not keep an equal pace unless the larger moderated his gait to that of the smaller. That would mean a slower way to progress. And that is true, is it not?

You cannot take away from a man those fundamental characteristics with which he was born, nor we cannot add to his attributes a capacity for performances beyond that which his individual size will permit. If the greatest good to the greatest number is to be the rule and guide of all conduct, then we must permit each man to go as far as he can toward perfection, for so long as his progress shall not interfere with the right of every other man to do the same thing.

Socialists are not by any means the bad people they have been painted by the brush of men who have never understood them. Generally speaking, a socialist is better than the average man, but he has curiously unpractical ways of looking at things. He would sometimes destroy the existing system and put in its place something quite different on the assumption that change means improvement. It doesn't. Many times a departure from the established order is an indication of retrogression.

We fancy it will be difficult for anyone to materially impede the growth of the Boy Scout movement. It is an essentially sane and wise and wholesome feature of Twentieth Century life, and we shall expect to see it continue to be a constantly increasing factor in the education of our boys.

TO QUALIFY FOR A BIRD.

Ten years ago if we had tried to tell you in cold blood that you could get a blank application for detail to military aviation service by applying to the Adjutant General of the Army, what would you have done?

Either you would have laughed uproariously at what you considered a good joke through its farcical exaggeration, or you would have consulted the nearest police officer with a view to having us taken into custody on a strong suspicion of insanity.

Yet the Secretary of War has quite lately approved a full form of application for detail to military aviation service, which, when

filled up, signifies the intention of the applicant to receive, if he be permitted, instruction at the Signal Corps Aviation School to fit him to become a man-bird.

The classes eligible for this instruction are commissioned officers of the Army and Organized Militia. Those officers who qualify will receive certificates from the Secretary of War and will be carried on the Army Register as "Military Aviators."

The tests to determine who are qualified will be carried on under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army at convenient times and places.

Observe now the requirements which must be fulfilled. They are:

(1) "Attain an altitude of at least 2,500 feet, recorded by a suitable barograph.

(2) "Make a cross-country flight of at least 20 miles (ten miles going and ten miles returning), at a minimum height of 1,000 feet.

(3) "Make a flight of at least five minutes duration with the wind blowing at the rate of at least fifteen miles per hour (indicated by an anemometer).

(4) "Carry a passenger to a height of at least 500 feet and on landing come to rest within 150 feet of a previously designated point, the engine being completely cut off prior to touching the ground. The combined weight of passenger and pilot must be at least 250 pounds.

(5) "Execute a volplane from an altitude of at least 500 feet with the engine completely cut off, and cause the aeroplane to come to rest within 300 feet of a previously designated point on the ground.

(6) "Make a military reconnaissance flight of at least twenty miles for the purpose of observing and bringing back information concerning features of the ground or other matter which candidate is instructed to report upon. This flight must be made at an average altitude of 1,500 feet."

Indeed the world "do" move! And progress is positively apparent.

PRACTICAL PISTOL PRACTICE.

COLLEGE PARK, MD.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

I would like to propose the following suggestions for a match to be held in connection with the annual U. S. R. A. Outdoor Championship competitions and am asking you to please lay it before the revolver enthusiasts of the country, through your paper. Those members of the Association favoring this proposed match would confer a favor by either writing your paper or to me at the above address so that in case we secure enough names we can send them in to the Secretary-Treasurer with the request that the matter be taken up by the Executive Committee:

Match G—Handarm Championship of the United States. Open to everybody; distance 50 yards; 50 shots on the Standard American Target; arm,—any revolver or automatic pistol; ammunition,—any full charge, factory loaded; contestant to stand with weapon at side, loaded and uncocked; at the command "Fire," given from the stopwatch, he will fire 25 shots at the target, using his own time and method of loading; time of last shot to be accurately taken by stopwatch; an intermission of not more than five minutes to be given during which time the target is changed, and the remaining 25 shots are then fired in the same manner. Accuracy to count 50% and time to count 50%. For instance, a contestant makes a total of 325 in 180 seconds; we would compute his score as follows:

$$\frac{325}{100} \times \frac{100}{180} = 32 \text{— points for accuracy.}$$

Let us assume 100 as the limit for time,

$$\frac{100}{180} \times \frac{100}{2} = 27 \text{— points for time,}$$

therefore this contestant's final score would stand

$$\frac{32}{2} \frac{27}{9} = 60 \text{— points.}$$

No allowance to be made for two shots in the same hole unless it can be clearly seen that this has occurred. No time allowance for misfires, jams, etc. Although misfires may be replaced.

The contestant to shoot the entire match with the same weapon unless it is evident that it has become disabled through no fault of his, in which case he may use another, starting with an unloaded weapon.

The above match appears to have the following advantages:

1. It places a premium on both accuracy and time, which are the two features we desire to develop in the use of the handarm.
2. It affords a match under more practical conditions.
3. The results should give us an interesting comparison between the revolver with its seeming greater accuracy, and the automatic with its greater rapidity.
4. The results should also show us just who are the real, practical champions among the handarm experts

Yours very truly,

JOHN S. UPHAM,

1st Lieut. U. S. Infantry.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The .45 Automatic Available for Issue.

The Colt Automatic Pistol, Caliber .45, has been placed on sale to officers of the Army and National Guard. The Regular officers must make application to the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass. National Guard officers can only obtain the outfit upon application to the Adjutant General of their State through the Ordnance Department of the Army. The cost of the outfit, including one magazine, is \$14.75, exclusive of transportation. Extra magazines may be bought at 52 cents each. Ammunition may be purchased from the Springfield Armory, Rock Island and Frankford Arsenals, at \$20.75 per thousand. Holsters can be obtained from the Rock Island Arsenal at \$1.55 each.

Cannot Become Organized Militia.

Recently an inquiry was presented to the Division of Militia Affairs as to whether a cadet regiment of a State Agricultural College, comprising twelve companies, could be included in the Organized Militia of a State, under the condition that they be given a special enlistment blank to include the period of school work only, for the three years. The inquiry was answered as follows:

The War Department could not approve any plan for enlisting college cadets which would place them in a privileged class of the militia distinct from the Organized Militia at large, and no Federal support could be given such cadet organizations under the amended Militia Law.

The fact that the personnel of any organization of the Militia is made up of the students of a college does not, in itself, bar the organization from being considered Organized Militia, but the personnel of the organization must stand all the tests which are required by the amended Militia Law.

The War Department wishes to encourage in every proper way the military schools and colleges throughout the country, and it desires the Organized Militia to have the advantages of the trained personnel turned out each year by these schools, but the plan suggested above would not be possible under the law.

Alabama Troops Parade.

On February 16 the First Infantry of Mobile, Alabama National Guard, took part in the parade of the "Followers of Apollo" and were reviewed and inspected by Adjutant General J. B. Scully and staff, including Lieutenant Goodman, Inspector-Instructor, detailed by the War Department. The organization made a fine showing and brought forth from the spectators much favorable comment.

New Armory in Massachusetts.

On February 8 the magnificent new armory of Company L, 9th Infantry, located at Natick, was officially opened with appropriate ceremonies, which were attended by the Lieutenant Governor of the State and Adjutant General Pearson. The building cost one hundred thousand dollars.

New Jersey National Guard Association Meeting.

At the recent annual dinner of the National Guard Association of New Jersey in Trenton on March 4, an interesting discussion took place. It dealt with the calling out of the Militia to do police duty, duty that is met by the Constabulary.

When Colonel Buttle brought up the matter of establishing a State Constabulary for New Jersey, Col. E. A. Stevens, of Jersey City, sought to sidetrack the subject, but Gen. Dennis F. Collins, 2d Brigade, took the floor and said that "it was both unjust and cruel to compel members of the National Guard to be placed in a position where they might have to be called in their own city to quell riots and local quarrels where they must fight members of their family, their friends and to injure their fellow citizens on account of trouble or riots over an economic question." He said that National Guardsmen were not in the work for money, but out of patriotism, and while they were ready to be called out to suppress anarchy, they objected to being used as police. He had no doubt that the Constabulary would result in the National Guards becoming a really effective supplement to the Regular Army, instead of an adjunct of the police of the State.

After Colonel Stevens had replied to these remarks by saying that New Jersey had no need of a Constabulary, a dozen or more officers sought recognition to favor the Constabulary proposal, the burden of the arguments being that at present the National Guard is drawn away from its real work of preparing to supplement the Regular Army by being used to do police work. Too often, it was said, cities and towns save money by having an inefficient police force in the expectation that the Guard will make up for the shortcomings of the police.

The question was eventually referred to a committee consisting of General Collins, Col. E. A. Steele and Col. Austin Colgate. An interesting address by Maj. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 6th U. S. Infantry, on the "Military Policy of the United States," in which he emphasized the necessity of bringing the National Guard up to Army standards. Resolutions were adopted against the provisions of the Hay bill relating to the reduction of the Cavalry and the five-year enlistment and recommending that, pending the preparation of the War Department's bill for a properly balanced army, no action be taken upon any of the legislative features of the Hay bill.

Connecticut News.

The National Defense trophies have been awarded to Company M, 2nd Infantry, which won first honors with a figure of merit of 160.15. Second honors went to Company F, 2nd Infantry, with a figure of merit of 148.51. Lieut. Col. Jonathan B. Bunce, Ex-Quartermaster General, died on March 6. A camp of instruction for infantry officers will be held at New Haven from June 11 to 15, inclusive.

Rifle, Revolver and Pistol.

Headquarters of the N. R. A.
Washington, D. C.
 Secretary, Lieut. A. S. Jones, Hibbs Bldg.

Headquarters U. S. R. A.
Springfield, Mass.
 Secretary, J. B. Crabtree, 525 Main St.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

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

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

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

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

DIRECTORY OF RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUBS.

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

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

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

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

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

The Eastern League Averages.

We have just completed, as manager, the averages of Teams and individuals in the N. R. A. Indoor League, Eastern Division. It proves to be very interesting matter for individual analysis and comparison of both individual and team averages.

It will be noted that George W. Chesley, of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club team, New Haven, has the magnificent average of 199, having lost only nine points in the nine matches shot. In four matches he made the possible score of 200. Another score which does not show in the list of those who made the team throughout the series is that of Capt. W. H. Richard, also of New Haven who also has an average of 199 for seven matches. He also recorded the possible of 200 just three times. As a matter of fact, of the entire list of those competing there were but ten men who accomplished this remarkable feat, the dream of all indoor shooters. H. S. Williams, of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club Team stands in second place with an average of 198.2, and in third place comes that clever little shot from the "Nutmeg" State, Jarvis Williams, Jr., of Bridgeport, the only man on his team to shoot in the entire series.

The team averages furnish some interesting data. It shows New Haven in the lead with a fine average of 991.5. As a matter of fact, the standing of all teams in the Eastern League, according to their average scores is no different than the final official standing, according to the number of matches won, excepting that Philadelphia and Boston change places in the standing which is given below.

It would seem from the team averages that the Winchester Rod and Gun Club is rightfully entitled to the championship of the Eastern League, but, inasmuch as the method of determining the championship is by the number of matches won, it is no more than proper that the team which wins the shoot of this week between Bridgeport and Connecticut is rightfully entitled to the championship.

AVERAGES OF THOSE WHO SHOT IN ALL MATCHES.

Name	Average
George W. Chesley, New Haven	199
H. S. Williams New Haven	198.2
Jarvis Williams, Jr. Bridgeport	197.6
E. L. Anderson, Birmingham	196.1

E. W. Sweeting, Warren	195.8
Dr. W. M. Robertson, Warren	195.5
L. C. Brown, Birmingham	195.4
H. O. Wheelock, Warren	195.2
B. M. Starnes, Birmingham	195
R. L. Thompson, Birmingham	193.7
W. J. Maybee, Philadelphia	193.6
John Bacon, Warren	192.1
Capt. S. W. Wise, Boston	191.7
Carl Froess, Warren	191.4
Austin Mount, Warren	191.3
R. L. Robie, Warren	191.3

TEAM AVERAGES.

Team	Av.	Team	Av.
New Haven	991.5	Myles Standish	967.4
Bridgeport	985.6	Philadelphia	952.4
Cleveland	982.3	Boston	950.8
Warren	975.5	Erie	947.7
Birmingham	973.7	Manchester	940.8

THOSE WHO MADE POSSIBLES.

George W. Chesley, New Haven	4
Capt. W. H. Richard, New Haven	3
F. C. Fry, Cleveland	3
John Humphrey, Cleveland	2
Harry M. Thomas New Haven	1
F. J. Haas, New Haven	1
Jarvis Williams, Jr., Bridgeport	1
W. Naramore, Bridgeport	1
W. C. Andrews, Cleveland	1

COMPLETE LIST OF INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES.

