

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LI, No. 20.

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**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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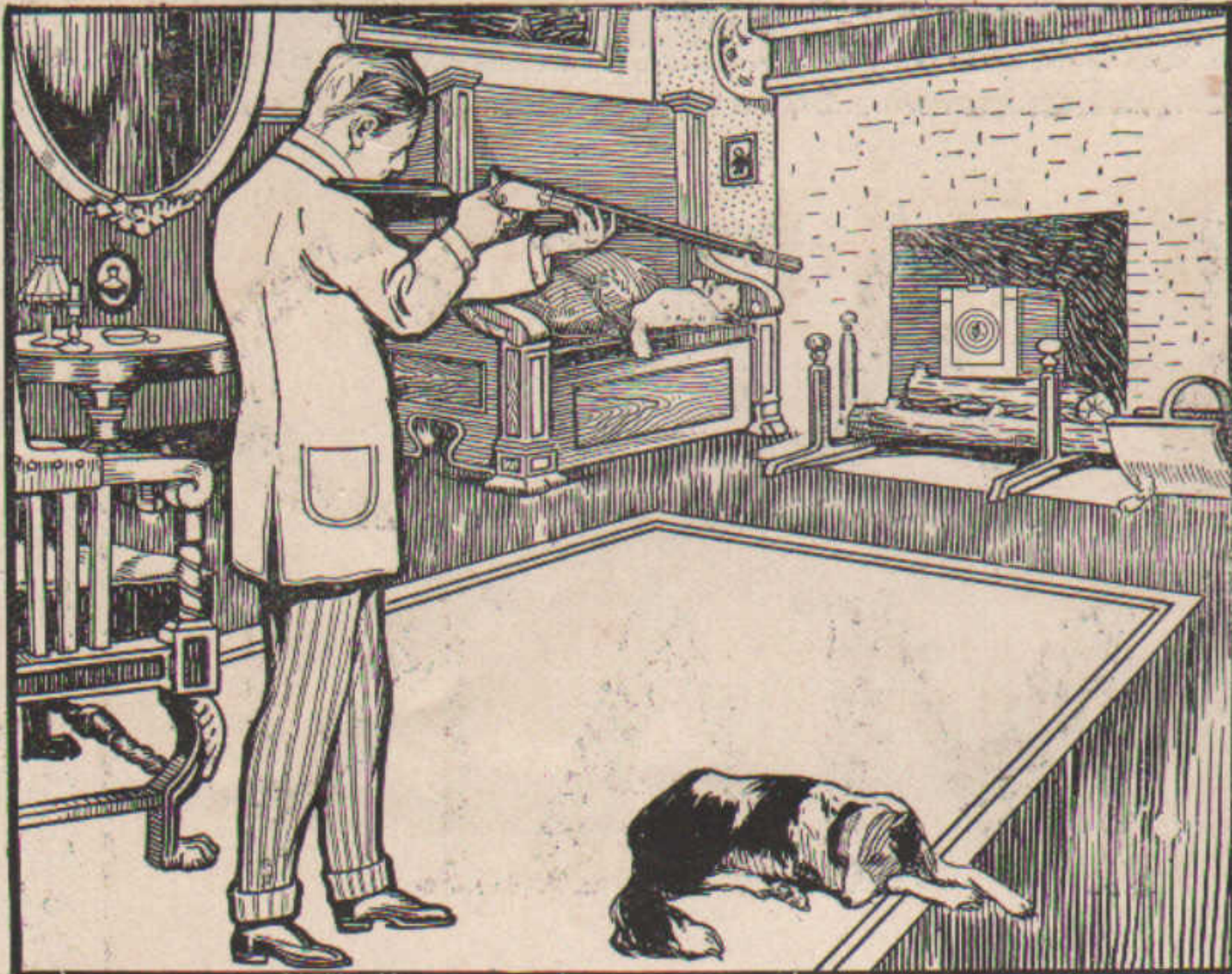
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ARMS AND THE MAN

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SHOOTING AND FISHING.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 15, 1912.

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The Negative Angle System of Shooting.

By E. NEWITT.

