

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LIV, No. 1

APRIL 3, 1913



**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

CONTENTS.

The Lord Provides.

Rustless Steel.

International Small Bore Team.

The Short Range Rifle League.

Summer Work for Artillery.

Latest News of Pistol, Rifle, Shotgun, and the
Army, Navy, and National Guard.

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CONTINUOUS MATCH

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIV. No. 1.

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The Lord Provides.

A Story of Hoy Company Came to The Lonesome House.

By C. L. GILMAN.

IRREVERENCE be as far from the mind of the man who reads as it is from the mind of the one who writes.

That provision is made for each according to his need may be overlooked in the frenzy of little things of no account which make the knat straining sum of life in the settlements; but in the elemental inexorable struggle of the wilderness when men and nature stand stripped before God, the sensing is unescapable.

So long as a man strives to his uttermost and beyond it, so long he surely may trust that provision will be made for him in his extremity. What various form this provision may take—whether it shall be the sudden ceasing of his difficulties, the opening of some unguessed secret reservoir of energy or the bestowal of courage to accept cheerfully and calmly the end of all things—no man can know.

But this belief, sure, steadfast, ever-present—that "Faith of little

made shorter sallies daily until the water hole and woodpile marked his furthest bounds; by night, behind barred door and shaded windows, the dog listened to the voice of that spirit and the man waited with the weapons he knew were futile, for its final assault.

Then came a day when, under a brazen sky, the breath of that spirit blew out of the East, from the uninhabited, impassable swamps, across seven miles of lake without a cabin on its shores to The Lonesome House.

And the man and the dog resolved to endure the siege no longer but to go forth and make battle with that spirit in his chosen stronghold.

And as their canoe danced into the teeth of the little white-caps of the lowest lake that spirit fled before them even as they had fled it.

In the narrows, where the water lies always sluggish and weed-



B'ju Fred! B'ju Clara.

The Man from Texas and the Old Timer.

Drinking Water in the Bulk.

children" of which a great poet writes—is a part of our greatest American heritage, The Wilderness.

And there was most surely need of company at The Lonesome House.

The very river had made protest when The Right Person went away. Sandbars checked the canoe's progress down the drought-shrunk channel and would not let go until someone stepped out and dragged it over; the channel tried to hide itself in a rank growth of wild rice, and there was a friendly conspiracy of delay.

How the canoe floated clear of those same sandbars coming back with its freight of three seasons' loneliness is strange, but it did. And the load of loneliness unloaded at The Lonesome House burst its bonds and spread, oppressive and grewsome, over the whole surrounding country.

The dog whined, trembled and refused to venture out of doors for there was a spirit of menace abroad in all the familiar woods—a spirit which met the master of that house on every trail and drove him back in panic. The trickle of water between the naked rocks which marked where the rapids had once splashed before The Lonesome House, the silent night fog, the moaning night wind and the howl of the wolf were the voices of that spirit.

And man and dog, huddled together, cowered at the thought of that specter of crowd and solitude—the specter of Loneliness.

Day by day that spirit drew closer his lines investing The Lonesome House. Within the house itself the strain was visible by many tokens; by unswept floor, disordered bed and unwashed dishes. The man

choked with a jungle of dead and fallen timber to the North and a flat desolation of muskeg to the South, it made a stand only to be driven on to the wider waters where it did not check its flight but retreated beyond the chain of islands which guards the main lake.

And the canoe danced onward seeking deep water passage for its pursuit.

There are many islands in Elbow Lake. Bare outcrops of granite which are hidden reefs at highwater and patches of green forest anchored in blue water. Between them are winding passages which subtly divert the unwary voyageur from his course. Through the center of these passages the waves from the main body of the lake sweep with tripled force.

This day the breath of that spirit had tossed the water of the main lake into ridges of white foam and these ridges swelled higher and higher as they raced through the narrowest and longest of these channels.

So, being out looking for trouble, the man and the dog turned the bow of their canoe into this opening. The wind, which was the breath of that spirit, caught and clung to and held back the blade of the paddle as it swung forward for another stroke. The waves drove the canoe backward and wrenched viciously at its bow, striving to turn and upset it. Surging they rose beneath the bottom of the craft and tossed and rolled it from side to side until the thin cedar moved beneath the knees of the man as undulates a snake.

So, foot by foot, going forward where turning back meant turning

over, the man and the dog won their way through the channel and emerged victorious where the open lake lay gridironed with mile-long, white-crested waves.

A mile ahead loomed the Turtleback, a slanting block of solid granite which has made a landing and a stairway for the portages of uncounted centuries, and still shows no trace of foot-wear.

Once upon a time a veteran cruiser and his compass man spent two days paddling up and down the South shore of Elbow seeking the portage to Grassy Lake. And in that time they tried every possible landing, stopped at every deer trail and rabbit runway, but never thought to climb the unscarred surface of the Turtleback to the trail which entered the woods twenty feet above their heads.

From the top of the Turtleback the whole of the main lake is visible. This day when gained no canoe made a dot upon its waters, no thread of smoke proclaimed a camp on mainland or island. Yet there was a feeling that someone was there.

Not an impression based on any tangible sign but a certainty that out beyond there were fellow humans.

So strong was this impression of the sixth sense that the man looked to his weapons, while the dog's nervousness brought him first into the canoe in which the two launched out to meet the company which the Lord was about to provide.

And it came.

First the tossing blotch of a canoe rounding the islands.

Then a double paddle flashed which indicated two voyageurs.

Next a certain newness about the man in the bow which indicated a person not wholly of the woods.

The dog sat up in the bow to bark his challenge.

Met head-on the two canoes—the red Indian Girl of the strangers and the green Oldtown from The Lonesome House—soon lay side by side, bow to stern, with a hand from each gripping the gunwale of the other to keep them from grinding as they tossed and drifted on the white-caps.

This brought the dog close to the steersman of the strange canoe. He looked, sniffed and approved. His tail wig-wagged the assurance that the boss of the newcomers was a man and a brother and entitled to reception as such.

They were The Man From Texas, who was getting his first experience with drinking water in the bulk, and The Oldtimer, who was showing the first around for friendship's sake.

They had hunted in vain for the portage from the North arm of Elbow to Bass Lake and The Man From Texas had caught a six-pound pickerel trolling on the way up before the wind.

The man from The Lonesome House promised to show them the portage the next day and lied vigorously about the bigger fish to be caught at his end of Elbow—all to the purpose that they might come and stop with him or at least move their camp from Grassy Lake to his neighborhood.

So it was they all took a chance—that is, the two strangers did—the man from The Lonesome House had it straight from the dog that the strangers were of the right sort and was taking no chances—and agreed to join forces for so long as should be agreeable.

And the green canoe pranced back to The House which wasn't going to be The Lonesome House much longer and a spasm of house-cleaning and wood-cutting began.

Next day the company came over the portage from Elbow Lake into Elbow River—and the way they came was a joy to behold.

The Oldtimer was a real one and he had an apt pupil in The Man From Texas. His canoe, borrowed from a forest ranger, was a bit too narrow and was cursed with a carrying yoke designed by some woodsman in New York. You had to get a friend to hold the canoe up for you and then back under it.

But the rest of his outfit was of his own devising and superlatively right.

As is most correct on the portage, The Man From Texas, not carrying the canoe, came across first. He carried a heavily loaded pack-sack with a few knicknacks piled on top, and a gun.

This is a good usage come down from Indian times. It is the first man over the portage trail who will run upon game or—in the old days—an enemy. His hands should be free to do prompt shooting. Applied to modern pleasure canoe cruising this procedure frequently spells meat-in-the-pot.

Behind The Man From Texas came the Oldtimer with another pack-sack and the canoe. The paddles he carried in one hand and used the other to fight brush.

There was no going back, for there was nothing left to go back after.

Everything across in one trip.

And when it came to reloading the canoe for the crossing of the river to The Lonesome House there was none of this untying of tump-lines and stowing of duffle bags you read about, they simply launched

the canoe, threw their two packsacks in, tossed the gun and extra paddle on top of them and stepped aboard themselves.

Altogether it was a portage perfectly executed in the most approved manner of the Northwest and stamped The Oldtimer as a man from whom great advancement might be gained.

And, that no item of the lesson might be lost for want of contrast, the Red Gods sent in due season the party with the pneumatic mattress.

It looked like rain, so the four from The Lonesome House—that particular dog counts as "one person" or the shrimp raising an objection gets out of the canoe and walks—deferred the Bass Lake excursion and paddled up Elbow Lake late in the afternoon trolling for general results.

They would have passed discreetly by the scraggly camp on the big island had not the hail from ashore been pitched in the distress key.

(Concluded Next Week.)

RUSTLESS STEEL.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

(Continued from Last Week.)

THEY secured a pair of 16 gauge Anticorro barrels, and a pair of ordinary steel tubes of the same gauge, the sets of the same dimensions.

The Poldi steel stood cheerfully a load of 775 grains of black powder and 775 grains of shot. Fired with 60 grams of each—930 grains—the Poldi barrel quit. The burst was entirely different from that of the other tubes. The steel tore into ribbons instead of going into fragments as did the ordinary barrel material. Note cut from the "Deutschen Jager Zeitung," showing burst Poldi barrels on the right, burst barrels or ordinary steel at the left.

The testing station justly concluded that the steel was very tough.

Then to see whether the Anticorro treatment applied through the entire body of the steel, they allowed the burst pieces of the barrels to lie exposed to the elements for a week or so. They did not rust, even in the torn and jagged surfaces of the breaks.

Over at the Belgian Government proof house at Liege they took a 12 gauge barrel of Poldi steel measuring .165 inch thick at the breech, .07 inch thick 6 inches ahead of the breech, .039 inch thick 12 inches from the breech and .035 inch 20 inches from the breech. An L. C. Smith barrel from a 7.1-4 pound 12 gauge gun measures, for example, .207 instead of .165, .085 instead of .07, and .045 instead of .039. Therefore the Poldi tube did not have any extravagant amount of superfluous material.

They ran up the pressures without bursting the tube until they finally fired 48 grains of smokeless powder and 2.13 oz. of shot, giving according to their English Gas Pressure apparatus, 44,764 pounds per square inch, or 20 tons, English long tons. The normal working pressure of a 12 gauge load is around 4 tons. After all these tests, comprising a gradual series of loads, ten in number, "the barrel was absolutely intact." Also;

"From the same barrel several cartridges were fired afterwards, such cartridges being of the kind that may be obtained from any dealer and loaded with Mullerite, Powder J2 and Lanite. Following this the barrel was kept, without first being cleaned, in a recently built and very damp room.

"After 12 days the barrel was dry cleaned. It did not show the slightest trace of rust, either inside or outside."

In the fall of 1911, during the trials of the steel, the same proof house was given two pairs of barrels, 12 gauge, one pair of English special steel, the other of Poldi steel, the dimensions of the walls a trifle greater than the barrel mentioned above.

Then they set to work to burst the tubes.

At 25,000 pounds the two tubes of ordinary steel bulged slightly at the cone, the left tube swelled at a point 8 inches from the breech. Poldi tubes intact. Running up the pressure through seven shots in each barrel, to the 35,000 pounds point showed the bulges in the ordinary barrels becoming more pronounced, the Poldi barrels intact.

At 35,480 pounds the two Poldi barrels were fired simultaneously. The left barrel swelled slightly at the cone.

At 37,500 pounds the same barrel swelled more noticeably. The ordinary barrels bulged still more at the old spots, and swelled slightly at points 8 and 13 inches from the breech. At the 40,000 pounds mark the right Poldi barrel was still absolutely intact, left bulged more at the cone, nowhere else. The ordinary barrels cracked slightly—the French expression in my report says "wrinkled or folded," and my interpretation as "cracked" may be in error.

At 41,500 the Poldi right barrel also "wrinkled," and the left swelled still more. Both the ordinary barrels took on wrinkles and swelled.

At 48,350 pounds the left Poldi tube was badly swelled, right swelled

at two inches from the breech. The ordinary tubes still more wrinkled and badly swelled. Then they shifted to black powder, possibly to avoid a detonation on the part of their smokeless at such pressures.

With a load of 542 grains of black powder, and 930 grains of shot, the ordinary barrels split for six inches of their lengths and two long splinters broke off. That wound up those barrels.

The Poldi tubes swelled badly in the case of the right one, left one split up one side.

At the *coup de grace* of 620 grains powder, and 930 grains of shot the right tube split from a point at the cone to a point ten inches further up the barrel. The breech remained intact. Therefore the new steel is strong enough, so far as that phase is concerned.

So much for the foreign tests, save for one other bearing on the bluing or browning process. This pointed out that so strong were the acids necessary to cause rusting with Poldi steel, and thus brown the barrel, there was great danger lest the soft iron rib used on double guns, be eaten right up before the acids finishing browning the refractory Poldi stuff. This was as strong a proof of its rust resisting properties as any report contained.

Here's the Yankee side of the steel.

ARMS AND THE MAN ordered me to try the effect of American climate on this stuff at its expense. The 1906 Government cartridge, having rusted as many barrels as any combination of powder and lead at our disposal, was selected as the chosen instrument of destruction—if the steel did not act up to its reputation.

V. Chr. Schilling, of Suhl, Germany, has the right to make gun barrels of this steel, for Germany, V. Chr. Schilling also makes beautiful rifles—I owned one five years ago and have seen nothing since that equaled it for beauty of case hardening and appearance. Therefore specifications for a Mauser rifle of Mr. Schilling's make, to handle our 1906 cartridge, and to look its best within reasonable cost went across the water last June, 1912. Then began great joy.

The German gun maker agreed to tackle the rifle, although he had never turned out an arm for this particular cartridge, but he demanded samples by which to make, and later test, the arm.

Fifty rounds were confided to the express company for transmission, then we sat back awaiting the new rifle, with its wonderful barrel. Came then a horrified letter from the express company, stating that the steamship company had fairly turned up its garboard strake with indignation at being asked to forward such a dangerous package as 50 rounds of Government cartridges. Then they sent them back, presumably in a special car, hauled by a condemned engine, with a reckless daredevil as a driver. They generously did not charge for returning them. They've still got the money they collected for shipment, entirely characteristic of the great and good Nels Largo Co.

To another company was given a package containing 50 empty cartridges and 50 bullets. Also was tucked away in one shell 50 primers wrapped in cotton, and a very small word "primers," was written on the wrapper of the package.