W. Naramore, Bridgeport	1	200
G. W. Chesley, New Haven	9	199
Capt. W. H. Richard, New Haven	7	199
Harry M. Thomas, New Haven	2	199
M. O. Buttstadt, New Haven	7	198.2
H. S. Williams, New Haven	9	198.2
F. C. Fry, Cleveland	8	198.2
F. J. Haas, New Haven	2	198
H. J. Gussman, New Haven	2	198
J. M. Landon, New Haven	1	198
H. E. Graffin, New Haven	1	198
G. L. Wolfram, Bridgeport	1	197
Jarvis Williams, Jr., Bridgeport	9	197.6
M. Lyons, Bridgeport	2	197.5
W. C. Andrews, Cleveland	8	197.4
C. W. Vanstone, Bridgeport	5	197.2
D. R. August, Bridgeport	1	197
Capt. A. F. Laudensack, New Haven	6	197
W. M. Foster, Cleveland	8	196.6
John Humphrey, Cleveland	8	196.6
A. L. Birks, Bridgeport	8	196.6
C. M. Scripture, Bridgeport	7	196.6
Jno. W. Hessian, Bridgeport	5	196.4
E. L. Anderson, Birmingham	9	196.1
H. J. Dietrich, Bridgeport	5	196.1
F. O. Peterson, Warren	7	196
E. W. Sweeting, Warren	9	195.8
Dr. W. M. Robertson, Warren	9	195.5
L. C. Brown, Birmingham	9	195.4
H. O. Wheelock, Warren	9	195.2
Fred Keller, Warren	3	195.1
E. H. Besse, Portland, Me.	8	195.1
B. M. Starnes, Birmingham	9	195
H. W. Stevens, Portland, Me.	8	194.6
F. J. Koska, Cleveland	4	194.3
Rob. Mabry, Birmingham	6	194.3
G. L. Hale, Cleveland	4	194.2
J. H. Stevens, Portland, Me.	4	194.1
C. W. Woodyatt, Cleveland	1	194
Tindall, Cleveland	2	194
G. W. Eason, Cleveland	1	194
W. L. Wonder, Cleveland	1	194
R. L. Thompson Birmingham	9	193.7
W. J. Maybee, Philadelphia	9	193.6
J. Bartholp, Boston	2	193.5
E. L. Munson, Warren	6	193.2
W. D. Frazier, Portland, Me.	2	193.1
R. C. Foster, Portland, Me.	3	193.1
H. P. Winslow, Portland, Me.	1	193
Edward King, Erie, Pa.	3	193
V. W. Hall, Portland, Me.	8	192.5
P. B. Chambers, Boston	6	192.5

R. H. Crosby, Portland, Me.	6	192.4
John Bacon, Erie	9	192.1
A. B. Durgin, Portland, Me.	4	192
G. H. Smith, Philadelphia	2	192
Frank Flynn, Birmingham	1	192
W. N. Patrick, Philadelphia	1	192
Lieut. P. L. Post, Boston	1	192
Capt. S. W. Wise, Boston	9	191.7
Carl Froess, Erie	9	191.4
R. L. Robie, Manchester	9	191.3
Austin Mount, Erie	9	191.3
E. P. Carver, Jr., Boston	3	191.2
Lieut. G. B. Sawyer, Boston	6	191
Dr. F. G. Haines, Warren	2	191
R. S. Newbold, Philadelphia	7	191
J. H. Fitzgerald, Manchester	1	191
J. L. Perkins, Manchester	8	190.4
Capt. W. R. Murphy, Boston	7	190.1
E. H. Williams, Jr., Phila.	6	190.1
M. D. Smith, Birmingham	2	190
Nathan Sperring, Philadelphia	7	189.6
J. G. Schnerring, Philadelphia	3	189.3
J. G. Dillin, Philadelphia	3	189.2
F. R. Vose, Manchester	8	189.1
S. L. Greer, Manchester	4	188.1
E. A. Hayes, Manchester	2	188.1
Harry L. Reeves, Philadelphia	4	188
G. F. Hoffman, Boston	7	187.5
W. F. Twaddle, Manchester	5	186.3
Lieut. Acheson, Portland, Me.	1	186
Jacob Froess, Erie	7	185.4
Albert Veit, Erie	8	185
E. Whitten, Boston	1	185
Harry Overbaugh, Phila.	3	185
Robert Gibson, Boston	2	183.5
F. A. Witham, Manchester	3	183.2
C. M. Valentine, Manchester	3	182.4
C. H. Kelly, Boston	1	178

NEW ENGLAND INDOOR RIFLE LEAGUE.

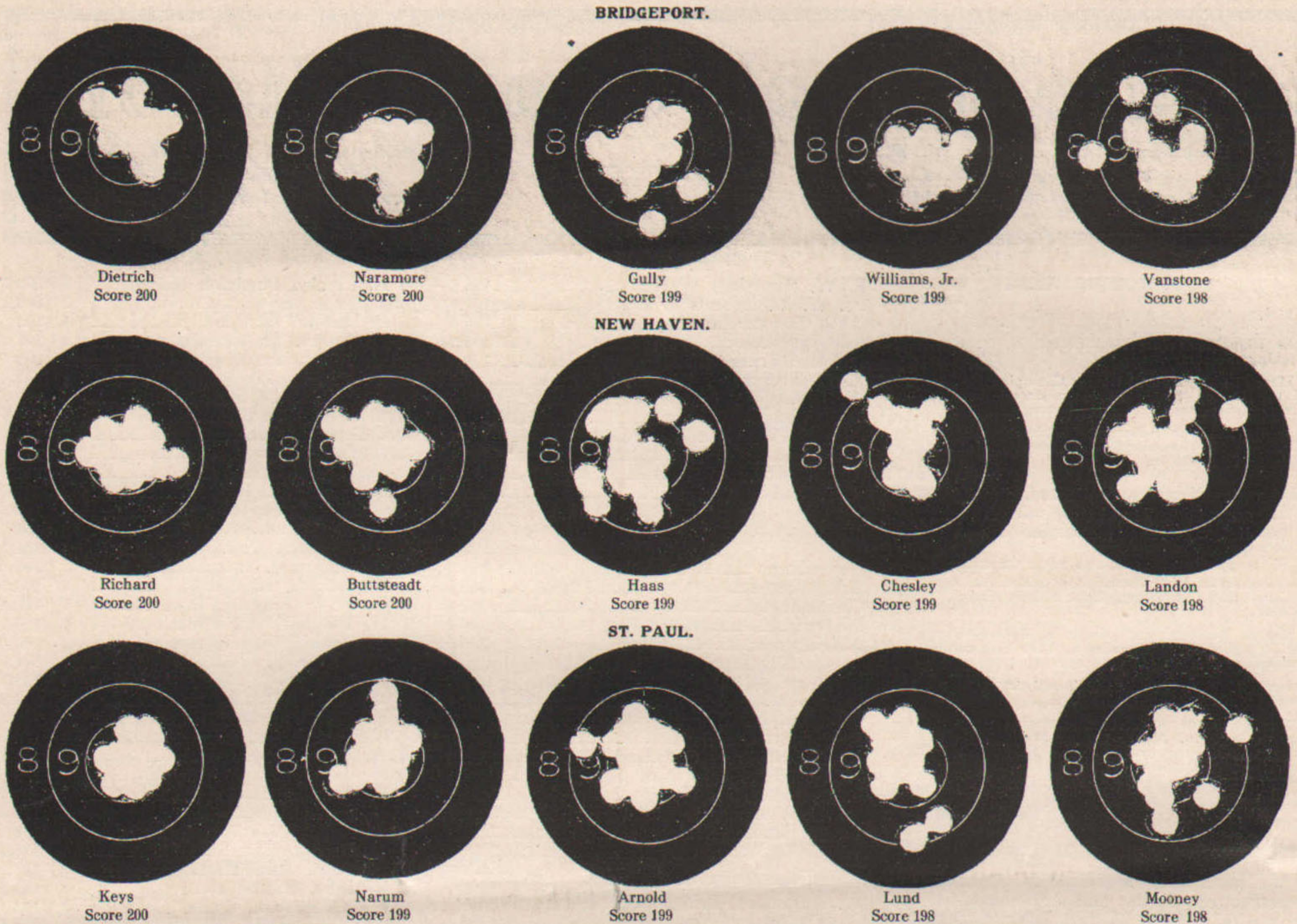
With only two more matches to shoot, Portland and Bridgeport are still tied for first place with seven wins and no defeats. The final match between the two leaders will without doubt be a good one. In the offhand this week C. E. Hatch, of the Boston Revolver team; J. Williams, Jr., of Bridgeport, and R. L. Robie, of Manchester, were tied for first place honors with 92 each, while on the prone work, H. W. Stevens, of Portland; C. W. Vanstone, of Bridgeport; and A. B. Durgin, also of Portland, were tied for first place with 99 each. Following is a list of the matches and results:

PORTLAND VS. BANGOR.			
Stevens	91 99—190	Chilcott	86 97—183
Winslow	90 96—186	Sylvester	83 98—181
Hall	88 97—185	Ramsdell	81 95—176
Crosby	85 97—179	McDonald	79 92—171
Durgin	80 99—179	Somers	82 88—170
	919		881

BOSTON REVOLVER VS. MIDDLESEX.			
Tanisch	86 95—181	Heath	92 84—176
Sioprelle	81 96—177		
Taylor	84 93—177		887
Hosmer	88 88—176	Defaulted.	

BRIDGEPORT VS. MANCHESTER.			
Williams	92 97—189	Robie	92 96—188
Vanstone	88 99—187	Vose	83 95—178
Naramore	88 98—186	Hayes	81 93—174
Hessian	89 97—186	Witham	76 97—173
Schuler	89 94—183	Valentine	75 94—169
	931		882

FEDERAL RANGE VS. BROOKLINE.			
Wise	85 98—183	Post	82 89—171
Gibberts	81 95—176		
Williamson	81 94—175		878
Murphy	82 91—173	Defaulted.	



BRIDGEPORT WINS THE RIFLE CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

Well, the fight is over and victory perches on the banner of Bridgeport. The Park Club team of that city wins the championship of the Eastern Interclub League and incidentally the Indoor Rifle Club Team Championship of the United States, and that, too, with a score higher than was ever before made. Owing to the Cleveland team defeating New Haven in the last match of the series, it left Bridgeport and New Haven tied for first place in the Eastern League, each with one match lost. By St. Paul winning the Western League Championship, a shoot-off with the winner of the Eastern League was necessary, the best score of the three to decide both championships. It was a close match and they finished in this order: Bridgeport, 996; New Haven, 995; St. Paul, 994. Now that's what we call some shooting. All clubs have made a great fight for the honors, but the St. Paul outfit is deserving of a great deal of credit. The Bridgeport team now holds the championship with a world's record score. We believe it will be beaten in time, the score we mean, and so confident are we that we have made a silent bet with ourselves, even money, that some day one of the clubs will hang up the possible score, 1,000.

Steady progress in the art of ammunition

making and construction of sights and rifles will make the possible possible. We would like Bridgeport, St. Paul and New Haven to tell us what tools they used in making these scores.

BRIDGEPORT.				
A. J. Dietrich	50	50	50	50-200
C. B. Naramore	50	50	50	50-200
A. B. Gully	50	49	50	50-199
Jarvis Williams, Jr.	50	49	50	50-199
C. W. Vanstone	49	49	50	50-198
				996
NEW HAVEN.				
Capt. W. H. Richard	50	50	50	50-200
M. O. Buttsteadt	50	50	50	50-200
G. W. Chesley	50	49	50	50-199
J. W. Landon	50	49	49	50-198
F. J. Haas	50	49	50	49-198
				995
ST. PAUL.				
G. W. Keys	50	50	50	50-200
E. J. Narum	49	50	50	50-199
S. O. Arnold	49	50	50	50-199
P. C. Lund	50	50	49	49-198
O. J. Mooney	50	49	49	50-198
				994

A Chance for Military Riflemen.

The Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association will hold its fourth annual match for the Offhand Military Rifle Championship of New York on April 14, at the range of the club, Richter's Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. Open to all comers, distance, 200 yards. Position, strictly offhand. Any military rifle with regulation sights and trigger pull. Any reduced, smokeless-powder ammunition, with lead bullet. 100 shots for record, on Standard American target, eight-inch bull. First prize; silver medal; second prize, silver-and-bronze medal; third prize, bronze medal. Entrance fee, two dollars. Firing begins at 9 in the morning. Late comers will be allowed five sighters. This match was won, in 1909, by J. P. O'Hare, 1st N. G. N. J., score 711; in 1910 by H. Otto, C. H. R. R. A., score 759; in 1911 by H. Otto, C. H. R. R. A., score 764. A cordial invitation is extended to all to participate in the match. Kindly mail your acceptance, giving name and postoffice address, to Frank Keister, 219 East 18th street, New York city.

N. R. A. INTER-COLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

The tenth week of the matches in the Eastern Intercollegiate League produces no material change in the standing of the teams. In the final match of next week Massachusetts Agricultural College and Princeton University come together and the result of this match will decide the championship of the league, unless the unexpected happens and Princeton defeats the "Aggies" which would bring about a tie between these two for first place. The tie for third place remains unbroken as North Georgia and Harvard University both won their matches. A noticeable feature of the shooting is the big improvement being made by all the colleges in their scores, North Georgia, Harvard University, Louisiana State University and the U. S. College have made



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Rifle and cartridge tested thoroughly and approved by Mr. E. C. Crossman, greatest American firearms authority and expert rifle shot, who calls it (Arms and the Man, Nov. 2, 1911, page 89) "A jewel for deer and such game, amply powerful enough, . . . with a trajectory flatter than the New Springfield, . . . light recoil, accuracy, . . . and a smashing power equal to any 30-30, it's the biggest little gun in the world."

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big gains in their scores, especially the latter college.

Again Massachusetts had the honor of putting up high score for the week with the Surgeons a good second. High individual score was made by B. L. Poole, U. S. College, with 98 standing and 98 prone, a total of 196, with E. R. Lloyd, of the "Aggies" runner-up with 96 standing and 99 prone, total 195.

Massachusetts	957	Louisiana	931
U. S. College	950	Delaware	905
Harvard	939	Pennsylvania	917
Princeton	931	Maryland	843
Norwich	854	New Hampshire	829

STANDING, MARCH 9.

	W.	L.
Massachusetts Agricultural College	10	—
Princeton University	9	1
North Georgia Agricultural College	8	2
Harvard University	8	2
University of Pennsylvania	6	4
Norwich University	4	6
West Virginia University	4	6
Maryland Agricultural College	2	8
U. S. College of Veterinary Surgeons	2	8
New Hampshire College	1	8
Delaware College	1	9

WESTERN LEAGUE.