A GOOD deal of space has recently been devoted in the British Press to an invention by Sergeant Ommundsen, well known as a winner of the King's Prize and many other important shooting trophies in Great Britain, on its first public announcement by Professor Sir George Greenhill, the consulting expert to the English Ordnance Board, in a lecture delivered to the Society of Engineers.

The invention has for its object the elimination of the present necessity of estimating distance and adjusting sights in the field and it is applicable alike to hunting and war, to rifles and to artillery.

The writer, who is associated with Sergeant Ommundsen in the invention, has been especially commissioned by ARMS AND THE MAN to communicate this description.

Briefly, the invention consists: firstly, in an entirely new method of using the rifle, and secondly, of sights designed to enable the rifle to be used in this new way. Before describing the new way it may be as

today is unable to realize one-tenth of the theoretical possibilities of his rifle.

By the term trajectory it is designed to imply the curved path taken by a bullet in its flight. In the present method of shooting we employ a different trajectory for each distance involving a microscopically exact adjustment of the backsight and we aim as nearly as the sight will admit at the point it is desired to hit.

A line drawn between this point and the eye is known technically as the "line of sight" and the trajectory crossing the line of sight near the muzzle of the rifle, rises until a little more than half the journey is accomplished and then falls with a slightly steeper curve again intersecting the line of sight at the point aimed at.

To avoid complicating this explanation the possible effect of side wind is purposely ignored and the marksmen will be assumed to have aimed and discharged perfectly.

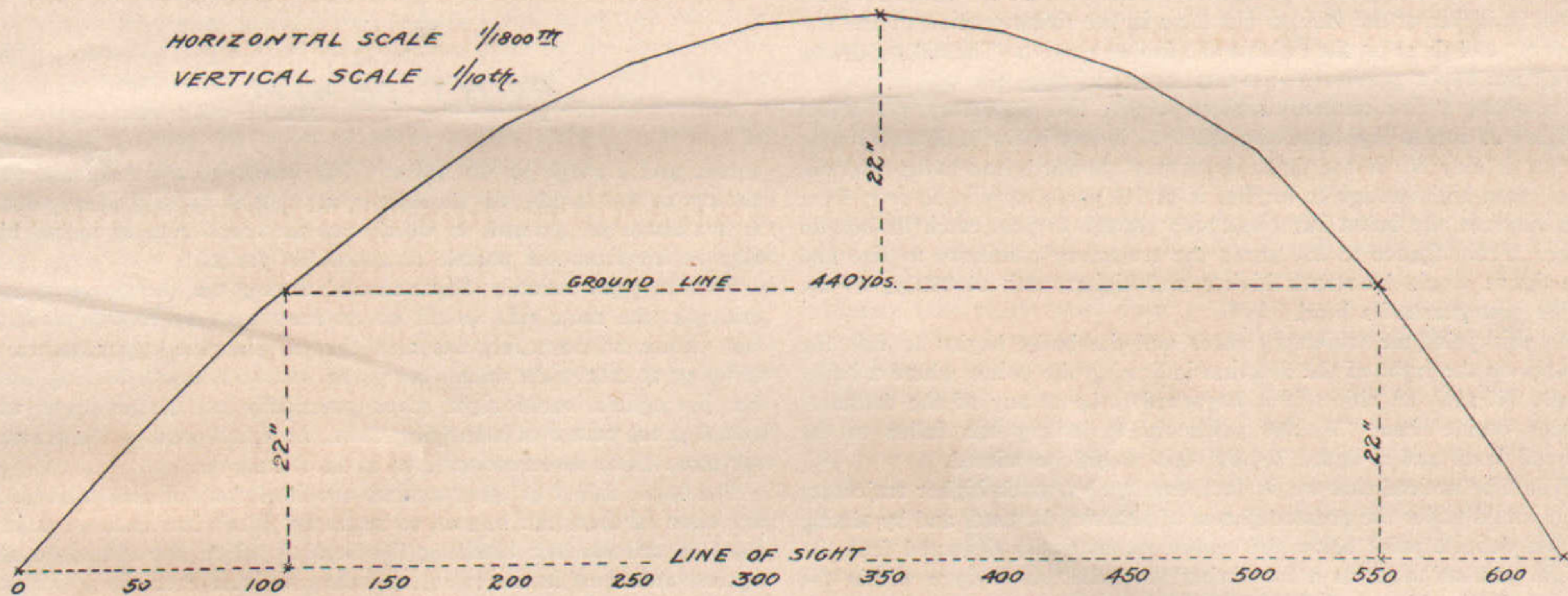


Fig 1

well to have a clear understanding of what is the present method of using the rifle.

