

ARMS AND THE MAN



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CONTENTS:

The Imp.

Why Do So Many Men Fail?

Two Handsome Trophies.

Why Not a .22 Caliber Automatic.

Starting From a Wire Cable.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 26, 1911.

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The Imp.

By EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

DOWN in Arizona is sold a variety of whiskey known as the whiskbroom brand. When the person desiring a drink takes his glass, the bartender hands him also a whiskbroom. The purchaser takes the glass and the whiskbroom to a corner of the bar-room, dust himself a suitable space on the floor, drinks the whiskey and throws a fit. The tale is an old one, therefore it must be true.

Now there are other ways of producing fits. For instance, take a little .22 caliber bullet, 20 or 30 grains heavier than the mild and in-offensive long rifle missile, do it up in a vest of soft copper, stick it in a 32-40 shell necked down to accommodate the little bullet and then stick 20 or 25 grains of Lightning behind it. Then get some fellow who thinks he knows all about guns to fire the little fice and a lot of its relatives at steel plates and targets some distance off and cans full of water and goats and other hitworthy objects.

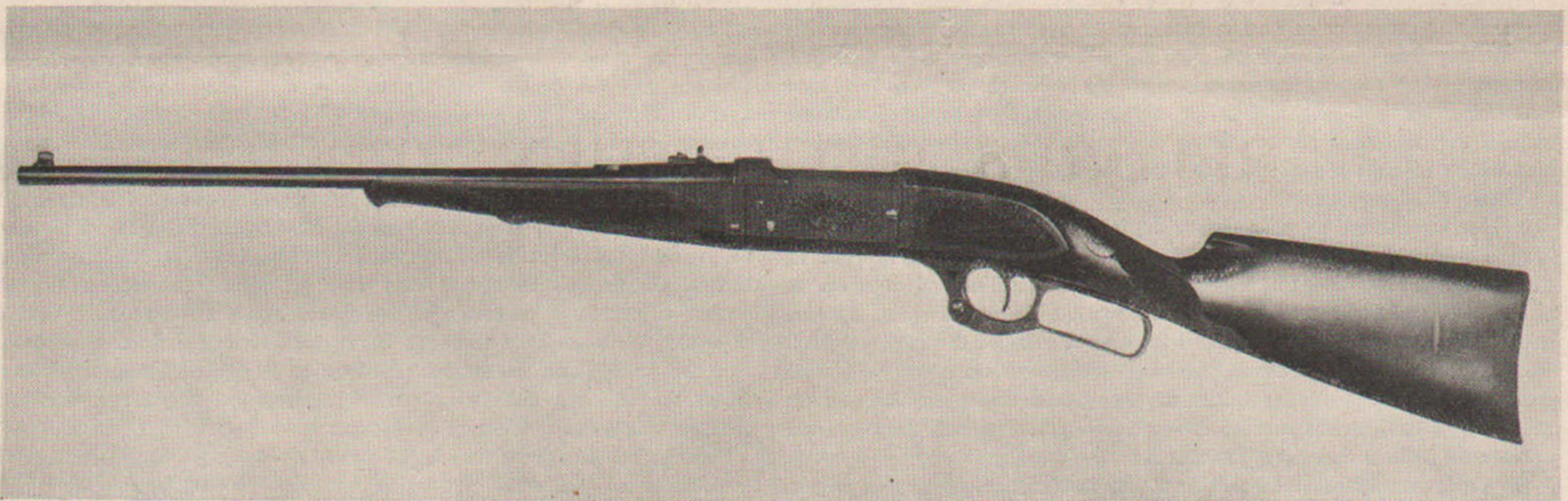
You'll have the manufacturer of that western hellonearth booze

shots—if you can find the heart to ruin a perfectly good quarter in that manner.

Wind does not bother it unless the said wind approach the dimensions of a hurricane. At its velocity of between 2,800 and 3,000 f. s. it requires no worry on the part of its user in case the game stands at a distance that the eye refuses to estimate with comforting accuracy. And it does not metal foul.

All this is provoked by the fact that we have just finished trying out in most of the ways above described, the new .22 Hi-Power Savage and happen to be much tickled with the pretty little beast.

No one knoweth who first thought of picking on to the little, plodding cheap, harmless .22 caliber and turning it into a modern cartridge of high concentration that is destined to be one of the most satisfactory on the market. Its parentage seems to be as much mystery-en-shrouded as that of black powder.



THE IMP.

hanging over the ropes through sheer envy.

Most of us know something about high velocity cartridges and have some idea of the effects produced by high velocity bullets. Yet the most blasé rifleman cannot but open his eyes a bit wider and take notice after sitting up with abruptness when he watches the performance of even so small a bullet as the .22 when it travels at high speed.

Driving through one-half inch of steel is one of its little stunts; blowing out a cavity in lead the size of a grape-fruit is another.

Fired into a five-gallon oil can full of water, it opens out that can like a four-leaf folder, while water flies for rods around. A quart Mason jar with the top screwed on is blown into splinters so fine that it would take a divining rod to find one while the top sails skyward until it disappears into the blue empyrean voids. In redwood it tears an eight-inch hole with a diameter as large as that made by a 30-30. It knocks down and leaves deadlier than herring animals as large as deer and even more tenacious of life. It splinters big shoulder bones and tears up the meat and rearranges entrails to suit itself.

At 500 yards it is capable of the possible and has done 45 to our knowledge. At 200 yards it tied for the Kingship of America and won its user a prize of \$300 for his 71 score. At 50 yards it will put its bullets into a hole that a Krag shell base will cover from sight, while at double this range a twenty-five-cent piece would contain the ten

The evidence favors one Linwood Lewis of Dorchester, Mass., and as letter after letter from him as to his experience with the bullet appeared in ARMS AND THE MAN with nobody appearing to challenge his implied title as pioneer, it is but fair to give him the credit.

In ARMS AND THE MAN for March 25, 1909, appears a letter from Mr. Lewis, with a photograph of a groups of 11 shots made at 200 yards, using 80 grains sharp point bullet in front of 11½ grains of Sharpshooter. In this letter Mr. Lewis describes the work of the .22 and tells of some of the scores made by it in the hands of members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association.

A year later, January 20 issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, Mr. Lewis goes into the details of the little speed bitten gun. At this time the gentleman tells of the freedom of the little gun from wind effects and tells of shooting a 3½ inch group at 200 using 25 grains of Lightning and 60 grain bullet—which would give apparently over 3,000 f. s. Another group mentioned was one that practically fell within the 12-ring of the Standard American target so far as width was concerned, and scored 113 total. On the German ring target the rifle scored 221 in the hands of Mr. Lewis—off-hand of course.

Mr. Lewis and A. O. Neidner, who together made up the rifle and cartridge, used 32-40 shells necked to .22 size. For the rifle they secured a Winchester No. 3 barrel bored for the .22-7½-45 rimfire cart-

ridge, and fitted this to a Stevens No. 45 action, worked over, as they carefully state and as we can believe.

The bullets were two-cylinder of the Mann type, the front part of the bullet being large enough to rest on top of the lands the rear large enough to reach to the bottom of the grooves. The shell was used as a bullet seater, the bullet being pressed into the rifling before the powder is ignited.

About five months later Lewis, with his pet rifle, tied with Fred Ross at the 6th National Bundesfest at Union Hill, for the Kingship of America, getting 71 in spite of having his string of three shots broken by dinner intermission. His first two scored 25 and 24. The rifleman took \$300 home with him for his three shots out of the little gun. The same 60 grain two cylinder bullet was used.

Thus we have the enthusiastic Mr. Lewis working out the little cartridge and then tying in one of the biggest shots of the country for high place with his pet rifle.

Other experimenters have been working along the same lines with Mr. Lewis. Chas. Newton of Buffalo used the .22 high power for shooting woodchucks and later called the attention of our big arms companies to the performance of the high velocity gnat gun.

Dr. Baker of Boston got Neidner to make up several .22's, one of them using the .28-30 shells necked down, instead of the original .32-40.

Old Scout Knoble of Tacoma got a "slant" at one of the rifles of Neidner make, turned out for Dr. Blair of the Tacoma Club, and set himself to work to turn out something as good or better.

His first effort resulted in a Krag shells necked down and holding 30 grains of pyro powder. Number two high velocity cartridge was a new Springfield shell necked down and shooting the .25 auto Spitzer bullet. I forget the velocity he said this last affair gave, somewhere over 6,000 if his trajectory figures are to be believed. For one thing he claimed that the gun sighted to clip the top of the cork of a beer bottle at 50 yards—he used the most easily obtained targets for his purposes—would at 300, hit the cork plumb in the center. Let us pass on. Knoble shot the .22 in several of the Pacific Coast Rifle League matches and did good work with it—that is, as good as he can do with the Springfield. We use the word "good" in a comparative sense alone.

Knoble refused to monkey with the separate bullet seating device of the Neidner target rifles and in his first .22 used the bullet seated into the shells. The cases of fired .22 long rifle cartridges were used for jackets, giving the crank making them up a chance to crab his own rifle when he got an off-shot on the grounds that the gas escaped around the dent made by the firing pin in the case of the .22 cartridge, and which of course served as the base of the new bullet when it was finished.

Neider continued to make his rifles to the satisfaction of the few cranks who got in touch with him while he nearly scared himself to death one day by shooting two 25's in a match, flinching into an 18 and spoiling what started to be a fine score. He found by using soft copper jackets that he got no metal fouling in spite of the high velocity. Possibly the graphite used in the shell helped to do away with this trouble. The two-cylinder bullet of course cut down the friction on the bore as its bearing surface is—or was—but 1/16 inch long, merely enough to form a complete gas-check.

Shooting from a machine rest at 50 yards Neidner got groups of ten shots that could be covered by the head of a 30-40 shell while at 100 yards a twenty-five-cent piece would cover the holes. Knoble corroborates this from personal inspection.

It is easy to understand the popularity of the new-little-big gun. On tricky Schuetzen ranges it would add points to the score—and dollars in the big shoots. The writer had this fact borne in upon him when watching the work of a lot of the Schuetzen artists on the Los Angeles Schuetzen Range. Despite all their doping their shots would blow out a half dozen rings as the wind puffed up the canyon across which they shot. Even perfect judgment of wind strength would at times be nullified by a gust ripping in just as the trigger was pressed.

However in spite of the work of the .22 in the hands of the target men it had not gotten to be a commercial proposition. Its users had to make their own bullets, while the only way to convert the guns to the ways of the hunter was to use the bullets seated into the shells in single shot rifles chambered for the altered ammunition.

A year or so ago hints began to creep out that the Savage Arms layout were considering the manufacture of a repeating rifle to handle a .22 high power cartridge. On inquiry they sometimes would deny it, at other times admit that they were flirting with the little demon, but that their experiments were not far enough along to make the gun available to the interested cranks. The writer was among the inquirers and the Savage people promised that they would send out for

trial one of the first turned out. A scheduled bear hunt and a good opportunity to try out the little gun on meat hastened the arrival of the rifle. One day it came plodding in, with 200 rounds of the new ammunition strapped around its waist, and reported for duty.

In personal appearance the rifle was the ordinary Savage Featherweight take-down model, the best little gun of the sort made.

The writer, as he may have inadvertently mentioned at some time or other, prefers the bolt action rifle for powerful game cartridges, although his favorite .22 is a Marlin 1897 model. However, the Savage comes the nearest of any of the lever action tribe to the bolt action in its type of magazine, its powerful and simple locking method and lack of protruding hammer. The revolving magazine gives the rifle a practically unchanged balance regardless of the number of shots fired after the magazine is filled. The lines of the gun are by far the handsomest of any, a smooth, graceful curve over the breech like a double hammerless, with no abrupt break-off back of the bolt and with no hammer sticking up into the line of sight when the arm is uncocked. A short lever throw is another point that gives the rifle a place in the writer's regard as a good gun. A comparison between this feature and the long, grating, works-all-fallin'-out feeling of a well-known box magazine rifle of another make will demonstrate what is meant.

The writer stipulated the take-down model featherweight on account of the light weight and the very convenient form of the rifle when taken apart. It packs in the barrel length, twenty inches and is therefore to be carried without fighting with the conductor about putting the gun up in the baggage car or having somebody tender it up by falling over it a few dozen times.

The rifle is in all respects save the barrel, the regular Savage Model of 1899. The magazine will handle the new .22 cartridge or the .38-55 with equal facility.

In some respects this is a good thing, in others, not. Using the same action the rifle makes the greatest combination gun on the market. An extra .303 barrel can be carried, a second's work takes down the rifle and then the owner has a powerful arm suitable to the largest of our American game when before it was of the .22 Hi-Power breed.

At the same time the rifle would be far more handsome and better proportioned if the frame were refined down to carry out the idea of a little dainty, clean-killing rifle—a sort of spiral bore 28 gauge, effective but at the same time dainty and light. The rather cumbersome stock and big receiver of the arm fail to jibe with the little, tapered, short barrel. However, it's a mighty pretty little gun as it stands and we have no business crabbing the work of a company progressive enough to give us a .22 high power repeater, and the best deer rifle ever made.

The barrel is rifled with six wide lands and grooves of equal width. The lands are wider than those on the new Springfield, the idea being to prevent the splitting of the jacket. The twist is one turn in 12 inches. It proved to be no easy task to work out successfully the proper rifling for a cartridge of the power and yet the reduced bore of this .22. With some of the barrels, the bullets would fly to pieces outside the muzzle and the shooting proved to be a little bit unsatisfactory when the missing bullets failed to register on the target—or anywhere else on the immediate landscape.

The barrel measures .225 inch for some reason. Repeated calibration failed to shake the figures first obtained. The bullet has a rear diameter of .229 inch, which would seem to give an unusually tight-wad fit for a cartridge of the velocity of this one.

The cartridge is the .25-35 shell necked down and is a mistake from present indications. Neidner used the 32-40 with a neck of but 1/4 inch long. This Savage cartridge has a half-inch neck, entirely too long, cutting down the available powder space and tending to split.

It's a beautiful little thing to look at, prettier even than the Krag shell of Knoble's, which looked a bit like an over-grown man jumping on a very small boy. The bullet has a soft lead spitzer point the lead 1/8 inch long, and the shape of the bow nearly as sharp as that of our 1906 cartridge. The bullet is 13/16 inch long. The larger part of the two-cylinder is 5/16 inch long. The jacket is copper—apparently with more or less of a nickel alloy. The weight of the bullet is 68 grains.

The case is loaded with 25 grains of Lightning, taking up all the room in the cartridge and taking a little pressure from the base of the bullet. It is understood that the powder will be changed to 1909 du Pont, the powder used in the present 1906 shells, or some other form of a nitrocellulose. A nitro-glycerine powder in large quantities and in such a small bore will undoubtedly give more or less erosion, but at the same time it gives higher velocities with lower pressures than the pyro powder.

The 25 grain Lightning load gives chronograph velocities of 2,800 f. s. with very slight departures from this standard. The energy of

the little bullet is 1,200 ft. lbs. For comparison, the .30-30 gives 1,540 and the .25-35 1,070. The .25-36, 893.

The foot pounds measurement of the effect of a bullet is a deceiving one unless the velocities of the bullets to be compared are the same. The little .22 gives but 130 pounds more than the 25-25, but the effect on game is considerably greater on account of the velocity, in one case being 2,150 and in the other 2,800. Velocity is what gives the shock, not the bullet weight.