This is the last week of a very successful season in the Western Inter-collegiate Rifle Shooting League. The University of Iowa went through the entire shoot without losing a match which is a record. They won over their opponents, the University of Michigan, this week by 103 points. This gives them the championship of the Western League which will be shot off with the champions of the Eastern League as soon as the Eastern League finishes its matches, which come to a close next week. It is more than likely that the Massachusetts Agricultural College will win the championship in the Eastern League and

this will cause the same teams which met last year and much intense interest will be off again this year. The Iowa University won by one point from its Massachusetts opponents last year and much intense interest will be shown in the shoot off this year.

The University of Iowa this week again made the high team score with 958. The Purdue University is second with 927. The high individual score was made by Frank R. Hrudy of the College of St. Thomas Rifle Club, with 96 standing and 96 prone, total 192.

Iowa	958	Michigan	855
Purdue	927	St. Thomas	796
Minnesota	926	Michigan	886
California	922	Arizona	854
Nebraska	861	Kansas	default

STANDING, MARCH 9.

	W.	L.
University of Iowa	9	—
University of Minnesota	8	1
Michigan Agricultural College	6	3
Purdue University	6	3
University of California	6	3
University of Arizona	3	6
University of Nebraska	3	6
College of St. Thomas	1	8

At the annual meeting of the Allison Park Revolver & Pistol Club held in February, the following officers were elected:

- E. A. Clark, President.
- E. Z. Burns, Vice President.
- Dr. C. W. Clark, Secy. and Treas.

The 50-yard range will be improved and the club extends an invitation to all revolver enthusiasts to visit us any Saturday afternoon. As soon as the weather permits, weekly practice will begin and U. S. R. A. members desiring to shoot for records and percentage medals will be welcome.

GOSSIP.

BY "AL BLANCO."

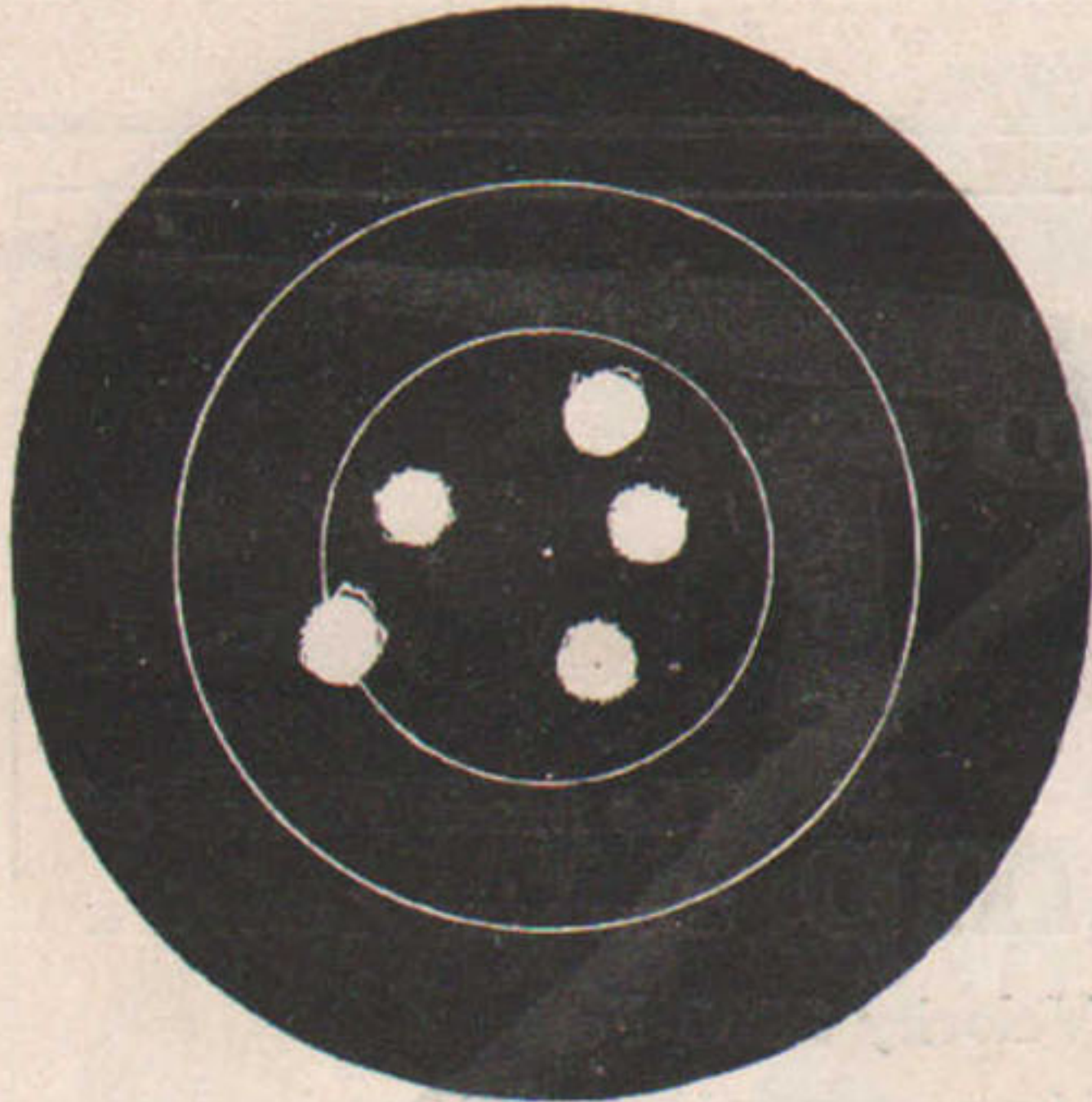
ROCHESTER RAMBLINGS.

The race over and we have the championship; leave it to the Citizens to get something in the line of championship, even if of the cellar. Well, no one feels very bad here, did the best we could, at any rate, better luck next year, but as we have only about ten to pick from we did well to be in every match with a team. All the boys here enjoyed the contest and as we have no one here who has been shooting for more than two years we don't see why we won't be up in the race next year. There is going to be some ammunition burned up round these diggings this summer.

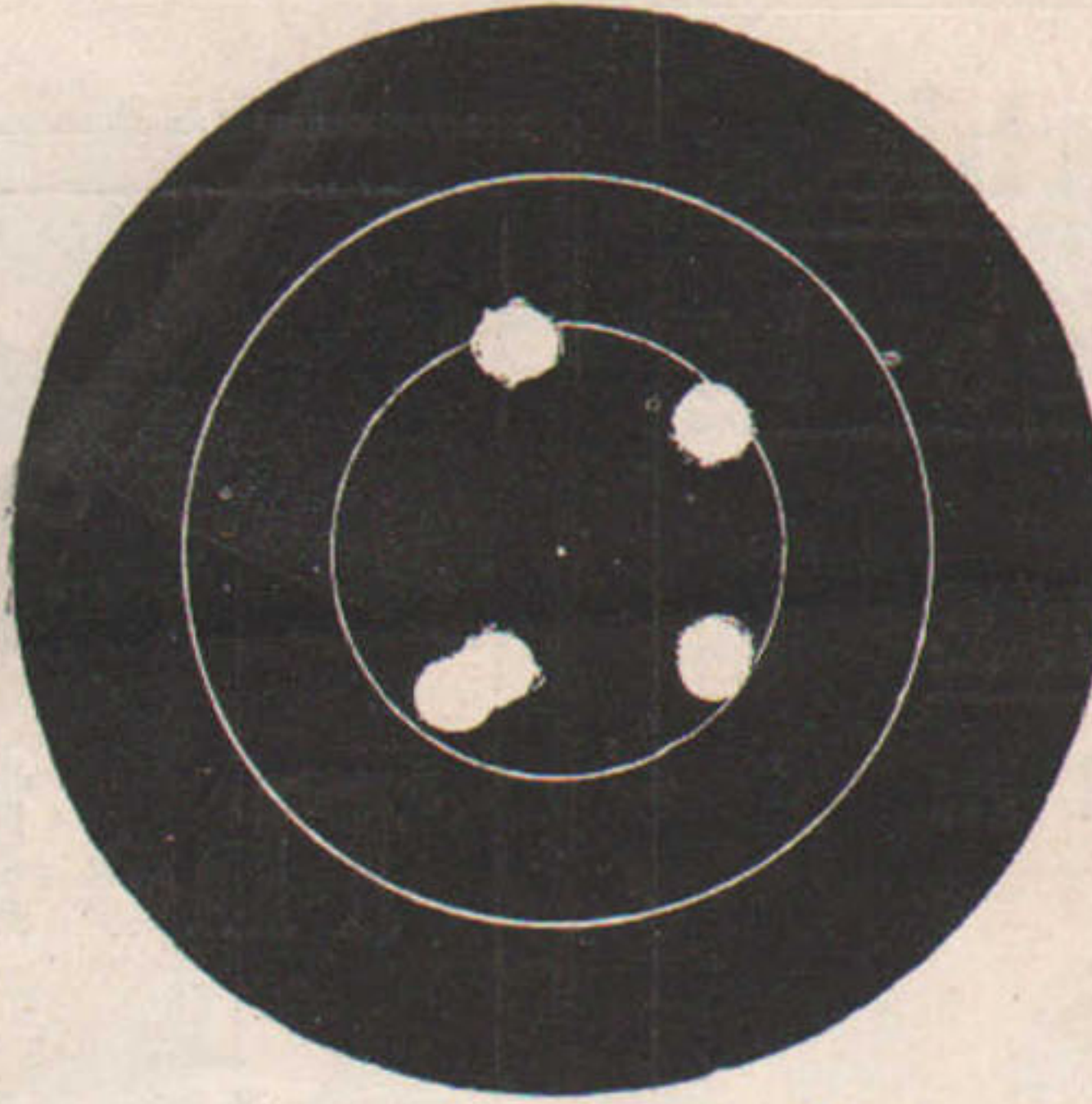
Here's "how" to the winners, hope we trim 'em next time. How soon does the next league commence business? We're anxious to get in on it.

Pittsburgh feels very well satisfied with her first season in the "Big Show." To finish at the bottom of the "first division" is good enough for us even if we don't get any jewelry for doing so. Our team average for 23 matches (including one tie shoot-off) was 1,060.41. Dr. Atkinson won the Keenan Cup for the best season average, with 212.73. H. G. Olson won the cup for the highest individual score, with 228, twice in one evening. Our season averages are as follows:

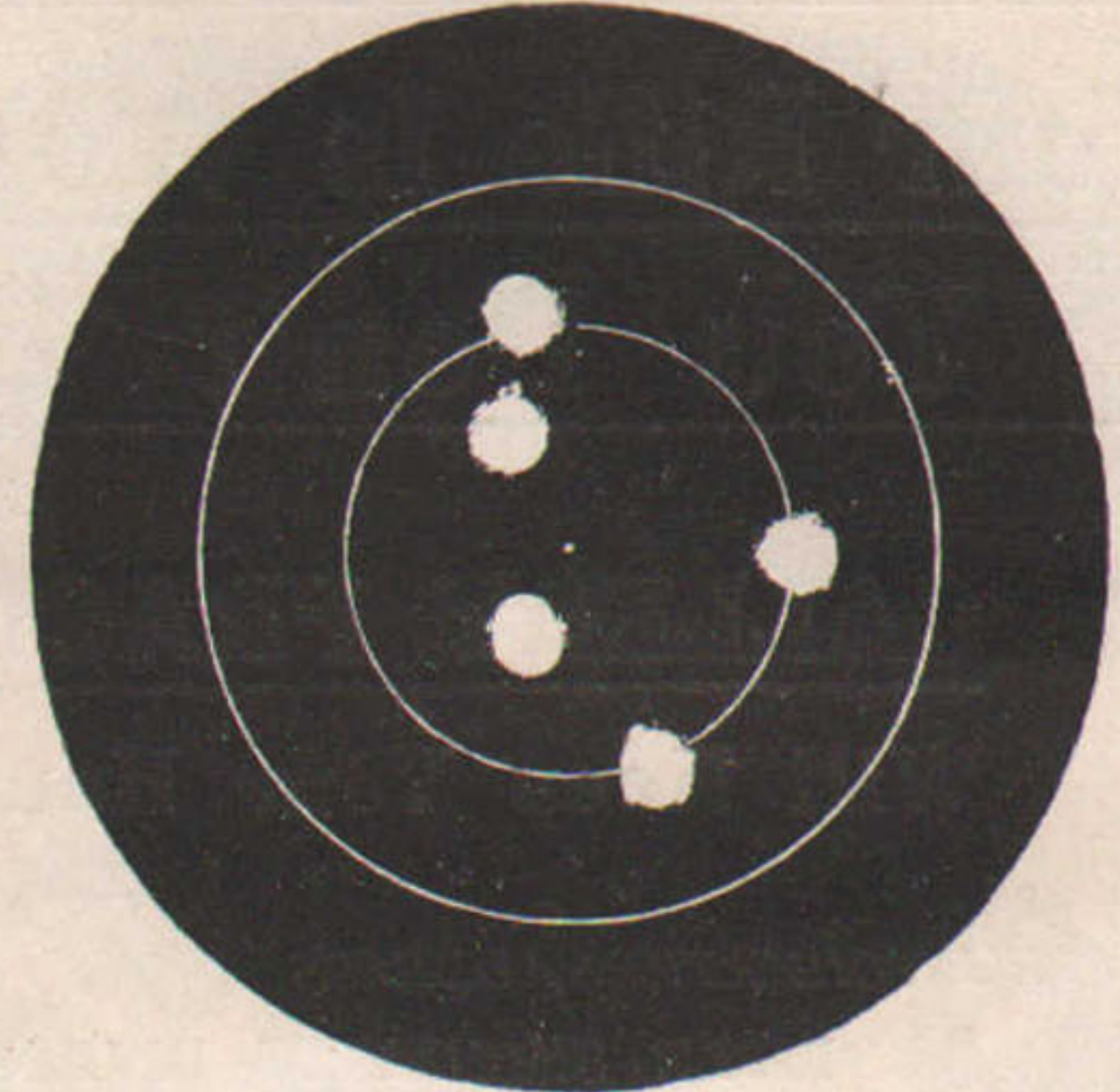
Dr. D. A. Atkinson, 23 matches	212.73
H. G. Olson, 23 matches	211.
H. S. Freed, 23 matches	210.04
J. L. Kuhn, 10 matches	209.38
Dr. J. R. Brown, 23 matches	206.83
Bert M. Brae, 23 matches	204.03



