

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LII, No. 6.

May 9, 1912.



**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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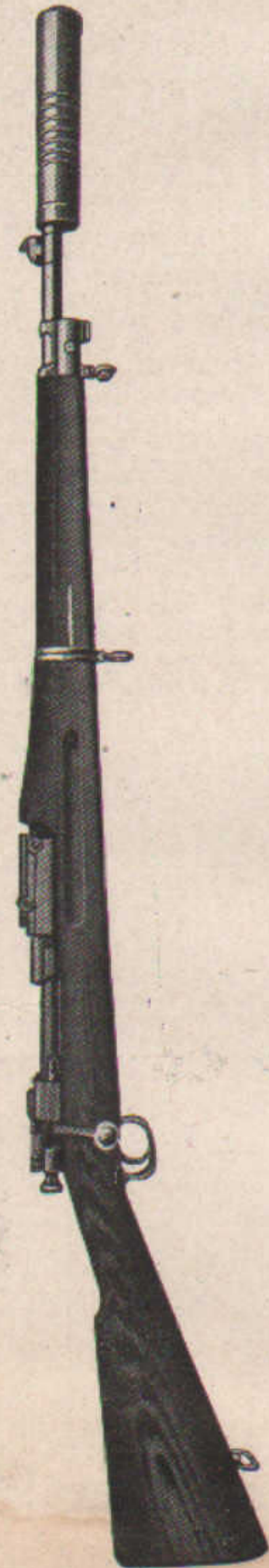
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LII. No. 6.

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Corrosion, Fouling and Cleaning.

BY LIEUT. TOWNSEND WHELEN.

A NUMBER of articles have appeared on this subject in the last few months. My reason for venturing my own opinion is that I do not agree with some of the theories of recent writers on these matters, and I believe that the subject has been unduly complicated. The article entitled "A Voice Crying in the Wilderness," by E. B., published in the April 11 number of this magazine gives a good indication of the ideas which riflemen have gained on the subject from all this literature. It is not my wish to add any more to the subject, but rather to eliminate a lot which seems to me to be useless and disconcerting.

I think we will all agree that, to keep a rifle's bore in "gilt edge" condition it is only necessary to render it absolutely clean within a few hours after firing, and then to protect it with a film of suitable oil. The reason for most of our troubles is that a barrel often looks absolutely clean when it is not. We must, at the outset, understand the character of the fouling which occurs in different types of rifles, and then realize that each type needs a slightly different treatment.

In all types of rifles after firing there is of course present the combined fouling of the powder and primer combustion. With modern powders and primers this fouling is usually acid in its reaction and besides is very tenacious, and part of it seems to be quite transparent and hard to see. But besides this fouling we have other characters of fouling to consider. In rifles of high concentration (i.e.: above the power of the .30-40 Krag) when shot without grease (mobilubricant) we find a metallic fouling of cupro-nickel or copper present as a wash or plating near the breech and in the form of lumps or scales near the muzzle. The lumps or scales are easily seen, but the wash or plating is invisible. In a very good smooth barrel, using the most modern ammunition the lumps may be absent, but the invisible plating is still there to do damage. It is not true that modern ammunition using cupro-nickel or copper-jacketed bullets does not foul.

In rifles of high concentration when shot with grease, and in the older high power rifles of the power of the .30-40, .30-30, .33 W. C. F., and .35 Rem. Auto, we have the plating or wash of metallic fouling without the presence of lumps. This cannot be seen by the eye, and can only be discovered by the plug test, by the corrosion which takes place after leaving it in the bore for over 24 hours, or by the ammonia test. In smokeless powder rifles using lead alloy bullets we have leading, sometimes seen as lumps or scales in the bore and sometimes as an invisible plating or scales too small to be seen.

The cleaning resolves itself simply into the removal of all this fouling from the bore, and then the oiling, on the same day that the rifle has been fired. We can greatly simplify the subject by dividing our rifles into three classes:

1. High power rifles, and rifles of high concentration using bullets jacketed with cupro-nickel, tin-plated copper, or mild steel, and in which the metal fouling is *not* deposited in lumps or scales.
2. Rifles of high concentration in which the metal fouling is deposited in lumps or scales.
3. Rifles using smokeless powder and lead alloy bullets.

Rifles of the first class: Push a flannel patch through the bore to remove the bulk of the fouling. Then thoroughly scrub the bore with four or five patches wet with stronger ammonia containing 28% ammonia gas (or you may use Winchester Crystal Cleanser). Then thoroughly dry the bore by wiping it with clean flannel patches, scrub with one oily patch (this removes any trace of ammonia which might remain), dry it again, and finally oil the bore with Cosmic, Marble's nitro-solvent oil, or sperm oil.

Rifles of the second class: Push a cotton flannel patch through

the bore to remove the bulk of the fouling. Lay the rifle aside until cool, if its barrel is still hot from firing. Then plug the chamber with a rubber cork, and pull a suitable sized rubber tube about 2 inches long, tightly over the muzzle, allowing it to project about an inch beyond the muzzle. Stand the rifle, muzzle up, in a rack and fill the bore with the following solution until it completely covers the muzzle and raises in the rubber tube at the muzzle:

Stronger ammonia containing 28% gas.....	6 ounces
Water	4 ounces
Ammonium persulphate	1 ounce
Ammonium carbonate	200 grains

To prepare this solution proceed as follows: Powder the last two ingredients and add the first two, stirring until dissolved. Place the solution preferably in a pint bottle with patent rubber stopper such as the bottle in which citrate of magnesia is ordinarily sold. The amount is sufficient to clean a .30 caliber barrel about 7 times, and it will keep safely for about two weeks. It should not be kept longer than this or left uncorked, as in either of these cases it is dangerous and apt to cause rust. Always use it fresh.*

After pouring this "Kings Norton Metal Fouling Solution" into the bore, let it stand there for not more than 30 minutes, then pour it out, remove the rubber cork and tube, and immediately dry the bore and finish cleaning exactly as with rifles of the first class. This solution dissolves all the metal fouling and completely removes all powder and primer fouling. Before using it is colorless, but when poured out of the bore it is a deep blue color.

Rifles of the third class: Clean with ammonia exactly the same as with rifles of the first class, then, after drying the bore, scrub it thoroughly with patches greased with Leadine or mercurial ointment. Finally leave the barrel thickly greased with either of these ointments. Repeat this cleaning three or four times on succeeding days if possible. Leadine is an ointment made from sodium-amalgam and vaseline; about 65% amalgam to 35% vaseline. Sodium-amalgam is a mixture of metallic sodium and mercury, the sodium being in the proportion of about 1% or a trifle less. Any good druggist can make this ointment up.

.22 caliber rifles using black powder, semi-smokeless or Lesmok and lubricated bullets can be kept in perfect condition by cleaning in the usual manner with Hudson's nitro-solvent oil or with Hoppe's Powder Solvent No. 9, and then repeating this cleaning on the following day. I am not sure that any kind of cleaning will keep .22 caliber rifles using smokeless cartridges in perfect condition for any length of time.

Ammonia is the best solvent for the primer and powder fouling that I know of, and fortunately it is also the best solvent for cupro-nickel and copper. It is perfectly safe to use if one will remember that it will rust steel if allowed to evaporate on it. Dry the barrel before it has time to evaporate and you are perfectly safe. I am aware that a majority of our riflemen are not using ammonia, but one of the nitro-solvent oils. I believe this is a mistake. The ammonia costs very much less, and is thoroughly efficient, which the nitro-solvents are not. Clean a barrel as clean as you can get it with the nitro-solvent that you have been using, then clean it with ammonia, and all idea that the first cleaning was effective will vanish. Or still another proof: After cleaning with your favorite nitro-solvent stand the rifle away for two days, then push a rag through it. The rag will come out black, a sign of corrosion. Put the rifle to the same test when cleaned as

*We are indebted to Dr. W. G. Hudson for introducing this solution and Leadine to American riflemen.

directed above and the rag will come out with simply the clean oil on it.

In using ammonia you must get the correct kind. The weaker dilutions will not do the work. A steel rod is preferable, as ammonia makes an awful mess with a brass rod. Don't use rods with slotted tips but get one with a good jagged tip. Slotted tips are hard to cover with the patch, and the rod often abrades the bore, and also such a rod is more likely to get stuck in the barrel than one with a jagged tip. For patches use new canton flannel of medium weight. Have it put through the wash several times but not ironed, which will make it much more absorbent. New flannel will hardly absorb ammonia at all. Cut it into patches of such size that they can be easily pulled back and forth through the bore without undue effort. If the patch is too thick it is liable to get stuck, then you may ruin your barrel in getting it out.

And now for "The Voice Crying in the Wilderness." If you take into the wilderness a rifle like the Ross or New Springfield and shoot it dry the chances are that you will need all the things which E. B. protests about to keep it in condition. We are told that modern ammunition does not foul. Some of it may not foul in lumps in new smooth barrels, but it all does foul with the film or plating, and that is just as injurious as the lumps, also it is dangerous because you can't tell it is there until you test for it. It is remarkable how soon a barrel capable of shooting a 3 or 4 inch group at 200 yards will enlarge this group to 6 or 8 inches if not cleaned free from all fouling of every kind each day that it is shot. The redeeming fact in caring for a rifle of high concentration in the wilderness is that if shot with grease its fouling can be efficiently removed with the stronger ammonia only, as in rifles of the first class, and one does not have to bother with the metal fouling solution.

Last fall I carried my Ross .280 rifle for a two months' wilderness hunt in Montana, and as it came out of it in perfect shape, and with very little attention, a statement of the method used may not be out of place. The equipment consisted of:

A Marble pocket rod with joints 9 inches long.

A waterproof bag of canton flannel cleaning patches.

A hard rubber waterproof match safe filled with mobilubricant.

A 2-ounce bottle with rubber cork containing stronger ammonia 28% and enclosed in a wood mailing case.

A 4-ounce bottle of Marble's nitro-solvent oil enclosed in a wood mailing case.

The bore was normally kept slightly greased with mobilubricant. The chamber and magazine were loaded with cartridges, the bullets of which had been revolved in the mobilubricant until all of the bullet projecting outside the shell had been covered with a thin film of the grease. The match safe containing the mobilubricant was carried in the pocket in case more than one magazine full was fired during the day. At night, if the rifle had been fired, it was cleaned exactly as indicated above for rifles of the first class. This took not to exceed 8 minutes' time. If the rifle had not been fired during the day a patch greased with mobilubricant was run through the bore in the evening. Mobilubricant does not effect the accuracy and has no influence on the elevations at hunting ranges. It is a product of the Standard Oil Co.

Lastly, know the kind of fouling that you have in your barrel and be sure that it is *clean* before you oil it and put it away. Thus will you never know the meaning of the word corrosion. Corrosion spells, first a slightly enlarged group, and lastly a ruined barrel. A barrel wears out through erosion, which is the fusing of the breech end of the bore by the hot powder gases. It only occurs after thousands of rounds have been fired, and a truly worn out barrel is seldom seen because few rifles are fired enough to wear them out, and most rifles are ruined by corrosion due to faulty cleaning long before erosion becomes a factor.

MAJ. ARCHIBALD WILLINGHAM BUTT, U. S. A.

By EDWARD PORTER.

A Soldier's Death! Perchance it may be said
That he who swears to serve his native land
Most fittingly should die mid battle's mighty roar.
O, say not so! To *save* is nobler than to *slay*.
You lived as soldier should; and so you died:
Strong, gentle; firm, yet kind. Without reproach
You lived, and without fear you perished:
A good knight, tried and true, belov'd by all.
In Peace and War you served most faithfully:
And 'twas in War you died, leading a hope forlorn
Against the Powers of Nature. A Soldier's Death!

SOME GUNS—RETROSPECTIVE.

By WILL C. PARSONS.

ALL ready on the right flank; all ready on the left flank? With ball cartridges, load!"

So you're getting out the B. P. O. E. (Best Powder On Earth) at Winthrop? Gee, I wish I was there! There's inspiration, perspiration and respiration in that camp. While arms and the men are doing stunts at the ranges, and the rain is falling outside here, what mind I have left, is also at its ranges, the one being shot over now being "Some Guns—Retrospective."

Very early in life the gunomobis microbe gave me a spiteful pinch under the solar plexus, and no doctor on earth (or elsewhere) has since been able to cure the malady. In fact, the more gray hairs I raise per square inch of scalp, the harder the disease fights back. The only relief one gets from an attack is to diet the pocket book. When the inner lining of the wallet becomes congested, the attacks are doubled.

When I was a small kid, and wanted a gun as bad as the mythical Texan, both parents threw up their hands in holy horror. "Willie with a gun? Suffering grave yards!"

By dint of hard trading, (the transaction involving personal property, including a pair of pink-eyed rabbits,) I finally became the proud but timorous, owner of a "22" pistol, the "Defender" by name. It was one of those slide-around-barrel affairs, and as virgin of rifling as a gnat's hind leg. It had no sights on it, and was about as dangerous an affair in a small boy's hands as a can of nitro-glycerine in a boiler factory.

To get cartridges for this youth's delight required the utmost diplomacy, for no gunsmith would sell a kid loaded shells, no matter however many deadly lock-jaw "blanks" he would loosen up on for the current coin of the realm.

Now, dad's "store boy" owned a tip-up barrel Smith and Wesson "22," a dandy, and he would have loaned me that gun in a minute if he hadn't been afraid of his job. However, he gave me a box of "22 longs," and by lying like sin to a pawn broker, these were exchanged for a handful of "shorts," much to the profit of Isaac, then and there being.

In aiming and snapping the empty pistol before the ammunition train reached the firing line, the spring that held the trigger back was broken, and the only way to fire the piece was to hold it in the left hand, use the "cushion" of the right fore finger to pull the hammer back, and then let go with the right hand.

Now for target practice; Up the street some one was erecting a new dwelling. The outbuildings were all complete, and the fresh pine door of one was a mark not to be sneezed at. Backing away about ten feet, the pistol was loaded, the hammer pulled back, and the next instant came a roar that (to boyish ears) sounded like the bellow of an eight-inch gun.

That wasn't the only "bellow" that was splitting the ambient atmosphere, either! A workman, very much in dishabille, burst from the building yelling "murder," and with one kick raised the markman about a yard above terra firma. The ball had gone through just over his head. Later, one went through my thumb.

The next gun was sort of a joint partnership affair, purchased by the combined capital of myself and the son of the family grocer. It was a seven shooter 22, and had seen better days, though probably a "pippin" in its time. It was a Colt's, and kicked like sin. In an argument as to whose turn it was to shoot next, the Colt went off accidentally, and put a hole through the grocer boy's hand. Let us now forget what transpired thereafter! I remember, even now, that I couldn't have held a seat on the bleachers for a week, even if some one had donated me a season ticket and provided an extra soft cushion.

A .32 Remington finally became the property of yours truly, and with this in action a barn was an unsafe place at a distance of 25 yards. Lugging this weapon, the owner was sent to a southwestern school to see if, by hard work on the part of the preceptors, some learning might be blasted into his skull. Looking back now I think Hercules had a cinch on that livery stable job, beside the task imposed on that college faculty. I was still shot-gunless.

Now, away back in the time of the Morgan raid, the students at this school had been armed with Belgian muskets to repel his joyous and effervescent canter over the Buckeye State. When John hit the border close to Cincinnati, some of the students pitched their muskets under the walls of the college, and, if reports are true, they are running yet. Workmen were repairing the floor of one of the lower

recitation rooms while I honored the institution with my presence, and, boy-like, I explored the catacombs beneath.

Oh joy, Oh rapture! for I stumbled over one of the students' discarded Belgians. True, moth and rust had corrupted (also corroded), but the "steel" was still there. A gallon of coal oil, some emery paper, and a weeks' time (stolen from study hours) brought the relic out in a sort of a bas relief of its original lines.

It had a hammer like a sledge, and a steel ramrod a yard long. The wood was carried up close to the muzzle, and she was sighted for something or other, no one could tell what, though it had to be much, for the figures were eaten away by rust.

The stock was of beech, and an iron butt-plate greatly added to the piece's weight and beauty. By dint of hard labor, and elbow grease, a hole was finally made through, from tube to muzzle. Then the steel ramrod was called into action, and an effort made to swab out the barrel. The rod stuck about half way down and wouldn't budge, in spite of mallet, vise or combination pull. Patiently, powder was picked into the tube. That tube must have been hungry, as after results will show.

