

ARMS AND THE MAN

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**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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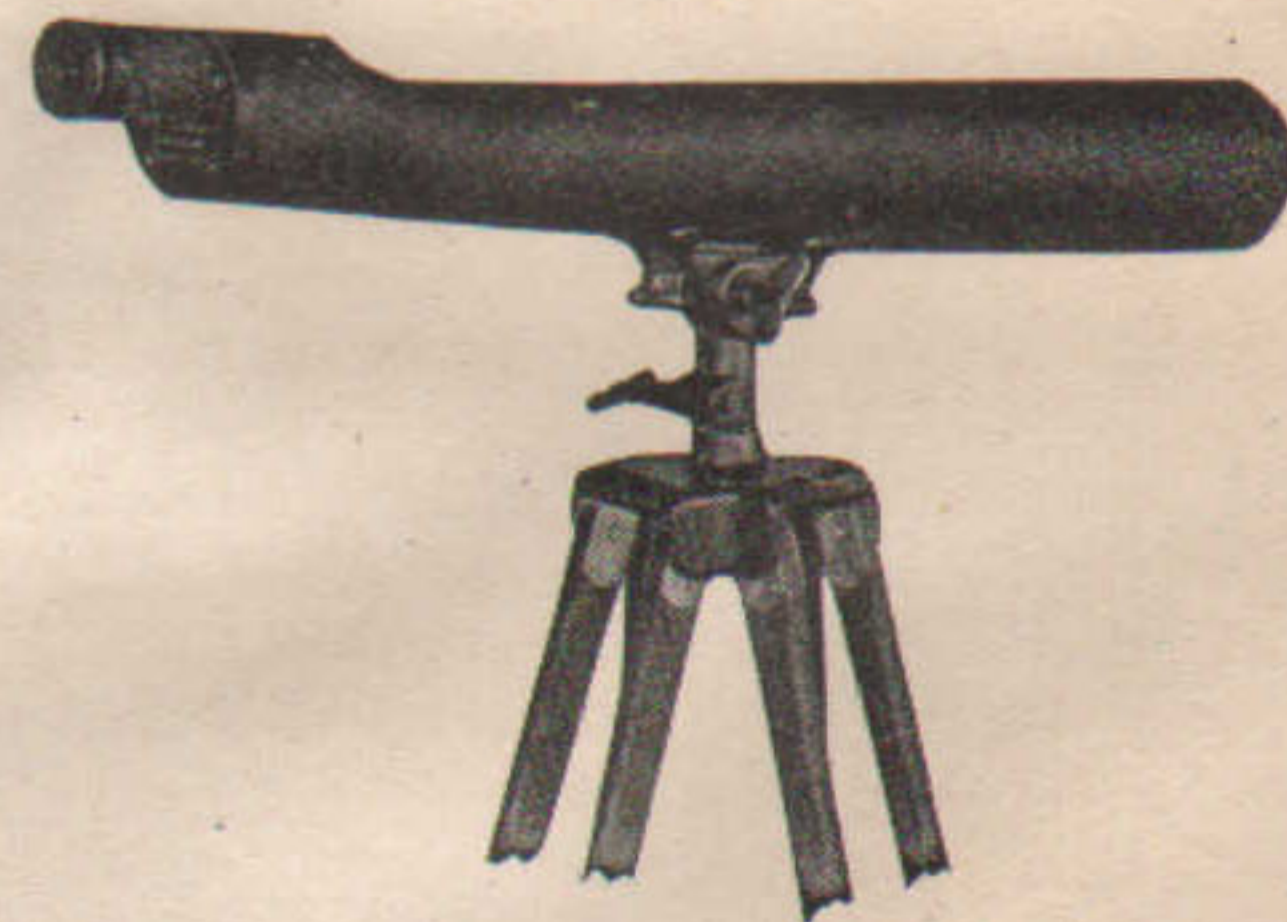
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIII. No. 15.

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What the Government May Expect of the National Guard.

WHAT THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT MAY REASONABLY EXPECT AFTER THE MILITIA PAY BILL BECOMES LAW.

BY W. E. AYER, Major U. S. Army.

FOR the purposes I have in view today, the provisions of the Militia Pay Bill may be broadly divided into two classes:

1. Those which obtain after the Militia has been called out and incorporated as a part of the army in the field; and,

2. Those provisions which pertain to the time antedating such call.

It is the latter class with which I shall deal. The first four sections of the bill are taken up with provisions for the peace-pay of officers and enlisted men and with the conditions they must meet in order to secure that pay. I shall have no reason to touch upon the amounts of pay to be given the several grades under the bill, but in the conditions imposed and in the influence those conditions will exert upon the officers and men, I find much which is interesting to me. Let us first rapidly recapitulate those conditions as enumerated in the bill. Later we will try to translate those conditions into the daily life of the Guard and endeavor to ascertain just what they mean.

The first condition is contained in the first proviso to Section 2, in which 45 drills are made necessary to receive the full pay authorized, a minimum of 20 drills to receive any pay at all. The second proviso prescribes the methods of computing the number of drills under various contingencies, while the third proviso says that any periods of actual military duty equivalent to the drills prescribed, except those periods of service when their pay becomes that of like grades in the Army, may be accepted by the Secretary of War in lieu of the drills prescribed.

Section 3 of the bill prescribes that the disbursements under the bill shall be made by the officers or agents of the Army Pay Department and provides for stoppages against the pay of officers and men.

Section 4 prescribes an age limit, that no money can be paid under the bill to any person who fails to qualify for military service and who has not agreed to serve the United States if called upon.

Taking these conditions as a whole, we find them few in number and very innocent looking. But, in my opinion, they will revolutionize the Guard, at least in many places. I shall take up these conditions in what I conceive to be their order of importance.

Let us, then, first turn to Section 3 of the bill, the section showing who are to make the payments and providing for stoppages. I can imagine no language better calculated to work revolutionary results in the Guard than is that of the paragraph under discussion. One of the first things which strikes a regular soldier when with the men of the National Guard is the difference of viewpoint in caring for Government property. The Regular soldier has always had to pay for property lost or injured through his own neglect or carelessness. The result has been that he has acquired a habit of carefulness which never leaves him. I do not need to say to you Guardsmen that the same compelling habit is wanting in your men. With you, unless a man is careful and painstaking by nature, there has so far been wanting a compelling force to prick his conscience. The present bill supplies that compelling force and does so by using the same means which experience has proven effective in the Regular service.

I prophesy that the first effect of this one condition will be to reduce very materially the amount of property lost and destroyed annually. As secondary effects, it will train your men to exercise care and attention, qualities which will be useful in other ways. Then, too, you will be put in position to utilize the amounts, now annually used to replace lost stores, in the work of training higher the men whose mental alertness and carefulness have been sharpened to receive it. To my thinking, this one feature of the bill will result in a general

improvement of the enlisted man, in greater satisfaction to his officers, and in higher efficiency and greater economy as the net gain accruing to the General Government.

These, surely, are results worth working for. But the list is not yet exhausted. I have not yet touched upon the influence of the cause in question upon the commissioned personnel, upon the Company Commanders and the staff officers who handle and are accountable for public property. With these gentlemen, the mental attitude toward the care of public property, being different from that of the enlisted man, the effect of Section 3 of the new law will be different in kind. Being the accountable officer, his interest and attention will be at once aroused, in cases of loss and damage, in seeing to it that the causes of such loss or damage are promptly ascertained, that responsibility therefor is completely determined, and that the methods authorized and prescribed to set forth these facts so that they will pass muster with the accounting officer of the Treasury are fully and accurately set forth. In case of any lapse in these matters on the part of an accounting officer, he will find that the provision for his own payment through Army Paymasters will provide him with a painful reminder of his lapse.

All this means a more careful study of Army and Militia Regulations and better posted officers generally. But, above all this, will be the influence these requirements exert upon Company Commanders as recruiting officers.

An enlisted man who is constitutionally and unalterably careless in the use of public property will not only become discouraged and drop out of the service of his own initiative, but he will by that time have so annoyed his Company Commander that the latter will make easy his separation from the service. And when the question of replacing that man arises do you for a moment suppose that that Company Commander will be content with any man not distinctly superior to the one displaced? No. Had the pay bill in question contained only the provisions for the pay of officers and men and the present phraseology of Section 3, it would, in my opinion, work such great and advantageous changes in the Guard that the General Government might well be the power pressing for the enactment of this legislation.

And now I turn to another feature of the bill. A feature which I take up with some hesitation and diffidence. My feelings in this matter will be sufficiently explained when I confess that I am not clear in my own mind just what the language used in the bill may be interpreted to mean. And I take up the subject now mainly because its discussion will develop a topic which I desire to discuss briefly and which chiefly was in my mind when I started out to write this paper.

The feature of the bill which I now have in mind is found in Section 4 and reads as follows:

"That no money shall be paid to any person * * * who fails to qualify as to fitness for military service under such regulations as the Secretary of War, after conference with the National Militia Board, shall prescribe."

What does this language mean? More specifically what does the phrase "qualify as to fitness" mean? Please notice that that term "fitness" is not limited or qualified in any way. And not being limited in any sense, it may be interpreted to mean much or little, according to the will or view of those interpreting it.

In delightful uncertainty as to the meaning which the constituted

authorities—the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board—will put upon it, let us attempt to make an interpretation for the purpose of discussion and of clarifying our own views in the matter. To me the phrase “fitness for military service” suggests physical, intellectual and moral qualities trained uniformly, or according to a fixed system, for the work of fighting the nation’s battles. It means that every person accepted as “fit,” from private to Major-General, should have the physical, moral and intellectual qualities—barring such frailties and weaknesses as all flesh is heir to—adequately trained according to a common system for the work of the grade he holds. This spells perfect fitness—perfection,—an end impossible of attainment in the National Guard or anywhere else. This brief analysis goes far enough to show that we must qualify that word fitness, whether we want to or not. We shall have to stop short of perfection. But where? With the object of furnishing a basis of discussion, I will suggest the word “reasonable” as a qualifier for that word fitness in the act, and then go on and indicate in outline what seems to me “reasonable” fitness. And pray do not condemn me for reading into the act the word “reasonable.” Remember that I am but following the example of the Supreme Court in the liberty I take.

If now I am correct in assuming that “fitness for Military service” comprises the possession of certain qualities, physical, moral and intellectual, trained in a uniform way for specific ends, our further task of fixing upon details is made considerably easier. We at least have a tentative definition of what we are trying to define, even if it does suffer from the accusation of extreme generality.

Let us begin, then, with physical qualities. What is a reasonable physique to demand of the guardsman? I hold that he should have a normal frame with vital organs healthy. To demand more, to require that he shall at all times possess a physique trained up to the abnormal, or even to the normal, demands upon it which active service in the field imposes seems to me to push our demands into the realm of the unreasonable. This much desired condition of developed toughness can be reasonably expected only after weeks and months of continuous training. And such weeks of continuous training are not possible to many guardsmen. That he shall possess the elements from which this condition may surely and easily be developed, yes; that he shall actually be in this condition, no.

As to moral qualities—that he shall possess honesty, courage, persistence, joy in having responsibility, in a word, that he shall possess *character*, may be accepted without discussion.

Of him intellectually we may reasonably require that his mental vision shall be clear, and his ability to interpret and understand what he sees shall be at least normal. He must possess the tools of knowledge, reading and writing, and a fair skill in their use.

We now turn to the broad subject of training, a subject so important and so far-reaching that it should properly be treated in a separate paper by itself, while the present paper is already creeping into considerable length. But even at the risk of being tedious, I cannot refrain from touching lightly upon this all-important subject of reasonable training for the Guard.

And first of all, I want to say that I take off my hat to the man or men who composed section 4 of the pay bill. For clearness in conception of the end aimed at, and for shrewdness in the selection of means to reach that end, the section under discussion is a beautiful model. Let me explain. You know the Constitution says that “Congress shall have the power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia * * * reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.”

This means, if it means anything, that the States shall retain full power in the matter of training their militia. Now note how Section 4 of the pay bill meets this. It nowhere suggests imposing the will of the General Government upon the States in the matter of training their militia. It simply says if you don’t train your militia in our way, you can’t have our pay for your training work. It utilizes your desire to be in the first line of defence and your further desire for Government funds to fit yourselves to this end to secure your free-will assistance in sliding over an awkward bump in the Constitution. Beautifully done, I say. And it is not the first time that constitutional provisions have been circumvented without violation; for instance, the present method of selecting Presidents by political parties instead of by the free-will selection of Presidential Electors as contemplated in the Constitution. Nobody now questions the propriety or morality of the latter act. In my opinion, Section 4 of the pay bill possesses equal propriety.

Getting down now to the topic of our discussion, the reasonable fitness in training for our militia, I will endeavor to outline, without argument or discussion, what I believe would constitute reasonable fitness in training. And in setting forth the minimum requirements

I deem essential for both enlisted and commissioned personnel, I shall hold in mind that the average guardsman is a man who has first to solve the bread and butter question before he can find time for the work of the Guard. I realize full well that for him matters military constitute an avocation and not a vocation. I know that for him the necessities of life impose limitations of the time, the opportunity and the mental power which he can devote to military ends. And I am keenly conscious of the fact that, if the requirements of a reasonable fitness are placed too high, there will be danger of creating discouragement in the Guard and of weakening the very institution we are trying to strengthen. But there are for each grade certain minimum requirements below which we dare not go because of the supreme interests at stake. The guardsman, who, with reasonable time to acquire experience, cannot meet them should, in my judgment, look upon it as an act of duty and of patriotism to give way to some one else who can meet them.

I believe, then, that the enlisted man should be fairly instructed in the care of his physical organism in camp and on the march; that he should thoroughly understand the tools in his hands and how to care for and use them; that he should be assembled and drill *en masse* often enough to give him a clear vision, at least, of what constitutes discipline, even if circumstances preclude his acquirement of the *habit* of discipline; that he receive sufficient training in field service to prevent him from being a source of positive weakness to his own side.

Of the company officer I believe that we may justly demand that he shall know how to feed, clothe and care for his men under all conditions provided for in Army and Militia regulations; that he shall sufficiently comprehend the spirit and precept of the drill regulations of his arm to enable him to understand and execute the orders he receives from higher authority; further, that he shall appreciate the fact that the broad fields of tactics, topography, field engineering and their interrelation with one another furnish a most profitable avenue for all his surplus time and energy.

Of officers higher than company officers I believe that we may reasonably require that they understand and appreciate the power and responsibility of the various grades below them; that they be keenly conscious of the fact that added rank brings added responsibility; and that they possess both the desire and the will to find time and opportunity to study to fit themselves for that increased responsibility.

Gentlemen, I have now set forth some of the results of my study of your pay bill. I regard it as the harbinger of a more contented and efficient militia, as a tardy recognition of most praiseworthy self-sacrifice and self-denial. But I warn you that its enactment into law will call for increased devotion to prescribed methods and regulations. We can never have anything worth while in this world without paying the price. And when I consider the effects its enactment is calculated to produce in the Guard in connection with that splendid, comprehensive scheme of national defence policy recently set forth by the Army General Staff, as a patriotic American I rejoice that at last as a nation we seem to be waking up to our opportunities and to our duty.

TYPHOID PREVENTION.

TESTIMONY given by Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, Surgeon General of the Army, and Dr. Charles F. Stokes, Surgeon General of the Navy, before the House committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs, respectively, present briefly and in close juxtaposition remarkable facts regarding the success in stamping out typhoid fever in the armed services through the use of the typhoid serum.

General Torney told his committee that with the use of the serum, begun voluntarily in 1909 and made compulsory in September, 1911, “we had only eleven cases last year among the men and officers who had been immunized against typhoid fever. This includes the great majority of the Army. Amongst the small minority of the Army not immunized there were fifty-nine cases.”