For some reason the makers of the cartridge—at least of the experimental lot—used soft copper primers of small size, looking precisely like the ordinary revolver shell primer. A change has to be made in this respect. The Savage Company has had some little trouble with misfires when using hard brass primers. The rifles hit as hard a blow as the other lever guns where the hammer has to start a long firing pin and force it forward into the primer, but none of them punch like a bolt-gun with heavy firing pin and powerful main spring.

These soft copper primers, while not misfiring, burst quite cheerfully and let the gas into the bolt and magazine. A day of such shooting means that the rifle has to be entirely taken apart and wiped clear of the gases. A nice coat of rust gathering along the bolt and extractor of the experimental rifle in two days showed what would happen to the inside of the bolt. And speaking confidentially with you, the Savage is not as easy to dismount as a bolt-gun, which I may have mentioned somewhere in print before.

The cartridges are packed with the soft lead points resting in holes cut in a heavy pasteboard strip in the bottom of the box. They arrive in good shape, but cease to retain their pristine appearance immediately thereafter. The soft lead points turn over in a strong breeze; they won't stand carrying in a belt without turning. While for game shooting, a slightly turned point won't affect the accuracy enough to worry one, yet the hoi-polloi is prejudiced against the bow of a bullet being turned twenty points to larboard and the Savage people will have to make the final point a flat one or else expose but a tiny tip that cannot be injured so easily. Of course full metal patch spitzers will form part of the food for the new rifle, and I prophesy that nine times out of ten they will be chosen for all sorts of work from target shooting to causing bucks to tarry with you.

About fifteen shells out of the first fifty split at the neck and were difficult to extract. That is, they slowed down the rifle enough to make a quick second shot a blame sight slower than one would choose.

The cartridge is an attempt on the part of the makers to form a cartridge of high concentration—of the Springfield or Krag or Ross type—out of the materials that did all right for the .25-35 class with considerably lower pressures. The split necks and the bursted primers show this. A dozen or more of the primers burst in the first fifty shots. The rifle is going to be a success of course—it is a success, a humdinger—but its makers are going to find it necessary to use a main spring with more backbone to it and then use harder primers. These burst, both because they are too soft and because the main spring didn't hold the firing pin up against the primer enough to support it.

The rifle makes one fall in love with it at the first few shots. The kick is nix, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds as compared with 12 for the new Springfield, while the report is a sharp, vicious crack, sharper than the .30-30 but still not the loud-mouth bellow of the service gun.

The blame little devil of a bullet kicks up the dust behind the 500 yard target before your front sight has apparently started to climb into the air. It makes you stop and look over the gun once more to see if there isn't something wrong with it. No kick, and yet that bullet out there at 500 with a speed but little lower than that of a roller-coaster at its first downward plunge with you in it.

Among the stunts through which we put the little gun was shooting into a five-gallon oil can filled with water. Now an ordinary .22 would merely result in a little stream of water gurgling out a small hole on the side nearest you—and a slightly larger stream gurgling out of the other side.

This bullet hit the can amidships, a cloud of spray flew up and the can lay upon the ground, resolved into four sheets of tin spread open like a folder, with the top and bottom sheets flapping idly in the breeze. A Mason jar disappeared in a puff of white spray, while after a three seconds breathless wait, a sorely battered up screw top came plunking back to earth again.

In wood the bullet tore a hole big enough for two fingers and wound up about eight inches inside a redwood block. In pine of course it goes to bits much quicker.

A featherweight model is not the gun to select when one desires to test out the accuracy of a cartridge but the writer got 45 at 500 with the little light rifle, using a telescope sight, with a five-inch group at 200, using the scope and muzzle and elbow rest. A strong wind puffed



Some .22 Hi-Power Cartridges. Left to right, 28-30 case necked down, Neidner make, Krag case, Knobbe make, 32-40 case necked down Neidner make, Savage .22 Hi-Power: .22 Long Rifle.

in, heavy enough to even switch the muzzle of the rifle, so this is not a fair test.

I had the lady of the family shooting the rifle the first day we tried it, fire over my head while I sat in an open field on the range. The bullet passed about thirty feet above me.

The sound was a long ripping crash. The word "long" used in the comparative sense as the sound was more prolonged than the short bellow of the Springfield. Hard on the heels of the long overhead crack came the duller "punk" of the rifle.

I have to give the lady the credit for discovering a most peculiar feature of this tiny bullet that we later discovered for ourselves. How nature fake as you will, you have but to try the rifle to prove or disprove the statement.

Asking her to listen and tell me what the bullet sounded like, I fired the rifle about thirty yards to one side of her as she stood 250 yards away, the bullet passing high and to one side of her.

"I can see that bullet!" she exclaimed. I laughed rudely—married folks are privileged to be rude to each other of course—and made various jocose remarks about the eyes of folks who could see .22 caliber bullets at 2,800 f. s. coming nearly head on.

She repeated her statement with some asperity with the second shot. So we exchanged places and I investigated.

She was right. The bullet was plainly visible. The first part of the appearance was a long thin dart of smoke, seeming to jet fifty feet from the muzzle. Out of this, like a thin stem of a flower from a sheaf of leaves came the bullet, a grey streaky affair, visible for the entire 200 odd yards and following just the course I knew it should with the rifle pointed at the 500 yard target back of me and to my right.

I give it up; the explanation is beyond me. The fact remains. The firing point at that time of the day is in the shadow of our range oaks. Where I stood in the open was in the sunlight. This had something to do with seeing the missile.

Later, a dozen members of our club noticed the bullet without having their attention called to it and saw it at different times. One member, a new man and one unaccustomed to rifle shooting, stood back of me while I fired the rifle several days later from muzzle rest and exclaimed about being able to see the bullet.

Another peculiarity of the bullet is very likely connected with its visibility. That is, it leaves at 200 yards, a little half inch, curved black plume of something from each bullet hole in the paper. Apparently the bullet is throwing off some small particles as it flies. Too much lubricant will sometimes produce the same mark on the paper, but this bullet is perfectly dry. Possibly the bullet is surrounded by a vertical halo of something as it flies and this may account for its uncanny visibility. What this "something" is I cannot understand. It is faintly possible that the lead point is getting rid of some of its surface during the terrific spin through the air. We know little of the performance of lead points when they travel 2,200 feet per second.

(Continued on page 75.)

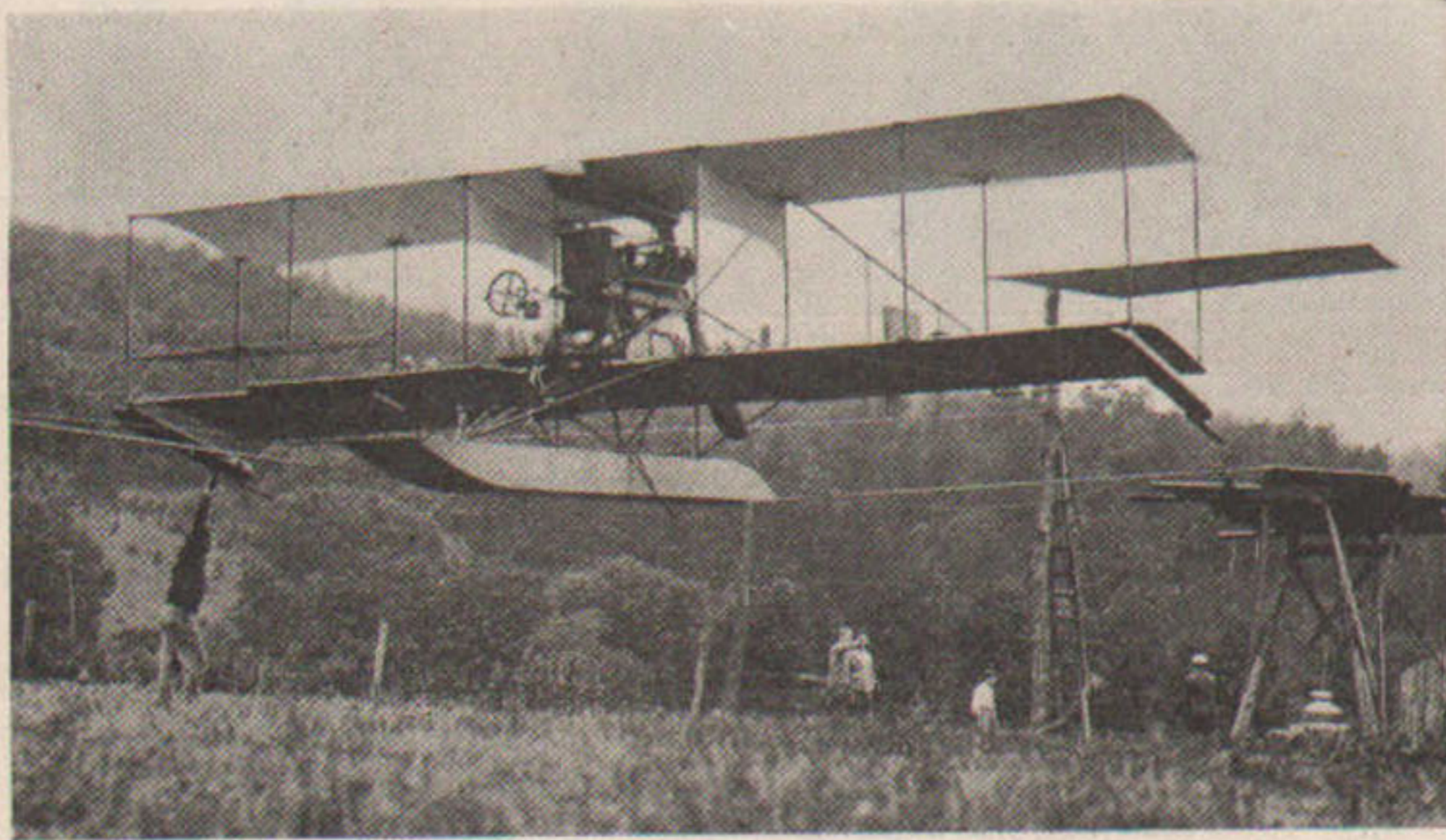
STARTING FROM A WIRE CABLE.

A SUCCESSFUL experiment of great importance to the aeronautical department of the navy was carried out at Hammondsports, N. Y., recently.

This was the launching of the navy's new Curtiss hydroplane from a wire cable stretched from a platform erected 150 feet from the shore of Lake Keuka to the water.

This experiment was organized and directed successfully by Lieut. T. C. Ellyson, of the navy, who was the first member of that branch of the military service to become a qualified aviator.

The object of this unique method of launching an aeroplane was, as stated by Lieutenant Ellyson, to produce further evidence of the practicability of the hydroplane for use on ships of the navy, and to demonstrate that it could be launched quickly and easily by means of wire cables available on board any vessel, and thus do away entirely with anything in the way of a platform. The successful test carried out thus removes the most serious obstacle which hindered the launching of aeroplanes from warships.



On the Wire and Ready to Start.

Under the new method it will only be necessary to stretch a cable from the boat deck of a battleship to the bow, down which incline the hydro-aeroplane can slide. It is maintained in balance on the main cable by two auxiliary wires, one stretched on either side parallel to the central cable. These two auxiliary wires support the right and left wings until the machine gets up sufficient headway to maintain its own balance by means of its balancing planes.

The rigging for launching the hydro-aeroplane does not interfere in any way with the armament of the ship. It will not be necessary even to remove this rigging. It can be left standing for immediate use or it can be taken down and stowed away in a few minutes.

The hydro-aeroplane was launched from a platform and rose from the wire cable in 150 feet after attaining a speed of thirty miles against a wind of about ten miles.

The launching apparatus consists merely of a wire cable 250 feet long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter, which was made fast to a pile seventy-five feet from shore, driven down in the water far enough to allow the hydro-aeroplane to pass over it. The wire cable passes over a pair of sheers sixteen feet, fitted with a platform upon which to stand when starting the motor. The bottom of the boat under the hydro-aeroplane is fitted with a groove. Each wing is fitted with light iron, forming a bearing surface to engage the balancing wires strung on each side of the main supporting cable.

WHY NOT A .22 CALIBER AUTOMATIC?

By S. J. FORT, M. D.

INSIDE of eighteen months it is probable the Regular Army and National Guard will receive the new automatic pistol of .45 caliber and immediately after this change has occurred the price of scrap boiler iron will rise from the great demand to sheathe indoor ranges.

Most of us are going to look at the pistol and its cartridges with some gravity and respect, and before we turn one of the bullets loose outdoors, it will be wise to have about half a troop of boy scouts engaged to scour the surrounding country and urge the residents to hunt cover before practice begins. Of course we can go to the state range, where practice will be safe and some indoor ranges can be made safe, but after all these preliminaries of practice are arranged, the question of ammunition looms up as a very practical obstacle when every cartridge costs nearly three cents.

Is Uncle Samuel going to be more generous with his State allowances in the future than he has been in the past?

I trow not and those who are armed with the pistol will be expected to dig up the price or go without, so that on the eve of a most radical change in hand-firearms, we are confronted with serious handicaps in learning how to use it. Simple in its mechanism and manipulation of its parts, there is nothing alarming in becoming acquainted with the pistol so far as this is concerned, but the change was made not only to secure a heavier projectile but to supply a more effective weapon in *rapid delivery of the contents of its magazine*.

This means practice and a great deal of it if officers and enlisted men are to become expert in rapid firing.

Consult the records of rapid firing with the rifle since the magazine rifle was introduced, count the number of cartridges expended in practice to train a team to average 40 per cent and reckon up the number of uniformed men who average still less. That is some evidence of what will be required with pistol to produce results.

It took something like twelve years to develop military revolver shooting, formulate classes of fire suitable to service conditions, and produce barrels bored to caliber and excellent factory made ammunition. Are we to wait for twelve more years to develop the innate possibilities of the automatic?

There is a widespread belief that the .22 caliber automatic is a possible solution to this problem. Already there are two working models in existence. One of these is the product of a Baltimorean whose name must remain under cover for awhile, though enough is known of his model to state that it will function with the .22 short. Suggestion of the .22 automatic is not at all original with the writer, but is offered to call further attention of the manufacturers upon whom we must depend for the new arm.

Even if the magazine pistol of .22 caliber is found unsuitable, why not a single shot pistol of same weight, size and model as the regulation pistol? The very essence of the automatic is of course omitted with such a pistol, but at least one could get accustomed to the grip and trigger pull and eliminating deliberate aim except for recruit practice, it would be possible to get off five or ten shots in timed fire and imitate rapid-fire in a manner with a single shot.

If the .22 short will give enough power to function the mechanism of a magazine pistol, the .22 long rifle will also be available and would probably be the best cartridge to work out the pistol to fit. With all such innovations there will be those who condemn, but before getting busy with the bricks, it might be well to think for the future before beginning the bombardment.

SOME STARTLING STATISTICS.

ACCORDING to a statement published by the government of India, the total number of persons killed by wild animals in 1910 was 2,400, compared with 2,496 in 1909. Man-eating tigers were more aggressive in the Sundarbans portion of the Khulna district, and this fact is attributed to the diminution of their natural food supply owing to the drowning of large numbers of deer in the storm wave which accompanied the cyclone of 1909. In the central province and Berar tigers destroyed sixty-seven victims, as compared with 102 in the preceding year. Six known man-eating tigers and two panthers were killed during the year in these provinces. The abnormal number of deaths due to wild pigs in 1909 in eastern Bengal and Assam—126—was not maintained, though fifty persons were victims to these animals.