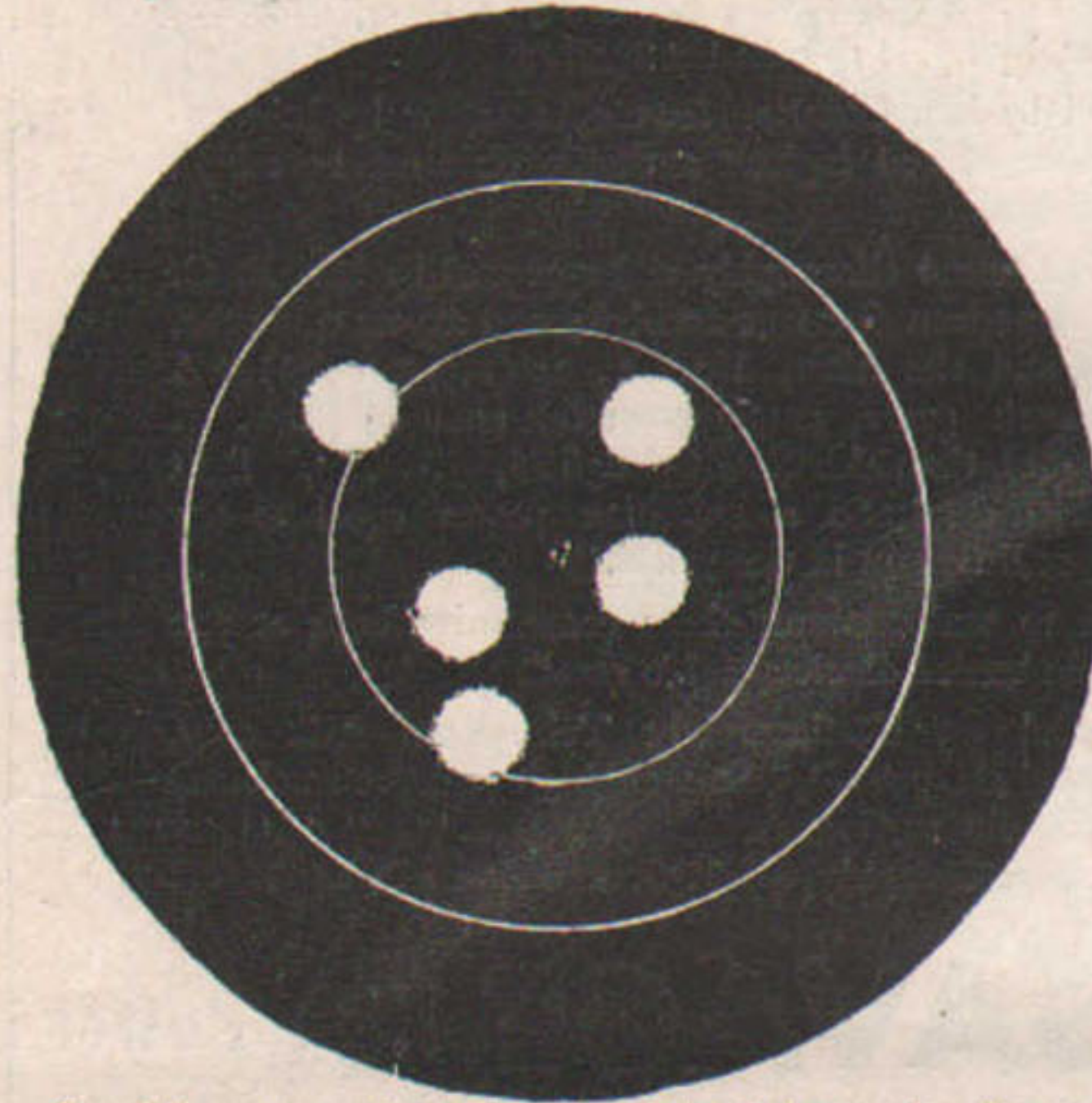
Possible score of 50, at 20 yards indoors, by A. P. Lane, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York City, using a Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel and Remington-U. M. C. long rifle Lesmok cartridges.



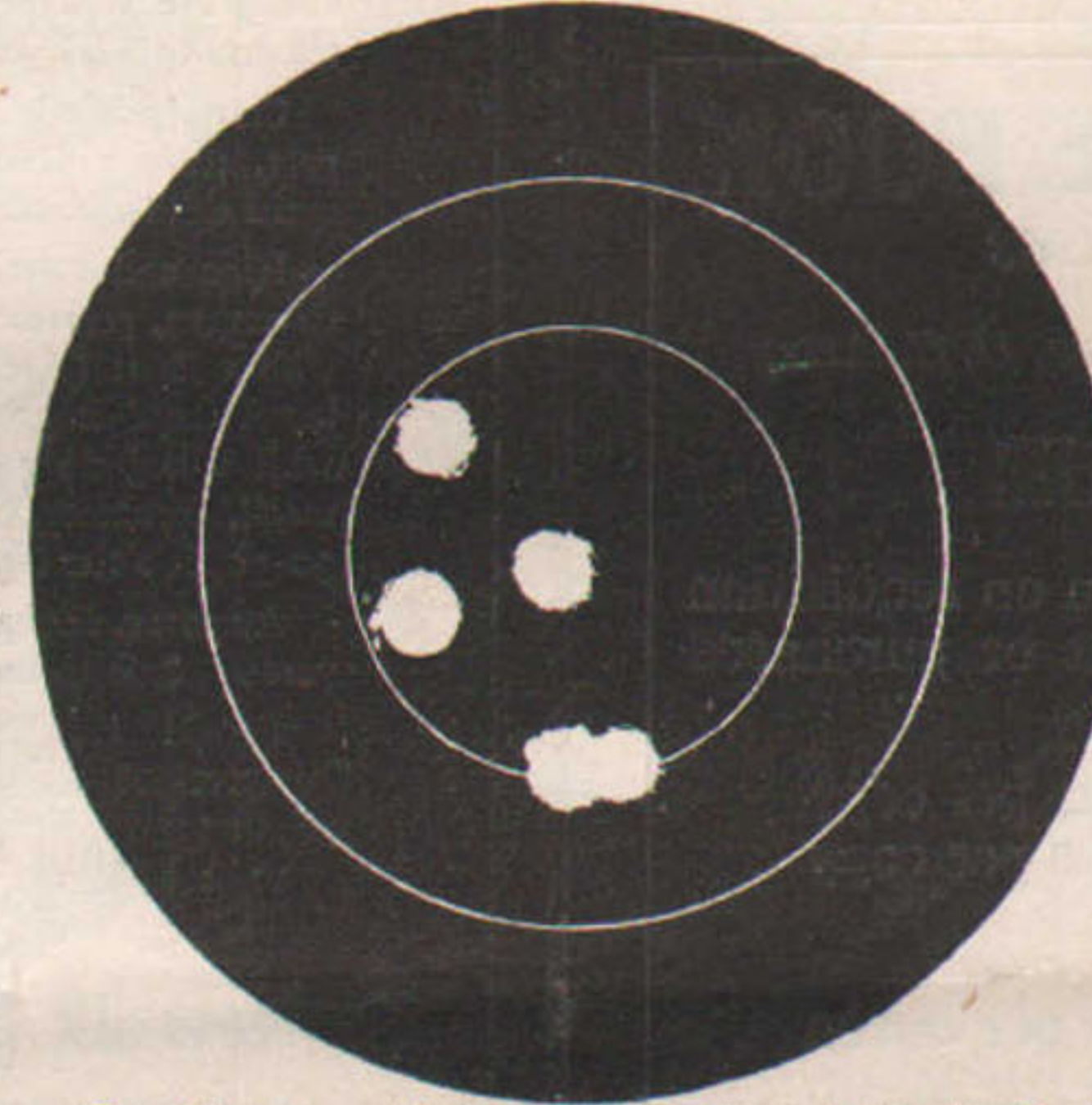
Possible score of 50, at 20 yards indoors, by W. F. Fennell, Federal Revolver Club, Boston, shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson pistol with 10-inch barrel and United States long rifle Lesmok cartridges.



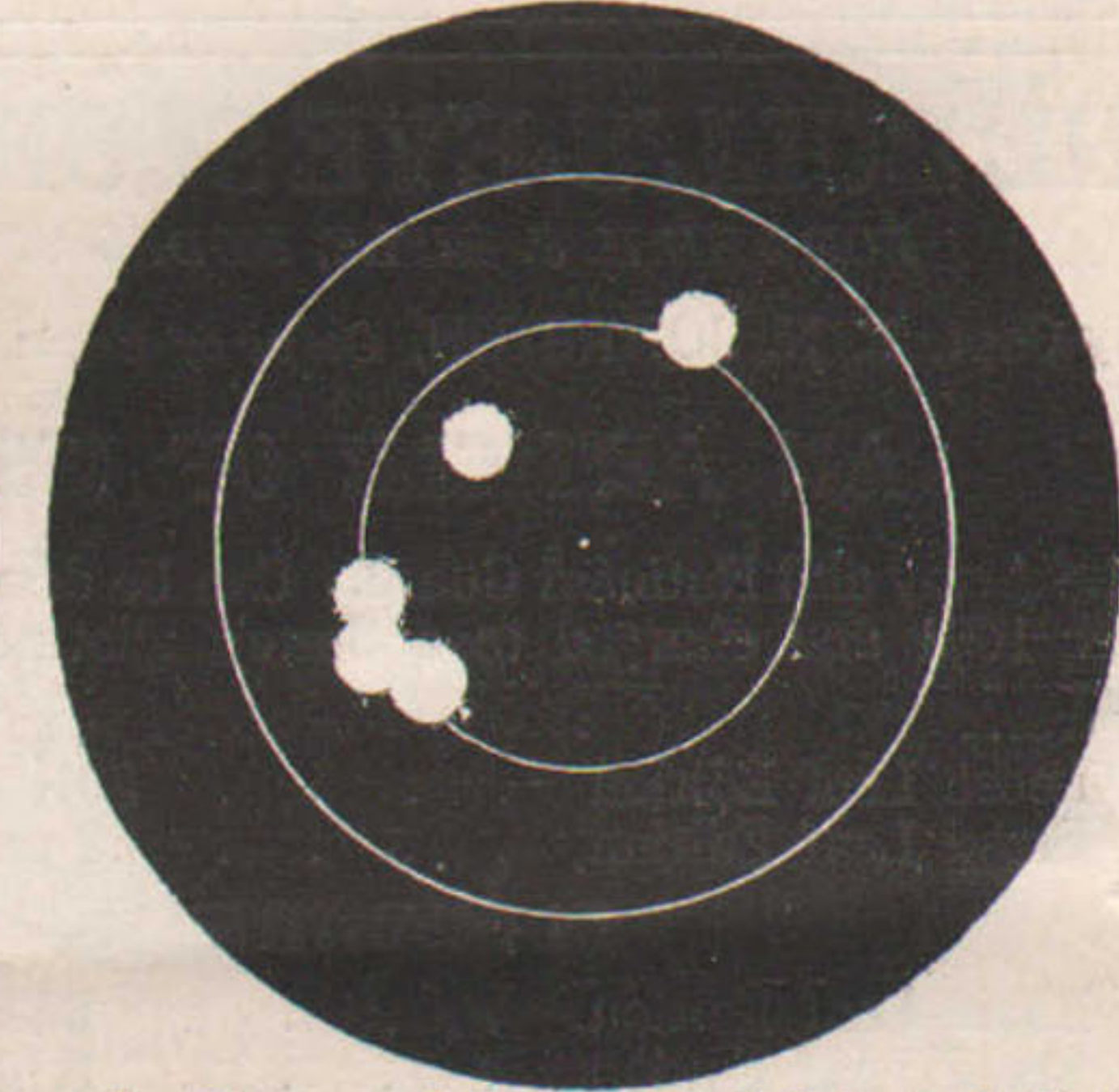
Possible score of 50, at 20 yards indoors, by F. C. Hackney, Portland (Oregon) Revolver Club, shooting a .22 Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel, and Remington-U. M. C. long rifle Lesmok cartridges.



