

ARMS AND THE MAN



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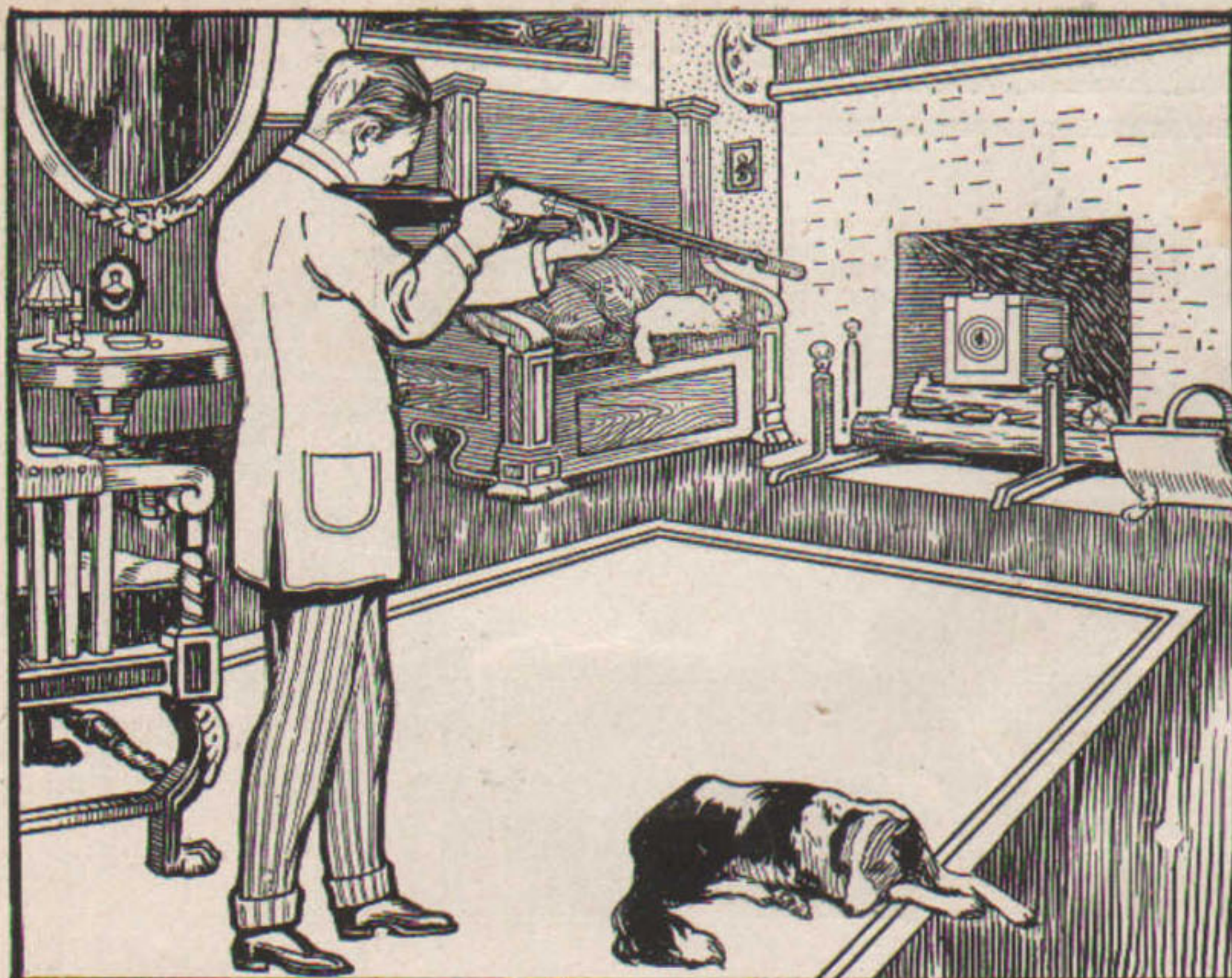
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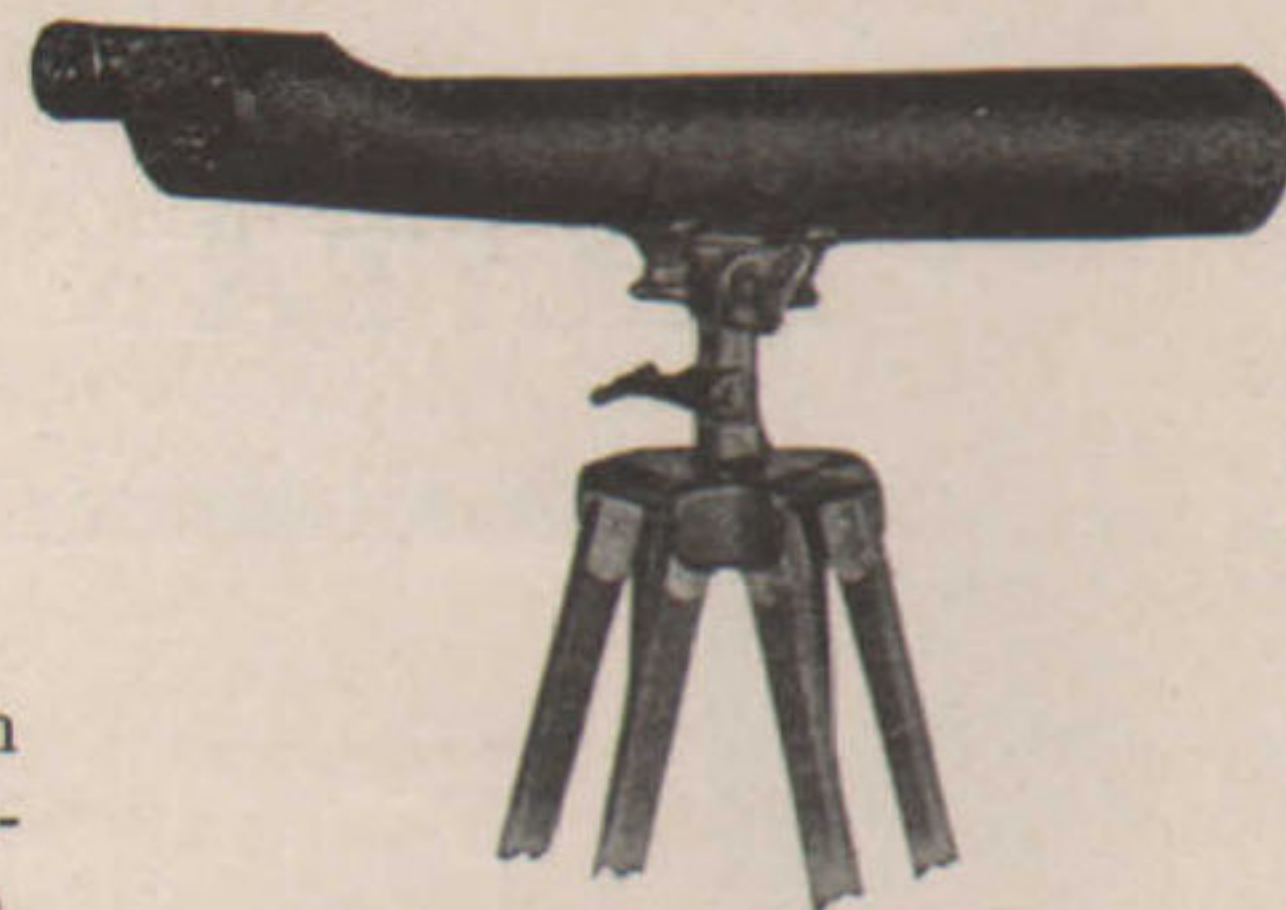
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

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The Cyclopean Eye.

BY EDWIN COLE.

THERE are many hunters who go into the autumn woods never to come out. Now and then there will be one whose grewsome remains and rusty gun tell a tragic story when the spring rains have washed the snows from the forests. But it is rare indeed, for a sportsman to disappear so utterly and completely, in the New England woods, as did Louis Russell, leaving no track nor trace behind him.

Russell left New York on a Friday late in November. He had put up at a country inn, kept by one John Loomis, in the heart of a region famous for its partridge shooting. On the following morning, apparently in the best of spirits, pipe in mouth, his gun slung in the crook of his arm, and his setter frisking on ahead, he had nodded a friendly farewell to the innkeeper and set out across the brown fields in the direction of the woods which stretches, with scarcely a break, for miles before him. He was seen by a woodchopper crossing a clearing a mile or so from the village. This man shortly after heard the report of a gun, which, from the direction, he judged to be that of the hunter. He thought it about eight o'clock in the forenoon. This was the last seen or heard of Louis Russell.

The innkeeper gave the first alarm. Russell was to have returned in season for supper and when it came time to lock up and no signs of the hunter, Loomis began to fear he had lost his way. But the night was moderately warm, there could be little danger from exposure, and it was quite possible that the sportsman had come across some hamlet or woodchoppers' camp and put up there rather than return to the inn. The innkeeper closed up his house and went to bed.

Sunday morning wore on and still no signs of the hunter. Now thoroughly alarmed Loomis telephoned the neighboring villages for some news of him. He had not turned up at any of these places, though from a small settlement known as Robbins Quarter, word came that a setter, exhausted and hungry, had come in late the previous night. The description answered that of Russell's dog, which it later proved to be.

Loomis at once went to the local constable and they organized a searching party. All that day they scoured the woods. It was a wild country, all hill and valley, rock and ravine, and the search could be scarcely more than superficial. Night came and they had found no trace of the missing one. Word was sent to Russell's brother in New York, and the following day found him on the scene. He secured every guide, hunter and woodsman to be had and rallied his brother's friends to search, but that day went by and the next and the next. The days stretched into a week of heart-breaking anxiety and never so much as a foot-print of the hunter could be found.

The search was continued until the heavy falls of snow made it impracticable—Russell had vanished as completely as though the earth had swallowed him. There was no reason why he should have voluntarily dropped out of existence. He had no creditors, was well-to-do, and had no serious affairs of the heart. Then, too, his frank enjoyment in living discouraged the theory of suicide. But in event of this, even, there would have been the mute evidence of his body.

There was none to whom his disappearance came as a greater bewilderment than to me. I had shot with him, fished with him, and slept with him many a night beside the camp-fire. I knew him to be a careful man with his gun and a woodsman of the first order. A more enthusiastic sportsman I had never met. I had joined in the search for him with others of his friends, had scaled hill-sides and descended into valleys and fought my way through the thickets and cover of that wild country, but with no better success than the others. A curious incident occurred during this search, however, which I believed worthy of note at the time.

It was upon a cold bright day, the last day of November, as I recall it. I had been out since daybreak, quartering the country on this sad mission. Although it seemed to me by this time that I must know every bush and stone in it, I came out upon the crest of a hill, which would have been called a mountain in some localities, and which I could not remember ever having seen before.

A great chestnut had been up-rooted by some winter gale and falling had snapped off the smaller trees in its course like pipe-stems and cleared an opening in the forestation which crowned the hill-top, through which the country about lay in panorama before me. Only the distant purple mountains limited my horizon.

There is always a sense of exaltation in such a view. The hill-side dropped away at my feet like the side of a house. The tree-tops in the valley were dwarfed to brush. The rough, broken, country flattened out from this height. I looked for the sign of human habitation in vain over that wide area, only the never ending forest stretched before me, except for the gray face of some rocky hill-side or the dark shadow of a ravine.

For some minutes I stood gazing. Then a peculiar sensation crept over me. It was such as a man might experience when believing himself alone if he looked up and met the eyes of one covertly watching him. Only this was a single eye—the eye of a Cyclops, round and gray-blue and evilly inhuman of expression. It had grown on me as I looked out from the hill-top.

It peered forth from a great head, the low brow of which was formed by the granite of a distant ledge, the crowded trees at its top giving the semblance of hair. At the center and near the base of the forehead came the baleful eye, a small lake or pond, the existence of which I had not known of, a fringe of cedars forming an arched eye-brow.

The light so struck upon the water as to give it a strange and unearthly sheen. A second and nearer ledge of bare rock formed a flat and brutal nose and a third and yet nearer, a salient and cruel chin. Close about these the forest so fell away as to leave in relief a bearded head without the body, laying face upward. The whole effect was bizarre and Titanic in the extreme.

I turned away for a moment, thinking the search for poor Russell had got on my nerves, for the perspiration had come out on me and my hair was light under my cap. But when I looked again the frightful head still lay there, the eye unblinkingly regarding me.

I tried to dissect and analyze the features and so dispel the vision, but as often as I resolved them into rock and forest and water as often the face regained its integrity and stared malignly back at me. There was one way of dissipating this horrible likeness, and that was, to change the perspective. I made a mental note of the direction of the eye and plunging into the woods set out toward it.

I travelled until the sun was low, up and down hill, through swamp and brush. I must have covered the distance to the pond twice over, yet I found no trace of it. I saw several bare faces of rock which might have made the other features of the Cyclops, but none that I could be sure of. Approaching night forced me to give up the search and make my way back to the village with one more unfruitful day to my record.

Often during my search after that day I caught sight of the round pond from some high hill and as often failed to locate it. More than once I traversed the country from one tall hill to another and saw the pond from both, and yet passed it without knowing it. No subsequent view, however, revealed the great Cyclopean head, nor was I able again to find the spot from which I had first seen it. Snow came to put an end to my search. I gave it up and returned to the city.

The winter passed without any news of Russell. The snows faded away beneath the spring rains and searchers went again into the woods. But summer came and went and the forest still held its secret. Even his relatives now gave up hope of finding any trace of the hunter. The open season came on again. The dogs roved the woods and the reports of the guns once more broke the stillness. Russell was forgotten in the music of the whirring partridges.

It was nearly a year later to a day, that I set out from that same inn which had sheltered Russell, with my gun over my shoulder. Because of distemper I had left my dog in the city, counting on picking one up in the village. Nor was I disappointed. Loomis looked at me queerly when I put my inquiry and brought out a beautiful setter. I recognized him at once. It was Russell's dog. "Mr. Russell couldn't stand it to have him around, it reminded him too much of his brother," he explained.

There is something akin to wearing a dead comrade's coat in shooting over his dog, but the animal was a good hunter and begged as only a bird-dog can, to be taken into the woods. I stifled whatever squeamishness I had and started out with him. He gamboled about me like a puppy, much as he had about his master that other day, I dare say. It was plain to be seen he had not been worked before, that season. I had much to do to keep him in and more than once he flushed a bird out of range.

It was a sombre day in the woods, earth and sky heralded the swift approach of winter. The wind struck chill across the hill-tops and stirred the pines to mournful song. The ground was hardening and icy margins reached out from the shores of the brooks and pools. Overhead the clouds were high and grey and cold.

The morning passed with little luck. The birds were scarce and those the dog put up flew hard and far. I had stopped three, however, and was content to halt for a while and eat the lunch I had brought with me. The dog ate the crusts I threw to him, he had sobered down with the mornings work and lay quietly at my feet until I was ready to go on.

The days were short and the air too cool for inaction. I presently tossed the scraps of my luncheon to the dog and we pushed on. It was a strange country we came upon now. In all my previous wanderings I had never chanced upon it. It held no familiar thicket, no rock or stream that awakened any memory.

It was a country of evergreens, for the most part stunted cedars, growing so thickly as to shut off the view a dozen paces ahead. Here and there a riotous thicket broke the monotony of green. The grass grew sparsely over a thin soil underlaid with rock. It was singularly lifeless and depressing, but I had pushed on in the hope that it might be one of those days when the partridge take to the cedars. But it was a vain hope. It seemed as if all animal life shunned the place.

Even the dog whom I had hitherto had much difficulty in keeping in, began to shirk his work. He refused thicket after thicket. Out of patience with him at last I ordered him sternly on, then he came crawling in to me with his tail between his legs. It was the more peculiar because I knew that Russell never whipped his dogs and I had not laid hand on him myself. I called him curtly to heel and kept on, determined, if necessary, to flush my own birds.

The land had been sloping gently before me for some time and the cedars seemed to be thinning out ahead. Then, in a dozen paces they opened up, the ground fell away sharply and I stood on the edge of a curious bowl-shaped valley in the bottom of which lay a small lake or pond, as round as a dollar and as black as night. On the opposite shore from which I stood, separated from the water by a fringe of cedars, a ledge of rock rose, bare and grey. I had stumbled upon the vanishing pond!

It lay at the foot of a short steep slope. I took in its circumference at a glance. The shores were everywhere the same, the cedars shutting in like a green wall to the edge of the bowl, which the dark water half filled. The pond itself might have been a quarter of a mile in diameter—no more. For the width of some yards the withered stems of wild rushes formed a grey border which emphasized the blackness of the water. So protected with this noisome pool that not a breath from the gale above ruffled the calm surface, and so cunningly was it hidden, it was little wonder I had not found it. I looked about in the expectance of seeing the other features of the Cyclopean head, but the perspective was wrong. I was too near the eye.

A whimper from the dog at my side brought back to mind the memory of that tragedy he alone might have witnessed. I wondered, with a shudder, if by any chance those opaque waters had closed over his master's head. There was an air of unreality, of unhealthiness, of things dead about the place that depressed the spirits tre-

mendously. Silence and gloom and chill seemed to reign together in this dark hole.

A blind instinct urged me to turn back, yet I found myself presently making my way down to the edge of the pond with the dog following reluctantly at my heels. The rushes grew to the height of a man, shutting off all view of the water at its level. I skirted them looking for some opening that would bring me to its edge.

The turf grew to the reedy border of the pond and gave a firm footing, yet strangely enough, as I circled it the dog refused to come within a rod of me, paralleling my course about the pond at a safe distance from the water.

I had half-circled it and still the tall rushes confronted me. I thrust them aside with my gun and as I did so there came the beating of many wings on the water. A flock of wild duck rose heavily above the tops of the rice, gathering speed as they ascended. Not until then did I realize how tense my nerves were. I was so startled that the duck were nearly out of gun-shot before I could recover myself. Then I raised my gun and sent a charge after a laggard one of the flock. Down he came like a plummet and I heard the splash as he struck the water. The other birds circled higher and higher above the pond and then winged away in regular formation.

It was one thing to shoot my duck and another to get him. I looked about for the dog. He sat on his haunches some distance away, eyeing me apologetically. He had heard the gun and had doubtless seen the bird fall and yet he had violated all the instincts of his kind and the habits of training, for he made no effort to retrieve the fowl. I called to him, but he did not move except to crouch whimpering.

I turned back in disgust. Shallow water crept to the shoreward edge of the rushes. I looked again for an opening in these and for the first time perceived a faint trail or opening in them as though made by the passing of some one. Through it I caught a glint of the dark water beyond.

I laced my boots and stepped in. The bottom was yielding and treacherous, scarcely more than a quagmire, but I found that by continually shifting my weight from one foot to the other I could make progress without much difficulty. I parted the thinly growing rushes of the dim trail and pushed on, determined to secure the duck if it was a possible thing.

The stagnant water now came higher. Countless bubbles rose to the surface at each step and burst with a low whistling sound. The odor of dead things filled my nostrils. The pond seemed as far away as ever. I hesitated and looked back. Through the lane I had trampled I caught glimpses of the dog running nervously back and forth along the shore. It seemed futile to go further. The water now was nearly to the top of my boots and deeper beyond. The game was not worth the candle.

I decided to return and in the same breath found that I could not. I tried to move one foot and then the other. I only forced them deeper into the foul muck. I nearly lost my balance and only saved myself by thrusting in the butt of my gun. A horrible fear began to grip at my heart. Down in this dark hole, miles from any help, shut in by the rushes, was I to die like a drowned rat!

By a tremendous effort of will I fought off the panic which threatened to make me throw away every chance in a frenzied effort to tear myself lose from his awful grasp. I rested a moment. I looked back at the whinnying dog again and as though I could read his eyes it came to me that this was not the first time he had seen a man struggling in this terrible bottom.

I pictured Russell fighting for his life against the insensate element which crept ever higher upon him until it reached his upward strained nostrils and then sucked him into its monstrous maw. What would I not have given to have stood where that poor beast stood! In all existence there seemed but one desirable thing and that, so much solid ground as my two feet could cover.

A chill as that of approaching death struck me. The water had risen above my knees and had filled my boots. I cast one final glance of despair about me. A few rushes grew within my reach—proverbial straws to the drowning man—but I clutched at them in the vain hope that I could drag myself out with this help. They came away in my hand at the first strain. I could not even move my feet inside my boots. They were as firmly clamped as though moulded in lead.

In my struggles I dropped my gun and the moment it was gone cursed myself bitterly. Here was a way at least to cheat the mire of its prey. Then I thought of my knife. It was a long-bladed clasp-knife and I carried it in a pocket of my hunting-coat. I felt it there with a sudden and strange elation; drew it out and opened the sharp blade.

But I had not reckoned with the spark of hope that lives in a

man's breast while his heart beats. I was about to throw the knife away, in a convulsion of feeling, when there flashed upon me a better use for it. I bent low over the foul water and slashed down through one boot and then the other, heedless that I cut deep into the flesh of my limbs.

A desperate wrench and I had freed my feet from the heavy boots. Then, before my stockinged feet sank too deep into the mire I went plunging and floundering toward the shore, wild with the hope of deliverance. The terrible bottom clutched at my feet like a baffled fiend, once I tripped and fell into the fetid water. My arms went down to the elbows in the slime and for the moment I felt that I should be swallowed bodily, but I regained my feet and staggered on with the fear of this hideous death giving me strength until I at last threw myself down on solid ground.

I lay for a long time, barely conscious that I lived and that the dog was licking my face. Then I sat up. Vaguely I became aware that my right hand clutched something with the set grip of a dead man. I looked stupidly at it.