He showed that prior to 1910 the average number of cases in the Army was 351; in 1910, by reason of voluntary use of the serum, this was reduced to 185; the 1911 record came down to 57, and the 1912 record to December 9 was 21.

In the ten years prior to 1910 there were 3,510 cases in the Army, with 339 deaths.

In the last year there were no deaths among the immunized officers and men of the Army from typhoid, and a total of seven deaths among the unimmunized.

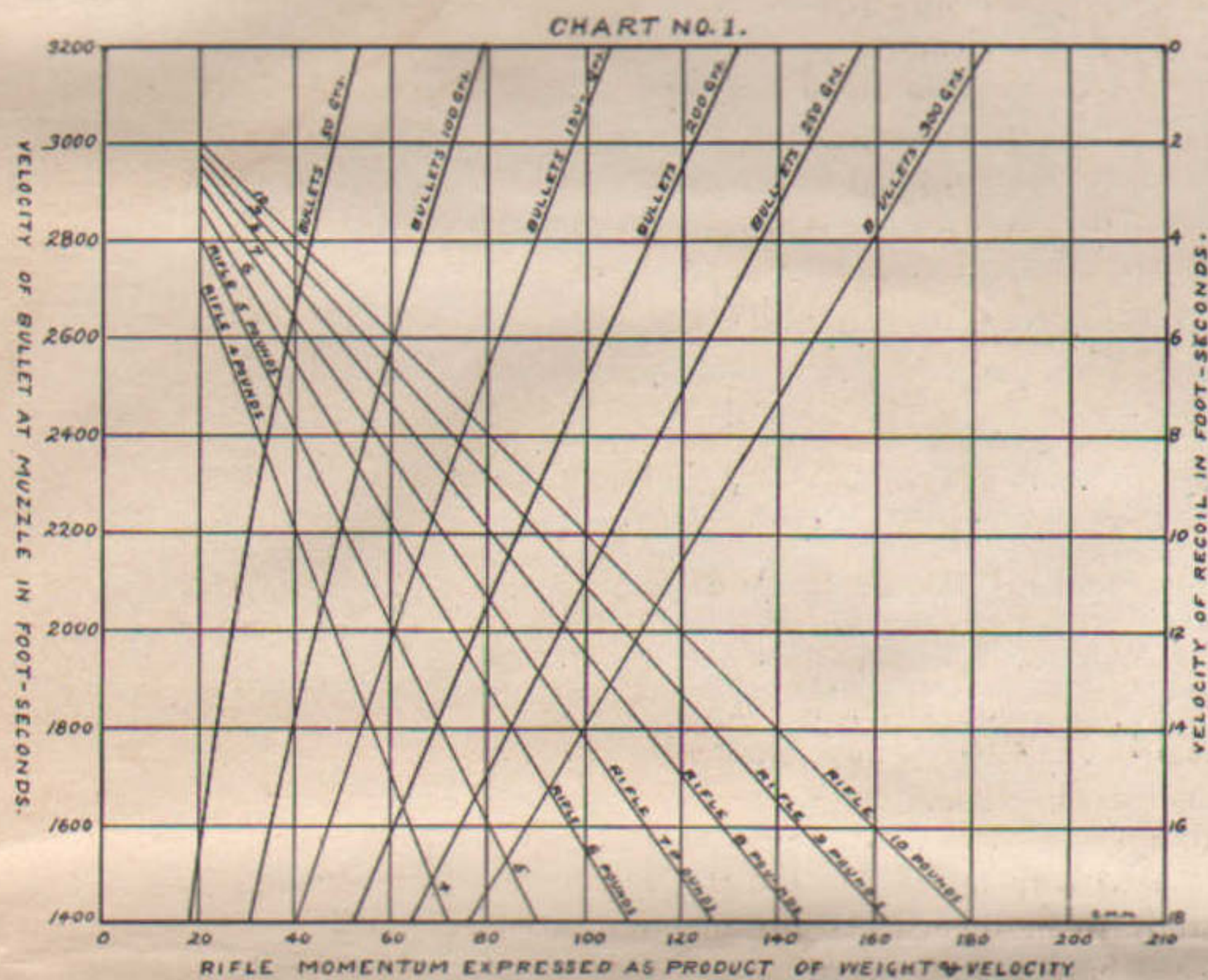
Dr. Stokes testified: “In 1911 we had 222 cases of typhoid fever in the Navy, with 15 deaths. * * * We started this prophylactic about a year ago, and up to November 1 (ten months) in the entire Navy we had but one mild case of typhoid fever.”

SOME THOUGHTS ON RIFLE DESIGN

By G. MAC. MACDONALD.

THE work of a designer is always hampered or controlled by some limiting factor or factors, which compel him to keep all other elements of his design within limitations thus authoritatively permitted. The first work of a good designer is to determine these factors and weave around them the fabric of his design in accordance with their dictates, until there results a machine or construction, which like the wonderful one-horse chaise, has "nowhere a weakest spot." This is design in its greatest perfection.

Suppose, by way of illustration, that a line of steam engines is to be built. The engineer is called upon to design an engine capable of developing, say, one hundred horse power, with an initial steam pressure of one hundred pounds, at a speed which must not exceed two hundred revolutions per minute. The selling price of the engine must not exceed twelve hundred dollars. Here the limiting factors



are power required, steam pressure, speed and cost.

Rifle design, like that of all other machines, is controlled by similar bounds and limitations, which in its case are variable within very small limits. The designer of small rifles, such as those to handle 22 rim-fire sizes, is working so far below the permissible boundaries that he need not concern himself about them, but when called upon to produce a combination of arm and ammunition capable of giving the greatest effect within the fixed limits, his design, if he has advanced beyond the cut and try method, should be produced with a thorough knowledge of these limitations always before him. When all the other elements of such a design are perfected, the rifle will be satisfactory.

The limits, of which the most important is recoil, allow of but small adjustment if greatest efficiency is sought. The major part of recoil is produced by bullet and powder gases leaving the muzzle. It becomes greater as the weight of bullet, its velocity and the velocity of the escaping powder gases increase, until a point is reached where it becomes unpleasant to the shooter. A well-designed combination should not be disagreeable to use, nor should the rifle be made too pleasant to shoot at the expense of efficiency.

Weight as a factor is of almost equal import. A game shooter's rifle seems light enough as he gaily starts forth in the morning, but as the journey lengthens and the hours pass, it becomes more and more heavy until evening finds it a burden. The tired soldier must frequently go on long forced marches with his rifle adding to the weight of an already heavy load of ammunition, blankets, cooking utensils, etc. For the soldier, rifle weight should be kept as small as possible to obtain the desired results and for the hunter so small that it may not become a burden even after he has carried it for many hours. Weight, then, is an important limiting factor of rifle design.

Weight and recoil are limited by the sensations they produce, which, unfortunately, cannot be measured. Kinetic energy and momentum of recoil have both been used to indicate the backward action of a firearm at discharge, but neither have any relation to the sensation produced, and their use is gradually being dropped. The velocity with which a gun strikes out for the shoulder is a much closer measure of the shooter's feelings, and its use as a measure of recoil is becoming more general.

Two rifles may have exactly the same energy of recoil, while one may kick like a Texas steer and the other be almost as pleasant to shoot as a toy pistol. Energy is a function of both the speed and

mass (or weight) of a body, so as a rifle's weight grows less, its backward motion becomes faster, while its energy may remain the same. If two rifles recoiled with equal velocities, even though they differed in weight, but little difference would be noticed by the shooter, although the heavier arm does strike a somewhat heavier blow, the same time is given in both cases to prepare for it. Velocity of recoil may be used as a rough measure of the effect produced.

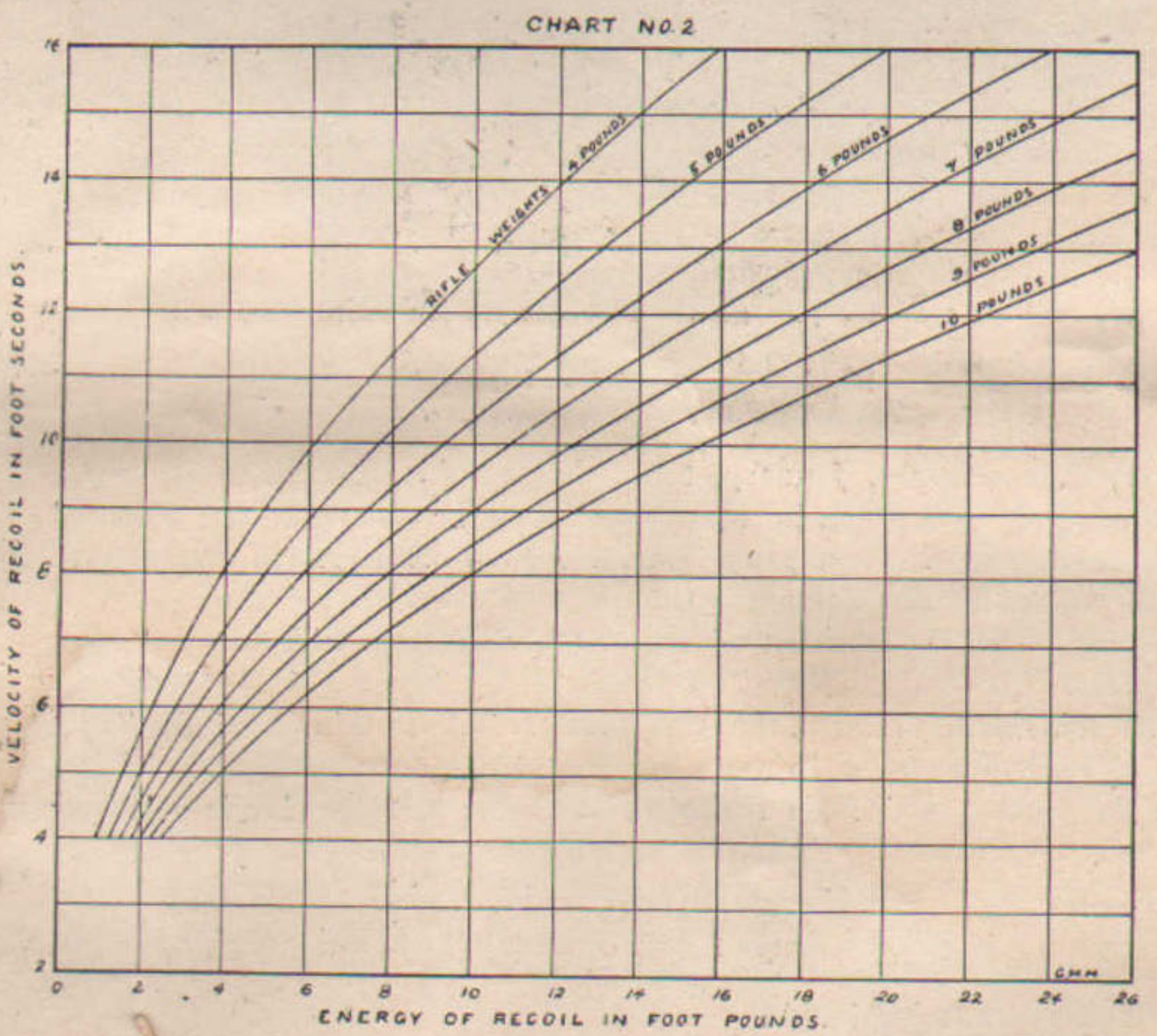
We know by experience that a sportsman will not accept or buy a rifle weighing much over eight pounds. He prefers seven pounds if satisfactory results can be obtained with it. Military rifles, as a general thing, weigh from eight to nine pounds. The velocity with which an arm may recoil, and not be unpleasant, depends largely on the position from which it is fired. As much as fifteen or sixteen feet per second is not disagreeable to most shooters if the arm is fired while standing. If shot from a kneeling position this velocity would be rather disagreeable, while from a prone position it would become almost unbearable. Shotguns or sporting rifles may give recoils from twelve to fifteen feet per second, but military arms should not give much over ten foot seconds, because they are more often shot from a prone position than otherwise.

In order to show approximately the relations existing between muzzle velocity, weight of bullet, weight of rifle, and velocity of recoil in modern high-power arms, I have prepared Chart No. 1, by the aid of which many questions relative to these quantities can be quickly and easily answered. In this plot the abscissas or vertical lines measure momentum which is a function of velocity of recoil and rifle weight on one hand, or bullet and powder gas velocities and bullet weight on the other, and may act as a connecting link between the two. The ordinates or horizontal lines may measure recoil velocity when used with rifle weight, or bullet velocity when used with bullet weight.

To make the use of the chart clear, suppose we wish to know the maximum velocity a bullet weighing one hundred and fifty grains may have, to keep the recoil velocity within ten feet per second, for an eight and one-half pound rifle. Find the figures representing recoil on the right side of the chart, follow the ordinate across until it reaches a point halfway between lines representing eight and nine pound rifles, then move vertically till the line indicating bullets of one hundred and fifty grains is reached, horizontally to the left opposite the intersection of this line with the vertical will be found the muzzle velocity of 2700 foot seconds. These results will be seen to agree closely with what is found in the .30 Springfield rifle.

The problem may be stated in this way: What velocities may be obtained with bullets of different weights in a seven-pound rifle, velocity of recoil not to exceed 10 feet per second? Proceeding in the same way as before, we obtain:

Weight of bullet in grains.	Approx. Muzzle velocity in foot seconds.
50	3750
100	3000
150	2300
200	1850
250	1525
300	1200



The questions, "What may I expect?" or "What is the maximum limit?" may in this way be answered in a moment, and the chart may be used to answer various other questions of importance to the designer. Relations of this sort can be more clearly grasped and understood when they appeal to one's brain through the eye.

Chart No. 2 was prepared to show the relations of energy and velocity of recoil for arms of various weights. It is used by simply moving horizontally or perpendicularly from points indicating velocity or energy, until the line of rifle weight is intersected, then at right angles from the line already passed over will be found the equivalent energy or velocity of recoil.

When the possibilities of a rifle are determined by Chart No. 1, the real work of design has hardly begun. There has now to be determined the best bullet weight, calibre and velocity, the size and shape of cartridge chamber, length and strength of barrel, type of rifle, and last but not least, the mechanisms through which it is to be operated. All must be so adjusted that the weight of arm and velocity of recoil shall not exceed certain predetermined limits. An efficient rifle, small and unassuming though it may appear, calls not only for the best mechanical skill in its construction, but also for the best the cartridge maker and powder manufacturer can supply. An efficient combination is the work of all three.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF NEW YORK.

IMMEDIATELY after the inauguration of William Sulzer as Governor of New York on January 1, 1913, he commissioned Maj. Henry DeWitt Hamilton, Brigadier General, the Adjutant General of New York. General Hamilton takes the place of General Verbeck.

The new Adjutant General was born in Illinois, but he has lived in New York for many years. He began his service in the National Guard of New York, as a private in Company I, 23rd Infantry. He was continuously a member of the National Guard thereafter until 1905 when he retired on account of press of private business. At that time he was adjutant of his regiment. A record of his service shows that he entered the Twenty-third Regiment as a private in Company I, March 3, 1884; became corporal, October 2, 1884; sergeant, October 12, 1887; transferred to Company G as a private, February 23, 1889; discharged and re-enlisted May 2, 1889; corporal, July 5,



BRIG. GEN. HENRY D. HAMILTON
The Adjutant General State of New York.

1889; first sergeant, January, 1890. He got his first shoulder straps February 5, 1892, when he was elected second lieutenant, and obtained the command of a company April 18, 1898, when he was chosen to head Company E. Captain Hamilton went over to the staff, October 2, 1903, to fill the position of regimental adjutant, with original rank of 1898.