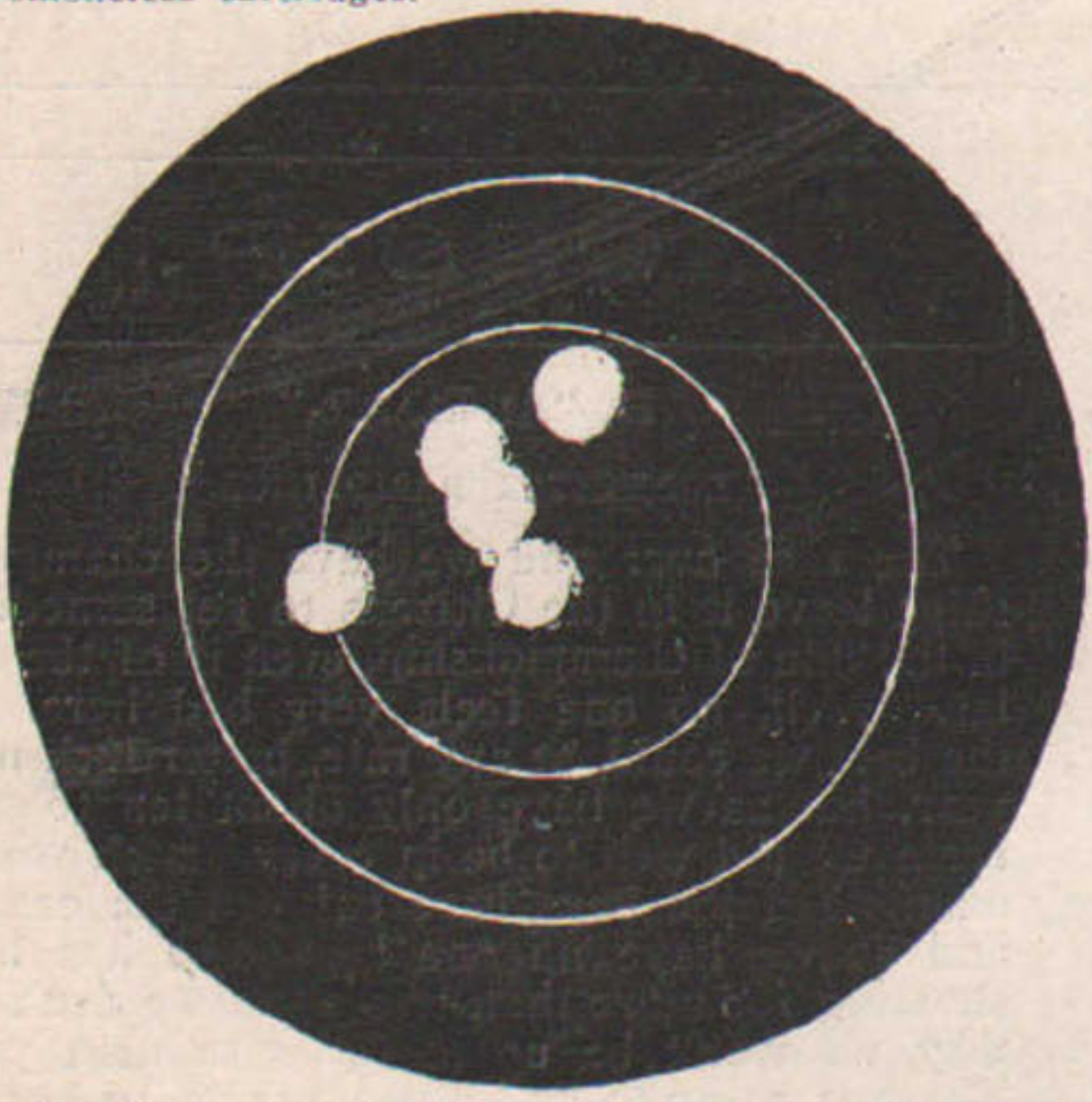
Possible score of 50, at 20 yards indoors by James E. Gorman, Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, San Francisco, Cal., shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel, and Peters long rifle Semi-smokeless cartridges.



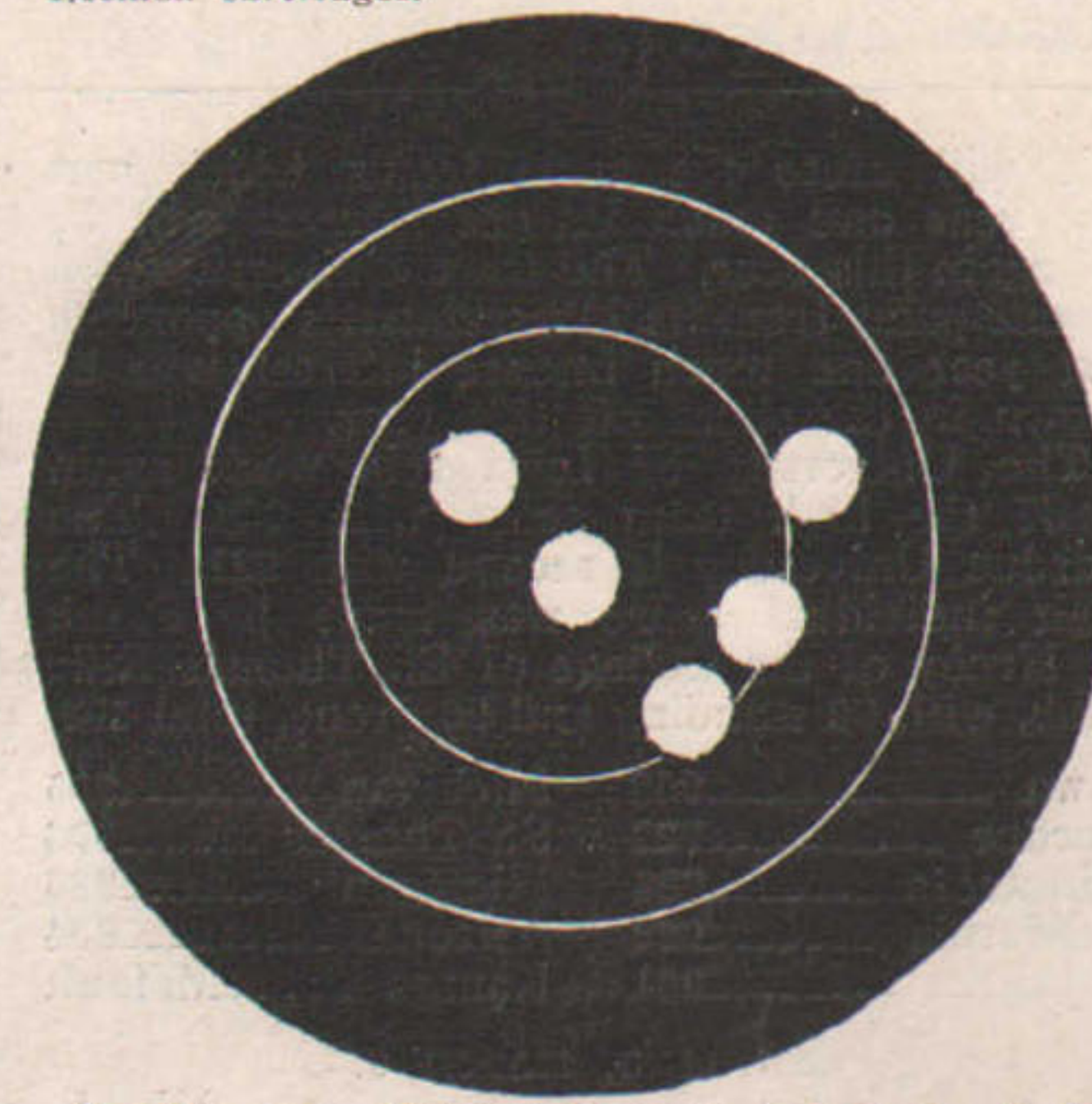
Possible score of 50, at 20 yards indoors, by R. H. Hough, Oakland Bank of Savings Pistol Club, Oakland, Cal., shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel, and Remington-U. M. C. long rifle Lesmok cartridges.



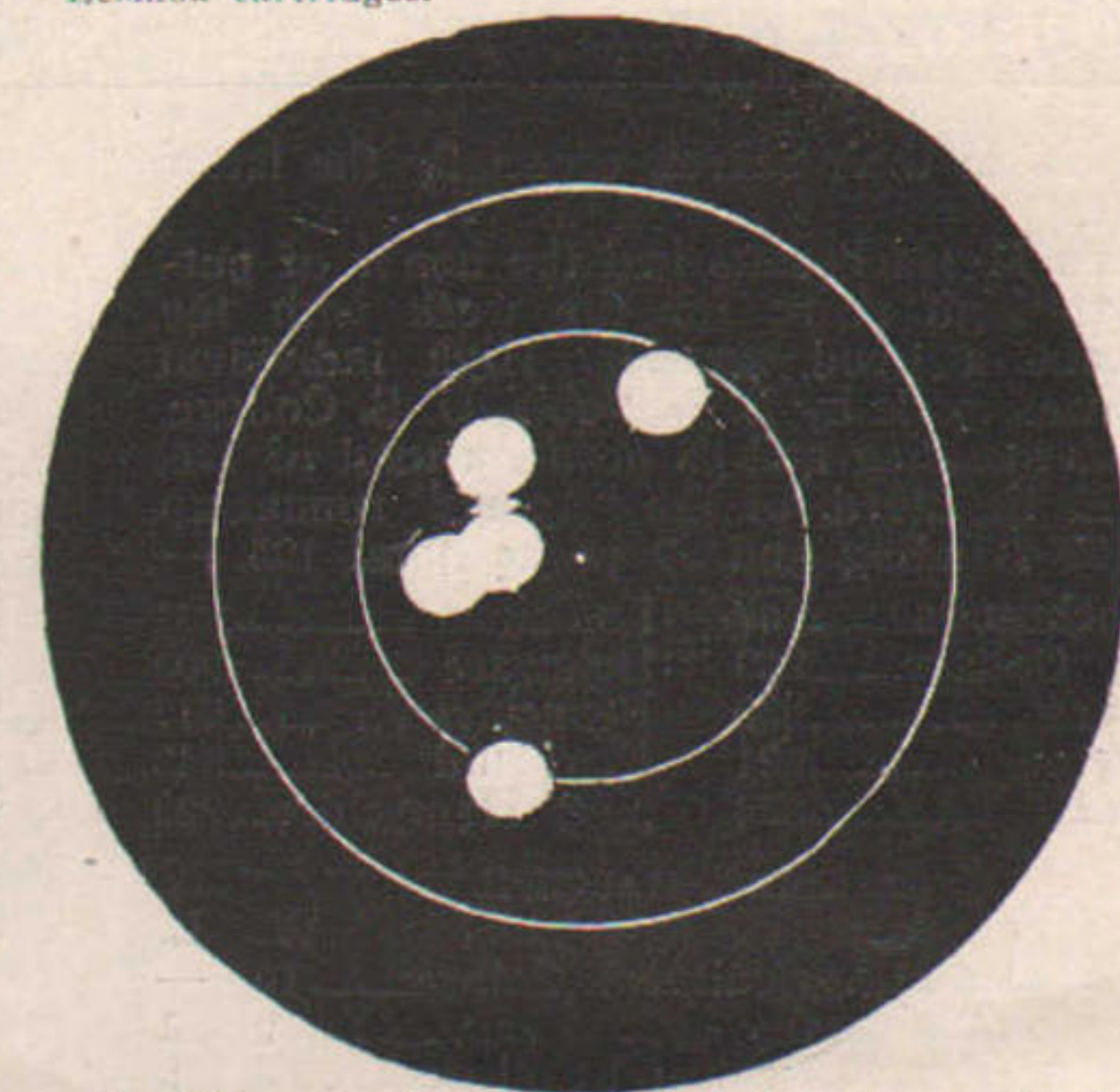
Possible score of 50, at 20 yards indoors, by R. S. Wixson, Shell Mound Rifle and Pistol Club, California, shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel, and Remington-U. M. C. long rifle Lesmok cartridges.



Possible score of 50, at 20 yards indoors, by Capt. Sheridan Ferree, National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, Washington, D. C., shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel, and Remington-U. M. C. long rifle Lesmok cartridges.



Possible score of 50 at 20 yards indoors by A. H. Hubbard, Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club, shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson, 10-inch pistol and Remington U. M. C. long rifle cartridges.



Possible score of 50 at 20 yards indoors, by W. L. Darling, Boston Revolver Club, using a .22-caliber Stevens Lord Model pistol and Remington U. M. C. long rifle Lesmok cartridges.

SOME POSSIBLE SCORES IN THE U. S. R. A. LEAGUE.

J. Guy Royal, 23 matches.....	202.78
J. O. Rolshouse, 20 matches.....	201.51
T. C. Beal, 5 matches.....	199.26
Dr. Charles Clark, 2 matches.....	198.56
Dr. E. A. Waugaman, 5 matches.....	197.26
A. C. Faulk, 2 matches.....	179.18
Dr. C. L. McGovern, 20 matches.....	177.13
Ernest Clark, 2 matches.....	169.59

Our chief troubles were range lighting and sights. We tried several schemes of range lighting and about midseason got down to a reasonably strong light at the target and no lights at all at the firing point, which suits most of the boys fairly well.

We began with all kinds of sights—from factory, "Partridge" to "Gold Bead," but as the season wore along more uniformity was to

be seen, and at the finish 80 per cent were using one-eighth inch square topped "Partridge" sights, modeled after an H. M. Pope pattern, which appears to suit the majority of eyes very well. The rear slot varies in width with each individual shooter.

We would like very much to hear what other clubs are doing with these two problems, especially the more successful ones. I think every pistol shooter in the country would enjoy reading articles on these and other problems, such as team management by the Captains of Portland, Springfield and Manhattan Clubs.