And then my senses came swiftly back, for I saw that it was an old briar pipe. I rubbed the dirt off on my sleeve and uncovered a band of gold where the amber stem joined the wood. There were initials cut in this. I bent over them and read "L. R."

SPURRED AND SABRED

CHRISTMAS in the field is not always as dull and cheerless as some people might think. This can be vouched for by Maj. Jas. A. Bell, on riot duty at Camp Water Valley, Water Valley, Miss.

A portion of the National Guard of Mississippi has now been on riot duty since the 4th of October last. The First Provisional Battalion being stationed at McComb City, Miss., under the command of Maj. Geo. E. Hogaboom, while the Second Provisional Battalion is on duty at Water Valley, Miss., under the command of Major Jas. A. Bell, of the Second Infantry, M. N. G.

The troops on duty at these places have been making good use of the time working out the new Infantry Drill Regulations, and it is thought that their experience there will be a great deal of help to the entire guard when it goes into camp next summer.



Maj. Jas. A. Bell and Staff of 2nd Provisional Battalion, Water Valley, Miss.

The accompanying picture, made at Camp Water Valley, is a group of the officers of the battalion.

A duty of this kind is always exceedingly trying on the commanding officer, but Major Bell has met every test, and his administration of the office has gone a long way towards raising the Mississippi National Guard in the estimation of the people of the State.

Early Christmas morning the officers of the command called on Major Bell. Captain Hairston, in behalf of the officers in a feeling little speech presented him with a fine pair of solid silver regulation spurs as a token of their esteem.

Soon the tramp of many approaching feet was heard which proved

to be the enlisted men, of the battalion under the command of the senior first Sergeant Adams. The battalion was marched up in column of squads and formed a line in front of Major Bell's quarters and that officer called to his tent door. Sergeant Aikin, with two men bearing a beautiful regulation sabre, then stepped to the front and in an eloquent speech presented the sabre as a token of esteem from the enlisted men of the battalion.

Major Bell was deeply affected and in a short address accepted the gift, assuring the men of his great appreciation of the gift as well as the spirit in which it was given, and wished one and all as merry a Christmas as circumstances would permit.

THE RIFLE AND ARTIFICIALITY.

BY E. NEWITT.

I CONSTANTLY find myself speculating why, in view of the vastly enhanced powers of modern firearms, we accomplish little more in war or the chase than did our forebears with the relatively crude weapons of their day.

In the wars of 100 years ago we read that some 5,000 bullets were needed to accomplish one hit. In the wars which have been waged in the last decade, not only have hits been fewer in proportion to the numbers engaged, but the ratio of hits to cartridges fired has diminished to anything from 1 to 6,000 or 8,000. Much the same is true of hunting. Our forefathers killed as far and as often as the best of us today; and the obvious inference is that for some reason or other we are not able to utilize the improvements we have made in our weapons.

While I think it is incontestable that to realize the virtues of an improved weapon demands similar advancement on the part of the user, it is not difficult to show that in personal developments we have in no sense kept pace with those of our firearms—indeed we are still groping in the dark ages of marksmanship so to speak. Let us see how this comes about. Even the casual observer cannot fail to have noticed the tendency in all our sports to lose sight of their original object, and to depart further and further from realism in favor of artificialities imported in the interests of competition, convenience, or indeed almost any interest save that of the true development of the purpose for which such sport was designed.

Since the days when two knights raced their war horses, two hunters their steeds, or two farmers their hacks, doubtless with the laudable purpose of developing speedy horses of each class, the organized race course, itself artificially unlike any natural ground upon which horses would be required to gallop, has produced a horse capable of carrying a boy at incredible speed for a short distance, but useless for all else.

Boat racing, doubtlessly produced the best cooperative effort in propelling a ship's boat or wherry, has evolved a racing skiff useless for any practical purpose, but racing in smooth waters; and incidentally, a man whose rowing powers are by no means extraordinary when tested in an ordinary boat under ordinary conditions.

To get nearer our immediate subject. What can be more unlike natural sport than the conditions under which clay bird shooting is conducted in a gun club? I have seen champions at this game whose performances in the field at pheasants, partridges, and rabbits, were beneath contempt, indeed I maintain that the habits contracted under gun club conditions are the antithesis of those which make for success when hunting.

In America this sport is conducted even more artificially than in Europe. Special guns and loads are used, the gun is placed to the shoulder before the bird is released, only three shots with restricted angles are given, and the bird is sprung at the command of the shooter who usually declines to fire, if there is the slightest delay between his call for the bird and its appearance. I have nothing to say against this as a specialized sport, or the developed faculties which break a 100 per cent, but if the object of clay bird shooting is to develop skill useful in hunting I maintain that the artificialities imported into it solely in the interest of the sport of clay bird shooting, have extinguished its utility as an educative medium.

Where the rifle is concerned we have departed so far from natural circumstances that scarce one point of realism remains, while many riflemen continue to clamor for further adaptation of the rifle to the artificialities of the rifle range. As marksmanship contests on the rifle range are perhaps the oldest of all sports having for their motive the development of weapons, and skill in their use; and moreover, as rifle shooting is the original motive with which I commenced these notes I propose to deal with it *ab initio*.

To me the rifle is simply an internal combustion engine designed to propel a missile and equipped with a stock, sights, trigger and other conveniences to enable it to be operated by human agency. In the main its purpose is to destroy.

Not a few of the rifle clubs in Europe trace an unbroken existence right back to the days of the bow and crossbow, moreover it is curious how archery traditions still continue to influence their shooting. To this day most European rifle shooting is done in the standing, that is the archery position, at the short archery distances, and matches include anything from 10 to 100 shots, as they do to this day in archery clubs. How European riflemen have brought these traditions to America, and how they still serve to inspire American rifle club shooting conditions I need not mention, save to show how they operate to retard progress both in weapons and the development of useful personal skill. Nothing is more natural than that when the arquebus matchlock, or whatever the firearm which first supplanted the bow was called, was first introduced into the ancient shooting clubs, the conditions governing the use of the older weapon should be transferred to it. Hence from the first we find the firearm equipped with much the same stock, sights and trigger as the crossbow, and used on the same ranges in the same way. But the centuries have rolled by, the bow is all but forgotten, rifles having accuracy, range and energy far exceeding anything of which the bow was capable have entirely displaced it, and no reasons remain for allowing archery conditions longer to influence our training and practice with rifles.

In the last 60 years, since the general adoption of long ranging rifles as weapons of war, military considerations have, to a small and wholly inadequate extent begun to influence rifle shooting, that is to say we practice with military rifles at longer distances, but we have still done nothing towards removing the artificialities which the growth of centuries has imported into our ranges. We still, for example, shoot at geometrically shaped black and white targets affording a conspicuousness utterly unknown in nature, and incidentally enormous assistance in aiming by silhouetting our sights.

Our distances are predetermined in multiples of 100 yards, and our sights are graduated in sympathy. Every hit is marked and its position exactly located before the next shot is fired, to which alone we really owe from 10 to 50 per cent of the scores we now attribute to our own unaided ability.

We shoot in a leisurely way from comfortable firing points, with flags to help us to estimate the effect of wind, we stop for a little rough weather, and generally we conduct all our practice from which we expect to acquire skill applicable in war under conditions as wholly dissimilar from those of war as it is possible to make them.

Is it, then, at all astonishing that when confronted with an inconspicuous enemy at an unknown distance, we require thousands of shots to hit him? And indeed the fact is we never hit him except by chance.

I am free to admit that in the preliminary stages of our learning all these artificialities are not only useful, but essential. At the same time there seems to be no stage where they are abandoned for something closer to reality. At Camp Perry or Bisley, the severest test of the most highly trained marksmen in the country is still upon the old rudimentary lines, and the same is true of the military standard test for experts and marksmen.

In England we have progressed a little but not without a great outcry. Naturally colored moving and vanishing targets, rapid firing, and unknown distance shooting have been introduced, and the results have served to induce better appreciation of the limits of ordinary stationary target range practice as a training medium for war. If there is anything to be said against this it is just the tendency to progress to this stage before the learner has sufficiently developed his personal aiming and discharging faculties. It is in this connection that the miniature rifle clubs, by which name the thousands of clubs that practice target shooting up to 100 yards with .22 calibre rifles in England, are proving their utility. They have shown that with small rifles and cheap cartridges at short ranges a man soon learns all there is to know about aiming and discharging a rifle to perfection, moreover these ranges are easily established in every village, and the shooting is so cheap, that more practice is more frequently taken than is possible under any other circumstances and consequently greater skill is more quickly acquired.

In a continuation of this article I propose to deal with some of the specialized features of field shooting.

NATIONAL GUARD PAY BILL.

GEN. EDWARD C. YOUNG, chairman of the Executive Committee, National Guard Association of the United States, has advised the Adjutants General that the Federal Pay Bill, H. R. 8141, will be reported out from the Military Committee of the House without opposition.

The Committee is expected to take up and report favorably upon the bill as soon as the military appropriation bills are out of the way.

General Young gives assurance that the promise has been passed that the bill will be reported out in plenty of time to be acted upon by the House and Senate during this session of Congress.

RETIREMENT OF A DISTINGUISHED OFFICER.

THERE has lately been retired in New York, under the operation of the retirement law of that State, Captain and Brevet Maj. William H. Palmer, Seventh Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

Major Palmer was born at Chelsea, Mass., November 20, 1842. He graduated at Harvard in the class of 1863. He was appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster of the United States Navy October 15, 1864, and served in the United States Ship Nahant on the Charleston Blockade. He resigned from the Navy October 15, 1865.

His first connection with the Seventh Regiment began in November, 1875, when he enlisted in Company F. In February, 1879, he was made second lieutenant. He became first lieutenant in December, 1882. He was made Captain and Inspector of rifle practice May 1, 1883. His brevet of major came to him in 1900, for long distinguished service and war record.

He became captain of the Ordnance Department February, 1908. He served as captain of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Team from 1883 to 1903, and was adjutant of the New York State Team in every National Match except one. He served as brigade inspector of rifle



practice and general inspector of rifle practice of the State of New York under temporary detail and filled many other important positions.

The truth is that to tell of Major Palmer's activities for the past quarter-century and more would be merely to recapitulate a large part of the rifle practice history of New York State.

Major Palmer was appointed by the Secretary of War a member of the Committee of Experts on testing ammunition and served in that capacity in years 1910 and 1911. His mental and physical activity are a constant source of remark and wonder to men many years his junior. His interest in the Seventh Regiment has always been very great. He has declined promotions from time to time which would take him out of the regiment.

This extended mention of Major Palmer and his services is made because his case is considered typical of the very highest class National Guardsman; the man devoted to his service and unselfishly interested in everything which affects it; the man who pursues the even tenor of his way doing his duty always and doing it well, without particular desire for praise or feeling special need for recognition.

Major Palmer has been and is an excellent soldier, a charming gentleman and a man of so many good qualities that it is a great pleasure to say something in recognition of his merit. He is one of those exceptional individuals also who carry comparative youth into the further years. We expect him to be an active man for another quarter-century.

In these days of hustling, rustling, stirring business competition when so many Americans forget everything except a mad desire to acquire more dollars than someone else, it is extremely gratifying to encounter the life and services of a man who has done the things Major Palmer has and for the reasons which animated him.

Major Palmer is a typical representative of the highest class American. He belongs to that race of men who have made this country what it is, and upon who we must depend to keep it what we would have it be.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

THE twelfth annual meeting of the United States Revolver Association was held at the 71st Regiment Armory in New York City, on January 15th.

We are unable to give a detailed account of what took place because much of the necessary information is missing. We are able to state, however, that the constitution was amended to make the Executive Committee consist of seven members instead of five, as formerly. The new executive committee and officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, C. S. Axtell, Springfield; 1st vice-president, Lieut. R. H. Sayre, New York; 2nd vice-president, C. C. Crossman, St. Louis; 3rd vice-president, C. W. Linder, San Francisco; 4th vice-president, Col. W. H. Whigam, Chicago; 5th vice-president, R. J. Mullikin, Baltimore; secretary-treasurer, J. B. Crabtree, Springfield.

The Olympic Revolver team must be entered at Stockholm May 29th. By the rules of the contest only native born or naturalized citizens who are amateurs are eligible.

Funds for the Olympic team will be raised by the following methods: First, by voluntary subscriptions from individuals and clubs. Second, by urging all delinquent members to pay up. Third, by conducting a special match for the benefit of the team, which is to be an unlimited reentry with national and state honors.

The annual indoor championship matches of the Association will be held March 24 to 30 inclusive. A more detailed account of the meeting will probably follow later on.

TRY-OUTS FOR INTERNATIONAL TEAMS.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE TRY-OUTS FOR POSITION ON THE TWO INTERNATIONAL TEAMS.

General.

1. The final try-outs to determine the membership of both international teams will be held on the United States Marine Corps range at Winthrop, Md.
2. Arrangements will be made with the Navy Department to transport competitors and others from Washington to and from the range. These arrangements will be announced later.
3. The National Rifle Association will not assume any obligations in connection with the expenses of competitors attending these trials. From the time that the teams are selected until their return to this country and the members to their home station, there will be no expense to the members of the teams.
4. The arm to be used will be the regulation U. S. Army model 1903 without alteration of any kind. Ammunition in preliminary trials, "any;" in final trial the ammunition that has been selected for use by the team.
5. The members of previous international teams and of the United Service Match teams of 1911, are eligible to enter the final trial without previously having competed in the preliminaries.
6. Unattached citizens who desire to compete for membership on these teams will communicate direct with the Secretary of the National Rifle Association.
7. In the selection of the teams the aggregate score made by the competitor will be considered a basis for selecting the team, but the Committee reserves the right to take other qualifications into consideration.

Conditions governing preliminary and final try-outs will be as follows:

Argentine Team.

The final try-out for places on the Argentine Team will be held April 10th and 11th, as the team will be compelled to leave this country April 20th.

The Adjutants General of the States, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps may arbitrarily select or choose after competitive trials the men to be nominated from their respective organizations to participate in the final try-out for places on this team.

Conditions.

Each competitor will fire 40 shots standing, 40 shots kneeling, (See position, page—, par.—); and 40 shots prone on April 10th and 11th, at 350 meters (383 yds.) on the Argentine target (See page—). Trigger pull of rifles to be not less than 6 lbs. The team as selected will be kept at the Winthrop Range for practice until the 19th, when it will leave for New York to sail on the 20th for Buenos Ayres.

Olympic Team.

For the selection of the team to go to Sweden, preliminary try-outs may be held by the States, the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. These preliminary try-outs will be held during the period from April 29th to May 11th. At these trials there may be selected as many men as may be considered necessary up to six, who may be sent to the final try-out to be held at Winthrop range May 16, 17, 18. At this try-out all competitors but the highest 25 will be eliminated, and these 25 will be put through a final test on Monday, May 20th, from which there will be selected the 10 men to compose the team and alternates.

The course of firing will be held at 200, 400, 500, and 600 meters at the International target. (See page —.)

Each competitor will fire two sighting shots and 15 shots for record at each distance each day. For these trials the trigger pull will be not less than 4 lbs.

Position, "any," without artificial rest. Sling allowed in connection with one arm.

THE ARGENTINA MATCHES.

PROGRAM OF THE PAN-AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL RIFLE SHOOTING.

Matches to be held in Buenos Ayres on the grounds of the "Tiro Federal Argentino" under the honorable presidency of the President of the Argentine Republic from May 16-30, 1912.

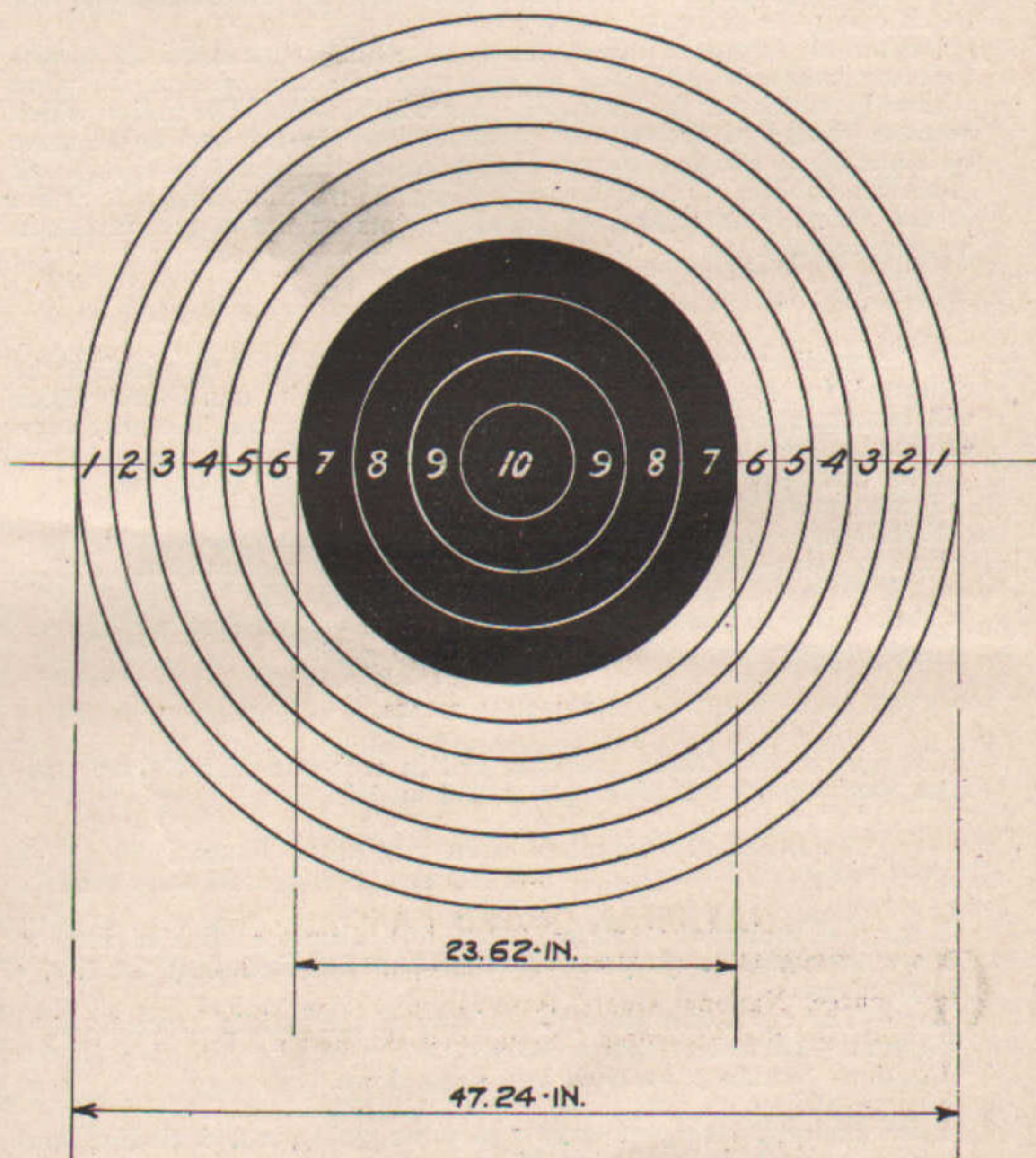
RULES FOR THE PAN-AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL TEAM MATCH.

Art. 1. The match will take place on May 23, 1912, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., with an intermission from 11.30 to 1 p. m., and will continue the next day if it should be necessary.

Art. 2. Official entrance notice of each nation should reach the president of the "Tiro Federal Argentino," Calle Esmeralda No. 22, Buenos Ayres, at least 15 days before the date of the match; that is, May 8, 1912.

Art. 3. Each nation is to be represented by a group of 5 riflemen, a list of whom should be left in the supervising office not later than 5 p. m. on the day previous to the match. In case of necessity, the substitution of one or more marksmen is allowed, provided the change is announced before the opening of the match.

Art. 4. Each nation is to designate two representatives to form an international committee empowered to decide without appeal in cases not provided for in the present rules. This committee will meet in



THE 350 METRE TARGET.

To be used in the Army Rifle Team and Individual Matches in Argentina.

the Palermo stand on the day of the match, under the presidency of the President of the Executive Committee of the meet.

Art. 5. The delegates and substitutes should be citizens of the nation which they represent for at least five years. The committee will consider in this respect the declaration of honor of those interested.

Art. 6. Each nation will arrange for three targets on the day of the competition, one for each position. The distribution of targets among the nations entered, will be decided by drawing lots. The drawing will take place on the morning of the match, before it commences.

Art. 7. The range will be 350 metres (about 383 yards) at targets of 1 metre (39.37 inches in diameter) divided into ten rings from 1 to 10 and with a bullseye of .60 centimetres (23.62 inches, about).

Art. 8. Firing will be done at targets which will be changed after every ten shots. The shots will be signaled with discs, marking the place where the shot struck and indicating at once the corresponding point.

Art. 9. Each team is to fire with the regulation arm of its nation, without modifications of any kind, with front and rear sights uncovered and unaltered.

The minimum trigger-pull should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilograms ($5\frac{1}{2}$ + lbs.)

Art. 10. Each man will fire 120 shots (40 standing, 40 kneeling and 40 in a prone position) complying as to positions with Art. 14.

Note—(a) Each score of 10 shots should be fired without interruption.
(b) In each position 10 sighting shots will be permitted which can be taken at will upon the practice target between score and score of 10 shots.

Art. 11. The standing will be determined by the total points made by the five riflemen of each nation. In case of a tie the same will be decided: 1—By the greatest number of hits; 2—by the greatest number of bullseyes; 3—by the greater number of 10's, 9's, 8's, 7's, etc.

Art. 12. If a rifleman should not be present and is not replaced in time, his individual score will be counted as "zero" and the nation to which he belongs shall be graded by the result obtained by the other representatives. Also incompleting scores will be completed with zeros for unfired shots.

