

# ARMS AND THE MAN

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February 13, 1913



THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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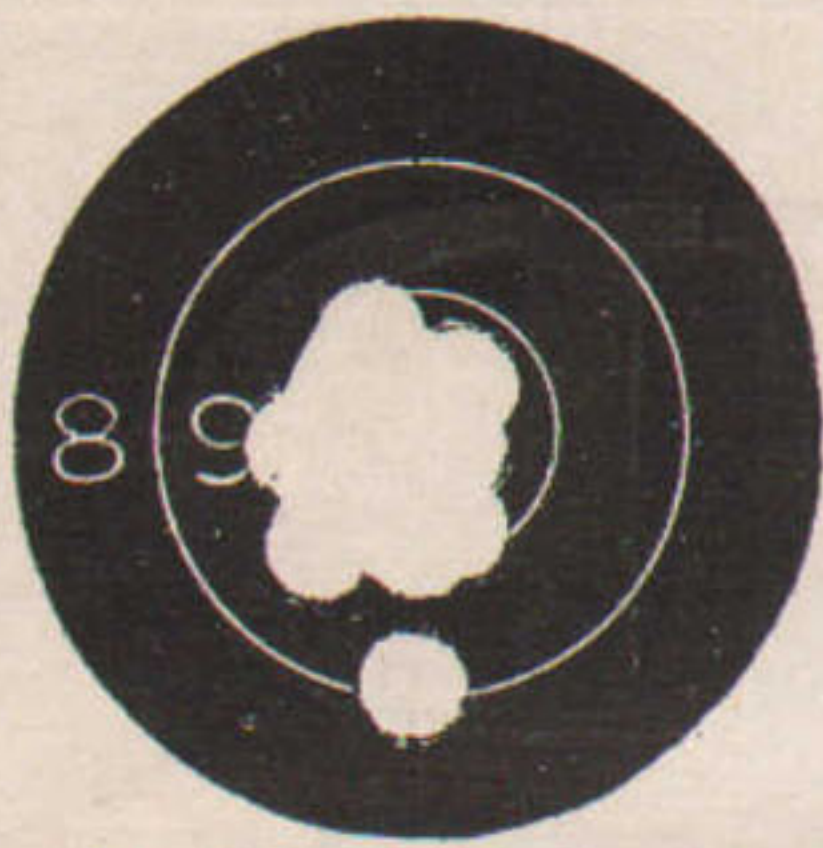
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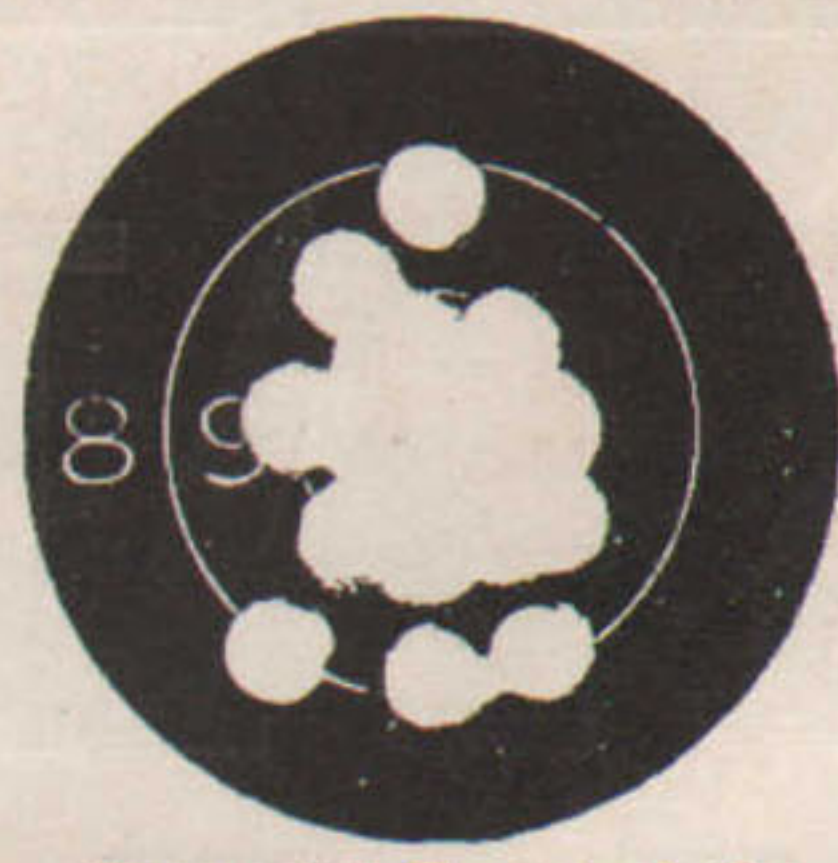
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Mr. Wheelock's Target



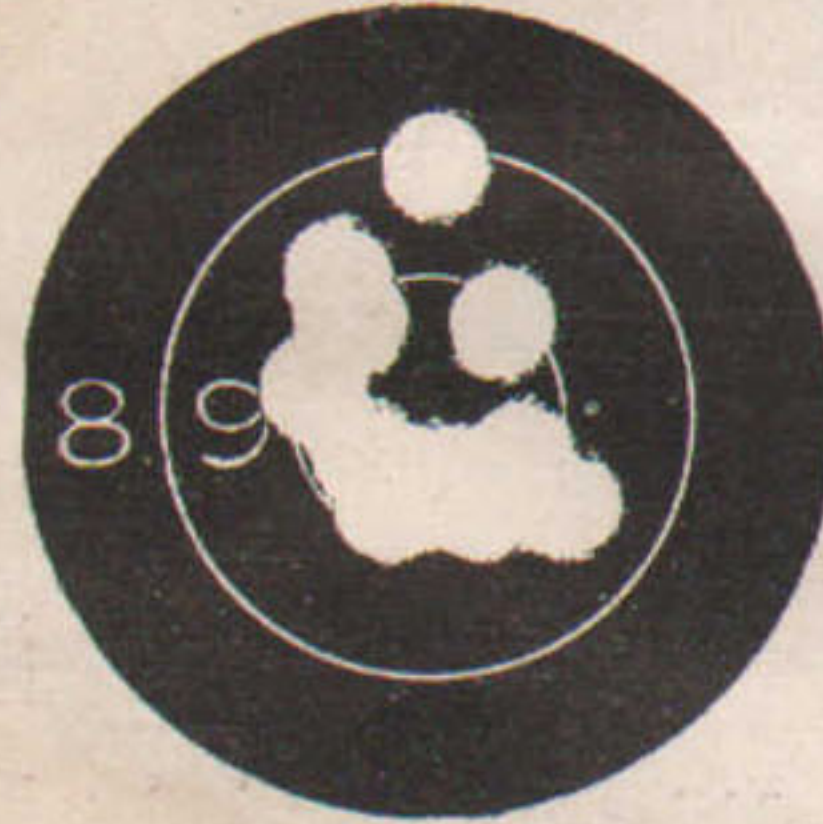
Composite Target of the 100 Shots



Mr. Sweeting's Target



Mr. Munson's Target



Mr. Haines' Target

Good Night, Special Specifications

# WINCHESTER

.22 Caliber Cartridges and Muskets

TIE AND OUT-RANK THE WORLD'S INDOOR RECORD



Mr. Robertson's Target

The Warren, Penn., Rifle Team, shooting in competition last week in the Inter-Club Series of Matches tied and out-ranked the World's Record of 996, made last year by the Bridgeport Team.

The scores of the Warren wonders were as follows:

SWEETING, 200    MUNSON, 199    HAINES, 199    WHELOCK, 199    ROBERTSON, 199

All of the team shot Winchester .22 Long Rifle "Lesmok" Cartridges, REGULAR STOCK GOODS, SUCH AS ANY ONE CAN BUY ANYWHERE. Mr. Sweeting and three others shot Winchester .22 Caliber Muskets. This wonderful performance, which out-ranks the previous World's Record, because the latter contained a 198, proves the opinion of the most successful shots that

**REGULAR STOCK, W CARTRIDGES ARE BETTER THAN SPECIAL LOADS**

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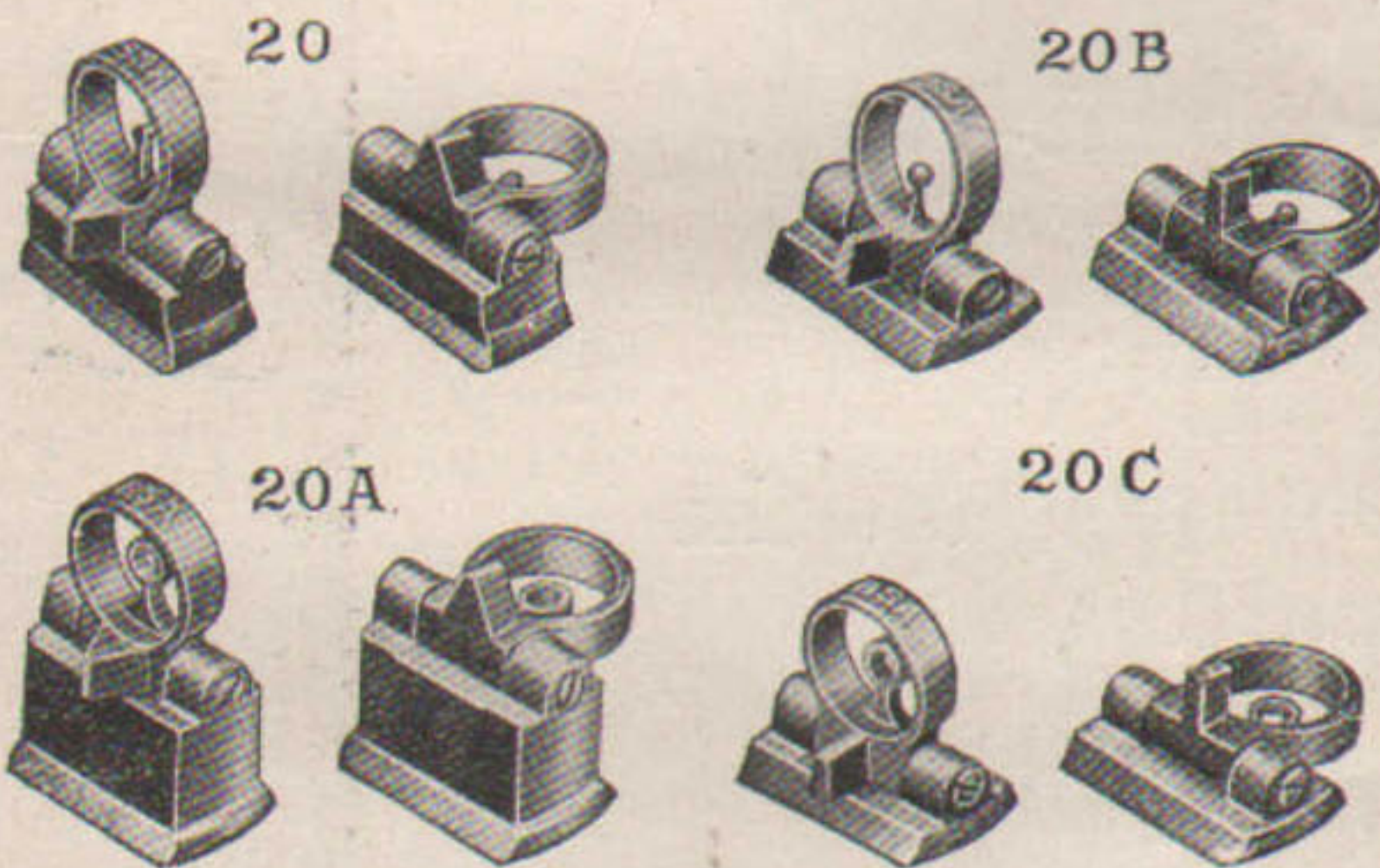
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Adapted for every kind of Rifle

Retail Prices in England.

No. 20 Bead and Barleycorn.....	2/6=60c
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**THE BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Ltd., Birmingham, ENGLAND**

Makers of Rifles for British and Foreign War Departments.

# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIII. No. 20.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 13, 1913.

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## Something About the Development of the Pneumatic Gun.

By E. NEWITT.

**A**MONGST the commonest of purposes for which firearms are employed is that of instruction and practice in marksmanship, for which not only is killing power entirely undesirable, but any energy in excess of that necessary to puncture a target and so record how well or otherwise the marksmanship functions have been performed, is unnecessary, destructive and wasteful. The minimum in practical firearms arms has probably been reached, without, unfortunately, entirely extinguishing its killing powers, and for this reason, doubtlessly, attention has been given to the further development of the

screwed to the pump nozzle, the latter is then screwed into the butt, which is of iron, hollow, and covered with sharkskin. A spanner is passed through a hole in the end of the pump piston rod, the feet are placed over this, and the compression stroke of the pump can then be assisted by the weight of the pump and butt together with the full weight of the pumper. The charging operations suggest some of the modern exercises recommended for the reduction of obesity, only more so; in fact, this is not a type of weapon likely to appeal to any but vigorous and enthusiastic athletes. From 100 to 120 strokes are



Fig. 1.

air gun. Not that such peaceful purposes were always the object of air guns; on the contrary, killing of the worst kind, murder, for which their noiselessness was a recommendation, was probably their original purpose.

The museums of the world, notably the Zeughaus in Berlin and the Rotunda at Woolwich, contain many specimens, some exceeding 200 years old, and for whatever purpose they were employed a great many seem to have been made in Italy, Germany, France and England in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

One general principle of construction with very trifling modifications in detail, appears to have been followed by all the makers, and the description of a very fine specimen in the writer's collection will serve to convey a good idea of the construction and possibilities of these old air guns. The specimen in question was made by George and John Deane, of London, about 75 years ago. The barrel is of .360 caliber, 30 inches long, the complete rifle weighs 9 pounds 10 ounces, and exhibits in its construction the fine workmanship of the high-class gun-maker. The rifling has 24 deep and sharp grooves making about one turn in four feet, and the projectile is a round ball weighing 85 grains. The rotating breech plug by which the ball is breech-loaded is identical with that of the latest and best example of air rifles made today. The air pump and its connections weighs three pounds. To charge the reservoir, the butt is first unscrewed from the barrel, the pump handle is

about as much as a strong man can accomplish, each stroke requiring greater effort than the preceding, the charged reservoir then suffering for about ten powerful shots and as many more of considerable energy. With carefully smoothed and greased balls this gun gives very fair shooting to 50 yards, at which distance 10 consecutive shots can be placed into a target the size of a rabbit, with a force which nearly penetrates an inch board.

The defective principles of this system, apart from its inconvenience, are obvious. Constructed to the same dimensions as a powder gun of the period, with a ramrod and hammer, the barrel is too long, so that much of the available energy is lost in overcoming friction, the bullet is too heavy and of unsuitable shape, while the pressure of air in the reservoir diminishes with each shot; nevertheless, compared with powder guns of the same date, there was no great disparity in their capabilities.

The defect of the reservoir principle is very clearly illustrated by the following figures which give the velocities of 10 consecutive shots, taken with the Holden chronograph, in the first column, and the muzzle energy of each shot, calculated, in the second column:

1	449 f. s.	37.75 ft. lb.
2	429 "	34.60 "
3	400 "	30.20 "

4	376	"	26.60	"
5	351	"	23.10	"
6	327	"	20.10	"
7	327	"	20.10	"
8	302	"	17.15	"
9	278	"	14.06	"
10	278	"	14.06	"
Average, 351 f. s.		Average, 23.10 ft. lb.		

The shooting was greatly affected both in force and accuracy by the fit of the bullets, and there is no doubt that with a properly designed bullet the velocity, from shot to shot, would diminish so regularly that it could be compensated, as far as hitting is concerned, by raising the back-sight a definite amount after each shot, but in its present condition, owing doubtlessly to inaccuracy, the hits do not necessarily print lower on the target in conformity with the loss of velocity.

The present type of air gun originated, I believe, in America and owes much of its success to the abandonment of the reservoir in favor of the single-charge system, from which more regular, if less powerful, results are obtainable. The modern air gun is, in fact, a barrel attached direct to an air pump. To insure the same stroke for every shot the pumper applies his energy, in the first place, to forcing down the pump piston by means of a long lever against the resistance of a spring, which is held compressed until released by the trigger, the piston is then impelled by the spring and forces air directly into the barrel. The pump being of larger dimensions than the barrel, the air is compressed, thereby transmitting part of the pumper's energy stored in the spring to the bullet during its progress up the barrel.