Hoping that "Al Blanco" can induce them to write such articles, I am, yours,

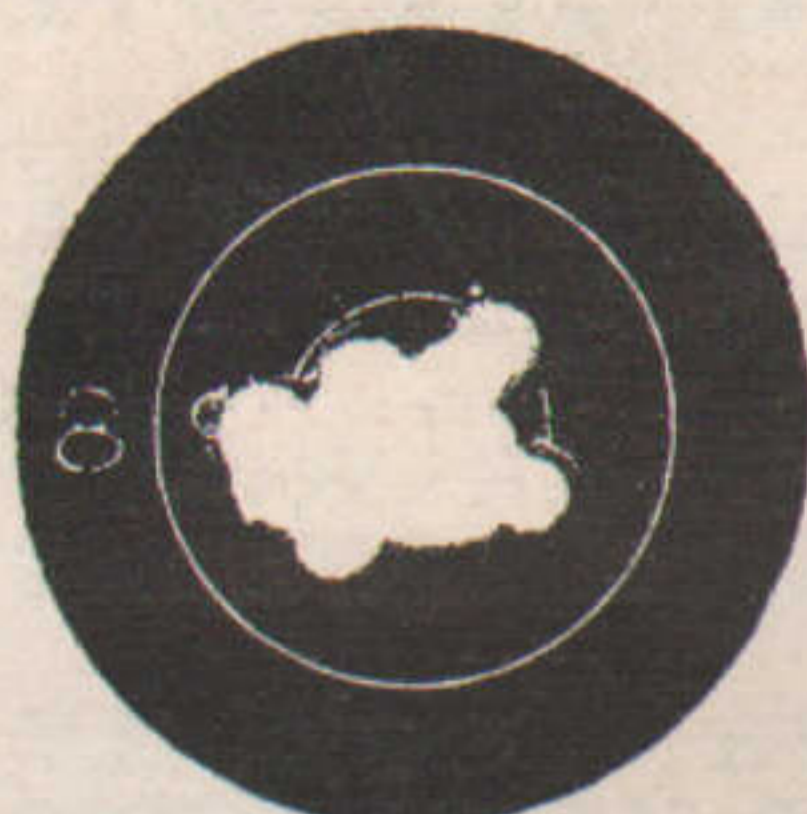
DUQUESNE.

The spirit shown by the team representing

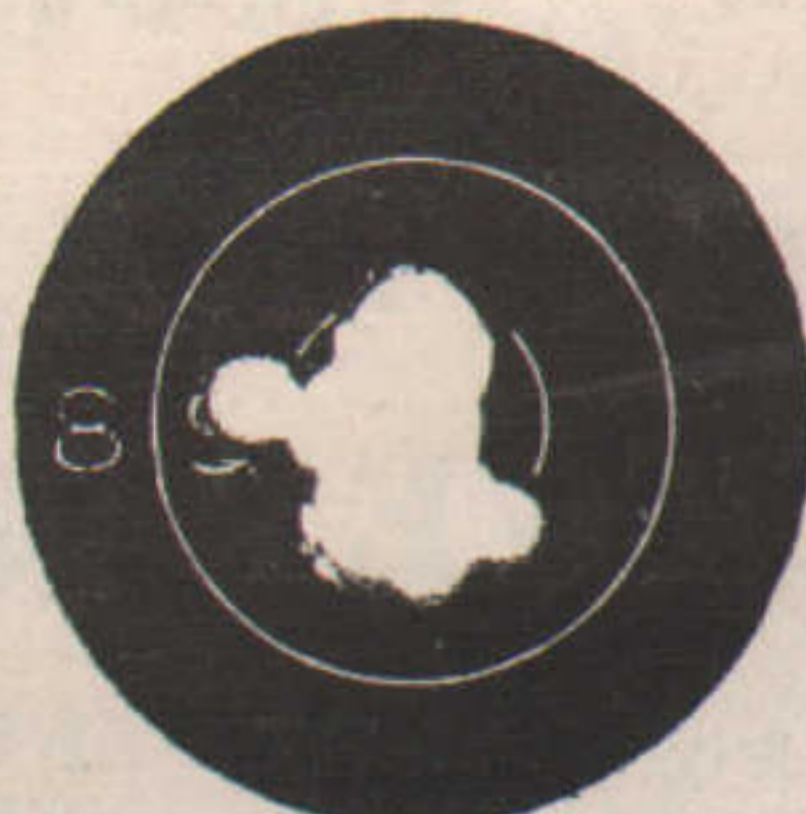
the Citizens Club of Rochester, N. Y., in the U. S. R. A. League series is worthy of emulation by all. This team shot in 23 contests and lost all of them. This would have been a knock-out blow for some but not for the Citizens. Up they come smiling and chipper as ever and want to know when the next round will begin. That's the stuff we like to shoot against. We would rise to remark right here that if the men who compose the team of this club will get together and adopt a uniform system of shooting that their scores will improve correspondingly. You have got to use similar tools to your competitors if you would stand a chance to shoot in their class. In our opinion you cannot hope to make consistently high scores with the revolver as you can with the pistol.

A WORLD'S RECORD

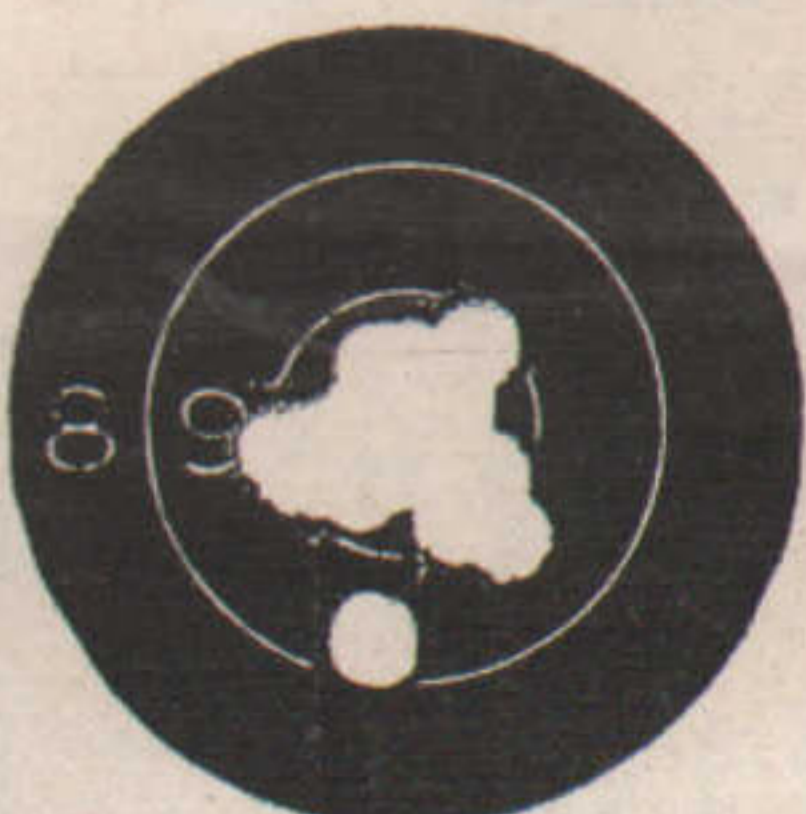
995 out of 1000



W. C. ANDREWS
Score 200



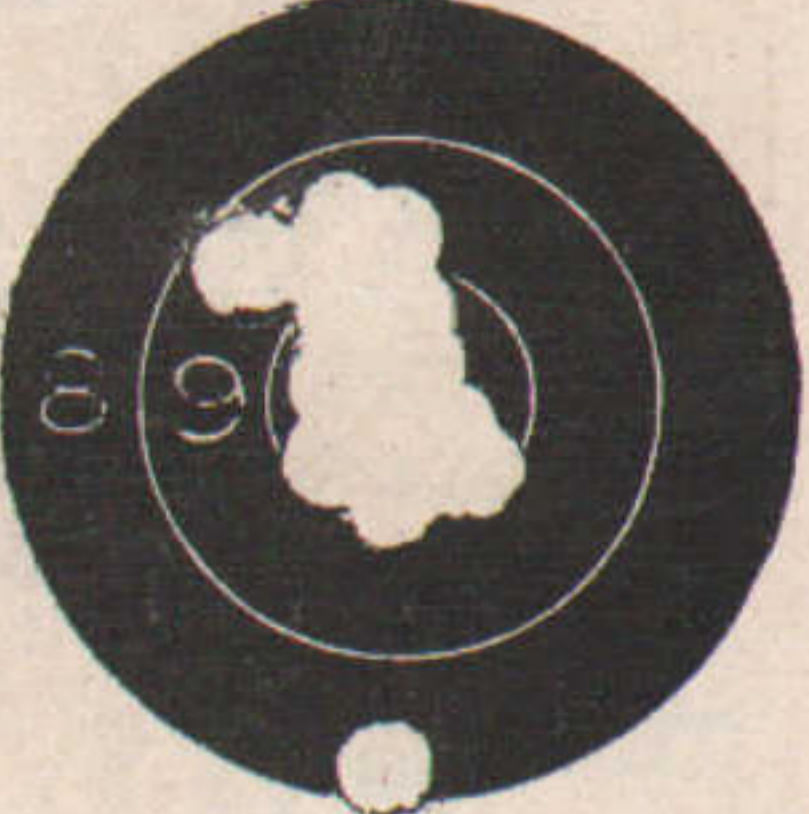
J. HUMPHREY
Score 200



F. C. FRY
Score 199



M. M. FOSTER
Score 199



G. L. HALE
Score 197

Score of the Cuyahoga Rifle Club Team in the Inter-Club Match of February 24, 1912, defeating the Winchester Team and tying the existing World's Record. Every member of the team used

.22 Cal. Long Rifle

Peters

Semi-Smokeless

The entire Cleveland Team used Peters Semi-Smokeless Cartridges and Peerless Barrels, the latter manufactured by W. C. Andrews, a member of the team.

Mr. F. C. Fry, of the Cleveland Team, has scored 998 out of 1000 in the last five Inter-Club Matches, a record for five consecutive contests

Use the genuine SEMI-SMOKELESS—the only thoroughly reliable kind.

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

Dr. Hicks of the Manhattans, for instance, is without doubt one of the best shots with the revolver that we have. While he did not use the revolver exclusively in the recent matches still he did not do any brilliant work with it. A great many men can shoot the revolver but not the pistol and vice versa. But for fine work, close shooting and high scores we hold that the team which uses the pistol exclusively will do the best work. The Portland team shot in twenty-three matches and lost none, winning first place and defeating some of the best teams in the country. They all used the .22 single shot pistol. Smith & Wesson team finished in second place. They all used the pistol. We believe in the use of the pistol for indoor work and the revolver for outdoor shooting. But the point to the whole proposition is this: Get a good gun, select a good make of ammunition and shoot the outfit intelligently, faithfully and often. Don't change over to a new proposition until you are sure that the old one will not do the work. The man who does this will prove a dangerous man on any team and one whose name will be found at the top of the list when all is said and done.

But the point to these remarks is this, that very quickly he learned to cover up the wild shots with his thumbs when he showed his target to anyone. He was also heard to remark on one occasion that if he only had a few more thumbs he wouldn't mind a few wild shots.

Capt. Sheridan Ferree happened to overhear the remarks and drawing on his fertile imagination, together with a skilful hand, he presented to the paymaster the sketch herewith. Of course we pilfered it unknown to either party because neither would condone the writing or appearance of the sketch. They are so modest you know and we wouldn't hurt anyone's feelings for the world. Therefore the thumb target is a new acquisition to the vocabulary of the shooter. To the man of mediocre ability it is a God-send. But to work the trick successfully you must get all but 2 shots in the black.

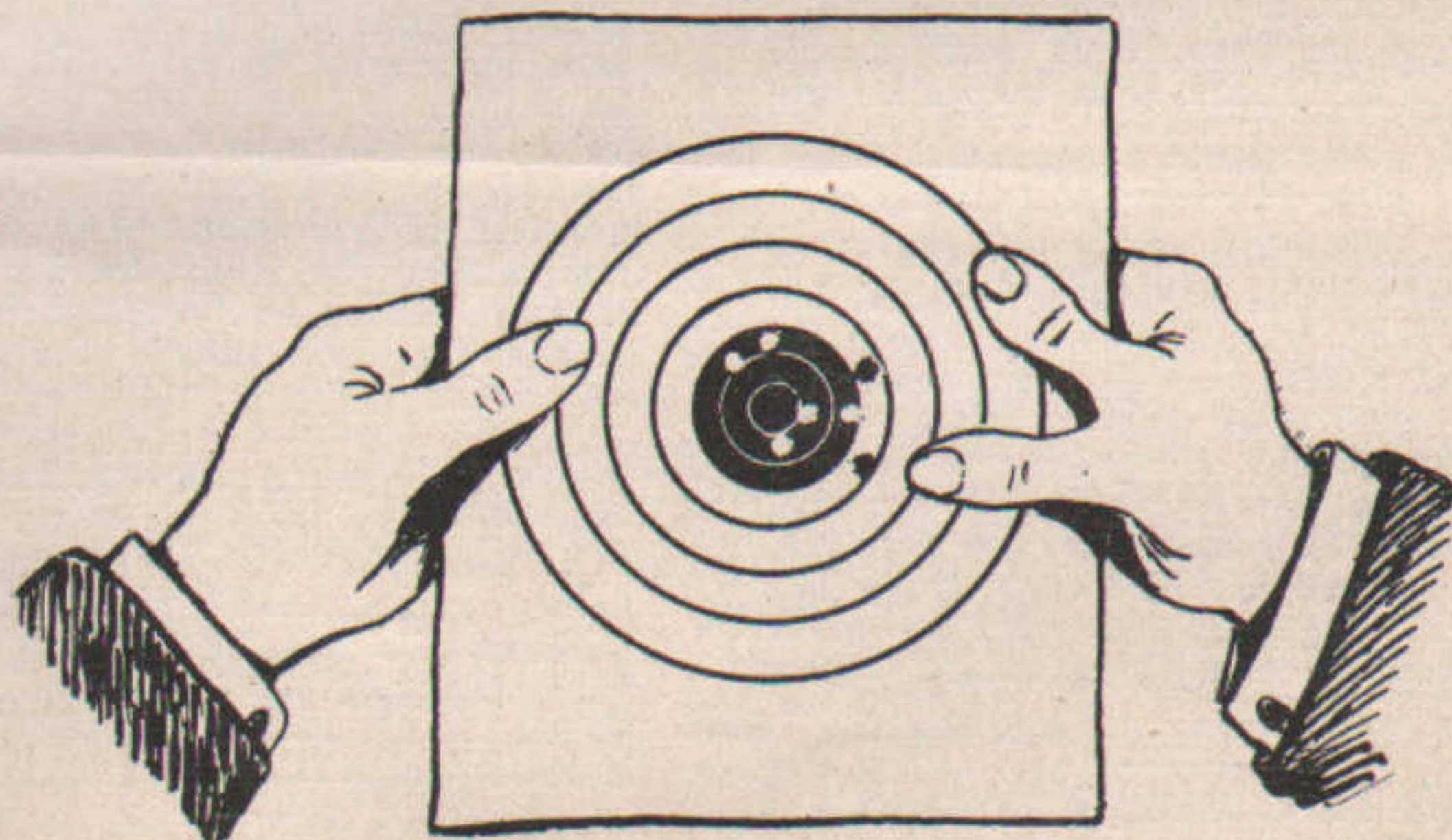
Last week there was consigned to Davy Jones' Locker, by the New York Police Department outside of New York Harbor a collection of weapons that had been accumulated during the past year. In the lot were 1,500 revolvers, 200 shotguns, 100 rifles, 300 blackjacks and knives of all sizes and shapes, from the heavy butcher knife to the stiletto, sword case and pen-knife.