One of those split copper caps like a Frenchman's plug hat was fitted on to the nipple, and the artillery taken to a neighboring field.

Eons and eons hence, some Martian, or mayhap Venusian hobble-skirt poking about this dusty terrestrial ball (probably about the time universal peace is declared) will come upon that ramrod. Then will the finder exclaim "What a perfect fossil of a scrumptious hat pin!" Well—let 'em have it; I never could find it.

The ramrod being gone, it was necessary to make one of hickory, but the extreme length made the rod too willowy, hence about 18 inches of the barrel was sawed off and the fore arm cut to suit. With that antiquated old sightless fusee, considerable game was brought down, and when shot gave out small pebbles were used. That served to wear the rifling out and equalize the distribution.

Finally the folks got on to the fact that Willie was courting death (I think that is the term the tattle-tale professor wrote to father) with an old musket; and that Christmas saw me with a beautiful little 16-gauge double-barreled muzzle loader, by Richards. It was sure a good shooter. Down in Kentucky that little gem spat number fours up into the tops of tulip trees, greatly to the detriment of the hides of a number of coons. Quail, my first jack snipe, wood cock, rabbits and—once a duck, fell before its leaden hail.

While the 16-gauge was holding the boards, Buffalo Bill gave a Wild West show, and soon every lad in college, who owned a pistol, was doing Wild West stunts. Some one had given me an old powder, cap and ball pistol, and with this I essayed some of the tricks I had seen at the show. Now the hammer of this Noah's Ark weapon had that tired feeling. Sometimes it would stand, but more often not. As I attempted the "flip" trick I struck a case of falling barometer, and minus a hat rim, and with a forehead full of powder grains, sent the muzzle loader to the eternal discard.

Since those pristine days I have owned about every kind of a gun from a side snap Belgian with genuine *papier maché* barrels, to a four-blade Damascus hammerless, and some pump guns. Now, if I had money I would get me a gun made to order with a—no I wouldn't either. I would just sit down and con the advertising pages of ARMS AND THE MAN. Then I'd order my gun, and be sure I was getting what I sent for.

WE WANT SHOOTING LEAGUES.

By "AL BLANCO."

IN our last issue appeared the official results of the Annual Indoor Championship Matches of the United States Revolver Association. The scores made by the winners in the pistol, target revolver and pocket revolver shooting show that we are constantly improving in marksmanship with the short hand arm.

In connection with the numerous records hung up in the last three years we are forced to the conclusion that the league shooting is largely responsible for the general improvement in marksmanship.

Before the inception of organized league shooting in the fall of 1909 the only practice along systematic lines was that obtained in the annual indoor and outdoor championships of the U. S. R. A. It cannot be denied that the pistol and revolver league is responsible for the development of individual stars in this particular kind of shooting. Just the same as all organized forms of sport develop brilliant performers is it particularly true of the shooting game.

We need more leagues of shooting and the sooner they are created the less difficult will it be to keep up interest in this most fascinating of sports.

PAY BILL PROGRESSES.

A CONFERENCE between the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board was held on May 1 and 2 and resulted in an agreement which should facilitate the passage of the bill by Congress. The conference was attended by Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, chief of the Division of Militia Affairs; Gen. C. R. Boardman, Wisconsin; Gen. W. E. Finzer, Oregon; Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Pennsylvania; Col. Wilder S. Metcalf, Kansas, and Maj. H. S. Berry, Tennessee.

The bill as agreed upon will be submitted to the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association. Should the approval of the Committee be secured it will have the united support of the Army, National Guard and War Department.

Among the amendments is one that confers upon the Secretary of War the authority to make the regulations under which the Militia is to receive pay from the Federal Government. It is specified throughout the bill, as agreed to at the conference, that the Secretary should take action after consulting the Militia Board.

It was feared by the Secretary of War that Section 5 of the so-called Young bill in its present form, might not cure the defects in the Dick bill which makes the Militia unavailable for foreign service. This provision will be submitted to the Judge Advocate General, and if it is found that it is sufficient it will be agreed to by the Secretary in its present form. At the same time, the members of the Board expressed a willingness to have the provision broadened sufficiently to remove all doubt as to the availability of the Militia for foreign service. The conference agreed to strike out beginning with "and in determining the amount of" to the end of the proviso of Section 5.

For Section 6 of the Young bill, it was agreed to substitute Section 6 of the Department's bill, striking out the word "drafted" from the Department's bill. This is regarded as one of the most valuable features of the bill as Section 6 of the Department's bill places a premium on the maintenance of complete organizations by states. Under this provision it will be necessary for states to furnish a complete organization if it is to come into the Federal Service as a whole. It also provides for the appointment of regular staff officers which it is generally admitted would do much to strengthen Militia organizations when called into service.

Section 7 of the Department's bill was also substituted for Section 7 of the Young bill. This virtually places the Organized Militia under the same regulations in the appointment of commanders as the Volunteer Army was during the Civil War. The Civil War fully demonstrated the necessity of placing in the hands of the President the authority of appointing commanders of armies without regard to seniority.

The bill as agreed to is as follows:

The bill as agreed upon prescribes that under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, after consulting with the National Militia Board, Militia officers shall receive in compensation for their services, other than at annual encampments or in the case of riot, insurrection, invasion or imminent danger thereof, or when called into the service of the United States, certain percentages of the annual rate of pay for officers of like grade in the Army of the United States, not including longevity pay, as is now provided by law; five per centum to all general and staff officers of tactical units, including brigades and divisions inspectors of small-arms practice and aides-de-camp, and to chaplains; twenty per centum to commanding officers of all companies, troops and batteries and to the adjutants and quartermasters of regiments, independent battalions or squadrons and Coast Artillery districts; fifteen per centum to all other officers of tactical units and to medical officers serving with troops. The enlisted men of the Militia shall receive as annual pay, payable semi-annually, *three times the monthly pay* for enlisted men of like grade in the Army, not including extra pay for re-enlistments, provided he has attended not less than forty-five drills or equivalent military duty during any one year, or a proportionate amount for attendance upon a less number, not less than twenty. No person over 65 shall receive pay, nor any person who fails to qualify as to fitness for military service under such regulations as the Secretary of War, after consulting with the National Militia Board, shall prescribe, and who has not voluntarily, in addition to his oath as a member of the Organized Militia, also agreed to render military service to the United States as herein provided.

Provided, That the President, with the consent of Congress, in time of war, or when war is imminent, or in other grave emergencies, requiring the use of troops in excess of the Regular Army, beyond the limits of the United States, any portion of the Organized Militia receiving or entitled to receive the benefits of this act, to serve therein for the balance of their terms of enlistment or commission, and any Organized Militia so transferred shall, from the date of such transfer, constitute and be a part of the Army of the United States and shall be subject to the same laws and entitled to the same pay, emoluments and allowances as officers and enlisted men of like grade and length of service in the Regular Army, and shall be available for any duty for which the Regular Army or Volunteer Army may be employed; and in determining the amount of pay hereunder, length of service

in the Organized Militia, or in the land or naval forces of the United States shall be included.

Provided further, That any member of the Organized Militia, who, having agreed to render military service to the United States under the provisions of this act, neglects or refuses to present himself for service when so ordered by the President, shall be subject to trial therefor by court-martial to be constituted and convened as the President may direct.

Sec. 6. That whenever organizations are called into the Service, or are transferred to, and embodied with the Regular and Volunteer forces of the United States under the provisions of this act, those organizations only must be taken into such Service which have already received compensation under the provisions of this act, and, in addition thereto, such other organizations as have become entitled to receive compensation hereunder between the time of the last semi-annual disbursement and the time when such call is made. Organizations which, at the date when called or taken into the service of the United States are completely organized as prescribed by law and regulations for like organizations of the Regular Army and are entitled to pay under this act shall be taken by regiments, brigades, divisions, or independent and separate organizations, as the quota of each State, territory, or the District of Columbia or major fraction thereof may require, including all regimental, brigade, and division staff officers authorized by law and regulations for the corresponding units of the Regular Army or specially authorized by law for the Organized Militia: Provided, That when brigades and divisions of the Organized Militia which do not contain all the component units prescribed for like organizations of the Regular Army are called or taken into the service of the United States under the provisions of this act, the President shall appoint the commanders of such organizations and their respective staffs: Provided further, That the positions of Chief of Staff and Assistant Chief of Staff shall be left vacant in each division headquarters entitled to pay hereunder, and such vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the President when the division is called or taken into the service of the United States.

Sec. 7. That when the Organized Militia is called or taken into the service of the United States and is employed in conjunction with the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States and military operations require the presence of two or more officers of the same grade in the same field, department, or command, or of organizations thereof, the President may assign the command of the forces of such field, department, or command, or of organizations thereof, without regard to seniority of rank: Provided further, That in the absence of such assignment by the President, officers of the same grade shall take rank and precedence in the following order, without regard to date of rank or commission as between officers of different classes, viz.: First, officers of the Regular Army and officers of the Marine Corps detached for service with the Army by order of the President; second, officers of the Organized Militia in the service of the United States, and third, officers of the Volunteer forces: And provided further, That officers of the Regular Army holding commissions in the Organized Militia in the service of the United States and officers of the Regular Army holding commissions in the Volunteer forces shall take rank and precedence under said commissions as if they were commissions in the Regular Army; but the rank of officers of the Regular Army under their commissions in the Organized Militia shall not for the purposes of this section be held to antedate formal entry into the service of the United States.

Secs. 7 and 8 provide for the payment of expenses out of an appropriation for which the Secretary of War shall annually submit an estimate. Secs. 3 and 4 regulate the disbursements and provide for stoppages against pay for lost or destroyed property.

FEDERAL PROTECTION FOR MIGRATORY BIRDS.

BILLS to provide Federal protection for migratory birds, which were introduced in the United States Senate by Senator McLean and in the House of Representatives by Congressman Weeks, have both been reported favorably out of committee. The former was considered by the Senate Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game, and the latter by the House Committee on Agriculture.

In urging the necessity of this legislation, the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, of 111 Broadway, New York City, says:

"Millions of dollars can annually be saved to the people of the United States by wise and conservative treatment of the enormous natural resources represented by our migrants. Under present conditions countless numbers of ducks, geese and shore birds are slaughtered at a time when every female killed means the destruction of a small flock. At all times the killing goes on at a rate that is out of all proportion to the natural increase.

"Mr. E. V. Visart, State game warden of Arkansas, reported in his endorsement of the Weeks' Bill that 90,600 birds were sent from Mississippi County in one shipment on October 16th, 1911. According to the game warden of Louisiana, there were 4,265,585 ducks, geese and shore birds killed in the State during the winter of 1910 and 11.

"The favorable report on the McLean bill by the Senate Committee contains the following:

"Game commissioners and other officials representing forty-three of the forty-eight States of the Union, together with some of the

leading ornithologists of the country, appeared before your committee and their testimony, based upon years of experience and practical observation, was conclusive of the fact that State control of migratory birds must, from the very nature of the surrounding temptations and conditions, end in failure."

"It is further pointed out in this report that the annual loss to the country through insect pests amounts to from seven hundred and ninety-five to eight hundred million dollars. To bring home the significance of these figures, the report adds that: 'There are about six hundred colleges in the United States today. Their buildings and endowments have been centuries in accumulation. The value of the college and university buildings is estimated at \$260,000,000 and the endowments at \$219,000,000. If they should be destroyed tomorrow—buildings and endowments—the insect tax of one year would replace them and leave a balance sufficient to endow thirty-two new universities in the sum of ten million dollars each.

"We have in this country today about twenty million school children, and the cost of their education has become by far the heaviest tax laid upon the surplus of the country, yet it costs more by many millions to feed our insects than it does to educate our children. If there is any way in which this vast and destructive tax upon the National income can be prevented or stayed or resisted in any appreciable measure, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to act without delay."

"In conclusion the report says: 'All of the foregoing evidence goes to demonstrate the existence of a natural economic relation between these three orders of life (vegetation, insects and birds). There is a sort of interdependence, and the existence of each one is dependent upon the existence of the others. But for the vegetation the insects would perish, and but for the insects the birds would perish, and but for the birds the vegetation would be shortly destroyed by the unchecked increase of insect destroyers.

"It is the earnest recommendation of your committee that the pending bill receive favorable consideration."

ON RE-FINISHING GUN BARRELS.

BY TRIM NAT.

AN article on the above subject by Frank Evans, in the issue of ARMS AND THE MAN for April 4, page 7, has attracted my attention, not only by its very evident intention to aid amateurs in mechanical rifle work, but also because of the many essential details which have not been mentioned. Therefore, I desire to add a few notes on the subject, in order that those who may try his methods may not spoil their barrels, or get poisoned themselves.

Many of those to whom his article might appeal may not know of these pointers I am about to give and, as amateurs in this class of work, are rather apt to take so much for granted, it may be that a few words of warning will not come amiss. In this connection I am reminded of some advice (?) given by a rifle man who ought to have known better, about re-bluing rifle barrels. The advice was to the effect that if the barrel was rolled over the top of a hot cook-stove it could be nicely re-blued. I have often wondered if any one was foolish enough to try that method, but if they did I can easily fancy what the result would be.

With relation to the method advocated by Mr. Evans. First, the old screw holes should be well cleaned out and all dirt, oil or other foulness removed, then an extremely small amount of countersinking with a "V" shaped countersinking tool done, just enough to remove the sharp edge of the last thread where it comes out of the metal.

Be very particular that the dummy screws used to fill up the holes in the barrel are also clean, of soft steel, well fitting and with same pitch of thread as that in the screw holes in the barrel. Have the filler screws of ample length and with *square points*, screw them snugly to the bottom of the holes, yet without undue strain, cut them off with a hack saw, being sure to push the saw in such a direction that the screws will be tightened in the barrel rather than loosened and do not leave over 3-64 of an inch to hammer down into the countersink. When hammering down, use a light hammer with a thin cross-pene or small round pene, such as are used for light riveting. If great care is not used in doing this hammering, slight projections may be raised on the inside of the bore by the screw acting as a punch, or else the bore may be sprung from a straight line by the wedging action of the hammering. Successful work in riveting is not done by heavy blows, but by a multitude of light ones and an old by-word in this line is that "Light blows kill the devil." Both of the defects mentioned may, of course, be produced at one and the same time by the blows of the hammer, so use care and patience. When filing the top of the screws down, use a fine single-cut file and the last part of the work should be done by what is

known as "draw-filing" carefully, or else deep scratches may result which will disfigure the barrel; next, clean up the barrel as directed by Mr. Evans.

Now for the "Browning Solution," remember from the start that it is a most *deadly poison*, so label it plainly; 5 of the ingredients come under that head and the combination is still more deadly. Its fumes are so, as well as when it is taken internally through carelessness; also it is a strong corrosive and will violently attack the flesh or clothes where it comes into contact with them and will rust all iron or steel. Therefore I warn all amateurs in this line, to use it with the utmost care, for although, as Mr. Evans states, it will do good work as a "Browning Solution," it might be the cause of much trouble.

This browning solution may not be so easily obtained as Mr. Evans would have us think, in some localities it is strictly against the law to supply such a mixture—or, in fact, any one of the five ingredients I have alluded to above—to any one, unless the druggist knows his customer, has him sign a book and state what use the mixture is to be put to. Since reading Mr. Evans' article, I have made inquiry of six reputable druggists regarding their price for the formula as described by Mr. Evans, and the lowest quotation was 35 cents—40 cents if suitable bottle was required. The reason for this price was not so much the market value of the ingredients themselves, which is little, but because of the dangerous nature of the ingredients and the extra care to be taken in filling the order.

As Mr. Evans states, the barrel should be well oiled inside, the grade of Mobiloil known as "B" in Gargoyle brand is best, and if the barrel is filled it will do no harm, use wooden plugs in each end, having the one in the breech end about 5 inches long outside and the one at muzzle about ½ inch long if the barrel is a single one, both plugs to be saturated in oil where they enter the barrel. The long one is to handle the barrel by, so that the hands will not touch the metal, and the short one is to prevent the muzzle from getting injured. Of course, the plugs must be well fitted and put in tight so the oil will not come out on the barrel where the solution is to be applied. *Do not let the solution get on the hands.*

"DESTRUCTIVE EFFICIENCY" OF BULLETS.

By H. J. LOUD.