Two weeks later they found those darned primers in New York City and wrote sorrowfully concerning them. I told them to charter at my expense a barge, convey them carefully out to deep water, and sink them where two and a half miles lay between the barge and the bottom. Presumably they did. The rest of the ammunition went across the pond.

Finally, with 1913 well on the way, there came the rifle.

It is too pretty to take into the woods. The thoughts of doing anything to that barrel save anoint it with loving care and nitro solvent cut me to the heart.

I ordered a rifle made with Wundhammer stock, short pistol grip and all. I sent drawings and photographs and prayers and figures and threats to Schilling in the effort to get him to avoid a grip protruding from the tummy of the rifle just forward of the rear sling swivel, and to avoid putting on a raised ridge over the receiver.

He came up the scratch like a prince; the rifle came wonderfully close to specifications in every way, for a gun made so different from the German idea. And handsome—it is after all nothing but a Mauser with Anticorro barrel, and shooting the 1906 cartridge—but its skin is about as pretty a skin as ever was stretched over a rifle.

Schilling, in the effort to please, this being his first gun of the sort coming to this country, engraved the arm in a manner I've never seen save on the finer German shotguns.

On the receiver where the bolt head lies when it is closed, is a Mammy bear with two cubs peeping fearfully around her skirts as the old lady stands on her hind legs and dares whatever it is, to come on and fight. The bear like the other figures, is in a whitish metal, with the background the dull, case-hardened matted effect characteristic of the German engraver. The coloring is exquisite.

The bridge is engraved with leaves and patterns, the guard has a handsome buck on it, with matted flower engraving around the picture,

while the magazine floor plate is a dream. The owner's monogram is set in gold inlay in handsome scroll, the plate is covered with handsome leaves and in the center is a magnificent buck and doe standing beside a pool.

I ordered an extra magazine floor plate, knowing how quickly the finish wears off this part from carrying, and wanting to keep the rifle good looking as long as possible. Lo and behold there came the extra one, with the same gold monogram, another game scene on it, and the same handsome leaf engraving. There was also a bill for the extra one, amounting to the astounding sum of \$3.50, engraving, floor plate, follower, magazine spring, gold monogram and all.

The grip and forestock was carved to harmonize with the engraving on the steel parts, graceful scrolls, fleur de lis—carving of the sort never seen in this country save on some of the fine Adolph guns. It was handsome enough for Wundhammer to follow in finishing up a fine sporter Springfield for Henry Ford, the maker of the "one in three" automobile.

The butt plate like the rest of the rifle, is case-hardened and fitted with trap, checked of course. Trigger is single, not set, safely, trigger and bolt handle checked. There was but one good feature left off—that is, the new hinged magazine floor plate, with catch inside the trigger guard. This magazine has the same catch as the Springfield, not the cam lever lying along it, which tends to come open and spill the magazine, cartridges and all on the ground.

The wood is, of course, the finest selected walnut, equal to that used on any priced shotgun, but to my taste too dark. The dimensions of the stock are nearly right, the grip a bit too long—protruding a bit too far below the stock line—and a bit too much wood left over the magazine. Otherwise it is a Wundhammer stock, and a far better one than is usually turned out by German gun makers.

The Barrel is 26½ inches long as an experiment. I do not fancy the sawed off type of barrel, save for saddle use, and then a carbine is indicated. It has proved to swing and hold far more steadily than the 24-inch barrel on the sporter Springfield, and I would not change.

The barrel is round, made as I ordered it, minus any matted rib, and beautifully shaped. The front sight is set in a matted inclined foot or base, familiar to those who have seen foreign rifles. The rear sights, two of them, flat bars that fold down out of the way, are set on a base sweated to the barrel, and engraved with bead engraving to keep up the de luxe appearance. Platinum lines run up each bar or the sights, nearly to the V notch, and the definition is perfect for open sights.

Strange enough the barrel has a beautiful blue, as fine and smooth a finish as I have seen on any rifle. I rather expected something poor after the talk of the difficulties of getting this part to rust in the process.

I ordered it, as an experiment, bored .309 in the grooves, .300 on the lands. It came bored .2990 on the lands, .309 in the grooves, giving grooves .005 deep instead of .004 as on the Springfield. What the effect will be, I do not know. It gives, with open sights and muzzle and elbow rest table, six inch groups at 200, but undoubtedly some of this is due to eye error in aligning the sights.

Due either to the hard steel or to the German's idea of rifling, the job is not particularly fine for so fine a rifle—as good as any New Springfield, but not up to the class of the .280 Ross, with its clearly cut lands, and its grooves free from the slightest mark of tool. Still, I've seen no barrel outside one of Pope's that did come up to the standard of the Canadian maker.

It is a most beautiful handling and shooting rifle. Using the open sights, and the bolt in the stiff condition characteristic of Mauser bolts when new, the rifle swatted the running deer twice in his short swift dash of 18 yards, 130 yards away giving 9 points for the run, a shoulder shot, and a rib hit. But one run out of a day's shooting by a mob of shooters, beat this record—and the hard bolt made a second shot difficult to put in. ever would I take the 24 inch barrel, with a longer one available merely because of this increased steadiness of swing, and clearness of sights, when using the open variety.

There were a few things to avoid in future rifles. The Germans have apparently little idea of the refinements of detail demanded by a crank, despite their fine workmanship. The pull is a hard seven pounds, and has to be reduced. The bolt is not smooth working as it should be and has to be smoothed up. These two things need Schilling's attention.

The chamber on this rifle is a bit tight—not surprising in view of its being the first one, and his ammunition limited. Also Frankford stuff fits more tightly than does stuff of private make, which in this rifle works smoothly enough.

In case you are curious, the stock of the rifle is 13½ inches long, drop from *line of sights*, at comb 17/8, at heel 23/4. Point of grip—the nearest end of the grip cap—is 33/8 inches from the center of the trig-

ger, the curve starting directly back of the guard and running to the grip point. The American idea is to append a small wooden affair anywhere along the lower side of the stock and as useful as a three-legged cat. The Germans are equally guilty, although a few of their makers grasp the surprising idea that a pistol grip is intended to be grasped by the right hand while the finger rests on the trigger, all at one and the same moment.

This Anticorro gun, with 26½ inch barrel, worked out at 7 pounds 7 ounces. By refining down the stock a bit, two or three ounces could be shaved off this. Personally, I would select for the 1906 cartridge, a rifle weighing not over 7¼ pounds. Then when the magazine is full, you've got about 7½ pounds, enough and plenty to carry all day.

Naturally, with such a rifle as this I shied away from the idea of offering it up on the altar of sacrifice to Experiment. My curiosity as to whether that barrel would rust, faded before a very urgent desire to do everything I could to prevent such a happening. Then I reread the foreign reports and fortified myself.

The rifle was fired about 50 times at the range, then it was the next day, in its original state of powder fouled bore, turned over to Wundhammer, who abides during business hours in a basement. There, beyond the reach of temptation and the solvent bottle, it stood for eight days, examined by various club members during its "rusting" period.

During the eight days California had the hardest rainy period it has known in twenty years. A small trifle of five inches came down in thirty-six hours, and the week was damp and misty when it didn't rain. Also Wundhammer, as is the custom in Southern California, bailed out some three pails of water each day from the basement floor. If this is not fair, then the rifle will never receive a fair test.

At the end of the eight days we put a rag through the barrel. It came out red, but not gritty red as does a rag from a rusty rifle. The third rag was not red, but the barrel was not clean. We put in a rag anointed with an alleged and wonderful gun oil but it merely smeared around the powder fouling.

Two days later we put through a rag soaked with Ballard's Acme Solvent, the stuff on which we have finally settled as the best, and let it soak an hour. The barrel wiped out as *bright as a mirror*, not a speck, not a pit, not a shaded spot in the bright bore to show that it had stood uncleaned for ten days and absolutely untouched for eight of them. The steel was as nearly rustproof as ever sensible man could desire—it went for a week without attention—and the man who would ask more of steel has not a lick of sense, if he has had experience with what ordinary steel does.

A few days later we again examined the bore for signs of sweating, but it didn't sweat. It was bright and clean.

Still later the rifle was fired during a busy day at the range, perhaps 40 rounds of Frankford stuff going through it. Then it was left at the range for two days, uncleaned. It cleaned out with three rags, as bright and clean as you could ask, but we used Acme Solvent to remove the powder fouling.

The rifle is once more down at Wundhammer's shot and doped with one single rag anointed with Acme to see if it gradually clouds up and dulls along the bore, like a half cleaned service rifle.

During the week preceding the test of the Anticorro gun, I allowed a worn out Springfield to stand in the gun cabinet, uncleaned after shooting. The gun cabinet, needless to say, is not arranged to catch as much moisture as possible.

At the end of the week the rifle, kept in a cabinet in the second story of a cottage, and not during a wet spell, was covered with rust from chamber to muzzle.

Repeated scrubbing with a brass brush, swabbing with Acme and wiping with dry rags failed to do more than to scratch away the rust here and there, but leaving a very sick looking barrel, patchy, pitted, and full of shaded spots. Finally the emery went in, and the rust came out, but it didn't stay out for long, nor was the barrel fit for use for any length of time.

Needless to say, I'm not going to ruin a beautiful rifle in the effort to see just how long it would actually take to pit the barrel. Possibly a month or so might do it, eight days did not give any indication that thirty would be enough.

If a rifle barrel will go for eight or ten days without attention after shooting our service cartridge, or for 20 days after shooting the German 7 m. m. with the air moist around it, and the conditions favorable to rust, then it is good enough—and a mile ahead of any barrels we have ever been able to get. If, in addition to being actually stronger, and as nearly rust proof as we need for actual use, this steel also resists erosion better than does our service steel, then it is worth many simoleons more than any steel we have with us.

Schilling will probably get 200 marks for the plain finish rifle with this steel, for our Springfield cartridge, and made with Wundhammer stock. This would mean a cost of about \$65 duty paid, in this country

for a very handsomely finished Mauser, made to your order, for our cartridge, and using Anticorro steel barrel. Whether it is worth it depends on how badly you hate rust, and one the size of your shooting appropriation.

The steel is being used by many German makers of double shotguns, the barrels coming presumably from Schilling, the cost an advance of \$35 over the cost of ordinary steel.

While such material would be a great convenience in a scattergun, shot perhaps around salt water and not brought in until the weary hours of the night, yet it is in rifle barrels that it will eventually prove its great value. Cleaning a shotgun is comparatively simple and permanent. Cleaning a service rifle is a work of much labor, many rags, oils, brushes, and then a second process in days to come. Being habitually lazy, I confess that my affection for the new rifle grows out of proportion even to the handsome engraving and fine work in its composition.

The next thing will be to get a bar of the steel to the Ross people, and a .280 barrel made out of it. Then perhaps I'll be satisfied.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NOTES.

THE inter-club gallery championship of the United States will not be decided for several weeks, owing to the floods which are now devastating the State of Ohio. Several members of the Engineers Rifle and Revolver Club of Cleveland are on duty with the National Guard in the flood district, and the range of that club is under water. The shoot-off for the championship between Warren and Cleveland is now scheduled to take place on the evening of April 11, if possible. If not, the shoot will be held on the evening of the 18th.

In the inter-school league matches, the final contest between the Iowa City High School and the Salt Lake City High School is yet to be held, the Easter holidays having interfered with the holding of the final shoot. The same condition prevails in the military school league, in which Wentworth Military Academy and Bordentown (N. J.) Military Institute are yet to shoot off for the championship.

The floods in Ohio will also be the cause of delay in issuing the programs for the International and National shooting competition. These programs were printed in Columbus, Ohio, and delivery was to be made this week, but owing to the suspension of railroad service, it will be several weeks before they will arrive in Washington.

Official targets are being sent out for the international small-bore match. In selecting the members of the team to represent the United States, all those men who have fired in six or more of the matches in the inter-club gallery competition, and who made an average of 194 or better, were selected. There were 44 men that came in this class, leaving only six men to be selected from the country at large who had not been competitors in the indoor league shoot. These six men will be selected by the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association on merit only, and after a thorough try-out to see if they are still shooting in their old-record way.

There appears to be an unprecedented activity throughout the country in the organization of new rifle clubs. Whether this is caused by the publicity that the big matches are giving to rifle shooting, or whether it is a healthy increase in the sport of rifle shooting alone, is hard to tell, but probably an era of a revival in rifle shooting is with us.

GEORGIA GUARDSMEN HONORED.

CERTIFICATES of merit for distinguished service have recently been awarded to three officers and noncommissioned officers of the National Guard of Georgia, Captain Thad. C. Jowitt, Co. B, 1st Infantry; First Sergeant Mose S. Levy, Troop K, 2d Squadron Cavalry; Battalion Sergeant Major William Gwin, 1st Infantry.

During riot duty at Augusta, Ga., September 29, 1912, while troops were stationed at power plant of the Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Co., a dynamite plot was discovered and reliable information was furnished the Commanding Officer that 1,600 pounds of dynamite had been stolen from near by rock quarries and had been placed by the rioters in the sewer running under the canal and power house, for the purpose of blowing up the plant. Volunteers were called for by the Commanding Officer to recover the dynamite and prevent the damage. The above-named men responded and two of them, Captain Jowitt and Sergeant Levy, entered the sewer on the opposite side of the canal from the power plant and thoroughly explored the sewer system under the canal and power house, assisted by Sergeant Major Gwin.

Deeds of self-sacrifice for the good of the service, and of so valorous and meritorious a nature as that briefly described above, deserve special commendation and mark of distinction.