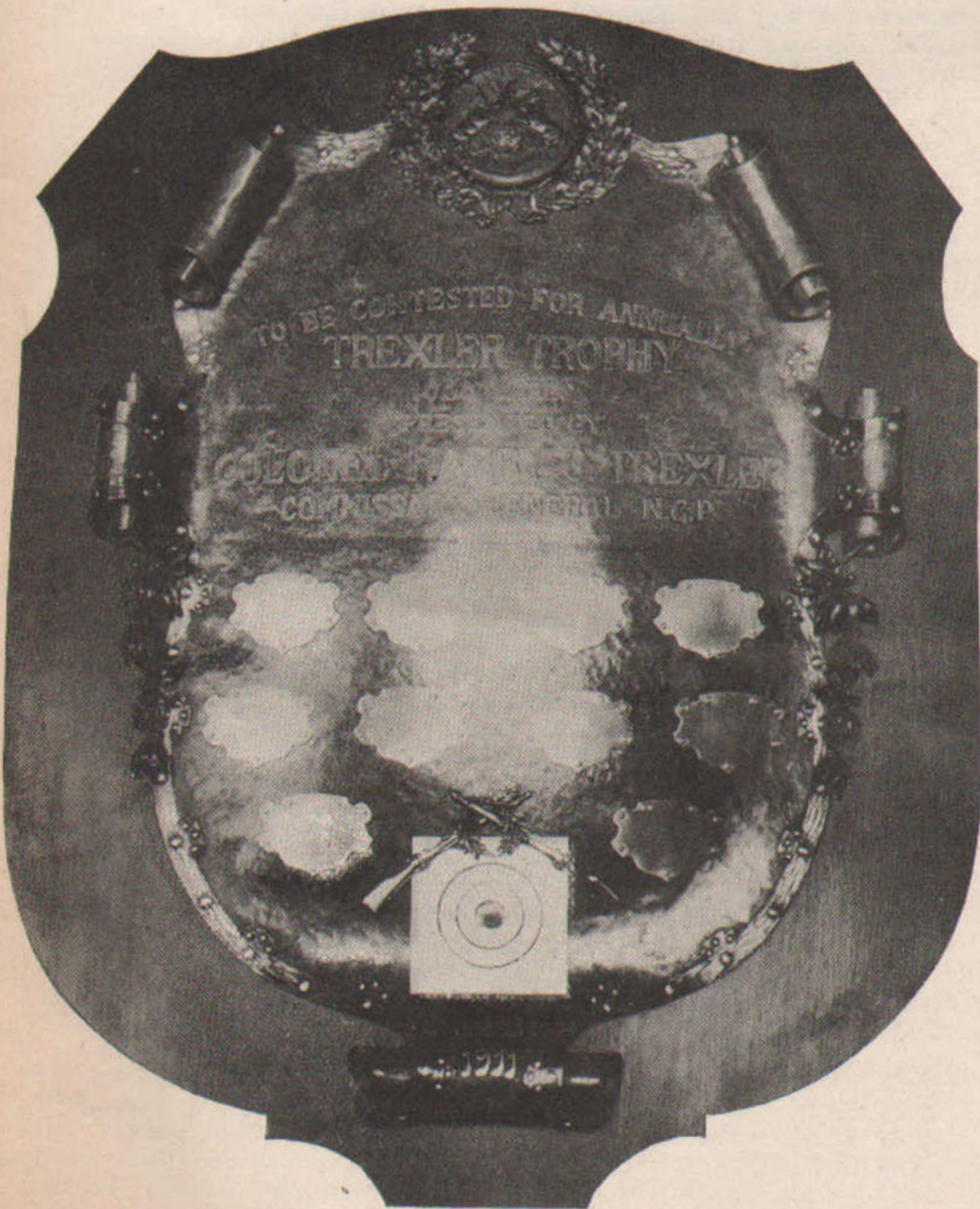
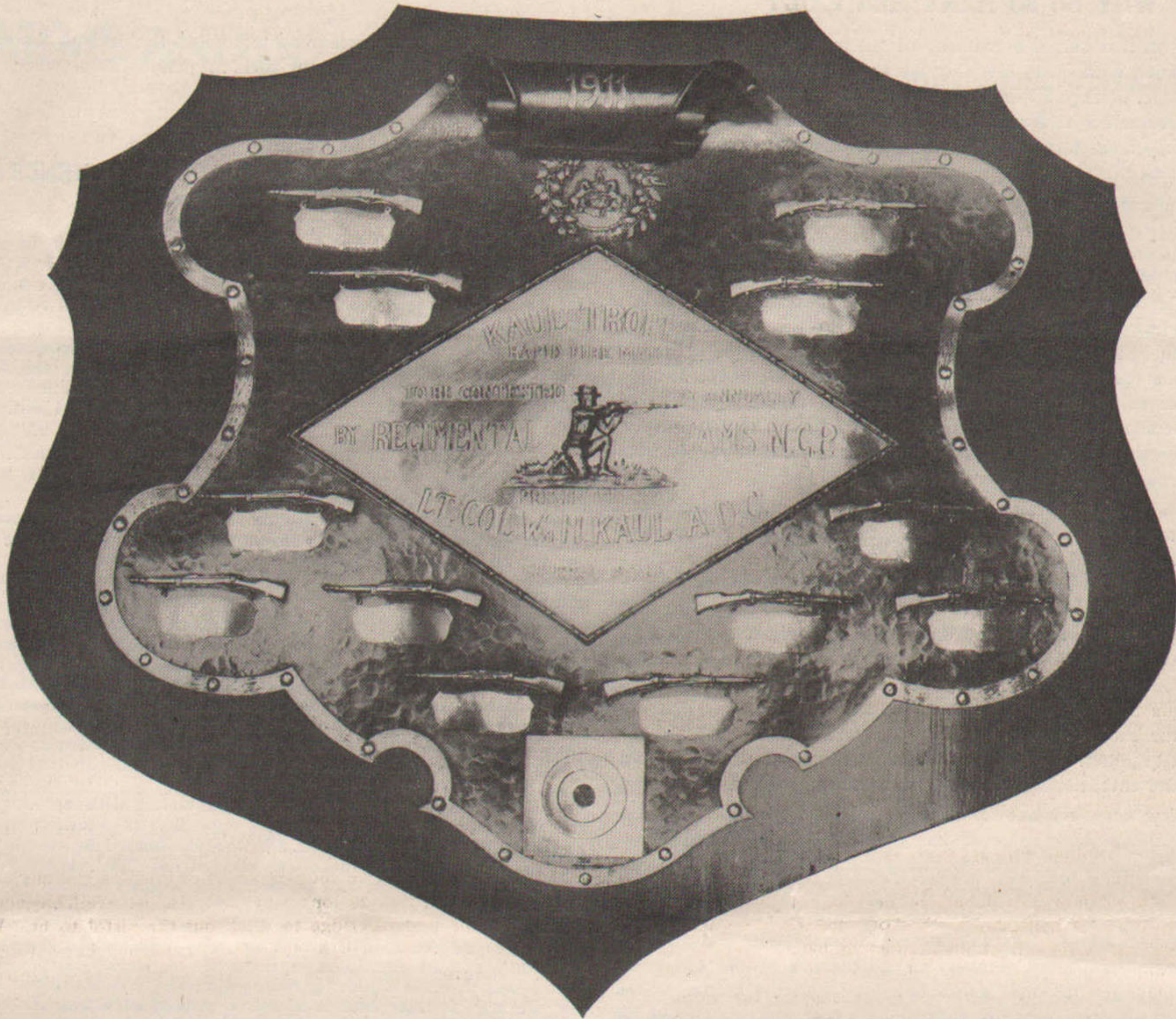
The total mortality among human beings caused by snake-bites rose from 21,364 to 22,478. An increase in eastern Bengal and Assam is attributed to snakes being driven by high floods to take refuge in the raised village sites. Both in this province and in the United Provinces a considerable number of cases were treated with the Bruton lancet and permanganate of potash, and a high proportion of them is reported to have recovered. No reliable deduction can, however, be drawn from the use of this lancet, owing to the lack of proof that the bites it was used upon were really those of poisonous snakes.

The number of cattle killed by wild animals was 93,074, against 94,207 in 1909.

Rewards are paid for the destruction of wild animals and snakes. In 1910 1,421 tigers, 5,029 leopards, 2,292 bears, 3,114 wolves and 91,104 snakes were killed.

Grateful.

"A penny stamp, please—and, by the way, haven't I seen you before?"
 "Yes, madam; I had the good fortune to save your life last week."
 "To be sure—to be sure—er two penny stamps, please."—*Punch*.



TWO HANDSOME TROPHIES.

THROUGH the courtesy of Col. Frank K. Patterson, General Inspector Small Arms Practice for the Pennsylvania National Guard, we are privileged to publish illustrations of two very handsome trophies which were manufactured by Grogan Company, the leading jewelers and silversmiths of Pittsburgh.

The trophies were presented by Col. Harry C. Trexler, commissary general, and Lieut. Col. W. H. Kaul, aid on the staff of Governor Tener, as perpetual trophies of the teams winning the rapid fire and long distance matches. These trophies are new in design and very appropriate. They are made of a combination of silver, copper and bronze and mounted on mahogany shields. This year the Rapid Fire Match was won by the 10th Infantry with a score of 263, ten points more than were made by the 1st Infantry. The trophy for the long Range Match was won by the First Brigade team with a record breaking score of 384.

THE LONG RANGE MATCH.

First Brigade.	800 yds.	100 yds.	Total
Capt. Casey, Second Infantry.....	49	49	98
Sergt. Maybee, Second Infantry.....	50	47	97
Corp. Tilton, Second Infantry.....	49	46	95
Mus. Chapin, First Infantry.....	49	45	94
Totals	197	187	384

RAPID FIRE MATCH.

Tenth Infantry.	
Capt. Kline, Co. I.....	45
Priv. Lang, Co. I.....	49
Art. Ballew, Co. I.....	45
Priv. Close, Co. I.....	47
Corp. Hamilton, Co. I.....	39
Priv. Potts, Co. I.....	38
Totals.....	263

First Infantry	253	Ninth Infantry	229
Twelfth Infantry	251	Second Squadron Cav.....	229
Sixth Infantry	251	Third Infantry	227
Fourteenth Infantry	250	Provisional Battalion	226
Eighteenth Infantry	244	Fourth Infantry	224
Thirteenth Infantry	241	Eighth Infantry	217
Sixteenth Infantry.....	241	First Squadron Cav.....	187
Second Infantry	233		

WHY DO SO MANY MEN FAIL?

WHY is it, that out of a company of 100 men, only 20 or 25 are qualified marksmen, certainly we should expect a larger percentage, don't you think so? Is the course too difficult? You would not presume so, each year they endeavor to make it harder to qualify, in spite of the fact that we have great difficulty in getting the few now qualified. There is no question in our minds concerning the rifle and ammunition, they are accurate enough. Is the man himself to blame? In some cases, yes, but hardly in the majority.

What then seems to be the trouble? Have you ever stopped to consider yourself, Mr. Instructor? May be you are wrong in your methods of procedure; let's see. How many of you, when ordered out on the range to put your men through the course, take a camp stool along and a magazine, pick out some shady spot, and then tell the sergeant to put the men over the course? When mistakes are made in the simple matters of holding the rifle, the aim, the trigger squeeze, the position of the shooter, do you see them? Do you know how to correct them when you do see them? That is your business, and if you do not, then you fail as an officer and an instructor.

Why follow the regulations strictly in the preliminary training? Why, for instance, take a man who is firing the Springfield rifle for the first time in his life and make him stand at 200 yards and fire 10 shots slow fire? How much better would it be to let him take the prone position, getting into his sling so as to have a tight grip on his rifle, and when the slight jar comes, he is not bumped and scared out of a year's growth. Then, too, let him fire only five shots, and retire to the bench for a rest. Same idea also at 300 yards, and of course at 500 yards. Do not let him shoot at 600 yards until he learns how to hit what he aims at on the shorter distances. The 600 yard range is a little too difficult for a beginner. He becomes discouraged very easily there, and his interest and enthusiasm dies out, then it is that you lose your man.

The first few days, try not to work your men too rapidly and too hard. Take things calmly, never hurry matters, and do not allow noise and confusion on or around the firing point. The beginner should never fire unless he has both shoulder and elbow pads. This is of great importance, and if looked into carefully will help to increase the number of qualifications. Try not to tell the men, who are shooting for the first time, too much; make your instructions simple and brief. "Do not let them get the idea," as Captain Harlee of the Marine Corps says, "that the shooting game is mysterious;" that there is something about hitting the bulls-eye which only a few can master.

Lay special stress upon three things, the A B C's of rifle shooting: *The proper position; the correct aim, and the trigger squeeze.* Show them carefully the proper positions, the prone, the kneeling and sitting, and the standing. Insist upon the use of the sling, and in the prone position be sure that the shooter has his hand well up against the lower swivel, with the rifle resting in the palm, and the sling is not slack, that the butt of the piece is solid against the shoulder.

The Aim: Be certain that they understand what the "peep sight" is and means, and the "battle sight." Rest the rifle on anything firm and steady, and take the aim for them. One of the best methods in this particular, is to do as suggested and done by Captain Holcomb, U. S. M. C., out in China, when he was recently stationed there: take the barrel from the stick so that the eye may be able to get closer to the rear sight, and you are not compelled to twist your head in aiming.

The Correct Trigger Squeeze: Make the men take a deep breath, letting it out slowly and carefully, and at the same time squeezing the small of the stock with the whole hand, thereby contracting all the fingers along with the trigger in this way, the squeezing may be just a firm grip on the stock. If a man learns to do these three things well, he will qualify.

Now just a word more about Skirmish: Why waste your time on 600, 500, 400 and even the 350 ranges; take your men to 200 and 300, shoot one shot and snap the trigger on the other four, until they hit what is aimed at in that one shot. Do this under time limit after they have learned it in the slow fire way. Make them finally get 80 per cent hits at 200 and 300 yards, either 5's or 4's which is reasonable to expect, then let them take the full practice run. At 600 and 500, however, fire one round instead of two, save your men from being banged too much, but let them shoot four times with a rest in between each run. This makes up the required two rounds at those halts. Use the same methods at 400 and 350; cut down the labor and strain, especially at the longer ranges where they will not get hits so readily, anyhow. Let your men always see their target, and insist upon their plotting the shots (the hits and misses). Lieutenant Torrey, U. S. M. C., worked this method with great success at Port Royal, S. C. He originated the idea.

Above all things use common sense, and do not stick to "book knowledge." Shoot always with your men, if possible, and when you get tired do not require them to continue.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE OFFICER'S EXPERIENCE AT SAN ANTONIO.

In General Orders from the Adjutant-General's office is published the observations of Capt. C. W. Jellison, Troop A, N. H. N. G., who was one of those officers detailed for duty at the maneuvers in Texas last winter. It is so concise and well written that it is considered of value to our readers. It follows:

Upon my arrival at San Antonio, April 25th, I reported to General Headquarters at the Maneuver Camp, near Fort Sam Houston, and was assigned to the 11th Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Parker. I was then assigned to Troop "B," commanded by 1st Lieut. William Bell.