The theory of this arrangement is very pretty, and its efficiency compared with other methods of transmitting energy is quite good, but the early examples of spring-operated air guns were defective in the proportions between their pumps and barrels, energy was lost in leaky joints, and the projectiles were not well adapted to utilizing the energy communicated to them, hence they were erratic and impotent as compared with more modern examples.

Immediately after the Boer War a national impulse in England to learn to shoot led to the formation of thousands of rifle clubs. Circumstances, not the least important of which was the cost and difficulty of employing powerful rifles in a small and thickly populated country merely to learn to shoot, induced the almost universal adoption of .22 rifles for the purpose. But even these did not attain the minimum in energy and cheapness of shooting necessary to meet the circumstances of the thousands of artisans in the great manufacturing towns who wanted to shoot, and so the air gun was perforce adopted by a great many clubs. This led to a demand which at once attracted the attention of manufacturers and, in turn, led to very energetic measures to invest the air gun with all the essential attributes of an instruction and practice rifle. Foremost in this enterprise was the Birmingham Small Arms Company, to whom the development of the air gun from an interesting but inefficient toy to a really useful and efficient instruction rifle is entirely due.

Fig. 1 graphically illustrates this development. The top picture is that of an old reservoir air gun such as that just described, the two following pictures show the earlier types of spring-operated air guns, while the bottom picture represents the latest B. S. A. standard model.

Fig. 2 shows the modern rifle in section.

Fig. 3 shows a section of the barrel.

and Fig. 4 bullets of the form which have proven the best adapted to air rifles.

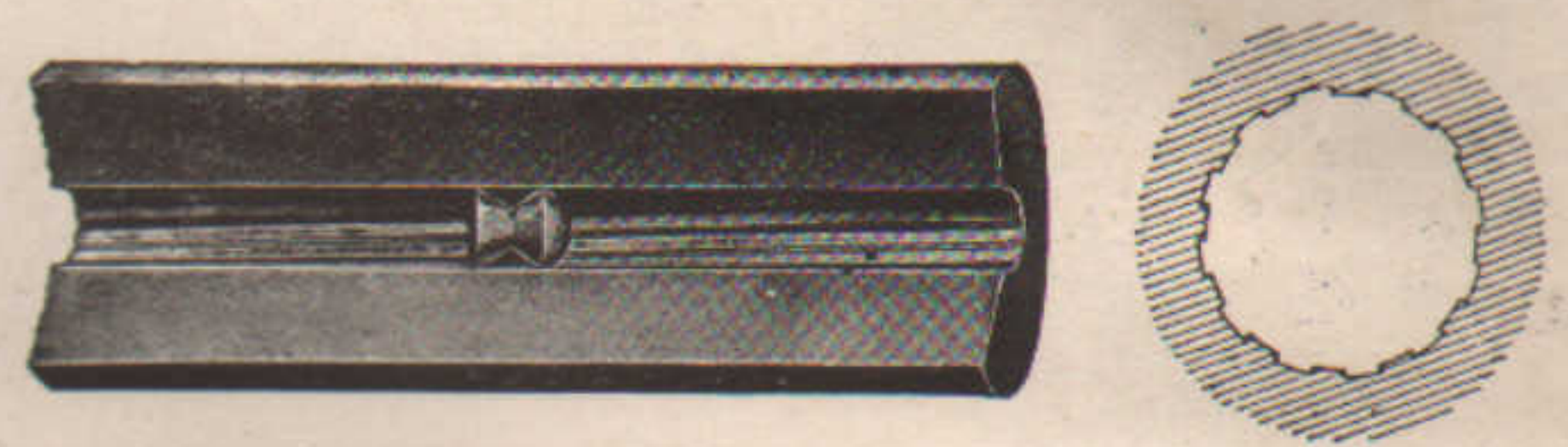


Fig. 3.

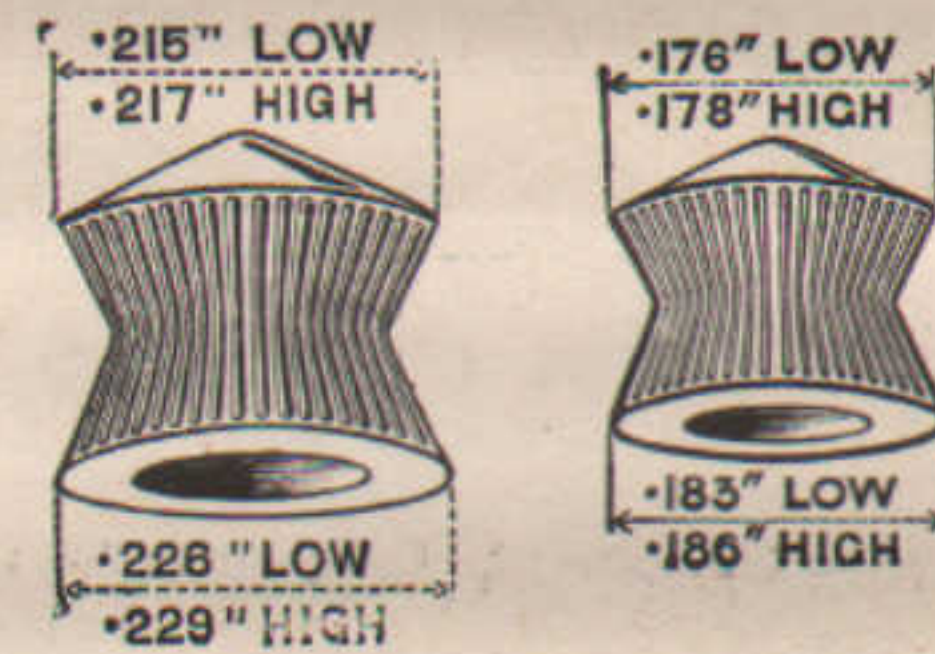


Fig. 4.

As a most essential feature in any rifle is accuracy, the first problem encountered was to improve upon the possibilities in this connection of the slugs and darts of the older guns. Reference to Figs. 3 and 4 will show how this has been accomplished. The bullet has two diameters, that at the nose being slightly smaller than that of the barrel across the lands, while the base diameter is a trifle larger than that of the barrel measured to the bottoms of the grooves. The actual points of contact with the barrel being at opposite ends of the bullet, afford the necessary longitudinal stability, while their shape is such that the area of surface actually in contact with the barrel is very small. The bottom contact alone engages the rifling into which it is forced by the air, the top contact rides lightly over the lands, and the combination imparts accurate flights with a minimum of barrel friction.

It would afford but tedious reading to describe in detail the evolution of the charging lever, the breech-loading mechanism, and the spring, whereby the shooter was enabled to transfer his own energy to the spring, which, in turn, transmitted a much greater portion of it to the barrel than heretofore, without having to pass a leaky joint in transit. Suffice it to say that, so nicely as every factor co-ordinated, that thirty per cent of the energy exerted in compressing the spring is found in the bullet at the muzzle, and with reasonable attention in the matter of occasional lubrication tens of thousands of bullets may be fired from these guns with greater uniformity of velocity than from any powder gun.

As the requirements of an instruction rifle for short ranges do not include either energy or a large bullet, and the energy available would not impel any but the lightest of projectiles at the velocity essential to the range and accuracy desired, while a light bullet to possess any ballistic efficiency at all must be of very small caliber, the barrel is made .177 caliber. The bullet weighs 8 grains and has an initial velocity of 600 f. s., with a corresponding muzzle energy of about 6 ft. lb. While this energy is quite sufficient to kill rats, small birds, and such like, it is not unduly dangerous to man. Its accuracy is quite phenomenal. At 30 feet it will shoot better than any man can hold, at 75 feet it will make 1-inch groups, and at 150 feet the majority of the shots will group into 2 inches.

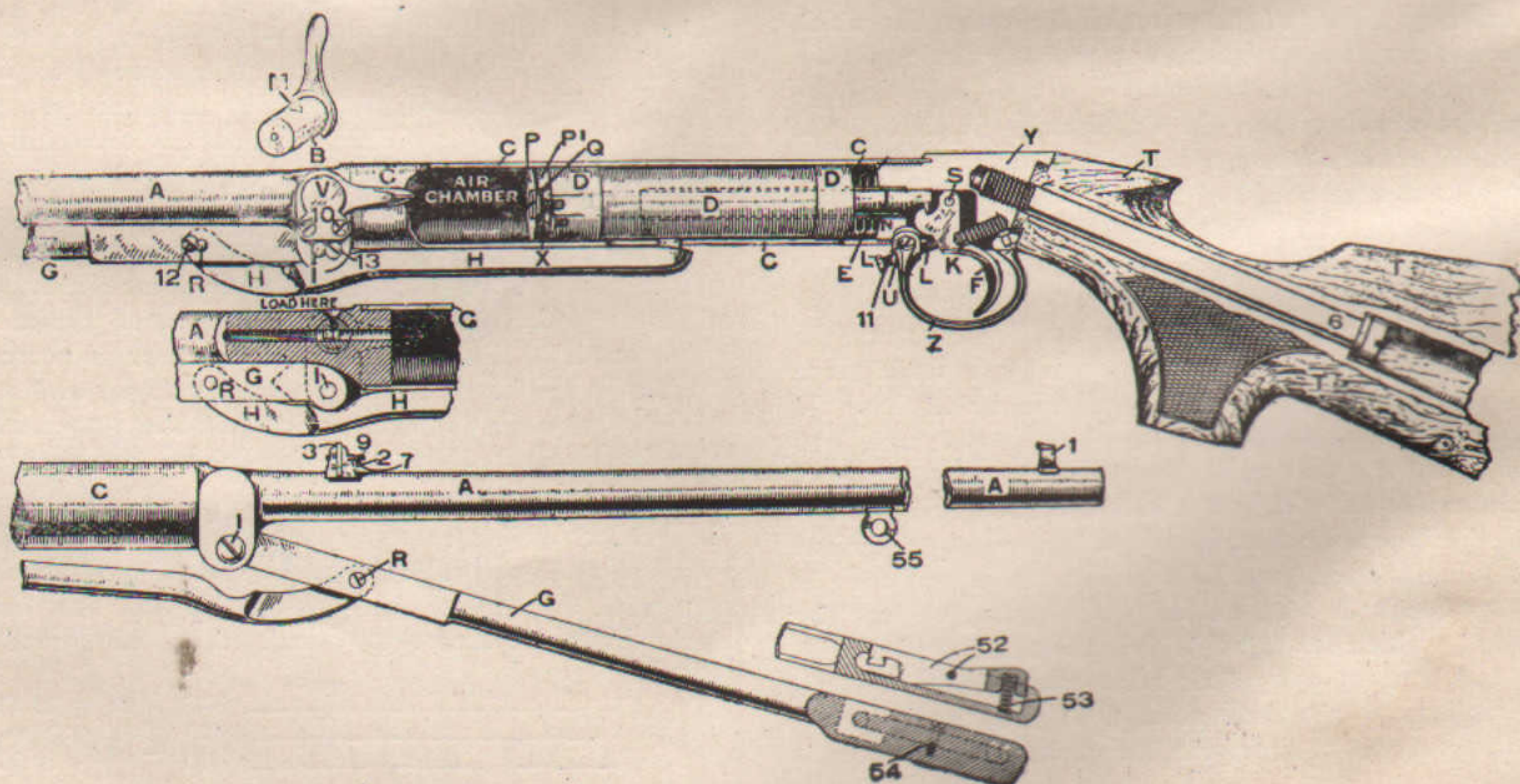


Fig. 2.

The modern air gun, in addition to the standard or sporting pattern, is made of the same weight and size and in other respects as the nearest possible imitation of the Army service rifle, and adjustable aperture and other target sights, in every respect identical with those made for the best of powder rifles, have also been developed for them.

In response to a demand for a gun of this kind big enough to kill something, the makers developed this rifle in .22 caliber, taking a bullet weighing 16 grains. At 75 feet this bullet will penetrate a 5/8-inch board, and many rabbits have been killed with it up to 50 yards, and, if correspondents are to be believed, up to 70 and 80 yards.

The inexpensiveness of practice with air rifles, the ease with which a suitable range can be improvised and the charm of the sport, has proved so attractive in England that hundreds of clubs with thousands of members exist in the great manufacturing towns, and carry on matches and individual contests with all the seriousness and enthusiasm imaginable. Most of the clubs are affiliated to the National Air Rifle Association, which has organized the sport on liberal lines and runs an annual team and individual championship, for which cash prizes amounting to over \$1,000 and challenge trophies of the value of \$250, besides gold and silver medals, are shot for.

No doubts are entertained by any authority on shooting as to the value of the air rifle at short ranges as an instruction medium for learning shooting with the service rifle, and it is largely employed in schools and in the regular and territorial army for this purpose.

### NAVAL MILITIA BILL.

**U**NDER the provisions of the Naval Militia Bill, which passed the Senate recently, and is now pending in the House, the principles of the Dick law as applied to the land militia forces are extended to the sea militia service.

Section 1 provides that of the Organized Militia such part as may be designated by State authorities shall constitute a Naval Militia.

Section 2 provides that after three years from the passage of the act the units of the Naval Militia shall be units of convenient size, "in each of which the number and ranks of officers and the distribution of the total enlisted strength among the several ratings of petty officers and other enlisted men shall be established by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall also establish the number of officers and the number of petty officers and other enlisted men required for the organization of such units into larger bodies." It also provides that the arms and equipment shall be the same as that prescribed for the landing forces of the Regular Navy, and that other and additional arms, armament and equipment, including vessels and stores, shall be as prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary is authorized to issue, in his discretion, as a loan vessels, stores, supplies and equipment of all kinds, and may detail officers and men from the Regular Navy as shipkeepers, provided that the enlisted men shall be in addition to the number now allowed for the Naval Establishment.

Section 3 provides that "in the event of war, actual or threatened, with any foreign nation involving danger of invasion, or of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, or whenever the President is, in his judgment, unable with the regular forces at his command to execute the laws of the Union," it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the Naval Militia. There is a proviso that after the issue of the call it shall be unlawful for a governor to discharge any officer or enlisted man except by reason of the expiration of his term.

Section 4 provides that in the President's call he may specify the time to be served, either within or without the territory of the United States, but that such time shall not exceed two years. No officer or enlisted man shall be held to service longer than his existing term. When called, the Naval Militia and any existing Naval Reserve shall go out in advance of any volunteer naval force.

Section 5 provides that on receipt of the call the Naval Militia shall be mustered for service without further examination, except in those States which have not adopted a standard of professional and physical examination prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and whose officers and petty officers shall not have been examined and found qualified in accordance therewith by boards of officers appointed by the Secretary. An officer or man who fails to present himself for muster on call shall be court-martialed. When in the service of the United States, officers of the Naval Militia may sit on courts for the trial of officers and men of the Regular service, provided there is a majority of Regular officers on the court, and may be tried by courts the members of which are officers of the Regular or Naval Militia services, or both. The section also specifies exercise of command. When vessels commanded by Militia officers are acting in conjunction with vessels commanded by officers of the Regulars command over the combined force is determined by rank, with the proviso that Naval Militia captains,

commanders and lieutenant commanders shall be junior to lieutenant commanders of the Navy, unless specially certified for a higher grade by examination held under authority of the Secretary.

Section 6 extends the Navy regulations to cover the Militia when in the actual service of the United States.

Section 7 gives to the Militia, when in the federal service, the same pay and allowances as provided for the Navy.

Section 8 provides that when called into such service, pay shall commence from the day of reporting.

Section 9 requires the adjutant general, or other person designated by the State, to make returns to the Secretary of the Navy of the strength of the Naval Militia, and to report as required to the same authority. The Secretary is to transmit to Congress an abstract of the returns.