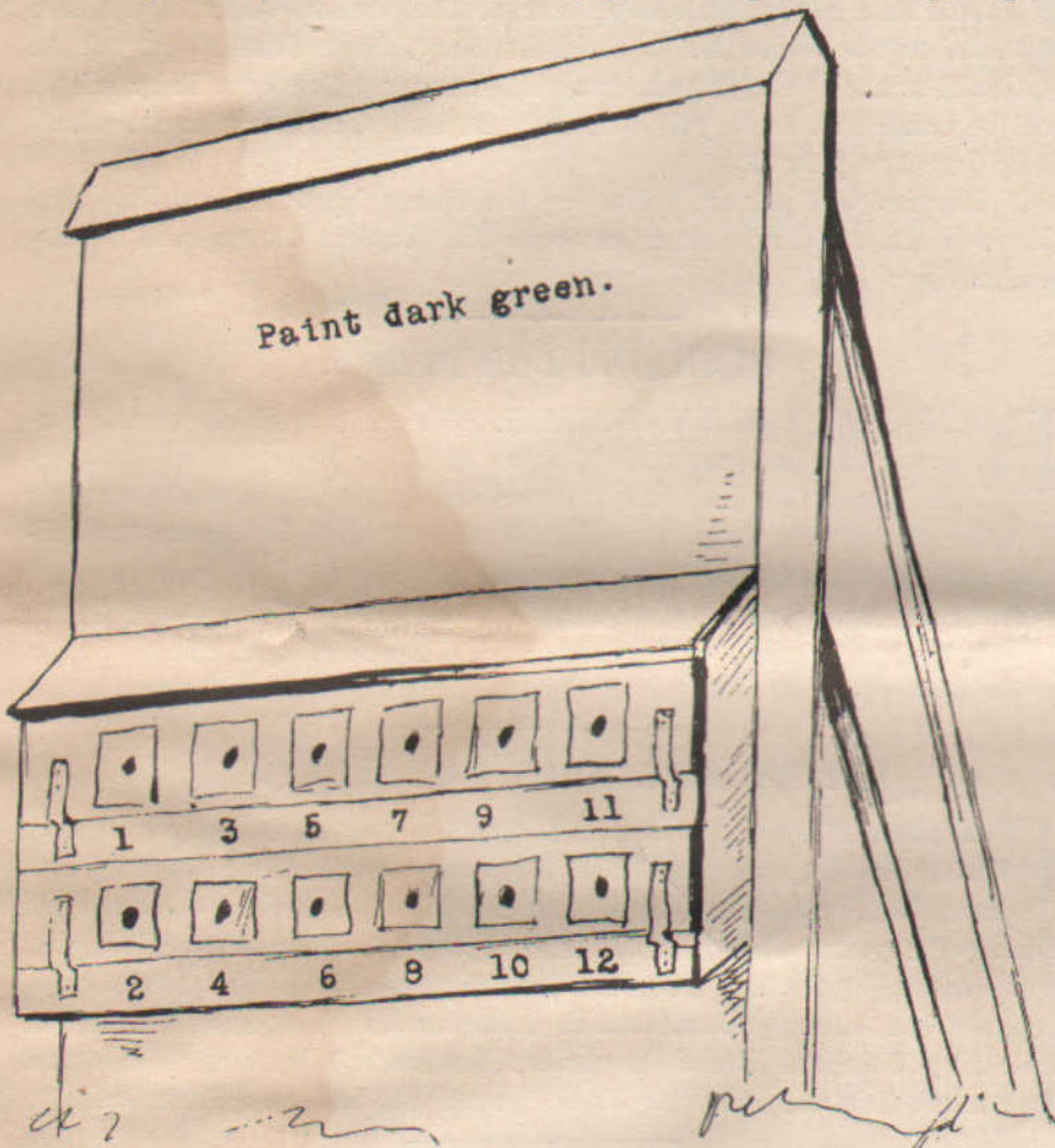
SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE.

By E. D. NEWITT.

A few hints on the construction of ranges suitable for rifle clubs using low-power ammunition.

THE club must first decide whether it is going to try to run on the old lines and cater only for a few ultra enthusiastic rifle bugs or whether it will attempt to become a real live unit in a great movement for inducing a whole nation to learn to shoot.

Let us assume it resolves to provide shooting facilities so cheap and attractive as not only to appeal to half-hearted aspirants who have not yet mustered enough enthusiasm to join a club run on the present lines, but to the many thousands of young men who up to the moment have not appreciated that the cultivation of marksmanship is itself a recreative amusement, at least as interesting, and far more useful, than watching a ball game. Then the first point for consideration will be the selection of a conveniently accessible and safe site. Your rifle bug will go anywhere and put up with any amount of inconvenience for the game he loves, but the man in the street will not, and he is the man you hope to attract. Unless you can put the range right



Slightly projecting eaves will keep some rain off the targets.

under his nose, and make it thoroughly comfortable for him whilst there, he won't come; consequently, your range site must be within easy reach of the center of the population and, in any case, must not be far from a trolley line or railway. Then it must also be in a place where the 'bullet' which invariably gets loose occasionally will not rake houses or cross roads, etc.; in other words, due regard must be given to the safety of the public. If, therefore, there is no quarry or steeply sloping hill available, the club must be prepared to erect butts of ample size, and even then there should be no house or road in rear nearer than 500 yards. Supposing you are fortunate enough to find a site in which nature has provided efficient stop butts, then a couple of stout posts about 5 feet high and 8 or 10 feet apart, equipped with iron brackets into which boards to which the targets are tacked can be dropped, is all that will be wanted at the butt end of the range.

The sketch shows targets tacked five to a board and arranged in two rows. This arrangement will be found very convenient. The boards will eventually be shot to pieces, but last a long time and can be cheaply renewed when necessary.

If a few spare boards, with targets tacked on ready for use, are kept at the firing point, targets can be changed when required without any delay, by carrying the new boards to the butt and exchanging them for those shot at. It is usually possible to write the names of the shooters upon the targets before they are sent to the butt, but if this cannot be done boards bearing large numbers, visible from the firing point, should be permanently fixed to the posts so that the shooter may easily identify his target, and the targets should be attached to the target boards so as to appear immediately over the identifying numbers.

For many reasons it is desirable that the range should admit of shooting at two or three distances simultaneously, which generally means three butts and one firing point, and 25, 50, and 100 yards are the most suitable distances for short-range work. While targets 6 inches square are large enough for 25 and 50 yards shooting, and 12 inches square for 100 yards, it is necessary to have more white showing below the bull's-eye against which to silhouette the sights; consequently, the identifying number boards should be below the targets and should be painted white.

As targets are more or less costly, proportionately with their size, and a great number will be used, it is desirable to have them as small as possible. Wood pulp cardboard, just thick enough to keep stiff and flat, is about the best material of which to make them.

It is very essential that there should be an excess of target accommodation, so as to avoid delays and frequent changing, and the butt arrangements therefore should be calculated for at least 10 or 12 targets at each butt. If the ground between the firing point and butts is level and not likely to be covered with high-growing vegetation in summer, the bottom row of targets should show their bull's-eyes about 18 inches above the ground, and the top row of targets should be as close above them as possible.

To shoot towards the north insures the best all-round distribution of daylight, but wherever possible arrangements should also be made for artificially lighting the targets so that shooting can be carried on at night as well as by day. For this purpose nothing is better than iron bullet-proof reflectors fixed to the butt by iron brackets over and as close to the targets as possible, with electric incandescent lamps between them and the targets and switches for turning on and off at the firing point. Experiment will determine the best number and positions of the lamps. Where electricity or gas is not available, a small portable acetylene gas plant answers very well. Artificial target illumination is quite practicable and not unduly expensive, if intelligently carried out.

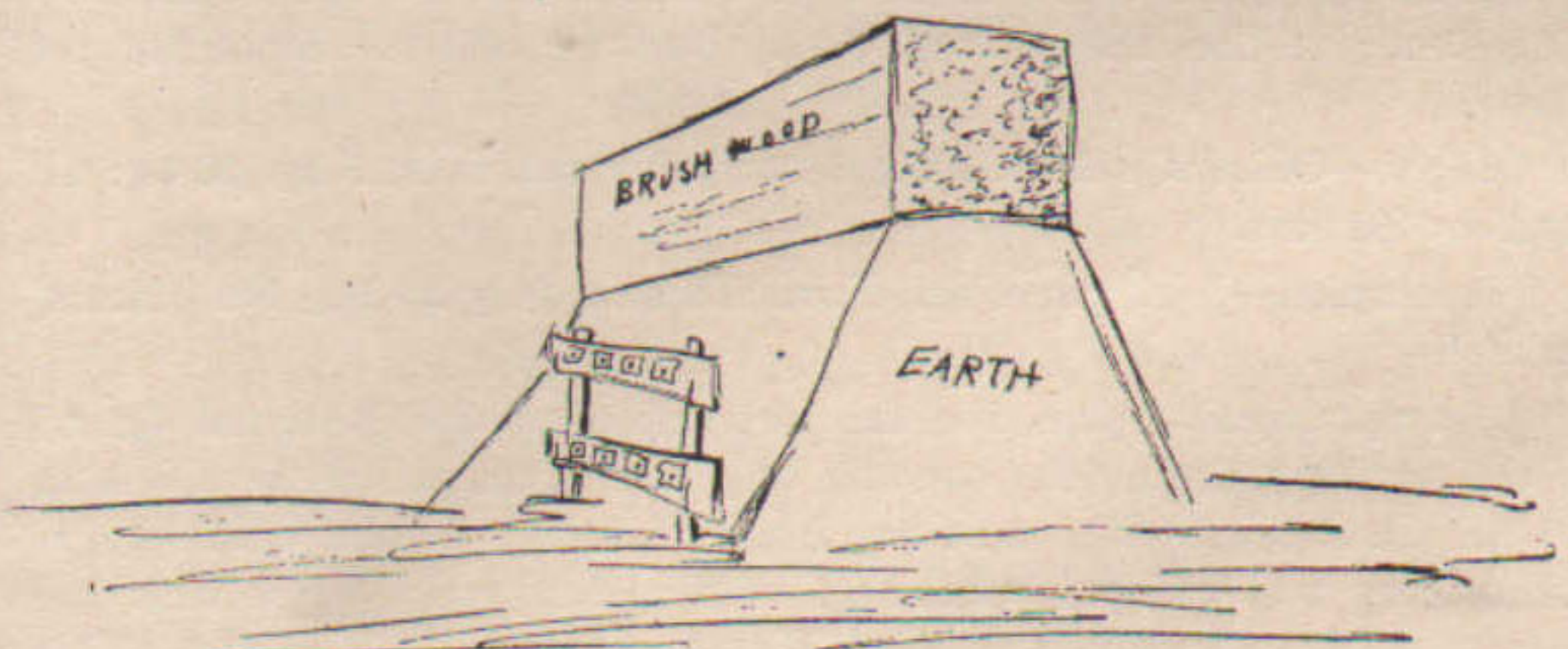
In cases where nature has not been kind enough to provide stop butts it will be necessary to build them and their dimensions will depend upon whether the ground in rear is frequented or not. Assuming the former case, the butts must be both high and wide. Butts 12 feet by 12 feet at 25 yards, 12 by 15 feet at 50 yards, and 15 feet by 18 feet at 100 yards will accommodate a dozen targets in two rows each and afford efficient protection to the public, provided there is no house within at least 500 yards directly in rear.

Such butts can be cheaply constructed of two skewers of one-inch boards six inches apart, filled in with shingle or concrete and supported by sound timber struts behind. As nothing but iron or steel will stand continuous pounding in one spot from bullets, the butts must be reinforced immediately behind the targets by iron or steel, and as old lead is an asset worth money to the club, it is desirable that this iron reinforcement should be so constructed as to catch the bullets so that the lead is easily recoverable.

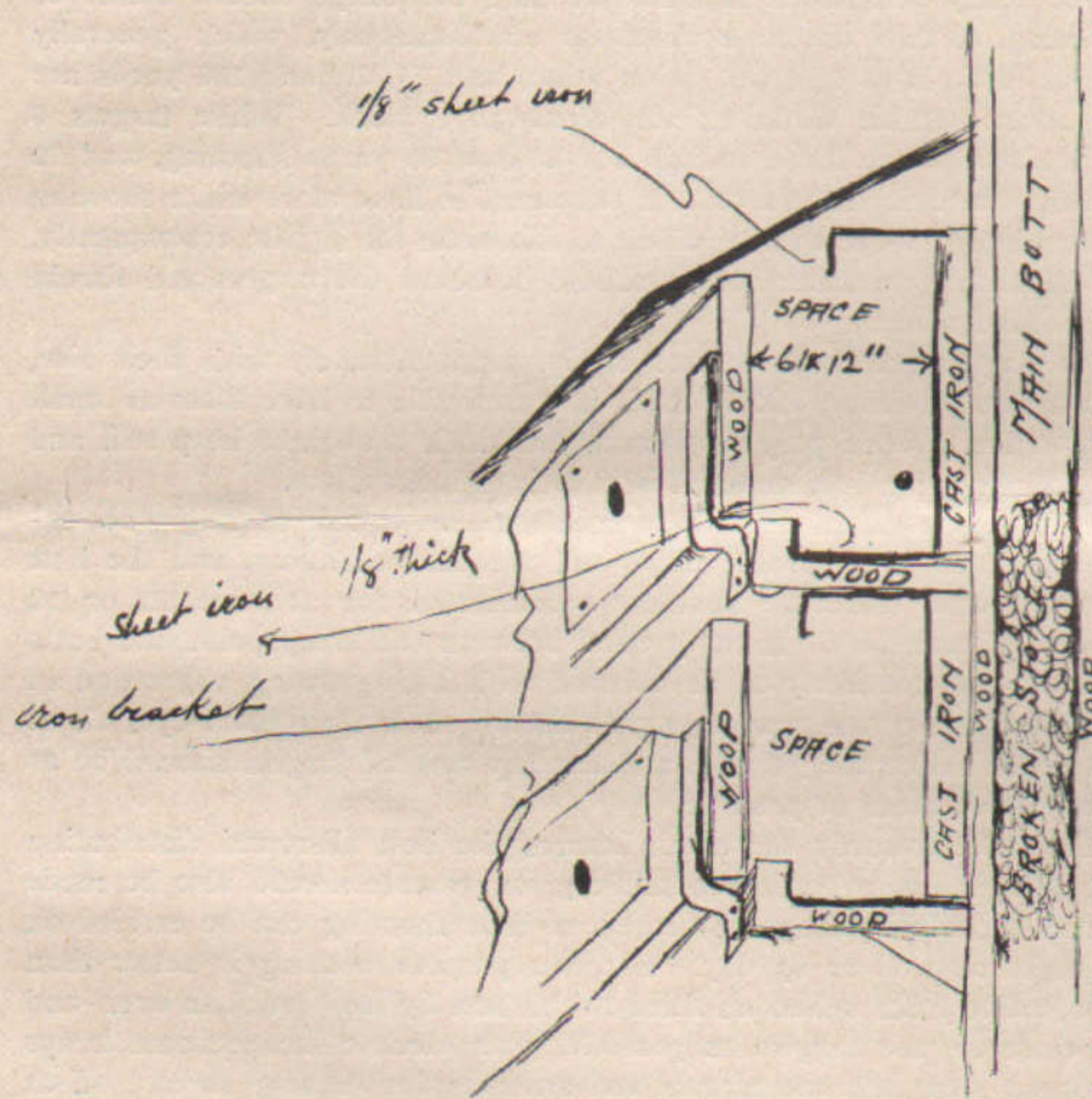
Our rough sketches below show a 12-target butt, and the details of the bullet catcher.