It rained hard for the first thirty-six hours, and the result of mixing such a quantity of water with the rich black soil of Texas, was more appreciated by the farmers than the soldiers.

It was interesting to see how the army keeps dry and how quickly it gets cleaned up after such an experience; in fact, keeping clean is one of the first requirements. There seemed to be as much attention given to fighting dirt and flies as to preparation for fighting with rifle and saber.

The kitchens were screened and kept clean, the waste, both solid and liquid, being burned. There was keen competition among the cooks, each troop trying to have the cleanest kitchen in the regiment. The latrines were burned out every day by using for each one thirty pounds of straw or hay and one gallon of crude oil. The latrine boxes were kept closed by covers that could not be left open, and during the burning out of the pits the boxes were turned over and the inside white-washed. To the elimination of the fly is due the absence of typhoid fever from this camp.

The routine work was somewhat interfered with by the rain, but the horses were exercised every day regardless of weather, and as soon as the land was dry enough drills were conducted by troop, squadron and regiment. The regiment was divided into "provisional regiments" for experimental work, and no doubt the lessons learned by that plan will have an important bearing upon the cavalry branch of the service in the future.

On May 2d the 11th Cavalry, as part of an "Independent Cavalry Brigade," started for Leon Springs for a week's stay. The entire march was made in a pouring rain, but variety was furnished by nature, for the mud at that place was yellow instead of black, as at San Antonio. Here it was again noticed that in spite of the hard march through the mud, the guard detail turned out the next day in clean clothes, and they had managed in some way to clean their rifles.

The following from General Orders, No. 22, in regard to the march, may be of interest:

"Officers will carry light rolls of bedding and no valises.

"Arms: rifle and saber.

"Horse equipment: Double bridle, halter, halter strap, saddle and blanket. (Officers will use saddle cloth.)

"The saddle will be packed as follows: Rifle, meat can, knife, fork, spoon and tin cup on left side; saber, horse shoes, nails, horse brush, curry comb, canteen, shelter-tent pins, poles, and nose bag on right side. On the pommel the slicker. On the cante the blanket roll and shelter tent.

"Officers will wear black tie with olive drab shirt, insignia of rank on right side of collar and of regiment on left.

"Tentage: For each two (2) officers one (1) tent.

"One (1) pyramidal tent for each sixteen (16) men.

"One (1) conical wall tent for each twelve (12) men."

At Leon Springs the Government owns several thousand acres of land well adapted to military uses.

There is a well equipped rifle range and there are hills and valleys, and, in fact, all the conditions required for the working out of problems pertaining to any branch of the service. The week was spent in work, which came as near to being the "real thing" as the "war game" can without a real enemy.

Among the important things noticed which I will note briefly: The flying machines, which were kept busy, and their advantages and disadvantages were being carefully studied. The "machine gun platoon," with guns firing five hundred (500) shots per minute, and whose officers expressed a desire to "take a shot" at a flying machine. The "Benet Mercie," an automatic rifle firing two hundred and fifty (250) shots per minute and weighing only forty (40) pounds, was carried to the firing line by two men and demonstrated its ability to assist in making war what Sherman said it was. A "wireless outfit," that can be carried on two pack animals and can be "set up" in a very short time, will contribute to the already indispensable usefulness of the cavalry. The "pack train," with its ability to go anywhere except right straight up in the air, and the "wagon train," are probably the most reliable means of transportation known. The new "field bakery," which can be transported on the ordinary wagon and will furnish bread for fifteen hundred (1,500) men, was successfully tried out.

Not the least of the pleasures and benefits of the trip was the meeting of the officers of the National Guard from the different States.

The United States officers were very kind and did everything possible to make the tour of duty one of benefit to the National Guard and of pleasure to the visiting officers.

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 POWER OF PURPOSE.

It is not the natural advantages which we possess, but the way we make use of them which counts for efficiency. We have seen a man strong as a gladiator who could and did do less work than a little fellow half his weight filled with energy and ambition.

To be continually trying, to be constantly striving to do your best is a wonderfully efficient way of producing results. Trying as hard as you can, not alone practically accomplishes the design you have in mind for often and often, but it strengthens the will and increases the power of purpose by leaps and bounds.

Select from your acquaintances the men who have been successful along their various lines of endeavor. Choose from these, now, those men with whose lives you are familiar. Analyze the incidents of those lives and what do you find? The man who has advanced further than his fellows along any line of endeavor is the one who has most intelligently and persistently tried.

Oh, they often call it luck, but believe us, luck is mostly made up of that quality of good judgement which keeps a man doing and seeking to do the right thing in the correct way at the proper time.

God made some of us weaker than others. Very well, then; us weak ones need to try a little harder. Perhaps in the Divine Equalization of the whole we shall find ourselves actual gainers through our original handicap.

It is well to note the effects of competition in trials of strength and skill. Let a runner be placed on scratch, where his task is to overtake men who have been given a handicap of many yards. Generally speaking, he will run seconds faster under such conditions than with no extra incentive for him to put forth his best.

And over and over it is the last ounce of strength, the last atom of courage which counts and wins. The other fellow is usually as tired or as scared as you are. If you can rally your forces and put forth a little extra effort, victory—which belongs to the brave—will come to you instead of to him.

No quality which ever was born in man but may be increased by use and purpose or decreased in the same way. The most beautiful thing in all the whole scheme of Creation is the freedom which

the Creator has given us to make ourselves more of what we ourselves would be.

WAYS TO FULL DRILL ATTENDANCE.

We have observed for some time through the reports of drill and other duty of a large number of National Guard organizations coming under our observation the extreme excellence of the attendance at drill among the companies of the 2nd Connecticut Infantry. In a mid-summer issue we spoke of the May attendance of this organization which was of a character to attract attention from all of those who are familiar with National Guard problems.

This full twelve-company regiment in which four companies had six drills, six companies had five drills and two had four drills during the month, showed a percentage of attendance of 95.02.

Company F of the regiment with four drills and an average membership of 68, had a record of 100%. Commenting upon this attendance at the time we said "The difference between an organization that brings to drill 90 per cent or better of its men, and one which brings 80% or less, is, that the first named makes consistent military progress; the last named, *may*, but the chances are against it."

Following our comment we wrote to Brig. Gen. George M. Cole, the Adjutant General of Connecticut, asking him to furnish us information of the methods pursued by the company commanders in the 2nd Connecticut Infantry by which they were able to secure attendance. We are now in possession of a letter from Capt. Frederick G. Crabb, commanding Company F, 2nd Connecticut Infantry, forwarded through military channels, which letter is in these terms:

"I have the honor to comply with the request to explain how it is that F Co., 2nd Infantry, C. N. G. has such a fine attendance at drills. It is not hard. Possibly we are fortunate in having an organization with a history and ninety-five years of continuous and active service as the New Haven Grays and Co. F.

"A young man makes application to join; it makes no difference what his occupation is, whether a mechanic or a professional man; we do not ask him his politics or religion; he is told that Wednesday night is drill night; that we have a field day in May; that we have a week or ten days camp duty in the summer. Will he obligate himself to give the time to these duties?

"If there is a doubt in his mind as to his being able to attend to all these requirements of the service whether he is the leading man in the community, in financial or social life, or the son of the leading man, he cannot join the company.

"He must be honest in his dealings with his fellowmen; we play no favorites; he takes his place in the company as an enlisted man; he serves as a private for at least three or four years; then he must pass a satisfactory book examination and have shown qualifications of leadership before he can secure a warrant as a corporal.

"If perchance we enlist a man who does not live up to the requirements he is discharged and I can assure you the discharges are very few. The men are proud of their company and take a personal interest in having it kept at the top of the Brigade. We have no trouble in getting recruits and keeping a waiting list.

"We keep the personnel of the company up to a certain standard, that is the secret."

Boiled down, what does this letter mean? Just this: That the easiest, the surest and therefore the best way to get good drill attendance is to start right. The success of that method of proceeding is not limited to this particular object,—it extends to the utmost limits of human activity.

"Starting right" furnishes a foundation upon which any edifice of high endeavor may be builded.

In other directions than in drill attendance we have made note of the beneficent results arising from a careful selection of the men taken into a National Guard organization. If a man is not a fit person to

become a good National Guardsman the time to find that out is before the man is enlisted. Then there are no breakdowns in prospect when the strain of an emergency tries the strength of the company.

Furthermore if it is known that great care is exercised in the selection of men admitted to a company, and if it is a matter of general knowledge that only the best men are taken, membership in that organization will be esteemed a prize, something to be sought after.

And again, if men are taken into a National Guard company with a clear comprehension of what is expected of them: if they know when they join what their duties will be and how far their obligations extend, incompetents will be stopped at the door, and those who enter will be the truly elect.

It is obvious the results achieved in the organization under consideration are the result of no chance or luck or good fortune. Rather is it perfectly plain that this company has had good attendance because it has good men, and it has good men through "starting right."

A SUCCESSFUL RIFLE TEAM.

THE illustration shows the successful 1911 rifle team of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Its record is one which the college may well be proud of. The team was second in the intercollegiate indoor rifle shooting league with fourteen victories and one defeat, having lost the last match to the Iowa State University by one point. The team established a new record for indoor intercollegiate shooting with a score of 1915. Sharpe and McLaughlin, both members of the team, were high score men with 197 of the possible 200. The team as a whole did remarkably uniform shooting. In the first league match the score was considerably under 1800 and from that on steadily increased up to the last match.

A great deal of the success of the team was due to the able captaincy of A. H. Sharpe who received faithful support from the team members as well as the student body. In 1909 he won the college rifle shooting championship and holds the college record for outdoor work. He is also the holder of the indoor college record of 197.

In the intercollegiate indoor championship rifle team match the team had a little better luck and turned the tables on the Iowa rivals, beating them by seventeen points and winning the match with a total of 1897. In this match the highest individual score was made by E. I. Wilde with a total of 194. This win made the second consecutive year that the Massachusetts Agricultural College had captured the championship trophy.

Flushed with victory on the indoor ranges the team started out to win the outdoor intercollegiate championship. How well they succeeded is known by all college rifle cranks. The team shot its score on the Wakefield, Mass., range. The winning score of 791 was nine points better than the 1910 score, which, by the way, was made also by the same college. In fact, the Massachusetts Agricultural College is getting the habit of annexing all the intercollegiate rifle shooting trophies.

It will have to look out, however, for the University of Iowa team, which, under the able coaching of Captain Mumma will probably make itself heard in the 1912 matches.

The National Rifle Association of America has taken up the question



The Victorious Massachusetts Agricultural College Rifle Team of 1911

of beginning indoor work in the colleges and universities and has issued a circular letter to all of the college rifle clubs urging them to reorganize at once, elect officers and make a report of the probabilities and plans for the season's work.

The Executive Committee of the Association has adopted the suggestion by the secretary in his report at Camp Perry to consolidate the league and championship matches. There was more or less of a conflict as to just what institution had the best shooting team whenever these two competitions were won by separate teams. There is no doubt but that the league matches were a better test of the all-around ability of the shooters. A very good team may have hard luck in one match, as Massachusetts did in its league match with Iowa, and thus lose the championship. Taking this into consideration the Executive Committee decided that the best test was in the league shooting, and therefore abolished the old championship match and transferred the championship trophy to the league matches. It was also decided to let teams shoot on an outdoor range, if they preferred. This will let in several Southern universities that shoot outdoors all the year round and also the University of California, which does likewise.

An effort will be made to confine the league matches to ten weeks by dividing up the entries into several leagues, and it was thought advisable to begin the matches immediately following the Christmas holidays.

BLAUVELT TO GO.

EFFORTS looking to the removal of the new National Guard rifle range at Blauvelt, N. Y., to some other place have already been begun. Almost \$400,000 has been spent on the range, which is only about half finished, and some National Guard officers assert that the selection of the site will prove one of the most costly blunders in the history of the State.

Protests have been made that the lives of citizens will be endangered by stray bullets. Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier has received a letter from Samuel Broadbent of the Board of Health of Grand View, just back of the range, protesting against the shooting ground. He says:

"The village trustees of South Nyack and Grand View have sent in protests from residents concerning the danger to life and property caused by the steel-clad rifle bullets from the range. The firing line faces the lowest part of South Mountain, scores of bullets falling around the residents in the Boulevard and Shadyside Avenue in Grand View.

"While walking on the road in front of my house on the Boulevard a bullet from the range whistled over my head not more than three feet above me. Two neighbors living across the road from me have had narrow escapes from being hit, the hired man on the place of George Stagen refusing to remain there any longer. Mr. Bishop, another neighbor, has taken two bullets from the range out of the roof of his house and barn.

"The slightest kick of a rifle in the hands of a novice will send a bullet almost straight up in the air, and shields behind the targets are no protection. Everybody here knows that a big mistake has been made in laying out the range. Human life is in danger, and it is impossible to shoot with any degree of accuracy owing to the sun's rays.

"Unless the firing line is changed it will be a shameful waste of public funds to spend another dollar on the Blauvelt rifle range. Another thing, to the north the hill is at least 100 feet higher than the east.

"But the range should never have come here. There is not enough room. It is too close to habitations. The village of Grand View has been considering suing out an injunction. If the range is abandoned it could form a part of the State park."

In view of the protests from citizens and criticisms by National Guardsmen, Mr. Cuvillier prepared a bill for the abandonment of the range, and for the establishment of a new one in the State reservation near Peekskill.

"Many officers who have used the half-finished range at Blauvelt," said Mr. Cuvillier recently, "are utterly disgusted with it. Not only because of its inaccessibility, but because the targets are so placed that the sun is in the eyes of the shooters. Then again, the ground used for the longer ranges, on which skirmishing has to be done, is totally unfitted for such practice, and it is dangerous to guardsmen to use it under the circumstances."

A Better Basis.

"You have captured one of our generals," said the South American commander.

"Yes," said the leader of the insurgents, "we have."

"We will exchange two colonels for him."

"Nix."

"Then two colonels and a captain."

"Nothing doing. You can have him, however, for a can of condensed milk."

Something New.

"Your snowstorm made a hit."

"I knew it would," declared the proud playwright.

"Yes; they turned it loose in the drawing-room scene."

THE IMP.

(Continued from page 69.)

After 200 rounds there was no sign of metal fouling, no sign at least of the characteristic flakes of the metal-fouled new Springfield. There were patches in the grooves that stuck like brothers, however, and made the vigorous use of a brass brush necessary. They didn't act like metal fouling in that they were not on the lands, not particularly close to the muzzle, and could be removed with a Marble brush. Yet they were different from anything I've encountered in the cleaning line. Ammonia gave little color, nothing of the thick inky copper sulphate that comes out of a new Springfield barrel.

The Savage people say they've shot one barrel 1,200 times and found practically no erosion, so apparently there is little to fear on this score so far as ordinary use is concerned.

An adapter will be put out for this rifle, to handle the .22 Long Rifle cartridge. The bore is practically long rifle size—the bullet of this shell runs about .223—and experiments show that the accuracy of the bullet even with the 12-inch twist is as good as from any rifle made especially for it.

With the cheap long rifle cartridge for blazing away at small game and the speedy Hi-Power cartridge for big small game, the new rifle is going to be one of the most popular rifles out. Light recoil, accuracy, wonderfully flat trajectory and a smashing power equal to any .30-30, it's the biggest little gun in the world.

(Next week Mr. Crossman will tell how the Imp performed on game.—Editor.)

THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

The report of the Legislative Committee, National Guard Association, at Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 9, 10, 11, 1911, was as follows:

Your Committee on Legislation respectfully reports upon the following matters referred to it by the convention as follows:

First. In view of the great importance to the National Guard of the United States of the passage of the "Pay Bill," your committee recommends that no legislation be endorsed by the association which carries with it the expenditure of public moneys during the consideration by Congress of this bill.

Second. The committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution offered by Colonel Critchfield of Ohio: *Resolved*, That this Association protests against the frequent and too often unnecessary changes in the uniform of the Army, in so far as the same are applicable to, or must be conformed to by the organized militia, because such changes cast a burden and expense upon the several States and Territories and the officers and men of the organized militia, which, if possible, should be avoided.

Third. The committee recommends that a memorial presented by Capt. F. A. Logan of the Texas National Guard, relating to the case of Private Manley be referred to the Executive Committee for such action as they may deem proper.

Fourth. The committee having heard an exhaustive and entertaining talk from General Evans, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, recommends the adoption of the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the Association has heard with pleasure the remarks of General Evans on the necessity of improving the military status of the country and recommends that the Executive Committee be authorized to confer with the War Department and take such action thereon as it may deem expedient.

Fifth. After careful consideration of the report of Special Committee on Field Artillery, your committee recommends that the proposed legislation affecting the Field Artillery of the National Guard be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act when they deem it advisable.

Sixth. Your committee, having given consideration to the present status of the "Pay Bill" recommends the adoption of the following resolution: Whereas, House Bill 8141 and Senate Bill 1996, being identical bills and commonly known as the "Militia Pay Bill" is the most important legislation ever proposed by this Association, and as the passage of this bill is absolutely essential to the further progress of the National Guard,

Resolved, That this convention pledge itself, and the individual members thereof, to use their utmost endeavor to further its passage through both houses of Congress at the next session, and pledge their active co-operation with the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the respective Adjutants General of the several States be requested either in person or by their designated representatives, to act in conjunction with the Executive Committee in promoting this legislation in their respective States and through their representatives in Congress.

(Signed) EDW. A. YOUNG,
Major General, N. G. Ill., Chairman.

(Signed) F. M. RUMBOLD,
Brigadier General, N. G. Mo., Secretary.

The following letter has been sent by the Chairman of the Executive Committee to the Adjutants General of the States:

At the recent National Guard convention held in Buffalo, N. Y., the Pay Bill now pending in Congress, House Bill, H. R. 8141, Senate Bill, S. 1996, being identical bills, were unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed, and the Executive Committee was directed to continue active work along the lines that have been pursued heretofore. The com-

mittee was directed to request the co-operation of the Adjutant General of each State, or some officer whom he might designate, to promote the interests on the bill in his State.

This action of the convention places a large degree of responsibility upon the officers of each State in securing the support of their Congressmen. This is absolutely necessary to assure the passage of the bill.

Among the plans suggested were the securing of endorsements of line officers and enlisted men through letters written to Congressmen, the endorsements of business men's associations, and the support of prominent citizens, particularly those who might have close personal acquaintance with Congressmen.

The importance of securing the active co-operation of enlisted men was very much emphasized, as the question has been frequently asked by Congressmen, "DO THE ENLISTED MEN WANT THIS BILL?" They assume, of course, that the officers do.

Another point that was emphasized was the importance of PROMPT ACTION. Congress will assemble December fourth, and it would be well if we could have sentiment clearly established in favor of the bill by that time. Now is the opportune time as Congressmen are at home and can be personally interviewed. Where Congressmen are merely favorable to the bill it is important to secure their active interest. Where they are unfavorable to the bill convincing arguments and requests should be made to change their position.

The bill has been introduced in both houses, and we have had hearings before both Military Committees. The next step in the program is to secure a favorable report from these committees and get the bill placed on the calendar. For this reason a list of the Military Committees is enclosed. If you have a member from your State and you are not quite sure of his position, please take steps at once to secure his support—HIS ACTIVE SUPPORT.

Of course, it will not do to confine our efforts even at this time, to the members of the Military Committees, for frequently committees, while normally unfavorable, will yield to the wishes of the majority. On the other hand, even where committees are favorable, they hesitate to bring out bills which may fail of passage.

Much more remains to be done. There are many members of Congress who still hesitate or are unfavorable. You undoubtedly know the Congressmen from your State in this class, and you are urged to reach them in the most effective way.

If your State has a National Guard Association and you desire to have the president of the association receive direct information of the progress of the bill, please send me his name and I will keep him advised.

It is very important to get the support of the Governor of your State. This is particularly desirable to offset the argument which some have made that the Governor's prerogative is being somewhat invaded, although there is no foundation for this contention. Sixteen governors have already endorsed the bill in writing and many others have expressed themselves as favorable. I would like to be able to state to Congress, and present the proof if demanded, that a large majority of the governors approve this bill.

The work above outlined, if actively pursued, will undoubtedly bring about a number of changes, and a short time before Congress convenes I will request each Adjutant General to furnish me with a new list showing the position of members from his State, and to mention those particularly who have pledged active support.

The Executive Committee will be glad to co-operate with you in every possible way and we will appreciate it if you will advise us from time to time as to how we can best assist you.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) EDWARD C. YOUNG,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| James Hay, Virginia, Chairman | I. S. Pepper, Iowa |
| James L. Slayden, Texas | Lynden Evans, Illinois |
| Mr. McKellar, Tennessee* | Jno. M. Hamilton, West Virginia |
| S. H. Dent, Jr., Alabama | George W. Prince, Illinois |
| John T. Watkins, Louisiana | Julius Kahn, California |
| Michael F. Conry, New York | James F. Burke, Pennsylvania |
| Dudley M. Hughes, Georgia | Thos. W. Bradley, New York |
| Wm. J. Fields, Kentucky | Daniel R. Anthony, Kansas |
| David J. Lewis, Maryland | Jno. Q. Tilson, Connecticut |
| Edwin F. Sweet, Michigan | Butler Ames, Massachusetts |
| Thos. G. Patten, New York | |

*Mr. McKellar will probably be General Gordon's successor.

MEMBERS OF MILITARY COMMITTEE, UNITED STATES SENATE

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Henry A. Du Pont, Delaware,
Chairman | William Lorimer, Illinois |
| Francis E. Warren, Wyoming | M. J. Foster, Louisiana |
| Joseph M. Dixon, Montana | Joseph F. Johnston, Alabama |
| Frank O. Briggs, New Jersey | James P. Clark, Arkansas |
| Norris Brown, Nebraska | Robert L. Taylor, Tennessee |
| Simon Guggenheim, Colorado | Geo. F. Chamberlain, Oregon |
| Joseph L. Bristow, Kansas | Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska |
| Wesley L. Jones, Washington | John Sharp Williams, Mississippi |

Spelling Jones Phonetically.

When Alice Jones was eighteen she became Miss E. Alysee Jones. When she went to enter a Normal School she was asked her name by the Dean.

She replied: "Miss E. Alysee Jones—A-l-y-s-s-e."
"Yes," said the Dean, "and how are you spelling 'Jones' now?"
—Ladies Home Journal.

New Jersey Active.

The New Jersey National Guard troops are in better shape today than ever before. In the old days, only two or three years ago, there was considerable squabbling in the organizations and much discontent and petty jealousies. Most all of that has now disappeared and it is a very efficient organization which composes the state troops. Rifle shooting interest in the armory ranges is on the increase as well as out of doors. Company E, of the 2nd Infantry, is hard after the honor for the best figure of merit, but it has a strong contender in the 1st Troop.

Regular Sergeants for Minnesota.

Two of the Regular Army Sergeants are now stationed at the armories in St. Paul and Minneapolis where they will drill recruits and hold non-commissioned officers schools. These sergeants were specially detailed at the request of Col. Earl D. Luce who realized the importance of having these veterans of the service on duty with the troops. Two new companies are in process of forming and the idea is to have the entire 1st Infantry quartered in the Twin Cities.

New Range for Georgia.

A new rifle range for the 2nd Infantry to be located in Augusta and comprising about 112 acres has been authorized by the adjutant general and work on the new range will shortly begin. There is a sneaking suspicion in several quarters that the National matches have had considerable to do with the activity shown in recent years by the Southern States to build rifle ranges. A glance at the reports of the Adjutants General will bear out the statement that in the last decade there had been more improvement and all round efficiency shown by the Southern States than in the previous fifty years.

New Cage Mast a Failure.

It has taken just \$20,000 of good American dollars for the Navy Department to demonstrate to its entire satisfaction that the new type of mast is a failure. It required a good deal more than that to experiment but it took the whole of \$20,000 to prove it.

New Range for Connecticut.

A new rifle range for the Coast Artillery and Naval Militia has just been opened at Trumbull, a few miles north of Beardsley Park, for the use of the local companies. It is expected that a great many more marksmen and sharpshooters than formerly will qualify.

California Busy.

California did not send a team to represent the State at the National Matches because it felt that the money thus saved could be utilized to better advantage at home building ranges and instructing the troops. A great deal of money has been expended in this manner and State competitions are now being held with good results. It is expected, however, that California will be represented in the matches next year with a team that the State may be proud of.

Eighteenth Pennsylvania Growing.

Since the fine new armory of the organization has been completed the regiment has taken on a new lease of life and is booming along in great shape. Volume 1, No. 2, of the Eighteenth Infantry Journal, contains much of interest of the doings of its members. A report of rifle firing up to October 7 shows that there are 122 experts and all told 677 who have qualified. The National Guard Association of Pennsylvania will hold its annual convention in the 18th Armory on Dec. 8 and 9.

Arkansas' National Match Team This Year.

The Adjutant General of Arkansas, Gen. B. W. Green, has just written us about the team which represented the State in the National Matches this year. He says in part:

"You will note that the entire team is composed of officers, that not more than one officer comes from one company. This year I decided that inasmuch as our teams in past years have not been able to make the high scores necessary to win prizes, I would send a team composed of officers, one from each company, as far as practicable, with directions for them to go to Camp Perry and learn as much as they could about shooting the military rifle. The object is to have a good coach in each company. These officers reported a very profitable trip on their return from the matches and I believe that the results on the rifle ranges next year will show that the State has been profited much more by this team than by any former team we have sent."

Seventy-first New York May Be Inoculated.

Col. W. G. Bates plans to have every member of his organization immunized against typhoid fever by inoculation before it goes to camp next summer. Of course this is what it will come to after a while for all military organizations, but just listen to the howls in the meantime.

Nebraska News.

An order from the Adjutant General's office authorizes the turning in of all .38 caliber revolvers and ammunition therefor in anticipation of receiving the new .45 automatic. There does not, however, appear to be much need of this action as the new weapons will not be issued to the States until next August. Brig. Gen. John C. Hartigan has been placed on the retired list with rank of brigadier general. The annual inspection of the organizations which compose the Nebraska National Guard, consisting of two full regiments of infantry and a

company of the Signal and Engineer Corps, will take place from October 30 to December 29.

New Armory for Massachusetts.

Company A, 6th Infantry, N. V. M., of Wakefield, is to have a fine new armory. It is said that the new abiding place will be different from any of the latest armories built. The building will be about 77 feet wide by 150 deep, and will cost \$55,000. The drill shed will be 77 by 110. Capt. John H. McMahon is the commanding officer.

An Important Ruling in Wisconsin.

Members of the Wisconsin National Guard are eligible to benefits under the workmen's compensation act when acting in the line of official duty, in the opinion of the State Industrial Commission. A ruling on this point was requested by Adjutant General C. R. Boardman. It is added that when a case comes up it should be submitted to the attorney general for a ruling and to a court for adjudication.

A Company to be Proud of.

In connection with the winning by Company H, 6th Inf., M. V. M., Stoneham, Mass., of the recent hike and shoot of the Massachusetts State troops it is of interest to note that the winning company, which is commanded by Capt. Duncan M. Stewart, was composed to the last man of expert riflemen, all of whom in the hike wore the regulation army shoes. The competition called for seventeen men on the team. Each team marched from the Cambridge State Armory to the rifle range of the Bay State Military Rifle Range at Wakefield, and upon arrival there sixteen men of each team fired five shots each at 200, 300 and 500 yards. Captain Stewart's team averaged 4 2/7 miles per hour and covered the 15 miles in 3 1/2 hours. One-third of the command participated in the hike.

It will be remembered that it was Captain Duncan's team that won the Company Team Match at Sea Girt in 1906 and the Massachusetts Championship the same year.

The first prize for the match was \$170.00 and a medal to each member of the team and a cup to the company.

We take this opportunity of congratulating Captain Stewart and his company, which for all around general efficiency is second to none in the State.

The Election Day Match.

The eighteenth annual individual rifle championship match, under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, A. Begerow, president, at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, New Jersey, on election day, Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1911.

To reach the park from New York City, take Twenty-third Street (D. L. & W.), Christopher or Barclay street ferries to Hoboken. From Hoboken, take Summit and Central Avenue cars to park. Also by Hudson tunnels to Hoboken.

PROGRAM.

One hundred shots per man, 25 ring target (3/4 inch rings). Distance, 200 yards. Open to all comers. Entrance fee \$3.00.

Any rifle and any sights, including telescope sights, allowed. All high power ammunition barred.

A forfeit of \$1.00 must be paid on all entries on or before Saturday, Nov. 4.

After deducting the expenses for suppers, target service, etc., the surplus will be divided among the contestants.

CHAMPION TROPHY.

A trophy emblematic of the championship of the 100-shot matches, this trophy to be held by the winner for one year, the names of the winners to be appropriately inscribed on the trophy each year, from the time of the inauguration of the 100-shot champion matches.

A fine trophy, donated by T. H. Keller, for the best 100-shot score. Best 10-shot score, \$10.00; 2d best 10-shot score, \$5.00. Donated by Fred Hagens, Proprietor of Park.

Only one trophy or one prize can be won by any one competitor.

The match will be shot under the management of the following committee: A. Begerow, chairman; B. Zettler, C. A. Schrag, C. Zettler, F. Hecking.

The targets will be open for practice at 8 A. M. The match will start at 9 A. M. sharp. Ten sighting shots will be allowed all contestants who are not present at the opening of the match. Intermission 12.00 to 12.30.

The committees will make every endeavor to have all details of the match arranged in such a manner as to satisfy the demands of every competitor.

All riflemen intending to participate in this match will please fill out the appended blank, and forward the same, with entrance money (\$1.00) to Zettler Brothers, 159 West 23d Street, New York, or F. Hecking, same address.

The N. R. A. medal will be competed for by members of the Zettler Rifle Club, on the same day. American Standard Target to be used.

1910.

100-shot score—A. Hubalek.....2278
10 " " —W. H. French 233

He Got the Hook.

"You will excuse me, madam," said little Binks to the fair lady at the reception, "but really I didn't catch your name."

"How funny," said the lady. "It's Fish."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Rifle, Revolver and Pistol

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

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

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Nov. 7.—Eighteenth Annual Individual Championship Match under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.

The N. R. A. Interclub League.

The secretary of the National Rifle Association has sent out the following letter to all affiliated civilian rifle clubs:

To our Civilian Rifle Clubs:

Re-League Matches, 1912. To determine the Civilian Rifle Club Team Championship of the United States (indoor gallery shooting.)

So many inquiries are coming in to this office in regard to our plans for the Indoor League Matches for 1912 that this circular letter is issued somewhat earlier than was intended.