In 1898 General Hamilton was mustered in as Major of the 201st New York Volunteer Infantry on July 22, and honorably discharged on the muster out of his regiment December 8, 1898. He is a lawyer in active practice in Brooklyn, and his reputation among officers of the National Guard and leading men in his State is very high. He comes to his service as the right-hand man of the Commander-in-Chief of the magnificent New York organization with some ready-made difficulties upon his hands.

The difference between General O'Ryan and General Verbeck, previously commented upon in our columns, which led to the placing of General O'Ryan on the list of supernumerary officers, has not left a pleasant feeling between those gentlemen and their respective supporters. One of the first acts of the new Governor was to issue an order restoring General O'Ryan to duty as Major General commanding. There was also another order rescinding the order issued October 3, which last had created the office of Chief of Staff. The duties heretofore designated for performance by the Chief of Staff will hereafter be performed by the Adjutant General.

There appears to be a very good feeling in the Guard generally toward General Hamilton, and it is expected all officers will unite to accomplish through increased and renewed zeal and application the obliteration of those small injuries which have been done the service by the late difficulties between its high officers.

General Hamilton, upon the assumption of his office, finds the New York National Guard in excellent condition. His record as a soldier and a lawyer furnishes ground for a belief that it will further improve under his administration.

Edward G. Schermerhorn has been named as Military Secretary to the Governor, with the grade of Major.

The detail system of securing officers of the Governor's staff obtains in New York, and under it the following officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia have been designated:

Maj. Reginald L. Foster, Twelfth Infantry.
Lieut. Com. Louis M. Josephthal, paymaster, Naval Militia.
Capt. Sylvanus G. Teets, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Charles R. Seymour, Second Battalion, Field Artillery.
Capt. William J. Costigan, Sixty-ninth Infantry.
Capt. Louis D. Collins, Third Infantry.
Capt. William D. Finke, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Patrick J. Walsh, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Charles W. Berry, Fourteenth Infantry.
Capt. Charles E. Fiske, Ordnance Department.
Capt. Reynolds K. Townsend, Tenth Infantry.
First Lieut. John F. Daniell, Seventh Infantry.
First Lieut. Paul Malone, Sixty-fifth Infantry.
First Lieut. Lester R. Walton, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. George O. Redington, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. William A. Niver, Second Infantry.

BULLET TRAJECTORIES.

BY FRANK EVANS.

SOME very pertinent and even acrimonious remarks which have appeared of late in ARMS AND THE MAN on the subject of trajectories, while discussing and "cussing" the Niedner rifle, recalls to mind an incident which, while somewhat distressing at the time, was good evidence that you can't accept as infallible all the printed statistics on such questions, and there are times when a little experience is a splendid teacher. In fact, I might say, in passing, that Experience has a reputation for being a splendid teacher, if one has brains enough to learn his lessons.

Several years ago my best rifle chum and myself found our work so arranged that both of us had "a day off" every Thursday of each week. That was the most fortunate thing that ever came to either of us. Nothing to do but shoot. Every Thursday found us at the rifle range for the greater part of the entire day. To save walking we decided to rig up a scaffold at 100 yards and shoot a series of 100-shot matches at that distance with .25 calibers. In order that the hill behind the 200-yard butts should catch our bullets perfectly, so that they would not be a source of danger to anybody or anything, we set up two posts about ten feet high and nailed a 2x4 scantling across them at right angles. Into this 2x4 we drove nails, a suitable distance apart, to fit screw-eyes on our 100-yard target frames, so we could hang them up or take them down instantly. We would shoot ten shots each into separate targets, and then I would take two clean targets and go out and exchange them for those shot. When I came back we would count up the scores and paste up the holes and then shoot another score, when my chum would go out and exchange the targets in his turn.

This scaffold was built in line with the 200-yard target butt when using the extreme left shooting stand of the shooting house—the one that by common consent belonged to us on regular shoot days. In erecting it we thought we were two or three feet above the line of flight any bullet might take to strike anywhere on the 200-yard target.

Our troubles—or, rather, his—began at the very next 200-yard shoot. I am built on the "as broad as you are long" plan, and don't stand high enough off the ground for anything with reasonably long legs to interfere with my trajectories—or, rather, the trajectories of my rifle's bullets—let us be exact. But my team mate is well up to the average height or a little more so.

At the first regular 200-yard shoot after we erected this 100-yard scaffold all went fairly well until A. W.'s gun cracked on a perfect hold, and he turned around with a smile and said: "I'll just call that a ten." We were using the Standard American target. But as soon as the marker could get into action he waved off a miss. "Here! Here! I'll challenge that shot."

The shooting master, with an injured air, and bemoaning the job he held, drilled out 200 yards and then drilled back again, somewhat winded, and announced that no hole could be found and that the marker swore he hadn't pisted one up since the last shot was fired.

It took all my powers of persuasion to convince the victim that, as he didn't know what to do, to not do anything until he knew the result of the next shot.

His next shot he told me should be a seven at 12 o'clock. The marker agreed with him. Next shot "called" a nine at 5 o'clock. No; marker said a four at 5 o'clock. "Don't change anything yet. Maybe you were going out and going faster than you think; you're nervous and worried, anyhow." Next shot "called" a seven at 6 o'clock. Marker says O. K. Next shot "called" a ten. Marker waved off a miss. "—, —, —, —." Well, my chum is not what you could call a profane man; in fact, his language is at nearly all times exceedingly exemplary; but the things he said then and several other times in the next quarter of an hour before he finally packed up his kit and went home, madder than a hornet, was something fierce.

This experience was in a measure repeated at the next regular shoot, held two weeks afterward, and dire were the threats against his old, reliable 32-40. But before all was lost I got an idea, and after several tens had landed in that 2x4 scantling at 100 yards and several nines had glanced off it, as well as several 3 o'clock and several 9 o'clock shots had done likewise, I turned my telescope on the place where I thought they should be, and it was "chewed" up enough by that time to show the cause of the trouble perfectly. A. W. chose another shooting stand temporarily, and his troubles were ended.

We afterwards measured the height of this 2x4 above the line of sight to the 200-yard target by me sliding two sticks apart after resting the lower one on the ground directly under it while he lined the top of the upper stick with his eye and the 200-yard bull's-eye. We found it to be more than twenty inches above the line of sight. His bullets in their 200-yard shooting showed a height of approximately twenty inches. All the trajectory tables for the last twenty-five years have placed the height of a 32-40 bullet as 12-21 inches at 100 yards when shooting at 200 yards range. Those figures are for a 165-grain bullet. A 185-grain bullet and four or five grains more powder, as we find above, makes a difference of eight inches. The difference between soft, hard, tight or loose bullets will also affect the trajectory markedly. If this is true, and I submit it as self-evident to any reasoning mind, ballistic tables are not always as reliable as they appear at first glance, and are always subject to correction for any specified condition wherein intelligent experiment may prove them erroneous.

NATIONAL GUARD RECRUITING.

AS an aid to recruiting, Brig. Gen. Fred Llewellyn, Adjutant General of the State of Washington, has issued an attractive illustrated pamphlet setting forth the advantages of service in the Guard. Organization commanders have been instructed to secure lists of names and addresses of possible recruits, to be made up by interrogation of the members of their command, by inquiry among citizens and similar means, and to mail copies of the booklet to these lists.

"While these methods have undoubtedly been of material assistance in securing recruits," writes General Llewellyn in his latest annual report, "it is clear that the difficulty has not yet been completely solved, as it still involves very hard work on the part of each organization commander to maintain his command at full strength. It is anticipated, however, that the passage of the Federal Militia Pay Bill, which at this time seems likely will occur during the next session of Congress beginning December, 1912, will do more than anything else possibly could to make recruiting easy, by affording a material pecuniary consideration to the prospective recruit."

NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH.

AT the annual inspection last year January 1-April 30, the strength of the Organized Militia of the country was 9,142 officers and 112,710 enlisted men, according to the report of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs. This is a net increase of 3,864 as compared with the strength in 1911.

A NEW GENERAL FOR GEORGIA.

J. VAN HOLT NASH, long identified with the National Guard of Georgia, was on January 1 named the Adjutant General of Georgia. Brig. Gen. William G. Obear was upon the same day made the Quartermaster General. This returns General Obear to the position he occupied prior to his transfer to the office of the Adjutant General in August, 1911.

General Obear's service has been highly satisfactory to his State and he is mentioned in most commendatory terms by General Nash, who has expressed himself as highly gratified that General Obear has seen his way clear to accept the new duty.

General Nash has established a reputation for himself as a gentleman and student of military affairs not alone within his own State, but elsewhere in the country. His engaging and strong personality has commanded the respect and friendship of many men high in the councils of the nation. General Nash was an original member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, on which he served with distinction for some time.

The National Guard of Georgia has a time-honored and well-deserved reputation for soldierly efficiency. It is today in the best condition it



BRIG. GEN. J. VAN HOLT NASH
The Adjutant General of Georgia

ever was, and it will doubtless continue to grow better and better under the new administration.

At the time of his appointment to be the Adjutant-General, General Nash was a colonel upon the staff of Governor Brown, who appointed him. His military record is as follows: Private, corporal and sergeant and first sergeant, Atlanta Rifles, August 3, 1886; second lieutenant, same company, September 17, 1891; captain, same company, July 5, 1892; captain and adjutant, Fifth Infantry, March 25, 1898; lieutenant colonel, A. D. C., March 15, 1898; lieutenant colonel and assistant inspector general, August 29, 1899; major, Fifth Infantry, March 14, 1900; lieutenant colonel, retired, October 25, 1901; lieutenant colonel, A. D. C., November 3, 1902; major and assistant inspector general rifle practice, May 4, 1903; lieutenant colonel and assistant inspector general rifle practice, March 2, 1905; lieutenant colonel, assistant com-

mander of ordnance, October 10, 1905; colonel and commander of ordnance, January 10, 1906; colonel, retired, October 1, 1907; major, ordnance department, November 21, 1907; colonel, retired, October 8, 1908; lieutenant colonel, A. D. C., July 3, 1909; major, ordnance department, August 3, 1909; lieutenant colonel, A. D. C., August 18, 1909; colonel, retired, June 28, 1911; lieutenant colonel, A. D. C., March 21, 1912; captain Company D, Second Georgia Volunteer Infantry, May 13, 1898, to November 30, 1898. Total service to January 1, 1913, 25 years 4 months and 7 days.

GENERAL EVANS AGAIN EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

FOR the fifth consecutive time, Gen. Robert K. Evans, commanding the Department of the Gulf, has been designated as executive officer of the National Matches. General Evans, therefore, will have complete supervision over five separate and distinct matches: The National Matches, International Union Matches, Pan American Union Matches, International Matches of the National Rifle Association and the regular N. R. A. events.

This year the matches bid fair to surpass in importance any of those that have gone before. The International Matches, which will be held in connection with the National contests, will give nearly a month of solid shooting, and assurances have been received from many foreign countries of their intention to send teams to compete with ours.

The matches are scheduled to take place at Camp Perry, Ohio, beginning about the middle of August and running well into September.

The naming of General Evans to again lead the National rifle contests would seem to be proof that he is the right man for the position.

ANNUAL N. R. A. MEETING.

THE annual directors' meeting and election of officers of the National Rifle Association of America took place at the New Willard Hotel, in Washington, on Wednesday, January 8. The most important business before the meeting, of course, was the election of officers for 1913. This resulted as follows: President, Brig. Gen. Charles D. Gaither, Maryland; 1st Vice President, Brig. Gen. Elliott C. Dill, Maine; 2nd Vice President, Col. S. W. Brookhart, Iowa; 3rd Vice President, Maj. Carl Hayden, Arizona; Secretary, Lieut. Albert S. Jones; Treasurer, Col. H. C. Catrow, Ohio. Additional members of executive committee, Col. J. G. Ewing, Delaware; Lieut. Col. Edward B. Bruch, New York; Lieut. Col. Wm. Libby, New Jersey. Capt. William T. Merry, General Staff, U. S. A., has been appointed a director in the N. R. A.

A complete account of the meeting will appear in ARMS AND THE MAN next week.

RESERVE AMMUNITION SUPPLY.

"HOW long would it take to accumulate the necessary reserve of ammunition to carry the Army and Navy through a six months' war?"

That question, the acting Chief of Ordnance of the Army told the House Committee on Military Affairs the other day, recently was asked of the joint Army and Navy board on specifications for smokeless powder.

The board replied, according to this testimony, that the work of completing the prescribed peace reserve for the Army and Navy would require the entire working capacity of the present plants for a year; that the Army would probably require about one-half the peace reserve in addition in order to replace expenditures, and that the production of this would occupy all the plants for six months more. The plants referred to include the three plants of the duPont Company, the Navy plant at Indian Head, and the Army plant at Picatinny Arsenal.

Hence, a peace reserve being based on the estimated production for a six months' war, there is a year's work ahead of all of the plants should they be required now to complete such a reserve. In other words, we are a year away from having a supply of powder for a six months' war.

It was testified before the committee that, should the private plants be eliminated, it would take the government plants, working to their capacity, nearly three years to manufacture this reserve supply.

CONDITIONS OF THE GUARD.

MORE than half—59.7 per cent., to be exact—of the enlisted strength of the National Guard of the country has had more than one year's service either in the Regular Army or the Guard. A total of 31,643 men, or 28.1 per cent., have had at least three years' service in one or the other of those arms. There are 9,129 men in the National Guard—8.1 per cent. of the whole—who are trained ex-regulars of more than three years' service.

These data, taken from the annual report of Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, for 1912, should give satisfaction to some pessimistic gentlemen who have argued that the National Guard is and ever must be, under present conditions, composed in the greater part of recruits. Eight old regulars to the average company, when recruited to war strength, and a total of about twenty-eight men of better than three years' National Guard training to the same average company, isn't so bad. But it should be much better. Even fifty-nine men of one year's training to a war-strength company is far too low.

These same figures presented by General Mills show that 12.1 per cent. of the total strength of the National Guard have less than three months' service.

"If," says the General, "recruiting is carried on at the same rate throughout the year, this would mean that 48.4 per cent. of the entire enlisted strength was enlisted annually (not counting re-enlistments), and that therefore practically 50 per cent. of the enlisted strength changes every year. * * * A total of 15,486 men, or 13.7 per cent., were discharged during the year 1911 after three years' honorable service in the Organized Militia, and did not re-enlist in the same organization."

It is well that exact statistics on this subject have been gathered and presented by the Division of Militia Affairs. The whole subject of recruiting and personnel, when the country as a whole is considered, has been largely in the realm of speculation. During the past year the Division required the statistical information on these lines to be procured at the annual inspection (January 1 to April 30), and thus a basis for intelligent comparison of the strength and weaknesses of the Guard in the several States is obtained.

It develops that the percentage of enlisted men of less than three months' service in the States of Idaho, Michigan, South Dakota, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas and New Mexico is extraordinarily high. A warning hint to States that fall short in maintaining a high standard of efficiency and that do much of their recruiting just before inspection time is conveyed in General Mills' comment regarding these States: "One is forcibly reminded of the fact that the present system of allotting May 27th funds to States on the basis of the strength of the Organized Militia at the time of the Federal inspection is not altogether satisfactory. It is believed that a basis of allotment can be worked out before the beginning of the next fiscal year which will be more just to the States collectively and more satisfactory from the viewpoint of the Federal Government."