With the inception of the conical bullet which made long ranging a possibility, it at once became apparent that the bullet, in response to gravity, dropped very considerably in performing its journey, and to counteract this drop it was necessary to point the muzzle of the rifle more or less high above the object.

This necessarily obscured the object whilst aiming and led to the development of the tangent elevating backsight by virtue of which a definite angle could be established between the bore and the line of sight, and aim could be taken just immediately beneath the object though the muzzle was in fact pointing above it.

By this means our ancestors concluded they had solved the problem, and certainly, so far as providing a fair means of aiming at an object without hiding it was concerned, they had. Nevertheless, they had overlooked the necessity which such a system involved of precisely predetermining the distance and of equally precisely adjusting the backsight to give exactly the trajectory to the bullet necessary to reach that distance. They, in fact, handed us down a system so full of difficulties that it is safe to say that the best marksman in the world

If distance has been estimated correctly and the backsight has been elevated to give exactly the trajectory necessary the object will be hit. Moreover, there is some latitude for errors in both judging distance and elevating the sight, and this latitude is the distance within which the trajectory falls a height equal to that of the object. Consequently, it will be perceived that the flatter the trajectory the greater will be the margin to take care of errors, hence the continued efforts to enhance the efficiency of rifles by increasing the velocity of the bullets and so flattening their trajectory.

The war objective is generally a man, the most vulnerable of all animals by reason of his relatively great vertical height and the fact that it suffices to hit him anywhere. Nevertheless, in battle this objective naturally reduces his vulnerability by lying prone as much as possible. In hunting, though the animal be large, it is essential to hit a vital spot such as the region of the heart, seldom more than a foot in diameter and generally less, and consequently the latitude offered by the vulnerable portion of an objective is usually in hunting or war considerably less than its total height.

The distance within which a trajectory will fall any given height varies with the range. The 450 yards trajectory of the U. S. Spring-

field, Model 1903, one of the best examples of modern rifles, falls a foot in the last 85 yards, whilst with the sights elevated for 900 yards it falls the height of a man in the last 100 yards and these distances would, under these circumstances, afford instances of the latitude for error in estimating range.

While the flat trajectory rifle has some advantage in the matter of elasticity, in estimating distance it is at a corresponding disadvantage as regards latitude for error in elevating the backsight. The Springfield, for example, increases its range over 100 yards and nearly doubles the height of its trajectory for a rise in the backsight of three-hundredths of an inch.

It will be appreciated, therefore, what little latitude, even the finest examples of modern rifles allow in the matter of adjusting sights, and no further remarks should be necessary to emphasize the difficulty of hitting in the field under a system which involves such difficulties in addition to those of the ordinary functions of aiming and holding.

Now to come to the new system. If we started with a sight which at the most gave only one or two definite trajectories having some relation as regards their height to that of the objects usually fired at, and could then devise some means of aiming which automatically deducted from the height of the trajectory just sufficient to bring the bullet down on to the vulnerable part of the object, we should at least do away with the necessity of adjusting the backsight; incidentally also, as will be seen, we should also eliminate the necessity of knowing the distance, at any rate, for a range as far as accurate shooting is possible at small objects, and this is the underlying principle of the negative angle system.

If we examine Figure 1 the trajectory of the Springfield rifle for 625 yards drawn to scale it will be seen that it attains a total height at its vertex or highest point of 44 inches, and rises half of this in the first 110 yards, falling a similar height, namely, 22 inches, in the last 75 yards, while it only rises and falls the same height in the intervening 440 yards of the range between the first 110 yards and the last 75 yards.

In Figure 2 the vertical dotted line shows the same trajectory as it would appear if the firer could with his eye follow the bullet in its flight as it left his gun. The figures on the left are the heights of the bullet in inches at the various distances in the rising portion of the trajectory; and those on the right in the falling portion. The oblong drawn about the upper portion of the trajectory indicates the objective.