The underlying principle of the bullet catcher is an oblong box open towards the firing point with a thick cast-iron back and thin wrought-iron top and bottom. The bullets, after passing through the target and target board, smash themselves against the cast-iron back and the flying pieces which are projected nearly straight upward and downward are arrested by the wrought-iron top and bottom and accumulate in the bottom, whence they can be easily removed when necessary. This construction is indestructible by low-power bullets and over 95 per cent of the lead can be recovered. It is, of course, possible to devise constructions which will be cheaper at the outset, but none is more efficient or more economical to maintain, and range maintenance can become a very formidable item in club finance if the range is not properly designed.

The third sketch shows a butt constructed of earth and wood faggots, which can be erected by members themselves without skilled labor, and, when the requisite material is at hand, is very cheap.



Cheap butt of earth and faggots suitable for village clubs—can be made by clubmen without skilled labor.



DETAILS OF BULLET CATCHER.

For summer shooting by daylight an uncovered firing point will do fairly well, but as the firing point end of the range is an important item demanding an article to itself, I propose to deal with it on a future occasion.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Newitt has had much to do with short-range shooting activities in England, and his views are interesting and valuable.

SUMMER WORK FOR ARTILLERY.

DATES for the summer exercises of the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps in the coast defenses have been arranged by the Division of Militia Affairs as follows:

Maine—Officers' school, June 15-19; joint exercises, July 17-26; all at Fort Williams.

New Hampshire—Officers' school, with the Maine school; joint exercises, some date in September yet to be fixed.

Massachusetts—Officers' school, date not fixed, at one of the forts in Boston harbor; joint exercises, First Battalion, Fort Warren, July 30-Aug. 8; Second Battalion, Fort Andrews, July 20-29; Third Battalion, Fort Strong, July 10-19.

Rhode Island—Officers' school, July 7-12; joint exercises, First District, July 13-20; Second District, July 20-27; all at Fort Greble.

Connecticut—Officers' school, May 8-11; joint exercises, First District, June 10-19; Second District, June 19-28; all at Fort G. H. Wright.

New York—Not fixed.

Maryland—Officers' school, in connection with some of the New England schools; joint exercises, Fort Howard, July 13-27.

North Carolina—Officers' school, to include also officers from South Carolina, Georgia and Texas, at Fort Moultrie, sometime in May or June; joint exercises for North Carolina, Fort Caswell, Aug. 5-16.

South Carolina—Joint exercises, Fort Moultrie, July 1-15.

Georgia—Not fixed.

Texas—Joint exercises at Fort Crockett sometime in July.

California—Joint exercises at Fort Winfield Scott (San Francisco) July 5-19; at San Diego, Aug. 3-17. Date of officers school not yet fixed.

Oregon—Officers' school, May 8-13; joint exercises, Aug. 22-31; all at Fort Stevens.

Washington—Joint exercises, Fort Worden, July 20-29. No officers' school.

A comprehensive plan for the instruction of the National Guard Field Artillery during the summer has been prepared by the Division of Militia Affairs. The most important feature is a joint encampment of officers and enlisted specialists of the National Guard, with the Army, at the Artillery School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. This encampment will last a full month, from May 18 to June 18, following the plan adopted last year. Advance work will be taken up. The

course will include calculation of firing data, panoramic sketching, and the conduct of fire against stationary and moving targets representing machine guns, infantry in various positions, cavalry, and artillery. Those attending the encampment will be selected from those who have received the elementary instruction in previous schools.

Heretofore such elementary instruction has been imparted at the joint summer school at Fort Riley, Kan., where is stationed the Sixth Field Artillery—the only post in the country where there is a full regiment of this arm. It is realized that training with Regular Field Artillery is of the utmost importance and hence it heretofore has been deemed advisable to take National Guard officers the great distance to Fort Sill. While there are 42 batteries of National Guard Field Artillery East of the Mississippi, in the same region there are only three batteries of Regulars.

But this year, in the interests of economy, it has been advisable to divide the summer instruction into two schools. One will be held, as usual, at Fort Riley, and all National Guard Field Artillery officers of Wisconsin, Illinois and all States West of the Mississippi will be invited to attend. The other will be held at some point in North-eastern Pennsylvania, to which will be invited Field Artillery officers of all States East of the Mississippi except Illinois and Wisconsin. Three batteries of the Third U. S. Field Artillery, from Fort Myer, will be stationed at the Pennsylvania camp all summer. The Fort Riley school will be conducted from July 6 to July 20, and the Pennsylvania school from July 1 to July 15.

If finances will permit, following the Pennsylvania school, National Guard Field Artillery batteries from the Eastern States will be assembled in a joint camp in Pennsylvania.

PLANNING FOR PERRY.

BRIG GEN. R. K. EVANS, U. S. A., executive officer of the National and International Matches at Camp Perry, is in Washington organizing his staff and seeking to get the requisite number of officers and men detailed to handle the events. He wants 100 officers and 1,000 troops, and hopes to get them.

The comptroller of the treasury has rendered a decision as to the \$25,000 appropriated by Congress for the Camp Perry matches. Under it, the money is available for all the purposes of the tournament.

DUMMY ARMAMENT INSTALLATION.

IT is planned by the Division of Militia Affairs to install dummy Coast Artillery armament in National Guard Armories at Portland, Me., Providence, R. I., and the Eighth District of New York during the year. One hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars was appropriated by the last Congress for the purpose. Under previous appropriations dummy armament is being or has been installed in the following National Guard armories: Boston, Bridgeport, Ninth and Thirteenth Districts of New York, Savannah, and San Francisco.

NEW OFFICER FOR MILITIA DIVISION.

IT is reported at the War Department that Capt. Wm. M. Fassett, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, now on duty at Fort Bliss and under recent detail to the Signal Corps, is about to be attached to the Division of Militia Affairs in Washington. No Signal Corps officer has been on duty there for several months. Captain Fassett served for several years as inspector-instructor of the Mississippi National Guard.

AN ADMIRABLE EXPEDIENT.

THE competition which goes on continually in each company of the infantry and coast artillery of the National Guard of Washington between the squads of the organization strikes one as being thoroughly commendable. The purpose is to determine which squad has attained the highest record for recruiting and general attendance and efficiency, the value given to these elements being: recruiting, 30; attendance, 20, and efficiency 50 per cent.

The award is surrounded by rules which insure a fair contest. The final determination of the competition is to be made at the annual encampment where a board of officers sits for the purpose. It seems a thoroughly good idea.

PISTOLS FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Division of Militia Affairs has been notified that 16,110 automatic pistols will be ready for issue to the National Guard on July 1. The method of distribution has not yet been determined.

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.

THE WORD WITH THE BARK ON IT.

We admire a speech lately made by Governor Joseph M. Brown of Georgia, during a railway strike in his State, on "The Supremacy of the Law."

Violence had been committed, the laws set at naught and the peace authorities over-run. To enforce the laws the Governor ordered out troops, but the rioters were so turbulent and unruly that three were killed before the serious purpose of the National Guard was recognized.

The Governor pays high praise to the Georgia militiamen when he says:

"These killings, as greatly as all regret the necessity for them, established a status for the military which will save, doubtless, many lives in future; for all citizens now recognize that Georgia has no more 'tin soldiers.' Wherever they are sent in future they will carry with them the assurance to orderly people and warning to mobs that *Georgia will maintain her laws inflexibly and without regard to consequences to persons who would trample them under foot.*

"The military is the last resort. Its duty does not begin until the power of the civil authority is exhausted. But when judges, sheriffs and mayors are found to be helpless against the lawless forces in any community, the military of Georgia can and will uphold the laws and maintain the majesty of the State."

An examination of the cases in which National Guardsmen have been called upon to quell disturbances and restore order during the last ten years, shows a fitness for this hateful duty not dreamed of before the new order in the National Guard. There are very few organizations in any of the States which may not now be depended upon to deal adequately with a local situation. This, though such service is the most disagreeable, burdensome, objectionable and difficult which can fall to any National Guardsman.

There is a tribute due the men of the National Guard who have done so much so well. It is no small thing to stand up before a mob which contains friends and associates and oppose the unlawful acts of that mob by such force as will quell it. Nor is it easy to render such service as the Ohio Guardsmen have so well given in the district of the awful floods.

Governor Brown did not mince matters in expressing his opinion of the National Guard any more than he flinched the responsibility of executing the laws of the State. It is a man who speaks when this Governor talks.

He believes in the usefulness of labor unions when they live under the law, but he points without passion or prejudice and in the clearest way to the incontrovertible fact that no minority of men by binding themselves together can become authorized to take the law into their

own hands and set aside those statutes made by the majority of the people of the State for the government of all.

We heartily commend the stand of this able Governor, who has not only shown himself fearless in the performance of his duty, but sensible in the exposition of the causes which compelled and the obligations which moved him to his action, to the end that his people might understand what he had done and why.

AVIATION IN ENGLAND.

Because the British Army estimates for the year carry a provision of only \$2,424,840, for aviation, British service papers are very wroth. "It would be absurd to pretend to regard the provision for aeronautics with anything but the gravest dissatisfaction," remarks the *Army & Navy Gazette*.

Compare this estimate, however, with the \$125,000 carried in the present American Army appropriation bill. Of all nations, we are spending the least on flying forces, and yet Americans invented and developed the means of air navigation that is now considered such an essential part of all foreign military organizations.

The British estimates for the year, while regarded in England as ridiculously small, are more than double the same estimates for last year. They contemplate a permanent flying corps of 112 officers, 15 warrant officers, 132 sergeants, 746 rank and file, a total of 1,005. That is less than is possessed by either France or Germany. We get along with 19 officers and 65 men, and have the same aviation appropriation we had last year.

No larger appropriation was urged for the reason that the Signal Corps has not enough officers to handle a greater aviation equipment than we now have, plus that which the new appropriation will buy. The Signal Corps, being a staff corps, receives its young officers by detail, and cannot get very many of them. Since there is no disposition in Congress to increase the number of officers of the Army, there is no immediate chance of many more being detailed. At the coming session of Congress, several suggestions will be made to relieve this condition. But in the meantime, there is being no large development of military aviation in this country.

A BRILLIANT RECORD.

Out of the long and tragic story of the floods in the Middle Western States shines a tale of duty promptly, well and faithfully performed by the military. Naturally, the greater part of the duty fell on the National Guard, but the Regular Army, with Secretary Garrison in the field, with supplies, medical men, and all the abundant resources of the service, has been of infinite help.

Read what Secretary Garrison said in his report to the President on the floods at Hamilton, Ohio:

"Col. Chas. F. Hake, Jr., retired, of the Ohio National Guard, came in at the beginning and took charge, doing excellent work until Col. Zimmerman, Ohio National Guard, was sent in to command. He at once established martial law and was handling the whole situation with skill, courage and resourcefulness."

From other states and other sources come the same sort of reports. Each state that has suffered from the inundation found its readiest arm in the National Guard. No other force maintained by the state government could handle the situation. A grateful people is now loudly praising the soldiers. And yet, next winter when legislatures meet and Congress is in session, our friends the pacifists will be found with their lobbies opposing all reasonable provision for the services, just as ever, declaring that "militarism" must be checked.

Possibly, however, some people will not have forgotten how much our sort of "militarism" has benefited the suffering cities in the flooded area.

And likewise possibly some may remember that the ruthlessness of the flood is as nothing compared to the mercilessness of war, which comes often quite in the way of the flood, "as a thief in the night."

INTERNATIONAL SMALL BORE TEAM

AS announced during the early part of the indoor season and before the Inter-Club League began its series the 50 men having the highest averages in that league would constitute the team representing the United States in the annual small bore match with England. The averages have been computed by the N. R. A. and the names of those having an average of 194 or better selected.

As will be seen from the list which follows H. O. Wheelock, of Warren, and John Humphrey, of the Cleveland Club, lead with an average of 198.5, for nine matches. For the entire eleven contests shot C. R. Disbrow, of the Park Club, Bridgeport, leads with 198.2.

The Park Club leads the teams for both leagues with an average of 990.9 out of the possible 1,000, Warren running a close second with 990.

Last year there were but seven men in the Western League with an average above 194. This year there are seventeen. G. W. Keys, of the St. Paul Club, led the Western League in 1911-12 with an average of 196.8. In fact five of the St. Paul Club men were at the head of the Western League last year.

New Haven led all with the highest team average last year, 991.5, with Bridgeport second, 985.6, which shows that Bridgeport shot a much better average for the season just passed.

The best individual average for both leagues last year was made by George W. Chesley, of the New Haven team, who scored for 10 matches the magnificent average of 199, or a total of 1,990 out of a possible 2,000. This record has never been equaled. Five of the New Haven men finished in the first six places in the Eastern League last year and nine out of the first eleven.

There remain six more places to be decided before the 50-man team is complete, and these will be filled at large from a few clubs which did not compete in the last Inter-club League. Special try-outs are now being held to determine who these six men will be.

The small bore match is now being shot, competitors having the choice of shooting any time during the month of April.

AVERAGES FOR THE TEN HIGHEST CLUBS.

1. Park Club.....	990.9	6. St. Paul.....	973.
2. Warren Club.....	990.	7. Manchester.....	970.9
3. Engineers.....	988.7	8. Butte.....	970.
4. District of Columbia.....	982.	9. Dickinson.....	963.2
5. Adrian.....	976.	*10. Myles Standish.....	958.8

*For all ten matches.

The above ten leading clubs will be placed in Class A for the 1914 Matches.

LIST OF INDIVIDUAL COMPETITORS WHO HAVE SHOT IN SIX OR MORE MATCHES AND HAVE AN AVERAGE PER MATCH OF 194 OR BETTER.