It is interesting to observe that the inspection reports show that only 2.7 per cent. of the men in the National Guard appeared at inspection to be below the physical standard required for service in the Regular Army. The detailed reports indicate that while some sub-standard men were observed in most of the States, comparatively few States are serious offenders in this regard. These few States, by reason of their high percentage of physically inferior, are conspicuous in the table of comparisons. On the other hand, New York, the enlisted strength of whose Guard constituted 12.8 per cent. of the entire Organized Militia of the United States, has a particularly low percentage of unqualified men and a particularly high percentage of men of more than three years' service.

The statistical data secured by the Division on the care of United States property in the possession of the States indicates that in a majority of the States conditions are satisfactory in general, but only three States—New York, West Virginia and Wisconsin—have an absolutely clean slate in this regard. Of the States where conditions are unsatisfactory Arkansas leads the list. In consequence, instructions have been given by the Division not to honor any requisitions for funds or supplies from that State chargeable to any Federal appropriation until all the Federal property which has been issued to the State has been properly accounted for and adequate measures have been taken to insure the care, preservation and proper use of that now in hand.

This drastic action marks the beginning of a new policy. It is clear that States hereafter are to be held to a strict accountability for military property. And that should meet with the approval of the intelligent National Guardsmen throughout the country.

In justice to the military authorities of Arkansas, it should be said that the adverse conditions in that State are due to the failure of the State legislature adequately to provide for its National Guard.

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.

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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.

GENERAL MILLS' REPORT.

It would be well if all who are interested in the problem of the nation's military progress should read the annual report of Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, for 1912.

Thorough, complete and informing, the report is particularly strong in its statistics. These, to a greater extent than ever before, have been gathered through the annual Federal inspection, and cover exact data on a number of subjects heretofore matters of mere guess. It apparently is the purpose of the Division to have all the facts in hand before attempting to theorize or to apply remedial measures.

While the facts presented show that certain States are remiss in their duties to the nation under the enactments by which they are given Federal funds, there is nothing of a spirit of hostile criticism in the report. The direct contrary is true.

A distinct advance in efficiency, instruction and strength during the year is recorded. While there is no fulsome praise, the bare recital of the work accomplished shows clearly that the National Guard of today is a better organization than it was a year ago. No small part of this is due to the lessons of the maneuver camps and campaigns of the summer.

Cursory reading of the statistical presentations might lead one to think that faults have been emphasized. The emphasis is seeming only. Statistics on physical qualifications of personnel, on lack of care of military property, on inadequate armory accommodations, and the like, are presented this year for the first time. There is nothing with which to compare them in the past. But it is a matter of common knowledge in the Division of Militia Affairs that, were it possible to compare these presentments with like statistics for previous years, a large improvement would be revealed. Wherever a comparison is possible this improvement appears.

The report approximates a scientific analysis of the National Guard system. Highly favorable is the result, but that there are weaknesses is not to be denied or glossed over. Now that these are definitely ascertained, it is the task of the National Guardsmen themselves to see to their removal.

THE STATUS QUO.

What Colonel Bogey is to golf, and what Gen. Political Apathy is to American politics, The Status Quo in the Near East is to European affairs. Recent events have sent The Status Quo scurrying to the tall timber. Poor old Status, with a generation of noble traditions behind him, is an outcast and a wanderer. He has lost his job.

But indications are that a new Status Quo is about to be born. The stork certainly is hovering over the Balkans, even if the dove of peace is far away, nursing wings singed during the recent disturbances.

Not yet has the time arrived for the stork's burden to be deposited in its new home, but that time is approaching.

There will be small resemblance between the new and the old Status. The parents will not be precisely the same. And in the veins of the infant, there will be but a thin admixture of Turkish blood.

It is taught in the Koran that whenever Mussulmen fail to respond when a holy war is declared, they will be shorn of their lands. It would appear that the prophecy is about to be fulfilled. Though this was declared to be a holy war, a great number of Mussulmen adopted a Missouri attitude. They wanted to be shown wherein lay the holiness. The response wasn't what was expected. And now the partition of Turkey-in-Europe is at hand. When it is nicely partitioned the new Status Quo will be ready for baptism. The probable length of its life is problemetical.

POLITICS AND BATTLESHIPS.

Mixing petty politics with the great problems of national defense is always deplorable, though it is not unusual in the parliamentary bodies of the nations. Particularly unfortunate is the revival of last year's feud between the House Committee on Naval Affairs and the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds over appropriations for battleships.

Last year the last-named committee fought with vigor attempts to appropriate for the fighting vessels, as the House leaders had determined that economy demanded that Congress should not provide in the one session both for battleships and public buildings. The result of the fight was a compromise as to battleships, one instead of two being allowed, but a loss to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. No public buildings were authorized.

The same old fight is to the front in the present session. "You can't have battleships if we can't have public buildings," is the burden of the refrain that comes from the Public Buildings and Grounds committee room. Circulars are being sent to all members urging them to line up against battleships.

Great as may be the need of public buildings, as demonstrated by the length of the rent roll Uncle Sam has to pay, that need, on a broad national basis, has nothing whatever to do with the necessity of carrying out the naval program and providing for the construction of at least two battleships a year.

Any Navy is a useless and a self-menacing Navy unless it be "an adequate Navy," such as demanded by the national platforms of both the Republican and the Democratic parties.

Two battleships a year, so those who are familiar with the subject agree, constitute the minimum rate of construction that now should be carried on to provide an adequate Navy. To check this plan for political revenge, for the benefit of another appropriation bill or as a part of a log-rolling scheme is unwise, unpatriotic and uneconomic.

ARMS IN THE MAILS.

Under a ruling made last week by the Postmaster General, revolvers and pistols are admitted to the parcel post. Immediately on the announcement of the ruling some learned editorial brethren began to attack the law which permitted it. They demand an amendment to exclude firearms of any kind from the mails. Why they do not make clear, save to assume, without justification, that firearms intrinsically are bad things and traffic in them should not be countenanced.

Logically no fault whatever can be found with the law or with the ruling of the Postmaster General. Any law or regulation which would deny the use of the beneficial parcel post to one class of legitimate manufacturers while extending it to others would be entirely out of harmony with the spirit of American institutions. It would be as sensible to refuse the mails to jack-knives and hatchets as to unloaded pistols.

Prohibited articles in the parcel posts are: "Intoxicants, poisons, poisonous animals, inflammable materials, infernal machines, or compositions which may kill or injure another or damage the mails." These

prohibitions are reasonable and sensible. Intoxicants may not be transmitted, because they may very easily damage the mails, but chiefly because their sale and use are prohibited in many States and communities. Infernal machines or "compositions which may kill or injure another" clearly should be barred. No one would countenance requiring the mails to handle dynamite, for example. The explanation of the other restrictions is equally obvious.

But none of the arguments for their exclusion bears in the slightest degree on unloaded firearms. A revolver has many legitimate and worthy uses. It becomes a weapon of criminality only when a criminal motive is connected with it. A section of lead pipe is equally dangerous when only the criminal motive is present. And yet no one would exclude lead pipe from the mails.

Legislation to bar firearms from the mails would be an outrage on legitimate industry and a gross injustice to the thousands of law-abiding citizens who are purchasers of these weapons. Fortunately, there is no indication that Congress will pay serious attention to the somewhat hysterical demands of the gentlemen who are demanding the prohibition.

PESSIMISM AND CRIMINALITY.

In a Pacific coast city a few nights ago a small building contractor, of heretofore respectable reputation, went out to "get some easy money." Wrapping a handkerchief about his face, he pointed a revolver at the nose of a passerby and demanded his money or his life.

The passerby knocked the revolver out of the hand of the thief, grabbed the handkerchief-mask, twisted it into a strangling cord, and proceeded to beat the face behind it into the semblance of a Hamburger steak.

At the jail the thief explained that, having spent \$1 in a saloon and being obliged to account for his money to his wife, he had attempted this means of replenishing his purse. "I was going to get my money back like everybody else is doing nowadays. 'Everybody's doing it,'" he said.

This is by no means the first man who has embarked on criminality in the belief that "everybody's doing it." A casual reading of the newspapers for some years past gives countenance to the thought that this is a nation of crooks. There can be no doubt that infinite harm has been done among the unthinking and the casual readers by just this sort of thinking. It is the inevitable result of the moral uplift movement that has been productive of so much good. No wholesome movement ever entirely escapes doing some harm somewhere, humanity being as it is.

It is because crime is abnormal that it occupies so large a proportion of space in our daily news. Were we in reality a nation of crooks, tales of corruption in high public and private places would attract no attention, being normal. There is evidence in abundance that the country as a whole is on a higher moral level than ever before. In fact, we have very nearly become a nation of crusaders against the vices and evils that affect the body politic and the people—to be exact, other people. We all are intent on exposing and punishing the wickedness of our neighbors, with the result that the sum of iniquity related is prodigious. But the possibility exists that we have been overdoing the thing. Chronic pessimism isn't good food upon which to feed the substandard intellects of such persons as the western amateur "stick-up" man. A little more optimism in our daily lives would not come amiss.

It Is Often Unsafe to Bite.

Two copy boys on the *New York Evening World* were having an acrimonious discussion one afternoon as they sat on their bench next to the city editor's desk.

"I guess they never named any towns for you," said one.

"Maybe not," said the other, "but there's a town up yonder in New England named for you, all right."

"What town is that?" asked the first boy, falling into the trap.

"Marblehead," said the other.

At this point the first blow was struck.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

FIR-LINED TRAILS.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

PART XIX.

THEN the bear walked out, inky black against the white rocks, the bushes shaking to announce him, then opening as his shoulders pushed through.

The needle point crept up under his belly, touched his shoulder as he walked diagonally upward across the slide. Then things in that telescope turned into a kaleidoscope of color and motion as the trigger slipped over the final pull.

Again the field of the glass dropped around the spot where the bear had been, but it stood vacant. A dozen feet below there was going on the same highland fling business that I had seen other bushes do in another canyon. Another shot roared across the canyon into the disturbance, then came the blating of a half-grown calf, long-drawn and pitiful—and silence.

For ten minutes I sat with the field of the glass on the spot where I had last seen the bushes move, but there was no sign of life. Below the patch was a clear slide, but nothing crossed it. The bear was done for—as I believed firmly, by my last shot.

A good, long half hour later I struggled up the other slope, after a scramble across the rocky bed of the canyon and out of its walls. The little bushes, little no longer, rose above my head, with the tiny open patches ten to twenty yards across.

I found the bear's track where he had worked his way up the hill, followed it, then came upon the white slide, with a great splotch of blood on the white rocks. Below was more blood, great splashes of it. The gory trail led down through a thick bush, where the bear's weight had crushed down the branches, across another slide, and then into the darkness of a bunch of the little trees.

His bearship lay stone dead on his back, caught in the little trees. I looked at my watch. An hour and twenty minutes had elapsed since the killing of the bucks; three head of game in an hour and a half, while in the four days' hunt before not a bullet of ours had touched meat. For choice it was packing things in a bit tight.

Presently, as I tried to turn the bear over to see what the bullet had done to him, I heard a voice across the canyon.

"Hyar's your buck, Ned," it said; "he's standin' here all in. I'll finish him for you." A shot cracked across the canyon. That side was still in the shadow, and strain my eyes as I would, I could see nothing of Charley and the dogs, to say nothing of the finished buck. A little later he came into sight against a white slide, and I appreciated the distance over to him. Bears may fool me as to distance, but the figure of a man, never. I've watched too many men at distances from a hundred to a thousand yards. If it was not 400 yards across, it was not twenty.

We dragged out the bear and rolled him down into the canyon bottom, hoisting him over some of the obstructions and letting him roll where the rolling was good.

The first shot had killed him; the second one had not struck at all.

DIGGING THE BULLET OUT OF BRUIN.

The bullet had struck just behind the left shoulder, where the picket had touched the black hide. It started to break up just as it reached the chest cavity. On entering it broke two ribs—kindly recollect that the bear has the hardest bone of any of our game animals—making a wound two inches long in the chest wall. Then it tore a three-inch half section out of the windpipe, made porridge of the lungs, and then tore nine wounds on the opposite chest wall, two of them at the extreme ends with the rib broken, and with the wound area a foot long. The effect was precisely as though the bullet had been filled with an explosive—as was the air in it to all practical effects. The biggest portion of the bullet entered the right shoulder and ripped up the meat into Hamburg steak.

We found the biggest portion of the core, weighing just twenty grains, under the hide of the right upper foreleg. In all we recovered fifty-five grains of the bullet, originally 145 in weight, and found ten pieces that could be classed as pieces—from the size of a pinhead up to the twenty grains of core that we pulled off of the hide on the opposite side of the body from its entrance.

I am only sorry that these amateur cartridge developers who profess to be seeking assiduously for a spitzer bullet "that will work" could see the bear as we saw him in dissecting out the bullet. No grizzly that ever walked could stand the terrific blow of the bullet and the shock that follows the tearing of the tissues by the many small particles. The full 3,000 pounds starting energy of the Ross is delivered in the body of anything big enough to need that much energy.

Charley shook his head as we got along in the work of cutting up. "That's too much gun," he said. "She tears up too much for deer; spoils too much meat. I've never seen anything yet that tore up a b'ar like that gun of yours, and I've killed four hundred of 'em." Therefore, if your mind runs more on the meat that is spoiled than on the meat that goes over the hill, the .280 is too much gun.

TAKING BEAR MEAT OUT OF THE HOLE.

The canyon was shut in by steep, rocky walls, down which we had slid and crept in getting in. Getting out promised to be a job.

"I'm never coming into this hole again," said the mountaineer. "We got to carry what we want in this one trip and leave the rest."

He picked up one of the hams, a part of the loin, his rifle, and struggled up the wall, slipping and panting and seemingly hanging on by his very toenails and eyebrows. I, with the rifle over my back and the bearskin hung over my shoulders, had all I could do to make the fifty yards of bad going.

We fought our way slowly up through the brush, zigzagging up the steep mountain and stopping to rest every few rods. It was hard work. Never before had I realized how far that summit lay above our heads.

Presently we found the buck where Charley had followed him by the bloody trail around the mountain.

The bullet had cut him too far forward, just cutting across the skin in front of the throat where it entered the body, but opening up and tearing a wound into which one could lay his hand. The buck had bled like a stuck pig, but the bullet, not hitting squarely, had not been given a chance to show what it would do.

Had it been of the ordinary soft-nose breed the wound would have been merely a crease across the throat, and the buck would never have stopped within finding distance. When Charley found him, he stood, sick from the loss of blood and not offering to move when the mountaineer came up.

We dressed him out and with difficulty hung the heavy body in a tree out of the reach of bears. Further up the slope we found the little buck, dressed out and hung up by the swift Charley before he came down to join me.

Here was another queer example of the work of the copper tube bullet. It had struck the left hind leg of the little deer as he ran down hill, tearing the leg practically off at the knee, and then breaking up. In the skin the next day, ranging from the leg to the shoulder along the left side, we counted *forty wounds* made by the particles of the bullet as they ranged forward. A shotgun with about double B shot would have made much the same effect at close range. Three of the pieces of bullet penetrated into the chest cavity, one of them going through the heart and killing the buck. He had not moved from where he fell when Charley got there.

It was three before we got the little buck hung up.

Then commenced the most trying three hours I've ever passed. We were tired from our work with the game. Charley had a great pack of the meat over his shoulders, while my own load of hide weighed close to fifty pounds.

Did you ever get to that stage of exhaustion when the will is unable to make the muscles move? The tired point is passed long before—you've worked on nerve force, not muscular willingness—but you'll finally get so you've got to use your hands to help out your legs, and when, after you fall down over some bit of brush, you stay down, blissfully oblivious to the rocks and the usually uncomfortable features of your couch.

Every foot of the long mile to the summit, beyond which lay camp, was a fight through brush, up a steep slope all the while, or a scramble over rocks, dragging yourself up a foot at a time. I thought I knew what it was to be tired before that, but I didn't.