The intrinsic value of the collection has been placed at \$8,000. The revolvers, it is said, will range in value from 10 cents to \$50, while many of the shotguns and rifles are weapons of the latest and most improved models, several of them most expensively made and decorated.

Gosh all hemlocks! just think of it. How the men who consigned these weapons to a watery grave must have felt when they cast over the side of the boat a fine shotgun, rifle or revolver. It makes us sick at heart to think of it. But the authorities had no choice

One of the enthusiastic members of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, this city, is Paymaster of the Navy, E. S. Barber, whose recent debut into the ranks of the devotees of the twenty-two caliber pistol has given rise to a belief that the club has a recruit for the team who will soon become a steady and consistent shot.

The paymaster quickly acquired and developed a habit of firing ten shot scores with the pistol, usually placing 6 or 7 in the black, something similar to the illustration which accompanies this. As a matter of fact one night he had 4 shots inside of the ten ring and *knew it*. No, he didn't get the possible; he just pulled a wide five.



THE NEW THUMB TARGET.

THE BEST TARGET TRAP "CLAY PIGEON" PROPOSITION

THE "WESTERN" AUTOMATIC TRAP FOR SINGLES AND DOUBLES

THE "WHITE FLYER" TARGET FOR HIGH SCORES AND KEEN INTEREST

THE SOLD-OUTRIGHT PLAN FOR ECONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE

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in the matter. It used to be that a public auction would dispose of the lot to the enrichment of the State's treasury. The Sullivan Law, however, says they cannot be sold, therefore it was necessary to dispose of them in the manner stated.

Last week George Armstrong, of the Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club, exceeded his own previous best totals for 20, 25, 30 and 50 shots at 20 yards shooting indoors under artificial light.

His previous record for 50 shots was a score of 479 out of a possible 500 though in that case there was some difficulty in judging a couple of shots. However, Armstrong had held the previous mark with 478, only one less, and had been quite willing for the other not to stand. Monday he went three better with the fine score of 481, a record that is likely to stand for some time, unless he, himself, can better it.

Other records put up by him were 196 out of a possible 200 for 20 shots, 245 out of 250 for 25 shots, and 292 out of 300 for 30 shots. All the previous records for these shots were held by Armstrong, though A. P. Lane, of New York, was bracketed with him for the 25 shots with a score of 240.

This attempt was made under the sanction of the United States Revolver Association, Maurice Abraham being appointed to act as judge by W. Hansen, who was unable to be present, with F. C. Hackney and C. W. Klett as the other supervisors.

For the league team the five highest season averages are: George Armstrong, 231.5; F. C. Hackney, 227.4; W. H. Hubbard, 224; F. L. Sanders, 219, and Walter Hansen, 216.2. Hansen is on the honor team with an advantage of .2 as Wilson is at his heels with 216 straight.

It is quite some little time since the U. S. R. A. League matches have been finished, but as yet no word is received that would indicate which teams won in their respective classes. It really does seem as though some announcement should be made, even if only unofficial. What use to anyone is a medal and a statement of scores after one has forgotten the occurrence. We respectfully beg to differ with any one who says the game can be boosted by conducting things in this manner.

Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Calif.
Thursday, February 15, was possible pistol

club day and five of the members took a day off and with pistols grips in hand strolled to the Park Shooting Range to shoot some U. S. R. A. medal targets. It was suggested that a fifty shot match be held under record conditions; as we are all liable to smash a record or two we wanted to be on the safe side.

Harris, H. A.	93 97 86 91 91	Scratch	458
Siebe, W. A.	91 91 89 95 84 450	5 Hdcp.	455
Poulsen, A. M.	91 82 81 84 76 414 15	"	429
Larson, Geo.	83 85 78 78 80 404 25	"	429
Nielsen, M.	80 82 70 78 80 390 35	"	425

Match No. 2. Winner A. M. Poulsen.

Poulsen, A. M.	82 83 93 83 90 431 30	"	461
Siebe, W. A.	88 90 91 93 88 450 5	"	455
Harris, H. A.	96 87 86 89 86 444	Scratch	444
Nielsen, M.	79 76 68 81 83 387 60	Hdcp.	447
Larson, Geo.	86 83 77 67 76 389 40	"	429

The winners each received solid silver spoons of special design.

On March 4, the 33rd annual opening of the park took place amid much enthusiasm and good fellowship. W. G. Hoffman started well with 94 out of a possible 100 at 200 yards, German ring target. A. H. Pape followed with 93. R. S. Wixson made the best scores with pistol, two 49's which netted him first prize. W. H. Christie made the best center in the pistol bullseye shoot.

National Capital vs. Baltimore.

A twelve-man team match was recently arranged between these two clubs, to be shot under regular U. S. R. A. conditions, 25 shots per man at 20 yards, pistol or revolver. As Baltimore could only get ten men together the five high scores of the ten constituted the first team and the second five high the second team. The Nationals won both matches by fairly comfortable margins. Sheridan Ferree was the high individual performer for both teams. Dr. Mullikin lead the Birds.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

1st Team.		2nd Team.	
Ferree	227	Bunn	203
Atkinson	224	Upham	201
Alderman	216	Peck	199
Kahrs	207	Bischoff	190
Macdonnall	207	Holt	185
	1081		978

BALTIMORE.

Mullikin	213	Smith	196
Fort	211	Naylor	193
Reese	209	Wilmer	190
Harker	209	Renehan	187
Sharp	201	Neeson	185
	1043		951

National Rifle Academy.

Score of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, Thursday Feb. 29, on the Philadelphia Range of the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert street.

RIFLE, OFF-HAND; TARGET, GERMAN RING; DISTANCE, 75 FEET.

E. C. Goddard	242 242 242 246 245 245
	245 247 247 247 248
E. H. Williamson, Jr.	242 244 245 246 248 248
	244 249 242
R. L. Dubbs	238 243 244 240 241

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

H. L. Reeves	83 90 84
Miller Forbes	88 89 86
Geo. Hugh Smith	84 89 84
W. E. Quicksall	88 91 89 92 84 81 90 83 88
Herman Thomas	94 89 92
G. G. Davis	63 74 80 82 78

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as good for the sporting gun as for the service rifle.

Ready to use—out of sight—safe—lasting.
Singly, By mail—Rifle, 50cts. Shotguns, \$1.00

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FIREARM DOPE**

For Metal Fouling in high power rifles, 22 calibers, revolvers and firearms of all kinds.

This Dope will positively remove metal fouling and all smokeless and black powder residue without the use of a brush. It is not an oil, it is a cleaner. Will not injure the finest barrel. Reduces the work of cleaning 75%.

Price 25c. By Mail 35c.

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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. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 16-18. Bradford, Pa. The Interstate Association's Seventh Eastern Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Bradford Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. 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, Oreg. 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.

Philadelphia Trap Shooters Win.

Philadelphia's representative squad of trap shooters sprung a surprise on the New York combination in the intercity team championship trap shooting competition at the Sportsmen's Show last week in Madison Square Garden. The Quakers won by a margin of two targets, their five leading men scoring a total of 473 out of 500, while the New York aggregation made 471.

The agreement was for ten gunners to represent each city, with the five highest scores on each squad to count for the trophy and the other five to be considered for a second prize. As it turned out, Philadelphia won both shoots, the second team leading by 431 to 425. J. T. Robertson and C. H. Newcombe, of the victorious teams, tied with 91 for the fifth score on the first five, and there being no time for a shoot-off the men tossed a coin, with the result that Mr. Roberson's tally got the honor position and Mr. Newcombe went to the head of the second team.

In a way Philadelphia had one advantage over New York, the Quakers being permitted to choose their ten from among the various clubs in the Philadelphia Trap Shooting League. This organization takes in the du Pont Gun Club, of Wilmington, Del., which furnished three of the championship five. The best shooting of the day, and an extraordinary performance, was that of A. B. Richardson, of the duPont G. C., who broke 98 out of his 100 targets for Philadelphia's top score. He made 50 straight breaks in his first two strings.

Harry W. Kahler, of the Highland G. C., Philadelphia, the American amateur champion, with 96, was second highest for Philadelphia, and tied for second individual prize with Ralph L. Spotts, the Larchmont Yacht Club title holder, who was high gun for New York.

Frank B. Stephenson, Crescent A. C., expert, was second for the locals, while J. H. Hendrickson, Bergen Beach, G. C., one time national champion, was third. B. Maynard Higginson, holder of the New York A. C. title, did not take kindly to the indoor shooting and scored only 88. Mr. Kahler got 50 straight on his last two strings, and Mr. Stephenson turned the trick on his first two. Philadelphia's victory was due to a rally on the last string, which it entered five targets behind. Perfect scores of 25 by Mr. Kahler, "Bill" Foord and George McCarty put the Quakers in the lead.

FIRST TEAMS.

Philadelphia.

A. B. Richardson, Du Pont	98
H. W. Kahler, Highland	98
C. S. McCarty, Highland	94
W. Foord, Du Pont	94
J. T. Roberson, Du Pont	91
Team Totals	478

New York.

R. L. Spotts, Larchmont	96
F. B. Stephenson, Crescent	95
J. H. Hendrickson, Bergen Beach	94
W. Simonson, Queens	93
N. Herrick, Westchester	93
Team Totals	471

SECOND TEAMS.

Philadelphia.

C. H. Newcombe, S. S. White	91
H. L. David, Highland	89
J. B. McHugh, Wilmington	87
W. H. Mathews, Trenton	86
F. J. Hine, Camden	78
Team Totals	431

New York.

H. L. Hoyt, Jr., Manhasset Bay	91
B. M. Higginson, New York A. C.	88
A. E. Ranney, New York A. C.	88
F. H. Schaffler, New York A. C.	85
G. A. Hobart, New York A. C.	73
Team Totals	425

The Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trap Shooting has advised us that a number of requests to register tournaments to be held on Sunday, have lately been received. The association is not privileged to register a tournament for a Sunday only. A tournament which includes a Sunday may be registered, but the scores made on week days only are counted in the official records.

Westchester, N. Y., Country Club.

With conditions not at all favorable for good shooting the leaders in the recent annual New York Stock Exchange trap shooting tournament met on the grounds of the Country Club of Westchester County on Saturday,

**MARBLE'S
Nitro-Solvent Oil**



Quickly dissolves the residue of all black and smokeless powders—including Cordite. It stops corrosive action by neutralizing the acids of the residue before or after they have penetrated the steel. The oil contains no acid and does not congeal.

If Nitro-Solvent Oil is applied to the bore soon after shooting, the arm can be laid aside for several days without wiping and will be in perfect condition when cleaned.

SAMPLE FREE

It positively removes and prevents rust, and cuts off dirt and gum, will not gum, cleans and polishes; frost proof.

It is a mixture of different chemicals with three finest oils. Each bottle in handsome carton.

No. 244—Two-ounce bottle.....\$0.25
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No. 544—Six-ounce can..... .50
Postage15

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Write for 60-page, free catalog of Marble's Game Getter Gem and 60 Specialties for Shooters and Sportsmen.

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502 Delta Ave. Gladstone, Mich.



March 9. Two matches for silver cups were decided, the first for the men who made up the leading seven in the championship of February 17 and the second for the following eight on that date.

In the first match, at 200 targets, Stuart Scott proved the winner, breaking 170—81 in his first 100 and 89 in his second 100. The second match, also at 200 targets, went to C. B. Spears, with a total score of 161—77 in the first hundred and 84 in the second. The scores follow:

First Match—Two hundred birds, for first seven men in New York Stock Exchange Championship Tournament of February 17:

	1st 100	2d 100	Total
Stuart Scott	81	89	170
Howard Whitney	82	82	164
Arthur Corlies	75	79	154
Prentice Kellogg	78	61	139
Howard Boulton	68	67	135
Donald Geddes	61	71	135
Hiram E. Dewing	66	68	134

Second Match—Two hundred birds, for second eight in New York Stock Exchange Championship Tournament of February 17:

	1st 100	2d 100	Total
C. B. Spears	77	84	161
H. H. Benkard	75	78	153
Lawrence Crawford	77	74	151
A. L. Norris	71	74	145
Edward Roesler	61	64	125
William B. Pots	62	51	113
J. M. Sidenberg	54	51	105
J. Clinton Miller	48	52	100

DuPont Gun Club, Wilmington.