Name.	Club.	No. Matches shot in.	Average
Wheelock, H. O.	Warren	9	198.5
Humphrey, John	Engineers	9	198.5
Sweeting, E. W.	Warren	9	198.4
Disbrow, C. R.	Park	11	198.2
Culity, D. J.	Manchester	9	198.
Andrews, W. C.	Engineers	8	197.6
Semon, J. C.	Engineers	5	197.6
Hale, Geo. L.	Engineers	6	197.6
Robertson, W. M.	Warren	8	197.5
Chisholm, C. B.	Engineers	7	197.5
Munsen, E. S.	Warren	9	197.5
Williams, J. Jr.,	Park	7	197.4
Keller, F. A.	Warren	8	197.3
Van Horne, C. W.	Park	10	197.2
Lyons, M. J.	Park	11	197.2
Naramore, W. W.	Park	10	197.1
Gully, A. B.	Park	11	197.1
Naramore, C. B.	Park	11	196.9
Findall, E. E.	Engineers	10	196.7
Robie, R. L.	Manchester	11	196.4
Groome, C. E.	District of Col.	6	196.2
August, R. D.	Park	11	196.2
Hersey, H. C.	Myles Standish	7	196.1
Schmidt, A. G.	District of Col.	9	196.
Valentine, C. N.	Manchester	9	196.
Alderman, R. Lt.	District of Col.	11	195.6
Kahrs, F. J.	District of Col.	11	195.6
Gerber, E. H.	District of Col.	11	195.4
Atkinson, M. B.	District of Col.	9	195.3
Keys, Geo. W.	St. Paul	10	195.3

Matterson, W. H.	Adrian	11	195.3
Gaartz, A. E.	1st Wisconsin	11	195.3
Hessian, J. W.	Park	10	195.2
Lorenze, Jos.	Butte	11	195.2
Erdahl, Andrew	Dickinson	8	195.
Sampson, O. H.	St. Paul	9	195.
Eason, G. W.	Engineers	10	195.
Holt, F. W.	District of Col.	10	194.9
Bonner, J. S.	Adrian	11	194.7
Cole, E. P.	Engineers		194.5
Dietrich, H. J.	Park	8	194.5
Anderson, F. A.	Butte	10	194.3
Schrivver, Ollie	District of Col.	9	194.
Arnold, S. O.	St. Paul	11	194.

THE SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE.

THE Short Range Rifle League is now an assured success. In fact, at no time since it was launched, only three weeks since, has it been in danger of going under, but on the assumption that there will be at least twenty or thirty clubs filing applications for entry, arrangements are being rapidly made for the beginning of the series. All that remains is to fill up and file the application blank, and ask for match targets and final instructions to the club officials who will superintend the shooting of their respective teams.

In last week's issue of ARMS AND THE MAN a set of by-laws for adoption by clubs was printed and suggestions on how to organize a new club were also given. At this time a few words, suggestions to competitors and officials alike, will not be amiss.

One member of the editorial staff was recently instrumental in organizing the District of Columbia Rifle Association, so we presume he knows whereof he may speak. Let us take a leaf from his experience showing how the organization was finally perfected. This ought to serve as a good model for the average club to follow.

When the necessity for such an organization was first thought of, he broached the proposition to a few of his influential friends; men of broad ideas, with plenty of initiative and not unwilling to undergo a little personal sacrifice. It was the support of these men that made possible the preliminary steps. You can find some of these men in any town, no matter how small, if you will look for them. A temporary chairman was appointed and those behind the movement began the work of securing the charter members. At first they came slowly, but the combined work of the new enthusiasts and the original promoters had its natural effect, and in the course of a few days there were twenty members enrolled.

A meeting was called in the armory of the local National Guard organization, by-laws adopted and officers for the current year elected. There was a serious purpose to make a good club and a lasting one behind all this, and no more than that is necessary to make a successful club anywhere.

In this case entry was made in an indoor shoot going on, and, inside of two weeks from the time the first steps of organization were taken, the rifle team had hit its stride and won its first scheduled match,—and kept on winning,—finally meeting defeat at the hands of a stronger club and finishing in second place in the league. Pretty good work, you say? Yes; and it shows what may be accomplished wherever there is one single enthusiast to start something.

To bring the thing home to you: We will assume, for illustration, that there are a number of men desirous of forming a rifle club in any town, large or small. They will get together and form their organization as outlined above and make application for entry in the Short Range League. The next thing is to secure a 50-yard range. This may have been provided for, but probably not. In that case, the most likely course to follow will be to look around the outskirts of the town to select a site large enough for a 50-yard range and its backstop. It would be well to find a location suitable for a 100-yard range, because ultimately the club will be shooting that distance as well as the 50 and 25, likewise finding additional pleasure in each one. The owner of the property will quite likely be glad to accept a small sum or donate the use of the land. After your arrangements for the land are completed, get one of your surveyor friends to accurately stake off the required distance and plan your backstop.

It was suggested in ARMS AND THE MAN last week that the backstop be built 12 feet high and 12 or more wide. If there is no danger space in the direction you are shooting, 8 feet will probably be plenty high enough. Brick is not a good backstop; the .22 long will knock a brick into dust in a few shots. A club we know nearly undermined a house one time shooting at a cellar wall. Sand is good, but an eight-inch steel plate is best. The simplest method of building the backstop with the plate is to dig regular post holes, the same as if

you intended to build a fence. Dig four; this will give you four feet between each post. Over this the plate can be placed, held in place by strong wire or holes bored to bolt it to the posts. Nails or screws can also be used. If it is planned to use sand, a box will have to be built. The really best scheme, however, is to get some old railroad ties. This is by far the best backstop ever invented. Placed one on top of another in two rows broken joints gives you an ideal backstop.

After the backstop is completed, if other shelter is not convenient, a temporary shed should be built near the firing point for protection from the rain or heat while awaiting turns to shoot. It should be understood that no shelter of any kind will be permitted a man while firing his score.

We get to the point now where the secretary of the club or club official, selected for the position of judge of the shooter, calls the team together. There may be 10, 15, 20 or 50, for that matter, who wish to shoot on the team. Of course, they all can't shoot, so the logical thing to do is to have an elimination trial—that is, a weeding-out process. Have all of the aspirants for a place shoot 10 shots each on a practice target. When the shooting is completed take the ten highest scores and you will undoubtedly have, for that time at least, ten of the best shots in the club. Now you are ready to shoot your official score for standing in the league.

Your team is selected and your first man is at the score. More than one man may be shooting at the same time if the size of your range will permit. We assume each man has equipped himself with a .22 rifle weighing not more than ten pounds—that is the limit of weight—its trigger pull not less than three pounds; sights may be placed on any part of the rifle, but there cannot be more than two and these must not contain glass. A sling may be used if he likes. The prone position being prescribed for this first of the Short Range League matches, the man is lying down, elbows on the ground, but employing no support of any kind, except that given to the rifle by the use of the sling. The official in charge of the shooting, the judge, has examined the rifles to see that they come within the rules, and he will do this with each man when he comes up to shoot. He will previously have measured the range or satisfied himself that it is not less than 50 yards from the muzzle of the rifle held by a man in the prone position to the target.

You are now ready to shoot. Time is taken from the first shot, for the entire 20 shots must be fired in 30 minutes from the instant the shooting is begun. Each man fires five shots at his own target, then the target is changed and he fires five more shots, and so on, until his score of 20 shots is complete. Shooting may be done any time during the week, but must not extend over a period of two days. In other words, if the first man shoots his score on Monday, the last man must shoot on Tuesday. Time is taken when the first man shoots. If the league should start May 12, which falls on a Monday, all matches scheduled for that week must be completed by the following Sunday night.

After the ten men have shot, the five high scores are selected and a report immediately made out on a blank furnished by ARMS AND THE MAN and mailed at once to this paper. Of course, if there are less than ten men the program is the same. If five shoot, that is enough. Those clubs that cannot get their score to us by the next day after shooting or not later than the last day of the week must use the telegraph.

ARMS AND THE MAN will publish the following week complete results if reports have been promptly made, of the previous week's shooting, and, where possible, illustrations of exceptionally good targets will appear.

We hope to follow the same plan of publicity given to the N. R. A. Indoor Leagues, and will only limit ourselves to the amount of interesting reading matter sent us by the clubs themselves or the clubs' correspondents. In other words, it is up to the clubs to keep us supplied with good, chatty, newsy notes. A photograph of your range, backstop, or clubhouse, with a sketch for reproduction of it in the paper, will be the means of acquainting other clubs with your facilities for shooting.

It has been decided to determine the standing of clubs in the League by a scale of averages, each club determining by the score it shoots the class to which it belongs. To illustrate: The entries are closed and shooting begins May 12. That is all the schedule necessary. The scores for the week of May 12 are duly received. These are published in detail, the percentage of each club computed, and all those clubs shooting 90 per cent or better are placed in the 90 per cent class. All those shooting 80 per cent or better are placed in the 80 per cent class. All shooting 70 per cent or better in the 70 per cent class. Any club shooting lower than 70 per cent goes into the Novice class, but a club to be eligible for this class must never have won a place in any N. R. A. League competition, nor may any of its

members have been on a winning rifle team of any kind anywhere. All must be simon-pure novices. Our classification is now complete.

The second week's shooting shows that some of the 80 per cent clubs have improved, and 70 likewise. This will place them, temporarily at least, in the higher class. The next week they may not shoot so well and fall back into the lower class, but the end of the series will determine where they remain permanently, for their average for the entire series will decide in which class they belong.

The club with the highest average in the 90 per cent class of course wins first place in that class, and 10 medals of suitable design will be presented to the club for distribution to the ten men who shot most times on the team.

The club which has the highest average in the 80 per cent class wins in that class, and 10 medals of suitable design will be given. The club which has the highest average in the 70 per cent class will win in that class and also receive 10 medals. For the Novice class a prize in the form of medals for each of the 10 men is also provided. For the individual who makes the highest average of any competitor shooting in every competition of the series, a gold medal emblematic of the individual championship of the league will be presented; to second and third, silver and bronze medals.

Members of clubs which have had teams in the Indoor League matches will find little difference between the conditions in those matches and these of the Short Range League. The target, distance, and the number of shots on each are different; everything else practically the same.

CONDITIONS.

(Revised.)

Name.—Short Range Rifle League.

Eligibility.—To become members of the League, clubs must be regularly organized and governed by recognized rules and regulations and pledge themselves not to withdraw from the contests of the organization without good and sufficient reasons or for causes beyond their control.

Team.—Ten men may shoot on a team, but only the five highest scores will count for record.

Distance.—Fifty yards from rifle muzzle to target.

Target.—German Ring 200-yard, reduced to 50 yards, giving 3-inch bull.

Number of Shots.—Twenty for each competitor, shot in strings of five.

Rifle.—Any .22-caliber rifle, not over ten pounds in weight, with trigger pull not less than three pounds, and shooting a rim-fire cartridge.

Position.—Prone. Body and both elbows on the ground. No part of arm above elbow shall touch the ground or any artificial support. No artificial support to rifle except sling.

Sling.—May be used.

Sights.—Any not containing glass. There shall be two sights used, a front and rear sight, the latter located where desired.

Time Allowed.—Taking time from the first shot, thirty minutes will be allowed for the entire score of 20 shots. No time allowed for changing of targets.

Ammunition.—Any rim fire.

Judge and Witness.—In each club the Secretary of the organization or some qualified member shall be deputized as judge, and his decision affecting the rules and shooting of matches shall in all cases be final, but subject to protest with the filing of scores.

Entrance Fee.—None.

Prizes.—There shall be four classes: Class A, composed of clubs shooting 90 per cent or better; Class B, composed of clubs shooting 80 per cent or better; Class C, clubs shooting 70 per cent or better; Novice Class, for all clubs shooting under 70 per cent, which have never won a team match of any kind and none of whose members shall have been on a winning team anywhere. Ten members of the winning teams who have made the teams most times in each class to receive suitable medals. Individual high average for all ten matches, gold medal; to second and third, silver and bronze medals.

Reporting.—Upon completion of shooting each match, the clubs west of the Mississippi shall telegraph, night press rate, our expense, the total score only. The individual scores by strings and all targets shall be immediately mailed to ARMS AND THE MAN. Failure to report on time shall cause the delinquent club to be penalized to the extent of 50 points, deducted from its total score for that match.

Entries.—Entries will close May 1. Shooting will begin May 12, and continue for ten weeks.

New Clubs.—New clubs may be organized for the specific purpose of taking part in these contests. Plans for organization and by-laws will be furnished on application.

Application for Membership.—Those clubs desiring to join the proposed league should immediately communicate with ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING CO., 1502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., upon entry blank on next page.

Of What Caliber?

It was her first visit to the country. After it was explained to her that the horned animals thoughtfully chewing their cuds in the nearby pasture were cows, her gaze happened to fall upon a few calves kicking about on the verdant green.

"Oh, look at those cute little cowlets!" she exclaimed.

"They ain't cowlets, ma'am, they're bullets," the hired man soberly informed her.—Shots.

LECTURES ON THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

THE book, newly issued, of this name contains the slightly amended lectures delivered before the University of Oxford in Easter and Trinity terms, 1912, by James Ford Rhodes, LL.D., D. Litt., lecturer on the history and institutions of the United States of America, author of "The History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850 to the Final Restoration of Home Rule at the South in 1877" and "Historical Essays."

These Lectures were read in Oxford in May, 1912, being three in number. The first, "Antecedents of the American Civil War, 1850-1860," followed by "From Lincoln's Election, 1860, to His Proclamation of Emancipation, 1862," are completed with "From the Proclamation of Emancipation, 1862, to Surrender at Appomattox, 1865."

The book forms a good but not great contribution to the literature of the Civil War. The author sheds little new light upon the history of this dark time, but, on the other hand, he has shown great care in the selection of his facts and he speaks without prejudice or bias.

The Macmillan Company, New York, are its publishers and the price of the book is \$1.50.

FIRING FROM AEROPLANES.

ALTHOUGH several of the planes recently shown at Olympia were armed with machine guns, these appeared of little practical use on account of the very limited field of fire available. The gunner, sitting behind the machine gun, could neither fire downwards, on account of the projecting bonnet, nor upwards, because he had no room to crouch behind his gun; nor could he fire sideways without climbing outside the fuselage. The Germans have recently produced a much more practical mounting. The gunner has a swinging seat pivoted on the horizontal trunnions of the machine gun, so that when he lies back he swings right under the gun, and can fire upwards, while by straightening his knees he can swing the seat upwards, so that he looks down over the gun. The gun and seat also move together about a vertical pivot, so that the gunner can fire to right or left. In future patterns of British armed planes it is to be hoped that the designers will have more regard to the field of fire, without which the mere provision of a machine gun is of little practical value.