One grows thirsty for air under such circumstances; you cannot get enough for all of your gasping, while your steady climbing into yet higher altitudes does not help.

By the time we got to the last bit of rocks and had climbed carefully along the bad trail that clung to the canyon-side it was dark—dark, but a brilliant moon shone overhead, lighting up our way along the comparatively level summit. Our troubles seemed over, but Charley didn't seem so sure.

We gained the top of our little dale, and I understood Charley's silence on the subject of our trip being practically over.

The canyon lay before us, a pit of the deepest darkness contrasted against the moonlighted peaks about us. Only, far down in the blackness, there gleamed a bit of red light, the fire before the cabin.

Thanks, never again. There be worse things than lying out all night.

Some things you can stand quite cheerfully when you are yourself, but when you have reached the breaking stage and then somebody piles a lot more on you, you're quite likely to quit.

The upper part of the slope was full of ledges and pleasant step-offs, where you might put the next foot down a foot below—or thirty of them below. Then, with a hundred yards or more of this, there came the tree, two hundred yards or more of them, on the same steep slope.

Man has but five senses, all excepting a mountaineer of Charley's type. Five senses would have dropped one off of some of those ledges or ran him against one of those trees or missed the trail through the brushes below.

I followed the blur in the darkness ahead of me with blind confidence in his doglike ability to find the way. Behind me walked the two yoked dogs. With difficulty could I keep in sight of the dark figure ahead of me, although it was nearly within touching distance. A blacker place I've never walked through, while, irritating in its nearness, the moonlight silvered the tops of the big trees above our heads, accentuating the pitchy blackness below.

(Concluded next week.)

NEED OF ARMORIES

OF the 1,977 organizations of the National Guard reported upon at last year's Federal inspection, 511 or nearly 26 per cent occupied armories whose drill halls did not offer facilities for proper instruction. One hundred and sixty organizations, or eight per cent, reported that the use of their armories for nonmilitary purposes interfered with their use for military purposes. Over 17 per cent of the organizations, or a total of 349, have no facilities for indoor gallery or sub-calibre rifle practice.

"In general," says the annual report of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, "while the preceding tables (from which the above figures are taken) disclose in a detailed manner for the first time the nature and extent of the delinquencies of armory facilities in the respective states, the department is pleased to supplement the tables with the statement that the last fiscal year has shown marked progress along these lines. Not only have many new buildings been constructed to be used exclusively or primarily for armory purposes, but legislation has been secured and building policies announced such as will insure decided improvement in armory conditions before the end of the present year."

In this connection the report comments favorably on progress of legislation in Congress for an adequate armory in the District of Columbia.

A "BARE" STORY.

Mayor of Hobart, Oklahoma.

Kind and respected sir:

I see in a paper that a man named John Sipes was attacked and et up by a bare whose cubs he was tryin to git when the she bare come up and stopt him by eatin him up in the mountaines near your town. What I want to know is did it kill him or was he onlie partlie et up and is he from this place and all about the bare. I dont know but what he is a distant husband of mine. My first husband was by that name and I supposed he was killed in the war but the name of the man the bare et being the same I thought it might be him after all and I ought to know it if he was killed by the bare or in the war for I have been married twice sence then and there ought to be divorce papers got out by me or him if the bare did not eat him all up. If it is him you will know it by him havin' six toes on the left foot. He also sings base and has a spread eagle tattoo on his right arm which you will know him by if the bear aint et up these sines of bein him. If alive dont tell him I am married to Joe White cause he never liked Joe. Maybe youd better let on as if I am dead but find out all you kin without him knowing anything about what it is for that is if the bare aint et him all up.

Respectfully,

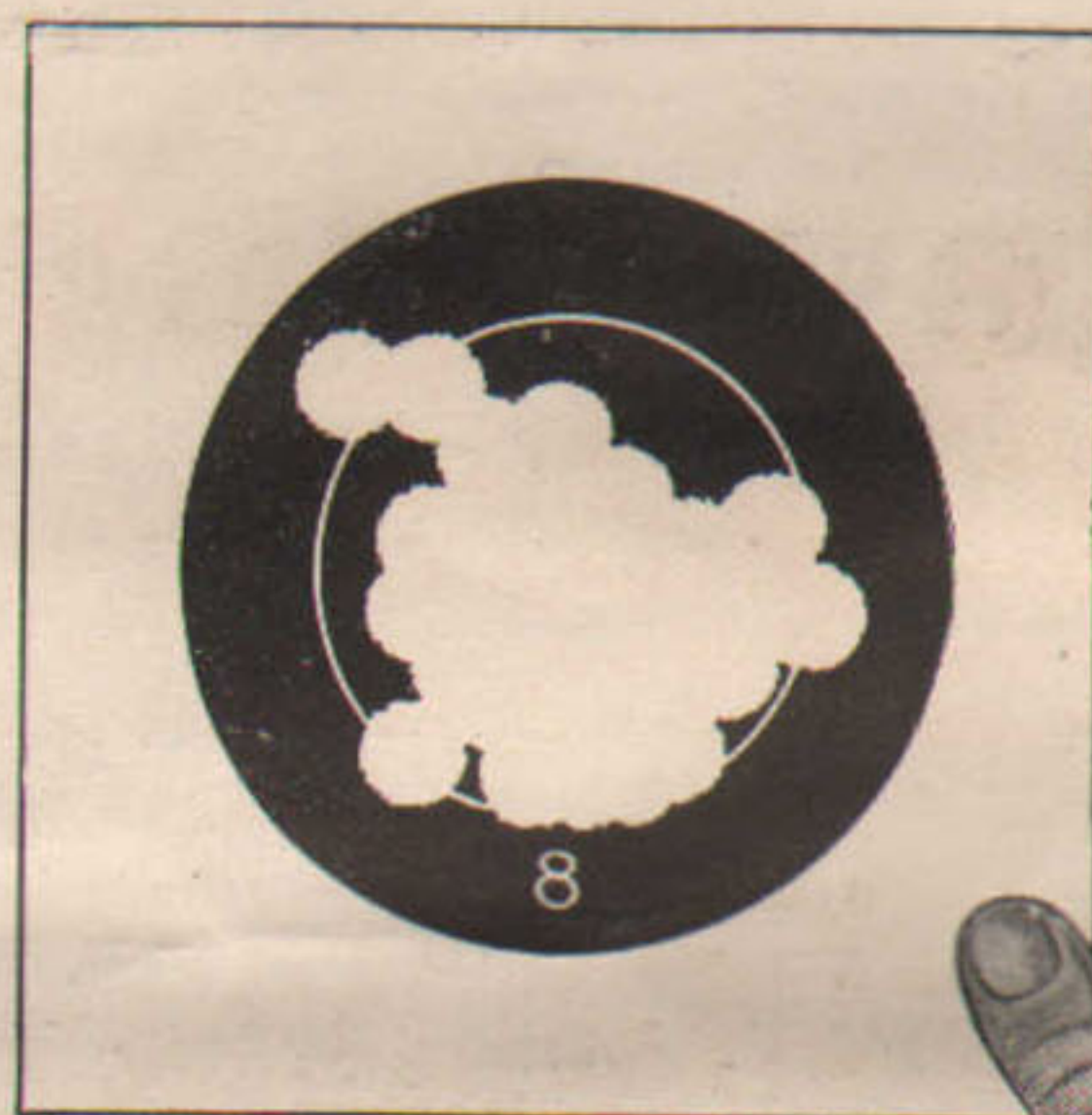
SALLIE WHITE.

P. S.—Was the bare killed also was he married agin and did he leave any propty with me layin claims to.

—Letter received by Mayor A. F. Hooper, of Hobart, Okla.

National Guard Association Meeting in Minnesota.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota National Guard Association was held at the Minneapolis Armory on December 27. The annual meetings of this association are given over almost entirely to instruction, and in this respect have proven of great value to the officers and men who compose the intelligent and efficient troops of Minnesota.



A WORLD'S RECORD TARGET

Composite target, actual size, of 200 shots fired by G. W. Chesley in ten different matches in the Inter-Club Series of 1911-12. Score 1990 out of 2000.—The World's Record. Made with Winchester .22 Long Rifle "Lesmok" Cartridges and a Winchester Musket.

IF you go in for indoor target shooting with rifle or pistol, of course you want to excel. To do so you must use uniform, dependable ammunition. Some makes of cartridges are as variable as the weather. Some shots go high, some go low, and some don't go at all. For accuracy and all around satisfaction, you can bank on

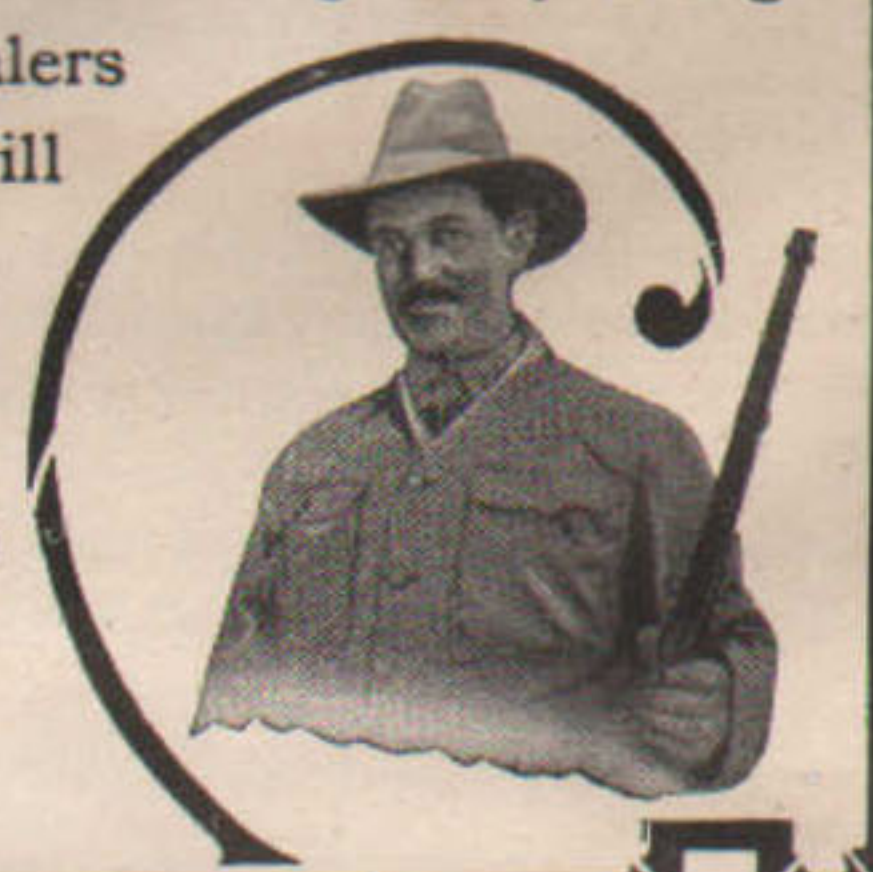
WINCHESTER

Rifle and Pistol Cartridges

In all kinds of competition they continue to excel. They are made by people who have learned in making firearms many fine points about cartridges that could be learned in no other way. No matter what the make or style of your favorite arm is, you can bring out its possibilities to the fullest degree by using

Winchester make of cartridges. Dealers everywhere sell them, and a trial will convince you that it is worth while to insist upon having

THE **W** BRAND



ABOUT THE .22 H. P.

One of our subscribers in Alberta, Canada, L. Charles Brown, who, by the way, has read the paper for the past seventeen years, in speaking of the Niedner .22 high power recently, said:

"There is a very great deal in what Niedner tells you to do in his directions, to point the barrel vertically upward and insure the powder being concentrated at the base of the shell. This precaution is, I see, absolutely necessary for fine shooting with his .25-caliber Krag shell, and is easily overlooked or only partially carried out."

Rewards for Marksmanship in the Navy.

The silver cups awarded annually in the Asiatic and Pacific fleets for the highest aggregate score in small arms practice have been won this year by the gunboat Helena, of the Asiatic fleet, and the armored cruiser South Dakota, of the Pacific fleet.

Dedication of New Armory in Massachusetts.

Officers of Company A, Sixth Regiment, M. V. M., the Richardson Light Guard Veteran Association and the R. L. G. Fine Members' Association of Wakefield announced recently that Governor Foss had accepted the invitation to be present at the dedication of the new State

armory Wednesday evening, January 15. Adjutant General Pearson and other military notables will speak. Following a reception, at which Governor Foss, Adjutant General Pearson and other prominent guests will be in line, there will be a banquet, and the prizes won by members of the company in the annual rifle shoot last October will be awarded. Wakefield's new armory is said to be the handsomest, architecturally, in Massachusetts.

There Yit.

The chauffeur never spoke except when addressed. One of the men in the party remarked: "You are a bright sort of fellow, and it is easy to see that your people came from Ireland."

"No, sor; ye are badly mistaken," replied Pat.

"What!" said the man. "Didn't they come from Ireland?"

"No, sir," answered Pat. "They're there yit."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Soldier's Foot and the Marching Shoe.

A new book entitled "The Soldier's Foot and the Marching Shoe," by Maj. Edward L. Munson, Medical Corps, U. S. A., is listed among War Department publications, and may be procured by the Organized Militia either from funds allotted to the States under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, or as a purchase for cash from State funds under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia law.

Rifle, Revolver and Pistol.

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

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

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

The seventeenth annual 100 shot championship match will be held under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, March 15 to 22.

As we go to press a night wire from Bridgeport gives the results of the Bridgeport Club's shooting in the second week of the N. R. A. Inter-Club matches. The team total is 995, just one point less than the record made last year by the same club in winning the Championship of the United States. The detail score follows:

C. W. Hanston.....	100	100	200
J. W. Hessiam.....	99	100	199
C. B. Naramore.....	100	99	199
H. J. Dietrich.....	100	99	199
R. D. August.....	98	100	198

995

Owing to the fact that a number of clubs have not reported, the results of the 1st week's shooting will be held back until all reports are in. Next week we hope to give detailed results of the first two matches.

U. S. R. A. PISTOL LEAGUE

HONORABLE MENTION.

Name	Possibles
J. E. Wilburn, Spokane.....	3
R. P. Prentys, San Francisco.....	2
Frank J. Dreher, Denver.....	2
C. C. Crossman, St. Louis.....	1
P. J. Dolfin, Springfield.....	1
G. Armstrong, San Francisco.....	1
Geo. L. Hosmer, Boston.....	1
G. W. Mattmiller, Louisville.....	1
A. M. Poindexter, Denver.....	1
F. V. Berger, Spokane.....	1
B. H. Coats, Spokane.....	1
L. B. Ruth, Spokane.....	1
Royal, Pittsburgh.....	1
Scott, Warren, Ohio.....	1
Fort, Baltimore.....	1
Seaborn, Youngstown.....	1

SPRINGFIELD SPRINKLINGS.

There is something wrong in camp or else the days are getting shorter, for there is only time for little word about the only team that came in our way last evening, and who was it? Bosting, hey? Get off my foot. Now, ladies and gents, I will repeat the only team that came in our way was Boston—who said beans? Go outside. Dot's enuff.

Lieut. A. M. Poindexter, Ordnance Department, Colorado National Guard, it is now, if you please. The *Colorado Bulletin* says:

"One very notable addition was made to our Ordnance Department during the month of December. This was the appointment of A. M. Poindexter to be lieutenant in that department. Mr. Poindexter is as fine a revolver shot as there is in America. Capt. A. H. Hardy, who is also an expert shot with the revolver and rifle, was promoted to be a captain in this department. These officers will make a great addition to our shooting teams in the future."