From present indications the number of clubs that will take part in the 1912 matches will be much larger than ever before and it will require more time to prepare for them. It may also be necessary to organize another league as more than twelve teams in a league is undesirable.

To make a success of the coming matches we must have the co-operation of our clubs and as little delay as possible in deciding about entering a team.

At the close of the 1911 series of matches an effort was made to ascertain if any changes in the conditions for future matches were desirable with the result that only a few suggestions were made, a few clubs wanted telescopes and a few others a strictly military rifle. It seems therefore that we have the happy medium in our present conditions and no changes will be made with the exception that the club officers will send in the telegraphic and mail reports instead of the N. R. A. Judge. We will not accept an entry from a club that will not bind itself to telegraph in at their expense their score at the close of the match and mail the same night or in the morning the detailed scores. The latter will act as a check upon the former. All the good that we can get from publicity from these matches is lost if we do not get the weekly reports in time to give the press associations before the news is stale.

We will not ask for the return of the targets used in the match unless the competing teams are within ten points or less of each other. The matches will probably begin the week ending Dec. 23. No entry will be received unless accompanied by the entrance fee of \$5. It would assist this office in securing a representative to act as Judge if one or more eligible parties would be recommended to us by the club.

Entries for the matches will close November 25th. The conditions will be:

Team—Any number of men up to ten may shoot, the best five scores counting for the team score.

Distance—Seventy-five feet.

Number of shots—Twenty, each man, four targets to be used, five shots on each target.

Target—The N. R. A. gallery target, 1 to 10 count.

Position—Prone.

Rifle—Any .22 caliber rifle weighing not over ten pounds.

Ammunition—Any.

Sights—Any, in front of the firing pin and not containing glass.

Trigger pull—Not less than three pounds.

Time allowance—Five minutes will be allowed for each string of five shots.

Preliminary practice—No member of the team to fire more than five shots preliminary to firing his score in the match on the night of the contest.

Judges—All matches will be shot under the

supervision of a Judge appointed by the N. R. A., who will not be a member of the club.

Prizes—The winning teams of each league will contest among themselves for the Championship, the winning team receiving the Championship trophy and silver medals; the members of the losing teams will receive silver medals and the members of the second team in each league will receive bronze medals.

Entrance fee—Five dollars for each team.

The National Rifle Association will furnish the targets for the matches. Similar targets may be purchased from the N. R. A. at a cost of \$2.50 per thousand.

A. S. JONES,
Secretary.

Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland.

At the weekly practice shoot of the club on Monday night, October 16, the following scores were made at 75 feet on the International Small Bore target, one-half inch center. With 2 sighting shots W. C. Andrews got the possible 100. The members are gradually rounding into shape and when the league series starts will be in trim to do some stunts:

G. L. Hale—
9 10 10 10 9 9 9 9 9 10 10 9—94
W. F. Lenn—
9 10 8 10 8 8 3 10 10 9 9 9—84
C. W. Woodyatt—
9 10 10 10 9 9 8 10 10 10 9 9—94
W. C. Andrews—
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10—100
M. M. Foster—
10 9 10 10 9 9 9 10 10 9 9 8—93
J. Humphrey—
9 10 10 10 10 10 9 10 10 10 10 9—98
E. E. Tindall—
7 9 9 8 6 6 6 10 9 9 7 6—76
H. P. Walker—
4 8 10 8 8 6 5 9 8 8 6 3—71
O. Schmidt—
4 9 10 8 7 6 3 10 10 8 5 5—72
W. L. Wonder—
10 8 10 10 10 7 5 10 10 9 8 8—87
Van Artsdalen—
10 10 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10—98

GOSSIP.

BY LES SMOKE.

The article in your last number comparing old shooters with young ones is of more than usual interest to me. Up here in Columbia County, N. Y., we agree with Mr. Pugh that the old men are no longer in the running.

An illustration of this can be found in the scores of Mr. Dietz published in the same number. Notice that in the last 40 shots of his 50-shot string counting 486, he missed the 10 ring 5 times. It may be due to the ciliary muscle, as Mr. Pugh intimates, or it may be due to the effects of fast life, but the fact remains that old shooters, like Mr. Dietz, will occasionally pull a wild shot which ruins an otherwise good score.

Mr. Geo. Armstrong has just written a letter to the editor of this department that he has removed from Seattle to Portland and is now affiliated with the Portland Revolver Club. We can see where our Portland friends are going to make it real interesting for some of the clubs in the coming league season. It goes without saying that Mr. Armstrong would be a valuable acquisition to any club and therefore the Portland outfit is lucky to have him. If Portland shoots as well this

year as she did last and Manhattan or Smith & Wesson does not improve correspondingly, then we register one good bet that Portland is going to be so near the top of the ladder that she won't have to look over the other fellow's shoulder to see what is going on in the yard next door. A challenge to the Golden Gate Rifle and Revolver Club has been issued as follows:

Portland, Ore., Oct. 10, 1911.

Mr. Ben Jonas,
Sec'y-Treas. G. G. R. and P. Club,
San Francisco.

On behalf of the Portland Revolver Club I have hereby the honor to accept the open challenge published in ARMS AND THE MAN and challenge The Golden Gate R. and P. Club to a combined revolver and pistol team match. Conditions: 10 men, 5 revolver and 5 pistol; 50 shots at 50 yards; Standard American targets; clean, to be scored by the U. S. R. A. secretary, whose permission I have asked. As to referee, I feel so confident in your ability and honesty that I don't deem it necessary but if you should suggest anyone here to watch out for your interests we will be glad to have him or "her" and do all we can to satisfy reasonable demands. The date to be fixed by you, not later than fourth Sunday this month. If there are any other conditions suggested by you we will gladly meet you halfway and should we be able to best you we would consider that as an honor equal to none we now can see in reach.

Yours very truly,
G. ARMSTRONG.

Among those clubs which are strong for ten men shooting on a team in the U. S. R. A. league matches, and the five best to count is the Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club. Walter Hansen, vice-president of the club, in a letter to the writer a short time ago said: "In the matter of the league shoot for the coming season, our club wishes to go on record as favoring ten men to shoot and five to count. Whether the targets of more than the five best shall be wired and expressed is a minor matter that is not material to us. However, it might be of much importance to the secretary-treasurer. Doing this way will interest almost twice the number of shooters throughout the country and next to carrying on these league contests, would be the principal factor in making first class material of much that would otherwise only be fair to good. The cartridge companies should also be interested in this movement. While we have heard a number of comments from other clubs favoring this idea, we have heard nothing against it."

There is a little band of patriots down in the Canal Zone that deserves more than praise for the enthusiasm they have shown. I refer to the Canal Zone Rifle and Pistol Club. In the last Outdoor League Matches and the Indoor contests as well as the Championship Matches these men came through with their entry and notwithstanding numerous hardships made creditable showing. Here's where I stop to offer three cheers for the boys on the big ditch.

Short time ago while the big squeeze was down in New York he stopped in to see big, good-natured Poindexter, A. Morgan, to be absolutely correct, the same big noise who won the press match at Sea Girt this year. You see we couldn't win our own cup so we just couldn't help pulling a four on a tie score. Whew! that was a whopper. But to get back to the subject. "Poin" said that no doubt he would have a team from Red Bank this year in the league matches. On that basis then, there will be three close by to and including

New York, Red Bank, Newark and New York. Nothing succeeds like success, so let the good work go on.

As a forerunner of what may be expected during the league matches, Geo. Armstrong, late of Seattle, and now with Portland, Oregon, recorded on Oct. 15 in practice a total of 472 for his first 50 shots and 478 for the second, a 100 shot total of 950. The average 25 shot total would be 237½.

Providence Revolver Club

Scores of the Providence Revolver Club Match this week were good as a rule. Brooks with his new "Schuetzen" and scope put up the best net score. Got so he can be pretty sure of 240 or better now, but his handicap is so strong it is likely to be a long time before he lands in first place again. Spooner put up a corking 241 with open sights, while Henderson, who shot "way bove" his average, landed in first place. Brooks took bull's-eye with a 5 degree shot.

Scores:

Henderson	.....	228	233	+32	—493
Spooner	.....	226	241	+20	—487
Easton	.....	219	231	+28	—478
Peckham	.....	222	220	+30	—472
Brooks	.....	240	241	—10	—471
Biesel	.....	218	228	+22	—468
Anthony	.....	214	232	+20	—466
Coggeshall	.....	228	220	+16	—464
Almy	.....	233	226	—	—459

The pistol bunch are having a Challenge Match for a cup given by Mr. Almy, and are having some fun even if the scores don't show it. The challenging party names all conditions of each match, with the result that the matches are held in many queer places. Last week, Gray having the say, called for pistol at 10 yards in his cellar, and as he was on his home ground and the 10 yards scheme being new to the rest of the bunch, he won out by 1 point.

Gray, 215; Almy, 214; Biesel, 205; Hoag, 193; Brooks "50 and quit."

This week, Biesel having the say, he had the match on his 50-yard range and by luck won out by 1 point and without any 100-point scores in the string either.

Biesel	90	77	94	84	83	—427
Gray	86	84	87	82	87	—426

Practice scores:

Biesel	83	90	90	87	90	—440
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Providence Rifle Club

The summer season of the club came to an end last week and with it the handicap cup, which we all knew would sooner or later go to Brooks, and it did. It took three straights to win and although he got two straights often he had to wait until he had all the handicap men eliminated before he could land it (handicap being reduced half for each win).

A summary of the series is as follows:
Handicap Cup: Almy 468, Powel 484, Easton 484, Biesel 478, Easton 473, Almy 481, Powel 481, Brooks, 477, Henderson 476, Peckham 484, Brooks, 478-481, Coggeshall 477, Thurston 479, Almy 478, Brooks, 488, Easton 483, Brooks 481, Biesel 484, Brooks 481, 472, Biesel 476, Brooks 477, 484, Arnold 469, Brooks 482, Thurston 475, Brooks 479, Henderson 469, Brooks 481, Arnold 476, Brooks 473, 477, 472, and the cup.

Bullseye Eye Match was a tie between Almy and Biesel, and in the shoot-off of one shot each Almy won.

Best Improvement Cup won by J. Easton with a gain of 5 points in average.

High Score Prize won by P. Brooks, 246.
High Total Prize won by P. Brooks, 488.

On Oct. 12 the club started the winter series under different conditions. As the bunch use so many different kinds of guns and not enough of us to divide in different classes, it was up to the secretary to handicap them so that it would be any one's match. Those using telescopes were handicap minus and the others plus using 238 as scratch score.

The first match under these conditions were shot on a very windy and rainy night, but proved to be close for the first six, Coggeshall and Henderson tying and Coggeshall getting

the shoot-off by 2 points. The telescope men had their troubles and fell badly in their scores, bringing Biesel with them for company.

Following is the score:

Coggeshall	.....	238	227	+16	481
Henderson	.....	223	226	+32	481
Easton	.....	227	223	+28	478
Thurston	.....	224	227	+26	477
Peckham	.....	227	219	+30	476
Spooner	.....	219	227	+30	476
Brooks	.....	233	234	—10	457
Biesel	.....	215	220	+22	457
Almy	.....	234	216	— 8	450

Bullseye won by Peckham, 1/16 off center. Brooks and Coggeshall 3/32 off.

Baltimore Revolver Association.

The keenest kind of an October wind was whistling across the rifle range at Fort McHenry last Saturday afternoon, when the members of the Baltimore Revolver Association assembled. It was found to be impossible to tack the targets on the backstop, long enough to shoot at them, so the boys found a sunny and protected spot, shooting was sidetracked and President Mulliken called the meeting to order. After some discussion it was decided to enter a team in the U. S. R. A. League Match, 1911-12. If this is accomplished it will mean that from now on the representatives of Oysterville will have to come out of their shells and show some signs of life.

It means some sacrifice of time to appear at the range regularly, but it also means an awakening of interest in revolver and pistol shooting that is sadly needed in and about Baltimore.

Not more than half a dozen of the commissioned officers, less than that number of non-coms, and still fewer of the one cavalry troop belonging to the Maryland National Guard, ever pull a revolver trigger after getting their annual qualification. Contests for prizes with free entry, fail to attract gentlemen who should by all means strive for adequate training in the use of the one effective weapon allowed them, the cry always being, why should we enter when So and So or So and So is bound to win?

The Association has a fairly good membership and an excellent range, expenses are light and fellowship is desirable. With a regular interstate match going, and no bars as to membership on the team except the ability to punch holes in the bull, it is hoped to largely increase the number of active revolver and pistol shooters during the coming fall and winter. Visiting shooters will always be made welcome and as soon as the weekly night for meeting is agreed upon, due notice will be given in these columns.

The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

The weekly competitions of this association were shot Saturday, Oct. 14, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar lane, near Llanerch, Pa.

200 YARDS RIFLE—RECORD MATCH.

R. L. Dubbs	.....	218	206	204	203
H. A. Dill	.....	215	176	175	

O. H. MATCH.

N. Sperring	.....	217	211	210
Williamson	.....	208	195	

HONOR TARGET 3-SHOTS.

R. L. Dubbs	.....	22	22	21	—65
N. Sperring	.....	25	15	23	—63
H. A. Dill	18	23	19	—60

50-SHOT SCHEUTZEN MATCH.

N. Sperring	210	198	200	192	207	—1007
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50-SHOT MILITARY MATCH.

H. A. Dill	44	43	42	44	42	—215
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50 YARDS REVOLVER MATCH.

H. A. Dill	88	87		
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50 YARDS PISTOL MATCH.

H. A. Dill	89	84	82
Williamson	80	76	75

Manchester Rifle and Pistol Club.

By N. H. ROBERTS.

I notice in the last issue of ARMS AND THE MAN that the Fort Pitt Rifle Club is getting real "chesty" because they are the only club that has any scores, or any thing about their club, in your paper each week. They state that if the other clubs do not wake up and send in something—even if it is not so very bright—for the paper they will declare themselves and the Los Angeles Club as the ONLY real rifle clubs now in existence in this great country of ours. Therefore, I have decided it is my duty to inflict the reader with what follows. If this produces any bad results, you must blame the Fort Pitt Rifle Club for it and not me.

We all know that the Fort Pitt Rifle Club is a GREAT club, have a lot of members who are very enthusiastic shooters, they have a lot of exceptionally fine shots, they have at least one man (and probably more than one) who is very good at writing articles for the press, that they have exceptional range facilities where they can shoot each week from 200 to 1000 yards, and they have a whole lot of other advantages that the rifle clubs in general do not, and can not, have under present conditions.

If some of the other rifle clubs had the large membership, the talented members and the exceptional range facilities that the Fort Pitt Rifle Club have, they might make just as good a showing on paper as that club. I do not say this to detract anything from the glory of the Fort Pitt Rifle Club, but simply to show some reasons why the other and smaller clubs do not make such a favorable showing as that club and why they do not feel so ready to publish their doings each week. I stand up for these little, struggling clubs—the under dogs—every time, for I know from experience what a struggle they have to make to even get a range to shoot on.

The Manchester Rifle Club was first organized way back in the dark ages of 1876, or thereabouts. It flourished for many years under the direction of its guiding spirit, Col. E. I. Partridge, who was for many years the secretary, or executive officer—sometimes both officers combined—of the club. In the good old days of the black powder, paper patched bullet target rifle this club was in flourishing condition, and many of the best experts of those days like Richardson, Bert Wentworth, Farrow, Jewell et al., made record scores on the range of this club. However, it at last became defunct and ceased to exist for a number of years.