In the final competition for the Eugene I. duPont Trophy, at the duPont Gun Club, on Saturday afternoon, the match was won by C. H. Lofland. The contest has been running since February 1, 1911. The competition has been of the keenest order and on fifteen occasions since it opened perfect scores have been recorded. This necessitated a shoot-off, which was won as aforesaid, by Mr. Lofland. The trophy is valued at \$40.

Two challenge events were shot, namely, the Class C and the Class D cup events. In Class C, J. W. Anderson was the holder and Dr. Stanley Steele, the challenger. Dr. Steele was the winner. He shot 32 out of 50 and 30 out of 50.

In Class D, D. L. Jarrell retained his title and defeated W. M. Francis, the challenger. Disagreeable weather affected the shooting, yet it did not dampen the ardor of the trap-cago, gave a fine exhibition and broke 25 men. W. P. Northcott, a visitor from Chi-



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The New Model 29

Marlin

Repeater

It's an up-to-date .22 caliber repeater that handles without change or adjustment the .22 short, .22 long and .22 long-rifle cartridges of all makes and styles, yet sells at the surprisingly low price of \$8.50.

¶ It's a take-down, convenient to clean quickly; packs in a small space. Has popular trombone action, quick and easy in operation. The modern solid top, side ejection and closed-in breech insure greater safety, comfort and convenience.

¶ It has 23-inch barrel, long enough for all requirements; it is a thoroughly accurate and efficient arm for rabbits, squirrels, hawks, crows, foxes, and all small game, and for target work. ¶ Guaranteed in accuracy and reliability.

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41 WILLOW STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Circular free on request, or complete 122-page catalog of all Marlin repeaters mailed for 3 stamps postage.

cago, gave a fine exhibition and broke 25 straight in the first event. The scores:

P. D. Guest, 23 out of 25; W. Edmanson, 20; J. H. Minnick, 21; W. A. Joslyn, 21; F. H. Springer, 10; W. P. Northcott, 25; L. Worthington, 24; T. W. Mathewson, 19; H. H. Lukens, 21; Clyde Leedom, 19; T. Martin, 17; Victor duPont, 15; W. T. Colfax, Jr., 23; L. C. Lyon, 17; J. J. Magahern, 15; Dr. S. Steele, 16; W. B. Sturgis, 9; J. W. Anderson, Jr., 15; J. T. Birch, 12; W. M. Francis, 16; H. Winchester, 18; W. Tomlinson, 14; Dr. H. Betts, 16; L. L. Jarrell, 19; N. K. Smith, 20; H. P. Carlon, 18; F. A. Wardenburg, 14; D. J. Dougherty, 21; A. F. Hickman, 21; S. G. David, 14; T. E. Doremus, 19; S. Tuchten, 18; Dr. Bullock, 12; E. E. duPont, 22; Dr. A. Patterson, 17; R. P. Choate, 15; R. S. Wood, 14; H. W. Goodman, 19; William Coyne, 16; L. Mathewson, 15.

The pistol scores were: D. Appleby, 87, 90, 90, 84; J. Bancroft, Jr., 71; J. M. Pusey, 59.

The rifle scores were: J. W. Anderson, 46; R. B. Hartley, 17; J. W. Pierce, 77, 77, 80, 77.

Kentuckian is Some Live Pigeon Shot.

The shooting match for \$1,500 a side between Jacob D. Gay, Pine Grove, Ky., and Harry W. Kahler, Philadelphia, three races at one hundred live pigeons each, thirty yards rise, thirty yards boundaries and five traps, \$500 a side to go on result each race, ended on March 1, at the Hilltop Gun Club range, in Bourbon County, in a complete victory for the famous Kentuck gunman. The score:

Name	Feb. 26	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	Total
Gay	84	93	93	269
Kahler	81	81	80	242

Gay thus has 27 majority of total birds counted. Kahler accepted his defeat, as crushing as it must have been, with good grace, and in a neat speech said he highly appreciated his entertainment and treatment by the Kentuckians and felt the match in every particular fair and square.

The History of the Niedner Firearm Dope.

BY J. H. FITZGERALD.

Ever since high power rifles and smokeless powders were placed on the market, the problem of how to remove metal fouling and the residue from smokeless powder has been a hard one to solve. A perfect high power rifle cleaner, must be a cleaner that can be purchased ready for use. It must not injure the rifle or user's clothing and positively must remove all foreign matter from the rifle.

There is always a deposit of copper or

cupro-nickel fouling if only one bullet has been fired from the rifle; even rubbing a piece of copper on steel will leave a deposit. The higher the velocity the greater the amount of metal fouling.

At the present time small bore rifles and high velocities are very much in evidence, and the wonderful speed of 3,600 feet per second has been attained by Mr. A. O. Niedner, inventor and rifle expert, of Malden, Mass. This wonderful speed was reached by Mr. Niedner with his new .25 caliber high power rifle, and he has in construction a rifle that will reach 4,000 feet per second.

As Mr. Niedner left the old black powder arms and commenced to work on higher velocities he found that he must also perfect a rifle cleaner. Moistening a patch and pushing through the barrel will not remove metal fouling. The dope or cleaner must be placed in the barrel in sufficient quantity to reach all parts of the bore. A steel rod must be used as a cleaner that will remove copper or cupro nickel fouling will also attack a brass rod. The Niedner firearm dope was finally perfected by Mr. Niedner, after four years of experimenting. It is not a new preparation hurriedly thrown together and placed on the market, but a thoroughly tried and tested article. It is a cleaner handed from one sportsman to another and one that will surely do all that is claimed for it. It will not injure the finest barrel and will not soil the user's clothing.

It is not an oil, it is a cleaner. The barrel should be wiped dry and oiled after using. It will not rust the barrel if left in one hour or two, but thirty minutes is enough to clean a rifle after a day's sport. About five minutes actual work cleans your rifle and insures it against roughness and pitting.

Take a little of the dope and drop four or five copper jacket bullets into it and in thirty minutes it will change to a blue. A positive proof that it will remove metal fouling. It acts the same on cupro nickel.

For .22 calibers, clean your rifle thoroughly with oil and patches, then push one patch through the rifle moistened with the dope and it will come out nearly black. A positive proof that your gun was not clean. Take a small piece of rifle barrel or blued steel and moisten with the dope. Let set six to eight hours, wipe dry, and it will not be changed in the least. A positive proof that it will not rust your rifle. These are only a few of the tests that this dope has been subjected to and found perfect.

On a long hunting trip one bottle insures your rifle and takes up very little room. The outfit that should be taken consists of one bottle of the Niedner firearm dope, two com-

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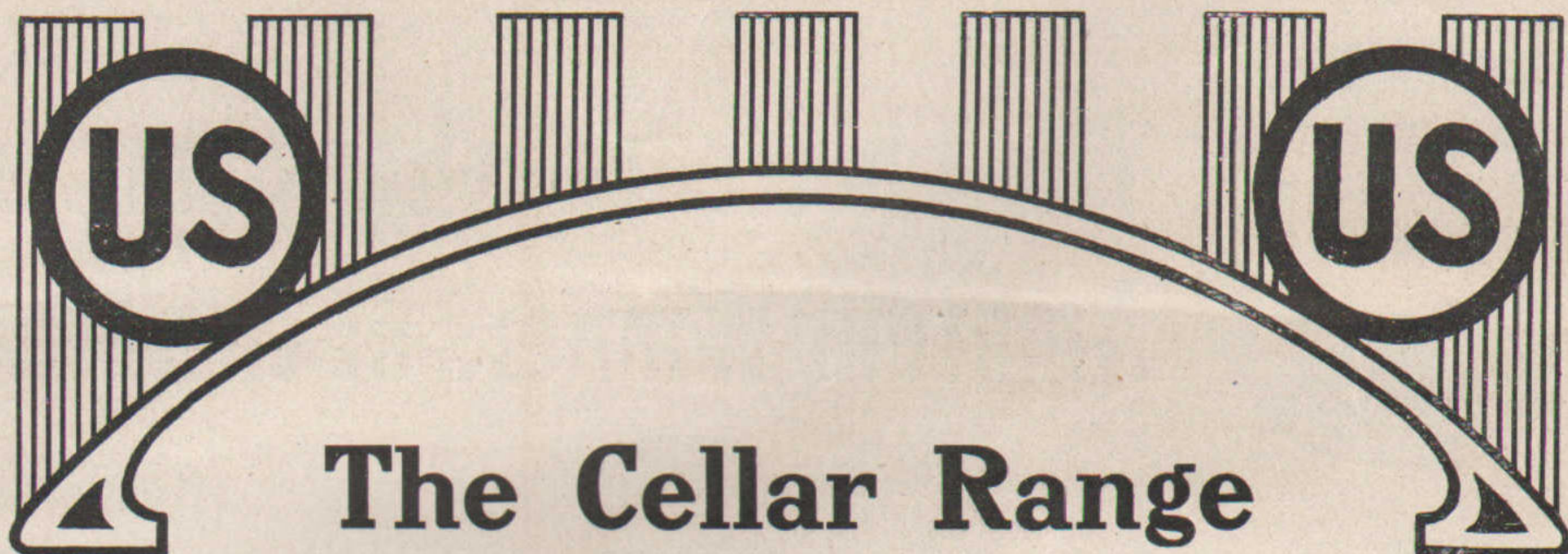
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I can furnish a limited amount for either "Krag" or "New Springfield" on short notice.

LIEUT. MARCUS S. FARR,
Princeton, New Jersey.

mon corks for chamber of rifle, one piece rubber tube, one inch long, for muzzle. If steel rod can not be procured fill barrel full of dope and follow directions. Wipe out with string cleaner. This dope is rapidly coming to the front as a perfect cleaner and it is the wish of its originator to see it in the hands of every sportsman that they may enjoy it and preserve their favorite arms.

At Springfield, Ill., Feb. 29, Mr. Bart Lewis of Auburn, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, tied for high amateur average 135 out of 150.



The Cellar Range

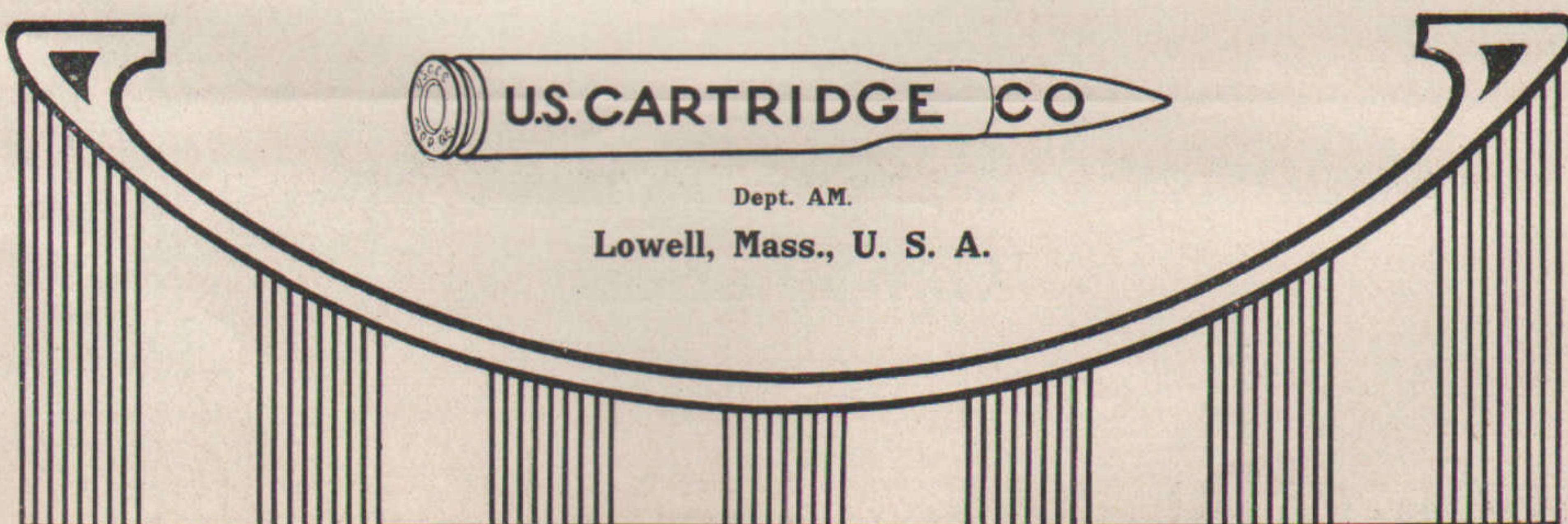
The revival of interest throughout the country in rifle, revolver and pistol shooting, can easily be traced back to the steady improvement in the manufacture of Metallic Ammunition, and the rapid developments in perfecting the accuracy of the modern gun.

For all of which shooters should be duly thankful and help keep up the good work by purchasing freely and burning the good stuff as often as possible.

To make it interesting and instructive to the shooters (and incidentally help along our cartridge business), we have had an ordnance officer prepare for us the plans and specifications of an excellent bullet stop for a 30-foot range such as is easily obtainable in the average cellar. It provides for a steel plate and renewable target board and is just the thing for the rifle or pistol crank who wishes to keep up his practice during the winter months.

We hope every reader of Arms And The Man will send for one of these plans and get busy during spare moments. It will help your outdoor shooting.

What do you say? Do you want the plan?





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