Assuming a rifle correctly sighted to give this trajectory, the object a figure 22 inches high, and aim taken 22 inches below it, however near or far it may be, if the figure is within 110 yards the bullet will not have risen high enough to hit, but if at 110 yards, as will be seen from the diagram, the bullet has risen high enough to just catch its bottom edge. From thence to 350 yards the trajectory continues to rise and the figure would be struck higher and higher until at 350 yards the bullet just grazes its head.

At this point the trajectory turns and the bullet begins to fall, the figures on the right of the diagram indicating the points where a bullet would hit such an object if it happened to be at any of the distances named beside them. At 550 yards the trajectory has fallen to the ground level and a figure beyond this would be missed.

It will be noticed that we, in fact, employed a much higher trajectory than would under the present system of shooting be used, and by aiming at one definite point below the object automatically deducted from its height just as much as would bring the bullet somewhere within the scope of our object and that this with one elevation and one point of aim enabled us to hit it at any distance in a range from 110 to 550 yards without any knowledge as to what that distance might have been.

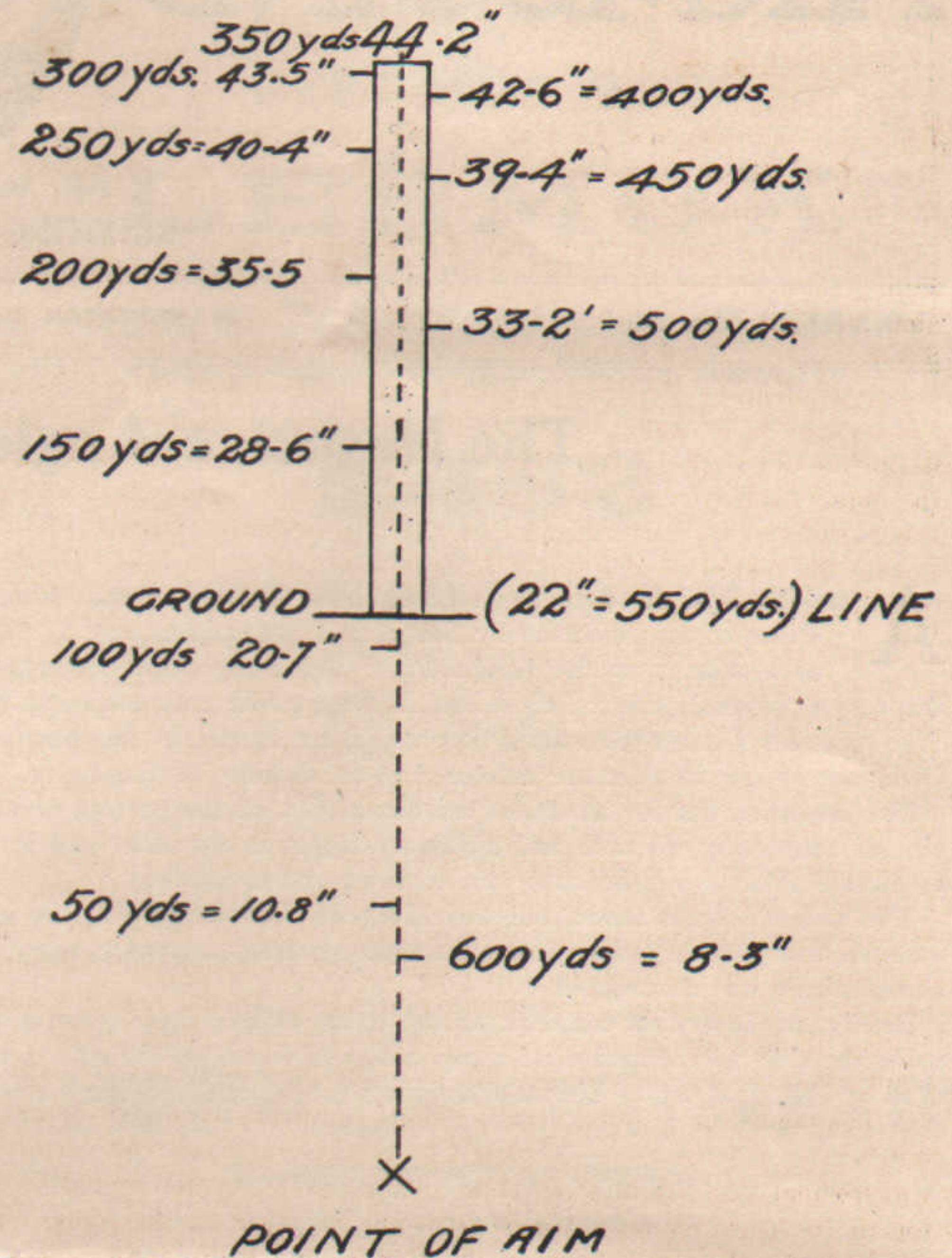
The effect, in fact, was precisely the same as if we had increased or decreased the elevation of the sights, except that it was more exact than we would have accomplished had we trusted to our powers of estimating the distance and our ability to adjust the elevation accordingly. Pointing the rifle below the object negated the angle of elevation of the sight, so to speak, hence the designation "negative angle" given to the system.