Section 10 authorizes the Secretary to "issue from time to time to the Naval Militia such number of United States service or other arms, accessories, accouterments, equipment, uniforms, clothing, equipage and military and naval stores of all kinds under such regulations as he may prescribe, as are necessary to arm, uniform and equip all of the Naval Militia \* \* \* in accordance with the requirements of this act, without charging the cost or value thereof or any expense connected therewith against the allotment of such State, Territory or District from the annual appropriation provided for the arming and equipping of the Naval Militia in the annual appropriation for the Navy, or in any other general appropriation for the Naval Militia that may hereafter be made, nor require payment therefor." Likewise, ammunition is to be issued and other supplies exchanged without money credit. It is provided that all this property shall remain the property of the United States and be annually accounted for. The Secretary is authorized to fix an annual clothing allowance for each State and to make issue accordingly, with the proviso that no more than \$200,000 a year shall be expended for this purpose. Money for the first year is appropriated.

Section 11 authorizes the Secretary, when inspection discloses that a State's Naval Militia is sufficiently armed and equipped for active duty, to pay the Governor or a disbursing officer, properly bonded, so much of the annual allotment as may be necessary for the payment, subsistence and transportation of the Naval Militia as shall be in service or instruction.

Section 12 authorizes the Secretary to provide for participation by the Naval Militia, on request of the Governor, in any cruise, maneuvers, field instruction or encampment of the Regular Navy afloat or on shore, the Militia to be paid for such duty out of the annual allotment. In such places of instruction it is provided that the Regular officer in command shall remain in command without regard to the rank of any Militia officer participating, and he is given authority to detail to and remove from duty Militia officers so participating, even to the extent of assigning a Militia officer to duty or a lower grade than his rank calls for. Full authority is given to Militia officers, petty officers, etc., so detailed, to exercise command over subordinates of the Regular service.

Section 13 extends the privileges of Government military and naval schools and colleges, and courses of instruction on board ships, to members of the Naval Militia, on recommendation of their Governors. It grants to them, out of the annual appropriation for the support of the Navy, travel allowances, quarters or commutation of quarters, and \$1 a day in commutation of subsistence for the time they are undergoing instruction.

Section 14 makes available funds of the annual appropriation for arming and equipping the Naval Militia, to provide for the issue of stores, supplies and publications which are supplied to the Navy. States may buy, for cash, stores, supplies, materials of war and publications at list prices, with transportation added. Receipts of such cash sales go back into the appropriation, and not into the Treasury.

Section 15 requires States receiving funds under the act to exact at least five days' duty a year from each officer and man "in such form of military or naval exercise as may have been prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy;" and shall exact that the divisions assemble for drill and instruction at armories or other places of rendezvous or for target practice not less than twenty-four times a year, and to have each division or unit submitted to an annual inspection.

Section 16 authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to detail naval officers as inspectors and instructors for the Naval Militia; also to detail officers to formulate standard regulations for the service and for the professional examination of officers, petty officers and men.

Section 17 authorizes the detail of officers and enlisted men of the Navy to the States as instructors on permanent duty. It also provides for the creation of a board of five Naval Militia officers, which board shall, at the direction of the Secretary, assemble in Washington "for consultation with the Navy Department respecting the condition, status and needs of the whole body of the Naval Militia." These officers are to be appointed for four years. They receive necessary traveling ex-

penses and a per diem to be fixed by the Secretary, all to be charged against the annual appropriation for arming and equipping the Naval Militia.

Section 18 provides for the issue of ammunition for firing and target practice aboard ship or in camp in such amounts as prescribed by the Secretary, the instruction in firing to be under the direction of an officer selected by the Secretary.

Section 19 gives to any member of the Naval Militia who is disabled by reason of wounds or disabilities received or incurred in the service of the United States all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service.

The section also provides that any member of the Naval Militia, officer or enlisted man, who shall have served three years in the Regular Navy as enlisted man, petty officer or warrant officer prior to entering the Militia, and received an honorable discharge, shall, while serving in the Militia, receive annually one month's pay of the grade he held in the Regular Navy, this to be paid out of the appropriation for the support of the Navy.

Section 20 provides for examining persons to secure a list of those qualified to hold commissions in the Volunteer Navy. This provision follows the existing law for examining and certifying persons qualified to hold commissions in the Volunteer Army.

### DEVELOPING PISTOL GRIPS.

**T**O the members of the pistol and revolver fraternity who are new to the game and who feel that their scores are not averaging up satisfactorily, the following points on doping the .22 pistol are offered.

The writer makes no pretense to being an expert with the short gun, but has dabbled quite a bit in the trimmings of the same.

In the lower portion of the cut No. 1 is shown a cheap and easy way of securing a perfect-fitting grip and one that assures having the hand in the same position for each shot. It fills in the space back of the trigger guard and balances the weight of the pistol on the second finger. A thumb rest on the left side may also be provided. The material is known as Kerr's impression compound, and can be obtained at any dental supply house at a cost of about forty cents per box of four cakes, one of which is more than sufficient for a pistol. The material softens at about 135 degrees Fahrenheit, and the method of handling is as follows: A smooth piece of tin or old tin can should be lightly coated with oil, the material placed thereon and stood near a fire or stove until softened. (Do not recommend softening in hot water, as it might cause rust.)



TWO KINDS OF PISTOL GRIPS.

The pistol should be slightly warm, so that the material does not chill too rapidly. When the material has softened (be careful not to handle it while too hot), grease the fingers and place compound back of trigger guard and work up on both sides, allowing the greater bulk on the left side if a thumb rest is desired. The pistol should then be held in the natural shooting position and the compound pressed snugly around the second finger. If the results of the first trial are not satisfactory, a few taps with a hammer when cool will remove it. Do not have material less than about three-sixteenths of an inch thick over frame, as it is more or less brittle in cold weather and may crack from the jar in firing.

If you are more ambitious and have plenty of time on your hands, the upper portion of the cut shows the last word in pistol grips, subject, of course, to the modification to the personal equation. This grip was carved by the writer from blocks of Circassian walnut supplied by G. T. Hoffman, of Needham, Mass., who also did the checking. Due to shadows in the print, the exact outline is not shown. It is very necessary in working up a wood grip that the correct angle to the frame be determined, or the wrist will have to be held in a strained position.

A genuine pistol expert may be able to turn in good scores with any kind of a trigger pull, but the average beginner will do better the nearer he gets his pull to the required limit of two pounds. Few pistols as issued have pulls that satisfy the average crank. If any roughness exists, the engaging surfaces of the sears may be polished on a very fine stone (an old razor hone will do), care being taken not to change the angles of the engaging surfaces. The weight of pull may be reduced by removing the coil sear spring, which is contained in the rebounding block, and shortening by cutting off one or more coils, as the case may require. If the pull is found under weight, it may be increased by placing one or more brass washers of proper size and thickness back of sear spring.

For indoor use particularly, and many prefer them outdoors as well, course sights seem to blur less and give the best results. An exaggerated form of Patridge sight, the front running from three-thirty-seconds to five-thirty-seconds of an inch wide, with a square notch in the rear to correspond, seem to have the call.

Front sights of any desired width may, I think, be obtained from H. M. Pope, or they can be made by the individual, of steel, which is harder to work and fit, or of brass, which requires more careful handling to prevent marring when in place. The writer prefers the front sight to be slightly tapered, as shown in illustration, as more light is admitted by this method. The sides of rear sight notch should be cut perfectly parallel, and the width and depth of notch must be made of proper size to suit each individual. Care should be taken not to make notch too large, as it appears wider when used on a target by artificial light.

Steel rods will be noticed taped to the barrel. By the use of steel or brass rods of different weight one may easily determine whether the holding is improved by the added weight.

### MAKING MOVIES FOR THE MILITIA.

**A** FEW months ago the advertising sharps of the country foregathered at New York, and a subject that came up for discussion was, "What is the most effective form of advertising?"

There is nothing narrow or stinted about such a topic as that, and it is not deficient in interesting angles. Nearly everybody—and there were several thousand present—had his or her say. When the smoke of controversy had lifted, it was discovered that pretty nearly all of those students of the publicity pulse had the same idea: That the picture is the most effective form of advertising.

And the moving picture is a mighty absorbing form of display.

That the architects of advertising were right is the solemn assertion of the Michigan National Guard authorities, who have been playing the advertising game a little themselves this winter. As a result of their campaign the citizen soldiery of the Wolverine State is better understood and better liked than ever before.

Believing that recruiting would be stimulated and many erroneous and harmful notions concerning the Guard would be wiped out thereby, the Michigan State Military Board authorized the reproduction of the soldiers in the "movies."

So, part of the time without knowing it, the Michigan National Guard posed for the "shiftin' pitcher" camera man at Ludington last summer. The result—although it rained eight days out of the ten—was 3,000 feet of clear and interesting films.

The pictures show the soldiers at work and at play in camp; erecting their shelter tents and pyramids, drawing the daily supply of meat, going through setting-up exercises, performing the various pretty and impressive ceremonies which add fascination to the soldier's life.

The films show the men in the field, on the hike, and engaged in realistic mimic combat. They depict the cavalry, the artillery, the signal corps and engineers each performing their technical duties, so utterly strange to the average layman. As a matter of fact, there were few things left unrecorded that would show militia service in its true and desirable light.

Maj. M. J. Phillips, of Owosso, brigade inspector of small arms practice, was appointed to "stage manage" the production of the pictures, and gave his entire attention to it in camp. In September he went to New York and "edited" the films, cutting out blurred or undesirable bits of films, arranging things in their proper sequence, and writing the titles. When he returned he was detailed to visit each company station as lecturer, and an exhibition was given at each company station.

The tour was a complete success. The "home folks," who secretly held to the opinion that camp was either a "ten days' drunk" or a period of piffling idleness, learned to their amazement and pride that "our boys" were part, and a creditable part, of a highly trained, intelligent,

and patriotic body of men. As a result of the stay in each company station of from two to five days, everybody saw the pictures; the company treasuries in some places where funds were needed were enriched, and recruiting was stimulated.

An exceedingly happy thought of Adjutant General Vandercook was a special performance in Representative Hall, Lansing, for the governor, other State officers, and the two houses of the legislature. This "stunt" alone is declared to have been worth the price of the films. Many of the rural members had never seen a company of National Guardsmen in uniform, and their enthusiastic comments after the show showed to what a degree they were favorably impressed.

This treat to the legislature has resulted already in one direct and tangible benefit: Heretofore the Guard has been forced to fight legislation at each session of the legislature looking to the reduction of the per capita tax which supports them. The reduction was talked this year—until the legislators saw the pictures. Now it is definitely disposed of, because it is morally certain that it could not be reported out of the committee.

Because of the death of his mother, Maj. Phillips did not finish the tour, the last few towns on his circuit being taken care of by Capt. V. M. Dumas, of Detroit. Major Phillips, who is at his home in Owosso, is very enthusiastic over the profit to the Guard which the pictures have netted.

"I am receiving queries from all over the country about the pictures," he said recently. "There seems to be an awakening among progressive adjutants general and military boards, who want to create a favorable public opinion for the troops, and at the same time boost enlistments. I think the 'movies' are a great thing, and the best way of advertising the National Guard which has yet been evolved."

**FIRING REGULATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.**

**U**NDER the title of "When the New Firing Regulations Will Come" there was published in ARMS AND THE MAN of January 30, 1913, extracts from the forthcoming new regulations for small arms, as selected and sent out to the States by the Militia Division. As reference is made in the paragraphs sent out to certain other paragraphs in the regulations which are to come, it would be difficult for any State desiring to follow the new course to comply with all of its conditions without an opportunity to refer to the complete book of regulations.

This, as previously stated in ARMS AND THE MAN, will not be ready for distribution until about the middle of the year. To supply this need the Division of Militia Affairs sent out to the States February 6 the following additional matter:

I am directed by the secretary of war to inform you that the courses for the Organized Militia recently sent out from this office at the request of a number of States were not compulsory for this year's target firing, but were made optional for those who desire to pursue them, the reason for this being that the revised edition of the Small Arms Firing Regulations for the United States Army will not be ready for issue in time to allow its use during the coming season of target practice.

In that part which was sent out for the use of the Organized Militia are many references to other paragraphs contained in the Regulations. Inasmuch as these Regulations have not as yet been promulgated officially by the War Department, and are subject to change, it will be impossible to furnish to the Organized Militia copies of all paragraphs to which reference is made in Part V. For example, in that part which has been furnished under the head of "Record Practice," paragraph 321, the choice is given to the Organized Militia as to whether they will fire the Qualification Course, Organized Militia, or the Qualification Course, Regular Army. Should they desire to fire the latter course, it must be under the rules contained in the present Firing Regulations, edition of 1909, since the new Regulations have not been made official for the United States Army.

In general, wherever the text in Part V is not clear and contains a reference to preceding paragraphs, the only guide that can be followed will be, as far as these may apply, the present Firing Regulations. To this general proposition there are certain exceptions, which are as follows:

(A) PARAGRAPH 320, KNOWN DISTANCE FIRING.

Under this head it is stated that rapid fire is conducted as prescribed in paragraph 112, except as to scores. Paragraph 112 states—

The course in rapid fire will be fired two times, but on different days, for instruction.

*Procedure.*—At 200 yards there will be but one man firing at each target. The officer in charge of the line will command "Load." The

magazine will be filled, the piece loaded with one cartridge therefrom, and the safety lock turned to "Safe." When all is ready in the pit the targets to be fired upon will be drawn fully down (the rear targets being blank or targets of another class than those being fired upon), and a red flag hoisted at the center target. When the red flag is displayed, the officer in charge of the firing line will command "Ready," when the safety lock will be turned to the ready and the position of "Ready" standing assumed, with the sling, if used, on the arm. The officer in charge of the firing line will then call so that all may hear: "Ready on the right; ready on the left." When the officer in charge calls out "Ready on the right," etc., any one who is not ready must call out: "Not ready on target —." If any soldier fails to so call, it will be assumed that he is ready, and if he fails to fire when the target appears he will be given a total miss for that score.

The firing line being ready, the pit is signaled or telephoned: "Ready on the firing line." When this signal is received in the pit, the red flag is waved and lowered and five seconds thereafter the targets appear, remaining in sight one minute and then disappear. The soldier, without coming to the "Order," takes the kneeling position, as soon as any part of the target appears, begins to fire and attempts to fire ten shots, reloading with a full clip which is taken from the belt, and continues to fire until ten shots are fired or until the target disappears.

Each unfired cartridge counts a miss. In case of a defective cartridge or a disabled piece, or when more than ten hits are made on a target, the practice is repeated.

At 300 yards the procedure is the same except that the soldier assumes the prone position as soon as any part of the target appears, the time limit being 1 minute and 10 seconds.

At 500 yards the procedure is the same, except that the soldier is in the prone position, with the piece at the shoulder, before the target appears, the time limit being 1 minute and 20 seconds.

At all ranges, in rapid fire, firing is from a full clip, and the second clip must be loaded from the belt. In case a clip jams or breaks, cartridges may be loaded singly.

At the expiration of the time limit, the target is pulled down and marked, all hits being given their proper value. In case of more than ten hits on a target, the target will not be marked but the firing line will be notified and the firing on that target repeated. In case a soldier fires on the wrong target, only such shots as he may have fired on his own target will be counted on his score. He will be given misses for the remainder of his score.

In firing rapid fire, if more than one target is used, the first order of men at the firing point will fire together, one man at each target, all targets being fired upon at one time.

(C) PARAGRAPH 326, PRACTICE WITH TELESCOPIC SIGHTS.

Under this heading, it is stated that practice will be conducted in accordance with paragraph 117. Paragraph 117 reads—

Targets "B" and "C," Slow Fire.

*Distances.*—Up to and including 1,000 yards. No time limit.

*Who will fire.*—After long distance practice has been completed, the four best enlisted shots of the company will fire, using telescopic sights.

The ammunition used will not exceed 40 rounds per man firing.

This practice is intended for long ranges only, but it may be found necessary, until the rifles are accurately sighted and the elevation known, to start at shorter ranges and work back, no range being left until the target can be hit at that range. This part of the practice will be at the discretion of the officer conducting the firing. Target "B" may be used if found necessary to fire at ranges shorter than 1,000 yards.

At 1,000 yards each man will fire 20 shots for record. No report of the firing will be required but a record of it will be kept in the company. This record will show the number of the rifle with which the score was made, the elevation and the windage used at the various ranges, and the force and direction of the wind at the time of firing. This data will then be available when further practice is held with this particular rifle and sight. Practice may be held at 1,200 yards where a suitable range is available.