IN the issue of January 18 last, of ARMS AND THE MAN, Mr. E. Newitt says: "The destructive efficiency of a projectile is a compound of its striking energy, and the area of its cross section."

Is this always strictly true, as applied to its effect on animal tissue?

The minute and careful observations made by army surgeons on wounds inflicted in war, as well as the elaborate experiments conducted by careful and scientific observers in this and many other countries, notably in France and Germany, and the experiences of well known and recognized authorities such as Crossman, White, Roosevelt and others in shooting game, seem to indicate that high velocity possessed by a projectile at the moment of impact with animal tissue, produces an effect not altogether accounted for by its striking power, or by any compound of its striking energy and the area of its cross section.

From a hunter's standpoint, "destructive efficiency" means simply that effect on an animal which either instantly kills, or so disables it as to allow the hunter to obtain possession of it; in other words, "stopping power."

Aside from the more certain expansion, or "mushrooming" of projectiles striking animal tissue, the writer wishes to say that he shares in the belief attributed to Mr. Crossman by Mr. Newitt, that velocity does exercise some virtue in killing apart from its contribution as a factor in striking energy.

The effect of a bullet moving at high velocity is in many cases greatly different not only in degree, but in kind from that of one possessing the same amount of energy, or "striking power," but moving at slow speed.

The difference is well illustrated by the familiar experiment of firing a bullet of very high velocity into an open can of water, and then firing one of the same striking power, but of low velocity, into a similar can.

The examination of a bullet wound passing through the human head, and through the substance of the brain, caused by a high velocity bullet, and the comparison of the effects with those produced by a bullet of similar energy but of low velocity, will show a vast difference in the characteristics of the two wounds.

Usually if a bullet possessing high velocity at the moment of impact, passes through the brain, the entire skull presents an "exploded" appearance; the skull is broken into many small pieces, even at points far distant from the direct track of the bullet; cracks radiate in all

directions from the wound of entrance, and these are crossed by transverse fractures. Frequently a large part, or all, of the brain substance is blown out and away. Often at the point of exit, a large portion of the head is absolute destroyed and torn off, the wound in its track resembling an inverted funnel. The entire skull, together with its contents, is shattered and destroyed, and many other peculiarly characteristic and destructive effects are observable.

These effects are rarely if ever, produced by a bullet of low velocity even if its energy is equal to that of the former. The effects are confined more directly to those parts with which the bullet comes in direct contact, and it is rare to find any destruction of tissue outside of the direct track of the bullet, and very rare to find the skull cracked or at all injured at any considerable distance from its path. "Explosive" effects are very rare, and the loss of any considerable amount of brain substance is even rarer. The wound of exit is seldom much larger than the wound of entrance, and at the point of exit any considerable loss of substance is seldom seen.

The low velocity bullet striking a nerve, artery or tendon, unless it strikes it quite fairly in the center, is apt to push it aside, without cutting it, though of course injury is inflicted on such organ. On the contrary the high velocity bullet usually cuts out from such organ the clean segment of a circle, equal in size to that portion of the bullet coming in contact with it.

A high velocity bullet striking a hard bone, particularly the shaft of one of the long bones, usually reduces the part directly struck to small, often dust-like fragments, and fractures usually extend long distances from the point of impact, sometimes even involving the joints at opposite ends of the bone. The slow moving bullet, even if of the same striking power, while it will break a similar bone, seldom if ever, reduces any portion of it to very small fragments, and the injury rarely extends very far from the point of impact.

A bullet of high velocity striking the liver, full stomach or bladder, or any organ largely composed of or containing a large amount of fluid, usually "explodes" it; the organ being totally and instantly destroyed, the destructive effect being in many cases wholly out of proportion to the mere "striking power" of the projectile, and wholly unlike the effect of a slow moving bullet possessing the same energy, striking a similar organ.

It seems as though vibrations are set up in hard bones, and in organs containing a large amount of fluid, by the impact of a projectile of sufficiently high velocity, and the effect of the blow is transmitted to portions far from the direct track of such projectiles, greatly increasing the severity of the injury, and producing destructive effects not to be accounted for solely by the striking power of the bullet measured in foot pounds.

Further, it is certain that particles of the tissue directly struck by such projectile, do not have time to "get out of the way," or to be pushed to one side (as happens to a greater or less extent when such tissue is struck by a slow moving bullet), but part of the energy of the high velocity bullet is imparted to such particles of tissue, and they are set in motion, and become missiles of themselves, and greatly aid in increasing the severity of the wound. This is particularly observable when a hard bone is struck by a high velocity bullet.

There certainly seems to be an element of injury to animal tissue produced by the impact of bullets of very high velocity, which has but little if any connection with the striking power of such bullets measured in foot pounds, and not depending on a "compound of its striking energy and the area of its cross section." This might be described generally as "shock" for lack of a better word, and the writer believes that the higher the velocity of a bullet, regardless of its striking energy (so long as there is sufficient of the latter to enable the bullet to penetrate the cavities of the body, or to break such bones as it may strike), the greater the "destructive efficiency" from the hunter's standpoint,—that of getting the game he hits.

A clean cut artery permits the ready escape of blood: A severed nerve or tendon ceases to function: An "exploded" stomach, liver or bladder soon stops the escape of the victim, whereas a bruised nerve, artery or tendon may for a time perform its duties, and if the other organs are simply punctured, the animal is usually able to run for a considerable distance, and is often lost.

The first results are obtained by high velocities, the latter by low.

The writer admits that the effects of bullets as stated above, are not invariable, for the ways of a bullet, like "the ways of a maid with a man" sometimes seem mysterious, but he submits that it is a fair statement of the *usual* effects of such bullets.

The writer holds no brief for any particular weapon or manufacturer, but is greatly interested in arms and ammunition, and firmly believes that the very high velocity possessed by .22 Hi-Velocity Savage rifle mentioned by Mr. Newitt gives its tiny projectile a "destructive efficiency" measured by its effect on game, superior to that of many

rifles having more "striking power" measured in foot pounds, while its light weight, flat trajectory, perfect balance and slight recoil should make it an ideal gun for all game up to and including deer, at hunting ranges, which in this locality rarely exceed two hundred yards, and the further assertion is ventured that a thorough test on deer will prove that this little gun is fully the equal of any gun of the .30-30 class in its stopping power, or "destructive efficiency," and that it is as Mr. Crossman claims, "an ideal deer gun."

THE PANAMA CANAL DEFENCES.

THE scheme of these defences was approved in 1910, and comprised an armament of six fourteen-inch guns and twelve twelve-inch howitzers at the Atlantic end of the canal, and four fourteen-inch guns, and sixteen twelve-inch howitzers at the Pacific end, besides smaller calibers. The scheme has been revised, and it has now been decided that the guns are to be of sixteen-inch instead of fourteen-inch caliber. The new sixteen-inch gun will be more powerful than any existing weapon. It is to fire a shell weighing one ton with a velocity of 2,100 feet per second. Comparing this with the heaviest weapon mounted on the English coast, says the *Territorial Service Gazette*, the nine-inch gun with its 380-pound shell, it is clear that the American ideal of efficient coast defence is very different from that which satisfies our own authorities. The Americans may be wrong, but a more probable explanation is that the subject of coast armaments is one which does not appeal to the man in the street, and that our Government are not anxious to spend money on them unless forced thereto by popular clamour.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ENGLISH TERRITORIAL FORCE.

THE Secretary of the British War Office announces that, according to the latest returns received, the strength of the Territorial Force on the 1st inst. was 9,382 officers and 269,173 non-commissioned officers and men. The non-commissioned officers and men are thus within 12 of the highest strength which they have hitherto reached, viz., 269,185 on April 1, 1910. In the first quarter of 1912, there were 21,877 recruits, the highest number in any similar period since the second quarter of 1909. After allowing for the wastage during the quarter, there was a net increase in the strength of 12,665 non-commissioned officers and men. This number compares with net increases of 7,149 and 7,015 respectively in the corresponding quarter of the two previous years. The re-engagements during the quarter totalled 16,290, as against 17,204 and 12,453 in the corresponding quarters of 1910 and 1911 respectively.

NEGATIVE ANGLE SIGHTS.

EXPERTS continue to differ considerably on the question of the value of the negative angle sight. We have refrained hitherto from criticising this invention because we are of opinion that it is a matter not for theorising but for trial.

The inventor claims to have made it possible to operate effectively against an enemy during the decisive stages of the attack without having to ascertain accurately the ranges for fire control—a most important matter. This, however, is said to be attained by "aiming off"—a feat that introduces another call on the human element, which, as every one knows who has led men in battle, is exceedingly hard to control.

The most difficult feature of the Negative Angle system seems to us to be the necessary enforcement of aiming in front, or as it were, lower down on the ground line. It has always been difficult to get men, either when hotly attacked in position or when attacking stoutly held defences, to aim low, and we believe that this fact alone will tell heavily against the Two-Point Battle sight being generally adopted for use in the British Services, but as we state above, it is not a matter for opinions but for trial, and that not by a party of picked shots but by companies of infantry taken indiscriminately from various regiments.

Whether it is easier for a soldier to judge distance fairly correctly during the final stages of an attack and have a rifle which must be adjusted to his judgments, or to have a rifle which only requires him to aim a certain distance below his target at any time during the final rushes, is quite important enough to merit extensive trials.—*Territorial Service Gazette*.

OLYMPIC RIFLE TEAM TRY-OUT.

THE Secretary of War has issued orders designating the Olympic Rifle team try-out at the United States Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Maryland, May 16-20, as an inter-state competition and representatives of the Organized Militia attending may have their expenses paid out of the funds available under Section 1661, revised statutes.

Competitors for the try-out should provide themselves with the ammunition called for in the regulations governing the shoot.

All competitors should bring blankets; all other accommodations will be furnished at the range. Trains for Cherry Hill, Virginia, which connect with the launch for the rifle range leave the Union station via Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. at 7:35 and 10:55 a. m. and 5.10 p. m.

ANNUAL REPORT.

After many delays and difficulties with the printers, etc., the annual report for 1911 is at last being sent out. All Life, and Annual Members and officers of affiliated organizations will receive copies. Any officer of an affiliated military organization or rifle club who does not receive a copy should enquire first if the secretary of the club has made his annual report to the N. R. A. or if an officer of a regiment if the Adjutant has sent in a list of officers as requested, before complaining about the non-receipt of his copy, as such delinquent organizations naturally have not been mailed copies.

List of subscriptions received since last week:

First Infantry, New Jersey, N. J. -----	\$100.00
Dr. H. L. Lake, Fulton, N. Y. -----	1.00
Dr. Wm. F. Howerter, Wind Gap, Pa. -----	5.00
State Rifle Association of Pa. -----	10.00
Capt. Wm. H. Clopton, U. S. A. -----	5.00
Col. John J. Dooley, Me. -----	5.00
Capt. George C. Shaw, U. S. A. -----	25.00
Col. Oscar C. Guessaz, T. N. G. -----	5.00
Lieut. E. E. Bruck, T. N. G. -----	3.00
Wm. Gibbons Cohen, Oakland, Cal. -----	5.00
Gen. George W. Wingate, N. Y. -----	25.00
R. F. Mac Arthur, Tulsa, Okla. -----	3.00
Phil B. Bekeart, San Francisco, Cal. -----	5.00
Clarence F. Munn, Springfield, Mass. -----	50
W. H. Schultz, Tomah, Wisc. -----	.50
G. M. Gove, Tomah, Wisc. -----	.50
Wm. Fieting, Tomah, Wisc. -----	.50
Wm. Bosshard, Tomah, Wisc. -----	.50
W. L. Howes, Tomah, Wisc. -----	.50
G. Orgen, Tomah, Wisc. -----	.50
A. Fix, Tomah, Wisc. -----	1.00
W. B. Charles, Tomah, Wisc. -----	.50
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Joseph S. Monks, Tomah, Wisc. -----	.50
G. W. Uebele, Tomah, Wisc. -----	.50
W. W. Warren, Tomah, Wisc. -----	1.00
C. H. Weklund, Tomah, Wisc. -----	.50
T. E. C. Vespers, Tomah, Wisc. -----	.50
	\$207.50

Only a few more hundred needed. Don't hold off to see if the other fellow is going to do it, but send in yours NOW.

THE NEW CAVALRY EQUIPMENT.

THE cavalry equipment board has made its final report and arrangements have been made for a service test of the equipment recommended before going to the expense of manufacturing and issuing this equipment to all cavalry troops.

During its investigations the board conducted a number of tests of proposed improved equipment with various mounted organizations, and from time to time changes were made as they were found desirable from the tests. The equipment now recommended is the result of this careful process. Two troops of the Eleventh cavalry, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to be selected by the regimental commander, will be outfitted with this equipment and their officers with officers' equipment and they will use it for six months or so under actual service conditions. The character of the reports received after these tests will, to a large extent, determine whether the equipment will be finally adopted in its present form or further modified.

Particular attention will be given to the saddle recommended by the equipment board. This has movable side bars to enable it to conform to horses with different shaped backs and to the different shapes of back assumed by the same horse when losing weight on long marches and in the field under war conditions. One of the troops will use the saddle with the blanket as a pad and the other troop will use caronas and pads under the saddles.

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.

ORGANIZED ANARCHY.

Under the above title ARMS AND THE MAN last month discussed editorially the activities of the Industrial Workers of the World. The recent incident in New York where, at a meeting in Union Square, the I. W. W. orators trampled on the American flag emphasizes what this paper then said. If further proof was needed of the character of the I. W. W. that proof is supplied by the New York affair.

The I. W. W. is simply the American manifestation of the political and economic unrest that pervades the entire civilized world. Syndicalism in France is almost the exact duplicate of the I. W. W. in America. In fact, the I. W. W. seems to have borrowed its principles, its tactics and its methods from the Syndicalists. There is evidence of the same sort of thing in England where it has had its effect in reducing recruiting for the Territorials and in promoting industrial strikes. Germany, also, has had its experiences with Syndicalism.

There was a curious development of these teachings recently in France in the dramatic adventures of the motor car bandits and the resulting bloodshed. Bonnot, the leader of the band, was a true Syndicalist. He obtained his following and justified his actions on the same old argument of the unjust organization of society and the necessity for making war on that organization. His method of warfare included robbery and murder. He was a firm believer in the doctrine of "direct action" as opposed to the slower and more peaceable methods of the academic socialists. His library, it was found after his death, was made up of the works of Tolstoy and other socialistic writers.

The Socialists in Europe repudiate the Syndicalists, just as the Socialists here repudiate the I. W. W. Shaw Desmond, European correspondent of the *Coming Nation*, a socialist magazine, makes this clear in a recent article on Syndicalism. He finds that the Syndicalist is an enemy of the state; that a large proportion of the Syndicalists are anarchists; that the Syndicalist believes in "direct action," strike after strike, autonomy for the workers in each particular industry, *sabotage* (the destruction of an employer's machinery) and allied features; that the Syndicalist has no clear idea of what he hopes to accomplish; that Syndicalism and Socialism are deadly

enemies, and that eventually they will have to fight it out between themselves.

This summing up describes exactly the I. W. W.

But while the Socialists repudiate the "direct actionists," whether they be called Syndicalists or I. W. W.'s, they cannot get away from their own responsibility for the development of these anarchistic organizations. The "direct actionists" use all the arguments of socialism, their text books are the text books of socialism, their political and economic ideas are gathered wholly from socialism, but they have merely gone the logical step forward and beyond the closet Socialists in practice.

The gentle Tolstoy very probably would have been utterly shocked had he known that his teachings would produce a bloody monster like Bonnot; Karl Marx in all probability had never the faintest idea that his theories of political economy would give justification to a Haywood or a Harry Orchard. But they have.

Sweeping over the civilized world is this feeling of unrest, this demand that "society" produce a greater portion of this world's goods for each individual, this iterated declaration that "society owes me a living and I propose to take it," with never a whisper of the true question, "What do I owe to society?" Socialism persistently harps upon what other men in the aggregate owe you, but always evades the question of what you owe to your fellow beings. It neglects entirely the homely and ever true maxim that you cannot get something for nothing. Is it strange that the ignorant and the criminal and the degenerate seize upon the arguments advanced and use them as a defense for robbery and murder and destruction?

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

While it is a fact well known to the Army and National Guard that this government is prepared for any eventuality in Mexico, there is yet not an indication of a proposed intervention. The administration has steadfastly maintained its attitude of aloofness, and in that attitude—to the credit of the American people—it is receiving general support.