Art. 13. Each shot fired when the rifle is raised shall count.

Art. 14. The following rules as to position will be observed:

Standing.—The body of the marksman resting on both legs, without artificial support.

Kneeling.—The use of a cushion is allowed beneath the leg, providing the foot and the knee touch the ground.

Lying.—The marksman can place himself at right angles to the target or oblique to it on the ground or mat. The upper part of the body must be supported by the elbows only and the forearms must not touch either the ground or mat.

Before or after the match takes place the representatives of the different countries will meet to designate in secret session the place where the match for the following year will be shot. The nation which assumes charge of the matches obligates itself to arrange at the same time and place for the international matches which will be open to all American nations. The nation organizing the matches must give notice in due time of the manner of scoring points on the targets in use in its own country.

PRIZES FOR THE NATIONS.

A large silver cup donated by the "Tiro Federal Argentino" to be contested for every year as a special prize of the match and which will remain in the custody of the victorious nation until the next competition.

First prize—A gold plate and 3,000 frs. in money, \$600 gold.
Second prize—A silver plate and 2,000 frs. in money, \$400 gold.
Third prize—A silver plate and 1,500 frs. in money, \$300 gold.
Fourth prize—A purse containing 1,000 frs. in money, \$200 gold.
Fifth prize—A purse containing 800 frs. in money, \$160 gold.
Sixth prize—A purse containing 700 frs. in money, \$140 gold.
Total prizes—9,000 frs. in money, \$1,800 gold.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

Champions in all three positions, and in each one of the three positions special gold and silver plates and medals.

INDIVIDUAL MATCHES WITH THE ARMY RIFLES.

Class 1.

Target—Circular of 1 metre (39.37 in.) diameter, divided into 10 rings with a bullseye of 60 centimetres (23.62 in.) including the 7, 8, 9 and 10 rings.

Arm—The regulation army rifle of any of the nations represented.

Distance—350 metres (about 383 yds.).

Position—Standing, kneeling and lying down.

Series—Strings of five shots.

Price of each string—1 peso (44 cents gold), not including ammunition except for Argentine Mauser rifle.

The scoring for record will be the total of the two best targets (10 shots) of each competitor, in each position.

Targets with "misses" will not be counted.

Tie—In case of a tie, the same will be decided: 1—By the result of the standing position; 2—by the kneeling position.

If the tie should continue, the successive strings will be taken one by one in the order of positions established.

PRIZES.

First prize—5,000 frs., \$1,000 gold.
Second prize—3,000 frs., \$600 gold.
Third prize—1,500 frs., \$300 gold.
Fourth prize—1,000 frs., \$200 gold.
Fifth prize—800 frs., \$160 gold.
Sixth prize—700 frs., \$140 gold.
Seventh prize—600 frs., \$120 gold.
Eighth prize—500 frs., \$100 gold.
Ninth prize—400 frs., \$80 gold.
Tenth prize—300 frs., \$60 gold.
Eleventh prize—200 frs., \$40 gold.
Twelfth prize—100 frs., \$20 gold.
Thirteenth prize—100 frs., \$20 gold.
Fourteenth prize—100 frs., \$20 gold.
Fifteenth prize—100 frs., \$20 gold.
Sixteenth prize—50 frs., \$10 gold.
Seventeenth prize—50 frs., \$10 gold.
Eighteenth prize—50 frs., \$10 gold.
Nineteenth prize—50 frs., \$10 gold.
Twentieth prize—50 frs., \$10 gold.

Class 2.

"Limited Series" and "Expert Marksmen."

Target—Same as Class 1.

Distance—350 metres (about 383 yds.).

Arm—The regulation army rifle of any of the nations represented.

Position—Any.

Number of shots—100, fired in strings of ten.

Entries limited to 3 by each competitor.

Entry fee for single entry of 100 shots, 10 pesos (\$4.40 gold).

Entry fee for both point and carton prize 100 shots, 30 pesos (\$13.20 gold).

The firing should be finished and presented to the controlling office within 48 hours of commencement. No new string should be started before a former has been finished.

CLASSIFICATION.

First group—By the sum of the points of the best series (100 shots) made by each marksman. In case of a tie the second series (100 shots) will establish the grade of the marksman and eventually the third series (100 shots). In the latter case, the tie will be settled by the number of cartons beginning with the first series (100 shots).

Second group—By the greatest number of cartons of the best series (100 shots) of each marksman. In case of a tie, the grade will be fixed by the cartons of the 2nd and 3d series, and finally by the sum of the points of each series beginning with the first.

The cartons include the rings comprised from 7 to 10 inclusive. (These being within the bullseye.)

Entry in the double series is for the purposes of counting for both point and carton prizes the single string of 100 shots.

PRIZES.

First group—For the greatest number of points.

Fifteen prizes other than money prizes, the first of a value not less than 300 pesos (\$132 gold).

Second group—For greatest number of cartons.

Fifteen prizes other than money prizes, the first of a minimum value of 300 pesos (\$132 gold).

The same marksman cannot be awarded a prize in both groups. A prize for greatest number of points excludes one for greatest number of cartons and vice versa.

The marksman making a minimum of 75 cartons (bullseyes, counting the 7 ring) in a series of 100 shots, shall be pronounced an "Expert Marksman," and the corresponding diploma and gold badge delivered to him; cartons will include the rings, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Prizes will be given for the number of cartons according to a scale fixed at a convenient time.

Class 3.

ARMY RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Target—Same as Class 1.

Distance—350 metres (about 383 yds.).

Weapon—Regulation army rifle of one of the nations attending the match.

Positions—Standing, kneeling and prone.

Strings of five shots—Two strings, or it may be changed later to ten shots in each of the three positions prescribed.

Entrance price—Ten pesos (\$4.40 gold).

TRIAL PRACTICE.

Within the first six days of the match, i. e., from the 16th to 21st of May, the riflemen enrolling themselves in this class will make a trial in the way indicated in order to select one-third of them.

The riflemen can choose during this period the moment most convenient to them for shooting.

(Continued on page 12.)

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 a 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.

IT MIGHT BE WORSE—OR BETTER.

Last week it became necessary for a warning to be sounded to our friends in Cuba. That unfortunate island has not yet attained the condition of political solidity which its best friends hope for it. There bobs up upon occasion someone who wishes to make trouble. Intervention on the part of the United States,—an obligation which, disagreeable though it may be, this country cannot avoid,—is an ever impending possibility.

There is a very strong belief, rather widespread in the United States, that the next time we intervene in Cuba will be the last time, because we shall then cease to act as look-out and general guard and take the country over bodily. That would perhaps be better for the Cubans in the long run, but only perhaps. We do not think it would be better for the United States. This country is still suffering growing pains, the natural result of its expansion following the Spanish-American war.

It is not possible to adjust our machinery of government to the new situation without undue stress and friction; consequent injustice occurs here and there causing dissatisfaction and tumult and discord. Out of it all there will no doubt be a safe way found, but not until a great deal more discomfort has been visited upon our people.

The United States wishes only to do what is best for Cuba. Doing what is for Cuba's best interest will most redound to the benefit of the United States. From a selfish motive, if from no other, the American people should stand strongly as they do, for Cuba's best interests.

But Cuba at war with herself, troubled by internal dissensions, and Cuba, strong, triumphant, well-governed, and peaceful, are two different countries.

The United States must at any cost fulfill her obligations to Cuba, and to the world, and to herself, of maintaining stable conditions in Cuba. The mere intimation of her intention to intervene if signs of trouble did not disappear has seemed to answer the purpose this time.

It is hoped that no more threats of intervention need be made, but even if they are made it is still further hoped that the United

States may never be compelled to again intervene. Otherwise there is no telling what might happen.

Ours is not the only country over which the clouds of possible military activity have hovered, during the last week. England is said to be displeased with Italy's late activities and France has an inclination in the same direction. Germany appears to take the opposite view of the case. The situation has not assumed a definite threat of war, but any condition of affairs in which Germany and England are opposed is a dangerous one.

The relations between these countries are charged to the fullest capacity with the most delicate and sensitive sort of explosive sentiment. At any moment the smallest kind of a cause may prove sufficient to set England and Germany at each other's throats. Then if, as would please England, the old time enemy of Germany, France, can be brought into the quarrel against Germany, there will indeed be troublous times on the continent of Europe.

For the theatre of war would necessarily be France, and the British Navy disposing of what Germany now has, would continue to restrict the sphere of hostile operations to France, or possibly Germany.

There must be English statesmen wise enough to see that if war is to come with Germany it must take place before the German Navy is strong enough to oppose that of England, and such statesmen, if any such there be, should be able to see that an alliance with France against Germany and a war soon undertaken would give England great chances to win much and little chance to lose anything. The logic of probabilities is for early and serious trouble on the Continent of Europe.

The more reason then why the United States should be prepared not only for the small responsibilities involved in an intervention Cuba-wise, but so that she may speak with some authority in the defence of her own interests or for a satisfactory peace if others are engaged in war.

If the threat of intervention in Cuba has been successful in restoring peaceful conditions to that disturbed island there is just one reason for it, and that is because the Cuban element which is making trouble and that part of the people responsible for the island government, both realize the United States has power to move instantly and act effectively in so small a matter as Cuba would involve.

The little preparation we have made for military activity along practical lines is sufficient to enable us to deal with Cuba, but that would be just about the limit of our capacity.

If we were equally able to cope with any situation which might arise the world over, we could be equally sure of having our own way, and as that way is a righteous one involving a preservation of the rights of all, including ours, we should be sure of accomplishing much good if we were militarily grown-up instead of in our swaddling clothes.

WITH THE ARGENTINA MARKSMEN.

The decision reached by the National Rifle Association of America to send a team to Buenos Ayres naturally attracts a great deal of attention to conditions under which our men will shoot in the far South.

Much rifle practice is carried on in Argentina. Probably more than in any other South American country, but their shooting conditions differ very materially from ours. To give an idea of what these conditions are, we are publishing a translation of that portion of the program relating to the rifle matches in this issue of ARMS AND THE MAN.

Next week we shall print the full translation of the revolver and pistol program. It is understood that this is only a tentative program, which may be modified in some details later on. The United States Revolver Association has decided not to send a team to Buenos Ayres. If by any other means a revolver team can be sent it will be done. Our team will consist of five principals and, of course, as many substitutes as the organization wishes to send.

The rifle shooting will all be at 350 metres, or practically 383 yards, while the revolver shooting will be at 50 metres or about 54½ yards.

In the rifle matches the military arm only will be permitted, while in the hand arm contests either revolver or automatic pistol can be shot. But no short arm under 7 millimetres (.2756 caliber) will be permitted.

Sending teams to Argentina should result in much benefit to rifle and pistol practice in the land of our strong and prosperous southern neighbor as well as here.

And Argentina is prosperous. It is not only one of the richest nations in the world, no matter on what continent, but it is one of the most progressive. The new civilization which has grown up there is a source of constant admiration and wonder to those who encounter it for the first time.

The long-continued and increasing friendship existing between the Argentine Republic and the United States of America should be still further increased by the friendly contest which will take place between the shooting men of each country. From the opportunities of better acquaintance thus afforded, not only pleasant social intercourse in the future may be expected, but it is possible present commercial relations may be extended and cemented.

Two of the greatest battleships in the world, dreadnoughts, are today being built in shipyards of the United States for our sister republic, Argentina. That shows the quality of the confidence which that government reposes in our shipyards. Argentina is not a country of manufacturing interests. It is not likely that she will ever be. There are many things manufactured in the United States which Argentinos would be glad to buy if the way were only open to them.

Argentina has always been represented in Washington by envoys whose mental qualifications and statesmanlike attributes have recommended them to American Statesmen. Dr. Naon, the present Ambassador from Argentina, is one of the finest examples of this class.

In this connection it is to be regretted that the United States has not raised her representative in Argentina from the grade of minister to the rank of ambassador. The importance of the post justifies such action. The added dignity thus thrown around the office would be but another token of the esteem and respect which we have for this powerful nation of progressive South Americans.

Yes, we are positive teams of American marksmen, carefully selected and properly officered, will be instrumental in bringing Argentina and the United States much closer together in more ways than one.

1912 MILITARY ACTIVITY IN FRANCE.

COMPREHENSIVE maneuvers in which almost the whole of the military organization will participate are a part of the plans outlined by the French establishment for the coming year. Special maneuvers in Algeria, Tunisia, the Vosges Alps, and in the Eastern and Western Departments in France will take place, the whole covering a period of several weeks.

French Army estimates, exclusive of the provisions for the maneuver camps, provide for a decrease of nearly ten thousand men over 1911. This expected reduction in numbers is attributed to the growing decrease in the birth rate in the country. The Budget provides for an increase, however, for a variety of purposes, among these being larger pay for junior officers and additional cost of rations. An item of exceptional interest is one of 42,000,000 francs for air craft and aviation establishments.

The intention of the military authorities to augment the well-organized frontier forces already established, during the coming year by five cavalry regiments, two cyclist battalions, two horse artillery batteries, five detachments of four machine guns, one section of pioneers, an aviation section and a wireless telegraph section, and to maintain these constantly at war strength has its suggestions.

NOT SO SERIOUS.

Right on the Job.

An officer, at a state camp, decided to see for himself how his sentries were doing their duty. He was somewhat surprised at overhearing the following:

"Halt! Who goes there?"

"Friend—with a bottle."

"Pass, friend. Halt, bottle."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

An Order From the Annex.

One night a couple of traveling salesmen arrived in a small Kansas town and found the hotel crowded.

"I hate to disaccommodate you, gents," said the hotel proprietor,

"but even the pooltable's occupied. But, say, see that old church across the street? I bought it to build a new hotel on the site. If you don't mind you can go over there and sleep in the pews. They're upholstered, and they ain't bad sleepin' in at all."

The tired pair decided to try it.

About 1 in the morning the hotel proprietor was awakened by the loud ringing of the church bell. He got up, roused the porter, and told him to hurry over to find out the trouble. In a few moments the porter came back.

"Well?" asked the owner, excitedly.

"Party in pew 26 wants a gin rickey," was the answer.

Canonized.

Hewitt—He expects to be canonized.

Jewett—What do you mean by that—fired?—*New York Press.*

THE DOUBLE RIFLE.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

(Concluded.)

In appearance and handling the rifle is a little 28 bore shotgun, heavier than a gun of that gauge, but with the same neat lines and small barrels. Both triggers are of the set variety, a push forward making either of them into the hair variety as regards pull—and affording opportunity for the user to get his shoulder kicked off should he forget and set both of them with both barrels loaded.

We looked at that rifle and its long vicious looking cartridge with considerable suspicion. The suspicion was justified by later events.

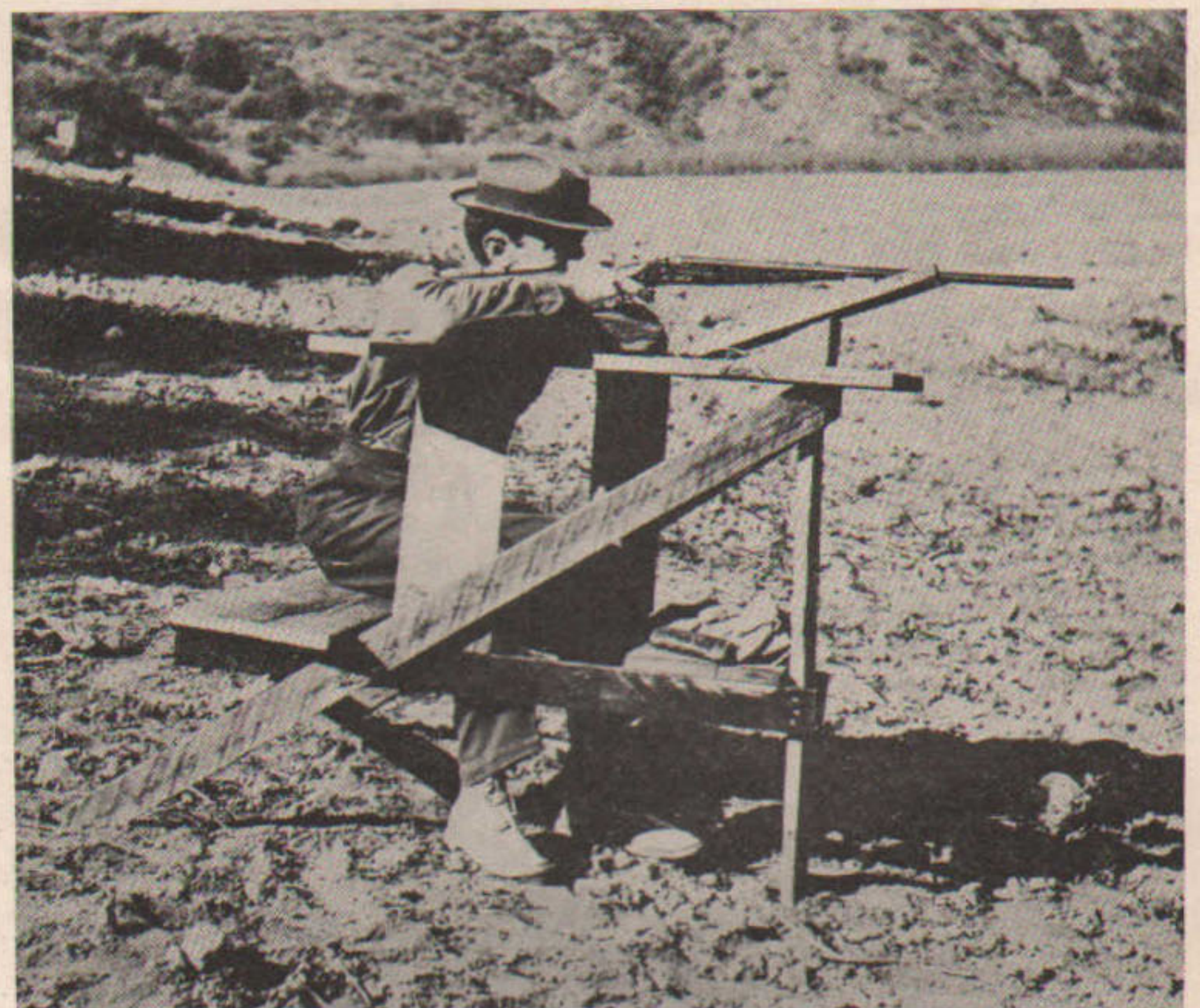
On paper the recoil figures just about double that of the .405 high power cartridge, familiar to most American hunters of our larger game. Nor did the shoulder belie the paper calculations. Maybe the presence of a peeved elephant with a dislike to your looks would remove from your mind all thoughts of rifle kick. If so, then he would have more effect than we now believe is possible.

We fired about ten rounds each at the flinching *A* military target at 200 yards, with a score of forty each, and a resulting target that looked as though it had been pasted on the turret of the San Marcos during the recent target practice of the battleship *New Hampshire*. The ordinary paster was entirely inadequate to the task of concealing the holes made by that huge, flat pointed bullet.

After the first few rounds we didn't mind the recoil quite so much. We felt that the hospital would follow in due course and we might as well get the worth of our money when it came to having the damage repaired. That gun kicked, and kicked earnestly. The ordinary twelve gauge shotgun delivers about half the energy at the shoulder. And desiring to get the full effect of the twelve gauge with the inspiration of game not present, fire a few deliberate shots at a target.

The lady of the family frankly did not enjoy her share of the twenty rounds and refused absolutely to participate in the part of the program that followed her ten rounds at the target. The second part of the performance consisting in shooting the gun from muzzle and elbow rest to see how it would group.

Standing, with the body poised a la trapshooter, the kick was heavy but the body with its spring, took up most of the punch. Sitting down at the table, with arms crossed, elbows flat and body pressed



Testing Out the Rifle From Muzzle and Elbow Rest.