(D) PARAGRAPH 338, PISTOL PRACTICE.

Under subhead "D," it is stated that the Dismounted Course prescribed in paragraph 163 will be substituted under certain conditions, and under subparagraph (c), that Rapid Fire shall be conducted as prescribed in paragraph 164.

Paragraph 163 (160), reads as follows:

DISMOUNTED COURSE.

Range (yds.)	Instruction Practice						Record Practice			
	Target L				Target L		Target L		Target L	
	Slow Fire		Rapid Fire		Rapid Fire		Rapid Fire		Rapid Fire	
	Time limit	Scores	Time limit for score	Scores	Time limit for score	Scores	Time limit for score	Scores	Time limit for score	Score
15	No limit	Minimum of one at each range	30 sec	Minimum of two at each range	15 sec	Minimum of two at each range	30 sec	2	15 sec	2
25			30 sec		15 sec		2	15 sec		
50			30 sec		...		2	...		

Paragraph 164 (161) reads as follows:

RAPID FIRE.

*Time.*—Time is taken at the firing point by sand glass or watch. The target being up, the soldier stands with pistol at "raise pistol." The pistol is loaded, the hammer at the "Safe." Six cartridges are in the magazine. The command "Commence Firing" is given and the soldier fires 7 shots within 30 seconds or 15 seconds as the case may be, at the end of which interval the command "Cease Firing" will have been given. Unfired shots count as misses. In case of a defective cartridge or a disabled pistol the score is repeated. For each shot fired before the commencement or after the close of the time limit, 10 points will be deducted from the score. Prior to rapid fire practice the soldier should be thoroughly drilled in the manipulation of the pistol.

(e) The firings prescribed in Part V are on Targets "A," "B," "C," "D," and "L." Targets "A" and "B" are those which have heretofore been used under these letters. Targets "C" and "D" are modifications of the former targets under these letters. Target "L" is the target formerly known as Target "N." The targets are described as follows:

PARAGRAPH 227, KNOWN DISTANCE TARGETS.

Target A.—The short-range target, used for 200 and 300 yards, is a rectangle 6 feet high, 4 feet wide. Black circular bull's-eye 8 inches in diameter, value of hit, 5; center ring, 26 inches in diameter, value of hit, 4; inner ring, 46 inches in diameter, value of hit, 3; outer, remainder of target, value of hit, 2.

Target B.—The mid-range target, used for 500 and 600 yards, is a square 6 feet on a side, black circular bull's-eye 20 inches in diameter; center ring, 37 inches in diameter; inner ring, 53 inches in diameter; outer, remainder of target. Value of hits, same as on target "A."

Target C.—The long-range target, used for 800 and 1,000 yards. It is a rectangle 6 feet high and 10 feet wide. Black circular bull's-eye 36 inches in diameter; center ring, 54 inches in diameter; inner space outside of center ring bounded by vertical lines 2 feet from each end of target; outer, remainder of target. Value of hits, same as on target "A."

(Concluded on page 406.)

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NOTES.

**D**URING a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, the program of the International and N. R. A. matches was completed.

The changes in the N. R. A. program were: Putting the Individual Military Championship of the United States in the President's Match alone and making that match of more importance by increasing the number of shots at 1,000 yards to 15 and shooting the 600 yard score on target B with a counting bull of 16 inches in diameter. This new target which has just been adopted by the N. R. A. will be used in several of its matches. The Life and Annual members match was consolidated into one match to be known as the Individual Members' Match. The Long Range Tyro Match was abolished owing to the fact that there is now a tyro class in all of the matches.

A new match was added for civilian rifle clubs, teams of four men, shooting 20 shots at 500 yards. This is the second time that the N. R. A. has put a match in its program for civilian rifle clubs. It was withdrawn before on account of lack of patronage. The match will not be shot unless there are more than four entries.

The programs of the joint tournament will be ready for distribution in about three weeks and copies will be sent to all individual members of the N. R. A. as well as the officers of affiliated organizations. The year book for 1912 has been delayed on account of the preparations for the International shoot. The same will not be ready for issue under two months. This book will be sent free to all individual members and officers of affiliated organizations.

The Executive Committee decided to take on once again the International small-bore match with England, Canada and Australia, and the Secretary was authorized to proceed with the organization of a team to represent the United States. This team will be selected from those members of rifle teams who are now competing in the inter-club league matches.

FOREIGN AUTOMATIC RIFLE NOTES.

**I**F newspaper reports from abroad are indicative of the status of the future military rifle, it would appear that the adoption of an army rifle of the self-loading type will be the next move by the great powers in re-arming their troops, and were it not for the enormous expense attached to such a move and the still unsolved problem of ammunition supply to the front, during engagement, this style of rifle would probably have been adopted some time ago. Austria, England, Italy, France, and Germany are reported to have good working models at their disposal.

Last December, during a visit of prominent German engineers and inventors at the great Mauser Arms factory at Oberndorf, Germany, the veteran German inventor of firearms, Mr. Paul Mauser, exhibited to these gentlemen his latest invention, a new military automatic rifle with which 150 shots can be fired within two minutes.

Some other good models of the automatic military rifle are men-

tioned. One is described as having fixed barrel with bolt having locking lugs similar to the present military rifles. The rifle is a sixteen-loader weapon with a new system of magazine loading, and is said to be of a very simple construction. Another automatic rifle has recently been received by the German Army authorities for a rigid test as to its fitness for army use. This rifle is described as having turning cylinder locking and has ten component parts less than the present German army rifle, model 1898. The dismounting of this rifle is very simple and easy. On account of the simple construction and small number of component parts in this model, troubles and failures in automatic loading are practically excluded. This was shown in an excellent manner during repeated tests. Rapidity of fire is also mentioned as one of the points of excellence. It was found possible to fire 40 to 45 aimed shots per minute, and this number could easily be increased to 55 by sufficient practice.

The Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, has not been idle in the matter of obtaining a suitable automatic rifle for army use, and specifications of the requirements of such a rifle by the board were printed and sent to inventors some time ago inviting them to submit working models for testing, as mentioned in ARMS AND THE MAN at the time, and some of the rifles that have been promised to enter these tests are very modern and up-to-date arms. P. T. S.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE TEAMS.

**T**HERE seems to be a general trend on the part of States to have their National Match teams composed entirely of enlisted men—that is, the shooting men shall be enlisted. The officers of the team, of course, are commissioned.

So far we know that the Michigan and Ohio teams for 1913 will be organized along these lines. For Ohio, of course, it is a radical departure. We all well remember that history-making bunch of Buckeye State marksmen: Winder, Emerson, Chisholm, Richard, Simon, Semon, Benedict, Stemple, and Eddy, each of whom was a factor either in team or individual competitions, who composed former Ohio State teams.

It is gradually getting to the point where each year the teams which participate in the National Matches will be composed of men who have not previously competed in these contests. To obtain the most good for the greatest number this plan is, without doubt, the best. The voluntary action on the part of some States along these lines indicates the general opinion on the subject.

COLONEL KELLEY LEAVES COLORADO.

**W**ITH much regret the *Colorado Bulletin* announces the departure from the State of Colorado of Col. C. A. Kelley, Assistant Adjutant General. Colonel Kelley has left for Los Angeles to accept an important legal position with a corporation of that State. He first became identified with Colorado and the Adjutant General's office in 1903, and has since been there continuously. He is the man who put the "hoot" in "shoot," so far as the Guard there is concerned, for he is one of the most enthusiastic riflemen in the country, being an exceptionally fine shot himself and knowing how to tell others how to shoot.

Almost immediately after his appointment as Assistant Adjutant General, in 1905, Colonel Kelley organized the system of property returns, which replaced the shiftless methods of former days. Very great credit is due him for improvement in the Quartermaster Department of the Adjutant General's office. Our best wishes go with him for his success in this new venture.

PROTECTING GAME FISHES.

**T**HREATENED extinction of the great game fishes of the Pacific Coast has led the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, of New York, to join with Southern California sportsmen in their efforts to preserve them. Among these fish are the largest specimens of the finny tribe which are taken on hook and line. For game qualities, combined with great size, no other fish has equaled the tuna, and there are half a dozen species of even greater weight which have attracted anglers from all over the world to Southern California.

These fish spawn in the kelp beds, where they are taken in such numbers by net fishermen that the future of the supply is in serious danger. Mr. Charles F. Holder, as chairman of the Los Angeles committee, has recommended to the State legislature that netting be prohibited within the distance of three miles of the shores of Catalina Island, and it is hoped that a law will be passed this winter which will give the fish this necessary statutory protection.



# ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

**JAMES A. DRAIN, Editor**

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

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

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

## GOVERNMENT COST SHEETS.

When the Government of the United States does something in the industrial or productive line, how may it fairly determine the cost of the work or product?

This is a problem which frequently confronts officers of all arms of the Government. Cost sheets are exhibited and wrangled over in Congress. Statistics are presented to show that Uncle Sam's goods cost less than those of a private manufacturer, and promptly are matched by other equally impressive statistics to show that they cost more. No agreement ever has been reached as to what shall be included in the items of "overhead charges," and therein lies much of the difficulty.

From the digging of the Panama Canal and the construction of irrigation works in the West down to the Cleveland commission's investigation into the varying cost of writing a letter in the several executive departments, the problem has been a fruitful source of controversy.

Oddly enough, however, in all the computations no statistician seems to have taken into account a big factor in the "overhead charge" item. That is the Congress of the United States. Seemingly no cost expert ever has thought that this body, which is practically the board of directors of all Government activities, should be reckoned with in making up a cost sheet.

But why should it not, and why should not also the salary and expenses of the President and of the particular secretary at the head of the productive agency be considered in the computation?

All Government cost sheet makers have stopped with the bureau in calculating cost sheets. Why do they not go higher?

The construction of the Panama Canal is in point. Those who have labored in estimating its cost have not gone beyond the Panama Canal Commission in their calculations of overhead expenses. Were the work being done by a corporation the commission would stand in the relation of a board of directors and the calculation would be just, but this is a Government undertaking and above the commission is considerable higher authority.

For example, it is known that the President has given large slices of his valuable time to the work. He and his office cost the people of the United States considerable money. Is all of that money to be charged against other Governmental activities and this great activity on the Isthmus be exempted from carrying its proportion of the load?

Then there is Congress; it can be demonstrated that it, as a body, costs just so much a minute that it is in session. Annually it devotes many hours to the Canal. Its appropriation committees spend days on the subject; annually print huge volumes of hearings when appropriations are being considered; congressional money is spent for expeditions to the Canal Zone to permit members to see the work that they may be better able to judge of the necessity for money. Are all of these expenses to be charged against non-productive activities of the Government and not at all against the Canal?

To use again the figure quoted before, Congress is the nation's board of directors. Were the Canal enterprise being conducted privately every single item enumerated above would be a charge against the funds of the company. Is it not fair so to charge them in striking a just cost sheet?

It may be argued that we have a President and a Congress anyhow, and would have them whether or not we were constructing the canal. That is true in a measure, but it also is true that with the expansion of governmental activities we are working them harder than ever and that accordingly the expenses of Government are mounting higher and higher. Government costs us more per capita now than it did in the days of fewer activities. In the gross the increased cost has been prodigious. The recognized cause is the multiplication of Government activities.

This is not an argument for curtailing such activities. It is an argument, however, for adopting a fairer and more equitable basis for the preparation of governmental cost sheets, especially when they are exhibited in comparison with the cost sheets of private corporations which are doing Government work; and particularly it is an argument for making an accurate showing of what each governmental activity costs that the taxpayers may have the knowledge and judge for themselves whether or not the expenditure is worth while.

To saddle all the cost of Congress and the Executive departments on the non-productive agencies of the Government and let the productive agencies go free is a manifest injustice. It befogs and deceives the taxpayer, who is entitled to accurate information about his Government. A just distribution of the cost of the "higher ups" in official position among the many Government agencies is essential to a determination as to the exact cost of each agency. And that we never have had.

## A TRAGIC WEEK.

It was a bloody tale that was told by the news dispatches at the opening of the week. First came the story of the fierce fighting at Scutari where, in the rout of the Turks, 6,500 soldiers were reported dead or wounded on the field of battle. Mexico boiled over again, and hundreds were reported slain or injured in the encounters between Federals and revolutionists. Six killed and sixty-five wounded was the score of the political riots in Japan.

The civilized world bowed its head in grief at the news of the death of the intrepid Captain Scott and four of his companions following their attainment of the South Pole. And then, as predicted in ARMS AND THE MAN in its issue of January 23, West Virginia's civil war in the Kanawha coal region was resumed, with sixteen killed and a score wounded in the first day's engagements.

Few weeks in our recent history contain such a varied succession of tragic events. It is apparent that the dove of peace has yet a long way to flutter, and the millenium is yet afar.

## THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

No man can say how long this Government will be able to continue its policy of non-intervention in Mexico. Developments of the week in the Southern republic, beginning with the bold stroke of Felix Diaz on Sunday by which he took the revolution to the very doors of Madero's palace, brings closer the crisis in Mexican affairs.

Should Diaz triumph it will mean that the people are behind him, and, in that event, the probabilities are that he will be able to establish a much stronger Government than Madero established. On the other hand, should Madero put down this latest and most spectacular assault, it would mean but the postponement of the inevitable, for it seems certain that Madero can not hold the country peaceful. That he must give way to a stronger man is indicated by Mexican history since he assumed the reins of Government. Possibly that stronger man is Felix Diaz; possibly it is some one yet to take the center of the stage.

It is to the credit of President Taft and of the armed services of this nation that they are laboring industriously to prevent the necessity for intervention. Pacifists may picture the Army and Navy straining at the

leash and eager for an expedition which can mean only war, but the sober fact is that the services, putting aside all thought of personal aggrandizement that would result from war, are co-operating wholeheartedly with the President in his efforts to preserve peace.

Every intelligent American realizes the frightful burden the country would take upon itself should it enter Mexico to restore order there; the potential cost in lives and money, the evil results to our prestige and trade abroad that would follow the certain misinterpretation of our motives by some nations not now too warmly our friends. We would be accused of making a war for conquest, and few would give us credit for disinterestedness.

But since, under the Monroe doctrine, we must not permit a European nation to enter Mexico to preserve the lives and property of its subjects, the burden is on us to do the protecting. Events now are marching seemingly toward a point where we may be obliged to take up the burden. We this week took a precautionary step in sending warships to Mexican waters to afford refuge for foreigners in the event of danger.

If the crisis comes and intervention is really necessary, the Army will not be found unready, thanks to the intelligent activities of the General Staff. Any expeditionary force we may have to send into Mexico will go better prepared than any previous expedition in our history. But it should be the hope and prayer of our people that no such movement will be necessary.

**FIRING REGULATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.**

(Continued from page 404.)

Target D.—The rapid-fire target. A black silhouette representing a soldier in the prone position placed in the middle of a rectangular target 6 by 6 feet. Value of hits in the figure, 5; in the concentric space 4 inches in width immediately outside the figure, 4; in the concentric space 8 inches in width immediately outside the 4 space, 3; remainder of the target, 2.

PARAGRAPH 229, PISTOL RANGE TARGETS.

Target L.—A rectangle 6 feet high and 4 feet wide, with black circular bull's-eye 5 inches in diameter. Value of hit therein, 10. Seven (7) rings with diameters as follows:

	Value of hit.
(1) 8½ inches	9
(2) 12½ inches	8
(3) 15½ inches	7
(4) 19 inches	6
(5) 22½ inches	5
(6) 26 inches	4
(7) 46 inches	3
(8) Outer, remainder of target	2

4. The Ordnance Department is not prepared for the present to issue the new pattern "C" and "D" targets. The difference, however, between these and the old pattern is so slight that the necessary alterations can easily be made on the old pattern targets by the State firing the new course.

SPECIAL COURSE A, FOR COAST ARTILLERY RESERVES.

All practice in Special Course "A" will be conducted according to the rules prescribed for the firing at the same ranges in the instruction and record firing in the qualification course.

For qualification see paragraph 210.

Paragraph 210. *Special Classification.* A special classification is provided for all those who fire Special Course "A" as follows:

TABLE OF CLASSIFICATION, SPECIAL COURSE "A."

Grade.	Points.
Marksman	150
1st Class Man	120
2d Class Man	100
Unqualified*	

\*All who fail to qualify as second class or better and those who for any reason did not fire the course and are not otherwise classified.