Nevertheless the situation is strained. The shooting of a sentry of the 22nd Infantry on the border the other day, by fire from the Mexican side, adds its quota of seriousness to conditions. To protect our own citizens on the border from the deliberate or accidental fire from the Mexican factionalists is a delicate problem. Unless protection can be secured some form of invasion of Mexican soil seems inevitable.

But if that invasion should result there is small doubt that we would be plunged into a prolonged and expensive war, with no prize save the glory of victory to be secured. As the result of the Spanish war we have secured a tail hold on quite enough obstreperous bears without seeking any more. We can't let go and it is expensive to hold on, with no adequate resulting revenue either direct or indirect. Must we grab another bear by the tail?

Mexico has a population of about 16,000,000, of which 13,000,000 are Indians, mostly very ignorant. Two million mixed bloods and Spanish are said to be the only portion of the population at all interested in the so-called rebellion, either on one side or the other. The great body of the population is indifferent to what side wins; indifferent to the political system under which it lives.

Orozco, who did more perhaps than any one else to put Madero in power, now heads the rebellion against Madero, but has repudiated the revolutionary government recently proclaimed which has Emilio Vasquez Gomez at its head as president. Should Madero be compelled to follow Diaz into exile there is no guarantee that Orozco would not promptly start a new revolution. In fact, since Diaz, Mexico has degenerated into the disorganized state of the most turbulent Central American republic.

What this country must look for, what the saner and soberer Mexicans must look for, is a new leader there of sufficient strength to

dominate the situation; another Diaz but a more modern Diaz. Orozco does not seem to be the man; Madero is no better; Gomez is in the same class, so far as the meager information about him gives any index to his character. But it is to be hoped that the man is there and that, out of the present turmoil, he will rise to the top.

THE COLT .45 AUTOMATIC.

FROM the present rate of delivery by the manufacturers of the Colt automatic pistol, caliber .45, model of 1911, it is expected that the ordnance department will be prepared to completely equip the Regular Army by March 31, 1913, and that thereafter it will be able to supply the Militia in quantity.

In the meantime, the ordnance department can supply to each State not to exceed twenty automatic pistols with extra magazines, holsters, and ammunition, after charge of the value thereof to the quota of the respective States, or the pistols, holsters, and ammunition can be sold to the States by the ordnance department for cash.

A slide has been devised for carrying the pistol holster on the leather waist belt, and a leather pocket to carry extra magazines to be worn on the leather belt, and a web pocket to be worn on the web pistol belt and web belt caliber .30 are being designed.

"A SLAYER OF LIONS AND A SOLDIER."

Some time ago there appeared in *ARMS AND THE MAN* mention of Col. J. H. Patterson, D. S. O. of the British Army, inventor of a rifle-carrying device which had proved out successfully in service in his own country and which appealed strongly to the Cavalry Equipment Board, at work upon the evolution of improved equipment for our own mounted troops.

It gives us pleasure at this time to announce that the MacMillan Company, New York, is offering to the American public in an inexpensive edition two books from the pen of Colonel Patterson, "The Man-Eaters of Tsavo" and "In the Grip of the Nyika," both having to do with the pursuit and killing of big game in Africa.

Those who enjoy tales of adventures among wild animals, and more especially stories of combats with the King of Beasts, will read with breathless interest the stories of Colonel Patterson's African experiences. His adventures are recounted in these books with convincing simplicity of style, and withal so graphically that the conclusion leaves one regretful that more does not follow.

The books contain a great amount of interesting and valuable information as to ethnology and natural history in many portions of Darkest Africa, and in addition are profusely illustrated with actual photographs by the author.

They are the most interesting, absorbing and instructive stories of recent hunting adventures and travel in African wilds.

"In the Grip of the Nyika" and "The Man-Eaters of Tsavo" in two editions, namely, \$2.00 net, and 50 cents, may be purchased of *ARMS AND THE MAN*.

SHOWING THE WAY OUT OF THE WOODS.

By C. L. GILMAN.

UP here where the hazel brush grows out of the solid granite and the tamarack swamp spreads its snare for the unwary there is an unwritten law to the effect that when the voice of one hollering for help in the wilderness is heard the hearer shall forthwith hump himself and purvey said help aforesaid.

So if E. B. will kindly step out on this rock in the middle of the rapids where the murmuring of the waters will drown the whispered heresy I have for his ear past all eavesdropping by the nth power experts I'll pass him some glad tidings of great joy.

Hist—likewise hush and come closer.

Back yonder, in the shanty, there hangs on the wall the battle-scarred remnant of what once was a New Springfield rifle. Looking through the bore you can, if your eyes are keen, discover distinct traces of rifling—but not a single tooth-mark of "The Red Wolf."

And she never had an ammonia bath in her life.

Under a trap door in the butt-plate, in a cellar for such purpose made and provided, you'll find the regulation field cleaning kit. That kit has sufficed for all the cleaning the rifle ever got or needed in the field.

The brush was soaked in Marble's nitro-solvent oil carried in the oil can part of the dim-dingus and pulled through a couple or three times at night. In the morning a hunk of bandana handkerchief—red for preference—pulled through removed the slime resulting from the combination of burnt powder and dope. Once a week or so she got a scrubbing with a Marble brass brush at base camp.

There is nothing original about this treatment.

I learned it from a certain ordnance sergeant of the regulars named Jones. He kept his own pet, private, particular Krag looking like a mirror maze inside by plugging the breech with an empty shell, filling her up with Hoppe's No. 9 and letting her so stand until next needed.

My Springfield has been fired well up above 2,000 rounds—and when last sighted-in showed no disposition to wander from the bull at 200 yards.

But it has never been used for rapid fire. The only case of metal fouling I have ever had in a Springfield followed an attempt to do rapid fire with a new, borrowed gun and some of that sticky stuff ladled out for the National Matches last summer.

It's my guess that metal fouling is the product of fire rapid or protracted enough to get the barrel hot.

If this is so—and I believe it is—metal fouling is a range affliction and not likely to occur in the hunting field.

It is still less likely to afflict a barrel which has been smoothed out a bit on the range before being taken into the field.

The seemingly abnormal immunity of my own Springfield to this plague I attribute—lacking any evidence to the contrary—to the fact that it was fed for the first hundred or so rounds with a commercial brand of soft-point ammunition. These bullets had no real nickel jacket but a copper jacket plated with some white metal. I don't believe that there was a grain of nickel fouling in a barrel of these cartridges. Though they were poor target stuff and called for an addition of 350 yards elevation to the normal they would seem to have served to polish the barrel to a point where there was little chance for metal fouling to stick.

Firing a new .280 Ross about a year ago—a try-out in which an effort was repeatedly made to speed her up for all she would go—I got a little metal fouling.

Having no ammonia dope in my outfit I got it out with nitro-solvent, a mercurial ointment known as Motty's paste and a brass brush—plus, double plus—elbow grease.

While I seriously doubt if there is any danger of metal fouling in a "broke in" gun fired under ordinary hunting conditions it might be worth while to add that there is no great trouble in giving an ammonia bath in the field.

For two bits or thereabouts the Winchester people will sell you a bottle of liquid dope and three glass capsules of the dry part of the recipe—all put up in a compact carton.

The contents of one capsule and one-third the contents of the bottle mingled in an enameled cup—wash well before refilling with coffee—are sufficient to soak out a much worse accumulation of metal fouling than any average shot with respect for the legal game limit can possibly acquire in any North American hunting trip.

This ammonia outfit is worth its weight in the packsack for the insurance it gives—but it's my bet that it will not be called on for any other service and that the simple treatment outlined at the start will suffice for any normal hunting trip with a rifle of the New Springfield or Ross type—previously broken in—and that however battered it may be as to stock, lock and barrel it will show a looking-glass bore at the finish.

THE SIGHT QUESTION.

Editor, *ARMS AND THE MAN*.

With reference to the article beginning under the title of "Gossip" on page 15 of your April 4 issue, I desire to submit the following as representing the attitude of the members of the Milwaukee Rifle and Pistol Club as regards sights to be used in the indoor matches next season.

If the object of the indoor rifle matches is to encourage rifle shooting from a military standpoint, that is, according to the methods used on the military ranges, then we are of the opinion that the sights should be limited to strictly military sights. In other words, the front sight should be a sight similar to that in use on the Krag or on the new Springfield, or the Winder musket as it is turned out, and the rear sight should be a strictly military sight such as the Buffington, Krag, 1901, or the new Springfield, rear sight to be fastened to the barrel ahead of the receiver and no changes or alterations allowed beyond modifying the size of the aperture; the use of a micrometer to be permitted, the thickness of the front sight not to be reduced beyond a point to be determined by the executive committee of the N. R. A.

If the object of these matches is to encourage rifle shooting and rifle practice in general, then we are of the opinion that the question of sights should be thrown wide open. In other words, any style of front sight should be permitted, any style of rear sight, whether mounted on the barrel, on the receiver, or on the tang, and if the shooter's sight is such that he is unable to use the ordinary aperture sights, allow the men to either mount lenses or use a telescope.

In case of necessity, we could have two kinds of matches, one in which only strictly military sights are used and the other in which any sights, including telescopes, are permitted.

We have also suggested to the Secretary of the N. R. A. that rifle clubs be permitted to enter more than one team provided that when a team of ten men has been selected for the season, no exchanges or substitutions be allowed. The five highest scores of each ten-man team should be sent in the same as heretofore.

Yours very truly,

FRED C. BEST,
President,

Milwaukee Rifle and Pistol Club.

New Rifle Seven Years Old.

The military correspondent of the *Morning Post* makes the following statement, which is interesting in view of the recent controversy in Parliament: "In 1907 exhaustive tests were made with new ammunition and a pointed bullet on the Bisley ranges by various riflemen, whose work was watched by members of the Small Arms Committee. The Kynoch and King's Norton Ammunition then tried proved beyond reasonable doubt that the time for modernising the Army rifle had arrived. The desiderata of a rifle and ammunition was demonstrated to be as follows: (1) Powder to give a 2,600 ft. per second velocity to the bullet so as to keep it low and make it effective over a wide zone of flight with a fixed sight; (2) a bullet under 200 grains in weight; (3) a breech action of the German or Austrian pattern strong enough to bear the pressure of such a powder charge; (4) better sights, after the American type. It has taken nearly five years to arrive at a decision to meet these requirements, and during that time a makeshift alteration was ordered, so that the old rifle might be retained for a further period. The manufacture of a new rifle involves a delay of nearly two years before the troops can be armed with it, which means that from the date of the change becoming inevitable to the date of the issue of the troops of the new rifle a space of nearly seven years will have elapsed. A general issue cannot take place before the autumn of 1913, although some troops will have the rifle this year for experimental practice."—*Territorial Service Gazette.*

THE NATIONAL GUARD.*Changes in the Connecticut National Guard.*

The Board of organization of the Connecticut National Guard has made the following changes in the regulations governing the State troops:

The Field Hospital will hereafter consist of one major, two captains or lieutenants, three sergeants, first class, five sergeants, one corporal, twenty-four privates, first class, and privates, of which not more than fourteen shall be privates first class, two veterinarians, to have the same rank and precedence are added to the Guard and will be nominated by the Adjutant General and assigned to duty with mounted organizations as the service may require.

Maine Small Arms Practice Season.

The small arms qualification for the outdoor range practice season, will open on April 19 and close October 31. Qualifications with the rifle and pistol will be conducted under special course.

Florida Camp of Instruction.

A Camp of instruction for commissioned officers of the line and for officers of the medical corps will be held on the reservation adjoining the State Arsenal, St. Augustine, May 6 to 10. Officers of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Infantry, 1st Company Coast Artillery Corps and the Medical Corps will participate.

Rifle Season Opens in Massachusetts.

The Bay State Rifle Range at Wakefield was officially opened on April 19, the 1st Corps of Cadets and L Company of the 5th Infantry, of Malden; Company D of the 6th, of Fitchburg, and Troop C, Cavalry, occupying the range on the opening day.

From all indications the season will be a most active one and much shooting is planned by both the State authorities and the New England Military Rifle Association. The last week in July will see the Annual Matches of the Association, the principal events of which are the New England Inter-State and the All-American shoot.

Texas Will Hold Interstate Matches.

Adjutant General Hutchings has requested permission of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs to make arrangements with nearby States with a view to conducting an Inter-State competition.

In consideration of the fact that no National Matches are scheduled to take place this year we think it an excellent idea for those States not too much taken up with maneuvers, to spend a good part of the time at their disposal on the rifle range.

In this connection it might be mentioned that the expenditures for this purpose are a proper charge against the allotment of the State under 1661.

The example of Texas could be followed with profit by all of the States.

May Motoring.

"How did you find the roads off in the country, Bildad?" asked Slithers.

"Soft and mushy—regular pudding," said Bildad.

"Ah!" said Slithers, "sort of Nesselrodes, eh?"

The verdict was "justifiable homicide."—*Harper's Weekly.*

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS INFORMATION.

The accounting officers of the Treasury Department will not permit the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of making payment from State funds to troops of the total amount due for State pay and United States pay, and subsequently reimbursing the State for the amount payable from Federal funds, for the reason that such action places the State in the position of a voluntary creditor; a position not authorized by law.

The disbursement of funds accruing to a State in the operation of

Section 1661, Revised Statutes, must be made direct to the public creditor rendering services or furnishing supplies.

The following decisions made with respect to the attendance of militia officers at officers' camps of instruction are announced:

(a) Funds allotted to a State under Section 1661, R. S., will *not* be used either for the pay or transportation of *general officers* of the *line* or *staff* of the Organized Militia who attend officers' camps of instruction this year.

(b) Funds allotted to a State under Section 1661, R. S., will *not* be used either for the pay or transportation of any *officers of the staff departments* below the grade of brigadier general unless a special program of instruction has been prepared for such staff officers and approved by the Division Commander, such as will occupy their entire time at the camp in instruction pertaining to their respective departments.

Authority will be necessary from the Commanding General of the Territorial Division for the attendance at an officers' camp of instruction of any militia officers of staff departments, in order to use Section 1661 funds for their pay and transportation. If the camps, however, are not held under the supervision of the Division Commander, the State authorities will present the question of the use of Section 1661 funds in this connection to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for decision.

The following officers are considered "officers of staff department," viz.: Officers of the Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence Department, Medical Department, Pay Department, Corps of Engineers not serving with engineer troops, Ordnance Department, Signal Corps, Chaplains, and Inspectors of Small-Arms Practice.

(c) Funds allotted to the State under Section 1661, R. S., may be used to meet the pay and transportation of any militia *line* officer below the grade of brigadier general authorized to attend an officers' camp.

In this connection, the following officers are considered "line officers," viz.: Officers of infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, and officers of the Engineer Corps serving with engineer troops.

(d) Funds allotted to the State under Section 1661, R. S., may be used to meet the pay and transportation of the disbursing officer present at the camp in connection with his duties as such, and also of such details from the Medical Department as are necessary and proper to care for the personnel and sanitation of the camp, one officer not above rank of colonel and such enlisted men as are necessary for camp administration.

(e) The use of Section 1661 funds, in connection with officers' camps of instruction, is the same whether the camp be held within or without the limits of the State.

Sabers and scabbards, new pattern, for First Sergeants, are not to be supplied to the Regular service or the Organized Militia unless the new Infantry equipment, model of 1910, is issued thereto.

The Seventh Infantry, Ohio National Guard, has established a reserve corps in which men are enlisted for the special purpose of filling up the companies to war strength in time of need. The local stations of the recruiting officer for war will recruit a reserve force of 50 men for each company. Enlistments are made on the usual form, substituting the word "reserve" in place of the "Seventh Infantry." Men serve for two years, and a certain amount of instruction will be given them.

The State of Nebraska has instituted the bulletin system.

The formation of a reserve for the National Guard of Wyoming will be carried out as follows:

(a) Under the direction of each Station Commander, the recruiting officer for that station will secure the names of all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 35 years conforming to the requirements prescribed for recruits, with previous service in the Regular, Volunteer, or Militia services, or training in military schools who would desire to enlist in the Wyoming Regiment in the event of hostilities and its call into the service of the United States.

(b) Upon mobilization, these reservists would be assigned as far as possible to their home organization.

(c) Station Commanders will give all reservists preference and enlist only men of some previous military training in the event of a call into the service of the United States.