—Army and Navy Gazette (British.)

APPLICATION
for
Membership in Short Range Rifle League

The _____ of _____ herewith makes application for membership in the Short Range Rifle League, and upon acceptance of said application pledges itself to follow absolutely the rules and regulations which govern the League Shooting. Further, it is agreed that the rifle team which will represent this organization in the Short Range Rifle League will not withdraw from the Series except upon absolute inability to continue shooting.

The _____
_____ President.

Attest: _____ Secretary.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Under this heading ARMS AND THE MAN will print weekly such questions of general interest as may be submitted by its readers, with the answers thereto.

What proportion of the National Guard of the various states receives adequate instruction in rifle firing and engages in target practice?
MARKSMAN.

The latest annual report of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs shows that in 1912, 61.19 per cent of the strength of the National Guard, armed with the rifle, qualified as third class or better. Out of a total strength of 111,829 armed with the rifle, annual reports of small arms firing show that 7,238 were qualified as experts, 2,440 as sharpshooters, 25,332 as marksmen, 6,765 as first class men, 6,375 as second class, 9,734 as third class, and 5,018 as fourth class, or a grand total of 73,869 firing the rifle. The number of men taking part in small arms practice varies widely throughout the country, exceeding 90 per cent of the enrolled strength armed with the rifle in the states of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Maine, and Delaware, while in Virginia, Hawaii, Louisiana and South Carolina it is only about 10 per cent or less.

Will you please state in the Questions and Answers Column when and where the first International Rifle Match was held and between what countries. Also please give the scores.

C. Z. D.

The first International Rifle Match of which we have any record was shot at Creedmoor, L. I., N. Y., on September 26, 1874, between Ireland and the United States. Match rifles were used and the prize was \$1,000 in gold. A target with a square bullseye was used. The count was 4, 3, 2 and the possible for 15 shots 60. Three ranges were fired, 800, 900 and 1,000. Six men shot on each team. The individual possible for all three ranges was 180. The highest score for both teams was made by Lieut. Henry Fulton, of the American Team, 171. The total score was: United States, 934; Ireland, 931. The outcome of the match depended on the last shot fired.

The following year we sent a team to Ireland and the match was shot June 29, 1875, on the Dollymount Range. With one exception it was the same team which shot the year before. Once again we came off the victors. The totals were: United States, 968; Ireland, 929. The same year a match was shot with Canada. We again won, United States, 1,409; Canada, 1,384.

The Irish Team, undaunted, came back to Creedmoor the next year and again on September 21, 1876, the American Team was the winner. The score was close, United States, 1,165; Ireland, 1,154.

The return match with Ireland was at Dollymount, Ireland, four years later, June 29, 1880. The score was again close: United States, 1,292; Ireland, 1,280.

At last in September, 1901, Ireland came into her own. The match was between the Ulster Rifle Association and the New Jersey State Rifle Association and was shot at Sea Girt. The scores were: Ireland, 1,620; United States, 1,558. While you did not ask for all of this information it is good enough to pass along, if for no other reason than to show that in the old days our riflemen were fully able to uphold the honor and traditions of our country as a nation of riflemen.

SEVEN QUALIFIED OFFICERS.

OF the 485 officers of the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, seven have completed the six courses of instruction for all classes of officers, prescribed by General Orders 166, War Department, Dec. 13, 1911, and have received certificates of proficiency. A majority of the officers of the reserves have completed one or more of the courses.

The seven who have completed the six courses are: Col. W. E. McClure, N. G. Wash.; Maj. Seth W. Ellison, N. G. Wash.; Maj. Geo. D. Robertson, N. G. Wash.; Maj. Paul Loeser, N. G. N. Y.; Maj. V. M. King, Conn. N. G.; Capt. Vernon W. Hall, N. G. Maine.

The State of Washington, it will be noted, has an extraordinarily high percentage of qualified officers. This is attributable in part to high character of the officers, their great interest and to a system of correspondence instruction adopted by the Regular Army inspector-instructor in that State. This officer sent out weekly written questions which he had prepared, requiring the answers to be returned within a limited time. Final examinations were held in May and December.

The courses provided by the War Department are as follows: (1) basic; (2) emplacement; (3) range and communication; (4) battle commander; (5) searchlight; (6) fire and battle.

Captain Hall, the Maine officer who has qualified, is a well known rifle shot and a member of the Miles Standish club. Since Oct. 1 he has been acting as instructor of the National Guard of Maine in the absence of the detailed Army officer.

WINCHESTER

Telescope Sights, Cartridges and Rifles

CONSPICUOUS WINNERS AT THE ZETTLER SHOOT



Winchester Telescope Sights, Cartridges and Rifles were conspicuous winners at the Annual .22 Caliber Tournament held by the Zettler Rifle Club, of New York, March 15-22nd. Winchester Cartridges and Rifles were used by the winner of the Bull's-eye Match, who made a perfect center, something almost unprecedented in such competition. Winchester Telescopes were used by the winners of the first and second places in the 100-Shot Championship Match, and by five out of the seven contestants who tied with perfect scores in the Continuous Match.

THE WINNINGS AND THE WINNERS

100-SHOT CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH: Won by A. Hubalek, score 2479. Second, Dr. W. G. Hudson, score 2474. Both Mr. Hubalek and Dr. Hudson used Winchester Telescope Sights.

BULL'S-EYE MATCH: Won by W. A. Lemcke with a 5° bull's-eye, which was perfect, shooting Winchester Cartridges and a Winchester Rifle.

CONTINUOUS MATCH: A. Hubalek, Dr. W. G. Hudson, W. Keim, H. M. Pope and L. P. Ittel, five out of the seven contestants who tied for first place in this match with perfect scores of three 75's, used Winchester Telescope Sights.

ZIMMERMAN MATCH: Won by F. M. Bund, Score 6°, 8°, 8° bull's-eyes, using Winchester Telescope Sight.

WINCHESTER CARTRIDGES, RIFLES AND SIGHTS ARE THE WINNING EQUIPMENT

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL.

In the course of the U. S. R. A. league series the following teams had scores that tied and required a shoot off:

Tie score.	Shoot off
1,102—Natl. Cap. 1,096	vs Pittsburg 1,148
1,102—Olympic 1,127	Boston 1,125
1,086—Denver 1,120	Portland 1,115
1,110—Pittsburg 1,135	Boston 1,114
1,094—Denver 1,128	Natl. Cap. 1,067
1,103—Natl. Cap. 1,100	Philadelphia 1,066

After disposing of the tied scores there were numerous ties for place which were shot off. The following summary shows the final standing of the clubs, the matches won and lost, the scores of the final shoot off, if any, the classes and the league totals of the class leaders:

Club	W	L	off	total	Cl.
Manhattan	23	1	1,137	26,314	A
Spokane	23	1	1,120	26,886	
Olympic	22	2	1,124	26,652	
Springfield	22	2	1,120	26,645	
Denver	19	5		26,771	B
Pittsburg	18	6	1,122	26,415	
Boston	18	6	1,118	26,540	
Portland	18	6	1,104	26,355	
St. L.-Colonial	15	9	1,107	25,966	C
Natl. Capital	15	9	1,058	26,095	
Youngstown	14	10	1,105	25,774	
Philadelphia	14	10	1,066	24,062	
Shell Mound	10	14	1,095	25,799	D
Providence	10	14	1,079	25,662	
Louisville	10	14	1,063	25,211	
Columbus	10	14	F'd	25,414	

Warren	8	16	24,676	E
Dallas	7	17		
Baltimore	6	18	24,824	
Osborn	4	20	1,020 23,880	
Belleville	5	20	975 23,298	F
Tacoma	4	20	966 23,880	
Myles Standish	3	21	1,050 24,022	
Cincinnati	3	21	987 24,587	
Citizens			20,744	

To Citizens belongs the honor of being game enough to finish although losing every match. Osborn has the distinction of shooting herself out of the prize list of Class F to a position in the class above.

Is there anyone who isn't glad to see Belleville's plucky struggle for three years rewarded?

The question of suitable prizes for first and second place in the different classes is now in the hands of the Executive Committee.

One record has been broken. Pittsburg raising Portland's 1,147 of last year one point, to 1,148. Pittsburg had in that score three shots that were close and given the lower count.

Place	Individual score
Baltimore, Dr. S. J. Fort	4,651
Belleville	
Boston	
Cincinnati, W. Howard Cox	4,863
Citizens, C. D. U. Hobbie	4,544
Columbus, Dr. J. H. Snook	5,348
Dallas, R. S. McBean	5,192
Denver, A. M. Poindexter	5,436
Louisville	
Manhattan, John A. Dietz, 22 matches, 90.6%	
Myles Standish	
National Capital, Capt. S. Ferree	5,418
Olympic, R. P. Prentys, 23 matches, 90.7%	
Osborn, Capt. R. P. Patterson	5,381

Philadelphia, H. Thomas, 22 matches, 88.7%
Dr. Wm. E. Quicksall, 20 matches 89.4%
Pittsburgh, Dr. C. Wilson, 17 matches 88.75%
H. S. Freed, 12 matches, 88.8%
Portland, J. T. Moore 4,884
W. H. Hubbard, 20 matches, 90 %
Providence, H. Manchester 5,219
St. Louis, W. C. Ayer, 22 matches, 88.7%
Shell Mound, R. S. Wixson 5,269
Spokane, J. E. Wilburn 5,473
Springfield, P. J. Dolfen 5,534
Tacoma
Warren, C. M. Scott, 23 matches, 87.64%
Youngstown, W. O. Brown 5,216
J. J. Kane, 23 matches, 88.1%

Where a club is left blank, no shooter completed the 24 matches or had a high average.

W. H. Whitney, of the Spokane Club, says he expects to land somewhere in the vicinity of San Francisco in the near future and visit Gloomy for a year or two.

Eastern League.—Mass. Agricultural College 964 vs. University of Vermont 919; Harvard 946 vs. Norwich 936; Mass. Tech. 961 vs. Lehigh 812; Cornell 907 vs. Rhode Island State College 834; North Ga. Agricultural College 932 vs. Dartmouth College 905; Princeton 925 vs. Columbia, defaulted; University of Maine 807 vs. Clemson College, defaulted.

Western League.—Iowa State University 966 vs. West Virginia University 962; University of California 931 vs. University of Wisconsin 912; Purdue University 935 vs. Washington State College 850; U. S. Veterinary College 952 vs. University of Minnesota 944; Michigan Agricultural College 948 vs. University of Missouri, defaulted; University of Nebraska 845 vs. Louisiana State University, defaulted; Oklahoma A. & M. College 861 vs. Kansas University, defaulted.

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Accurate Target Practice

which the B. S. A. Air makes possible develops the powers of observation and deduction and trains the eye, the muscles and the nerves.

B. S. A. Air Rifle



Shoots as well as any .22 cartridge rifle up to 25 yards, and better than the average shot can "hold" at 50 yards. Can be used with safety in the house or garden, and is the rifle par-excellence for the shooter who cannot often get to the full range. B. S. A. Air Rifles are so well made that they will last a life-time with practically no

attention. They make little noise—no fire—no smoke.

Special Models for Ladies and Boys

Send now for circular price list — mailed free on application.

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Climb the American Alps

Climb some of the *American Sky-scrapers*, such as Mount Rainier-Tacoma 14,363 feet high; Mount Adams 12,470 feet; Mount Hood 11,225 feet; Mount Baker 10,827 feet; Mt. Washburn in Yellowstone Park 10,000 feet high. Here is sport for the true sportsman—an experience every red-blooded American owes himself. You can ascend Mt. Washburn to the summit by carriage, horse-back, or on foot.

See America now—get acquainted with your own country in all the fullness of its grandeur and sublimity See

Yellowstone Park, Puget Sound and the Pacific Northwest

There are numerous mountains in Yellowstone Park over 10,000 feet high. There is fine fishing, too, and some of the grandest scenery on the globe.

Low fares all summer to the Park and the Coast. Special reductions on account of Conventions and important events.

Several daily through electric-lighted transcontinental trains, including two from Chicago (one via Milwaukee). Route of the "Great Big Baked Potato."

Send for illustrated booklet free. Enclose 6 cents for new view album of Yellowstone Park—the most artistic and interesting book on the Park yet published.

Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Feb. 20-Dec. 4, 1915

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DU PONT 1909 MILITARY The Best Rifle Powder in the World

THE PROOF

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.

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company
WILMINGTON, DEL.

As the inter-collegiate gallery rifle shooting matches draw to a close, interest has been stimulated by the closeness of the race among the Western colleges. The 12th weekly competition just ended resulted in the defeat of the West Virginia University, which was the leading Western institution, by the Iowa State University. This now makes a tie with only one more match to be shot. In the Eastern League, Harvard University is now a sure winner with 12 straight victories to her credit. Iowa State University and the West Virginia University will be compelled to shoot off the tie for the Western League and the winner will shoot off for the United States championship with the Harvard University rifle team. The results of the 12th match follow:

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, San Francisco, Cal.

The following scores were made Sunday, March 23, 1913. Weather, rain. Wind, puffy and changeable:

RIFLE RE-ENTRY MATCH, 200 YARDS, GERMAN RING TARGET, TELESCOPE AND PEEP SIGHTS.

O. A. Bremer	224			
J. Williams	223	216	210	209
F. H. Bremer	222	220	220	
M. W. Housner	221	214		
B. Jonas	221	212		
W. G. Hoffman	218			
J. G. Day	217	206		
Geo. Helm	216			
Geo. Pattberg	214			
E. A. Hintermann	176	174		

PISTOL AND REVOLVER RE-ENTRY MATCH, 50 YARDS, STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

C. W. Randall	98	96	95	95	93
C. W. Linder	97	94	94	93	93
Geo. Armstrong	97	95	95	94	94
Chas. Whaley	96	85	82	80	
C. W. Seely	95	89			
Robt. Mills	94	94	93	93	92
W. F. Blasse	91	87			
B. Jonas	89	85	83	82	81
Dr. R. A. Summers	87	82			
C. T. Sisson	80				

ARMS AND THE MAN Trophy won by K. O. Kindgren with the best center on the rifle range.
B. P. JONAS, Secretary.