The foregoing will explain the method by which the practice for Coast Artillery Reserves is conducted.

(a) Paragraph 320.

KNOWN DISTANCE FIRING.

(B) PARAGRAPH 324, PRACTICE FOR COAST ARTILLERY RESERVES.

Under this heading, it is stated that Special Course "A" will be followed as prescribed in paragraph 121. This general subject is covered by the following:

SPECIAL COURSES.

Paragraph 119. *Preliminary Drills.* Special courses will be preceded by the required preliminary instruction and sighting drills.

Paragraph 121. Special Course "A" shall consist of instruction and record practice as follows:

INSTRUCTION PRACTICE.

Slow Fire, Target "A."  
Slow Fire, Target "D."  
Rapid Fire, Target "D."

RECORD PRACTICE.

Slow Fire, Target "A."  
Rapid Fire, Target "D."

The details of this practice are as prescribed in the tables given below:

INSTRUCTION PRACTICE.  
Slow Fire, Target "A."

Range (yds.)	Time.	Shots.	Position.
200	No	15	5 prone. 5 kneeling. 5 standing.
300	limit.	10	5 prone. 5 sitting.

Slow Fire, Target "D."

Battle sight only will be used.

Range (yds.)	Time.	Shots.	Position.
200	No	10	5 kneeling. 5 standing.
300	limit.	10	5 prone. 5 sitting.

Rapid Fire, Target "D."

Battle sight only will be used.

Range (yds.)	Time.	Shots.	Position.
200	1 min.	10	Kneeling from Standing.
300	1 min. 10 sec.	10	Prone. from Standing.

RECORD PRACTICE.

Slow Fire, Target "A."

Range (yds.)	Time.	Shots.	Position.
200	No	10	5 kneeling. 5 standing.
300	limit.	10	5 prone. 5 sitting.

Rapid Fire, Target "D."

Battle sight only will be used.

Range (yds.)	Time.	Shots.	Position.
200	1 min.	10	Kneeling from Standing.
300	1 min. 10 sec.	10	Prone. from Standing.

*Pennsylvania Troops for Inaugural.*

A provisional brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard composed of Company "A," Engineer Battalion, Capt. Ray W. Fuller; First Infantry, Col. William F. Eidell, Commanding; Fourth Infantry, Col. Christopher T. O'Neill, Commanding; Tenth Infantry, Col. Richard Coulter, Commanding; Company K, Eighth Infantry, Capt. W. W. Van Baman, temporarily attached to Fourth Infantry; Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, Capt. Frank M. Godley, temporarily attached to Fourth Infantry, will take part in the inauguration parade in Washington on March 4. Brig. Gen. Charles M. Clement, Commanding third brigade, will be in command of this provisional brigade.

# 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.

March 15-22.—The Seventeenth Annual 100 Shot Championship Match under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, 159 West 23rd Street, New York City.

GOSSIP

By "AL BLANCO."

Illustrating that "Take nothing for granted" holds good just as much now as ever the "Warren Wonders" of the Keystone State advanced the spark, threw in the differentials, skidded all over the slippery stuff called slime, smashed up against that perfect organization of cracks and gentlemen from Bridgeport, and settled back with a sigh of relief and contentment. They had come off victorious in a scrimmage with the best in the land, the final score being Warren, 996 (ties world's record), Bridgeport, 989. While we do not claim to be the party who put the "War" in Warren, we have it on perfectly good authority that it was Sweeting who put the "Bridge" in Bridgeport. Be that as it may, it is quite certain that the Warren team has tied the world's record of 996 made by Bridgeport in winning the championship last year, and apparently outranks that score because Bridgeport's had a 198 in it while Warren did not. It is not the intention of the writer to detract any glory from the Bridgeport team by mentioning this outranking proposition. Both teams are entitled to full credit for this really

the game from the start and find it very interesting and instructive.

To "get there" means great attention to details. In the first place it is very difficult to secure arms sufficiently perfect to do the work and then there is very little ammunition perfect enough.

Given a perfect rifle and ammunition, the next problem is that of sights—just how to arrange to see accurately and always the same; and even then one never knows just when he

year they are much more consistent.

In the other matches we have had a lot of fun in trying to make good scores "just to scare Bridgeport." Most of us now are using the three-sight plan which seems to give satisfaction. We all use the aperture front sight, some with a wide rim and some with a narrow. We use a large athletic pad to lie on and shoot in the dark. Two weeks ago Haines shot himself off the team by getting four shorts in for his last four shots instead of long rifle. He got three 9's and a 7.

We congratulate Bridgeport on their consistent work and fully expected to see them break the world's record February 4th. We are glad indeed to see Washington, D. C., in the game and doing so finely, and we note the fine scores by our friends in New Hampshire.

Johnny Bacon, of Erie, keeps peggin' away, too.

Very truly yours,  
W. M. ROBERTSON.

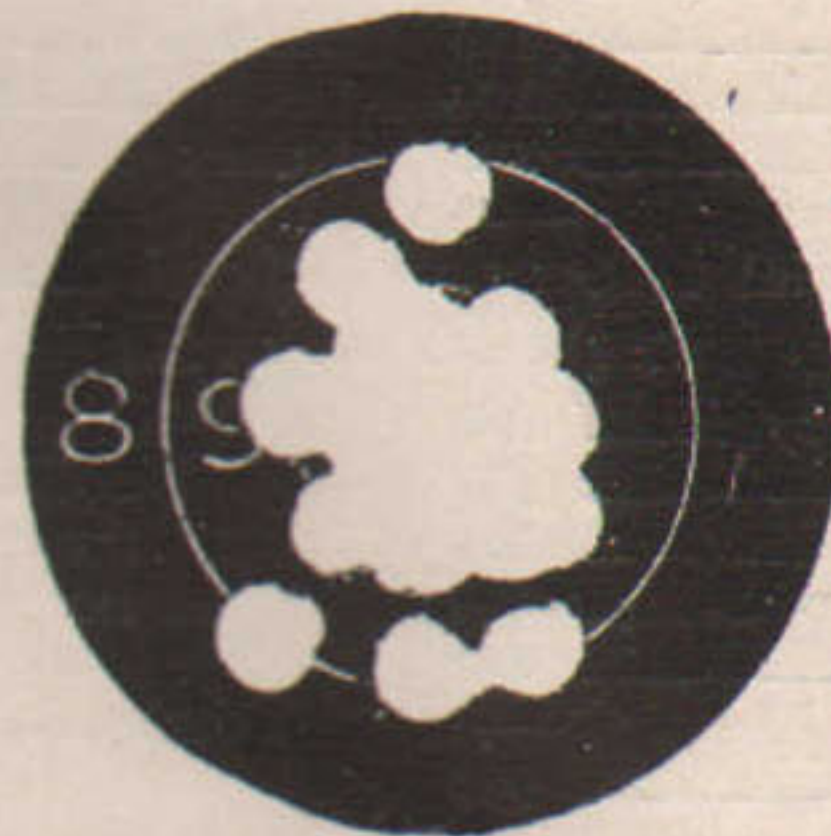
WARREN.

E. W. Sweeting	100	100	200
H. O. Wheelock	100	99	199
W. M. Robertson	99	100	199
F. G. Haines	100	99	199
E. S. Munson	100	99	199

Total ..... 499      497      996

A Good Suggestion for the N. R. A. Leagues.

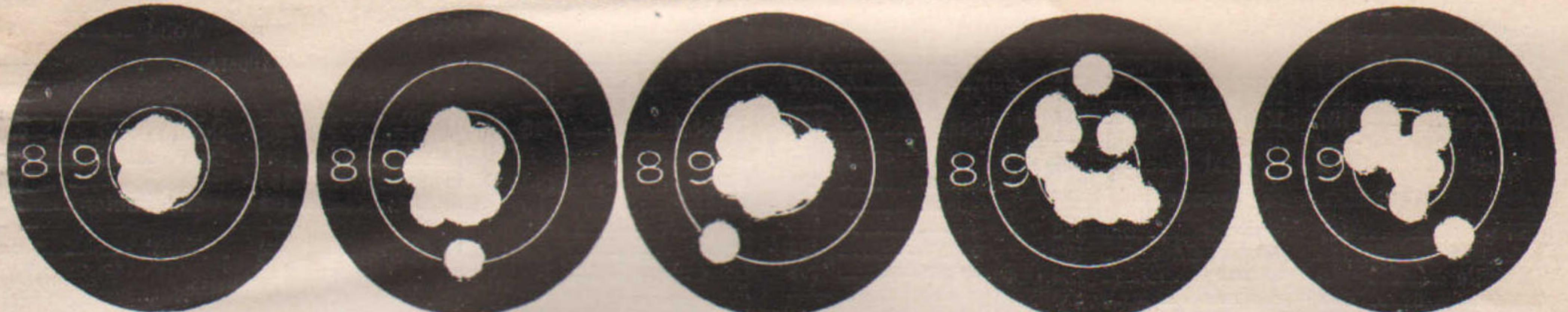
Mr. Jno. S. Bonner, the efficient president of the Adrian Rifle Club, Adrian, Mich., makes



Composite reproduction of the targets made by the Warren team in tying the record of 996, using tridges, all except one using the Winchester musket.

is going to fail by not seeing perfectly, for very often the first intimation he has of the error in vision is the wide 9.

The holding, we take for granted. Last fall we spent some time in testing am-



E. W. Sweeting, 200.

H. O. Wheelock, 199.

E. S. Munson, 199.

F. G. Haines, 199.

Dr. W. M. Robertson, 199.

Exact reproduction of the targets made by the Warren (Pa.) Rifle Team that tied the record of 996 for the N. R. A. Interclub League Matches. In making this score the team used aperture sights and Winchester Lesmok, long rifle, cartridges. Four of the team shot Winchester muskets.

wonderful performance, regardless of whether one outranks the other or not.

The standing now shows that Warren and the District of Columbia are tied for first place, and that Bridgeport and Manchester are tied for second place with each one lost. The District of Columbia team and Bridgeport come together this week. The dope favors Bridgeport, but D. C. is an uncertain proposition, still being in swaddling clothes. But if enthusiasm and practice count for anything one of these two teams will know that it has been in a shooting match before the week is done. The following week D. C. meets Warren and there the question will be settled once and for all as to who will shoot off for the championship of the United States with the Cleveland team. The following letter from Dr. Robertson, secretary of the Warren Club, may throw some light on how the big score was made:

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

The secretary of the Warren (Pa.) Rifle and Revolver Club has been too busy to write to the other clubs of the Inter-Club League, but we have been glad to hear from the other clubs.

We have been much disappointed at the withdrawal of teams by our brethren in New Haven and Philadelphia. We have followed

munition—each man for himself and the targets marked and kept—and at the end we checked up, and found that every man had made the best groups with the same ammunition. Two of the men tested out using the scope and a sand-bag rest.

In the four seasons of shooting the secretary has bought four rifles and not until this year did he get a good, accurate arm.

Sweeting, of our team, had a good rifle to start with. It has always made remarkable groups. Two weeks ago it went wrong and began to throw out; he came to us in great trouble as we were soon to shoot Bridgeport. When asked when he had wire-brushed it last he said that he never did but once, so we hunted up an English brush, given us by Mr. Hessian, of Bridgeport, and the rifle was given a dose, and it came back. We have never seen better groups than that rifle makes since it was brushed. We just hope that it keeps up. When we shot against Bridgeport Sweeting fired 20 shots inside of the white line for 200, and Haines and Munson each pulled out 199 with it. Wheelock and Robertson shot for 199 each. Only once last year did the scores seem to come in uniformly fine when we needed them.

Last year Haines and Munson kept making poor scores about every other time, while this

the following suggestion, which we think is mighty good:

"I wish to offer a suggestion which we have frequently discussed here, and which, if adopted in some form or other, would certainly lead to an increase in membership and interest in the association. We believe there should be at least two if not three classes in the indoor club leagues. We find that in our club the fact that about a dozen of the men are consistently shooting above 190, practically debar other members and many who would be members from joining and practicing. There is only an occasional man who will break into fast company and be satisfied to put on comparatively low scores while working his way up. If we had a class B and C the beginners would enter such classes, where they would feel at home and we believe it would result in an increase of at least 50 per cent in membership and interest the first year. If all the clubs shooting 980 or better this year were put in class A, all the clubs shooting 940 to 980 were class B, and clubs less than 940 were class C, we believe you would find the membership in the indoor competition another year more than doubled and interest throughout the country proportionally increased. The above figures, of course, are merely suggested by us by way of

comparison, but the idea of three classes should be seriously considered. In this way there need be no Eastern or Western or Southern Leagues as the clubs would be classified in such a manner as to bring them all together in one league for two or three years, anyway. I should like to know how this suggestion appeals to you and can assure you that through observation here and correspondence with other clubs in the West, it seems to be the best possible method of increasing interest and membership in our clubs.

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

**EASTERN LEAGUE.**

**STANDING OF CLUBS, FEBRUARY 8.**

	Won.	Lost.
District of Columbia	6	0
Warren	6	0
Bridgeport	5	1
Manchester	5	1
Erie	3	3
Bangor	3	3
Portland	3	3
Birmingham	2	4
New Orleans	2	4
Brooklyn	0	6

**RESULTS, FEBRUARY 8.**

Dist. of Columbia	986	vs.	Brooklyn	918
Warren	986		Bridgeport	989
Manchester	970		Bangor	901
Birmingham	952		Erie	943
Portland	947		New Haven	
New Orleans	907		Philadelphia	

**WARREN VS. BRIDGEPORT.**

Sweeting	200	Lyons	200
Wheelock	199	Disbrow	199
Robertson	199	Vanstone	198
Haines	199	Naramore	196
Munson	199	Gully	196
<b>Total</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>989</b>

**DIST. OF COLUMBIA VS. BROOKLYN.**

Groome	196	Vickers	181
Alderman	199	De Vigue	179
Schmidt	196	Corsa	191
Holt	198	Kingsland	187
Atkinson	197	Rockefeller	180
<b>Total</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>918</b>

**MANCHESTER VS. BANGOR.**

Cullity	197	Chilcott	192
Valentine	195	McDonald	189
Twaddle	193	Doane	188
Robie	194	Ramsdell	156
Stacey	191	Thompson	176
<b>Total</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>901</b>

**BIRMINGHAM VS. ERIE.**

Lee	192	Bacon	192
Anderson	191	Mount	186
Brown	189	Froess	191
Smith	189	Daugherty	188
Starnes	191	Wimmer	186
<b>Total</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>943</b>

**PORTLAND VS. NEW HAVEN.**

Stoughlins	189	Hersev	187
Crover	186		
Stiles, M. P.	197	<b>Total</b>	<b>947</b>
Stiles, W. C.	188		

**NEW ORLEANS VS. PHILADELPHIA.**

Heitkamp, C.	179	Fush	183
Nicholson	177		
Blythe	187	<b>Total</b>	<b>907</b>
Heitkamp, S. A.	179		

**WESTERN LEAGUE.**

**STANDING OF CLUBS, FEBRUARY 8.**

	Won.	Lost.
Cleveland	6	0
St. Paul	5	1
Milwaukee	5	1
Adrian	5	1
Butte	4	2
Madison	3	3
Bucyrus	3	3
1st Wisconsin	2	4

Dickinson	2	4
Youngstown	1	5
Tacoma	1	5
St. Louis	0	6

**RESULTS, FEBRUARY 8.**

Adrian	974	vs.	Madison	952
Dickinson	976		1st Wisconsin	952
Cleveland	990		Butte	977
Bucyrus	967		Youngstown	932
Milwaukee	941		Tacoma	916
St. Paul	971		St. Louis	948

**WESTERN LEAGUE.**

**ADRIAN VS. MADISON.**

Bonner	195		
Matterson	193		
Baldwin	198		
Nesel	195		
Harris	193		
<b>Total</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>952</b>

**DICKINSON VS. 1ST WISCONSIN.**

Erdahl	200	Gaartz	195
Engbrecht	195	Ahnert	185
Baird	195	Shields	187
Barker	194	Cook	191
Oukrop	192	Kauck	194
<b>Total</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>952</b>

**CLEVELAND VS. BUTTE.**

Humphrey	199		
Semon	198		
Tindall	198		
Chisholm	198		
Eason	197		
<b>Total</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>977</b>

**BUCYRUS VS. YOUNGSTOWN.**

Shaner	196	Clark	190
Ott	193	Seaborn	187
Mader	192	Kane	186
Croneis	193	Brown	185
Kranich	193	Mallery	184
<b>Total</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>932</b>

**MILWAUKEE VS. TACOMA.**

Best	194	DuBois	185
Feich	193	Scotfield	185
Dewey	183	Kline	181
Katz	184	Barlow	182
Fortier	187	Knoble	183
<b>Total</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>916</b>

**ST. PAUL VS. ST. LOUIS.**

Meacham	194	Boecur	190
Ferguson	195	Kronld	190
Keys	195	Schrader	193
Mooney	194	Ingalls	187
Sampson	193	Bending	188
<b>Total</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>948</b>

**U. S. R. A. PISTOL LEAGUE**

**ROLL OF HONOR.**

The following shooters have made five-shot possibles in the league matches.