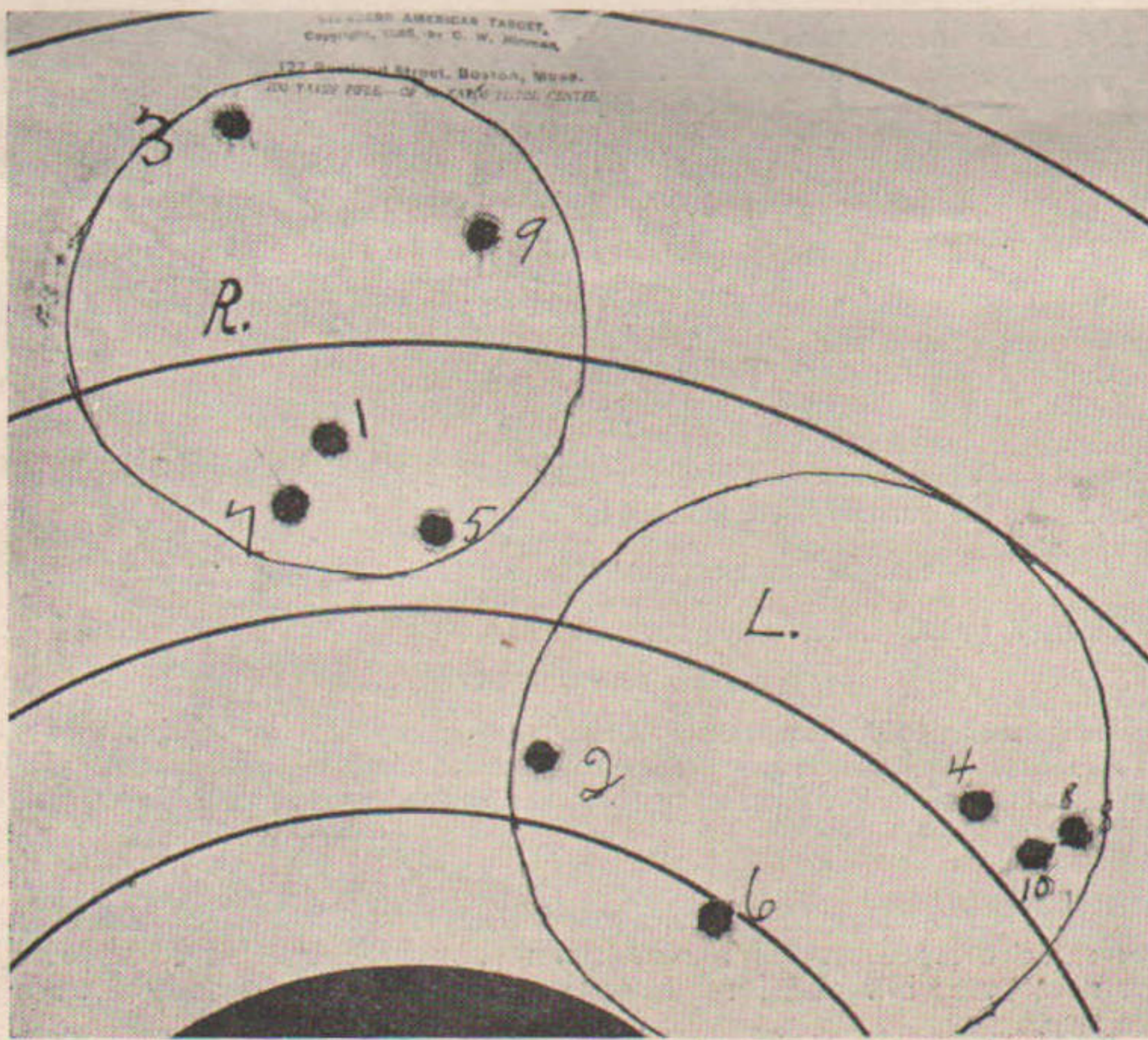
against the table edge for steadiness, one got the full benefit of the last ounce of energy in that backward moving gun. The tester has fired about every pattern and caliber of arm to be found in gun circles but the worst of them fades into insignificance after this 10.75, fired from muzzle rest.

If ever a person is tempted to flinch clear out of his hide, it is when sitting at such a contrivance and gently pressing a set trigger, with the knowledge that said pressure will result in a punch that will knock off the hat and shake off the shooting glasses, telescope the shoulder and half capsize the shooting table. The rifle would gaily leap into the air, clear of its supports at every shot.

Twenty rounds from the rest proved ample, both as indication of the rifle's shooting ability and its backward velocity. We went back to the Service rifle with a contempt for its hearty punch, that we had never felt before.

Up at the target at 200 yards, the rifle had planted two distinct groups, one for each barrel. During the firing the barrels were shot alternately with as near the same sight in each case as careful alignment with orthoptic glasses would allow. At the target each shot was marked as it struck, one, two, three, etc., so that the odd numbers represented the groups from the right barrel and the even, the shots from the left.

The twenty rounds had arranged themselves into two distinct seven-inch groups, fourteen inches apart. One group contained all of the even number shots, the other all the odd. The right barrel had placed its shots just above the bullseye. The left barrel had cross-fired and put its shots to the right of the bull and much lower than the group from the right barrel. The large size of each ten-shot group represented the barrel error, plus that of eye-sight in laying the sights, but no eye-sight error arranged the groups from the two barrels more than a foot apart from each other.



Shooting of the 10.75 Rifle at 100 Yard, Lower Group Left Barrel, Upper Group From Right.

Ten shots fired at 100 yards gave the same comparative results, two five-shot groups about six inches apart, with each group about four and one-half inches across, the groups in the same relative position as they were at 200 yards.

Inquiry showed that the maker had failed to test the gun out, due to lack of range facilities. The results showed what could be expected of a double rifle not carefully adjusted, or of a rifle that had received a fall and had its barrels knocked out of line, or of a rifle in which other than standard charges were used.

Regardless of the advantages of the magazine rifle, none of these many shot arms can approach the double hammerless weapon in the handiness and the quickness with which the shots can be fired. The rifle leaped to the shoulder like a little shotgun with a quail bursting out of the weeds ahead. The first shot went to the mark with an accuracy and speed positively uncanny when the shooter realized that he had not seen the sights at all, while the second barrel backed up the first while the magazine rifle man would be reaching for the bolt handle.

With the poised attitude of the shotgun shooter, instinctively adopted

when shooting this rifle, the recoil mattered but little and the rifle came on to the mark again as quickly as shotgun muzzle ever lines the second bird. None of the writer's magazine rifles ever came to the shoulder and delivered its first shot with the smoothness and instinctive accuracy of the little double gun.

After a dozen shots, fired in this way, one came to feel an affection for the little two-barreled gun, to feel that it would be there or thereabouts in spite of the quickest and most unexpected dash of the most vicious and cunning pachyderm. From all accounts, this quickness and accuracy is needful at times.

To drive two shots into a charging rhino at twenty yards would require just about the time necessary to drive two shots at a bunny that refused to stop at the first request. And the man who has shot many "bunnies," knows that such time is short enough. Any of the two classes of pachyderms hunted on land can outrun the fastest man, who, in turn, can cover twenty yards in two seconds.

Less than two seconds is little enough time to bring up a rifle and to fire two shots, with perhaps one's life as the penalty for slowness or fumbling. It is a sort of wing shooting with misses meaning a quick end to everything, as far as the hunter is concerned.

While the double rifle, with its cost, its erratic long range shooting, its weight and its fragility is being driven by the magazine rifle from the fields it formerly occupied, yet there is a point beyond which the magazine gun cannot penetrate in its aggressiveness.

For snap shooting in thick cover, the lines, the balance and the two lightning-like shots of the double rifle will always make it the chosen weapon, despite its paper disadvantages.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

New York News.

The annual meeting of the New York State National Guard Association was held in Albany last week. It was the 34th annual meeting of the Association and the attendance was very large. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Commander Russell Raynor, 1st Battalion, Naval Militia, New York; first vice president, Col. Frank H. Norton, 23d Infantry, Brooklyn; second vice president, Col. George J. Haffa, 65th Infantry, Buffalo; secretary, Capt. William F. Wheelock, 10th Infantry, Albany; treasurer, Capt. William R. Fearn, 71st Infantry, New York.

The question of organizing a regiment of colored troops was brought up and met with much opposition. There does not seem to be at this time any need of an additional regiment of any color in New York City because there is plenty of room in the organizations at present in existence for those who might wish to join the National Guard. Capt. M. E. Hanna, of the General Staff, and Captain Hill, of the Naval War College, were among those present.

A regiment of cavalry has been organized in New York consisting of Squadrons A, C, and the 3rd Squadron, to be known as the First Regiment Cavalry, National Guard, New York. The headquarters of the First Cavalry will be established in the Armory of Squadron A. It is quite likely that Maj. Oliver Bridgman will be appointed as Colonel.

Col. Elmer F. Austin, of the 8th Regiment of Coast Artillery, who has been acting chief of the Coast Artillery since the retirement of Brig. General David E. Austen was appointed by the Governor to that place on January 18th.

Massachusetts News.

Maj. Robert U. Patterson, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, has been detailed as instructor to the medical officers of the Massachusetts State Troops. Sergt. H. J. Scott, U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty as enlisted instructor of Cavalry. A number of changes have been affected in the regulations governing the National Guard of the State.

Inspections in Rhode Island.

The Rhode Island National Guard will be inspected by the regular Army officers beginning February 1 and ending April 2. On the tour of inspection the Regular officers will be accompanied by officers representing the Adjutant General's Department.

Meeting in Pennsylvania.

The annual meeting of the officers of the 18th Infantry, Pittsburgh, was recently held with the following result: Col. A. J. Logan, re-elected president; Lieut. J. L. Wehn, secretary, and Capt. J. K. Clement, financial secretary. The organization is free from debt and has a working balance in the treasury. The 18th Regiment has been making strenuous efforts to recruit up to authorized strength and has met with much success. The new armory of the organization is the attraction featured in the advertising literature. A recruiting office was established and the campaign pushed with vigor. It is needless to remark that Colonel Logan's guiding hand was behind it all.

New Organization in New Jersey.

It is proposed to organize an additional Company of Infantry Troops for the city of Elizabeth, N. J., to be known as Company H, 2nd Infantry.

Illinois Rifle Results.

The results of the small arms competition for the year 1911 have just been made public. The detail report of the individual and team firing will make most interesting reading for the State troops. The State Regimental Team Championship over the National Match course was won by the First Infantry in competition against the eight regiments of Infantry which compose the Illinois National Guard. The State individual championship was won by Sergt. H. E. Meyers, of Company D, 1st Infantry, who scored over the National course a total of 260. Capt. C. M. Gale and Sergt. Major E. A. Rutishauser were the runners-up, with scores of 255 and 250 respectively.

ARMY AVIATION.

It is expected the War Department will place the stamp of official approval upon a bill lately introduced in Congress by Representative Hardwick, of Georgia. This bill would give double pay and allowances to all officers of the Army detailed for aviation duty.

There is no reason why such a bill ought not to be passed. Those men are taking great chances in these early formative experimental days of aviation and they should be duly rewarded. There have been eleven officers of the Army on aviation duty. Of these, two have been killed. Other officers will be detailed for aviation work in the near future.

The government at present owns five airps and two more have been ordered. A representative of the Wright Brothers recently called at the War Department to present to Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, the claims to consideration of a new airp, which his principals have developed. This machine has automatic lateral stability, a muffled engine, portable detachable wings, a six-cylinder 50-horse power engine and it is generally a much more practical flying machine than the Wrights have heretofore constructed.

The method of accomplishing lateral stability is by means of compressed air and a pendulum beneath the seat.

The United States is behind all the other principal nations in her attention to airps and their usefulness, to say nothing of an absolute neglect of the modern dirigibles. This lost ground may be recovered and no harm done, if the recovery is accomplished before a war has actually begun.

THE KRAG AND THE SPRINGFIELD.

WILL you please inform me just what difference there is between the Krag and the U. S. Springfield rifles—and their ammunition. Also the maximum powder load used in the Springfield cartridge. I am under the impression that the metal cased bullets are not lubricated. Am I right?

B. W. S."

The differences between the Krag and the new Springfield are so great that the two rifles may be more easily spoken of by mentioning in a few words that small number of features in which they agree. Thus, both rifles are of caliber .30. Each is a bolt action (turn bolt) rifle and there the resemblance is practically at an end, because while both rifles are caliber .30 the form and weight of the bullet and the amount of the powder charge has been changed until these elements are quite unlike.

The Krag rifle has a thirty-inch barrel. The Krag carbine one twenty-two inches long. The first was intended for dismounted use, the second for a weapon to be employed by mounted soldiers.

The Springfield has a barrel twenty-four inches long and there is no carbine. It is therefore intended for both mounted and dismounted work.

Let us deal with the rifle first and then pass on to the ammunition and the ballistic qualities involved in the rifle and cartridge combination.

The Springfield action is more like the Mauser than the Krag. A sleeved bolt easily taken down is the central idea in both. There is a forward and after lug, on the Springfield; only a forward lug on the Krag.

The magazine of the Springfield is inside of the frame. The cartridges lie in a staggered column directly back of and below the chamber.

The magazine of the Krag is a metal box which protrudes from the side of the frame and is snapped open by downward pressure against a spring.

The Springfield is a clip loader, five cartridges in a clip, although it may be used as a single loader, while the Krag permits of single loading only.

The total weight of the Krag without bayonet is 9.187 pounds; the carbine, 8.075 pounds. The New Springfield weighs without bayonet 8.69.

Now we come to the cartridges and their fundamental features. The last Krag cartridge regularly made and issued, developed in the rifle a muzzle velocity of about 2,000 feet per second. That of the New Springfield 2,700 feet per second.

The cartridge cases of the Krag are rimmed; those of the Springfield grooved or cannelured. The bullet of the Krag is of the old fashioned shape and weighs 220 grains. The New Springfield bullet weighs 150 grains and it is sharp pointed.

Both bullets have cupro nickel jackets around lead cores. The powder charge of the Krag varied according to the character of powder used, from 35 to 42 grains. The powder charge in the New Springfield is from 47 to 50 grains, depending upon the lot of powder used. The powder of the Krag in the last loadings was the well known W. A. The New Springfield powder is pyro-cellulose, very similar to the powder used in expelling projectiles from sea coast guns. The grains are cylindrical, single, perforated and graphited. There is no lubrication of the jackets and bullets.

This should give our correspondent a good idea of the difference between the two rifles. Both are good rifles, and the Krag although it has been supplanted by its younger and better brother, is not by any means a weapon to be despised.

THE ARGENTINA MATCHES.

(Continued from page 8.)

CLASS TRIAL.

The required number of riflemen selected in the previous trial will undergo a like one on the 27th of May.

From this second trial a third of those gaining the best points will be the winners.

The prizes will be announced in the official program.

For those selected in the first trial (the first one-third) a small silver souvenir cup to each.

Note.—In the classification test "loyable cibles," i. e., targets serving as checkers of the points indicated by the markers will be used.

In case of a tie in any one of the trials, the same will be decided: 1—By the result of the standing position; 2—by the kneeling position.

Class 4.

TARGET "PATRIA."

Target—Circular 50 centimetres (19.68 in.) in diameter, divided into fifty zones, numbered from 1 to 50.

Distance—350 metres (about 383 yds.).

Regulation army rifle of any one of the nations attending.

Standing position.

String of five shots; one reentry allowed; if repeated annuls the first.

Fee for the series—Ten pesos (\$4.40 gold).

PRIZES FOR THE GREATEST NUMBER OF HITS.

Twenty prizes other than money.

PRIZES FOR BULLSEYES.

Ten prizes other than money prizes.

The first eight awarded prizes for the number of hits, and to the first six as prizes for hitting nearest the center, a special diploma will be granted.

REMARKS.

Prizes for number of hits and for bullseyes will not be awarded to the same competitor. If a marksman should be entitled to a prize for number of hits and for hitting the bullseye he can choose between the two.

The shots hitting will be indicated by a white disc upon the center of the carton, the point remaining secret, and the shots going wild into the frame, will be marked by a black disc at the point struck.

The cartons (bullseyes) will be sealed and numbered and will be used for computation, to be done as soon as the match is closed.

A tie in the number of hits will be decided by the sum of the points.

A tie in the bullseye hits will be settled by the number of hits and if there should also be a tie in them the total of points will determine the result.

We shall print another translation that of the full program of the Argentina pistol and revolver matches in ARMS AND THE MAN of next week.

One on the Old Lady.

"I tell you I won't have this room," protested the old lady to the bell-boy who was conducting her. "I ain't a-going to pay my good money for a pigsty with a measly little foldin' bed in it. If you think that just because I'm from the country—"

Profoundly disgusted the boy cut her short. "Get in, mum, This ain't your room; this is the elevator."—*Ladies Home Journal.*

Preparing for that Invasion.

British Officer (to recruit who has missed every shot)—Good heavens, man, where are your shots going?

Recruit (tearfully)—I don't know, sir. They left here all right!—

Punch.

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.

Feb. 5-10, 1912. Annual Tournament of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League of the United States at League Headquarters, 671 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 9-16, 1912. 16th Annual Indoor Championship match and prize shoot under the auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, 159 West 23rd Street, N. Y. City. F. Hecking, Secretary.

March 24-30.—Annual Indoor Championship Matches of the United States Revolver Association. J. B. Crabtree, Secretary-Treasurer, Springfield, Mass.

Clubs desiring to be listed should send in correct information which will be published without charge.

DIRECTORY OF RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUBS.

Philadelphia Rifle Association shoots at range of National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Boston Revolver Club shoots at Federal Range of the National Rifle Academy, 117 Federal Street, Boston.

National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, 424 9th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Baltimore Revolver Association meets every Friday night at 7.30 p. m., Fourth Regiment Armory, Paca and Fayette Streets. Visitors always welcome. S. G. Wilmer, Secretary, South and Water Streets, Baltimore, Md.

St. Louis Revolver Club shoots every Friday night at First Regiment Armory, 220 S. Grand Avenue, St. Louis. Louis F. Alt, Secretary, 102 City Hall.

Missouri State Rifle Association shoots Saturday nights at First Regiment Armory, 220 S. Grand Avenue, St. Louis. Outdoor range, St. Charles, Mo. C. C. Crossman, Secretary, North Broadway, St. Louis.

Colonial Revolver Club shoots Saturday and Sunday. Outdoor range at Clayton, Mo. W. C. Ayer, Secretary, 415 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis.

Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club shoots Monday nights at 151 First Street. Visitors welcome.

The Spokane Rifle and Revolver Club shoots on Wednesday night at the State Armory, corner McClellan Street and 2nd Avenue, all visitors welcome. W. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

U. S. R. A. INDOOR LEAGUE.

HONORABLE MENTION—THOSE WHO HAVE MADE POSSIBLES.

G. Armstrong, Portland, Oregon.....	4
Maj. F. A. Wakefield, Springfield.....	3
Dr. W. A. Smith, Springfield.....	3
Capt. Sheridan Ferree, Washington, D. C.....	2
Dr. Wm. Quicksall, Philadelphia.....	1
Fred V. Berger, Spokane.....	1
Capt. W. A. Morrall, Columbus.....	1
W. H. Hubbard, Portland, Oregon.....	1
A. P. Lane, New York.....	1
L. M. Rumsey, Jr., St. Louis.....	1
P. J. Dolfin, Springfield.....	1
Milo B. Atkinson Washington, D. C.....	1
James E. Gorman, San Francisco.....	1
Parmly Hanford, New York.....	1
C. H. Bean, Chicago.....	1
W. E. Fennell, Boston.....	1
John A. Dietz, New York.....	1

UNOFFICIAL STANDING.

Match 14.

Portland.....	14	0	Oakland.....	8	6
New York.....	13	1	Chicago.....	6	8
Springfield.....	13	1	Providence.....	5	8
Bay Cities.....	12	2	Myles Standish.....	5	9
Columbus.....	10	4	Shell Mound.....	5	9
Spokane.....	10	4	St. Louis.....	5	9
Los Angeles.....	10	4	Baltimore.....	3	11
Philadelphia.....	9	4	Seattle.....	2	11
National Capital.....	9	5	Osborn.....	1	12
Federal.....	9	5	Belleville.....	1	13
Pittsburgh.....	8	6	Youngstown.....	1	13
Boston.....	8	6	Citizens.....	0	12

UNOFFICIAL SCORES.

Match 13.

Philadelphia.....	1074	Boston.....	1062
Golden Gate.....	1100	Portland.....	1147
Providence.....	1058	Citizens.....	947
Belleville.....	928	Springfield.....	1138

Federal.....	1074	National Capital.....	1100
St. Louis.....	1092	Oakland.....	1044
Chicago.....	1065	Shell Mound.....	1054
Youngstown.....	1062	Baltimore.....	1009
Pittsburgh.....	1062	Myles Standish.....	1007
Columbus.....	1090	Los Angeles.....	1006
Spokane.....	1105	Seattle.....	1006

Match 14.

Golden Gate.....	1121	Manhattan.....	1111
Providence.....	1061	Boston.....	1064
Belleville.....	971	Portland.....	1106
Federal.....	1080	Citizens.....	951
St. Louis.....	1084	Springfield.....	1119
Chicago.....	1072	National Capital.....	1105
Youngstown.....	1041	Oakland.....	1046
Pittsburgh.....	1041	Shell Mound.....	1071
Columbus.....	1055	Baltimore.....	1007
Spokane.....	1086	Myles Standish.....	1058
Osborn.....	978	Los Angeles.....	1006

PROVIDENCE.

Match 13.

Joslin.....	220
Hibbard.....	211
Parkhurst.....	210
Donaghy.....	210
Manchester.....	206
.....	1058

Match 14.

Hibbard.....	217
Brow.....	215
Joslin.....	214
Manchester.....	210
Parkhurst.....	205
.....	1061

CITIZENS.

Nichols.....	202	Sherman.....	212
Sherman.....	196	Nichols.....	208
Hobbie.....	190	Hobbie.....	185
Larsen.....	187	Larsen.....	184
Mosbaugh.....	172	Sherman.....	162
.....	947	.....	951

SPOKANE.

Fromm.....	226	Bartholomew.....	228
Wilburn.....	223	Berger.....	216
Stansbury.....	221	Fromm.....	215
Rush.....	220	Rush.....	214
Berger.....	215	Stansbury.....	213
.....	1105	.....	1086

CHICAGO.

Springguth.....	226	Byrne.....	221
Whigam.....	219	Whigam.....	219
Zellweger.....	208	Bean.....	215
Bean.....	208	Springguth.....	213
Byrne.....	204	Turner.....	206
.....	1065	.....	1074

BALTIMORE.

Smith.....	209	Fort.....	204
Hebel.....	207	Smith.....	203
Fort.....	206	Renehan.....	202
Renehan.....	194	Heble.....	200
Mullikin.....	193	Reese.....	198
.....	1009	.....	1007

YOUNGSTOWN.

Clarke.....	212	Arms.....	208
Kane.....	206	Kane.....	207
Tod.....	205	Clarke.....	206
Kane.....	196	Mell.....	202
Mell.....	187	Seaborn.....	201
.....	1006	.....	1024

MANHATTAN.

Lane.....	226
Hicks.....	226
Dietz.....	224
Roedder.....	220
Sayre.....	215
.....	1111

SEATTLE.

Hinckley.....	223
Hughes.....	209
Bruns.....	203
Russell.....	186
Whitmore.....	185
.....	1006

OSBORN.

Patterson.....	213
Kirvan.....	207
Van Schaick.....	199
Finlayson.....	184
Adams.....	177
.....	980

BOSTON.