Peters Victories

at the Zettler .22 Cal. Tournament

Held at New York, March 15-22

USERS OF THE **(P)** BRAND WON:

- CONTINUOUS MATCH:** L. C. Buss, H. M. Pope, W. Keim and L. P. Ittel Tied for 1st; 2nd for Premiums, L. C. Buss
ZIMMERMAN MATCH: F. M. Bund, 1st; L. C. Buss, 2nd; L. P. Ittel, 3rd
MOST BULL'S EYES: T. H. Keller, 1st; F. C. Ross, 2nd; F. M. Bund, 3rd
BULL'S EYE MATCH: F. C. Ross, 1st; L. P. Hansen and Gus Zimmerman, 2nd (tie); L. C. Buss, 3rd (tie)
100 SHOT MATCH: L. C. Buss, 3rd, Score 2474. 10 out of first 20 high scores were made with PETERS Ammunition

35 out of 53 shooters, including many winners, used SEMI-SMOKELESS
 —the original and only powder of this name—the ammunition that won

TWELVE SUCCESSIVE .22 CAL. CHAMPIONSHIPS

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.]

Annual Championship Matches in Maine.

The second annual Indoor Championship Rifle Matches of the State of Maine will be held at the Portland Armory, beginning April 14 and continue to April 19. There are a number of individual re-entry matches, team matches, and the famous checker-board match. The Board of Trade Match, open to teams of 20 men of the National Guard or Regular Service in the State of Maine, is the important team match. The winner receives the beautiful silk banner presented by the Portland Board of Trade.

All shooting will be at 50 feet, with regular gallery .22 rifles and short ammunition.

The executive officer is Col. W. O. Peterson, C. A. C., and the chief range officer Lt. Col. J. J. Dooley, Ordnance Department.

Providence Revolver Club, Newport.

Scores made by the Newport Branch of the Club at State Hill Range for week ending March 23, were as follows:

25-YARD GERMAN RING OFFHAND.					
Spooner	240	241	240	242	243—1,206
Peckham	229	228	232	226	239—1,154
25-YARD N. R. A. TARGET OFFHAND.					
Biesel	83	86	88	87	85—429
Anthony	81	82	86	87	83—419
50-YARDS, CREEDMOOR TARGET, OFFHAND; POSSIBLE, 250.					
Albro	46	46	50	49	46—237
Spooner	42	42	44	46	47—221
Biesel	42	45	44	46	42—219
50-YARD PISTOL, STANDARD TARGET.					
Spooner	93	79	87	90	84
	83	88	90	82	90
	82	90	90	87	89
Biesel	81	83	91	89	90
	85	85	87	89	89
	87	87	88	87	80
	89	95	91		

THE CALL OF THE CLAY

Captain A. H. Bogardus Dead.

Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the oldest living trap shooter of prominence in this country, and a man well known by reputation the world over, died at his home in Lincoln, Ill., on the night of March 23, with Bright's disease, at the age of 79 years and 6 months.

Captain Bogardus, after winning the Championship of America on live birds, went to England, where he remained three years and defended his title against all-comers until 1878, when he returned to this country and continued his shooting career at the trap until he was 70 years old. He lost a few matches as a matter of course, but he never lost a match for the championship.

Captain Bogardus was the inventor of the Bogardus glass ball and glass ball trap, which first started the shooting at inanimate targets in this country; but after a few years' use the glass ball was driven out of the market by the introduction of the clay pigeon, an inanimate target that more nearly approached the flight of a live bird than the glass ball, and which today—or a composition target similar to the old clay pigeon—is used altogether throughout the length and breadth of this land.

After Captain Bogardus gave up match shooting he established shooting galleries in Chicago and elsewhere in Illinois and maintained them—the one in Lincoln, his home town, especially—almost up to the time of his death.

Captain Bogardus was a man of large frame and good physique, and he had nerves like iron, therefore in his numerous matches for large sums of money he never "lost his head." He was courteous to all competitors when at the traps, and a man who could not be "rattled" by anything an opponent might do or say, yet he always insisted that the rules under which a match was being shot be thoroughly respected.

He was the father of thirteen children, seven girls and six boys, five of whom survive him, his two boys living, Edward C. and A. H. Bogardus, Jr., being residents of Springfield, Illinois.

The captain's fame as a live bird shot is world-wide, and will form a prominent part in the history of trap shooting for years and years to come.—*American Field.*

United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association Gun Club.

The annual all-day spring tournament (not registered) will be held at Beverly, Mass., on Saturday, September 27.

The annual all-day fall tournament (not registered) will be held at Beverly, Mass., Saturday, September 27.

MARBLE'S NITRO-SOLVENT OIL

"Corrosion's Enemy"

The only solvent that is also a lubricant. All other solvents must be removed entirely and the barrel thoroughly oiled. This combination saves time and trouble. Has remarkable penetrating qualities. Soaks into the steel and eats out the acid of the residue of any powder made. Cannot injure the barrel for it contains no acid.

STOPS CORROSION INSTANTLY

Send for generous sample. Test it on YOUR gun. Apply it to bore directly after shooting. Lay aside several days. No harm done—bore in perfect condition.

Lubricates, removes, prevents rust; cuts dirt and gum; cleans, polishes; no acids; frost-proof. 2-ozs., 25c. 6-ozs., 50c at dealers. 60-Page Catalogue free.

Marble Arms & Mfg. Co., 502 Delta Ave., Gladstone, Mich.



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THERE SHOULD BE

at least five 30 caliber Maxim Silencers in every National Guard Company and on every rifle range.

REMEMBER

there are a great many rookie privates who never saw a Springfield until they joined the National Guard, and the report for the first time sounds to them like the discharge of a sixteen-inch coast defense gun, the recoil like

THE KICK FROM A MULE

No wonder Company Commanders can't get their men out. Naturally the figure of merit will suffer. Placing a silencer on the Springfield does away with all these petty annoyances.

COMPANY COMMANDERS

should ask their Adjutant General to supply them with at least five silencers of the model 15. These can be obtained on requisition under 1661. Address,

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HARTFORD, CONN.**



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The Choice of the Winning Amateurs

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ALABAMA STATE SHOOTS

Birmingham, March 25-26, 1913

That amateurs shoot the powders they prefer is conspicuously demonstrated by the series of victories won by them in this notable tournament.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP AND GOLD EMBLEM

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HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGES

First: J. K. Warren, 360x400, DU PONT. Tie for Second: J. R. Livingston and W. T. Laslie, 359x400, SCHULTZE, DU PONT, respectively. Third: Jno. R. Sirmon, 349x400, DU PONT.

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J. R. Livingston's record of 532x600, made with SCHULTZE, indicated the close shooting and reliable qualities of this famous powder.

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If you have not then you have missed something. You cannot afford to be without it. It is the recognized authority on the subject. Can be drawn on requisition or purchased for \$2.50 per volume of

ARMS AND THE MAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

It is planned to make these bigger and better shoots than any held previously, and all shooters are cordially invited to attend.

The officers are A. C. Spencer, president; W. A. Luscomb, vice president; W. R. Hurd, second field captain; R. B. Batchelder, secretary.

Range officers, M. E. Ellis, C. B. Giles, W. A. Luscomb. Directors, S. W. Winslow, Jr., H. E. Sears, A. T. Foster, H. H. Eaton.

The Paleface Shooting Grounds Corporation.

WELLINGTON, March 26.—The "Choo-choo" starts Monday night for New York and Travers Island and in the wigwams of the Palefaces the squaws, old men and boys will be saying much prayer to the Great Spirit for the success of their warriors in the coming battle. There is crepe at the entrance of the tepee of Charlie Marden at Salem for he can't go.

Among those that will make the trip are Congressman Eugene E. Reed, of Manchester, N. H.; Dr. W. E. Newton, of Revere; R. N. Burnes, of Cambridge; W. F. Clarke, of Boston; E. A. Staples, of Franklin; George M. Proctor, Roy A. Faye, G. R. Steele, E. Wigglesworth and C. P. Blinn, of Boston; S. W. Winslow, Jr., of Beverly; Fred. O. Williams, of Brookline; J. L. Snow, of Boston; Frank R. Sweet, of Attleboro; George M. Proctor, of Boston; James McArdle, of Lakewood, R. I.; E. C. Griffith, of Pascoag, R. I.; Silas B. Adams, E. A. Randall, C. S. Randall, and Walter D. Hinds, of Portland; F. C. Adams, of Boston; S. W. Putnam, of Fitchburg; Charles B. Tucker, of Brookline; Leon Davis, of Boston; A. L. Chamberlain, of New Haven; E. W. Mumford, of Hartford; Dr. Burr, of Montpelier, Vt.; Harry Metcalf, of Hartford, and W. W. Rice, of New Haven.

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Model 20, \$11.50
Model 29, 8.50



You can buy no better gun for target work and all small game up to 200 yards. Without change of mechanism it handles .22 short, long or long-rifle cartridges, perfectly. The deep Ballard rifling develops maximum power and accuracy and adds years to the life of rifles.

The solid top is protection from defective cartridges—prevents powder and gases from being blown back. The side ejection never lets ejected shells spoil your bead and allows quick, accurate repeat shots. With simple take-down construction, removable action parts—least parts of any .22—it is the quickest and easiest to clean. A great vacation rifle. Ask any gun dealer.

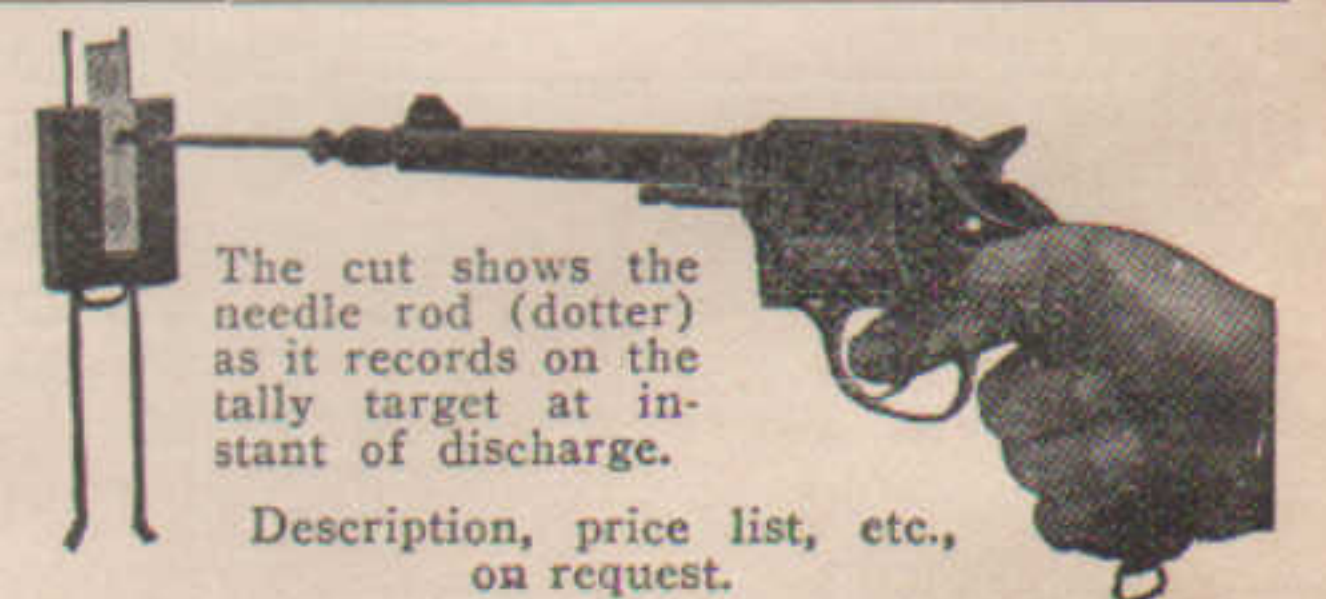
The 136 page Marlin catalog will help you decide what rifle best suits your individual desires. Send 3 stamps for it today.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
41 WILLOW STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Practice is the Secret of Expert Marksmanship TRAIN WITH THE HOLLIFIELD DOTTER

Every feature of shooting, except recoil, is simulated, and the pleasure in the game affords the needed incentive to keep on practicing. One does not have to leave the room to practice.

HOLLIFIELD TARGET PRACTICE ROD CO.
85 Hanford Street Middletown, N. Y.



The cut shows the needle rod (dotter) as it records on the tally target at instant of discharge.

Description, price list, etc., on request.

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Quality of the "WESTERN" Kind Is Appreciated in Washington and Oregon
Far-West Shooters, Using "FIELD" and "RECORD" Shells, Make Fine Scores

At Seattle

E. W. Cooper, High Amateur
93 x 100
F. C. Riehl, Third Pro.
93 x 100

At Portland

F. C. Riehl
97 x 100
Highest Average

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96 x 100
High Over All

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94 x 100
Third Professional

The STEEL REINFORCED head and Steel-Locked Base—found only in "Western" Shells—represent the highest degree of efficiency attained in shot shell improvement in years

THE WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO.,

ALTON, ILL.

Range Equipment

National, Standard or Pony target carriers for outdoor use
Mechanical amusement galleries and Steel indoor ranges for Armories, Colleges, etc., etc.

All Manufactured by

Finigan-Zabriskie Company
PATERSON, N. J.

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Books Every Officer and Non-Com. Should Have

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"Remarkably well treated and should serve as an aid to a civilian engineer who wishes to study the methods of fast and easy, but complete reconnaissance map-work."—(Engineering News.)

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Jack Snow did the best shooting at the Paleface shoot this afternoon, breaking 92 out of 100. Dr. Clarke was second with 90. The genial Governor-General dropped five in the third event which knocked him out of a good score. Dr. Newton and Edwards tied for third at 89. The attendance was smaller than usual for a Wednesday, but we look for a big crowd out Saturday to practice for the New York shoot.

Today's scores:

	100 Targets				
	25	25	25	25	Tl.
Snow	24	21	24	23	92
Clarke	23	24	20	23	90
Dr. Newton	22	22	22	23	89
Edwards	22	21	21	25	89
Frank	23	20	21	23	88
Wilder	20	23	20	25	88
Bjinn	20	22	22	22	86
*Chapin	21	21	21	22	85
*Sibley	19	24	20	20	83
Richardson	20	18	20	11	74

*Professionals.