Armstrong, of Olympic; Berger, Wilburn, and Coats, of Spokane; Crossman, of St. Louis; Douglas and Ekerold, of Manhattan; Fennel, of Boston; Fort, of Baltimore; Harris, of Shellmound; Hosmer, of Boston; Matmiller, of Louisville; McCutcheon, of Denver; Prentys, of Olympic; Quicksall, of Philadelphia; Royal, of Pittsburgh; Rush and Stansbury, of Spokane; Stevens, of Myles Standish; Thomas, of Philadelphia, and Wakefield, of Springfield, one each.

Burgeson, Dreher, and Poindexter, of Denver, have two each as have Scott, of Warren, and Taylor, of Boston, while Dolfin, of Springfield, has three and Wilburn, of Spokane, leads with four.

There is on file a possible on target 41 of Match 20 without any indentifying mark.

Crossman scores the first one, Poindexter has one with all inside the ring, Coats has the smallest group, all covered by a nickel, and Dreher one on the last target of one match and another on the first target of the next. Last winter Maj. Wakefield had two consecutive in the midst of one match. These are remarkable performances, but not strictly U. S. R. A. records. See pages 38 and 39 of Handbook.

Official standing of the clubs at the end of the 18th match. With seven regular matches yet to be shot and the shoot-off of ties for score and class, material changes will be made in this list.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Manhattan	17	0
Olympic	16½	½
Spokane	16	1
Boston	15½	1½
Springfield	15	2
Denver	14½	2½
Portland	13½	3½
Pittsburgh	12½	4½
Philadelphia	10	5
National Capital	11½	5½
St. Louis-Colonial	10	6
Columbus	8	9
Louisville	8	10
Shell Mound	7	10
Youngstown	8	10
Providence	6	11
Baltimore	4	13
Warren	5	13
Tacoma	3	13
Myles Standish	3	14
Dallas	3	14
Cincinnati	3	15
Belleville	2	16
Osborn	2	16
Citizens		18

**COLUMBUS.**

Match 19.	Match 20.		
Snook	229	Snook	226
Morrall	221	Morrall	221
Ream	218	Parker	211
Smith	202	Ream	210
Simmons	196	Smith	208
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,076</b>

**SHELL MOUND.**

Match 19.	Match 20.		
Harris	233	Siebe	227
Siebe	225	Harris	226
Seely	214	Wixson	218
Wixson	213	Christie	217
Christie	208	Seely	216
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,104</b>

**TACOMA.**

Match 19.	Match 20.		
Scotfield	206	Perrow	209
Vanderkinter	201	Stanton	202
Scott	198	Scott	201
Stanton	195	Scotfield	197
Perrow	192	Vanderkinter	196
<b>Total</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,005</b>

**BALTIMORE.**

Match 21.	Match 22.		
Mullikin	211	Mullikin	216
Smith	209	Harker	209
Renchan	205	Smith	206
Harker	201	Fort	205
Fort	199	Naylor	205
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,041</b>

**BELLEVILLE.**

Match 21.	Match 22.		
Zerban	218	Zerban	223
Procaskv	205	Fleischbein	204
Sprich	191	Merck	189
Mertens	189	Duvall	187
Merck	188	Mertens	182
<b>Total</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>985</b>

**SPOKANE.**

Match 21.	Match 22.		
Wilburn	225	Wilburn	235
Fromm	222	Fromm	231
Rush	221	Coats	229
Coats	220	Stansbury	224
Stansbury	216	Corey	222
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,141</b>

**NATIONAL CAPITAL.**

Match 21.	Match 22.		
Ferree	227	Atkinson	233
Atkinson	225	Ferree	232
Bunn	223	Kahrs	220
Kahrs	218	Bunn	219
Peck, Jr.	214	Holt	213
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,117</b>

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Pan-American International Team Match, at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, May 23, 1912, between *United States*, Argentine, Chile, Peru, Brazil and Uruguay.

International Legation Guards Match, at Peking, China, June 5, 1912, between *United States*, Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Russia and Italy.

The International (Team Match) at the Olympic Games, Stockholm, Sweden, June 29, 1912, between *United States*, England, Sweden, South Africa, France, Norway, Greece, Denmark, Russia and Hungary.

The Palma Trophy Match, at Ottawa, Canada, September 14, 1912, between *United States* and Canada.

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DENVER.

Match 21.		Match 22.	
Burgeson	231	McCutcheon	230
Poindexter	230	Macbeth	227
McCutcheon	220	Poindexter	226
Macbeth	218	Burgeson	224
Vought	214	Vought	224
Total	1,113	Total	1,131

OLYMPIC.

Match 19.		Match 20.	
Gorman	231	Armstrong	227
Mills	225	Mills	226
Prentys	223	Prentys	225
Prichard	221	Prichard	220
Armstrong	218	Linder	219
Total	1,118	Total	1,117

LOUISVILLE.

Match 21.	
Smith	218
Keller	212
Chambers	210
Ward	208
Mattmiller	204
Total	1,052

BOSTON.

Match 21.		Match 22.	
Hoffman	228	Fennell	227
Robinson	226	Sears	226
Sears	224	Hoffman	221
Jewett	223	Robinson	221
Fennell	222	Marshall	215
Total	1,123	Total	1,110

MANHATTAN.

Match 21.		Match 22.	
Lane	226	Hicks	228

Dietz	226	Lane	224
Sayre	223	Baker	221
Hicks	223	Phillips	220
Baker	222	Dietz	219
Total	1,120	Total	1,112

PROVIDENCE.

Match 21.		Match 22.	
Miller	219	Colwell	217
Joslin	217	Joslin	214
Manchester	216	Brow	213
Colwell	213	Manchester	213
Biesel	208	Miller	211
Total	1,073	Total	1,068

PITTSBURGH.

Match 21.		Match 22.	
Royal	226	Atkinson	228
Everitt	224	Waugaman	226
Wilson	219	Freed	222
Freed	218	Royal	221
Atkinson	217	Wilson	219
Total	1,104	Total	1,116

ST. LOUIS-COLONIAL.

Match 21.		Match 22.	
Ayer	226	Ayer	224
Kronld	223	Kronld	221
Schrader	217	Rumsey	216
Ingalls	216	Frese	213
Frese	215	Schrader	212
Total	1,097	Total	1,086

OSBORN.

Match 21.		Match 22.	
Patterson	224	Patterson	216
Kirvan	209	Kirvan	211
Finlayson	202	Finlayson	190
Borgmeier	181	Christofferson	183

Christofferson	178	Borgmeier	174
Total	994	Total	974

PORTLAND, OREG.

Match 21.		Match 22.	
Moore	227	Hubbard	227
Hubbard	226	Hansen	227
Hansen	223	Prescott	225
Craddock	219	Moore	219
Prescott	212	Evans	217
Total	1,107	Total	1,115

SPRINGFIELD.

Match 21.—Pittsburgh, Pa.						
P. J. Dolfen	43	46	50	47	50	236
C. S. Axtell	44	50	45	41	44	224
R. Warner	47	44	40	41	46	218
L. P. Castaldini	45	44	42	45	40	216
Dr. I. R. Calkins	45	45	43	41	41	215
Total						1,109

Match 22.—Manhattan, N. Y.						
P. J. Dolfen	48	50	41	49	50	238
R. Warner	43	47	44	47	46	227
F. A. Wakefield	45	43	47	46	46	227
Dr. I. R. Calkins	45	45	49	41	46	226
G. W. Rice, Jr.	46	41	50	46	41	224
Total						1,142

YOUNGSTOWN.

Match 22.	
Clarke	228
Kane, M. F.	221
Kane, J. J.	219
Brown	209
Rose	198
Total	1,075

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT INDOOR SHOOTING

### RIFLE

Zettler 100 Shot Championship		100 Shot U. S. Championship	
1910	2474	1911	2482
1911	2484	1912	2479
1912	2478		

### Inter-Club Team Match

1912	996	50 shot record	479
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### PISTOL

All made with "LESMOK"

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### SPOKANE SPARKS.

Well the "Spokanes" have "Done gone and broken another club record in the 22nd match against Boston, making 1,141 and 1,104 in Match 21 against Baltimore." B. H. Coats made a possible in Match 21, and L. B. Rush made one in Match 22. The boys are still holding up above the eleven hundred mark. We lost to the Manhattan team in Match 12. We are all shooting the .22 pistol and long rifle semi-smokeless cartridges, but Rush he uses the .38 special 8-inch Pope barrel, hand-loaded ammunition.

### NATIONAL CAPITAL NIBS.

In Match 21 we were stacked up against the "bean eaters," otherwise Boston. We lack that tail-end man with a 225 to put us in the championship class. We are now shooting in the eleven hundred class and feel bad if we drop below that. In Match 22 we put on our highest score since we have been in the league, and that gates from the beginning in 1910. Atkinson and Ferree came through with 233 and 232, which helped to give us 1,117. We are proud of this mark and wish it had been against one of the leaders instead of the lowly but appreciated Tacomas.

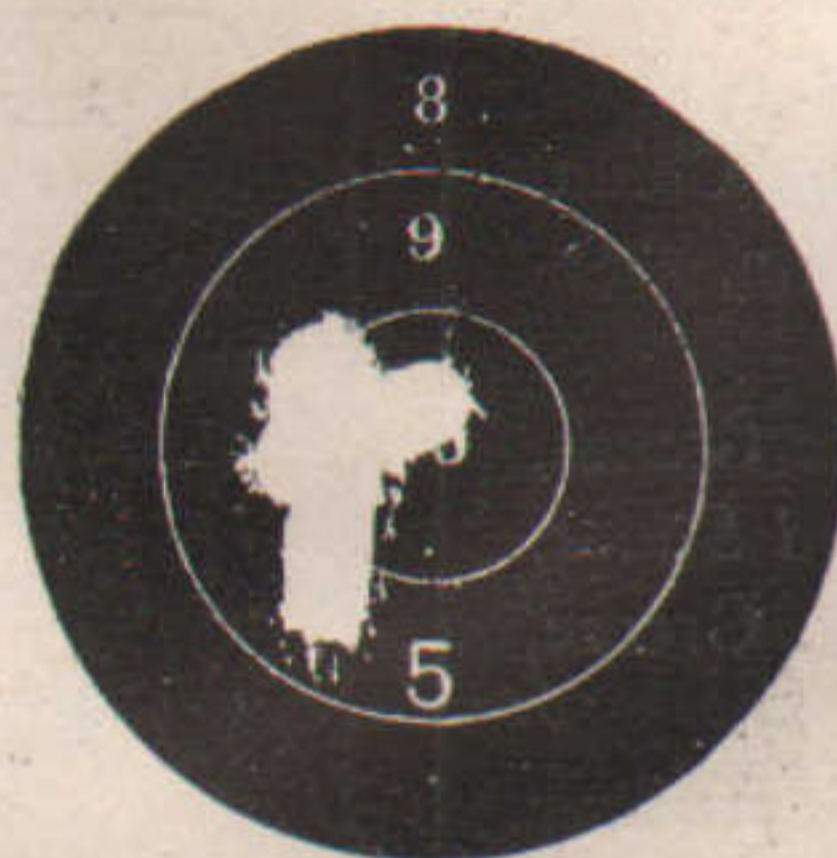
### SPRINGFIELD SPRINKLINGS.

A record-breaker for the Springfield boys last evening. There were six possibles brought in and that sure is going very near as far as the law allows. In the first match Dolfin got two of these, then came Axtell with one. Those who shot the rest of this match did their best to beat the two leaders, but the attempt was useless. Now in the second match, Dolfin dug up two more of these possibles and the last shooter, Rice, Jr., found still another. Rice, Jr., is the gentleman you most likely remember that shot the deer during last year's deer season and gave a dinner to the club.

It has been a great desire of the members to see a score go on record with nothing but possibles, but it is doubtful whether that is probable.

### SHELL MOUND SHELLINGS.

The Shell Mound club only had seven members on the range to shoot a match against Boston and Springfield. We knew, however,



Reproduction of a very fine group of 5 shots made by F. F. B. Chapman at the Federal Range, Boston, shooting off-hand at 75 feet with .22 caliber rifle and Remington-UMC cartridges.

that we were up against the real article and we tried our best to pull down a big score. Seely was the first man to bat against Boston and poled a 214. He then shot 20 and scored a 216 in the match with Springfield. H. A. Harris was the real star, however, and batted out a 233, which is the high score for our range for this year. This score included a 49 and a possible.

Being handicapped the Shell Mound club has never shot any more than nine men and had to at times feel that they would not have even five men to shoot on their team. Therefore, for seven men to roll up a score of 1,104 is very encouraging.

We hope that when next season comes around that we will get at least one more man who can shoot 220, then we will be somewhere in the game.

We hope that we will do better next week against Philadelphia and Belleville.

I am enclosing you two dollars for the best shooting weekly, ARMS AND THE MAN. Let all the league shooters support it as well as it supports them.

WM. A. SIEBE.

### TERRAPIN TINKLINGS.

"Asleep at the Switch; or, how not to win a pistol match" was the title of a play staged at the Fourth Regiment Armory last week, the cast being composed of near-shots who are members of the Baltimore Revolver Association. The performance was great (?) and the performers received many congratulations (?) from the admiring audience. Dr. Mullikin was the only man who kept his eyes open long

*The Small Game Rifle That's Big Enough For Deer*

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.25—20 or .32—20 calibres



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Built with the famous Trombone Action and Smokeless Steel Barrel, unobtainable in any other rifle of its calibre. Its solid top and side-ejection protect shooter's face and eyes, and prevent dirt from entering action.

The desirable take-down construction and Ivory Bead sight cost extra in other .25—20 and .32—20 rifles. You pay nothing additional for these in the Marlin.

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Send 3c in postage for new catalog showing the complete line of Marlin repeaters, rifles and shotguns.

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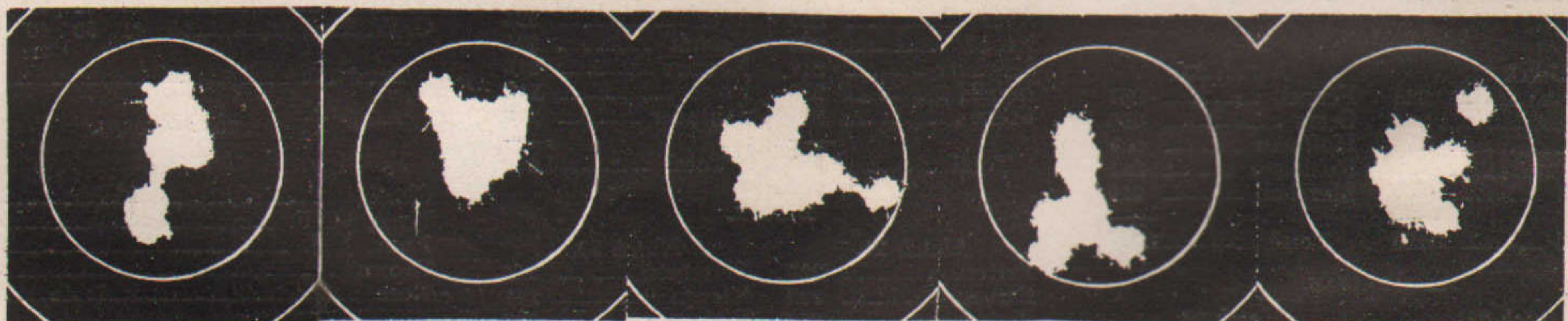
enough to make a score worth recording and fortunately his highest total was in the match with the Citizen's team, where it may do us some good.