Taylor.....	225	Robie.....	223
Sipprelle.....	211	Taylor.....	219
Robie.....	210	Darling.....	208
Whipple.....	210	Littlefield.....	208
Littlefield.....	206	Sipprelle.....	206
.....	1062	.....	1064

PITTSBURGH.

Brown.....	217	Royal.....	215
Olson.....	215	Freed.....	213
Freed.....	214	Brae.....	209
Brae.....	210	Atkinson.....	204
Atkinson.....	206	Rolhouse.....	200
.....	1062	.....	1041

SHELL MOUND.

Siebe.....	224	Siebe.....	223
Doehring.....	214	Wixson.....	217
Wixson.....	211	Christie.....	216
Christie.....	205	Jones.....	210
Poulsen.....	200	Doehring.....	205
.....	1054	.....	1071

BELLEVILLE.

Zerban.....	202	Zerban.....	203
Duvall.....	197	Duvall.....	199
Mertens.....	180	Mertens.....	196
McCullough.....	176	McCullough.....	193
Muck.....	174	Schneidewind.....	180
.....	929	.....	971

PHILADELPHIA.

Smith W. T.....	220
Maybee.....	217
Quicksall.....	215
Reeves.....	212
Smith, G. H.....	210
.....	1074

PORTLAND, OREGON.

G. Armstrong.....	46	44	50	50	49	239
W. H. Hubbard.....	47	45	41	48	49	230
F. L. Sanders.....	43	49	42	46	46	226
F. C. Hackeney.....	45	42	47	47	46	227
Walter Hansen.....	45	47	47	43	43	225
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1147

F. C. Hackeney.....	46	48	48	46	46	226
G. Armstrong.....	43	46	44	47	43	223
W. H. Hubbard.....	46	44	43	42	46	221
Capt. J. F. Moore.....	41	42	42	48	45	218
F. L. Sanders.....	46	46	40	44	42	218

Grand total.....1106

SMITH & WESSON.

Calkins.....	232	Dolfin.....	238
Dolfin.....	231	Smith.....	225
Castaldini.....	226	Lawrence.....	220
Axtell.....	225	Calkins.....	219
Wakefield.....	224	Axtell.....	217
.....	1138	.....	1119

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Ferree.....	233	Ferree.....	239
Bunn.....	224	Bunn.....	224
Upham.....	217	Kahrs.....	216
Atkinson.....	214	Atkinson.....	215
Kahre.....	212	Bischoff.....	211
.....	1100	.....	1105

FEDERAL.

Sears.....	220	Fennell.....	224
Fennell.....	218	Sears.....	218
Murphy.....	216	Hoffman.....	215
Marshall.....	210	Marshall.....	213
Miner.....	210	Kelley.....	210
.....	1074	.....	1080

ST. LOUIS.			
Ayer	227	Ayer	225
Moore	219	Frese	223
Frese	219	Moore	219
Crossman	219	Olcott	209
Schrader	208	Krondl	208
<hr/>		<hr/>	
1092		1084	

LOS ANGELES.			
Match 11.		Match 12.	
Siefert	223	Smith	215
Packard	219	Fraser	212
Holcombe	217	Packard	210
Richardson	212	Foss	205
Fraser	210	Holcombe	204
<hr/>		<hr/>	
1081		1046	

OAKLAND.			
Match 11.		Match 12.	
Harris	229	Hough	227
Cerini	218	Cerini	217
Hough	217	Harris	214
Pierre	208	Davidson	206
Bulmore	198	Bulmore	201
<hr/>		<hr/>	
1070		1065	

SPOKANE.			
Match 11.		Match 12.	
Fromm	226	Fromm	223
Berger	225	Berger	219
Bartholomew	218	Rush	218
Rush	216	Wilburn	211
Wilburn	214	Bartholomew	207
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1099		1078	

GOSSIP.

Just as though the two U. S. R. A. League pistol matches and the N. R. A. prone shoot were not enough to keep us out of mischief on each Thursday night throughout the winter, we have agreed with the Du Pont Gun Club, of Wilmington, Del., to shoot a series of matches, alternately at Wilmington (50 yards outdoors) and at Philadelphia (20 yards indoors). The first match was shot on the Du Pont ground on December 16th, in the midst of a juicy assortment of rain, fog and mud, and resulted in a victory for the Philadelphia Rifle Association by a margin of 13 points, the prizes being sterling silver spoons for each member of the winning team. Last evening the second of the series was shot at our Indoor Range and again we were victorious, this time by 126 points. The only explanation we can give is that possibly our guests were dazzled by the magnificence of the National Rifle Academy (the finest in this country, we believe) for certainly they were not up to their usual standard of fineness. If we had delegated one of our reserves to meet them at the station and, on the way to the range, to extend hospitality with a lavish hand, we could possibly understand why it was not a closer race, but nothing of the kind occurred, and all that we could do was to extend our sympathy and to express the hope that the result of the next contest would be different. The Wilmington boys are all good fellows and it is a pleasure either to be with them or to have them with us. The prizes in this match were silver cups to each member of the winning team. Better luck next time, Du Pont.

As to the rest of the night's work, the less said about it the better, as our score of 1074 in Match 13, of the U. S. R. A. series seems very low compared with our recent totals. We know it's a mean wish, but we really cannot help hoping that Boston also slipped on the ice. Our only bright spot is Will Smith's 220. He is shooting under protest this season, as he feels that he is a "has been," but we told him he would surely "come back" and now he is delivering the goods. Our N. R. A. prone score of 953 is worse than rotten. When we entered this series we thought prone shooting indoors was surely a "cinch," but our eyes have been opened. In any event, the very worst that New Haven can do to us is to lick

us by 47 points, and that is not much when we realize the hot stuff we were up against.
(N. S.)

PORTLAND PICKINGS.

Just to show the world and the readers of ARMS AND THE MAN in particular that the Portland quintet is not in the least superstitious, we rolled up a "best on record" in the 13th match as we did last January, on the "Skidoo" date. Aside from the King Pin, Mr. Armstrong, there were no stars, but each little counts and the result seems satisfactory to us.

It is a great treat to see a first class captain coax some of his men, almost lash others and still a third class he will leave entirely to themselves with first class results in each case. Hubbard must have thought he was fighting for the twins just arrived at home. Hacheny requested and again was granted what to him is a privilege, that of shooting last and alone; Sanders was perhaps inspired by a little note found in one of his U. M. C. cartridge boxes. Hansen tried to shoot when few were looking and was glad when that last pillet reached the bullseye.

What is here considered the most remarkable shooting of the week is 25 consecutive by Mr. Armstrong, of course, that counts as follows: 47 49 50 49 49—244. It may be said, why did he not do this for record? It is a hard matter to get the U. S. R. A. Governor at your call any time that it may suit this queer combination of jovial good nature and fighting grit that we call George Armstrong. In fact the said official did not and could not put in a appearance until some two hours had elapsed when 472 was wrung up in a try for the 50 shot record held by our George. The harder the sledding the better he goes. He insists we will put a crimp on some others who may or may not have had occasion to congratulate us on victories over them. However, as a body we feel that we can take second place to a good team as gracefully as any five in the field.

"NIPPER NINE."

At last Portland is on the map. Our score of 1147 against Bay Cities team in match 13 sure was a humdinger. How we did it. Constant practice and Armstrong's experience in not letting anybody shoot until he was doing his best combined with some good luck. Just imagine Geo. Wilson getting a 222 and be shot off the team. Hard luck George.

Armstrong and Wilson started the ball rolling. A combination of "Let George do it." They did. Armstrong not satisfied with a 46 and 44 for starters began to complain of hard luck, but look—there on the third target is one of his famous possibles, and—by George—followed by another with a 49 for finish, score 239. Wilson tried hard and was rewarded with a 222. Sanders and Hansen next rolled up respectively 226 and 225 and then we knew there would be something didding if only "Hub" and "Hack" could hold their end up. Hub gets a poor start, but finished with a 48 and 49 and netted 230, and Hack last, but not least, ended the agony with a 227, which made our team score 1147.

If you by accident had dropped in five minutes later and seen the boys the strain over, lined up, not to shoot, taking some kind of good nerve medicine, all talking at once. You would have believed you were in a lunatic asylum.

There was another match to be shot, we nearly forgot it, but how we did that is another story, we got 1106, however.

PITTSBURGH PRATTLINGS.

We have hung up some very "punk" scores in the last four matches, 1019 against Los Angeles, Ouch! De did not want to beat them, but it would have been kind of nice to have scared them a little. Anyhow, if it was as cold in Los Angeles that night as it was in our range there won't be any oranges for ten years. We solemnly promise "never again." The next Tuesday was colder but I guess we are getting used to it as the scores were

slightly better, zero will seem like an old friend in a few days if this keeps up.

By the way. What effect has "ten below" on "lateral deviation" at 20 yards? Dr. Mann and E. C. Crossman are strangely silent on this matter. If the above mentioned E. C. C. thinks it would help any we will equip our team with the Ross .280, provided he will put a pair of those glasses of his on the Governor. The only warm thing in our range house during the last 3 weeks was a bottle of stuff Dr. Brown brought; he called it "Schmidt & Friday." No! No! you don't rub it on, but it gets there just the same. However, it did not have the same effect in this climate that it had in San Francisco during that first match. Maybe an icicle got into it. Well we will all get hot water bags for the next match and expect to show National Capital a better score than some we have shot lately.

DUQUESNE.

We have noticed with much pleasure the great improvement shown by the Oakland team in the U. S. R. A. League. Our understanding is that this team is composed of members connected with the Oakland Bank of Savings of Oakland, Cal. This team did not finish very high last year, but so far this season has lost 7 out of 12 matches shot. This team has the nucleus for a strong team and before long we expect to see it winning a majority of its matches.

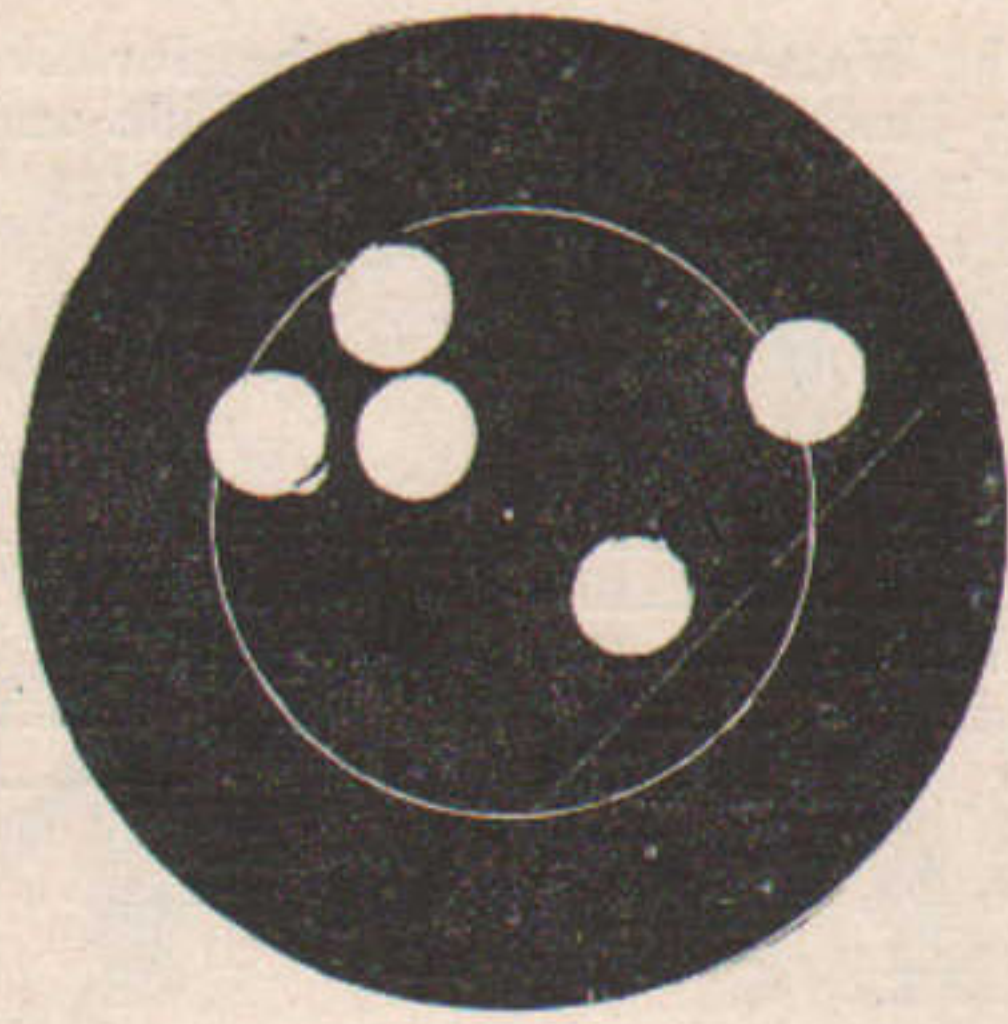
WASHINGTON WHISPERS.

We are seriously thinking of changing the heading which stands above these notes. There is no need for us to whisper any longer, for we have broken into fast company. Any club that shoots into the 1100 class is entitled to travel with the elite. A fitting heading might be, "Washington Whoops," for surely we can whoop 'er up now to beat the band. In match 13 against the Federal team we cracked out 1100 even, and just to prove it was no accident we took the Chicago outfit into camp to the tune of 1105. This was partly brought about by our top liner, Capt. Sheridan Ferree (Fastidious Ferree, locally), who was in rare form and shooting like a house afire. That he was entitled to a good score was proven by the fact that he called all of his shots with unerring accuracy, and the only shot out of the black, of his 50 shots, was a seven at seven o'clock. This he said he was not entitled to and swore by all the saints of the calendar that somebody moved the target. But be that as it may, his totals were 233 and 239, or 472 for the 50 shots, which was consecutive and fired in 36 minutes. We believe this is the best score ever made in the league matches. If it isn't, what is? We point with pride to the fact that "Les Smoke," who shoots on our team, contributed his best scores yet, 212 and 216, which would seem to indicate that his pen is not mightier than his pistol.

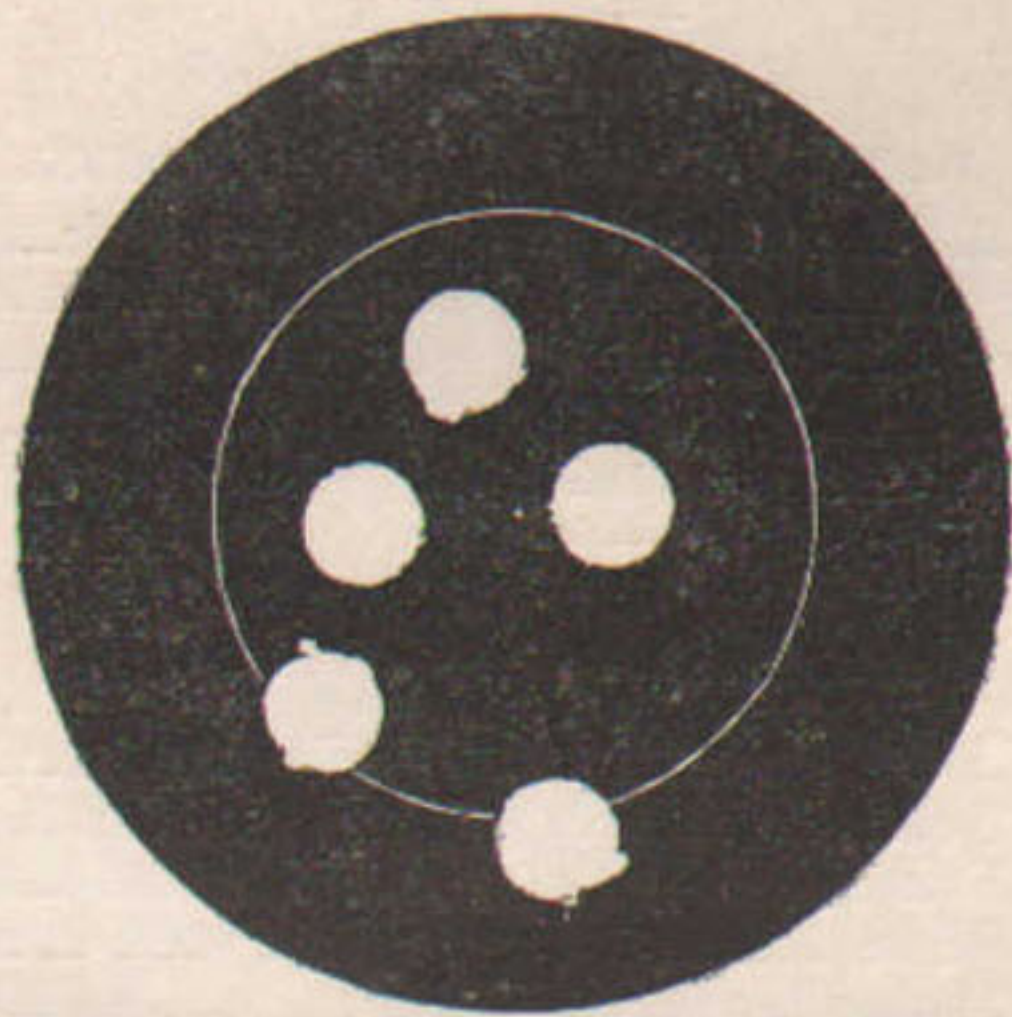
Our old stand-by, J. C. Bunn, came along with 224 in both matches and it is needless to remark that he was tremendously tickled, as was also the team. "At," our heavy-weight, dropped below his average, but at that helped a heap. Lieutenant Upham, with his new .22 perfected, batted out a 217, his best yet, and unless we have got the dope twisted, is going to make some of the regulars look to their laurels. Last, but not least by any means, Persevering Paul Bischoff, who hammered out 211 and just knocked off Lieutenant Upham in Match 14. The combination seems to be working out in good shape and hereafter we hope for better breaks.

MANHATTAN MIXINGS.

1111 was all could be squeezed out of the team in the 14th match, against the Bay Cities outfit. Lane and Hicks led with 226. Lane used the .22 pistol and Remington U. M. C. Hicks, .44 Remington pistol and hand loaded. Dietz, .22 pistol and Winchester long rifle. Roedder, .22 pistol and Peters. Sayre, .22 pistol, U. M. C. long rifle.



Possible score of 50 by W. E. Fennell, of the Federal Revolver Club, Boston Mass., shooting a .22 Smith & Wesson pistol and Remington U. M. C. Lesmok cartridges.



Possible score of 50 by John Dietz, of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association of New York City, using a .22 Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel and Winchester long rifle cartridges.

BOSTON BEAN-LETS.

The Federal Club, while new in the shooting game (this being their first season), succeeds in bringing out a goodly number of members on shooting nights.

Besides shooting in the U. S. R. A. revolver and pistol matches, they are also shooting in the N. R. A. matches and the New England League matches, and as a side line, they put up a high grade telescope rifle as a prize for the best three scores of 5 shots; this match to run until March 1st, and no more than 50 targets to be sold to each member.

The same match is also running in the pistol and revolver, prizes to be a pair of Opera Glasses. Also a suitable second prize will be put up.

The club also has a nice assortment of cups and medals offered for good scores, and the members will have their hands full if they want to shoot in all the matches, and for all the trophies put up.

The membership is going rapidly, and the organization should become one of the substantial rifle and revolver clubs of the country.

WARBLINGS FROM THE ORIOLES.

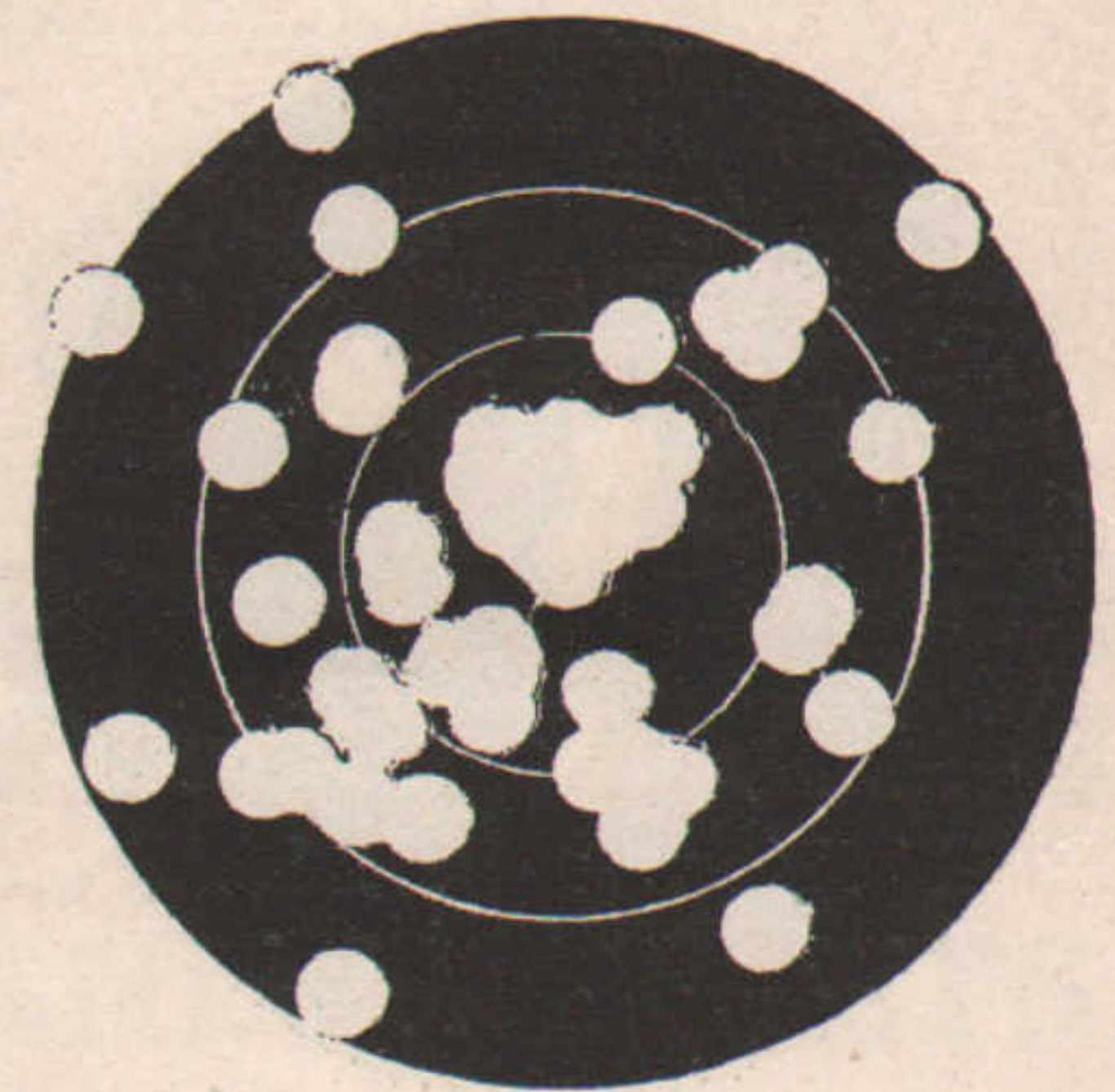
Unofficially it appears that the Birds have won from Youngstown in Match 13. The good natured Secretary of that outfit kindly sent us a postal giving their total as 1006, while we batted out 1009. Gee, but that was a close call. By hard scrambling we pulled out of Match 14 with a total of 1007, thus keeping up to our resolution not to go below the 1000 point mark again this season, no matter whom we may lick by so doing. From now on our road is one of many bumps. We take on the Badgers and the Sea Lions next week and if the Osborn crowd get what they deserve we'll get a defeat from them and Los Angeles is due to trim us also. Then comes an off week, and then comes Oakland, Springfield, Manhattan, but what's the use? We're getting used to being a chopping block and by the time the matches close we'll be thinking of next winter and how to take a hack at some of the better ones.