In which we concur most heartily. The Colorado Guard is to be congratulated on this new addition to its ranks.

Gen. Vladimer Generosoff, Agricultural Agent of the Russian Government and a rifleman of much ability, received a cablegram from St. Petersburg yesterday advising him of his father's death. General Generosoff is much interested in shooting, and has made a scientific study of its different departments. Generosoff will leave by first steamer for Russia. He expects to return in March and bring his mother here to reside.

The General is a member of the Missouri State Rifle Association and St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club, and has many friends among the shooters of the United States and Canada.

The Boston team is shooting the pistol exclusively. One reason why they are making good scores in the Hub. H. R. Marshall landed a possible in Match 12 on his third target.

Pittsburgh has come through with very consistent totals. Hanging close to 1,100 and occasionally going over isn't going to lose very many matches for any team.

The Providence Club is going along very well, but for one of the original members of the league should have a much stronger team.

In another portion of this department the notes of "Mizzoury" are noted. In his remarks he answers his own question. The St. Louis team has always favored the revolver in league shooting. Twenty at least of the leading short-arm shots of the country live in St. Louis. Right there they have the best material available for a championship team. It is also true that the St. Louis team has never really "shined." There is one answer, and that is the pistol is capable of better accuracy and consequently higher scores. The successful teams in the league are those which shoot the pistol. If the St. Louis team wishes to shoot the revolver, that is their business; but if they wish to know why they do not make high scores, then it is our business to tell them. We believe that if the present league were confined to revolver shooting that the St. Louis team would be at the top, or very close to it.

RESULTS.

MATCH 11.

Citizens'	vs. Warren	1,042
Belleville	Dallas	1,049
Youngtown	Dallas	1,075
Cincinnati	Baltimore	1,030
Osborn	Shell Mound.....	1,002
Tacoma	Myles Standish..	1,034
Providence	Pittsburgh	1,050
St. L.-Colonial..	Columbus	1,101
Spokane	Natl. Capital....	1,124
Philadelphia ..	Golden Gate	1,091
Manhattan	Denver	1,116
Springfield ..	Boston	1,128

MATCH 12.

Warren	vs. Louisville	1,076
Citizens'	Dallas	1,076
Belleville	Baltimore	980
Youngtown	Shell Mound.....	1,078
Cincinnati	Myles Standish..	973
Osborn	Pittsburgh	1,021
Tacoma	Columbus	1,044
Providence	Natl. Capital....	1,080
St. L.-Colonial..	Golden Gate	1,088
Spokane	Denver	1,119
Philadelphia ..	Boston	1,090
Manhattan	Portland	1,112

SPokane.

Match 11.	Match 12.	
Wilburn	Fromm	227
Stansbury	Coats	227
Rush	Wilburn	224
Fromm	Corey	222
Coats	Stansbury	219
<hr/>		
1,124	1,119	

LOUISVILLE.

Match 11.	Match 12.	
Chambers	Lindenberger ..	225
Wathen	Keller	222
Ward	Ward	210
Lindenberger ..	Wathen	204
<hr/>		
Total	Total	1,076

COLUMBUS.

Match 11.	Match 12.	
Snook	Snook	220
Morrall	Smith	215
Ream	Ream	214
Smith	Simmonds	214
Parker	Morrall	213
<hr/>		
Total	Total	1,076

BOSTON.

Match 11.	Match 12.	
Dr. Sears	Marshall	228
Robinson	Hoffman	218
Hoffman	Gerrish	218
Gerrish	Sears	217
Marshall	Taylor	217
<hr/>		
Total	Total	1,098

PITTSBURGH.

Match 11.	Match 12.	
Atkinson	Dr. Wilson	230
Meagher	Royal	222
Royal	Waugaman	218
Wilson	Meagher	217
Waugaman	Atkinson	215
<hr/>		
Total	Total	1,102

MYLES STANDISH.

Match 11.	Match 12.	
Stevens	Stevens	221
Thompson	Nesmith	191
Nesmith	Winslow	181
Stoughton	Stoughton	188
<hr/>		
Total	Total	973

PROVIDENCE.

Match 11.	Match 12.	
Colwell	Miller	225
Hibbard	Manchester	220
Miller	Colwell	219
Manchester	Hibbard	219
Joslin	Joslin	206
<hr/>		
Total	Total	1,080

MANHATTANS.

Match 11.	Match 12.	
Ekerold	Dr. Hicks	227
Dietz	Ekerold	225
Dr. Sayre.....	Dietz	222
Roedder	Roedder	220
Dr. Hicks	Douglass	218
<hr/>		
Total	Total	1,112

DENVER.

Match 11.		Match 12.	
Dreher	229	Dreher	235
Beergeson	222	Beergeson	225
Poindexter	220	Poindexter	224
Tuttle	219	Plank	221
Smith	214	Tuttle	214
Total	1,104	Total	1,119

OSBORN.

Match 11.		Match 12.	
Patterson	233	Patterson	222
Kirvan	215	Kirvan	208
Finlayson	201	Finlayson	206
Hewitt	181	Hewitt	197
Dr. Borgmier	172	Borgmier	188
Total	1,021	Total	1,021

BALTIMORE.

Match 11.		Match 12.	
Smith	214	Smith	208
Fort	211	Fort	201
Renehan	206	Renehan	199
Sharp	202	Harker	186
Harker	197	Sharp	186
Total	1,030	Total	980

ST. LOUIS-COLONIALS.

Match 11.		Match 12.	
Ayer	226	Kronrdl	225
Olcott	222	Ayer	221
Dr. Moore	220	Schrader	215
Kronrdl	218	Dr. Moore	214
Frese	215	Olcott	213
Total	1,101	Total	1,088

WARREN.

Match 11.		Match 12.	
Scott	222	Scott	215
Osborn	217	Ladwick	209
Crosby	204	Osborn	206
Ladwick	202	Estabrook	204
Phillips	197	Morris	196
Total	1,042	Total	1,030

PHILADELPHIA.

Match 11.		Match 12.	
Dr. Quicksall	233	W. T. Smith	224
W. T. Smith	217	Thomas	219
Newbold	215	G. H. Smith	218
Reeves	215	Dr. Quicksall	215
Thomas	211	Newbold	214
Total	1,091	Total	1,090

SPRINGFIELD.

Match 11.		Match 12.	
Castaldini	232	Hansen	220
Dolfin	229	Moore	212
Calkins	228	Hubbard	212
Axtell	223	Clifford	203
Lawrence	216	Abraham	202
Total	1,128	Total	1,049

PORTLAND.

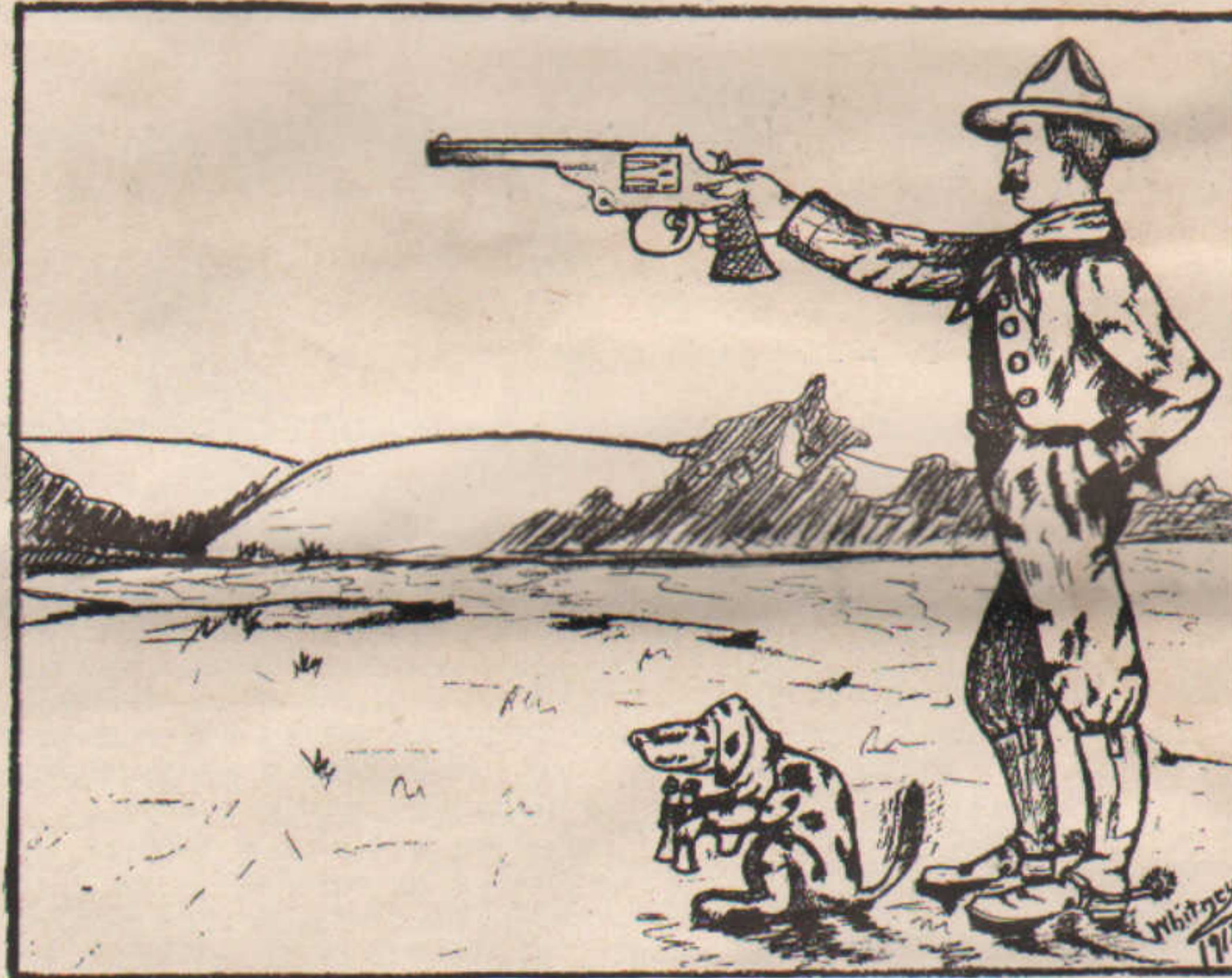
NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Match 11.		Match 12.	
Ferree	233	Ferree	222
Atkinson	224	Bunn	221
Bunn	221	Atkinson	219
Peck	211	Kahrs	216
Kahrs	210	Alderman	215
Total	1,099	Total	1,093

TERRAPIN TINKLINGS.

The Diamond-backs failed to make a noise during the offweek of the league matches, not because they lacked enthusiasm, but because those who wended their way to the armory the appointed night found darkness instead of light and the boss failed to leave the key under the doormat.

Repairs to the heating apparatus of the armory supplied an excuse for a holiday, and the building was deserted by its tenants; consequently the shooting stars went to the



Frank Fromm of the Spokane Club Has a Quiet Afternoon.

"movies" or home to bed, as the case might be. By offering a slight token of cold cash the Terrapins received a warmer welcome last week and were able to pull off the scheduled matches with Cincinnati and Belleville, though the team was sadly crippled, as the scores will show, and if the haughty warriors of these teams do not hand us a pair of defeats it will be their own fault. Dr. Smith came to the rescue with the high individual scores, and but for his trusty pistol there is no telling where we would have landed.

We fully expected to lose to St. Louis in Match 9, but had it framed up to tally on Tacoma in Match 10. Look what they did. Jumped up to 1,056 without turning a hair, thirty-three points to the good over our total of 1,023.

Now that we have dropped below 1,000 for the first time this season, we are done prophesying. The best we can do is to trust in Providence and keep our powder dry.

ROCHESTER RAMBLINGS.

MY DEAR AL BLANCO:

Saturday night most of the streets of Rochester, N. Y., were in darkness, due to the fact that many of the electric wires were broken down by the severe snowstorm and the Mayor would not allow the current turned on, believing that there was great danger of shocks from fallen and crossed wires.

The power transmission line from Niagara Falls was also out of commission.

However, the well lighted and comfortable parlors of Company "G," N. G. N. Y., at the State Armory, were easily found by the members of the Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club. There we met and held our fifth annual meeting for the election of officers, with the following result:

Henry Mosbaugher, president; Clarence A. Ford, vice-president; Frank C. Sherman, secretary; A. M. Lindsay, Jr., treasurer; Chester D. U. Hobbie, executive officer.

After a standing vote of thanks was given Capt. Louis C. Trimble for so kindly donating the use of the parlors for our meeting, we adjourned to the firing room for rifle and revolver practice.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

The Big Shoot is on once more and we are mighty glad to be back in the game again, although for the time being we don't know who we are shooting at. We have targets for the first two matches, but no schedule.

Also, we are very unhappy about those targets. We never saw them until the night of the match, and then we were certainly up against it. The change in the size and arrangement of the cards upsets all previous done entirely and cut down our averages painfully. Baldwin and C. H. Harris, the two first men on the mat, deliberately sacrificed themselves for the good of the team and cheerfully took 188 and 181, respectively, in order

to work out the dope for the rest of us. Snedeker, a new man, who joined only a month ago without previous experience, was the star performer, all things considered. He went at it as though he was sawing wood and coolly turned out 182. He will be heard from later in fast company. The score:

Kortie	196	Matterson	191
Meyer	195	Bollman	191
Bonner	194	Baldwin	188
G. N. Harris	193	Snedeker	182
Nessel	191	C. H. Harris	181

Total 963
Grand total, 1,902.

MAGPIE.

MISSOURI MITES.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

You have asked St. Louis to contribute something for your column in ARMS AND THE MAN. This request would be more cheerfully complied with if our team was doing anything worth while.

While it is true that we have won seven out of the first ten matches, we feel that there is very little credit due us. Our opponents have made it easy for us.

There is something radically wrong with St. Louis. We have been compelled to applaud the achievements of our sister teams week after week without being able to pull off anything ourselves that would call for more than the briefest mention in your valuable paper. There was a time, not so many years ago, when St. Louis owned a team that could and did defeat the strong Manhattans two out of three matches. The club that made Manhattan famous was then, as it is now, the strongest revolver club in this or any other country. With a stronger team than ever before we are made to appear like selling platers by clubs who just recently discovered the game.

There must be some difference in the conditions under which these matches are shot. Undoubtedly the St. Louis team is handicapped in some way. It may be that the lights we are using are not the proper ones. There may be some difference between shooting from booths where the shooter sees only his own target and shooting five men up toeing a line painted on the floor, with all the targets glaring at the shooter. We are thinking of sending a missionary from our club to look over the ranges of some of the teams that are making such high scores. In this way we may get some pointers that will land us in the money.

We note, dear Al Blanco, that you now head your column "Pistol" League. Please enter our protest against this. St. Louis has always preferred the word revolver, and most of the team members use this practical weapon.

It may be of some interest (especially to the new clubs who are not yet in their stride) to know what tools we are using. For this reason, and none other, it is here set down:



1912



A YEAR OF SUCCESSES

FOR

Peters AMMUNITION

"Where quality counts they win"—and quality counts everywhere. The year 1912 has been one continuous round of victories for users of Peters Shells and Cartridges—far too numerous to record here in full. The few items that follow will suffice to indicate the kind of work that can be done, and is being done every day with the P brand:

"Steel Where Steel Belongs" Shells
WON IN 1912:

Grand American Preliminary Handicap,
World's Amateur High Amateur Average,
World's Amateur Indoor Trapshooting Championship,
Texas State Championship,
Arkansas State Championship,
Pennsylvania State Championship,
Virginia State Championship,
Vermont State Championship,
Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State Championship,
E. C. Challenge Cup, twice by record scores,
High General Average at Post Season Tournament.