Only three more matches and the race will have been run. We take on Youngstown and Providence this week and wind up with Osborn. If we can make a Garrison finish well and good, if not, hooray for the teams that win and wait until next year.

### ADRIAN ARTICULATIONS.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

It looked as though we had scotched that jinx the way we started in against the Madison Club. Bonner got away with 100 and our



Reproductions from original targets showing 50 consecutive shots from Machine rest in strings of 10 by Harry Pope at 20 yards with .22 caliber 10-inch pistol fitted with Pope barrel and using Peters Semi-Smokeless .22 caliber Stevens-Pope Armory cartridges. It is very seldom that ammunition and barrel will produce the fine groups shown, but when they do are worth reproducing for the benefit of rifle and pistol shots.

# The Kind of Targets

that can be made with the

# Semi-Smokeless Cartridges

No special specification necessary



50 consecutive shots—10 on each target—made with

## Peters Factory Loaded .22 Long Rifle Semi-Smokeless Ammunition

using machine rest; range 75 feet. Rifle not cleaned from start to finish.

These cartridges were taken from a regular factory run, and are the same in quality as can be bought from **ANY PETERS DEALER**. They may be shot with equal confidence on any range from 25 feet to 100 yards or more. Always ask for Semi-Smokeless.

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

genial secretary, Baldwin, followed with another century. This Baldwin person, who is the champeen trap, snap and crap shot of this jurisdiction, has been fighting an uphill game for more than a year in the indoor competitions, on account of eye troubles. He has finally succeeded in getting glasses he can see with, and will be in front of the firing line hereafter. He finished with a 98, while Bonner only got 97. The rest of the team trailed along. The jinx is still on the job.

\* Unofficial score:

Baldwin	198
Bonner	197
Nessel	196
Matterson	194
Meyer	193
Total	978

In our side match with the Olympic Club of Des Moines, we made the following:

Bonner	197
Meyer	197
Matterson	196
Kortie	196
Baldwin	195
Total	981

Des Moines put on a score of 951, and when you consider that the Olympics have only been in the game a few weeks and this was their first match, it was bully good shooting. They will have to be reckoned with next year.

MAGPIE.

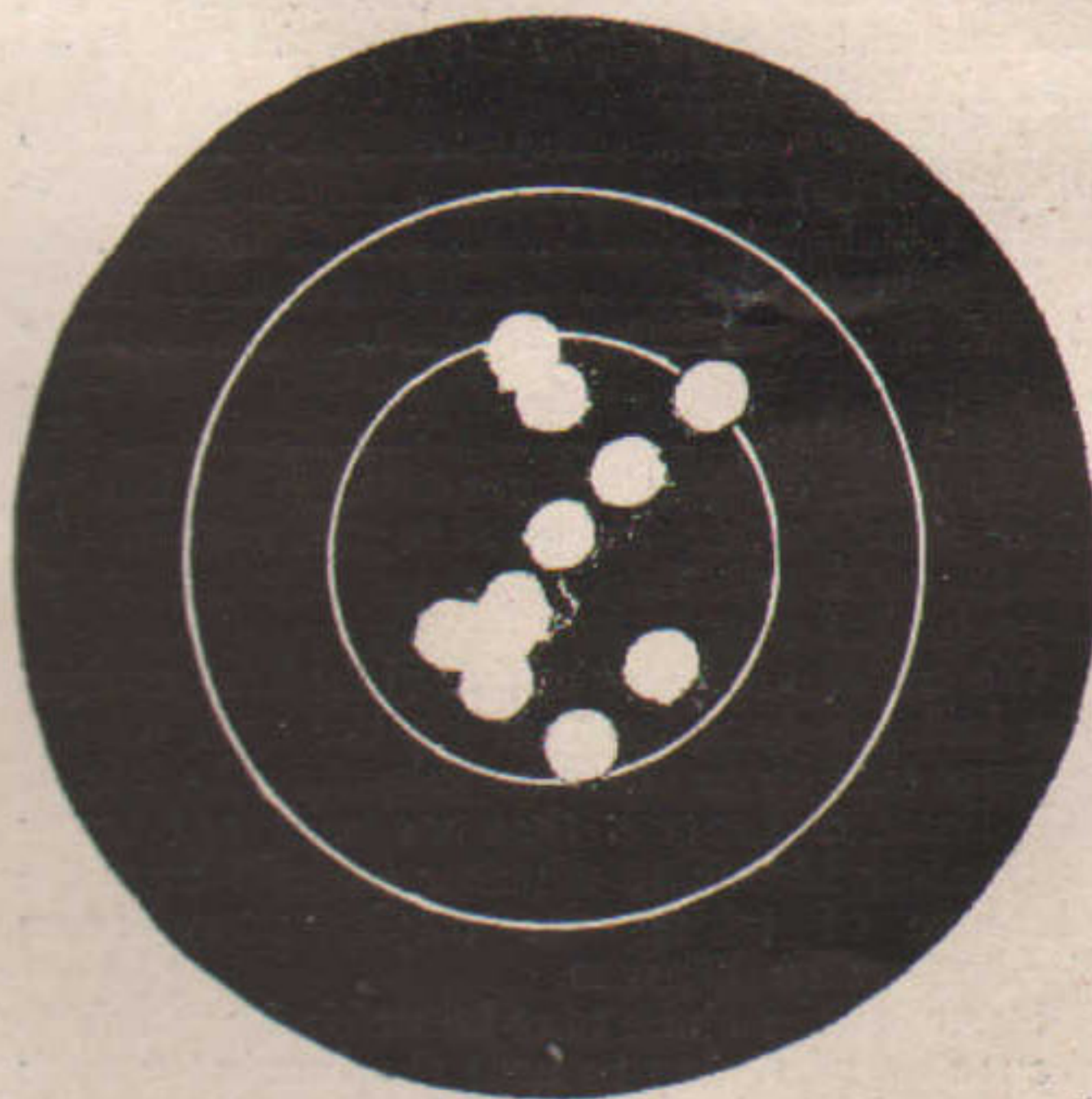
**BUCYRUS BUMPS.**

The opening of the 1912-13 Inter-Club matches found us just moving into new quarters from a 50-foot range. After some experimenting we felt that we had about the proper thing in the way of lights, same being arranged somewhat similar to the design of the D. C. Club, which was illustrated in a recent issue of ARMS AND THE MAN. Capt. W. H.

Richard, of the Winchester Company, paid us several visits and has passed out some valuable information and we feel that his coaching is responsible to a great extent for the good scores we have made, it being our first season in the matches and our club being less than a year old. He was with us last week and accompanied a delegation to Marion, where a new club is being organized.

Our "five high" average has risen from 189.6 to 194 in the six matches shot and the ten-man total from 1,828 to 1,899, so we are taking advantage of everything learned in each match, and will develop some rifleshoots who will be heard from next season.

We'll go up against the Hale, Andrews & Co. aggregation next week and will sure get "outs," but wait until next year.



Composite of possible score of 100, made by Frank Dreher, Denver Revolver Club, in the U. S. R. A. League Matches of January 23, shooting a .22 caliber pistol, 10-inch barrel, and Peters .22 Stevens-Pope armory semi-smokeless cartridges.

**The Centennial Rifle and Revolver Club, Chicago.**

Well this is the first time we have broken out in print in ARMS AND THE MAN, but we intend to be a regular visitor from now on. Our club is rather young yet, although it has been in existence for about a year, but I say young, as it is only lately, for the past three or four months, that we have been getting down to real earnest shooting. Six months ago the 1890 repeaters were used by all but four members, now none are to be seen in the rack, but we have quite a creditable assortment of Scheutzen rifles, all with scopes. The scope's the thing alright.

Our monthly averages, 20 shots on the German ring target, 25 yards, run from 450 for the lowest to 482 for the highest of the twelve men shooting regularly, with four shooting in the 470's. We have had two matches so far this winter, both with the Eagles of this city. Scores first match, 6 men, 20 shots, possible, 3,000:

Centennials	2,784
Eagles	2,796

Scores second match, same conditions:

Eagles	2,791
Centennials	2,835

Will try and write up our doings weekly hereafter. Would like to see some of the other Chicago clubs do likewise for ARMS AND THE MAN.

Oh yes, last Tuesday night we had our regular monthly handicap shoot for a gold medal. It was won by J. T. Georgeson, president of our club, with the fine score of 481. His handicap was 12 points, so it was a walk-away with 493. Never mind, Jack, you'll have to shoot some to hang on to it next month.

PAT.

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**DU PONT**

**SMOKELESS SHOTGUN POWDERS**

**THE SUNNY SOUTH HANDICAP**  
At Houston, Texas, Jan. 27-Feb. 1

Won by Mr. D. O'Connell, a San Antonio Amateur, 96 x 100 with Du Pont  
Mr. W. R. Crosby, with 95 x 100 shooting Du Pont  
was second in this notable event

**The Midwinter Handicap, Pinehurst, N. C.**  
Won by Joseph Jennings, 95 x 100, with Du Pont

Shoot Du Pont Smokeless Shotgun Powders whose Regularity and Reliability are important factors in Handicaps where conditions demand Exceptional Marksmanship and superiority of powder to successfully overcome them.

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

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.22 extra long Rim Fire Cartridges.

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"SPECIAL EXTRA."

DEAR AL BLANCO:

I told you a short time ago that I had at last, after hunting fifteen years, received from a dear friend in St. Louis the most interesting and rare score postal card. The ones advertised for so extensively in ARMS AND THE MAN by pistol team captains. You did your part in thanking my friends and the incident has caused a number of little pleasantries to us otherwise grouchy and thoughtless old shooting cranks. Such small favors make a shooter's life pleasant and worth while. I have petted my curio and it has been much admired and at last framed and hung in our den. I, with the feeling of satisfaction of one who has won what he has set out to win in this world, had dismissed the thought of searching farther for a duplicate, having come to the conclusion that there were no more to be had, when my attention was called to one in Pittsburgh in the possession of one I had least expected, that of our good old friend Dr. Atkinson. I set about to procure the card and it came today and in very good condition. It cost the Olympic Club 1,118 to get it but we feel that it was worth it.

I wish, and in fact, I will ask you to again act as my guide and thank our friends for the favors in the manner best suited to the occasion.

Again, team captains, I will say I have spent 19 cents to warn you. Why will you not let us know the results by card, and above all and the most important, why will you not give your results to ARMS AND THE MAN? Do you think Al Blanco and I want to set here like a pack of coyotes and bay at the moon? We don't want all noise, we want some of the red fire.

GLOOMY.

THE CARD.

Jan. 28, 1913.

Hello Gloomy: This ought to cheer you up. Worst we have done for a while.

Freed .....	220
Atkinson .....	220
Wilson .....	220
Rolshouse .....	216
McGlashan .....	215

Total .....

1,091  
PITTSBURGH.

T. R. for President in 1916.

CLEVELAND CULLINGS.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

We fully intended to put on a "beaut" of a score against the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, but our feet slipped and the best we could do was the following:

J. Humphrey .....	199
E. E. Tindall .....	198
C. B. Chisholm .....	198
J. C. Semon .....	198
G. W. Eason .....	197

Team score .....

990

We have been fortunate enough to have a clean slate so far in the matches, and by the shade of Davy Crockett! we are going to keep it that way.

We wish to register a kick right here against the lack of consideration on the part of the powers that be in so arranging the schedule of the Eastern League, that we will not know until after March 15 whether we will have the pleasure of taking the trophy away from Bridgeport or Warren.

Some of the clubs may be unkind enough to accuse us of trying to beat the incubator to it in the chicken business, but we're going to do our crowing while we have a chance, and if we get it in the neck it is going to give the rest a better chance to rub it in, and if, as is

a settled fact, we get there, we are going to adopt the goat of the loser by the law of "I told you so."

Now, pray understand us. We have no choice as to whether we everlastingly wallop Bridgeport, or Warren, or some one else, as they all look alike, but we would like to know the name of the victim in advance so we could offer a little preliminary sympathy, so as to soften the effects.

Far be it from us to appear conceited, but we want it understood right here and now that we are going to have that trophy if we have to remove it with an anaesthetic. We will now listen to the anvil chorus.

Yours meekly and modestly,

E. P. COLE,  
Secretary.

The results of the third match between the military schools of the country for the rifle shooting championship and new national trophy are as follows:

Culver Military Academy (Ind.) defeated the Kemper Military School of Booneville, Mo., 901 to 817; St. John's Military Academy of Delafield, Wisconsin, defeated the Kentucky Military Institute 900 to 745; the Wentworth Military Academy of Lexington, Mo., defeated the Missouri Military Academy 917 to 659; the Bordentown, N. J. Military Institute defeated Nazareth Penn. Military School 854 to 750; New Mexico Military Institute defeated the Randolph Military Academy of Morristown, N. J., 810 to 547; Saint John's School of Manlius, N. Y., with a score of 866 won by default from the New York Military Academy, and the Harvard Military School of Los Angeles, California, won by default from the Hitchcock Military Academy of San Rafael, California.

The Saint John's Military Academy, Wentworth Military Academy, Bordentown Military Institute and Saint John's School are all tied for first place.



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#### Taunton Indoor Rifle Club.

The matches in the sixteenth week of off-hand shooting in the Taunton (Mass.) Indoor Rifle Club were rather devoid of any special interest, the scores running low as a rule. In the individual average race A. T. Dean shot the high score with a 90 and gained on Broadhurst, who now holds first place by eight points. The results of the matches were as follows: Wampechos, 409; Echos, 370; Highlands, 401; St. John's, 376; Ninth Company, 381; Union A. C., 378; Y. M. C. A., 367; Washingtons, 328; Spring Brooks, 341; Mason Machine Works, 331.

In the fourth week of the prone series, Team 1 raised the team total record to 478, and Broadhurst and A. T. Dean had the high single strings with 98 each. The matches resulted as follows: Team 1, 478; Team 5, 441; Team 3, 462; Team 2, 450; Team 6, 466; Team 4, 439.

President Hopkins this week announced his appointment of a committee of five, who shall have full charge of all arrangements for the annual banquet, which will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting on a date to be decided upon immediately after the close of the series of matches, probably about the first of April. This committee consists of C. E. Gilman, chairman; Leo H. Coughlin, A. E. Pepper, W. G. L. Jacob and F. A. Currier. A nominating committee has also been appointed to bring in a list of officers for next year at the annual meeting. This committee is composed of James Broadhurst, chairman; A. A. Rugg and H. E. Davis.

The seventeenth week of offhand matches in the Taunton Indoor Rifle Club series saw the Wampechos provide the feature by breaking their own team total record again and placing the figures at 436 in winning the 17th straight match. In the individual work Crowell, of the Ninth Co., had the honor string with 91, and there were five men who shot 89 and three 88. The results were as follows: Wampechos 436, Union A. C. 383; Spanish War Veterans 412, Echos 374; Ninth Co., C. A. C., 412, Y. M. C. A. 411; Highlands 380, Spring Brooks 363.

In the fifth week of the prone matches Teams 1, 3 and 4 were the winners, Team 4

having the high total with 477. Crowell, of Team 6, and E. H. Dean, of Team 4, had the high single strings with 98 each. The results were as follows: Team 1 475, Team 6 458; Team 3 473, Team 5 454; Team 4 477, Team 2 467.

#### The Paleface Shooting Grounds Corporation.

Wellington, Mass., Feb. 5.—Seventeen shooters attended the weekly Wednesday matinee of the Palefaces. The weather was beautifully clear and cold with a strong, puffy northwest wind which made the targets fly extremely low at times. This together with the glare of the snow made conditions rather hard.

Putnam, as is his habit lately, carried off the honors breaking 92 out of 100. Under the conditions this was exceptionally good shooting. Dr. Clarke was second with 89, and we think if he will rasp a little more wood off the stock of his gun he will continue to improve. Jack Snow was third with 88.

Frank Sweet was on hand with his new gun, but he didn't quite get the hang of it.

Mr. Hayford, of Lynn, shot at the traps for the first time and with a new single barreled gun. He did exceptionally well for a beginner and says he is going to be a regular attendant at the Paleface shoots.