(d) Station Commanders are authorized to appoint a board of officers and non-commissioned officers to assist the recruiting officer in obtaining the reserve lists.

(e) One copy of the reserve list will be kept on file at each station and a duplicate mailed to the Adjutant General's office not later than May 1, 1912.

Funds allotted to a State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, for "Arms, Equipment, and Camp Purposes," may be used to meet the authorized subsistence and transportation expenses, but not the pay of enlisted men with less than three months' service or its equivalent for attendance at Joint Maneuver Camps.

Non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army on duty with the Organized Militia will be permitted to fire for classification in accordance with the provisions of the Small-Arms Firing Manual, under the personal supervision of the inspector-instructor on duty with the Organized Militia, at such time as will least interfere with the performance of their duties or the duties of the inspector-instructor, the Organized Militia, at such time as will least interfere with the performance of their duties or the duties of the inspector-instructor. An annual allowance of \$12.96 for ammunition for this purpose is authorized. The inspector-instructor will make requisition for such ammunition as may be necessary on the proper blank form, to the nearest arsenal. The necessary blank forms may be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., or from Division Headquarters.

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.

May 16, 17, 18 and 20.—Try-outs at U. S. Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md., for selection of Rifle team to represent the United States at the Olympic Games.

May 16-20.—International Pan-American tournament at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, at which a team of American Riflemen will compete.

May 20-25, inclusive—Second annual New England Indoor Rifle Tournament at the National Rifle Academy range, Boston, Mass.

June 8.—Annual tournament of the Missouri State Rifle and Revolver Association at St. Charles.

June 7, 8 and 9.—Third annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association, St. Louis, Mo. C. C. Crossman, Secretary, 312 North Broadway.

June 29 to July 5.—Olympic Rifle and Revolver Matches during the Olympic Games at Stockholm, Sweden.

July 29-Aug. 3.—Annual Tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass.

Aug. 11-14.—State rifle shoot at Galveston, Texas, on the range of the Galveston Coast Artillery Com.

Aug. 29-Sept. 7.—Twenty-second annual tournament of the New Jersey State Rifle Association at Sea Girt, N. J. For programs address the Post Adjutant, Sea Girt, N. J.

Indoor Shooting in the 1st Illinois Infantry

Col. J. M. Eddy has sent us the results of the Gibhardt Trophy Match, which is open only to teams of five men from each company who are not expert riflemen or State team men. The 2-inch bullseye target was used and 5 shots were fired in each position with the .22 Springfield. Company "A" was the winner. The scores of the winner were excellent.

COMPANY "A."				
	S.	S.	P.	T.
Sergt. L. C. Hilgemann	21	25	24	70
Corp. G. H. Stranahan	19	25	24	68
Sergt. G. O. Lyon	22	23	22	67
Capt. A. J. Borgmeier	21	23	22	66
Pvt. H. N. Pride	19	22	27	65
Team total	336			
2. Company "C"	324			
3. "G"	322			
4. "B"	316			
5. "M"	312			
6. "I"	311			
7. "E"	310			
8. "K"	307			
9. "L"	307			
10. "D"	304			
11. "F"	303			
12. "H"	276			

HIGH INDIVIDUALS.

1. Sergt. L. C. Hilgemann, Co. "A"	70
2. Sergt. R. E. Darrow, Co. "K"	69
3. Corp. G. H. Stranahan, Co. "A"	68

Providence Revolver Club, Newport, R. I.

Scores for the weekly rifle match of the club this week are as follows. Spooner won out and also took the bullesye match with a 9° shot.

Brooks*	242	232	474
Anthony†	232	235	467
Spooner	233	233	466
Biesel	226	236	462
Peckham	226	230	456
Thurston	237	215	452
Almy	221	226	447
Easton	219	225	444

*Handicapped 20 points.

†Visitor.

PISTOL MATCH 50 SHOTS 20 YARDS.

Biesel	79	88	96	88	78	429
Spooner	84	87	86	88	85	420

N. R. A. MATCH 50 SHOTS 25 YARDS. N. R. A. RULES, OFFHAND.

Albro	89	84	84	89	88	434
Biesel	91	84	89	82	84	430

PRACTICE SCORES GERMAN RING 25 YARDS OFFHAND.

Brooks	246	244	243	245	247	1225
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(Telescope sights)

Spooner	234	240	240	238	243	1195
(Aperture sights)	240	239	232	240	238	1189
Biesel	240	235	235	239	236	1185

(Aperture sights)

The Denver Indoor Shooting Club.

The Denver Indoor Shooting Club will hold its first indoor tournament on the evenings of May 16, 17 and 18. A 100 shot match will take place the following week.

At the regular weekly practice shoot of the club held recently two very fine 50 shot scores were made as follows:

A. W. Peterson	249	249	248	249	249	1244
A. G. Bitterly	249	246	249	249	249	1242

Providence Revolver Club.

The weekly rifle match on May 1, at 25 yards on the German ring target, offhand, brought out eight members.

The scores made were not up to average, due to poor light.

WEEKLY RIFLE MATCH.

Coggershall	235	237	472
Anthony	238	228	466
Brooks	242	241	483
Spooner	230	229	459
Biesel	229	224	453
Thurston	226	226	452
Easton	218	231	449
Peckham	224	224	448

On May 5 a 50 yard pistol match brought out some fair shooting. Gray was the winner, Biesel made the best score in practice, 436 and 431 out of a possible 500.

50 YARD PISTOL MATCH.

Gray	91	87	86	77	80	421
Biesel	89	84	88	77	83	420
Spooner	84	84	82	84	81	415

50 YARD PISTOL PRACTICE.

Gray	84	91	92	85		
Biesel	81	83	91	93	88	436

20 YARD PISTOL.

Biesel	81	85	87	86	86	431
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N. R. A. 25 YARDS PRACTICE.

Brooks (Scope)	95	93	96	95	97	476
Spooner	85	90	89	84	89	437

GERMAN RING, 25 YARDS OFFHAND PRACTICE.

Brooks (Scope)	249	247	241	242	248	1227
Spooner	235	237	233	240	238	1183
Chase	236	230	230	232	239	1167

Following are the team averages in the 1911-12 Western Inter-Club League Series:

TEAM AVERAGES.

St. Paul	976.8
Dickinson	962.9
Adrian	955.6
Tacoma	953.2
Minneapolis	948.9
Madison	941.6
Badger	940.2
Helena	926.8
Milwaukee	895.5

A Solid Week of School Boy Shooting.

A solid week of such rifle shooting as the marksmen of Portland have never before seen marked the first annual indoor State rifle tournament held last week on the State range in the Armory. From the time that the shoot opened last Monday afternoon until midnight Saturday night, the range was thronged with marksmen from the National Guard, Naval Reserves and school boy teams.

Under the supervision of Colonel John J. Dooley, Chief of Ordnance of the State of Maine, 15 matches were arranged, matches for soldier, civilian, school boy and novice. These matches ranged all the way from team matches for companies of the National Guard to checkerboard matches.

So great a rifle tournament has never before been seen in New England. Although there have been numerous shoots held before in this State, and many shoots in all parts of New England, never have the followers of the rifle game in the New England States had the opportunity to compete in so great a shoot.

When the Deering High boys went to Boston to compete in the New England championships there, it was the opinion of every boy on the team that nothing could eclipse that shoot, but not a boy on the team but that is enthusiastic in pronouncing these matches the "best ever!"



A most attractive window display of trophies for the recent Portland (Me.) week's indoor rifle shoot.

See America Now

This summer gratify that innate desire to see some of the beauties and wonders of *your own country*. Start by visiting first America's only geyser-land:

Yellowstone Park Season—June 15th to September 15th

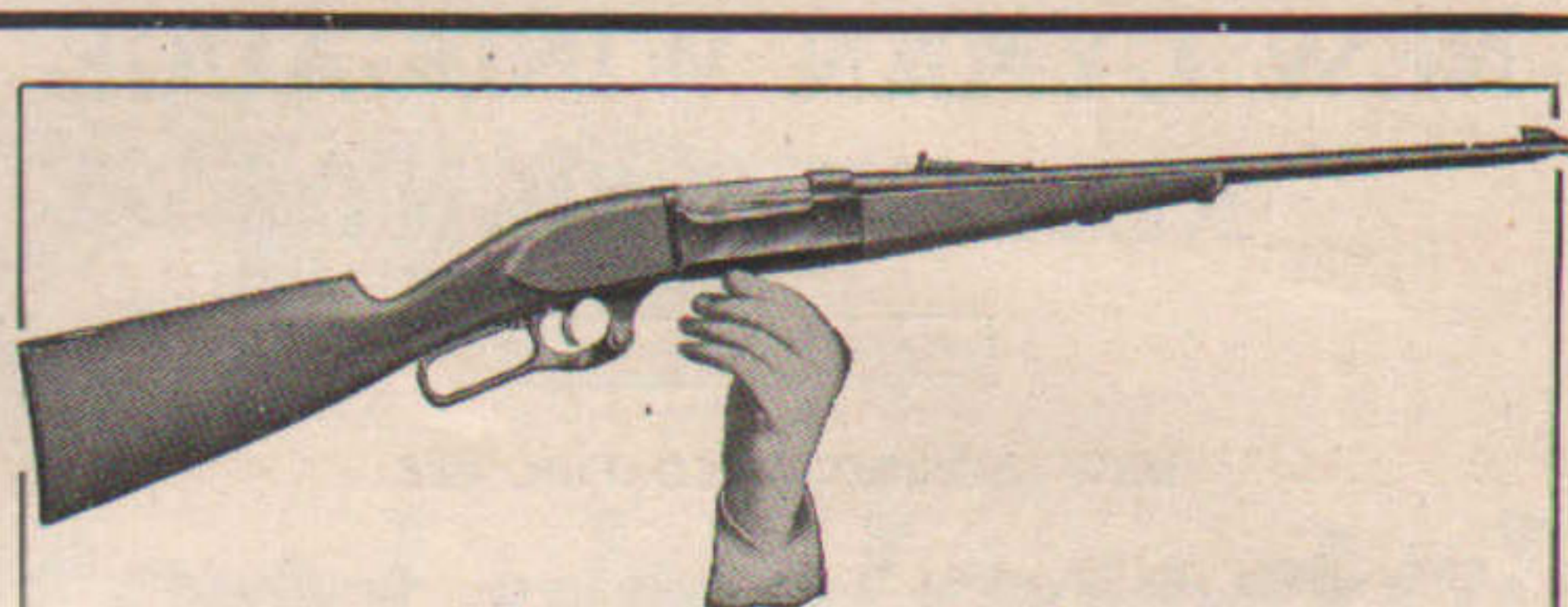
Northern Pacific is the *only line to official entrance—Gardiner Gateway*. Then continue your trip through the scenic and fertile Northwest to the North Pacific Coast and Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of America.

Low Fares—Special Reductions on Certain Dates

Write for illustrated booklet and full information. Enclose 6 cents in stamps for "Through Wonderland" most beautiful book on Yellowstone Park ever published. Address

A. M. CLELAND, ST. PAUL, MINN.
General Passenger Agent

Panama-Pacific International Exposition
San Francisco, 1915



The Imp *The Most Talked of Gun in America* Velocity 2800 Feet

NO FIREARM ever manufactured has attracted so much attention or caused so much discussion as the .22 Savage High Power. Built and developed in accordance with the suggestions of the greatest firearms authorities in the country, its performance will satisfy the most critical rifle crank, and yet the gun will prove itself the most useful general purpose rifle on the market.

Cartridge designed by Mr. Charles Newton, amateur ballistic expert, pioneer developer of and highest authority on small bore high speed rifles and cartridges.

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."

Accurate enough to make twenty-three consecutive bulls at 500 yards. Safe to use in settled districts. No recoil.

Furnished in Model 99 Featherweight Take-down style only, hammerless, six shots, six pounds, 20-inch high pressure smokeless steel barrel. Write us for particulars.

Address Savage Arms Company, 495 R. Savage Ave., Utica, N. Y.

The New .22 SAVAGE High Power

Every match had handsome prizes for the honor positions and every prize was well worth shooting for. The greater part of the prizes were cups presented by Portland firms or individuals, and to the donors of the prizes cannot go too much praise for "boosting" a sport that may be the protection of our country.

Perhaps one of the most interesting features of the tournament has been the number of ties for prize positions. With the exception of the two team matches and the bullseye match, not a match but that had a tie for a cup, and in some matches, every position was occupied by two or more men, all with the same score.

In particular was the school boy shooting close. Boys from Portland and Deering High formed the greater part of the entrants, while one boy from Westbrook, Lee Edwards, entered. Although Edwards did not win any prizes, nevertheless, he was close behind in each match, and it is all the more to his credit as a marksman that he cannot walk without crutches. In spite of this misfortune, he shot so well that in some matches he was fourth, and in no match did he come out near last.

Captain Richard Schlosberg of the Portland High team was also close behind a cup in a number of matches, and lost only by a few meager points.

Every prize position, however, was taken by the Deering High boys. It is the Deering High team that recently won second place in the National championships, and it is a fitting climax to their year's work that they should do so good work in the State of Maine matches. Indeed, in many of the matches, the school boy scores are higher than those of many of the National Guard matches, shot under the same conditions.

When Col. Dooley, the chief range officer of all the events, was asked by a man how the school boy matches had come out, he said that although he had scored up all the targets,

he was unable to determine, as he would have to pry them all apart with a crow bar.

The best work was done by George R. St. John, of the Deering High team. Although that youngster is scarcely bigger than the rifle, still, he put up the best scores of the whole tournament, and won the Express-Advertiser match. The winner of this match wins the right to wear the title of the school boy championship of Maine, and well he deserves it, for this match consists of three handsome bronze, silver and gold cups presented by this paper.

In the National Guard matches Lieut. Harvey P. Winslow, of the Second Company, carried off all honors. He won more prizes than any other entrant in the shoot, and had the biggest aggregate score of the military and civilian matches. Even these honors could not quite get away from Deering High, for Lieut. Winslow is the coach of the Deering High team.

Another honor that came to Deering High was brought by Harold W. Coffin. Coffin was a member of last year's team and he entered the all comers' match. He succeeded in taking a second place, close behind Winslow, and far ahead of third.

The credit for managing this mammoth shoot goes to Col. John J. Dooley. Col. Dooley was the prime factor in the organization of the shoot and was the chief range officer. He was in personal charge of the range at all times, and took charge of all the tiresome details and routine work that attended the shooting.

Already the marksmen are looking forward to next year, for the year's tournament was such a success that it will be repeated next year. The fact that the first event of the sort in Maine met with so rousing a reception will go far to prove that in future years this shoot will rank as one of the National rifle shooting events of the country, an event that

has done and will do much to stimulate the interest in work with the rifle.

Officials of the matches were: Executive officer, Col. Frank B. W. Weich, C. A. C.

Chief range officer, Lieut. Col. John J. Dooley, Ordnance Department.

It would take too much space to reproduce the scores.

Marine Corps Wins From Middies.

The U. S. Marines outshot the midshipmen on May 4, scoring 1,017 points to 974. The visitors had a number of the members of the team that won the national championship last year.

At 200 yards, the shooting was under the new form of "surprise fire." The riflemen stood with their pieces locked and at trail and shot as the target raised without notice, remaining in sight for three seconds. The midshipmen lead at this form of shooting. The other ranges were 600 and 1,000 yards. Summary:

MARINES.	MIDSHIPMEN.
Sergt. Jackson.....138	Saunders.....125
Sergt. Clyde.....132	Ruddack.....121
Sergt. Czegka.....123	Kerr.....130
Sergt. Hartley.....117	Kates.....123
Private Barnes.....133	Culin.....114
Private Henshaw.....128	Helmick.....110
Sergt. Lund.....114	Want.....123
Sergt. Joyce.....132	Ruble.....123
Total.....1017	Total.....974

Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.

Sunday the 14th was an off-day, with nothing scheduled on our range. For this reason about nine of us sneaked out to give our guns an airing, not to shoot.