The sentiments expressed by the National Capital friends are appreciated. The team

spirit of the B. R. A. is really something to be proud of and means a lot for the future as it has done in the past. There was a time when nothing but the pure grit and never-say-die spirit of a few kept the Association alive and while the membership is not as large as we wish to make it, the new members coming in are full of ginger and trying hard to get a place on the team. Of the ten men selected as team members for the U. S. R. A. matches, one lives so far away as to be practically out of it and another has been ill a number of times, the remaining eight have not missed a night yet and while the rivalry between them for a place among the five high men is great, those who succeed never hear a word out of the others, except to regret that their scores were not good enough. The Association's offering of a prize to the officers of the Fourth Regiment, M. N. G. was duly accepted and fifteen officers duly appeared at the appointed time, shot ten shots each at twenty yards, on the regulation S. A. target reduced, using for the most part the regulation Colt .38 with heavy trigger pulls. As a consequence the scores were very low. Capt. J. E. Rittenhouse, commanding Co. I, turned up as the winner, with a score of 67 out of the possible 100. Capt. Chas. K. Duce, commanding Co. C, was the runner-up with a score of 60.

President Mullikin presented the silver loving cup to the winner with a few appropriate remarks, and it was regretted by all present that its size prevented a. m. long drink. By the way Dr. Mullikin was elected a vice-president of the U. S. R. A. at the annual meeting and he is about the proudest man in his neighborhood.

Again you note that the "Old Scout" Dolfin is there with the "goods." Well, when it comes to persistent shooting we are in doubt what to do with this man. We dare not try to stop him. His 231 in the first match of the evening with Belleville was as usual the highest score "almost" no our old stand-by Calkins beat him "to it" for high man in this match, by one point. We will, however, give "Calk" credit for taking one away from the wonder of this League's series. Next—who—Castaldini, a man that we think is going to give Dolfin a "rub" before the season closes. He says he is going to make this statement good providing the ammunition company keep on making that "Lesmok" for he is positive nothing else can stop him. When we start giving "credit" we cannot fail to notice the old "War-Horse" Axtell, for he deserves considerable as the reader probably knows that his name has faced them in the revolver writ-



score of 472 out of a possible 500 by Capt. Sheridan Ferree, of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, Washington, D. C., using a .22 Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel and Remington U. M. C. Lesmok long rifle cartridges. This score was shot consecutively in thirty-six minutes.

ings for many years, and he still holds good at what he declares "a low 225."

Who got the honors in match 14? A man whos name you probably are not familiar with—Dolfin. Sure you can't deny having seen his name before. He got what someone said was fair—238. It was tried hard to crowd out Axtell in this match, just to see what sort of a "fight" he would put up but of no use, when this man finds any one is trying to put him "down" he is sure to come back at him worse than desired.

"Doc" Calkins laid his "shooter" in what he thought would be a safe place after shooting in the first match, and when the second match was called, the "arm" could not be found. "His Kingdom for a gun like it." Having given it up as lost the doctor discovered a lone chair in the corner to sit on and think where he had so mysteriously laid the—thing. Did he find it? Yes, he sat on it.

E. M. C.

In the January 11, issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, we showed two very fine targets made by P. J. O'Hare, with reloaded ammunition. We stated 27 grains bulk of Marksman Powder was used. It should have read 37 grains. Patty, in a letter, says. "If some crank like myself loaded up about 500 rounds and started in to make bulls just think what that fellow would do when he met me at Perry?"



"Doc" Calkins new stunt

93 out of a possible

N. R. A. INTER-CLUB LEAGUE.

EASTERN LEAGUE.
Standing January 20.

W. L.		W. L.	
New Haven.....4 --	Birmingham.....2 2		
Bridgeport.....4 --	Portland, Me.....2 2		
Cleveland.....4 --	Erie.....4		
Warren.....2 2	Boston.....4		
Philadelphia.....2 2	Manchester.....4		

Results, January 20.

Winchester.....994	vs. Philadelphia.....953
Bridgeport.....986	vs. Warren.....980
Cuyahoga.....975	vs. Federal.....939
Birmingham.....976	vs. Erie.....934
Myles Standish.....977	vs. Manchester.....954

The fourth week of the Eastern League Schedule of the National Rifle Association Inter-Club Indoor League produced some interesting results, both of team and individual effort.

The Winchester Rod and Gun Club Team of New Haven has again demonstrated its right to be classed as the Champion Rifle Team of the country, if not the world. This is brought about by breaking their former record of 993 by one point and totaling 994 out of a possible 1000 points.

New Haven, Bridgeport and Cleveland still lead with no matches lost. High individual scores of the week were made by G. W. Chesley and Jarvis Williams Jr., each of whom scored the possible 200.

NEW HAVEN.

G. W. Chesley.....50 50 50 50	200
W. H. Richard.....49 50 50 50	199
M. O. Buttstead.....50 49 50 50	199
H. S. Williams.....49 49 50 50	198
Capt. A. F. Laudensack.....50 49 50 49	198
	994

PHILADELPHIA.

Newbold.....48 50 48 48	194
Maybee.....49 45 49 50	193
Spering.....47 45 49 49	190
Williamson.....48 46 48 48	190
Reeves.....45 47 47 47	186
	953

BRIDGEPORT.

Williams, Jr.....200	
Birks.....198	
Dietrich.....197	
Lyons.....196	
Scripture.....195	
	986

WARREN.

Robertson.....199	
Peterson.....196	
Wheelock.....195	
Munson.....195	
Sweeting.....195	
	980

CLEVELAND.

Andrews.....199	
Foster.....195	
Humphrey.....195	
Eason.....194	
Koska.....192	
	975

FEDERAL.

Murphy.....192	
Wise.....188	
Chandler.....187	
Hoffman.....187	
Sawyer.....185	
	939

BIRMINGHAM.

Anderson.....198	
Brown.....195	
Starnes.....195	
Thomson.....194	
Mabry.....194	
	976

ERIE.

Mount.....192	
Bacon.....190	
Veit.....187	
Froess, J.....182	
Froess, C.....183	
	934

MYLES STANDISH.

Besse.....197	
Hall.....196	
H. W. Stevens.....195	
Crosby.....195	
J. H. Stevens.....194	
	977

MANCHESTER.

Perkins.....193	
Vose.....192	
Robie.....192	
Fitzgerald.....191	
Valentine.....186	
	954

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Standing, January 6.

W. L.		W. L.	
Tacoma.....5 0	Los Angeles.....1 4		
St. Paul.....5 0	Milwaukee.....1 4		
Adrian.....4 1	Madison.....1 4		
Dickinson.....4 1	Helena.....1 4		
Minneapolis.....4 1	Bisbee.....0 5		
Badger.....3 2	Butte.....0 5		

In the Western League matches for the week ending January 20 the St. Paul Rifle and Pistol Association's team put up the top score, 977, the Adrian team being second with 965, while the Milwaukee Rifle and Pistol Club's team made the low score for the week, 907.

ADRIAN.

Matterson.....195	
Bonner.....193	
Nessel.....193	
Baldwin.....192	
Kortie.....192	
	965

LOS ANGELES.

Heise.....191	
Felsenthal.....190	
Grace.....188	
Fraser.....188	
Jackson.....187	
	944

HELENA.

Albert Tally.....190	
J. J. McGuinniss.....188	
Frank McComb.....185	
F. E. Hirsch.....185	
Robt. C. James.....183	
	931

Bisbee defaulted.

BADGER.

Cook.....188	
Gaartz.....185	
Walters.....185	
Meske.....182	
Ahnert.....181	
	921

MINNEAPOLIS.

J. W. Babcock.....193	
C. L. Gilman.....190	
M. Baldwin.....190	
G. A. Ringlund.....189	
B. G. Dickinson.....188	
	950

MILWAUKEE.

F. C. Best.....192	
E. A. Schliecher.....186	
C. A. Fortier.....183	
J. F. Kline.....174	
P. F. Mulholland.....172	
	907

TACOMA.

Harris.....193	
J. M. Stewart.....191	
J. R. Stewart.....191	
Scofield.....190	
Blair.....189	
	954

DICKINSON.

Barker.....197	
Lee.....194	
Oukrop.....194	
Henderson.....190	
Anderson.....187	
	962

Butte defaulted.

MADISON.

Olson.....195	
Ronningan.....192	
Boxrud.....191	
Smaagaard.....187	
Larson.....186	
	951

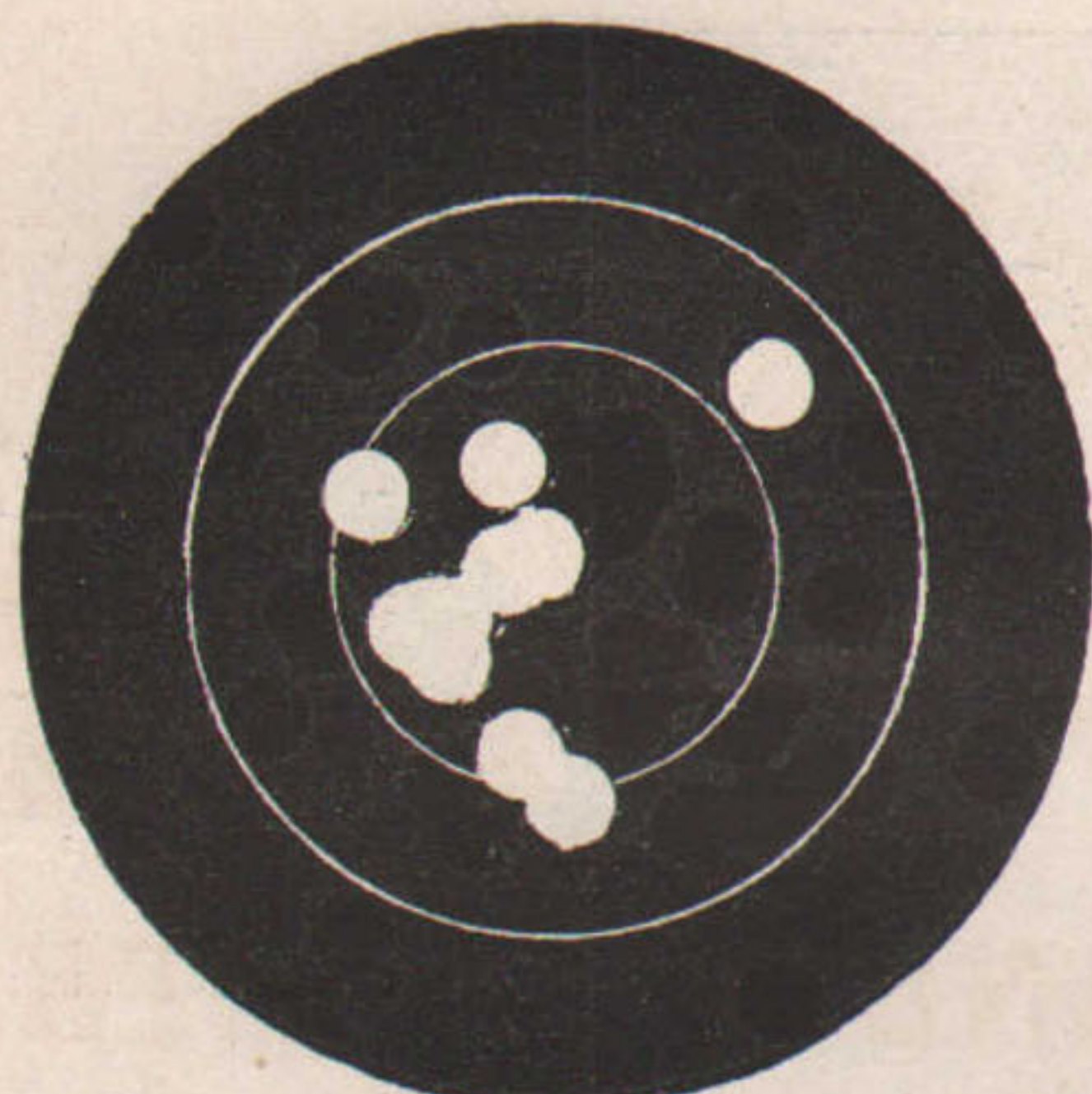
ST. PAUL.

Keys.....199	
Ferguson.....196	
Arnold.....195	
Narum.....195	
Clark.....192	
	977

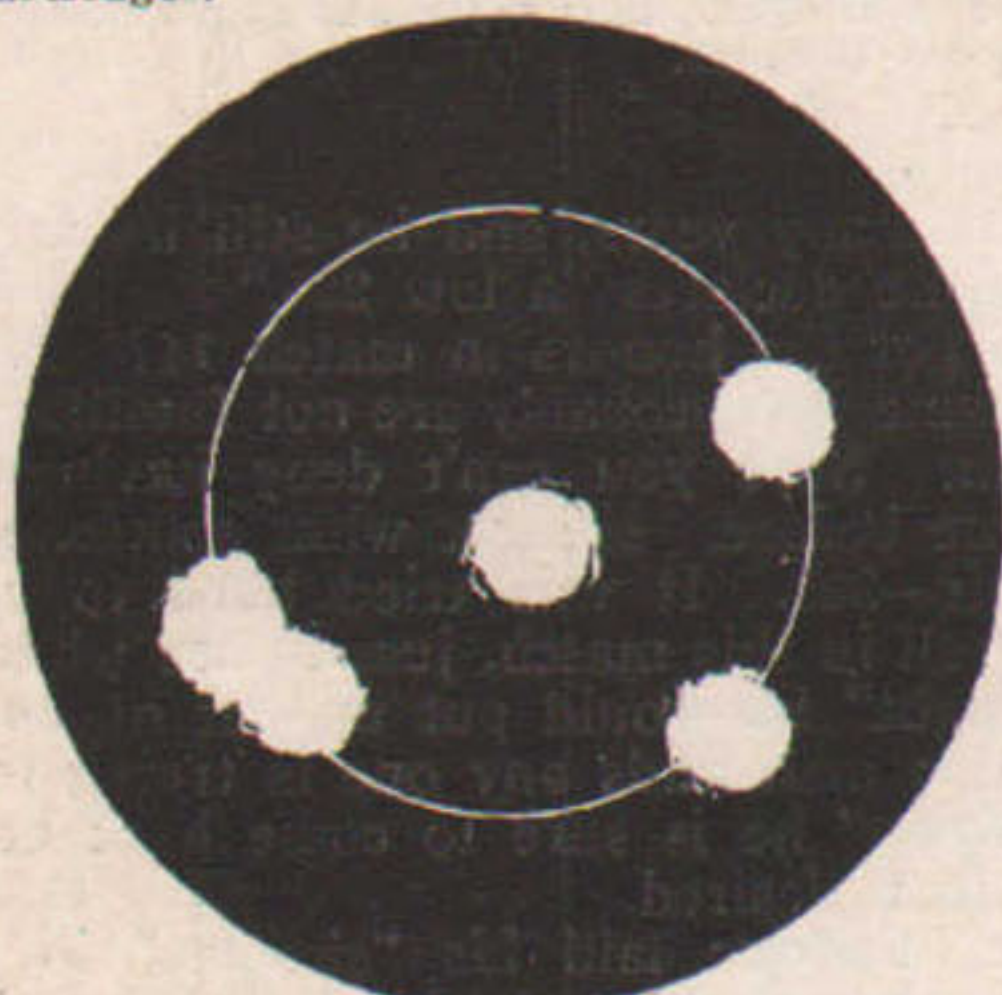
BRIDGEPORT BUMPS.

The reason Landon and the rest of that New Haven gang of record breakers could not find the "purp" that bit Richard was because he had strayed over to Bridgeport and taken a hunk out of Williams, scaring him into hydrophobia and the first 200 official score on our range was the result. Birks was only partially infected and ran 198. For the rest of the week he has been around bareheaded (and that is very bare indeed) as no hat can be found in the city to fit him. We regret very much to state, however, that the dog was kidnapped by Cap. Laudensack and "sic'ed" on the whole New Haven bunch. If you dont believe it, just look at that new worlds' record of 994. It must be great to hang up a record and then to keep on breaking it by just one point each time.

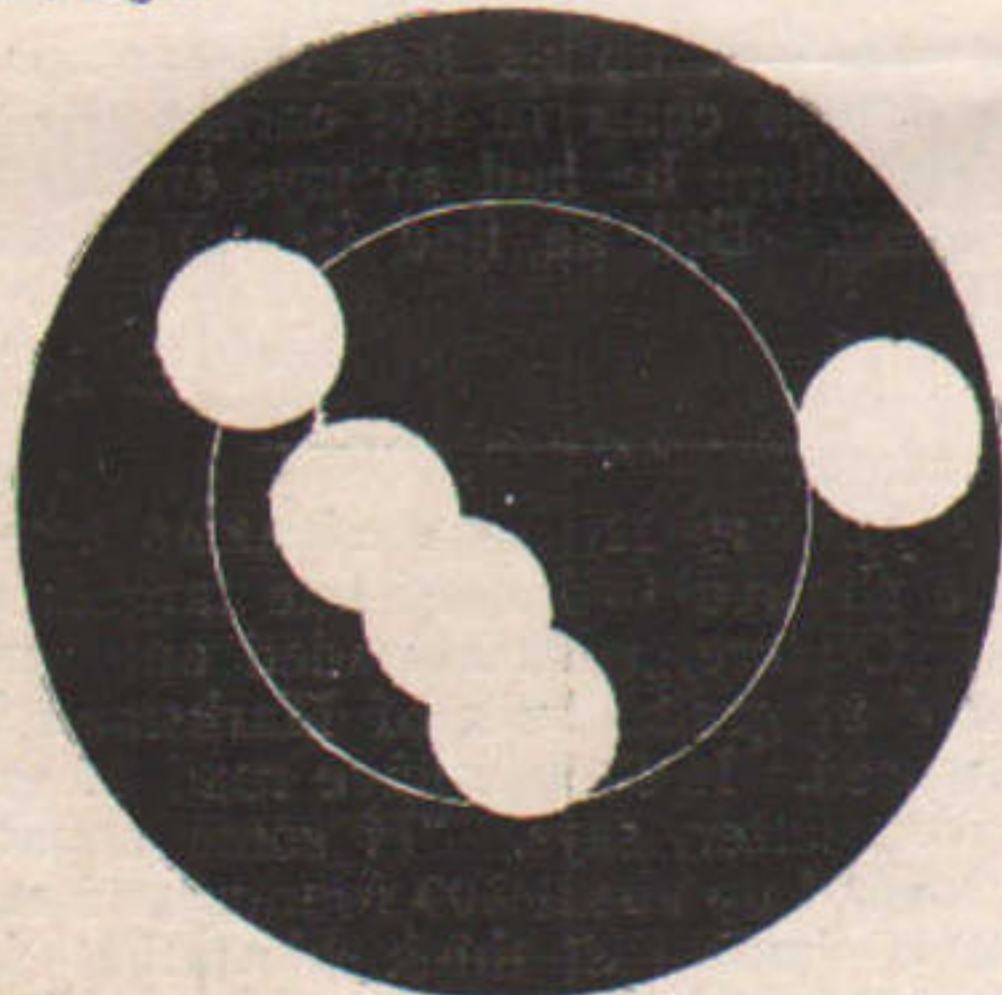
Dietrich came back a little with a very helpful 197 and "Rookie" Lyons climbed on for the first time with 196, but Graffin stayed up in the clouds where he went last week. Our old stand-bys are about as reliable in putting up needed high scores as the New York Sunday papers are in printing them. Mr. "Les Smoke," can't you do something to insure the publication of both Eastern and Western League results in at least one of the many Sunday sheets? We buy them all and then 'phone all over town to see if the other fellows saw any news. Vanstone had pleurisy, was short of breath and died hard at 192. August shoots the same gun and always gets the same score—together they trailed the rest of the bunch. Scripture shot rapid fire to get away to an East Side fight. Along about 10 P. M., in blew Hessian with his friend Billy Hill, of Portland, Me., and proceeded to show Billy how not to do it. His 195 had a sky-scraping 8 in it and hence was outranked by Scripture's.