In the year 1906 the energetic Col. E. I. Partridge having once more taken up his residence in Manchester, decided that in order to sustain life much longer he must have a rifle club. Accordingly, he talked with those who were interested in rifle shooting and finally called a meeting of these kindred spirits, which resulted in the organization of the Manchester Rifle and Pistol Club. Through the efforts of Col. Partridge a gallery range was secured and a 200-yard range also fitted up with targets, but for several years the club had no shooting house on this range. In 1908 the members went to work and contributed labor to build a house on the 200-yard range where we now hold our regular weekly shoots, except when we shoot on the longer ranges. This last spring we made arrangements with the powers that control the military range near this city, to rent the use of a target at 300, 500 and 600 yards, one Saturday a month, so that our members might have a chance to qualify as N. R. A. marksman, sharpshooter or expert. Therefore, we can not go out and shoot at 600 or 1000 yards just whenever we like, but have to be satisfied with one day a month on these ranges.

Our president, Judæe H. E. Loveren, is a very busy lawyer and the judge of a very busy court. He likes to shoot as well as any one, but persons will persist in getting into trouble and thus keep him busy as lawyer or judge so that he can seldom get out to our shoots. However, he has the interest of the club at heart and is always ready to lend a helping hand or use his influence for the good of the club. The secretary, Mr. F. R. Vose, is a very busy man (superintendent of the

183—LONGEST STRAIGHT RUN—183

At the Post-Season Tournament

Made by Mr. Walter Huff, October 17-18, Using

Peters SHELLS

Mr. Huff scored 198 x 200, Oct. 17—2nd Professional
 Mr. Wm. Ridley scored 898 x 1,000 (including 200
 doubles)—3rd Amateur

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Woodworking Department of the largest cotton mills in the world), a rifle crank who likes to shoot a little better than the other fellow, but has the interest of the club at heart and, consequently works keeping scores, seeing that things are kept up to the mark, that everything is running smoothly, that everybody is getting his share of the shooting, etc., and then if there is any chance for him to shoot, he does so. Generally by the time he has attended to every one else's needs it is dark and time to quit, so our hard-working secretary carries his rifle home without having fired a shot.

Our executive officer, Mr. J. H. Fitzgerald, is employed in a grocery store, and people have formed the very bad habit of wanting more stuff to eat on Saturday than any other day in the week. Consequently he gets through work on Saturday about 11 P. M., and that is too late for even him to go out and shoot. Mr. Fitzgerald is a rifle crank of the first water, has a small house full of revolvers, pistols, rifles, bullet moulds, reloading tools, etc., and would rather shoot than eat or sleep. Just now his pet gun is a Krag made into a sporting model by that famous rifle maker, Mr. A. O. Niedner, of Malden, Mass. Our treasurer, Mr. J. E. Turnbull, is so situated in business that he has to work day, night and Sunday, I believe, so that he can get out to the weekly shoots only occasionally. But whenever he can get away from business he is at the range and shoots as well as anyone. The vice-president of the club wrote this article and that is all you will want to know about him.

On Saturday, October 14th, Mr. A. O. Niedner, above referred to, made us a visit, brought his .25 caliber high-power rifle, and shot with us at 200 yards. We had a fair attendance, all were glad of the opportunity to meet Mr. Niedner, to see his rifle and witness his shooting. Best of all, most everyone present learned something from Mr. Niedner that af-

ternoon. Herewith are some of the scores that were made that afternoon:

Two hundred yards Standard American target, off-hand, with .25 Cal. H. P. rifle, telescope sight:

A. O. Niedner—
 10 9 10 7 10 10 9 5 6—82

J. H. Fitzgerald—
 4 10 8 9 9 10 9 6 10 6—81

N. H. Roberts—
 10 8 8 6 10 10 9 5 5—79

Krag sporting model, telescope sight, off-hand:

J. H. Fitzgerald—
 9 10 8 3 7 8 3 8 9 5—70

Springfield model 1903 rifle, military target, off-hand:

F. B. Tracy—
 4 5 4 3 5 4 5 3 4 4—41

W. F. Twaddle—
 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4—39

E. A. Hayes—
 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 2 4—35

Rest, .22 caliber Savage, peep sights:

L. B. Schwartz—
 6 5 10 9 7 7 10 8 7 10—79

Hunting rifle, open sights:

Richardson—
 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 5—44

Hunting rifle, open sights, off-hand:

C. H. Carleton—
 2 3 2 5 3 3 4 4 4 3—33

S. J. Marsh—
 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3—32

On Saturday evening the club held a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Building and had the pleasure of listening to an address on “The High-Power Rifle,” by Mr. A. O. Niedner. He exhibited sample bullets, cartridges and shells of the .22 high-power and the .25 high-power rifles. He also showed pieces of iron and steel of various thickness that were penetrated with a bullet from these rifles, related many of his experiences in making and testing these rifles and gave a most interesting and instructive

lecture including the results of many experiments with the high-power rifles and showed many remarkably fine targets that were made with these rifles at ranges from 100 yards up to 200 or 300 yards.

There are but very few makers of real high-power rifles in this country, and as such Mr. Niedner easily ranks first. He has worked for a number of years along this line, is a remarkably fine workman, a maker of instruments of precision, and his high-power rifles are now in the hands of riflemen in nearly every State in the U. S., and used also in Canada, Australia, Scotland, South America, and other foreign countries. It is quite evident that the day of the black powder rifle and rifles of 2000 foot seconds velocity, or under, is nearly past, and I expect that within a very few years we shall have rifles of .25 or .28 caliber that will give 4,000 foot seconds muzzle velocity and better accuracy than we are now getting.

Now, I think I have said enough; the reader will doubtless agree with that statement and both the reader and that Fort Pitt Rifle Club scribe will wish that they had not got me wound up like this. This was not a premeditated attack on my part, but I just do not want that Fort Pitt Rifle Club scribe to think that the ONLY rifle clubs now in existence in the United States are the Fort Pitt and the Los Angeles Rifle Clubs.

St. Louis Revolver Club.

The St. Louis Revolver Clubs held its opening meet on the Armory range Sunday evening, October 5, beginning the indoor revolver season for the year. The club will again enter a team in the U. S. R. A. League. In past years the St. Louis Club has always finished well to the front.

At the regular business meeting of the club some new members were added, who will make the older heads hustle for a place on the team. Among the newcomers are L. M. Rum-

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 AND ALSO MADE THE EXCELLENT RUNS OF 132 AND 117 STRAIGHT

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sey, Jr., R. J. Russell, Ed Kronde and R. B. Leonard.

The following scores were made in practice: 20-yard revolver, revolver, standard American target:

Dr. Moore.....	83	81	89	90
R. J. Russell.....	83	86	89	88
Ed Kronde.....	79	83	86	87
L. F. Alt.....	80	81	83	86
Paul Frese.....	86	84	87	85
Theo. Bunding.....	86	81	84	80
L. C. Niedmer.....	78	82	77	79
L. M. Rumsey, Jr.....	81	78	84	..
E. P. Hilts.....	78	84	81	..
F. G. Ingalls.....	81	86	83	..
C. C. Crossman.....	84	92	..	..

Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club.

With conditions near ideal as to weather, wind, etc., a few members of the Portland Revolver Club, after church hours, made the following scores under match conditions:

Geo. Armstrong.....	92	98	93	97	92-472
	97	94	96	96	95-478
					(Club record.)
F. L. Sanders.....	93	91	93	86	89-452
	93	87	89	91	85-445
Geo. W. Wilson.....	87	87	91	89	90-444
	89	90	88	90	92-449
Capt. J. T. Moore.....					-438
Walter Hansen.....	87	88	87	89	86-437
R. J. Hildeman.....	83	84	86	89	85-427

All save Mr. Sanders first score were shot with .22 caliber pistols.

NIPPER NINE.

4th Company, C. A. C., Massachusetts.

Shooting under adverse weather conditions, T. M. Henderson of New York carried off the cup at the annual shoot of the honorary members of the Fourth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, at Tarklin Hill range on Oct. 21.

A heavy mist, almost as thick as rain and even more unsatisfactory for shooting, made high scores impossible and the 43 turned in by the winner was regarded as an exceptionally good score under the conditions.

Mr. Henderson, who comes from New York annually to enter the honorary guards' shoot, is a man who has always stood up with the leaders, although never before fortunate enough to carry off the cup.

Lieut. C. L. McBay of the police department was second man, with a score of 42, and Fire Chief E. F. Dahill ran in as third man with an even 40.

The scores:

T. M. Henderson, N. Y.....	43
C. L. McBay.....	42
E. F. Dahill.....	40
J. L. Gibbs.....	39
Wm. E. James.....	36
A. P. Pope.....	33
J. C. Spooner.....	31
E. M. Slocum.....	31

Post Season Tournament

Special by D. H. Eaton.

The second Post Season Tournament given by the Interstate Association, was held on the grounds of the Sunset Hill Country Club, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17-20.

The location of the grounds is rather inaccessible for a tournament, being three or four miles from the nearest railroad station or traction line, and necessitating a tedious auto ride. But once reached the grounds leave nothing to be desired in the way of beautiful, natural surroundings, and the club house is supplied with every convenience. The place was once a part of the farm owned by Gen. U. S. Grant, which gives it some historical interest. The land is high, and one has a fine view of the valley of the Meramec River, with the foot hills of the Ozark range far in the distance to the west.

The club granted full privileges in the house to all shooters, and the courtesy was appreciated. The club has occupied its home but a few months, and there is still much to be done to the grounds. A permanent trap pit has been installed, built of cement, which is a model in every way.

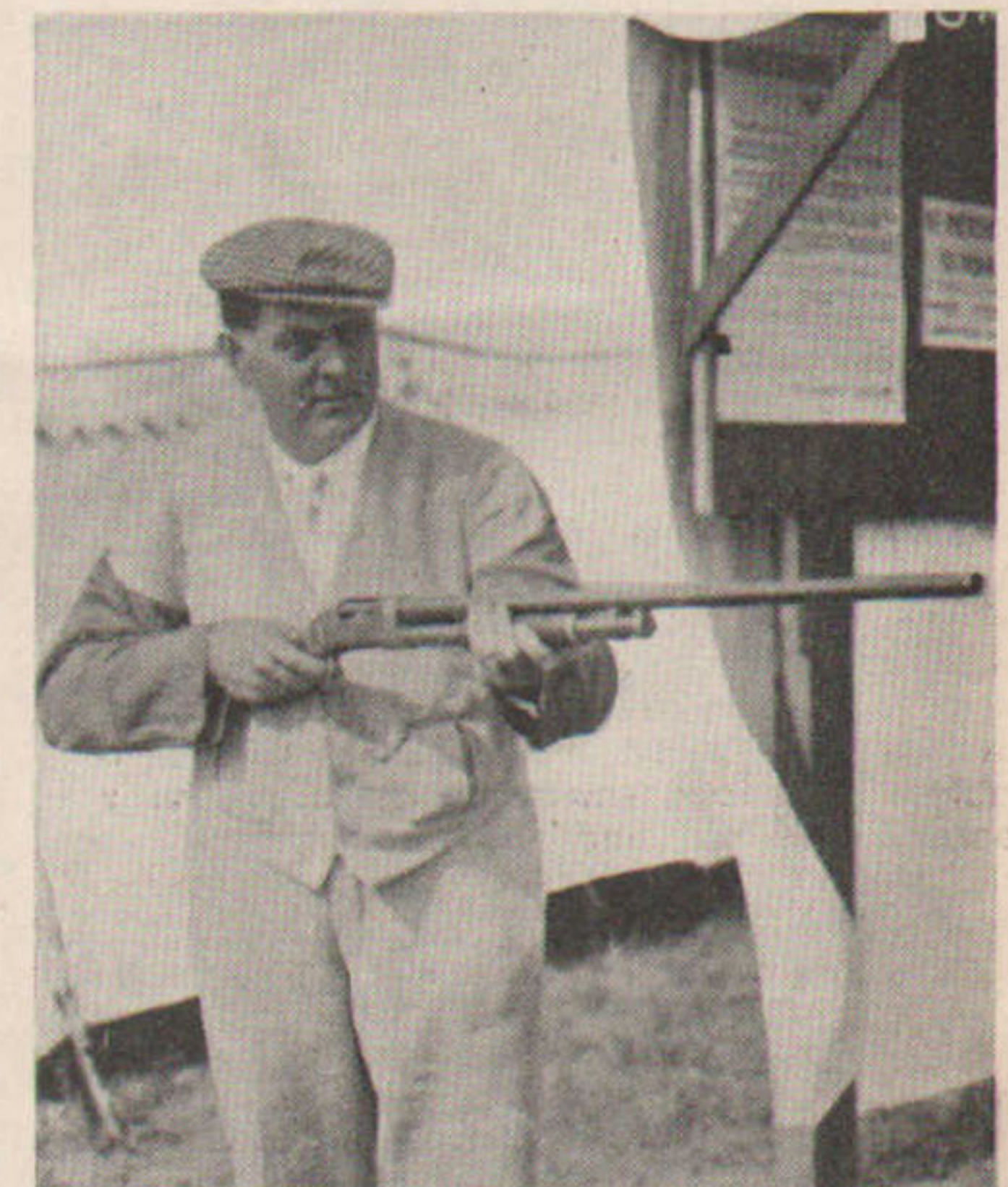
For this tournament four extra traps were put in, the line of traps running east and west, the shooters facing north when on the firing line. Nos. 1 and 2 were the Ideal-Leggett trap, in charge of C. A. North; Nos. 3, 4 and 5, were the Western McCrae Automatic, and were in charge of H. E. Winans.

The attendance this year was slightly in excess of that of 1910, and from the scores made by many of the contestants, the tournament is fulfilling the desire of its inaugurators, and becoming a "shoot for shooters." The idea of the Interstate Association has not been to make this tournament a rival, in any way, of the Grand American, which will always remain the premier event of the trap shooting season, but rather to attempt to bring together a limited number of the cream of the trap shooting fraternity, and to make the event a battle of giants. The conditions that an amateur must have shot at least 600 targets in registered tournaments during the year, are not stringent enough to shut all but the very best shots, but it is safe to assert that none, or very few, but the crack-a-jacks will enter a contest which is such a severe test of skill and endurance.

The lines are drawn a little tighter in the cases of professionals, none who have not shot in at least two of the Interstate Handicaps, and made an average of 90 per cent or better, being eligible. It might add to the value and prestige of this tournament if a special event

could be arranged which would attract a large per cent of the very best amateurs in the country, the winner to receive a trophy and an adequate financial reward. Something on a line of "a real shooting match," such as was held last year, when the ten high professionals for the season battled for a trophy, might be arranged, open to all amateurs whose average was over 90 per cent. A match between 90 per cent men would be well worth witnessing.

Two trophies were offered this year: one for the high amateur in all scheduled events, including doubles, the winner guaranteed that his general average winnings shall not be less than \$100, and a similar trophy for the high professional. The Association divided \$100 each day among the six high-gun amateurs; \$300 among the ten high-gun amateurs in the single target events for the four days, a total of 800 targets; and \$100 among the six high-gun amateurs in all the double target events, a total of 100 pairs. There were 825 amateurs



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and 31 professionals eligible to compete this year, but only a very small per cent of the former were present.