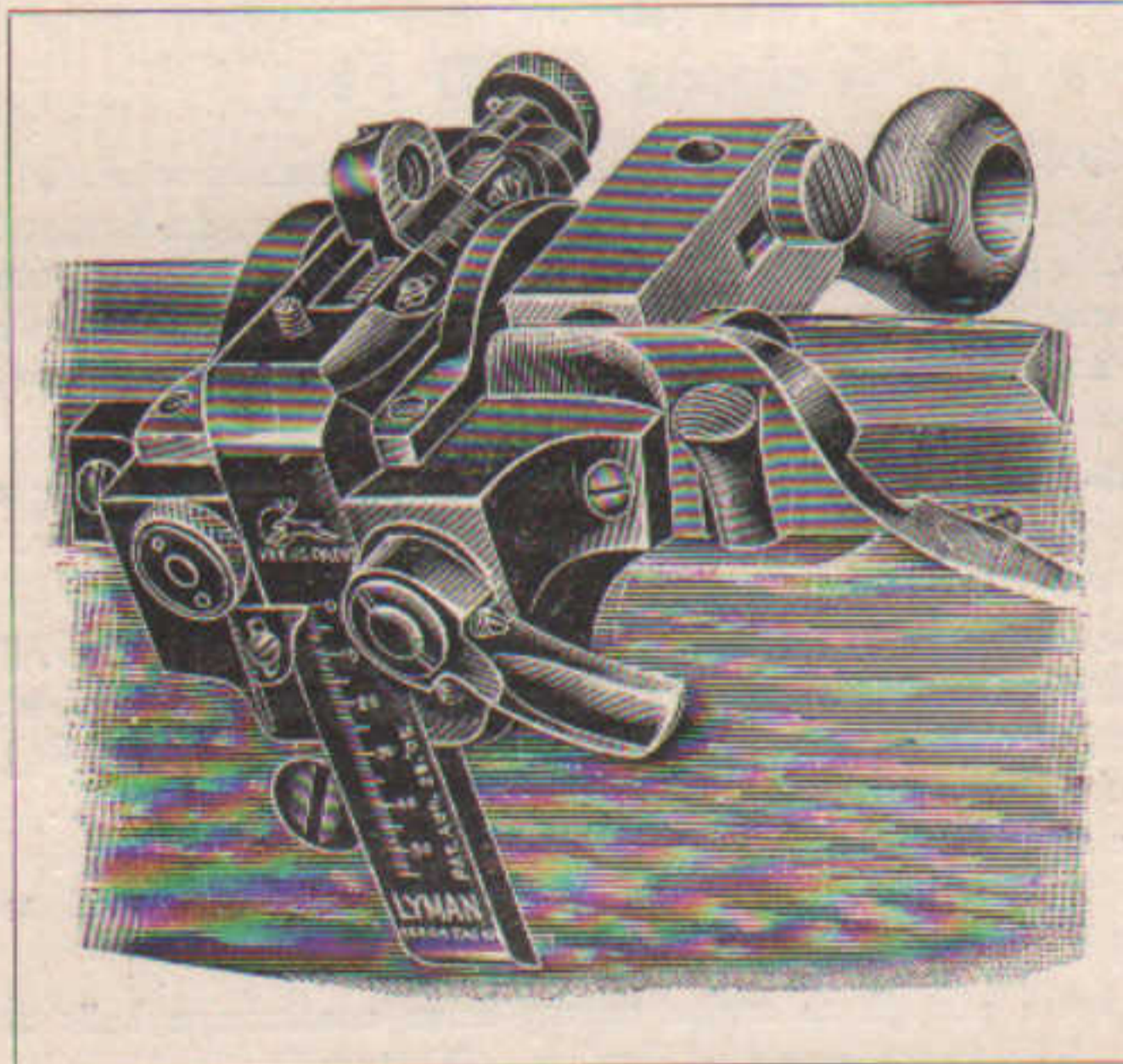
We set up Jackson's patent deer targets at 230 yards on a brushy hillside. One of them in color was an albino, the other a peroxide

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

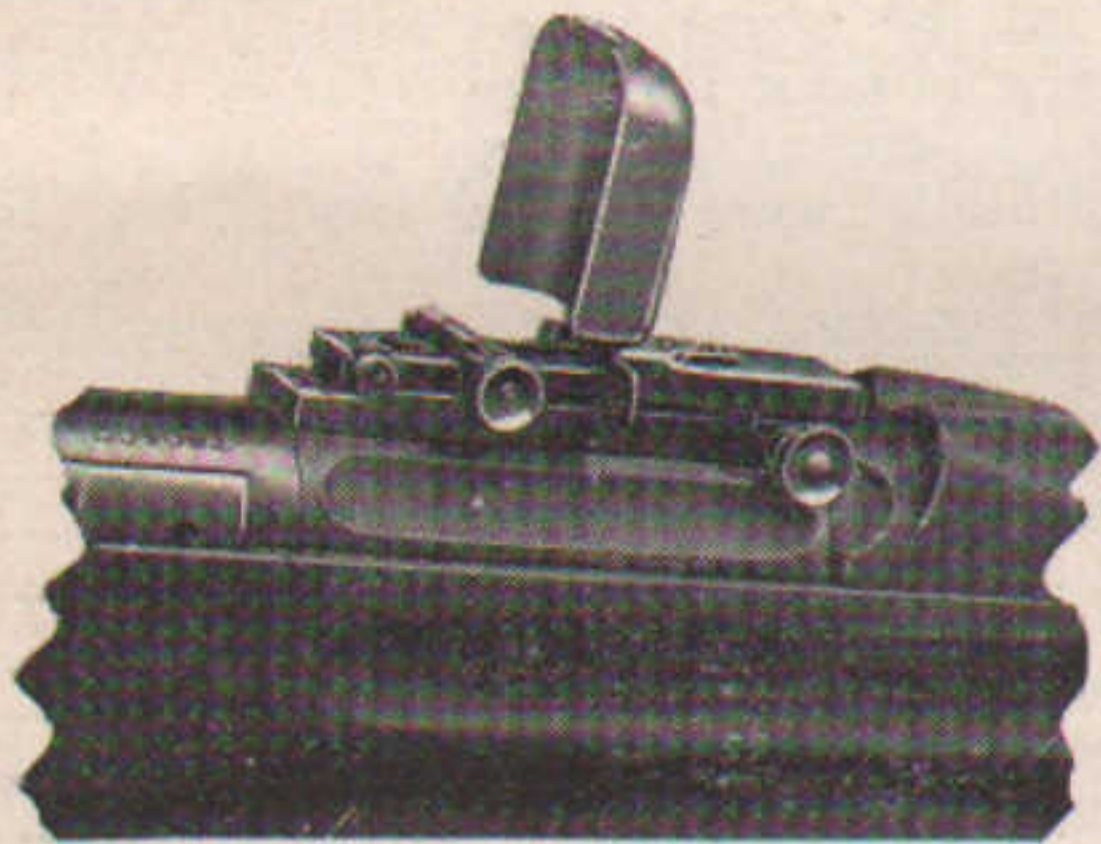
Can be drawn on requisition or purchased for \$2.50 per volume of
ARMS AND THE MAN

blond. Jack insisted that he'd seen deer of that color so we let them go.

A full grown, pasteboard, motionless deer at 230 yards sounds like pushing an empty wheelbarrow down hill—but it isn't.

The first victim whaled away at the target five times in the required thirty seconds off-hand, using a rifle with which he'd gotten 45' just before that at 200. Result punctureless deer.

High score of the bunch was three out of five, gotten by several of us, while five out of ten was the record of the crowd for the tinner course. We had been debating whether to make 250 yards the standard range for off-hand at the deer. We debate no longer, 250 is not the standard distance.



Hessian Rear Sight Protectors

For U. S. Springfield Rifle

To reduce surplus stock, for a limited period, I offer these to readers of "Arms and the Man" at

50c Each, Regular Price 75c

Write for catalogue of Shooter's Accessories, mentioning this "Ad."

J. W. HESSIAN, 296 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

The .22 Savage Hi-Power as usual was interested in the game from the first. Two of us got three out of five on the deer target with the little gun, and then it put on 47 at 200 off-hand with 43 as a starter over the same range, A target. The more you shoot, the better you like it unless getting kicked is part of your pleasure in shooting.

Bob Fraser got 47 at 300 with a new barrel he was trying out; Packard got 44 off-hand, Jackson got 45 off-hand with five bulls to start with, and then duplicated it, with the same five bulls to start, at 300 yards.

The 21st is the big shoot with more wild and woolly shooting than the range ever saw before. Deer shoot, ball on matches, plate matches from Freemantle's book on rifle shooting, surprise fire, prize 300 yard stunts, and a revolver plate match form the program.

BEST SCORES OF SUNDAY.

	200	300	Deer, 230 yards
Fraser	44	47	
Crossman	47	49	4 ex 10
Packard	44	40	5 ex 10
Siefert	45	—	5 ex 10
Hubbs	—	—	5 ex 10
Jackson	45	45	3 ex 5
Mrs. Crossman	—	—	3 ex 5

The National Rifle Academy.

Following are the scores of the Philadelphia Rifle Association shot on the range of the National Rifle Academy, April 18 and 25.

50 SHOT MATCH.

RIFLE.

E. H. Williamson	1231.	1220.
E. C. Goddard	1198.	1219.
R. L. Dubbs	1202.	1219.
J. G. Schneering	1219.	1219.
J. G. Dillin	1193.	

W. N. Patrick-----1204. 1205.

PISTOL.

M. Forbes	442.	430.	435.	424.
W. E. Quicksall	431.	431.	451.	
H. L. Reeves	441.	426.	436.	

Intercollegiate Outdoor Championship Match May 18th to June 8.

The Intercollegiate Outdoor Championship Match for 1912 will be held on local ranges, under the supervision of range officers appointed by the National Rifle Association of America, at any time during the period between May 18 and June 8, inclusive.

Official score cards will be issued by the N. R. A.

The conditions governing the match are as follows:

Open to teams of six students from any University or College Rifle Club affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and in good standing.

Distances 200, 300, and 500 yards.

Number of Shots: Two sighting shots and ten shots for record at each distance.

Position: 200 yards standing; 300 yards, kneeling or sitting; 500 yards, prone.

Rifle: United States Army .30 caliber rifle or one that has been viewed and stamped by the National Rifle Association.

Ammunition: Any.

Targets: United States Army targets "A" and "B."

Eligibility: Competitors must be bona fide students of the institution represented, and maintain a satisfactory standard of scholarship in the undergraduate years, and who are taking the full course of study and minimum number of hours prescribed by the institution, and who have not taken a degree in any other institution. Certificate to be furnished by some duly authorized authority.

Peters

“steel where steel belongs”

FACTORY LOADS

Keep up their great record of winnings. At Laurel, Miss., April 23-25, Mr. H. D. Freeman made the **HIGHEST SCORE ON ALL TARGETS**

712 out of 750

And won second general average for registered events, 429 out of 450. Mr. Freeman's recent work, summarized, includes:

Birmingham, Ala., April 2-3,	385 ex 400	HIGH SCORE
New Orleans, La., “ 16-17,	295 ex 300	
Laurel, Miss., “ 23-25,	712 ex 750	
		AT EACH

Users of “steel where steel belongs” shells have a big “hunch” over those shooting ordinary kinds. Why don't YOU take this advantage?

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Entrance Fee: \$3.00 per team. No entry will be accepted unless accompanied by the entrance fee, and no entry will be accepted after May 11th.

Prize: The Championship Trophy, to be held by the winning team for one year until the next competition, and silver medals to the members of the winning team; bronze medals to members of the second team. The trophy will become the property of the institution winning it the most number of times in 16 years.

- Won in 1905 by Princeton University.
- Won in 1906 by George Washington University.
- No contest in 1907.
- Won in 1908 by George Washington University.
- Won in 1909 by George Washington University, Score, 738.
- Won in 1910 by Mass. Agricultural College, Score, 782.
- Won in 1911 by Mass. Agricultural College, Score, 791.

Inter-Scholastic Rifle Shooting League.

When the entries were received for the Inter-scholastic League matches for 1912, it was found that sixteen of them were from public high schools. It was decided to put these in a league by themselves and the military schools in another league. Not to extend the matches too long, the schedule was arranged by having two matches during two of the weeks. The program was arranged that each school would shoot one match with every other school and have the matches over in thirteen weeks. The matches began the week ending Jan. 6 and ended March 30.

The result of the matches was never in doubt practically from the start, as the Iowa boys set a pace that assured them victory unless something unforeseen happened. For an illustration as to what practice will accomplish,

one only has to look at the score for the first week's matches and at those of the last week. The following is the first and last score of several of the teams: Iowa City High School, 936-972; Deering High School, 902-958; Baltimore Polytechnic School, 786-970 (184 points); Morris High School, 877-904; Southern High and Manual Training School, 899-914; Salt Lake City High School, 903-921.

At the close of the matches it was found that Iowa City High and Deering High had tied for first place with fourteen wins and one loss each, and these two schools shot off the tie the week ending April 6, with the result that the Iowa boys not only won, but broke the inter-scholastic record for indoor shooting in doing so, their 972 being two points better than the best previous score of 970 made by Baltimore Polytechnic Institute boys the last week of the matches.

Individual honors of the league were carried off by Lawrence Burns of the Iowa Team and Millard Hughey of the Deering Team. Both made the magnificent total of 198 out of a possible 200, which is an inter-scholastic record.

The members of the teams and scores in the shoot-off are as follows:

IOWA CITY HIGH SCHOOL.			
	Ten Shots	Ten Shots	
	Standing	Prone	Total
Lawrence Burns	98	100	198
William Moerschel	96	99	195
Philip Newberry	96	99	195
Fred Boerner	93	100	193
Walter Hurley	93	98	191
Totals	476	496	972
DEERING HIGH SCHOOL.			
George R. St. John	98	99	197
Dwight H. Sayward	96	98	194
Philip M. Johnson	94	96	190

Harold S. Fasset	94	95	189
J. Millard Hughey	96	92	188
Totals	478	480	958

FINAL STANDING.

	W.	L.
Iowa City (Iowa) High School	14	1
Deering High School, Portland, Me.	14	1
Baltimore Polytechnic Institute	13	2
Morris High School, New York City	11	4
Sou. H. and Man'l Tr'n'g School, Phila.	10	5
Salt Lake City (Utah) High School	10	5
Central High School, Phila., Pa.	8	7
Portland (Me.) High School	8	7
Brookline (Mass.) High School	7	8
Central Manual Training School, Phila.	7	8
McKinley Man'l Tr'n'g School, Wash.	7	8
DeWitt Clinton H. School, N. Y. City	5	10
Western High School, Wash., D. C.	4	11
Business High School, Wash., D. C.	4	11
*Central High School, Wash., D. C.	0	6
†Ogden (Utah) High School	0	7

*Withdrew at the end of the sixth match.
†Withdrew at the end of the seventh match.

TWENTY-SECOND
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Rifle Tournament
SEA GIRT, N. J.