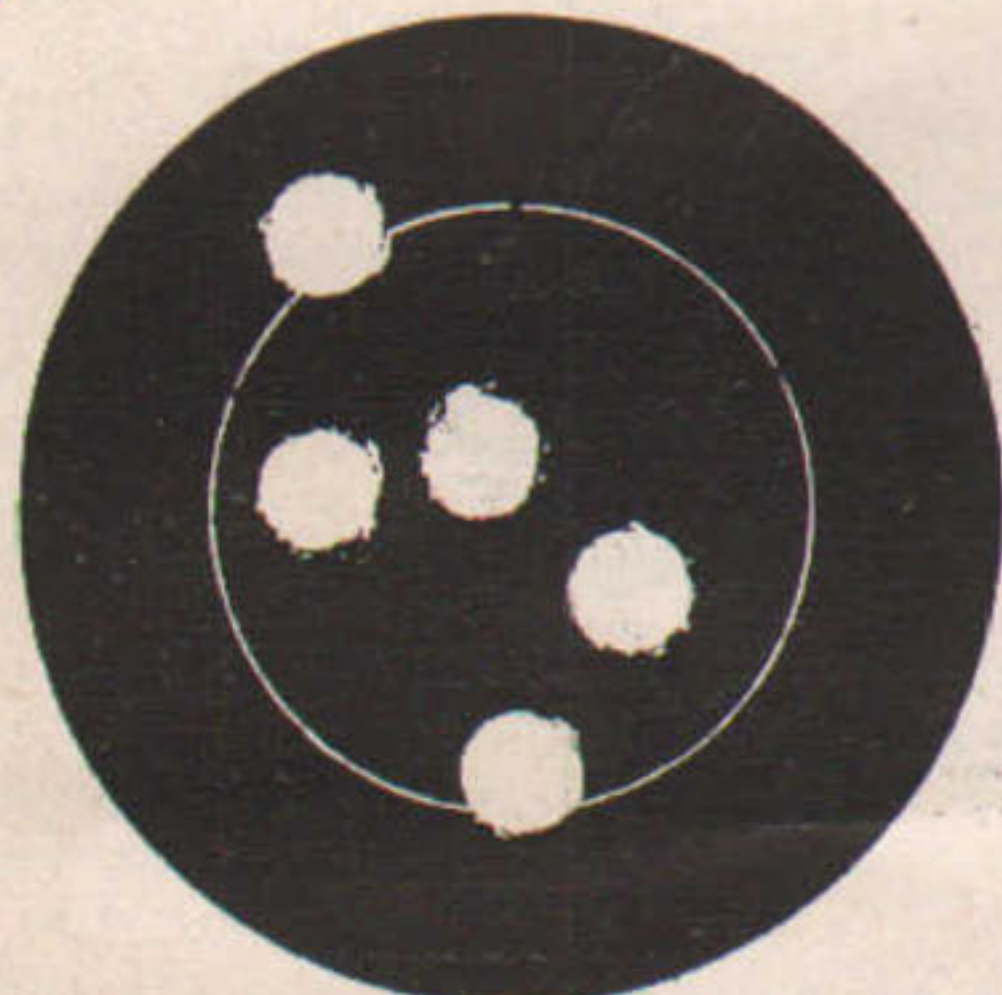
Score of 99 out of 100 by Capt. Sheridan Ferree, of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, Washington, D. C., using a .22 Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel and Remington U. M. C. Lesmok long rifle cartridges.



Possible score of 50 by W. H. Hubbard, Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club, shooting a .22 Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel, and Remington U. M. C. long rifle cartridges.



Possible score of 50 by C. H. Bean, of the Chicago Revolver Club, using a .38 caliber Smith & Wesson revolver and Remington U. M. C. Mid-range ammunition.



Possible score of 50 by Maj. F. A. Wakefield, Smith & Wesson Revolver Club, Springfield, Mass., shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel, and Remington, U. M. C. Lesmok long rifle cartridge.



Target of 10 shots and 2 sighters, making a possible score of 60, shot by Sergt. G. L. Hale at the Fifth Regiment O. N. G. Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1912. The score is specially noteworthy because the Peters .22 caliber ammunition used was more than nine years old, evidencing the wonderful stability of this powder.

Higher, Still Higher

WINCHESTER

.22 CALIBER CARTRIDGES AND MUSKETS

Again Push The Inter-Club Record Skyward

The Winchester Rod and Gun Club Team, of New Haven, Conn., which recently made the high-record score of 993 for inter-club competition, passed that mark and scored 994 in the match shot on January 15. The team and the individual scores were:

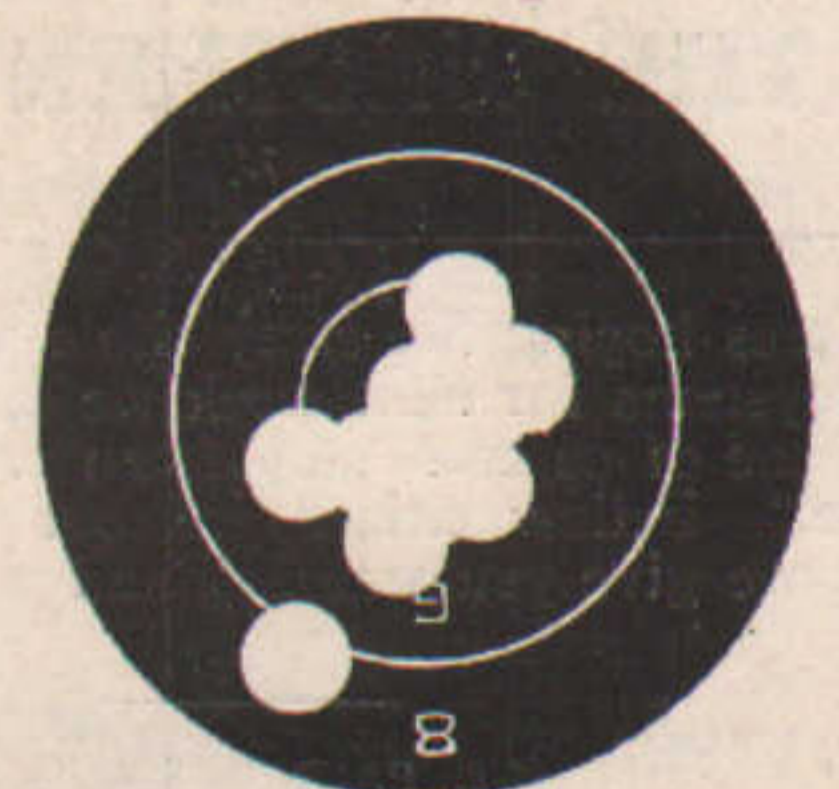
G. W. Chesley	200
Capt. W. H. Richard	199
M. O. Buttsteadt	199
H. S. Williams	198
A. L. Laudensack	198
	994

The composite targets show the wonderful holding of the team and the invariable uniformity of the ammunition and rifles. All of the team shot Winchester .22 Long Rifle Cartridges, loaded with "Lesmok" powder, and Winchester .22 Caliber Muskets. The scores which the team has made emphasize the superiority of this combination.

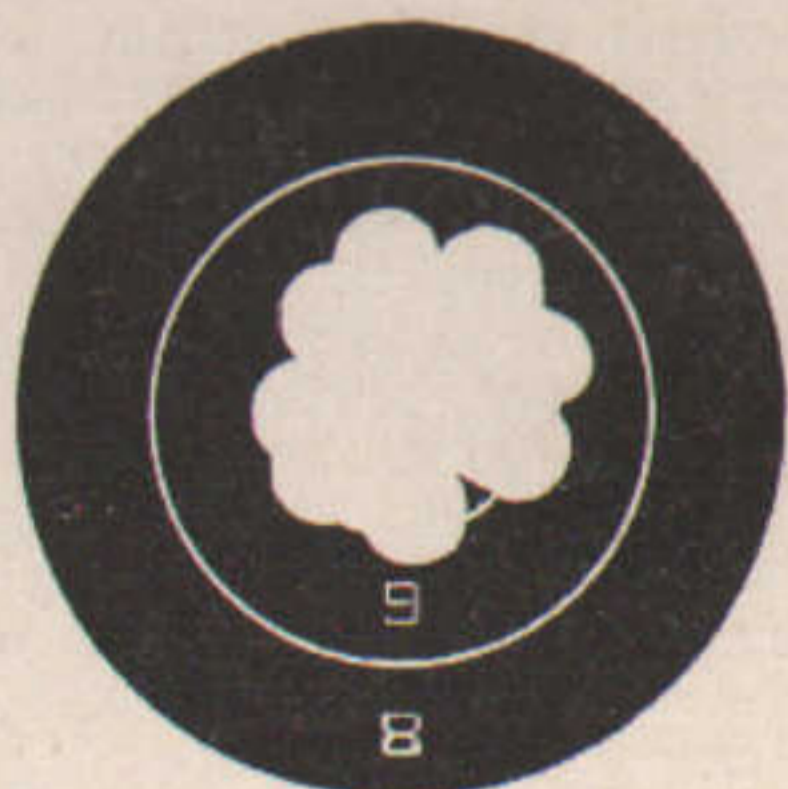
In the four matches Mr. Chesley has shot, he has lost but two points, his total score being 798-800. Capt. Richard has shot three matches and scored 599 out of a possible 600 points. It's only the best of cartridges and rifles, coupled with great skill that make such wonderful performances possible.



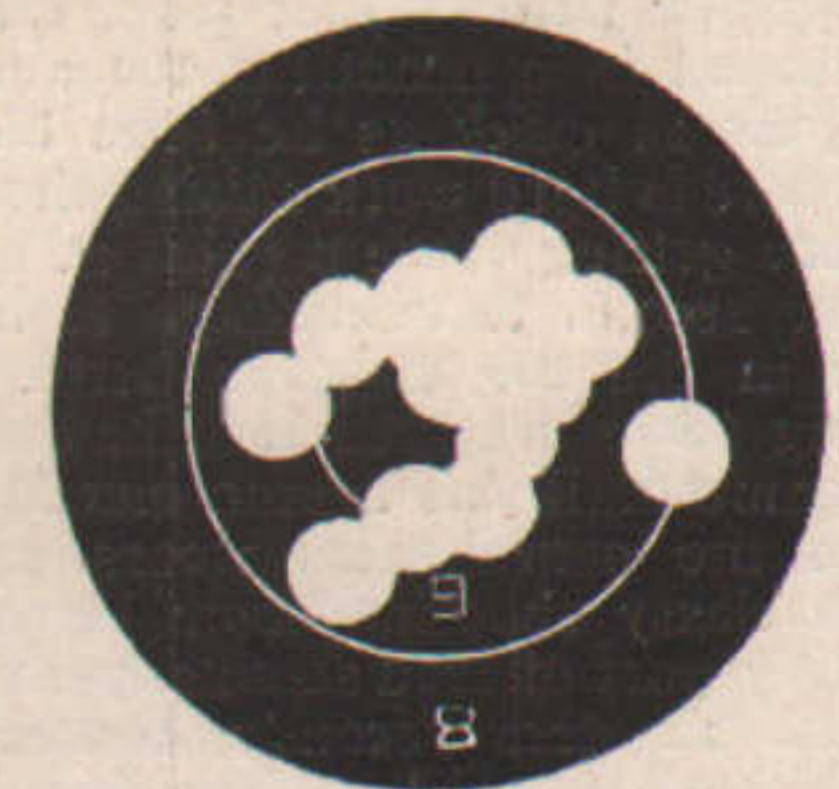
COMPOSITE OF THE 100 SHOTS



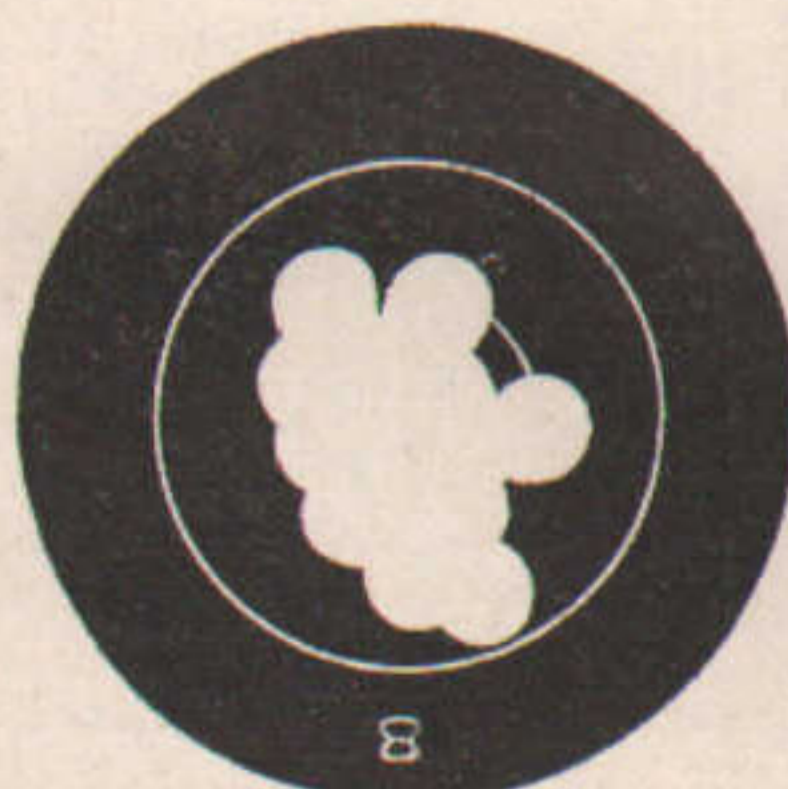
COMPOSITE OF BUTT-STEADT TARGETS



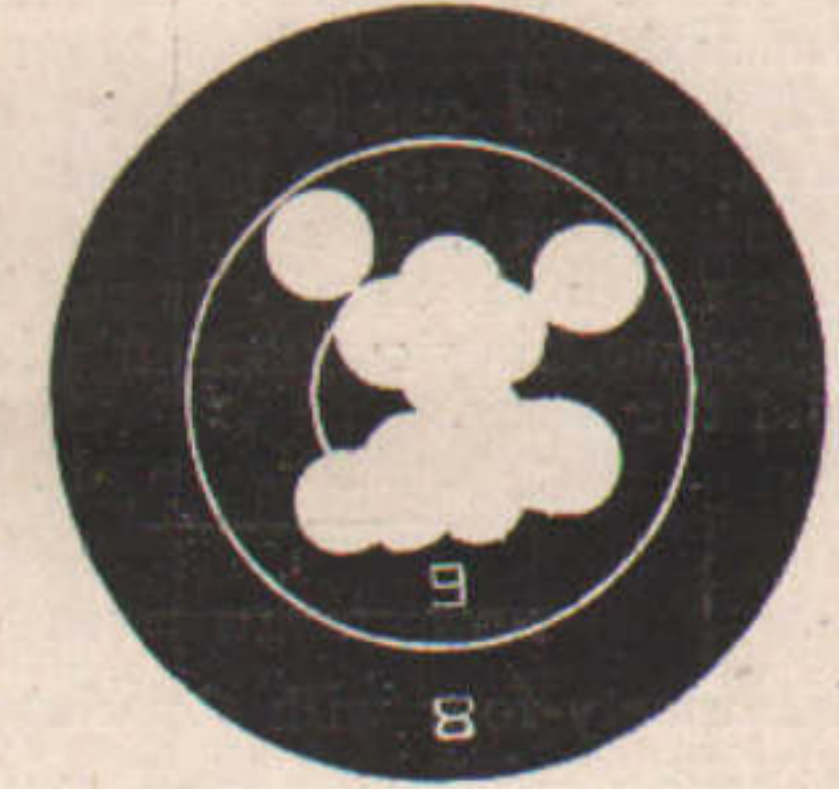
COMPOSITE OF CHESLEY TARGETS



COMPOSITE OF WILLIAMS TARGETS



COMPOSITE OF RICHARD TARGETS



COMPOSITE OF LAUDENSACK TARGETS

SHOOT THE RED W BRAND AND YOU WON'T HANDICAP YOUR SKILL

THE WESTERN HANDICAP TOURNAMENT

Homer Clark Shooting WESTERN Shells ^{LOADED WITH} WESTERN (Velonite) Smokeless Powder

BREAKS 393 x 400 WESTERN ("WHITE FLYER") TARGETS

THROWN FROM WESTERN AUTOMATIC TRAPS

AND TIES FOR HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE HONORS AT OMAHA, NEB.
- AUG. 8th-10th -

Including the Handicap, in Which He Broke 95 x 100 from 22 Yard Mark, Mr. Clark Was
"HIGH GUN" on ALL SINGLE TARGETS in REGULAR PROGRAM
AND ALSO MADE THE EXCELLENT RUNS OF 132 AND 117 STRAIGHT

THE WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO.

EAST ALTON, ILL.

Heres hoping the stray shots are all out of our systems for next week we meet Cleveland and one of us must step down from the "high place." Fellow citizens of our jovial President we give you warning and wish you luck.
J. W.

ST. PAUL, SINGES.

Saturday evening January 13th, we shot our match of January 20th, and offer our friends at Madison, 977 to rub against. Our Geo. Washington Keys is living on heathen food, such as chop suey, gum gut and other dishes with scandalous names, which he says accounts for landing first place quite regularly, he turned in a beautiful 199 and promises a 200 just as quick as he feels like making it.

It sure is hard work raising the total, though we are getting there a point at a time.

Our second team manage to have three or four in the 190 class or better right along, among them are men that had never been in the game until this season matches began, and when the nervousness wears off we expect some classy shooting from them.

Bridgeport offered some suggestions of value to the shooters recently, more from others would help the weaker clubs, in regards to light there is no doubt that most shooters try to get too much light on the target, an abundance of light looks fine when you start in, but the eyes tire quickly.

A subject of interest to many would be the method of pulling the trigger, lets hear from some of the top notchers, explaining how the fingers and thumb of the trigger hand is displaced, most of our boys keep the thumb as far back on the grip as possible, with the first joint of index finger on the trigger, then squeeze with both equally as possible, the other 3 fingers working connection with the thumb to hold the stock.

E. J. NARUM.

NEW HAVEN NIBS.

Nine ninety-four with three shots so neighborly with the ten that their whiskers rubbed was the record for Monday night. Chesley finished last and also first with his second consecutive 200. Reckon he won't get out again all winter now that he has properly sighted in. He isn't shooting a 34 inch barrel, but it is some gun at that. Also take notice that Cap Laudensack has boosted his batting average with a nice 198. The old man came within .71323 of an inch of getting a full score. They were out just that far according to Judge Greuner, and the Judge's word is law up this way. Cap Richard was a wee mite shy with his first record shot and reduced his joy of living just that much.

Busteadt (if that's not spelled right, spell it yourself) has developed into a regular steady old dutch shot and only fell into third place by having his "flyer" come a little later down the line than Richard. Most anybody is willing to step third in any team match with only one point off, and that is the way Max looks at it.

Now comes Williams. Williams would have had 'em all, but once before it has been mentioned that Williams is learning to trip the light fantastic, or something like that, and this was his night. He fired a rapid fire string, with the telephone calling and messengers butting in, and last, but not least, a young lady called for him at the club—said it was his daughter, and maybe it was. Anyway, he gave Charley Sheppard a Wheeling stogie for cleaning his rifle and never even stayed to get the location of two nines that showed up in his strings. One ninety-eight isn't a bad string to put up, especially when one hasn't his mind on that particular race.

This club has developed a peculiar bunch in the second five who come up to shoot. Last week we spoke of four 195's and a 193. This week the four 195's were present, the only difference being that Gussman, who with three pairs of specs was in the post of honor with 193, changed places with John Alden. Guss changed clothes and forgot his specs. Haas had to blow a seven on his nineteenth shot in order to get into the 195 class, while they just come easy in spite of thunder for Harry Thomas.

We have read with interest the contribution of Bro. Jarvis Williams of our esteemed neighbors over at Bridgeport, and as a whole, he is skating in the right direction. Regarding the rear sights with which Inter-Club guns may be well equipped we would state that this club uses the Krag rear sight, Model 1901, on all the rifles in use. This sight is not as expensive as some of the others nor so difficult to mount, and we know that you will all agree that there has been some very fair scores shot with it. After all, it is not "How did you get that one out," but how the dickens does anybody get so many in.

MYLES STANDISH MITES.

They say it isn't a paying proposition to make excuses, and that's a fact. But just the same those very excuses make mighty interesting reading sometimes, and this may be one of those occasions. It isn't exactly pleasant for a club which has behind it a long and glorious record (if we do say so ourselves) for being right there with the bells, most of the time pushing the leaders

for place, to have to be classed with the also-rans. But that is just where we are at the present time, and the chances are that we'll stay right there for a little while longer—but then watch us. In the Eastern Rifle League we are not making anything like the scores we were turning in last year and in the revolver game we are almost the only club in the outfit which is not improving its last year's scores by big margins.