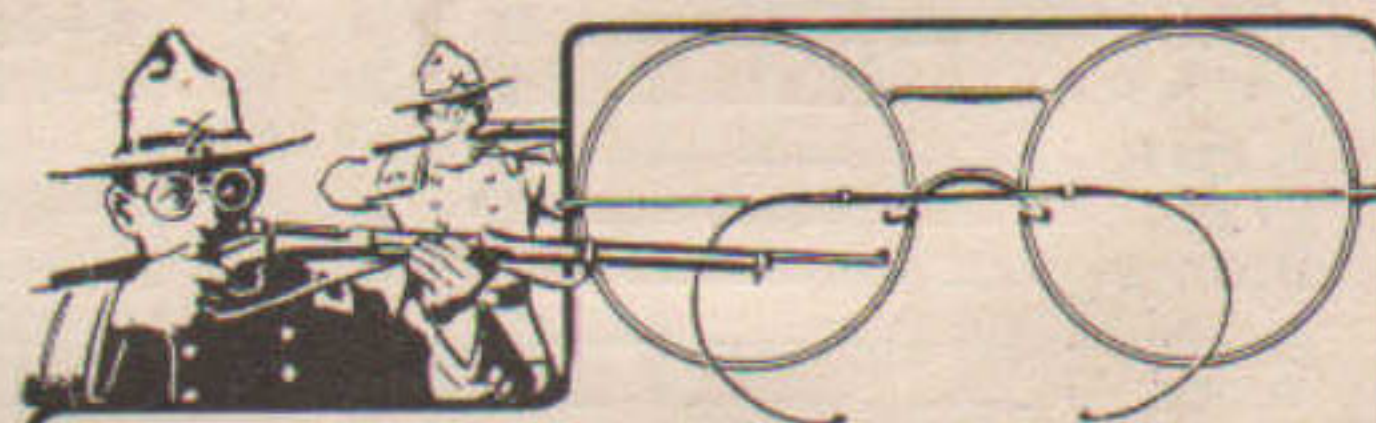
Frost.

Dr. Newton, of Revere, was the bright, particular star at the Paleface shoot on March 29. His shooting was almost wonderful considering the conditions. There was a nasty Southeast wind blowing which caused the targets to duck and jump in a most peculiar manner, and old timers said that they had never before seen just such conditions. The good doctor was in fine form and he broke his first 72 without a miss, finishing his 100 with 96. He was given a handsome cup for his fine work.

The added handicap prize was won by Frank Sweet, of Attleboro, who broke 86 net and was given an allowance of 12. Sweet is a mighty good shot, but he has one failing which he does not seem to be able to overcome. That failing is too many guns. Within the last four months he has shot a "Baker" single, two different "Daly" singles, a double-barrelled "LeFavor" and a "Francott" single besides borrowing a half a dozen others to try. Sweet is a mighty good boy besides being an excellent shot, and if he would stick to one gun a reasonable length of time, he would make them all sit up and take notice.

Walter Hinds, of Portland, was a welcome visitor and showed that he was in tip-top form by breaking 90. He stopped off at Boston on his way to New York to attend the big shoot. Putnam (Wilder), of Fitchburg, broke 93. This was an almighty good score but it has gotten so that we don't expect anything else from him, and by the way, he did this with a new single "Sticker" which he had never shot before.

Everybody is glad to see Charlie Comer back at the traps, and except for the last



To hit the target you must see it. You'll see most clearly and with least eye strain if you wear

KING'S SHOOTING GLASSES

Made of our exclusive AKOPOS CRYSTAL—far better than amber. Non-magnifying glasses \$1.50 to \$7.50—prescriptions a little extra. Cut shows U. S. Service Model—popular with officers and enlisted men.

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STANDARD AMERICAN TARGETS

Adopted by the principal American Rifle Associations. Send 15 cents in Stamps for Samples and price list of various sizes.

TARGET PASTERS, 40 Cents a Thousand

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127 Portland Street.

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A GAME GETTER
doesn't allow rust on his gun—neither does "3-in-one." Heavy oils and greases cannot prevent rust because they simply coat the surface and dry out.

3 in One
sinks into the pores of the metal, forming a delicate, imperceptible overcoat that prevents rust or tarnish on the barrel, bore, at any and every action point. Lubricates the magazine, triggers, etc. Our booklet tells—a sample proves—both free.

3 IN ONE OIL CO.
104 New St., New York

event in which he went bad, he would have been up with the leaders.

Yesterday's scores:

	100 Targets				
	25	25	25	25	Bk
Dr. Newton	25	25	22	24	96
Sweet	19	23	22	22	86
Cook	23	22	20	20	85
Proctor	23	22	20	20	85
Jackson	18	18	18	20	74
Hinds	23	23	22	22	90
Charles	22	24	21	18	85
Wilder	24	25	22	22	93
Marden	22	22	23	22	89
Clarke	21	22	21	24	88
Blinn	21	18	23	22	84
*Sibley	23	23	24	22	92
Bullock	20	20	19	20	79
Wiggs	21	20	25	24	90
Frank	18	24	23	23	88
Burnes	22	23	22	19	86
Heard	20	14	23	19	76
Wood	11	12	8	9	40
Thompson	14	9	14	10	47

*Professional. Frost.

Southeast Missouri Trap Shooters Association, Organized, Sikeston, Mo.

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Vice-President—Ed. Massengale, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
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NEWS OF THE TRADE.

Billy Darton, the Marlin representative who won the World's Indoor Professional Championship at Madison Square Garden, New York City, a couple of weeks ago, dropped in at the tournament shoot of the Pale-face Club at Boston, March 12th, and showed the local shooters how to break them in "Champion" style, winning high over all with 92 out of 100—with the new Marlin Trap Gun.

Mr. L. H. Reid, of Seattle, Wash., shooting at registered tournaments on the Pacific Coast, was high over all professionals and amateurs on 2,200 targets, breaking 2,115, a percentage of .9614. He used Peters shells exclusively.

At McAleer, Wash., the "P" brand of shotgun shells, made with "steel where steel belongs," was very much in evidence. High professional average was won by Mr. P. J. Holohan, 96 out of 100; second professional average by Mr. L. H. Reid, 95 out of 100. Both used Peters ammunition.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad. in this column. All he needs to do is to send in the advertisement for insertion at the same time calling attention to the date when his subscription was paid.

FOR SALE—One Ideal Loading Press and Tools for .30-50-150 Government cartridges; also special tools for 160-grain V. M. C. Metal Patch bullet in Government shell. Highest bid takes the lot.
S. E. BROWN,
Capt., Co. F, 5th Inf., M. V. M.,
Waltham, Mass.

FOR SALE—One B. S. A. air rifle and pellets, cal. .22, \$15.00; one No. 1 Special Ithaca gun, hammerless, 16-gauge, 3 3/8 drop, with 28-inch barrels. Price \$16.00, both new and perfect.
FRED. J. KORGES,
Victoria, Texas.

FOR SALE—I have a star gauged Model 1906 U. S. rifle and a complete reloading outfit to go with same has cost me a \$100.00, everything in perfect condition. I have no time to use it, write for list and prices.
S. R. McALARY,
In care of S. A. TRACTION CO.,
San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE—Remington 12 gauge automatic, full choke, new and in perfect condition. Also Schwartzlose .32 Cal. Automatic to exchange for heavy calibre revolver.
C. P. MADER,
Bucyrus, Ohio.

FOR SALE—M. Dorrier's entire outfit consisting of two rifles, one .33 Stevens-Pope false muzzle, one .33 caliber barrel without false muzzle. One Stevens .22 caliber rifle, one barrel, 31 inches long, made by Pope. One .22 barrel, 28 inches long; also round barrel. One .22 long rifle, 30 inches long. One fine Stevens 5-power cross-hair telescope and all accessories. Outfit includes spotting telescope, powder measure, shell resizers, peep and globe sights, bullet moulds, bullets, etc. This fine outfit, which would cost new in the neighborhood of \$500.00, will go to the party who sends the first check for \$125.00. Mr. Dorrier's reason for selling is his retirement from the shooting game.
Address,
M. DORRIER,
82 Pearsall Ave.,
Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—405 Winchester—Lyman sights, checkered stock, Silver's pad, sling—\$20. Also Sporting Springfield, Lyman micrometer sight, \$45.
G. R. NEWCOMER,
1754 Radnor Rd.,
Cleveland, O.

At Deer Lodge, Mont., March 9, high general average was won by Mr. C. L. Flannigan, 149 out of 165, using Peters shells.

The well-known Bradford (Pa.) Gun Club has just written us as follows:
"Your Trophy was a dandy—it created more favorable comment than any we ever shot for. The Bradford Gun Club wishes to express thanks to the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., for this trophy and for the spirit in which it was given."

Full information relative to the Stevens gold and enameled trophy will be furnished to any gun club on request.

In the recent shoot held at Altoona, Pa., Mr. Fred M. Fay, of the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass., equipped with a Stevens repeating shotgun, broke 93 out of 100 targets. This was done in the face of a strong wind which finally culminated in a regular gale.

The Usual Stevens Victories.

At the Zettler Rifle Club tournament, New York City, March 15-22, Stevens Rifles and Stevens Telescopes made their usual remarkable showing.

In the 100-Shot Gallery Rifle Championship Match, A. Hubalek, shooting a Stevens Rifle, won first prize and scored 2,479 out of a possible 2,500 points.

In the Continuous Match, J. Williams and A. Hubalek tied for first, both shooting Stevens Rifles. These men made 75, 75, 75—225 points each and tied for the first seven prizes.

In the Premium Match, for most full scores, Mr. J. Williams was first and shot a Stevens Rifle fitted with Stevens Telescope.

In the Bull's-eye Target Match, F. C. Ross was second, shooting a Stevens Rifle fitted with Stevens Telescope.

In the Premium Match for most Bull's-eyes, first prize was won by T. H. Keller and second by F. C. Ross. They were both equipped

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with Stevens Rifle and Stevens Telescope.

This Shoot was a very important one, and a number of the crack shots of the East contested.

New Ideal Bullet for .45 Colt's Auto.

What is known as bullet No. 452374, has just been brought out by The Marlin Firearms Co., 41 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn., for use in reloading the .45 Colt's Automatic.

This bullet was made according to the ideas of Capt. Lincoln Riley, the enthusiastic expert shot of the Nebraska National Guard. It is about the same shape as the factory bullet, weighs about 220 grains, has a wide groove for lubrication, and no crimping shoulder.

Capt. Riley reports that his mould casts a perfect bullet, seating nicely in the shell, giving a cartridge of correct dimensions which works through the magazine and functions the pistol perfectly. At the first trial he was able to get all seven shots into a 4-inch bull at 50 feet, shooting in ordinary off-hand position. Capt. Riley declares it a winner and recommends 3 grains Bullseye or 5 grains R. S. Q. as a fine load for ordinary ranges.

Bullet moulds and reloading tools for this bullet can be obtained from The Marlin Firearms Co.; they will send a sample bullet and full information to any of our readers for a 2-cent stamp.

Dr. W. C. Rowland, of Dexter, Mo., led the amateurs, 47 out of 50, at the March 18 shoot of the Sikeston (Mo.) Gun Club, using Remington-UMC Nitro Club steel-lined shells.

With the hardest wind reported in twenty-three years driving a Kansas sandstorm in their faces, the Carlton (Kas.) Gun Club shooters lined up at their March 18 meet. C. B. Wells, attending, was high man, 69 out of 100, with his Remington-UMC Pump gun and Arrow shells.

Chas. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, was high over all, 92 out of 100 at the March 15 shoot of the S. S. White Gun Club (Phila. Pa.) with Remington-UMC Arrow speed shells.

Geo. W. Wagner, a well known amateur of Peru, Indiana, was high over all, 112 out of 120 at the Tipton (Ind.) Gun Club's shoot of March 20th. Mr. Wagner used a Remington-UMC Pump gun and Nitro Club speed shells. A special event of fifty (50) targets was won by J. M. Barr, who broke fifty straight with the same perfect shooting combination.

Salt Lake, Utah, Gun Club's shoot, March 17th, ended with Wm. Anderson, of Ogden, high amateur 95 out of 100. Sam Browning, a fellow townsman, and Howard Mills, of Salt Lake City, were close for second and third honors with 94 out of 100 and 92 out of 100 report, respectively. All used Remington-UMC Autoloading shotguns and the famous speed shells.



THE TARGET TELLS THE TALE

From time to time we have shown targets made by **Non-Professionals** with **US** .22 short and long rifle Lesmok cartridges.

The above targets were made by Mr. W. A. Moudy, of the Custom Service, and Mr. W. M. Chadwick, of Port Huron, Michigan. Shooting at 80 feet on the regular 75-foot target. The score in each case was 198 out of a possible 200 using **US** ammunition purchased from regular stock. Nothing special about it.

US AMMUNITION

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Makers of the Black Shells

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HAVE YOUR DEALER SHOW YOU

A Caliber .25 .32 or .380 Hammerless

Colt Automatic Pistol

And Explain How

The Extra Safety

THAT WORKS
AUTOMATICALLY
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Makes the COLT take care of itself in preventing accidental discharge.

No thought or attention required by the shooter.

When the Arm is fully cocked, the action is positively locked against firing until the GRIP SAFETY (controlled by the hand holding the pistol) is compressed automatically by the shooter when he intends to pull the trigger.

The SLIDE LOCK SAFETY (located within easy reach of the thumb) may be thrown on *if desired*, thus making the COLT doubly secure.

(If your dealer does not understand this important COLT feature write to us.)

COLT'S Patent Fire Arms **MFG. CO.**
HARTFORD, CONN.



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Zettler 100 Shot Championship

1910	2474
1911	2484
1912	2478

100 Shot U. S. Championship

1911	2482
1912	2479

Inter-club Team Match

1912	996
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PISTOL

50 shot record 479

All made with "LESMOK"

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RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

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WILMINGTON, DEL.

Parker Gun Victories in 1912

The highest official average for the season of 1912 at both
SINGLE AND DOUBLE TARGETS
Was made with PARKER GUNS



As on every previous occasion the bona-fide
CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA
was won with a PARKER GUN, Mr. W. R. Crosby scoring
198 x 200 targets at 18 yards rise

Same man, same gun, made the World's Record, scoring
98 x 100 targets at 23 yards
a truly wonderful performance

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A. W. du BRAY, Resident Agent, P. O. Box 102, San Francisco, Cal.