Peters Semi-Smokeless and Smokeless Cartridges
WON IN 1912:

3 out of 5 Matches at Zettler Rifle Tournament,
5 out of 6 Matches at .22 Indoor League Tournament,
8 out of first 12 scores of American Team in the International Small Bore Match, including 1st, 2nd and 3rd,
6 out of 10 Revolver Matches at Sea Girt Military Tournament, including Grand Aggregate,
5 out of 6 United States Revolver Association Outdoor Championships for 1912, including Two new World's Records,
New Inter-Scholastic Record, 980 out of 1000.
Astor Cup (Inter-Scholastic League.)

Use the P Brand of Ammunition if You Want Best Results

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE CO., Cincinnati, O. [NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Mgr.
SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Mgr.
NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Mgr.]



W. C. Ayer, .38 revolver, with Stevens-Pope eight-inch barrel, midrange, with sharp shoulder bullets; Paul Frese and Crossman, .38 revolver, midrange; L. M. Rumsey, Officers' Model Colt, .38, midrange; E. A. Kroual, .22 Remington-Pope, .22 Lesmok; George C. Olcott, .22 pistol, Lesmok; W. L. Schroder, .22 pistol, .22 W. R. F.; Dr. Moore, .44 Russian, hand load; F. C. Niedner, .38 revolver, midrange, and last, but not by any means least, Teddy Bunding, who shoots cartridges of different sizes in all kinds of guns.

MISSOURI.

Independent N. Y. Schuetzen Corps.

The following scores were made at the recent practice shoot of the club, each man firing two strings of 10 shots each at 75 feet on one-quarter-inch ring target, possible 500:

Guz Zimmermann 492	C. K. McGuire 445
F. Liegebel 478	E. Fine 444
A. Stahl 476	Harry Meyer 441
A. Begerow 475	W. Cosgrove 436
W. Soll 461	J. Bittschier 434
H. J. Behrens 457	I. W. Bernstein 432
G. T. Zimmermann 452	Jos. Senger 429

Philadelphia Rifle Association.

The last shooting day of the year for the Philadelphia Rifle Association found very excellent weather conditions, and some remarkable scores were made. Rangemaster Dill came out to try to get his four scores of 220 or better for the club gold medal, and not only got them, but just to show that his extraordinary 50-shot score was not a fluke, he started with a 221, followed that with two of 235 each and finally finished up with a 242 out of a possible 250, a marvelous score, all of them being shot with his old Krag and telescope.

Not to be left out in the cold, Williamson put up a 235 and a 239, which was going some also. Then John Dillin made a 232, shooting on the German Ring target with a Springfield and military sights, a very difficult feat indeed. Dr. Quicksall made some good scores with a .38 military revolver, finishing with a 96, and thus taking the high cup for the year.

200 YARDS RIFLE—RECORD MATCH.

H. A. Dill	17 21 20 20 23 22 25 24 25 24—221
	22 24 25 23 24 25 25 23 22 24—235
	24 22 23 23 25 24 23 25 24 22—235
	21 25 25 24 25 24 23 25 25 25—242
John Dillin	22 23 23 25 24 25 23 22 23 22—232

O. H. MATCH.

Williamson	23 24 23 24 25 25 23 23 24 25—239
	23 24 23 24 25 20 24 25 22 25—235
	25 25 18 25 23 24 8 10 24 19—201

MILITARY MATCH.

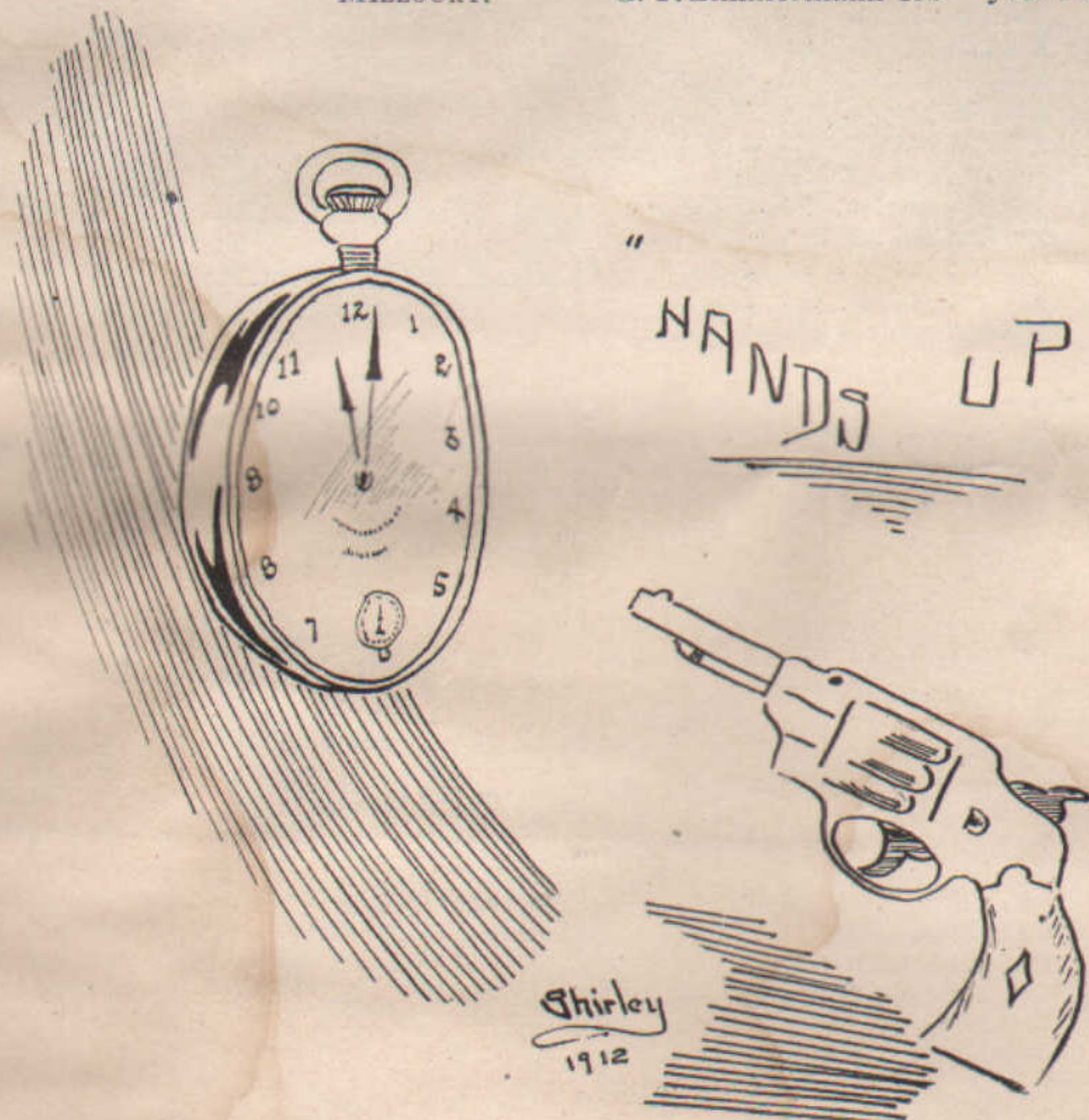
John Dillin	46 45 46 44 45
-------------	----------------

50-YARD REVOLVER MATCH.

Dr. Quicksall	96 93 94 92
E. H. WILLIAMSON, JR.	

Taunton Indoor Rifle Club.

The second half of the Taunton Indoor Rifle Club's series of matches started on December 31 for its run of eleven weeks. In ad-



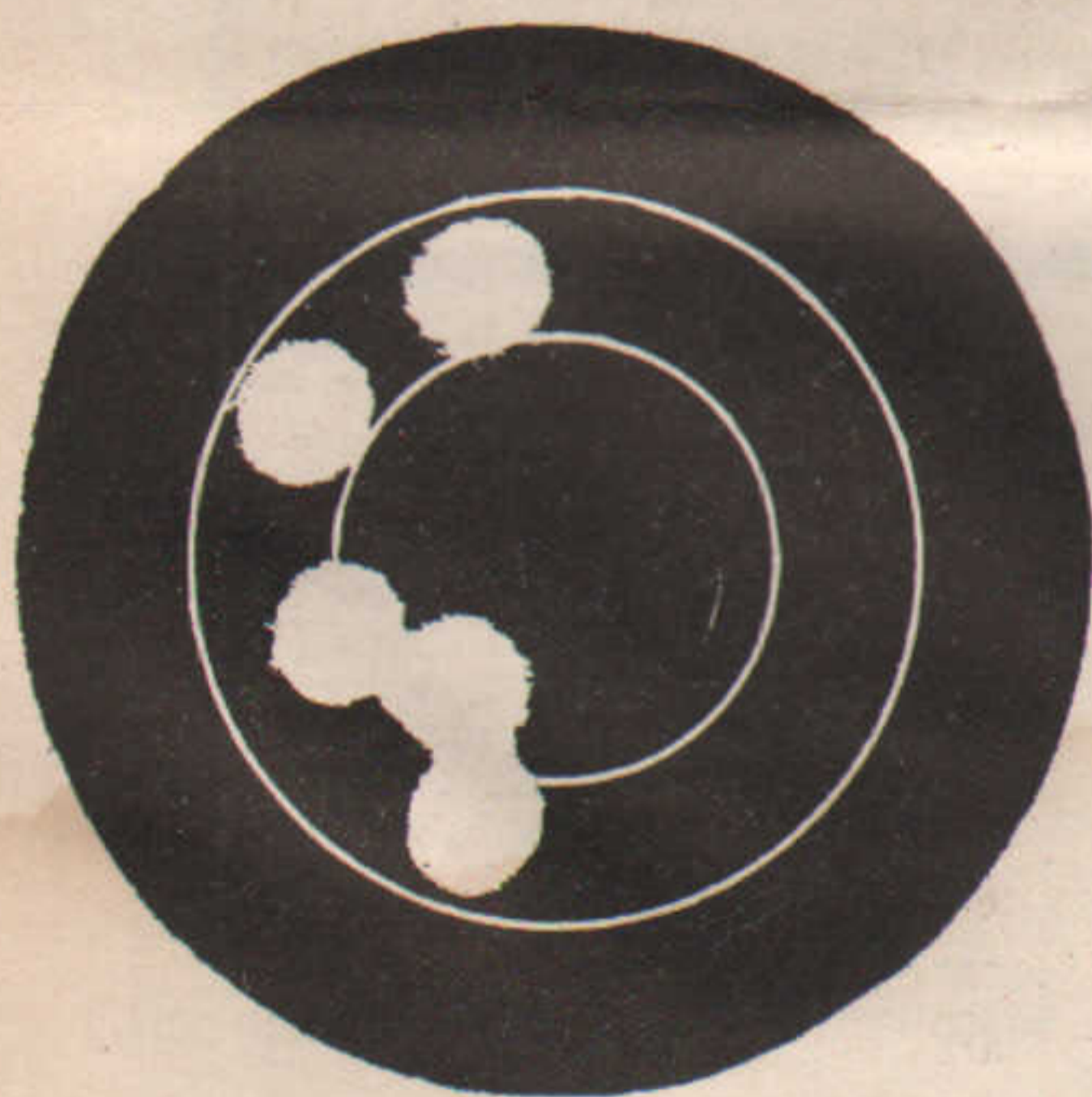
dition to a first team and high individual average prize, the club has voted a prize for the best average on each of the twelve teams, and also a special prize for the member who ended the first half with an average of 75 or below who shall make the greatest gain in average in the second half. The results of last week's matches were as follows: Spanish War Veterans, 423; Highlands, 398; Wampeschos, 415; Ninth Co., 400; Union A. C., 399; St. John's, 335; Mason Machine Works, 370; Washingtons, 330; Echos, 358; Spring Brooks, 343. Broadhurst raised his average in first place by shooting 91, and A. T. Dean took second place from Howes by shooting 92, the high string of the week.

TEAM STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Points.
Wampeschos	12	0	1.000	4,919
Spanish War Veterans	11	1	.916	4,964
Y. M. C. A.	9	2	.818	4,257
Highlands	8	4	.666	4,685
Ninth Co., C. A. C.	7	5	.583	4,658
Whittentons	6	5	.545	4,168
Union A. C.	6	6	.500	4,323
Echos	5	7	.416	4,113
Mason Machine Works	4	8	.333	4,213
Spring Brooks	2	10	.166	3,934
St. John's	1	11	.093	3,989
Washingtons	0	12	.000	3,782

SEASON CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITORS, 1912.

Name.	200.	300.	500.	600.	800.	1000.	Ave.
1. Dr. E. A. Waugaman	42.10	41.20	47.22	44.00	46.00	47.33	44.64
2. Dr. D. A. Atkinson	43.37	43.90	47.70	45.75	45.75	39.33	44.31
3. T. C. Beal	43.08	40.50	46.88	47.00	46.66	40.92	44.17
4. G. A. Snyder	42.20	43.62	46.06	43.44	47.20	41.63	44.03
5. M. C. Hazlett	43.58	42.67	45.71	44.00	40.17	43.00	43.19
6. G. H. Stewart	41.25	40.88	47.00	41.25	45.20	42.50	43.01
7. P. Paulsen	42.86	40.83	46.29	40.80	46.00	41.25	43.01
8. Dr. R. V. Swanton	36.78	39.42	42.24	38.88	42.00	36.25	39.26
Total averages	41.90	41.63	46.14	43.14	44.87	41.53	44.05



Possible score of 50, made by Capt. A. H. Hardy, Denver Revolver Club, in the U. S. R. A. League Match of November 27, using .38 revolver and the Peters .38 S. & W. special smokeless cartridges with the new Peters wad cutter bullet.

Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.

On the evening of January 10 the members of the Fort Pitt Rifle Club and a few of the club's distinguished friends will gather round the board, renew old acquaintances and hold the annual members' meeting and election of officers. The occasion will be enlivened by the presentation of the prizes and trophies won during the past season and the uncorking of a two months' accumulation of gunlore.

The averages determining the rifle and revolver championships for the season of 1912 have been completed and show a very substantial increase, one, we think, that any club might well be proud of. The averages are determined by all shots fired during the season, but to become a contender for the season's championship it is necessary that three strings of ten shots be fired over each range. Failure to complete the required total has kept the names of many members from appearing on the list.

Dr. E. A. Waugaman landed the honors for 1912 with the nice little average of 44.64, with Dr. D. A. Atkinson second with 44.31, and

the veteran T. C. Beal third with 44.17. The first four men in the list this year finished with higher totals than have ever before been made in the club's history.

It might be of interest to remark that Waugaman, Beal and Snyder used ammunition of their own reloading, using the F. A. primer, 44 to 46½ grains of Pyro powder and the 180-grain bullet.

We will be glad to furnish any club interested details as to equipment necessary and methods of procedure for reloading, we finding that it materially lessens the expense and keeps many interested that would not otherwise care to stand the cost of long-range shooting.

The revolver championship was captured by Dr. C. H. Wilson, his season's average being 89.71 for all shots fired, it being necessary to fire at least five strings on the 20 and 50 yard ranges. This average made outdoors under all kinds of weather conditions and from an exposed firing point looks good to us. H. G. Olson landed the second honors with 86.42, and C. C. Borchers third with 81.94.

Atkinson, Beal, Olson, Wilson and Waugaman, being members of the Pittsburgh Revolver Club, are filling in the closed season by shooting on the Pittsburgh team of the U. S. R. A. Indoor League, and, while several are new to the game, pronounce it the ideal sport for indoors.

- 3. C. W. Linder -----220 219 218 217 216
215 215 214 214 213—2,161
- 4. J. G. Day-----223 220 217 216 216
215 214 213 213 212—2,159
- 5. Geo. Helm-----228 219 216 215 214
212 211 211 209 204—2,139

Fourth Class.