The weather during the week left nothing to be desired, until the last day, Friday. This day was ushered in with rain, which continued with few intermissions until late in the afternoon.

Monday, practice day, was made more interesting through the generosity of Mr. August A. Busch, a member of the Sunset Hill Club who donated a handsome diamond studded watch fob. The conditions were 100 single targets, open to amateurs and professionals, entrance, price of targets. The conditions were fairly good, there being little wind after the contest started, at 1.20. Nothing occurred to delay the shooting and the last event was finished at 3 o'clock. The number of contestants was considerably larger than in 1910, forty-eight amateurs and professionals facing the traps, which was eighteen more than participated last year. The conditions were good, there being no wind to interfere with the flight of the targets, and high scores were made, only thirteen of the forty-eight shooters failed to score 90 or better. The race was a close one and exciting from start to finish. L. S. German, the winner, missed the 15th target in the first event, and then went straight making a run of 85, and a total of 99.

The amateurs finished pretty well up, W. R. Ridley and O. H. Nutt scoring 96 each. The winners of the 1910 and 1911 Grand American Handicaps, R. Thompson and Harvey Dixon, were among the contestants, the former scoring 93, and the latter 89.

Tuesday, the opening day of the tournament, dawned cloudy and cool, with a raw, west wind. Later the sun came out, and the balance of the day was fine. Forty-eight amateurs and twenty-four professionals entered. Seventy-two shooters entered. F. G. Bills was the star performer, scoring 195, and making a run of 74. J. R. Taylor and H. Clark were second with 193 each, the former making a run of 80 and the latter one of 99. W. R. Crosby was third with 191, and a run of 67. R. W. Clancey was first in the doubles, with 45.

The amateurs were J. R. Graham and Bart Lewis, were high in 189 each.

Mr. Shaner, Secretary-Manager Interstate Association gave a talk before the shooting started. It was just the usual style of talk that Mr. Shaner gives: to the point and appealing to the men's love of fair play, and promising everyone present a square deal. He practices what he preaches, and it is his reputation for doing so which enables him to handle a large tournament successfully. Every shooter knows him and likes him, and will do his part towards making things run smoothly.

The office force consisted of Luther J. Squier, Pittsburg, Pa.; Fred C. Whitney and W. T. Garrett, Des Moines, Iowa.

Wednesday, the second day, was pleasant. A wind of considerable velocity affected the flight of the targets to some extent, but on the whole, the scores were better than on Tues-

day. The number of shooters was a little short of the previous day's record, sixty-four being entered, and all, with one exception, shooting through.

C. G. Spencer was the star performer today. In the first five events he went straight, and continued to break them until the 20th target in the 6th event, which he let get away. The balance of the 150 targets he broke, going out with a total of 199, and a long run of 144. Walter Huff was second, and he put up a good fight for first place. He dropped a target in his first event, and his 20th target in the third event, after that he went straight, finishing with a run of 130, and a total of 198. W. H. Heer set the pace in the doubles, and it was a hot one. He broke 48 out of the 25 pairs, which is going some. Fred Gilbert was second with 45. The amateurs did much better than on Tuesday, and pressed some of the professionals closely. J. R. Graham and J. B. Barto tied for first on 194. Squad 5, Bills, Heer, Spencer, Taylor and German scored 124 in the 3d event. Heer being the one to spoil the record by missing a target.

It became known among the spectators that there was a battle for supremacy in squad 5, and this squad was known as the "Championship Squad" for the rest of the tournament, and always had a big gallery down the line. Wednesday night, Spencer was one ahead of Taylor, with 50 down, to the latter's 51. German 53, Bills 57 and Heer 59, out of 700 targets shot at.

Thursday dawned pleasant and cool, with a strong wind which made the targets very difficult and the scores did not come up to those of the previous day, although they were by no means poor. The attendance was about the same, 63 shooters taking their places on the firing line during the day. A theater party of over fifty shooters was gotten up for the purpose of greeting Mr. Fred Stone, who was playing at the Olympic Theater that evening. Mr. Stone is himself an enthusiastic trap shooter of no mean ability at the traps, and has many friends among the shooters of the country.

The different systems of money divisions is always a fruitful source of discussion among shooters, and Mr. Squier figured the moneys today by both the Rose and per centage systems, posting the results on the Bulletin Board, so that the contestants could have a practical comparison of the two systems. The attendance of spectators was larger than on any previous day of the tournament, and the "Championship" Squad, No. 5, and the event at doubles were the chief attractions again. The professionals put up the best showing in smashing the clays, F. G. Bills and J. R. Taylor leading with 197 each; Ed. O'Brien and W. Henderson were close seconds with 196 each; Bills was also high man in the doubles with 45; R. W. Clancey and L. S. German, 44 each. In the amateur ranks, H. Pottinger was the star with 196, tying with the professionals O'Brien and Henderson. Griffith was high amateur in the doubles with 44. O'Brien made the long run of the day, 133 in

the first six events, and this, with the last 29 of Wednesday gave him a continuous run of 162; Huff started the day with a run of 130, made on Wednesday, and broke the first 53 targets, giving him a continuous run of 183, the record for the tournament. Taylor got 110 without a miss. H. Pottinger won one of the DuPont amateur long run trophies, the only one at this tournament, with a run of 103, made in the fourth to the 8th events. Squad 7, Clark, Davidson, Pottinger, Lewis and Riley Thompson, made the day's squad record, 124; Clark, the only professional in the squad, being the one to spoil a perfect score by missing one target. Henderson made a run of 82. On today's work Taylor, of the Championship Squad, forged to the head with 55 down out of 900 targets; Spencer was second with 59 down; Bills 60; German 62 and Heer 68. Everything worked smoothly during the day, 14,675 targets being trapped.

When the shooters woke up on Friday morning the sound of rain against the windows warned them that they were in for a disagreeable day at the traps, and that the windup of the shoot was not to be had under as pleasant conditions as had prevailed on the other days. Some of the shooters, who had not shot their usual gait on the previous days were not at all sorry of some excuse to cut out the last day, and the attendance fell off quite a little, only 54 men putting in their appearance at the grounds. There was some delay in getting the last of the shooters to the grounds, but Mr. Shaner started things on time, and shifted squads, so that no one failed to shoot in all the events. At the conclusion of the program, the contestants gathered in the clubhouse, and the trophies were presented to the winners. Mr. Shaner, for the Interstate Association, presented the American trophy for high general average in all events of the tournament to J. R. Graham, and the Professional trophy to F. G. Bills. The Busch trophy, contested for on practice day, was presented to the winner by Mr. Harry B. Hawes, a member of the Sunset Hill Club, who took the place of Mr. Busch in the performance of this pleasant duty. In his speech Mr. Hawes expressed his pleasure at having had the opportunity of meeting so many of the best trap shots of the country, and hoped that they would all meet again on these grounds. In closing he extended the courtesies of the club to all visiting sportsmen, and urged them to make themselves at home.

The high professionals for the day were: Bills, 196; Spencer, 194; Maxwell, 193. At doubles Gilbert was high with 45; Clancey and Bills, 43 each; O. R. Dickey, O'Brien, German and J. S. Day, 42 each.

The amateurs did not come quite up to the mark of the pros, J. S. Young heading the list with 192; Dixon and Graham, 190 each; T. M. Ehler, 189; Ridley, J. Noel and J. Barto, 187 each. A. C. Connor was high in the event at doubles with 41; Graham, 40; Young, Noel and W. H. Clay, 39 each. In the general average at singles, Bills led the professionals

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with 780 out of 800; Taylor, 775; Spencer, 771. At doubles, 100 pairs, Bills, Gilbert and Clancey were high with 174 each; German, 172 and O'Brien, 165. Among the amateurs Graham finished well in the lead with 764 out of 800 singles; Young, 756; Barto, 753, and Ehler, 749. The general average at singles and doubles for the four days was won by Graham with 931; Young, 916, and Ridley, 898. The four days' average at doubles was won by Graham with 167; Young, 160, and Connor, 159. The standing of the professionals on the entire program of singles and doubles was as follows: Bills, 954 out of 1000 targets; German, 938; Taylor, 935. The high average for the season was won by J. R. Taylor with 62 down out of 2100 targets; Spencer was 3 targets behind him with 65 misses; Bills, 64 down; German, 71, and Heer, 78.

During the tournament 29 amateurs shot in all the events at singles, and 14 in all of the events at doubles. Twelve amateurs shot the entire program of singles and doubles. During the tournament, including practice day, 63,725 targets were trapped, and this without a hitch in any way. The traps worked to perfection, and the work of the trappers and pullers was excellent.

PRACTICE DAY.

Table listing names and scores for Practice Day, including W. S. Spencer, T. J. Donald, Fred J. Gilbert, etc.

*Professionals.

FIRST DAY, OCT. 17.

Table listing names and scores for First Day, Oct. 17, including Art Killam, W. E. Grubb, E. M. Funk, etc.

*Professionals.

SECOND DAY, OCT. 18.

Table listing names and scores for Second Day, Oct. 18, including A. Killam, W. E. Grubb, J. C. Davidson, etc.

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Table listing names and scores for various target events, including E. M. Funk, H. Kirkwood, O. R. Dickey, etc.

*Professionals.

THIRD DAY, OCT. 19.

Table listing names and scores for Third Day, Oct. 19, including Art. Killam, J. C. Davidson.

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- *R. W. Clancey.....44
- Wm. Ridley.....39
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- W. M. Griffiths.....44
- *W. Henderson.....40
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- O. H. Nutt.....
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- *G. W. Maxwell.....43
- F. P. Fuchs.....
- *F. G. Bills.....45
- *W. H. Heer.....37
- *C. G. Spencer.....41
- *J. R. Taylor.....43
- *L. S. German.....44
- *W. R. Crosby.....33
- *J. T. Skelly.....24
- *F. Gilbert.....43
- *J. S. Day.....36
- *C. A. Young.....30
- *H. Clark.....37
- H. Pottinger.....
- Bart Lewis.....
- R. Thompson.....36
- Geo. K. Mackie.....
- *Alex. Mermod.....
- H. Dixon.....38
- D. A. Edwards.....
- *H. D. Gibbs.....41
- Joe Victor.....
- C. B. Eaton.....
- M. F. Bingham.....
- F. Grunduran.....
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- J. S. Young.....
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- Joe Barto.....
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- W. A. Brown.....
- S. A. Huntley.....42
- T. M. Ehler.....32
- C. H. Ditto.....
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- R. A. Powell.....37
- Joe Gray.....
- *E. W. Hawley.....
- H. H. Hicks.....
- T. L. Andrews.....26
- J. A. Campbell.....35
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- Art Killam.....31
- *W. E. Grubb.....30
- *E. M. Funk.....35
- *H. S. Kirkwood.....39
- *O. R. Dickev.....42
- *Alex. Mermod.....
- *R. W. Clancey.....43
- W. Ridley.....37
- *J. S. Day.....42
- *C. A. Young.....39
- *H. Clark.....
- H. Pottinger.....
- I. C. Davidson.....
- Bart Lewis.....
- R. Thompson.....32
- G. W. Mackie.....

- J. R. Graham.....40
- *Ed. O'Brien.....42
- W. M. Griffith.....36
- *W. Henderson.....41
- *W. Huff.....40
- O. H. Nutt.....
- W. H. Clay.....39
- F. W. McNeir.....36
- W. R. Campbell.....
- Geo. W. Maxwell.....41
- F. P. Ford.....
- *F. G. Bills.....43
- *W. H. Heer.....40
- *C. G. Spencer.....40
- *J. R. Taylor.....40
- *L. S. German.....42
- *W. R. Crosby.....32
- *J. T. Skelly.....
- *F. Gilbert.....45
- H. Dixon.....31
- D. A. Edwards.....
- *H. D. Gibbs.....39
- C. B. Eaton.....
- M. F. Bingham.....
- G. A. Beard.....35
- J. S. Young.....39
- J. H. Noel.....39
- J. Barto.....31
- A. C. Connor.....41
- *R. O. Heikes.....41
- W. A. Brown.....
- S. A. Huntley.....28
- T. M. Ehlers.....34
- C. H. Ditto.....
- H. H. Hicks.....
- T. L. Andrews.....
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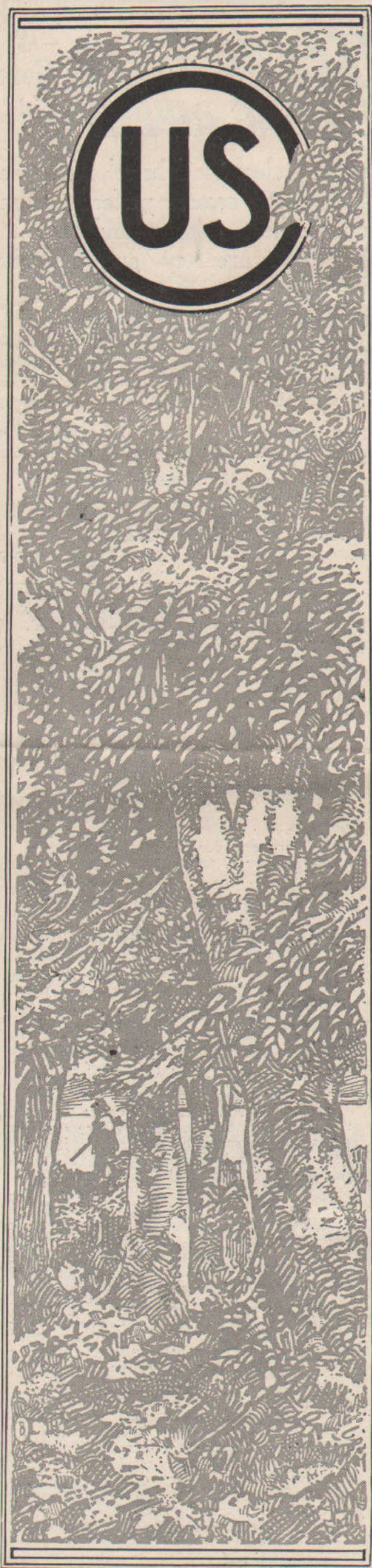
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Good Pistol Shooting by Mr. John A. Dietz, of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.

Before several members of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association during the afternoon of October 7, Mr. John A. Dietz shooting cartridges loaded with Lesmok Powder made scores of 92, 97, 98, 99 and 100 on the Standard American Target at 50 yards.

Referring to other instances where shooters have obtained especially good scores, it is interesting to recall the new world's record made by Mr. Arthur Hubalek. At the Championship Match, March 15, 1911, at the Zettler Rifle Club, New York City, Mr. Hubalek, shooting cartridges loaded with Lesmok Powder made a score of 2484 out of 2500. Previous to this remarkable exhibition of Mr. Hubalek's at the Sixth Annual Tournament of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League of the United States at Brooklyn, N. Y., January 31st to February 4th, 1911, Dr. W. G. Hudson made a notable score of 2482 out of 2500. In a series of matches held under the auspices of the United States Revolver Association League, the highest total individual score was 2913 or an average of 224.1 for each match. Mr. Parmly Hanford, a member of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, is the possessor of this exceptional record.

Making these very noticeable scores calls for very careful selection of ammunition as well as fire-arm. The choice of Lesmok Powder by Messrs. Hubalek, Hudson, Hanford and Dietz when making their phenomenal scores is now gaining for this powder an enviable reputation for accuracy and cleanliness.



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