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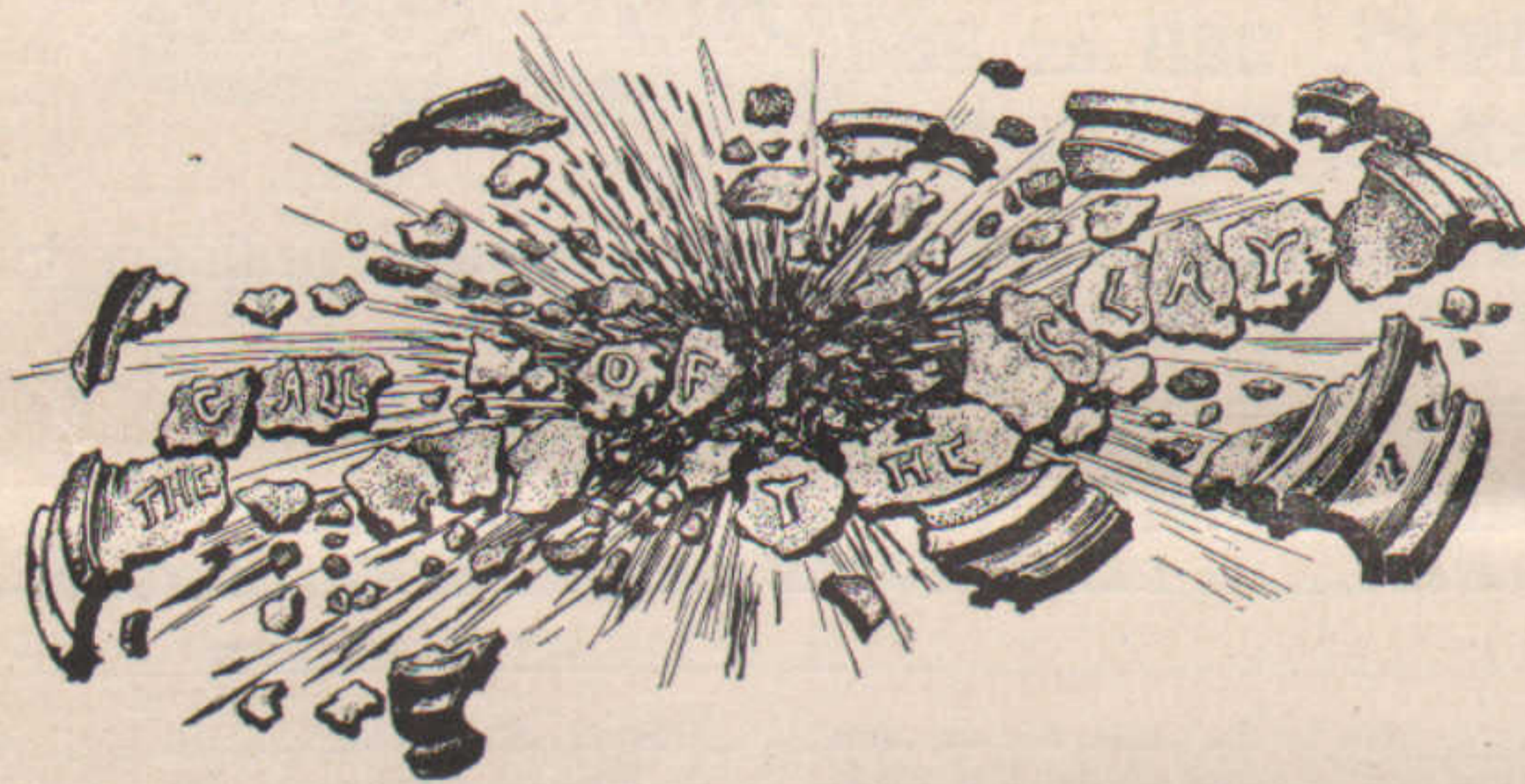
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

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.

October 15-18.—Cincinnati, Ohio. The Interstate Association's Post-Season Tournament, on the grounds of the Cincinnati Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

George Lyon Wins Target Championship.

Wilmington, Del., May 4.—This day at the grounds of the Du Pont Gun Club saw the decision of the eighteenth contest for the famous E. C. Trophy, which is emblematic of the World's Championship at targets. The contestants were Geo. L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C. (holder), and Lester S. German, of Aberdeen, Md., who was the challenger.

While the E. C. cup race was the main feature on the day's program, there were two other attractions, viz., a 100-target race, open to all amateurs, for a purse and also for prizes offered by the Du Pont Gun Club, the

latter being awarded under the Lewis Class System, one prize, a souvenir silver spoon, for every ten entries. Another attraction was the shoot-off of a tie between Frank Sidebotham, of the S. S. White Gun Club, of Philadelphia, and J. R. Bonsall, of the Clearview Gun Club, for some Class B prizes offered for competition during the recent series of team contests carried to a successful conclusion under the auspices of the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League.

The weather was all that could be desired from a spectator's standpoint. It was bright, clear, and warm enough to stand around without an overcoat encumbering one—something entirely different to the days that the local club has been favored with since January 1 of this year. Naturally enough, with such a program offered, there was a good attendance, not only of shooters, but of spectators, the latter numbering fully four hundred at a conservative estimate. That it was an interested crowd was proved by the fact that the clubhouse was absolutely deserted while Messrs. German and Lyon fought the battle over the expert traps at the far end of the club's grounds. (All of which goes to show that match shooting—with interesting features thrown in, such as "doubles," expert rules, etc., does attract and hold the crowd.)

Although the main event—the E. C. Cup race—was scheduled for 1:30 p. m., it was just about 2 o'clock before a start was made. Ed. Banks was referee; C. H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, acted as judge for Lyon, W. M. Foord, of Wilmington, acting in the same capacity for Mr. German. Bill Joslyn (lately returned from his honeymoon) was official scorer; J. A. McMullen was puller and W. Schuyler Colfax, Jr., went into the trap-house and drove the trap to perfection.

After the referee had explained the conditions of the race to the spectators, Messrs. Lyon and German went to the score, and as Mr. German had won the toss for choice of position, he stepped up to No. 1 position and opened the ball by breaking a sharp left-quartering target. Nobody dropped a bird until the ninth round when Lyon let one go, but German refused to take any unfair advantage of him and dropped his tenth. German then lost his 14th but Lyon missed his 17th and 20th, and was 22 to German's 23 when the first 25 had been shot at. They then went and got 25 more shells and came out and shot the next string, with the result that German lost his 30th and 32d targets, while Lyon dropped his 32d and 39th. The score at the end of the first 50 was German 46 to Lyon's 45.

In the second 50 targets shot over the Leggett trap Lyon only dropped one, his 84th target, running 44 straight, but German lost his 61st, 65th, 72d, 85th, 92d and 96th targets, ending with only 90 to Lyon's 94 out of the 100 targets shot at. Lyon thus went up to the expert traps with an advantage of 4 targets, somewhat of a surprise, even to his friends, who had figured on his being a few behind at that stage of the game.

The second stage of the match—50 targets, expert rules, one man up, resulted in German's favor by two targets, the scores being German 42 to Lyon's 40, totals by no means up to either shooter's real form. How the misses came is shown in the following scores:

EXPERT RULES.

German—
0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1—42

Lyon—
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 0—40

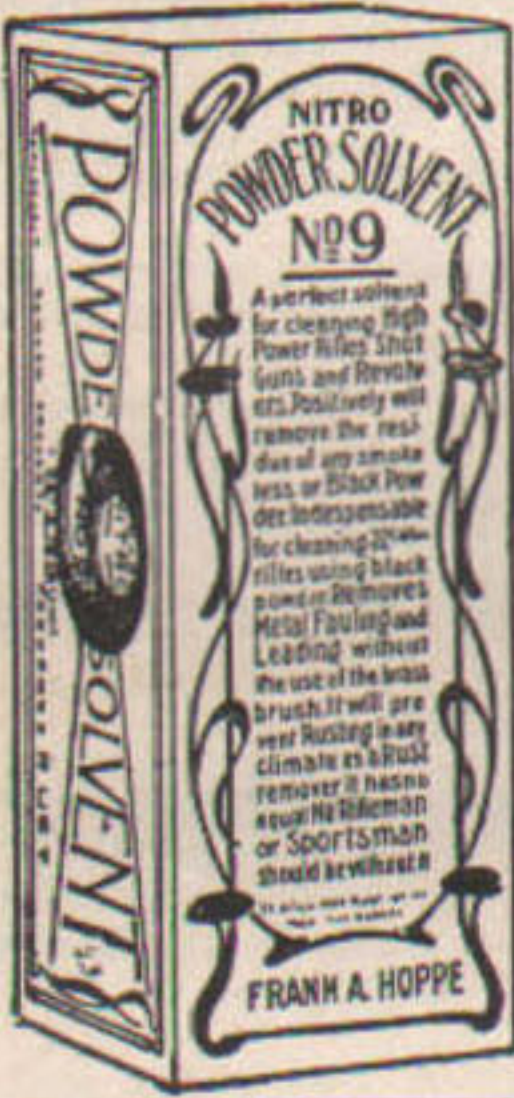
With only a lead of two to the good, and 50 targets to be shot at, viz, 25 pairs, it was anybody's race, although it was generally conceded that Mr. Lyon was hard for anybody to beat at that style of shooting, and his stock went above par in consequence. At the start, it seemed as if both men tried to see how many they could miss. German dropped four out of the first ten, while Lyon went him one better, losing five. Then Lyon tightened up, and ran eight pairs straight, following this with a "dutch double" (his 40th and 41st targets), and a run of six pairs, losing the first target of his last pair. This gave him a total of 40, as against 38 for German, who shot away below his form on doubles, and broke only 38. The scores in the doubles were:

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BADGES

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PATERSON, N. J.

DOUBLES.

German 10 11 10 10 10 11 11 11 10 01 11 11
11 11 11 11 01 01 10 11 10 11 01 11 10—38
Lyon 10 11 10 01 00 11 11 10 10 11 11 11 11
11 11 11 11 00 11 11 11 11 11 01—40

The match therefore went to Mr. Lyon, his score being 174 out of 200 to Mr. German's 170.

Mr. Lyon won't have the satisfaction of holding the trophy very long as it is understood that the West Virginia State Sportsmen's Association, which holds its annual State shoot on May 15 and 16 next at Fairmont, W. Va., has redeemed the trophy from the winner of today's match, and will place it in

open competition at that shoot. It is possible, however, that Mr. Lyon may journey to West Virginia and try to renew his grasp on the cup.

The winners of the E. C. Cup are up to, and including today's contest: W. R. Crosby, of O'Fallon, Ills., six times; Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia., five times; R. O. Heikes, of Dayton, O., four times; Geo. L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., twice, and J. A. R. Elliott, of Brooklyn, N. Y., once.

The shoot-off of the ties for the two Class B trophies in the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League resulted in an even break. Mr. Bonsall of the Clearviews, won one tie with 36 to 34, while Mr. Sidebotham won the Keim trophy with 40 to 39, both matches being at 50 targets per man.

In the 100-target race there were 80 entries, all that the club management could handle in the time allotted for shooting the race, as about an hour and a half had to be taken out for the E. C. Cup race. C. H. Newcomb won first prize with the good score of 95. As the prizes were allotted under the Lewis Class System, the other seven prizes were won or tied for as follows:

Second prize—Tied for by J. H. Minnick, H. Powers, J. B. McHugh, J. B. Fontaine and A. B. Richardson on 89.

Third prize—Tied for by F. Hineine, W. G. Wood and M. Connor on 84 each.

Fourth prize won by Eugene du Pont on 79.

Fifth prize—Tied for by W. B. Abbott and Ward Hammond on 76.

Sixth prize won by W. A. Kunkle with 71.

Seventh prize—Tied for by F. Godwin, J. Magahern and S. G. David on 65.

Eighth prize won by W. J. Highfield on 40.

The scores made in the 100-target race follow, each event at 20 targets carrying with it an optional sweep of \$100, purse divided high guns.

T. H. Keller.....79	D. Lindsay.....90
H. Overbaugh.....80	J. Englert.....90
C. O. Williams.....92	E. du Pont.....79
C. F. Shaw.....85	W. B. Smith, Jr.....68
J. H. Morris.....82	Dr. Stanley Steele.....80
J. H. Minnick.....89	N. K. Smith.....80
R. S. Wood.....73	W. J. Highfield.....40
W. G. Wood.....84	Thorpe Martin.....87
V. Williams.....	J. B. McHugh.....89
John Stevens.....77	L. L. Jarrell.....85
M. F. Moore.....87	D. H. Betts.....69
H. W. Bush.....86	C. H. Simon.....70
O. Groff.....81	G. F. Hamlin.....82
H. P. Carlon.....90	Clyd Leedom.....72
V. du Pont.....77	F. Judson.....84
H. L. Worthington.....91	H. B. Fisher.....87
H. H. Lukens.....48	E. A. Bonsall.....77
F. C. Fuller.....32	J. Shuster.....77
E. E. du Pont.....87	J. B. Fontaine.....89
F. B. Clark.....77	W. E. Robinson.....78
I. C. Cannon.....64	J. B. McKeen.....73
W. S. Colfax, Jr.....88	W. H. Hartlove.....62
W. M. Hammond.....76	A. B. Richardson.....89
J. O. Hastenshine.....78	T. W. Mathewson.....68
H. B. Cook.....77	W. B. Abbott.....76
T. Plum.....93	R. S. Robison.....50
H. Powers.....89	W. A. Kunkle.....71
M. Connor.....84	R. G. Flemming.....68
J. F. Pratt.....85	A. J. Curley.....37
C. Ford.....74	V. Oliver.....88
J. Hendrickson.....90	G. Godwin.....65
C. H. Lapp.....92	J. A. McKelvey.....
F. B. Stephenson.....90	L. H. Hooper, Jr.....46
J. T. Skelly.....88	H. M. Dodson.....72
C. A. W. Everitt.....91	J. J. Magstrum.....65
E. B. Springer.....91	J. T. Robertson.....81
J. Griffith.....91	J. Pedlow.....77
C. Newcomb.....95	L. C. Lyon.....83
D. T. McMahan.....90	S. G. David.....65
W. M. Foord.....72	W. Edmondson.....87

Taken all in all it was just about as good a shoot as any club ever had, the only misfortune being that the hours of daylight were not twice as long, although Lloyd R. Lewis, who ran the office, and Tom Chalfant, who assisted him, would not agree with this statement. That the office was run, and run right, is plainly shown by the results obtained.

BLUE HEN.

Los Angeles Gun Club Tournament.

The Los Angeles Gun Club will hold a three-day tournament on May 10, 11 and 12 that will bring the target cracks of Los

Angeles to the front in the trap shooting world.

A little more than a year ago the present Los Angeles Gun Club was organized, not as a rejuvenation of the old Los Angeles club, but as an entirely new club with nothing in common with the old club excepting the name. Several months ago the May tournament was quietly talked up among the club members, but was not thought seriously of by anyone outside of a few energetic club workers, who made up their minds that this shoot was not to be a myth, but a real live shoot with trimmings that would open the eyes of the shooting public. The time has now arrived when the club is in a position to announce its first annual trap shooting tournament with \$3,500 in added cash prizes.

The fact that this extremely large amount of cash is to be given away is not the only feature of note in connection with this shooting event. The most interesting and most unique feature of all is the fact that this money is open to all contestants, professionals excepted, upon paying an entrance fee amounting to the price of targets only. The targets are to be trapped at the rate of three cents per target. One hundred dollars is to be hung up as a prize in each event, ten of which will make the program for each day's shoot. This will mean \$1,000 each day. In addition to the \$3,000 given in this manner, the club has provided a purse of \$500 to be divided by the twenty high average guns for the three days' shoot. This purse of \$500, as well as the regular tournament events, will be divided under the equitable system.

However, in making the program the visiting shooter was not forgotten. A side pool of \$2 is provided to take care of those who will come from some distance, rightly expecting to have at least a part of their expenses returned by winnings during the tournament. The club has the assurance of its local members and the trap shots in southern California that they will be on deck for the full program and side pool during the entire three days. This pool money will be divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

The Shriner Convention takes place during the week beginning May 4, and this tournament will immediately follow. This will give the visiting shooters the advantage of the reduced rates to the Shrine Convention, which will hold good over the tournament.

Four traps have been installed and arrangements have been made to handle two hundred shooters; if more come none will be turned away.

This is the time to see the land of sunny southern California and take in the Shrine Convention, in addition to attending this tournament. Two weeks of parades, pageants, automobile road race, aviation, sightseeing and Blue Rocks. Come and see how Los Angeles does things. A hearty welcome awaits you.

STANTON A. BRUNER,
Secretary, Los Angeles Gun Club.

Trap shooting interest is now centered in the Annual Southern Handicap which will be held at Columbus, Georgia, on May 16. The winner last year was W. T. Laslie, of Tuskegee, Alabama, who scored 94 out of 100.

The 54th annual tournament of the New York State Sportsmen's Association will take place at Syracuse, N. Y., June 10 to June 30, inclusive. This is the big event of the year for the Empire State and a most successful tournament is anticipated.

Mr. F. D. Willis is the new Southern representative of the Western Cartridge Company.

Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Tournament.

The 22nd Annual Tournament and Convention of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association will be held from May 21 to 24, inclusive, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove Grove Gun Club, Inc., Sunbury, Pa., at Rowling Green Park. Programs may be had by addressing Brian Teats, R. D. No. 2, Northumberland, Pa.



Marlin

Model 1897 REPEATER

of .22 Calibre—but
as Accurate and Dependable as a Big Game Rifle

A SMALL game and target rifle of take-down construction, having special smokeless steel frame and tool steel working parts.

Takes .22 short, .22 long and .22 long rifle cartridges without adjustment. Equipped with Ivory Bead and Rocky Mountain sights. Has lever action like that of high-power arms. Solid top protects shooter against danger from thrown-back smoke, gases and defective cartridges; keeps action dry and clean. Side ejection insures unbroken line of sight always—makes possible quick, accurate follow-up shots.