Our old friend Dickey, the immaculate Dickey, came out as usual, but the boys all knew something would happen from the start. Now everybody knows that Mr. Dickey is one of the neatest dressers that follows the shooting game, but some misguided friend made him a present of a new sweater. Nothing has ever been seen like it before or since, above or below. It looked like a cross between a sou'wester and an ulster overcoat with two belts. Mr. Dickey started in finely breaking 19 out of his first 20 and got 17 out of the second 20. In the next even of 20 targets he dropped seven. The next thing we knew he had packed up and was on his way to the train. It is safe to say that the next time Mr. Dickey attends a shoot, he will be dressed in his usual neat costume, namely, a well-pressed Norfolk suit.

There will be an all day shoot held at the

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By **CAPT. M. E. HANNA**  
GENERAL STAFF, U. S. A.

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**ARMS AND THE MAN, Washington, D. C.**

Paleface grounds on Washington's birthday and programs will be out in a few days.

FROST.

SCORES, FEBRUARY 5, 1913.

Putnam	92
Clarke	89
Snow	88
Frank	87
Sibley	87
Marden	85
Archibald	84
Smith	82
Cox	82
Osborne	81
Newton	80
Sweet	74
Wigglesworth	70
Hayford	54
Reece	48
Dickey	19 17 13
Burns	15 14 15

Everett (Mass.) Gun Club.

Everett's most recent organization of prominence is the Everett Gun Club, which has started out to make a place among the shooting clubs of Greater Boston. Some of the city's most prominent business men are included in its membership, as well as a number of prominent citizens from nearby places.

A small clubhouse has been constructed on the West Everett marsh, opposite the West Everett depot. Police Sergt. Cortes S. Osborn and Alderman Charles F. Cook, formerly a member of the New Hampshire and Massachusetts Militia, were the promoters of the club, and through Mr. Cook's efforts the present equipment on the West Everett marsh was secured. Mr. Cook was for years official scorer at the Walnut Hill Rifle Range.

C. R. Russell, of Winslow street, West Everett, has been elected president of the club and E. J. Drew is secretary and treasurer. Sergeant Osborn was elected treasurer, but resigned.

The club plans to hold its shoots Saturday afternoons and the mild season has resulted in arousing considerable interest in the sport. The club grounds are on the marsh bordering the Malden River and about opposite the Pale Face traps, which are across the river in Wellington.

In a recent Zetter shoot, Dr. W. G. Hudson, shooting offhand at 75 feet, made another one of the remarkable “possible” 10-shot groups which are frequently showing up in his work in the Indoor League contests. The winning combination for Dr. Hudson is Remington-UMC Lesmok 22 short cartridges in a Remington-Pope rifle. In the last five 100-shot gallery championship matches Dr. Hudson's average has been 2,478—a mark not yet even approached with any other ammunition.

The “innocent bystander” should be comparatively safe in Pennsylvania if all the other members of the State constabulary can shoot as well as Herman Thomas, of Philadelphia. In Match 18 of the Indoor Revolver League Mr. Thomas scored 98 out of a possible 100, shooting Remington-UMC cartridges.

An Australian correspondent writes from Sydney as follows: “At the meeting of the Miniature Rifle Association of New South Wales held at Sydney, 15 first-prize winners out of 20 used Remington-UMC .22 caliber cartridges.

This record is especially noteworthy, as five leading brands of cartridges were provided for the competitors to choose from.

Among the Remington-UMC victories was the “Prince of Wales' Match,” won by Armrr-Sgt. H. Motton (A. R. R.) making him the small bore champion of the State.”

The finest group ever made with any rifle or any ammunition was made on October 19, 1912, by Mr. Pepe, of the Southfields Rifle Club, London, in the course of a competition shoot with a B. S. A. No. 12 model Martini .22 target rifle, fitted with B. S. A. No. 8-A aperture backsight and B. S. A. No. 19 target foresight. He used U. M. C. long rifle Lesmok ammunition.

The group illustrated, is not only the best ever made at 100 yards, but it is also the most centrally placed, which is a tribute, not only



to the accuracy of the barrel and the ammunition, but also to the sighting. Every shot can be touched by a quarter laid over the group.

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The B. S. A. No. 12 model rifle, fitted with B. S. A. sights, is by far the most popular weapon in Great Britain and her Colonies amongst those who appreciate and do the finest work on ranges up to 200 yards. Mr. Pepe's world record of 299 out of 300 for a deliberate shoot in an open squadded competition, and Mr. Oldman's world record of 587 out of 600 were both made with one of these rifles, 25, 50 and 100 yard ranges.

At the Sunny South Handicap, Houston, Texas, January 27 to February 1, second amateur average, 1,115 out of 1,205, was won by Mr. Bart Lewis, using Peters “steel where steel belongs” shells. Daily averages won with the red “P” brand ammunition were as follows: H. D. Freeman, second professional average, January 27, 211 out of 225; L. S. German, first professional average, January 31, 190 out of 200; Bart Lewis, third amateur average, January 27, 207 out of 225; also second amateur average, January 29, 192 out of 200, and first amateur average, January 28, 10 out of 200.

E. W. Arnold, shooting Peters shells, was third high amateur in the Sunny South Handicap, 92 out of 100.

**An Interesting Offer for Gun Clubs.**

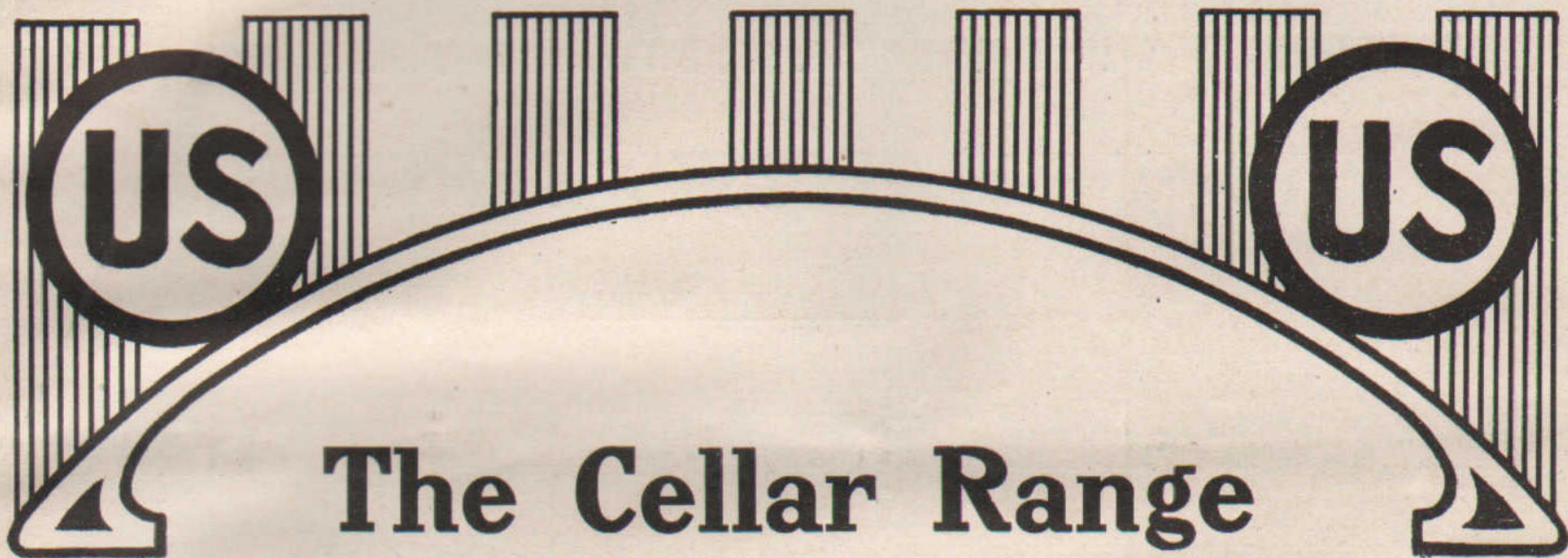
The J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., P. O. Box 3320, Chicopee Falls, Mass., will be glad to send to any gun club a quantity of our attractive and serviceable two-color trap score cards. These are printed on excellent coated stock and have proven very popular and of distinct value to gun clubs in the past. When gun clubs make requisitions for a quantity of Stevens trap score cards, they are invited at the same time to request particulars of the terms involving the offer of the Stevens trophy and also to apply for a Stevens Shotgun Catalogue No. 10, with a full description of repeating, double barrel and single barrel shotguns.

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FOR SALE—Sporting Winchester Lee Straight Pull Rifle, 6 mm. First class condition. Lyman front and receiver sights, \$30.  
W. E. NICHOLSON,  
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FOR EXCHANGE—Stevens Ideal .32-40 Rifle No. 45. Set trigger (new). Want—Remington .22 Cal. Repeater No. 2 Gallery Special, or some other first class .22 caliber.  
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FOR SALE—One Lefever Ideal G Grade 12 gauge shotgun with cover and belt. Price \$24.00. Also one Stevens Ideal No. 45 target rifle with 26-inch barrel, double set triggers, peep and globe sights. Two bargains.  
KENNETH HEIM,  
R. R. No. 21, Chandler, Ind.



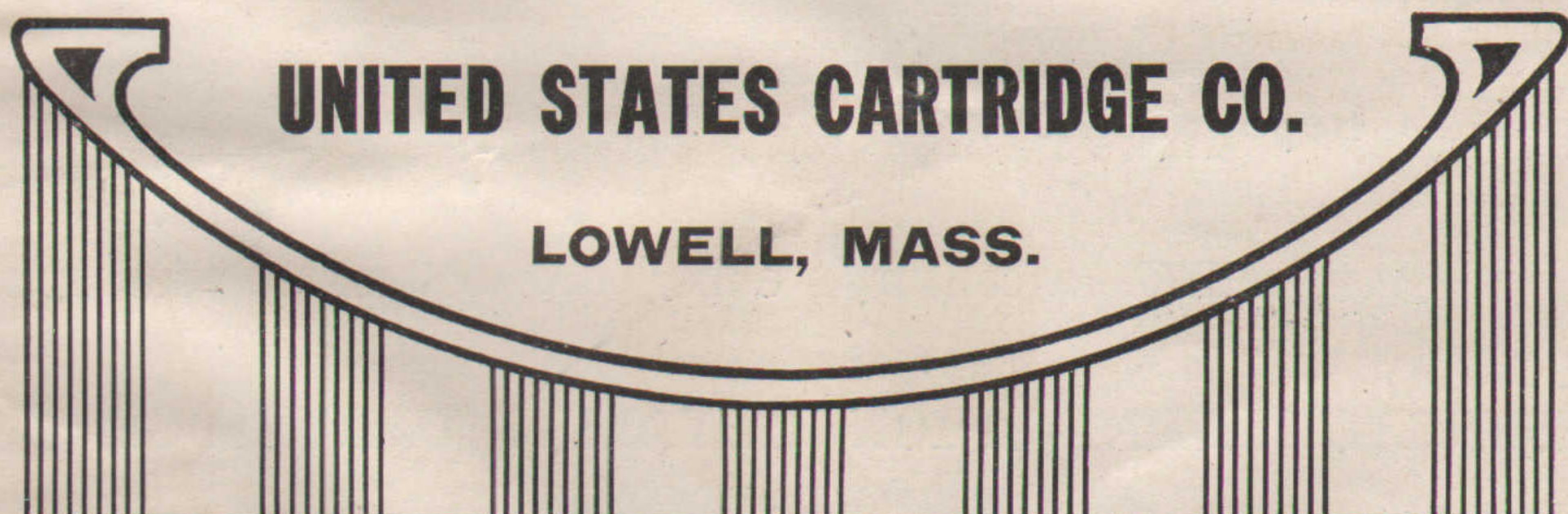
The revival of interest throughout the country in rifle, revolver and pistol shooting, can easily be traced back to the steady improvement in the manufacture of Metallic Ammunition, and the rapid developments in perfecting the accuracy of the modern gun.

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

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

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

**What do you say? Do you want the plan?**

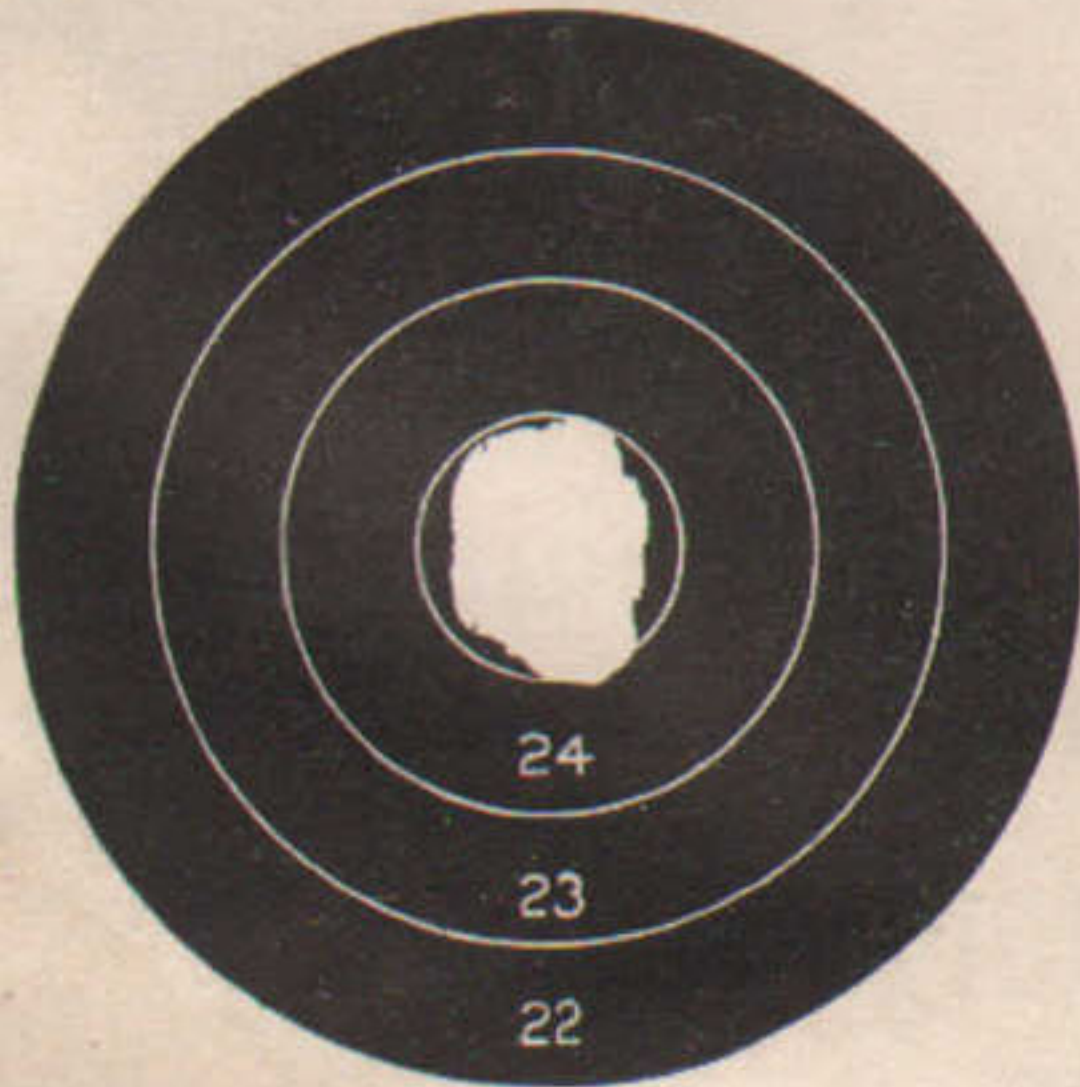


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Made From Machine Rest,  
10 shots at 75 feet.

(Reproduction of actual target officially witnessed.)

The machine rest holds the ammunition strictly to its work. Tests made by this method tell a definite story for or against the cartridge. There is no allowance for wavering of "hold"—the "human equation" is not a factor. This group is practically perfect.



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Offhand, 10 shots at 75 feet.

(Reproduced from official target made at regular Zettler shoot.)

Dr. Hudson has long been known among his admirers as "The Human Machine Rest." This target, said to be one of the best 10-shot groups ever recorded, would seem to justify the title.

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