But Lord bless you, we simply can't help it. We can't get the time to practice; it's much as ever we can squeeze in our match scores. We are so confounded busy acting on applications for membership and keeping these new members shooting, scoring up the targets of our ordinary and extraordinary matches, counting the money they are bringing in and paying off our long standing debts that all match practice is thrown right into the discard. No sooner will some enthusiast who is simply aching to see the teams get into the game and push New Haven right to the wall suggest that we buckle down to work and do business, than our rotund secretary, Harvey Winslow, whose sole aim in life, next to organizing and owning the New England League and acting as "pater familias" to the Deering High School team, is to make all our members pay up their dues, will jump up with a big bunch of figures showing just how quick the club will be working overtime cutting coupons and acquiring the gout, or Shooting Master Ed Besse will spring some brand new and fantastic match which will keep all the boys interested for another week or two and bring in half a dozen new members and some scores of ducats; and then it's all off again. Too much prosperity, that's the trouble.

But just the same, it may be that that same prosperity is by long odds the best thing for our club, or any club, and we're not complaining a little bit. It sure does raise Cain with the team practice and the team scores, but if any one doubts that there is some shooting done at our little club, just let him drop in any day of the week from one in the afternoon till one in the morning (we're night owls, all right) and he'll find some of the bunch right there, plugging away and getting better all the time. And isn't it really better to have lots of men shooting average scores and improving steadily than to have just a few going the gait even if they do make big totals. We think so.

How did we do it? It's really simple, and we're only too glad to pass along the dope. Col. Jack Dooley blew into the club one day from Boston with the checker board target in his pocket and wanted to know why in blazes we didn't run a big turkey shoot for Thanksgiving. It was only two or three

AN UNBEATEN RECORD!

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4280

97.28%

TARGETS BROKEN
4164

This is the percentage with which Mr. J. S. Day won the 1910 OFFICIAL HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE—a percentage never equalled by an amateur and exceeding by exactly 1 per cent the figures of the 1911 winner, who, moreover, shot at only 2100 targets.

Mr. Day's wonderful shooting was done with

Peters

FACTORY
LOADED
SHELLS

THE LION'S SHARE OF THE 1911 AMATEUR HONORS

was also won with PETERS SHELLS, for they were used either exclusively or for the most of their shooting, by 5 OUT OF THE 10 HIGH AMATEURS.

This is not all. The 1911 GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP, the greatest event in the Trap-Shooting world, was won by Mr. Harvey Dixon, who scored 99 OUT OF 100 FROM THE 20-YARD MARK. This score has never been equalled and is a WORLD'S RECORD. Mr. Dixon used

PETERS SHELLS

the kind with "STEEL WHERE STEEL BELONGS."

Particular Attention is directed to the fact that all of the shooting of Messrs. Day and Dixon was done with PETERS REGULAR FACTORY LOADS. And remember this—you can use PETERS Shells in ANY good gun. They require no special make of gun to give BEST results.

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days off, but we couldn't say wh— not either and told the Colonel to go ahead. He did. We advertised as never before, had out window cards and cards on the street cars, invited all of our members and their friends and anyone else in town who had ever handled an old musket and thought he could lug home a bird. Did they fall for it? Well, say! Our rooms were simply crowded all the evening, there must have been at least three hundred people there at one time or another, they kept ten firing points banging away steadily from seven o'clock until long after eleven, we shot off seventeen of the handsomest birds in town and cleared up, well, we're not saying how much, but the Colonel had to have a body guard on the way home. And the new members! You simply ought to see them come, and you ought to see them shoot. We repeated this success for two nights running at Christmas and since then it has been a regular Saturday evening event and growing in popularity every week.

But the checker-board target has lost its place, though it served its purpose well. It developed into the new Card Target, or as some of the sporty element call it, the "Poker Target," and "rifle poker" is all the rage now. This target has started right where the checker-board left off and is going where the checker-board could never follow, for while there is still a big element of luck in the new target, there is an opportunity for a large display of skill in the filling of a good hand. This new target is by all odds the biggest thing we have ever struck and it is the prime factor in the boom which we are enjoying.

So that's the reason why we are showing up so poorly in the matches this season. In a way we are sorry, almighty sorry, that we're not up with the singers, but we wouldn't swap places with any of them just the same. "H."

N. R. A. INTER-COLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Standing, January 20.

W. L.		W. L.	
Harvard	3 0	New Hampshire	1 2
Princeton	3 0	West Virginia	1 2
Massachusetts	3 0	Univ. of Pa.	1 2
North Georgia	2 1	Louisiana	1 2
Norwich	1 2	Maryland	1 2
U. S. College	1 2	Delaware	0 3

1st Week, Jan. 6.

Harvard	893	vs. Delaware	727
Princeton	877	vs. New Hampshire	776
Norwich	868	vs. West Virginia	864
Massachusetts	931	vs. Univ. of Pa.	871
North Georgia	866	vs. Louisiana	849
U. S. College	814	vs. Maryland	811

2nd Week, Jan. 13.

Massachusetts	933	vs. U. S. College	805
Princeton	924	vs. North Georgia	907
Harvard	936	vs. West Virginia	841
Maryland	833	vs. Delaware	778
Univ. of Pa.	867	vs. New Hampshire	817
Louisiana	898	vs. Norwich	884

3rd Week, Jan. 20.

Princeton	913	vs. Norwich	875
North Georgia	915	vs. Univ. of Pa.	879
New Hampshire	799	vs. U. S. College	761
West. Va. Univ.	873	vs. Louisiana, defaulted.	
Massachusetts	950	vs. Delaware	799
Harvard	900	vs. Maryland, defaulted.	

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Standing, January 20.

W. L.		W. L.	
Iowa	2 0	Univ. of Minn.	1 1
California	2 0	Purdue	1 1
Michigan A. C.	2 0	Univ. of Nebr.	0 2
Univ. of Mich.	1 1	Kansas	0 2
St. Thomas	1 1	Arizona	0 2

Results, January 13.

Univ. of Mich.	835	Univ. of Ariz.	816
Univ. of Iowa	951	Univ. of Minn.	930
Univ. of Cal.	924	Purdue Univ.	882

Michigan A. C.	814	Univ. of Neb.	default'd
St. Thomas Col.	720	Kansas	defaulted

Results, January 20.

Univ. of Iowa	961	Univ. of Neb.	853
Univ. of Cal.	920	Univ. of Mich.	844
Univ. of Minn.	935	Univ. of Ariz.	842
Michigan A. C.	806	St. Thomas Col.	699
Purdue Univ.	907	Kansas Univ.	720

National Rifle Academy.

Scores of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, on the Philadelphia Range of the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert St., Thursday, January 18, follow:

RIFLE. OFFHAND. TARGET GERMAN RING. DISTANCE 75 FEET.				
E. H. Williamson, Jr.	236	240	241	238 245
	233	243	234	238 239
	236	242	238	242 240
J. G. Schnerring	243	243	242	243 239
	243	246	242	246

RIFLE. PRONE. TARGET N. R. A. 1 TO 10 COUNT. DISTANCE 75 FEET.				
Maybee	94	99	Reeves	92 94 93
Williamson Jr.	96	94	Schnerring	91 92
Overbaugh	89	91	Quicksall	94 88
Newbold	98	96	Smith	90 93
Spring	92	98		

PISTOL. TARGET STANDARD AMERICAN. DISTANCE 60 FEET.				
Nathan Spring	83			
W. J. Maybee	84	90	90	
H. A. Dill	80	82	86	
Herman Thomas	87			
Dr. G. G. Davis	83	74	68	83 67 79
R. S. Newbold	86	79	80	91 78
W. T. Smith	90	84	91	
George Hugh Smith	84	84		
E. A. Palmer	79	76		
Dr. W. E. Quicksall	88	87	84	
H. L. Reeves	81	94	82	

PISTOL MATCH. Philadelphia vs. Wilmington Del. Both teams shot on the same range (Philadelphia).

VICTORIOUS!
THE L.C. SMITH GUN
WON THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP
THE HUNTER ONE-TRIGGER IS PERFECT
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 and
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The only practical military wick. It fills the bore of the rifle from bolt to muzzle in such a way that a coating of SPERM OIL is always in direct contact with every part of the bore. It will protect the rifle indefinitely and can be used many times without renewing of the oil. It is practically out of sight when in the rifle. Can be inserted in an instant with either the cleaning rod or the thong as issued with the rifle. Rifle cannot be loaded while wick is in the bore. Wick can be removed in an instant; rifle is then at once available for accurate shooting. Each wick is packed, ready oiled, in an individual khaki colored metal box that can be carried in a pocket of the service belt.

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<i>Phila. Team.</i>	<i>Wilmington Team.</i>
W. T. Smith.....220	David Appleby.....206
W. J. Maybee.....217	E. G. Ackart.....197
W. E. Quicksall...215	K. K. V. Casey...192
H. L. Reeves.....212	F. B. Harkins.....180
Geo. H. Smith.....210	W. S. Weedon.....173
1074	948

Dallas, Texas, Rifle and Revolver Club.

The weekly practice of the Dallas Rifle and Revolver Club, at the range, 1102 Commerce Street, last week shows the following scores:

R. S. McBean.....86	85	77	85	78	411
Chas. Gunning.....66	71	78	75	69	359
M. J. Garlick.....69	67	65	70	77	348
P. A. Fogers.....84	70	56	71	63	344
E. S. Scothorn.....65	49	58	52	62	286

SCORES OF THE ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB, JAN. 16.

G. L. Amouroux.....242	237	241	236	233	1189
F. M. Bund.....248	241	243	244	243	1219
J. Kaufmann.....248	246	247	247	250	1238
F. Hecking.....232	231	241	231	233	1168
Dr. Leavitt.....236	236	238	237	246	1195
C. Oltmann.....239	243	240	241	245	1208
H. M. Pope.....246	246	248	245	245	1230
G. Schlicht.....239	243	236	240	245	1203
C. Schrag.....233	231	241	231	232	1168
O. Smith.....246	245	243	242	244	1220
B. Zettler.....231	240	238	230	242	1181
C. Zettler.....240	243	241	236	241	1201

THE CALL OF THE CLAY.

June 18-21.—Springfield, Ills. The Interstate Association's Thirteenth Grand American Handicap Tournament, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

August 14-15.—Kansas City, Mo. The Interstate Association's Seventh Western Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Thirteenth Grand American Handicap Tournament will be held at Springfield, Ills., June 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1912, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club. There will be \$1,500 added money, and the winner of first place in the Grand American Handicap proper will be guaranteed \$1,000 in cash, in addition to a handsome trophy.

The Seventh Western Handicap Tournament will be held at Kansas City, Missouri August 14, 15 and 16, under the auspices of the Kansas City Gun Club. There will be \$1,000 added money.

The Merriwether Gun Club, of Warm Springs, Ga., will hold its tournament this year

on June 5th, 6th and 7th. Added money and prizes will be about four hundred dollars and everything will be done to make the shoot a success as in years gone by. The shoot will be registered and there will be between fifty and sixty shooters in attendance.

Since their annual meeting of last December, the Directors of The Interstate Association have ruled that money entries in the Grand American Handicap shall be confined to amateurs. Professionals will be allowed to shoot in the Grand American Handicap for "targets only," and compete for a special trophy donated by The Interstate Association.

Trap Shooting at Olympic Games.

The following rules and regulations governing trap-shooting at Olympic games in Stockholm, Sweden, will interest our people because of the difference existing between the American and foreign system of shooting.

Three traps, throwing in different directions, will be set up, concealed by a screen, before each mark.

Five marks will be arranged at a distance of 5 meters between each, and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Numbering begins from the left. The marks will be placed at a line 15 meters distant from the traps.

Guns of greater caliber than .12 may not be used.

Cartridge cylinders, powder and shot of any sort may be used but a charge of shot may not exceed 35.5 grammes, and the shot may not be thicker than No. 6 English sort (2.5 mm.).

The umpire of the competitions reserves to himself the right to, with the aid of assistants, take out two cartridges from the stock of cartridges of each competitor to examine them with regard to their proper loading.

The gun shall be open at the breech till the controller has assured himself that the competitors have taken up their places, and has given the order "linjen klar" ("line ready").

Two shots are fired at each clay pigeon. The competitor must not shoulder his gun and take sight, or rest the butt against his shoulder, before the clay pigeon thrown up has appeared in sight. The butt of the gun is to be held between the hips and the armpits, but under no conditions rest against the shoulder.

If the marksman discharges both shots, practically at once and hits his clay pigeon, it is counted as "no bird" but if he misses, a miss is noted.

The marksman has the right to refuse a clay pigeon if it leaves the machine in a

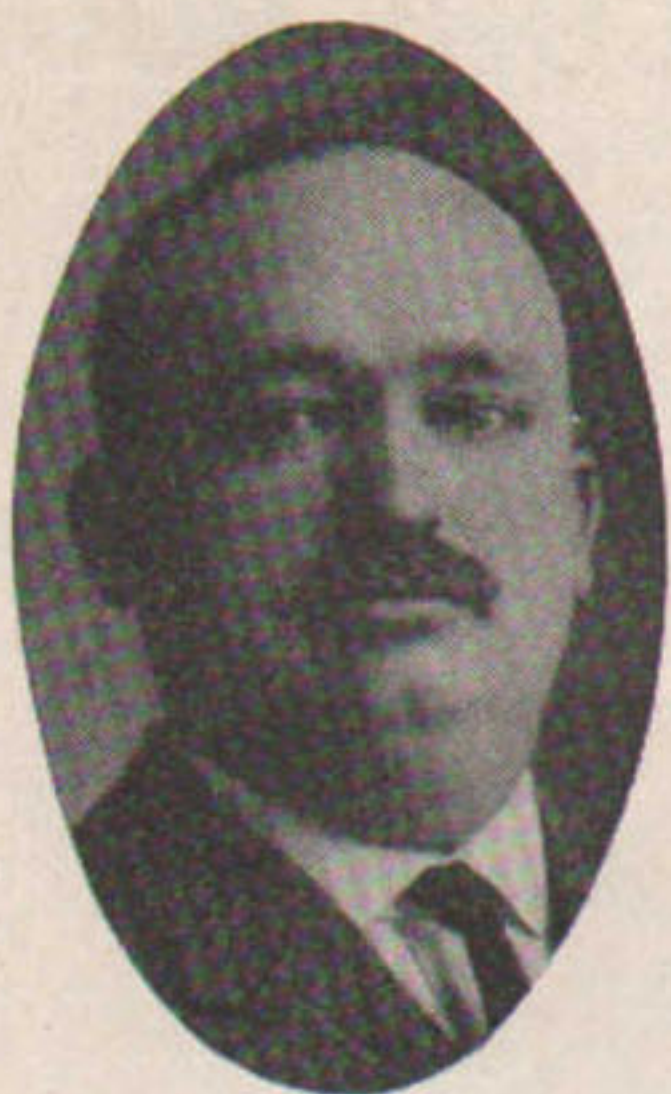
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Manufactured by
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the marksmen is the same as in stage 1. Forty clay pigeons per man will be shot at in two series of 20 pigeons each, under continuous firing, thrown up at unknown angles from known sets of traps, and moreover, at 10 pigeons per man in two series of 5 pigeons each, under continuous firing, thrown up at unknown angles from unknown sets of traps. The marksman will stand at mark No. 2 for 5 pigeons thrown up from set of traps Nos. 1, 2 or 3; also at mark No. 4 for 5 pigeons, thrown from traps Nos. 3, 4 or 5. A tie will be decided by shooting off at 10 pigeons per man, under continuous firing, thrown up at unknown angles from known sets of traps. The marksman who has obtained the highest total number of hits in all three stages will be declared the winner.

Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

Fifty marksmen participated in the weekly shoot of the Du Pont Gun Club yesterday. In addition to the regular program there were several team matches and contests for challenge cups in Classes B and D.

A five-man race between teams captained by Luther J. Squier and Eugene Du Pont, respectively, was won by the latter team, 402 to 393. The Squier men shot from the 20-yard mark; the others shot from the 16-yard distance. The contest was close.

The Class B challenge cup match between W. G. Wood, the present holder, and Dr. S. Steele, the challenger, was won by the latter in the shoot-off. Each man broke 40 out of 50 in the first round.

E. F. Slear, of Philadelphia, broke 25 straight, thus winning the Class A spoon. He made a similar record on a recent visit here.

The attendance was large. D. J. Dougherty won Class B, breaking 23 out of 25; L. S. Evans won Class C, 21 out of 25; L. L. Jarrell won Class D, 18 out of 25. In the Class D challenge cup race Mr. Jarrell, the challenger, defeated W. B. Smith, Jr., the holder. Mr. Jarrell broke 37 out of 50; Mr. Smith broke 27 out of 50.

The score in the five-man team race was:

L. J. Squier	20	22	15	20	77
W. M. Foord	16	16	24	20	76
W. S. Colfax, Jr.	23	21	21	21	86
J. B. McHugh	20	23	23	22	88
H. P. Carlon	13	20	15	18	66

Total					393
Eugene Du Pont	22	21	20	24	87
A. H. Lobb	20	21	16	21	78
J. H. Minnick	21	19	20	19	79
H. Winchester	19	22	16	17	74

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Columbus, Ohio

E. A. W. Everett	23	19	22	20	84
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Total 402
The results of the four-man pistol team shoot were:

K. K. V. CASEY'S TEAM.

K. K. V. Casey	36	38	39	44	199
D. Appleby	47	42	41	37	209
W. S. Weeden	34	39	33	40	178
S. B. Miller	29	26	28	33	134

720

L. DU PONT'S TEAM.

L. Du Pont	48	37	45	44	215
E. G. Ackart	41	38	42	38	203
F. Robelen	27	27	37	35	157
T. E. Doremus	32	31	31	20	134

709

At the New Year's shoot of the Alden, Pa., Rifle Club, Mr. F. L. Haight, of Nanticoke, won the Championship Medal, using Peters .22 long rifle, semi-smokeless cartridges.

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1657 Bridge St. Frankford Phila.

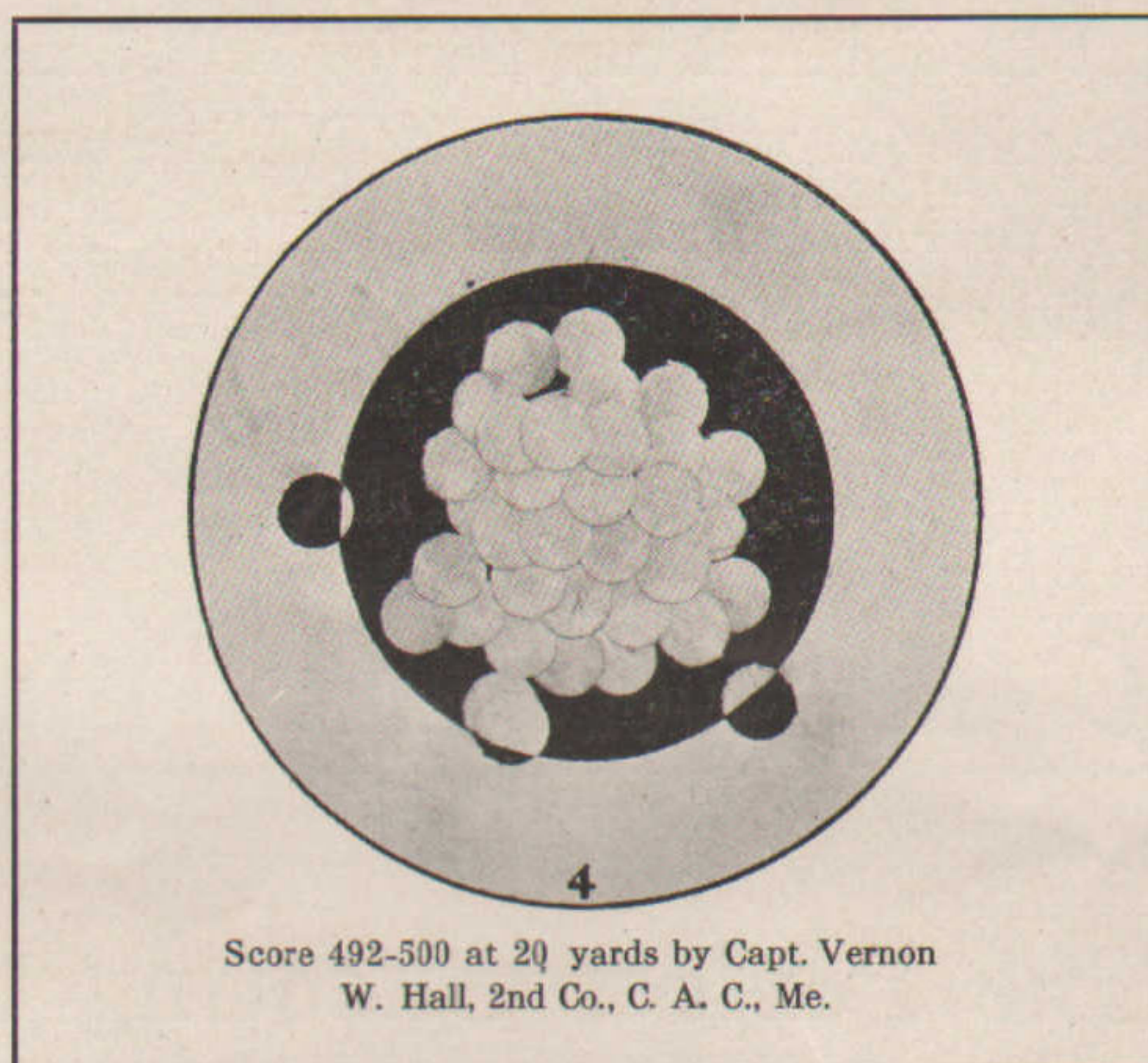


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The target shown below is made up of ten targets of ten shots each. Out of a possible score of five hundred, Capt. Vernon W. Hall, 2nd Company, C. A. C., shooting at the range of the Myles Standish Rifle Club, Portland, Maine, scored four hundred and ninety-two offhand, using **US** .22 Long Rifle Lesmok; distance, 20 yards; position, offshoulder.

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