Send 6 cents for new catalogue showing complete line of Marlin Repeating rifles and shotguns.

The Marlin Firearms Co. 41 Willow Street, New Haven, Connecticut

Analostan Gun Club, Washington, D. C.

Twenty-two shooters toed the mark at the shoot of the Analostan Gun Club on the 4th. The weather was perfect, barring a fluky wind, which was stiff at times. Notwithstanding this handicap good scores were made. Phil Steubener again scored high for the afternoon, accounting for 95 out of his 100. He "batted out" 49 out of his first fifty. Three of his five targets were lost in the fifth event of 15 targets.

S. A. Luttrell was again in the lead on doubles, breaking 18 out of 12 pairs.

In the spoon contest Steubener won first on 49 out of 50; Brown, Monroe, Hogan and Taylor tied on 44 for the second spoon. Luttrell and Lieut. Barber tied on 39 for the third spoon, which Luttrell in his goodness of heart turned over to the lieutenant. Dr. Stine won the fourth spoon. The scores:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Dbls.	Broke.	singles.
Barnes	120	95	--	--	36
Green	120	84	--	--	37
Perkins	120	76	--	--	31
Parsons	115	79	24	11	36
Steubener	100	95	--	--	49
Peck	100	82	--	--	38
Ford	100	81	--	--	43
Huseman	100	80	24	17	40
Barber	100	78	24	15	39
Bray	100	73	24	14	35
Stine	100	66	--	--	34
Emmons	80	27	--	--	16
Bohnke	75	56	--	--	38
Monroe	65	58	24	16	44
Taylor, M.	65	55	24	16	44
Luttrell	65	48	24	18	39
Kirkpatrick	65	48	24	14	38
Brown	50	44	--	--	44
Hogan	50	44	--	--	44
Wagner	50	36	--	--	36
Kahrs	50	33	--	--	33
Upham	50	20	--	--	20

Tournament of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association.

The program for the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association Tournament, which is to be held under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove Gun Club on May 22, 23 and 24, has been received, and an interesting program of events has been provided.

May 21 will be practice day, and there will be ten 15-target events, purses divided on the Rose system, ratio 5, 3, 2, 1. On the first day proper of the tournament there will be ten 15-target events and three special events—the

contest for the Wolstencroft Trophy at double targets; the two-man team contest for the Milt Lindsey Trophy, and the Central Hotel event for a gun listed at \$70. On the second day there will be ten 15-target events and four specials—a merchandise event under the Lewis class system, which takes care of the poor shooter as well as the good one; a contest for the Harrisburg Trophy; the Reading Trophy event, and a miss-and-out at "ten mile a minute" targets. On the third day there will be the regular ten 15-targets events and two specials—the contest for the Senator McNichol Trophy and a miss-and-out at "ten mile a minute" targets. On the 15-target events each day there will be an optional sweepstake of \$1 on each event, purses to be divided on the high gun system, one money for every five entries or fraction thereof. The purses in the regular program will be divided on the Rose system, ratio points 5, 3, 2, 1.

The amateur making the best score in all 16-yard state or regular events during the tournament, excepting doubles and team races, will be awarded the Du Pont Challenge Trophy and be regarded as the state amateur champion. The shooting will be over Ideal-Leggett traps and at 50-yard Blue Rock targets. The Squier money-back system will prevail in all regular events, and to participate in the benefits of this system a contestant must shoot in all regular events each day. Revised Interstate Association rules will govern all events. Programs may be had by addressing J. W. Schoffstall, Sunbury, Pa.

The tournament of the Oklahoma State Sportsmen's Association recently held at Perry, Okla., was largely attended and a great success in every respect. The State championship was won by J. W. Lloyd, of Pond Creek, Okla., he scoring 46 out of 50 targets in that event. High professional score was made by W. H. Heer, of Guthrie, he scoring 289 out of 300. In the amateur class, S. A. Huntley, of Sioux City, Ia., was high man with 286 out of 300; E. W. Arnold, of Larned, Kan., was second with 278, and C. L. Zutavern, of Oklahoma City was third with 276. At the annual meeting of the association Pond Creek, Okla., was selected as the place for holding the next tournament, and officers as follows were elected for the ensuing year: President, Judge S. H. Harris, Oklahoma City; vice-president, W. R. Campbell, Tulsa; secretary, W. F. French, Pond Creek; treasurer, Dr. H. A. Stocker, Pond Creek. The politicians of the State were given notice, by a resolution, that the association would take up the work of

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better means of preservation, protection and distribution of fish and game by urging upon the governor the necessity of securing a tract of land for establishing a State game farm for the location of fish hatcheries and propagation of game birds. The flagrant violation of the game law and its feeble enforcement by game wardens who have no knowledge of conditions that are fast exterminating the wild game of the State were bitterly denounced and deplored.

The annual tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association will be held at Peoria, Ill., on May 15, 16 and 17, and the Interstate Association's Grand American Handicap will be held at Springfield, Ill., on June 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Peters Paragraphs.

At Red Lion, Pa., April 23, Mr. Neaf Apgar, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won high general average, 177 out of 200.

At Houston, Texas, April 22, Messrs. W. H. France, Alf. Gardiner and Geo. Simpson won first, second and third amateur averages, breaking 202, 200 and 183 respectively out of 220; Mr. H. A. Murrelle won high general average, 210, with Mr. H. J. Borden second, 209. All of these gentlemen shot Peters factory loaded Premier shells. Mr. Borden made the long run of the shoot, 107 straight.

At San Jose, Ill., April 23, Messrs. A. C. Connor, of Springfield, Ill., and C. J. Samuels, of Peoria, won first and second amateur averages, scoring 179 and 178, respectively, out of 200 with Peters shells.

At Laurel, Miss., April 23-25, Mr. H. D. Freeman, using Peters "steel where steel belongs" factory loads, continued his great record of the past few weeks by winning high average on all targets shot at, 712 out of 750. Also, he was second high on registered targets and had a run during the tournament of 137 straight.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad. in this column.

All he needs to do is to send in the advertisement for insertion at the same time calling attention to the date when his subscription was paid.

FOR SALE.—Brand new Colt .38 caliber service gun. Price \$12.00. H. L. REEVES, 420 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

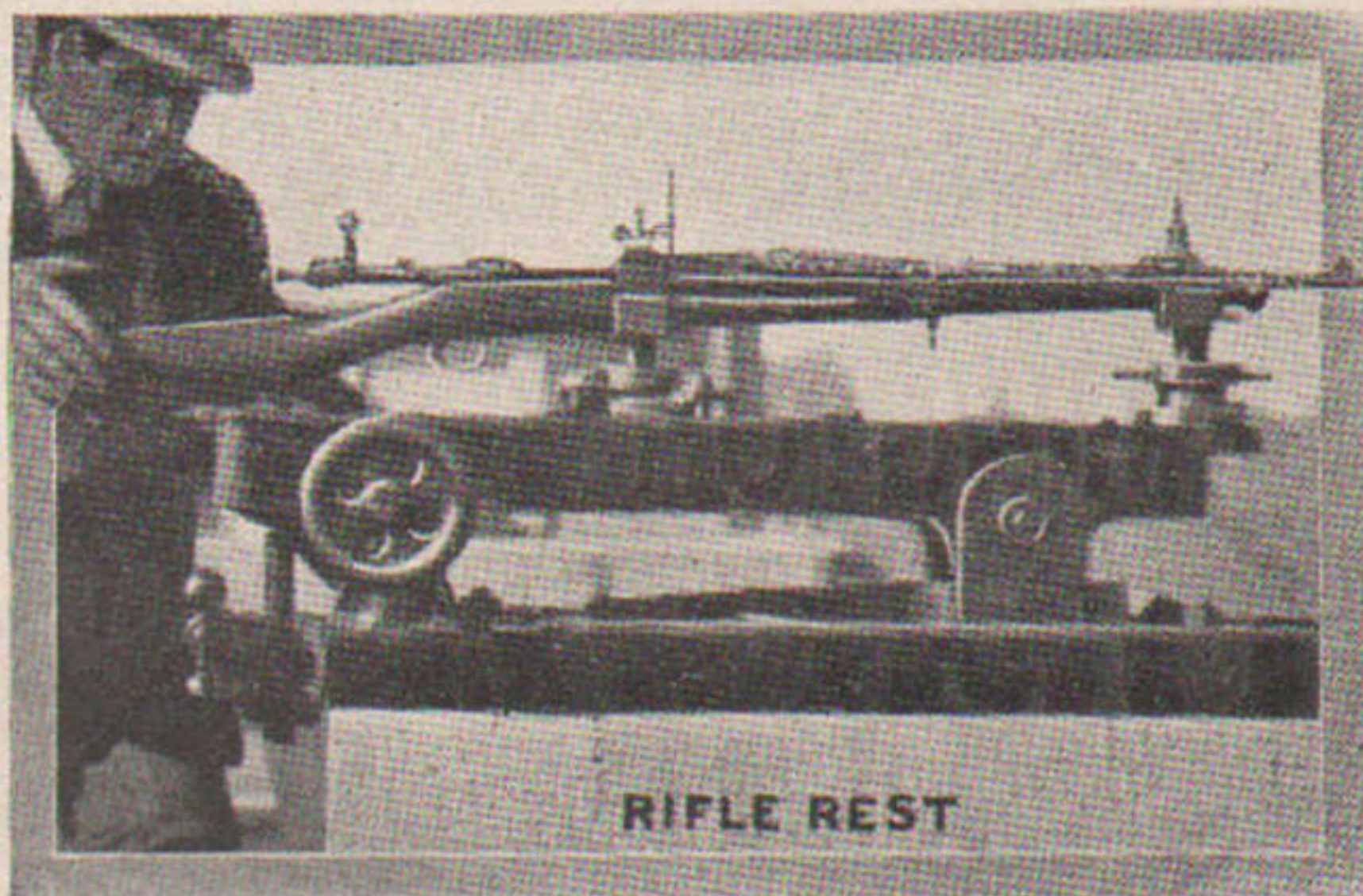
FOR SALE.—32 40-00; muzzle-loading target barrel to fit Ballard action. All condition, like new. Cost \$42, sell \$22. For full information address, A. KELABUH, 1165 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Do You Shoot?

Then, here's meat for you. Read the award of the National Rifle Association below.

Our Nation's reputation for marksmanship depends on the United States Team sent to the Olympic Games and the Pan-American Tournament in the Argentine.

The test was held in March under U. S. Army supervision and measuring. At 350 metres and 600 metres, 200 rounds of each competing ammunition were fired from five service rifles rigidly held in concrete and steel rests. At the shorter range



AMMUNITION

beat its nearest competitor more than 5%, and at the longer range (the harder test) by more than 20%. It beat the average of the other contestants more than 25%.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO., Lowell, Mass.

Washington, D. C., March 29, 1912

Gentlemen: I beg to hand you herewith the official bulletin showing the results of the ammunition test held at the rifle range, Winthrop, Maryland, on March 25, 1912:

Mean radii (average variation in inches) of 100 shots.					Distance 350 metres—382 yards.
U.S. 2.55	Winchester 2.69	Frankford Arsenal 3.14	Peters 3.20	R.A.—U.M.C. 3.22	
Mean radii (average variation in inches) of 100 shots.					Distance 600 metres—655 yards.
U.S. 3.96	Frankford Arsenal 4.82	Winchester 4.95	R.A.—U.M.C. 5.13	Peters 5.61	

The committee in charge passed the following resolution:

That the test having demonstrated the superiority of the United States Cartridge Co's. ammunition, which was found most accurate at both ranges, the same is accepted for the use of the International Teams.

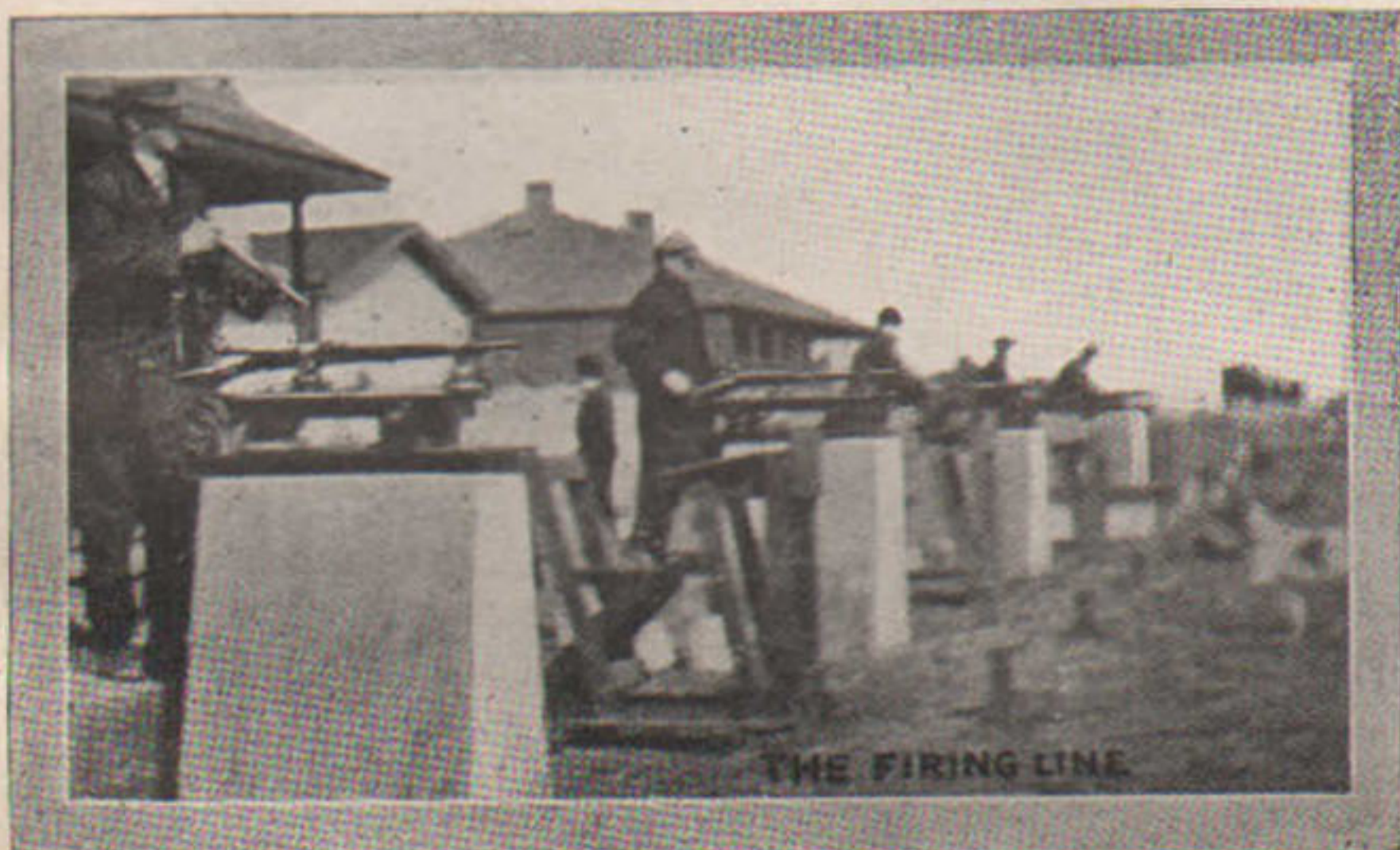
(Signed) Albert S. Jones, Sec'y.

This was a scientific, mechanical test of accuracy. All the rifles were aimed at exactly the same point all the time. All the targets were placed at the same point. The only variation was in the cartridges themselves, and **U. S. Ammunition** again demonstrated its unequalled precision. It hits where you aim.

In similar tests held under U. S. Army supervision, **U. S. Ammunition** has won more often than all other brands put together. Yet **U. S. Ammunition** and **The Black Shells** cost you no more than the other kinds.

Send for Historical Booklet "American Marksmanship"

United States Cartridge Co.
Dept. AM. Lowell, Mass.





Lesmok 22's Win The Indoor Pistol Champi- onship of the U. S. R. A.

A. P. Lane hangs up the winning score of 469 ex 500, which with Geo. Armstrong's world's record of 473 ex 500 gives Remington-UMC Lesmok .22's the two highest tallies ever made in this match.

Seven out of the thirteen winning contestants shooting factory loads used

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