- 1. K. O. Kindgren ---223 222 220 219 219
217 217 215 215 214—2,181
- 2. F. A. Garrabrant---220 219 215 214 214
223 213 213 212 212—2,155
- 3. E. Helm-----217 215 208 206 205
204 202 199 198 198—2,043
- 4. Dr. S. B. Lyon-----211 207 198 193 190
189 187 186 184 183—1,928

BULL'S-EYE COMPETITION (RE-ENTRY); 3-INCH CENTERS; 200 YARDS; 5 BEST CENTERS TO COUNT; MACHINE MEASUREMENT TO 1-1000 OF AN INCH.

- 1. J. Williams—
.117 .170 .198 .234 .241— .960
- 2. B. Jonas—
.121 .232 .277 .294 .331—1,255
- 3. W. F. Blasse—
.176 .228 .289 .321 .353—1,367
- 4. Geo. A. Pattberg—
.165 .243 .294 .310 .376—1,388
- 5. K. O. Kindgren—
.163 .276 .315 .317 .338—1,409
- 6. E. Schierbaum—
.136 .259 .392 .478 .512—1,777
- 7. E. N. Moor—
.280 .333 .340 .544 .546—2,043
- 8. C. W. Seely—
.277 .363 .485 .532 .567—2,224
- 9. M. Blasse—
.184 .323 .423 .594 .712—2,236
- 10. O. A. Bremer—
.354 .548 .556 .557 .659—2,674
- 11. L. S. Hauxhurst—
.146 .384 .388 .913 1,238—3,069
- 12. H. Enge—
.265 .436 .859 .883 1,054—3,497
- 13. C. M. Henderson—
.554 1,152 1,353 1,450 1,475—5,984
- 14. M. H. Housner—
.628 1,218 1,326 1,395 1,482—6,049

PISTOL AND REVOLVER RE-ENTRY MATCH; 50 YARDS; 10 BEST 10-SHOT SCORES TO COUNT; STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

First Class.

- 1. J. E. Gorman-----99 98 98 98 98
97 97 97 97 97—976
- 2. C. W. Randall-----98 98 97 97 97
97 97 96 96 96—969
- 3. Geo. Armstrong-----98 97 97 97 97
97 96 96 96 96—967
- 4. W. C. Prichard-----98 98 97 97 96
96 96 96 95 95—964
- 5. Robt. Mills-----98 97 97 97 96
96 96 95 95 95—962
- 6. C. W. Linder-----96 96 95 95 95
95 94 94 94 94—948

Second Class.

- 1. Chas. Whaley-----96 96 95 94 94
93 92 92 92 92—935
- 2. W. F. Blasse-----96 94 94 94 93
93 93 93 93 93—935
- 3. Dr. R. A. Summers_95 93 93 90 90
90 90 90 90 90—911

Third Class.

- 1. C. W. Seely -----96 94 94 93 93
93 92 92 92 92—931
- 2. L. S. Hauxhurst-----92 92 92 91 91
91 90 90 90 90—909
- 3. E. A. Salisbury-----91 91 91 91 90
90 89 88 88 88—897

Fourth Class.

- 1. F. W. Kohler-----91 89 87 87 87
87 86 86 86 86—873
- 2. E. Schierbaum-----89 89 89 87 87
87 86 86 86 84—870
- 3. C. T. Sisson-----88 87 85 85 84
84 84 84 84 84—849

Linder trophy for highest 10 scores with rifle and 10 scores with pistol or revolver won by W. F. Blasse. Rifle, 2,275, and pistol, 935.
B. P. JONAS, Secretary.

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club.

The yearly prize competition of the club closed December 22, 1912. The program for the year contains a great many prizes. In the rifle re-entry match there are eight prizes in the first class, ranging from \$25 to \$5. Then there are second, third and fourth classes, all containing cash prizes. The results for this match were:

RIFLE RE-ENTRY MATCH; 200 YARDS; GERMAN RING TARGET; 10 BEST 10-SHOT SCORES TO COUNT.

First Class.

- 1. F. H. Bremer-----234 232 230 230 229
229 229 229 228 228—2,298
- 2. W. G. Hoffman-----231 231 229 229 229
229 229 229 229 228—2,293
- 3. W. F. Blasse-----238 231 231 226 226
226 225 224 224 224—2,275
- 4. O. A. Bremer-----236 229 229 228 228
226 224 224 223 223—2,270
- 5. M. W. Housner-----231 229 229 228 226
226 225 225 225 225—2,269
- 6. L. S. Hauxhurst-----232 229 228 226 226
226 225 224 223 223—2,262
- 7. B. Jonas-----228 226 226 226 225
224 224 224 224 222—2,249
- 8. C. M. Henderson-----225 225 224 224 224
220 220 219 218 216—2,215

Second Class.

- 1. F. O. Bratton-----232 227 227 227 226
225 222 221 221 220—2,248
- 2. E. Schierbaum-----228 225 225 225 224
223 223 223 222 221—2,239
- 3. M. Blasse-----229 225 225 224 222
222 220 220 219 219—2,225
- 4. J. F. Bridges-----226 224 220 220 219
219 218 216 214 214—2,190
- 5. Geo. A. Pattberg-----223 220 220 218 217
216 216 216 216 216—2,178
- 6. H. Enge-----217 216 216 210 205
202 199 198 197 194—2,054

Third Class.

- 1. J. Williams-----226 222 222 222 222
221 221 221 220 219—2,216
- 2. E. N. Moor-----221 221 221 219 218
218 217 215 213 213—2,176

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THE CALL OF THE CLAY

The Interstate Association.

An attractive pamphlet just issued by the Interstate Association sets forth concisely the objects of the association and what is its main reason for existence. Part of its plan in registering tournaments is to encourage State associations, leagues of gun clubs and special organizations; therefore, it is the association's present intention to do all in its power to urge and foster the formation of State associations and leagues of gun clubs in those States where none now exist. The association anticipates that in the near future it will probably be in a position to contribute more generously to state and similar organizations.

Trapshooting in Canada.

The St. Thomas (Ont., Canada) Gun Club this year will hold another international shoot, and it is the intention of the members to devote as much time as possible from now on until next fall in preparing for a shoot on twice as large a scale as the one that closed on the 5th of this month.

The club figures on spending several hundred dollars in getting the grounds in better shape, besides adding several rock traps. With the addition of one more live bird trap, they will have the best shooting equipment of any shooting organization of its kind in Canada. Few in the United States will be able to surpass it.

At the last shoot the professional shots from the American side commented upon the up-to-date shooting plant that the club afforded

the shooters, and said they seldom see any better at any of the shoots on the other side.

The last shoot has advertised St. Thomas throughout the American cities, and the next shoot in 1913 will see twice the number of American crack shots at the big international event.

The Midwinter Handicap at Pinehurst.

The sixth annual Midwinter Handicap Target Tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., from January 22 to 25, inclusive, promises to far surpass anything along these lines that has ever gone before. Five hundred dollars is guaranteed the winner, and in addition there is \$2,500 added money and trophies. The Squier money back system will be used. There will be 200 targets shot at each day, making a total of 800 for the shoot. Entrance each day is \$20, and there is in addition optional sweeps.

The Interstate Association's Southwestern Handicap Tournament will be held at San Antonio, Tex., April 8, 9 and 10, under the auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club. There will be \$1,000 or more added money.

DuPont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

The Glen Willow Gun Club, of Roxboro, Philadelphia, visited the DuPont Gun Club last Saturday afternoon in the third match of the series arranged by the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League for its season of 1912-1913. The Glen Willow boys, although the tail-end team in the league, showed up very well, not only in point of numbers, but also in the scores made under adverse conditions and on a strange ground.

The conditions of each interclub team race call for as many entries as the club likes to make, but only the ten best scores are counted in the team total. The DuPont Gun Club had 42 men at the score, but the Glen Willows, the visiting club, had only 26, an excellent showing for a visiting club, making a total of 68 shooters all told, to which must be added three more who were not eligible to shoot in the race, or 71 shooters in all.

The local club won out quite easily, as had been expected, but the visitors were by no means disgraced, as they shot under difficult conditions, the majority of them having come in a late train and only having a poor light to shoot in. The final scores of the ten high men on each team showed a total of 441 for DuPont Gun Club as against 401 for the Glen Willows.

The weather conditions, outside of the strong wind, were just about perfect, but the wind did enough to the targets to make the

shooting hard and to reduce scores to a lower level than had been looked for. The scores of the two teams were as follows:

DUPONT GUN CLUB.		
	1st 25.	2d 25. Total.
W. S. Colfax, Jr.	24	25 49
L. C. Lyon	24	25 49
J. H. Minnick	24	20 44
Walter Tomlinson	23	21 44
W. Edmanson	23	20 43
E. E. duPont	19	24 43
J. B. McHugh	23	20 43
J. T. Roberson	19	23 42
Clyde Leedom	22	20 42
W. M. Foord	20	22 42
Grand total		441

GLEN WILLOW GUN CLUB.		
	1st 25.	2d 25. Total.
E. Gillinger	22	23 45
J. Rigg	21	23 44
O. Wilde	23	20 43
R. Carter	23	19 42
E. Kinckiner	22	20 42
H. McClennan	18	20 38
George Shauster	21	17 38
J. B. McFalls	20	17 37
George Steene	16	21 37
George Gearhart	16	19 35
Grand total		401

Up to this series the DuPont and the S. S. White Gun clubs were tied for first place on a total of 4 points each, but with a total number of breaks standing 908 out of 1,000 shot at in the first two matches to 889 in favor of the DuPont Gun Club, a difference of 19 in favor of the local gun club.

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NEWS OF THE TRADE

At the Northern Kentucky Gun Club, Dayton, Ky., December 22, Mr. O. J. Holaday scored 94 out of 100, winning second professional average, and Messrs. H. R. Irwin and A. H. Sunderbruch, both with 94 out of 100, tied for second amateur average. All these gentlemen shot Peters shells.

High general average at Marion, Ohio, December 20, was won by Mr. W. R. Chamberlain, 100 out of 110, with Peters “steel where steel belongs” shells.

High amateur average at Hutchinson, Kan., on December 19, was won by Mr. E. W. Arnold, 89 out of 100, with Peters shells.

At Houston, Tex., on Christmas Day, 1912, high general average was won by Mr. F. W. McNeir, of Houston, with the unusually high score of 98 out of 100. Mr. McNeir shot Peters “steel where steel belongs” factory loaded shells.

A very successful and novel trap-shooting tournament was held at Columbus, Ohio, December 27, with about ninety entries. High general average was won by Mr. C. A. Young, who scored 109 out of 120 with Peters shells in a gale of wind and exceedingly poor light.

C. H. Newcomb, who seems to have the high score habit, was high over all, 97 out of 100, at the Meadow Springs Gun Club, Philadelphia, December 28. Mr. Newcomb, R. A. McGrath, who won high professional, and several other successful contestants shot Remington-UMC speed shells.

There was some champion-like shooting at the Chicago Gun Club, December 28, when J. S. Young won high amateur, 97 out of 100, and E. S. Graham tied for high professional with the same score. Both shooters used the ideal trap equipment—Remington-UMC pump gun and the speed shells.

Under very unfavorable weather conditions a well-attended shoot was held at Busch's Grove, near St. Louis, December 29. A plump turkey was the prize captured by W. B. Willis, of St. Louis, who won high amateur, shooting a Remington-UMC pump gun and Arrow shells. Other winners were awarded turkeys, geese and ducks, twenty-five shooters in all receiving prizes.

Simon Glover was high gun, 143 out of 155, at the New Year's Day shoot of the Genesee Gun Club, Utica, N. Y., shooting a Remington-UMC auto-loading shotgun and Arrow speed shells. C. J. Dalley won the merchandise event, 18 out of 20, with Remington-UMC Nitro Club speed shells. Forty-one shooters competed.

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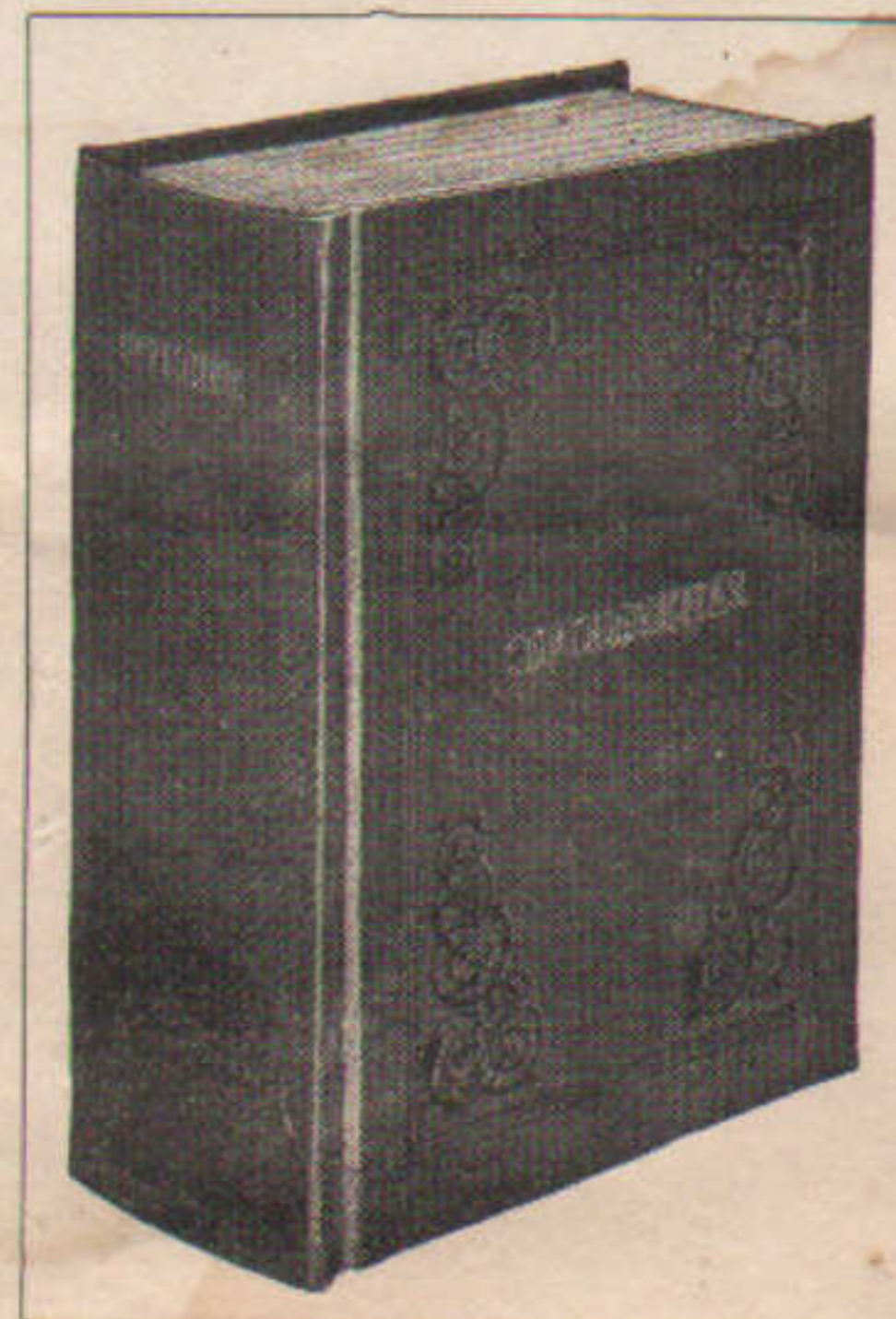
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