It would, of course, be equally possible to fix our sight to give a trajectory only 22 inches high at its vertex which would then give a range of about 470 yards within which a figure 22 inches high would be hit throughout, provided aim were taken at its bottom edge, but in this case the danger zone ends 80 yards nearer the gun.

The height of the figure in this example is the height of the head and shoulders of a man lying down as assumed by the military authorities, and the importance of extending the danger zone from the rifle need not be emphasized seeing that this is the object of nearly every recent development in military small arms.

The difficulty of adjusting sights in war is already appreciated in military circles and the small arms of most nations are equipped with a fixed sight known as a battle sight. The Springfield rifle, for instance, has a battle sight giving a trajectory 30 inches high at its

Fig 2



vertex and a range of 530 yards. The instructions for its use imply aiming at the middle of an erect man, that is to say, at a point 34 inches above the ground, in which case an erect man, 68 inches high, may be hit from the muzzle to about 580 yards.

With a sight suitably adjusted and aiming on the negative angle principle, the same rifle would hit an erect man up to 825 yards. It may, however, be safely assumed that in war the opportunities for shooting at erect men within 600 yards will be few and fleeting, whilst the Springfield battle sight gives practically no danger zone when aimed at the center of men lying down, in which position the enemy is far more likely to be encountered at short ranges.

The battle sights of other nations are fixed for different trajectories, but none of them can be said to attain the ideal, inasmuch as none of them is suitable for realizing the best of which the rifle is capable against an enemy in the two positions, prone and erect, in which he is commonly encountered. For it will be appreciated that if adjusted suitably to a prone figure the range must be shortened for an erect figure, and if suitable for the erect figure the bullet must fly high above a prone figure.

The alternative is a battle sight having two elevation points, but to meet the difficulty of adjustment which all battle sights are designed to avoid, this must be so constructed as to be alterable by a very simple definite motion, one which offers no possibilities for placing the elevation in the wrong position.

For use in conjunction with Ommundsen's negative angle shooting the writer has invented a simple adjustable battle and hunting sight giving two definite elevation points.

In one of several designs this consists of a small circular disc rotated by a projecting handle and pierced with a single aperture. Behind the disc is a plate having a vertical slot. When the handle is turned to the right the aperture coincides with the slot and occupies the low position suitable for shooting at men lying down; when rotated to the left the aperture again coincides with the vertical slot and is in position for shooting at erect men, but at any point in between, the aperture is obscured by the plate behind so that a mistake in elevation is impossible. This sight, as calculated for the Springfield rifle, is designed for attachment to the bridge over the bolt and in conjunction with the negative angle system of aiming gives ranges of 550 yards for prone figures and 825 yards for erect figures.

Theoretically, the rifle of any nation equipped with a two-point battle sight would be doubly as efficient as a rifle having only a single-point battle sight, whilst the adoption of the negative angle system of aiming and elevation would add another 20 per cent to the range within which estimation of distance was unnecessary, of any rifle however flat its trajectory.

The objection to a peep sight mounted on the rifle some distance from the eye does not exist in the case of an aperture close to the eye which admits of the same field of view as the eye is capable of embracing when entirely unobscured.

It will have been noticed that the negative angle system involves aiming below rather than at the figure; and in theory the lower one could aim, the higher the trajectory that could be employed and the greater the distance at which a figure of a given height could be hit. Assuming an adjustment of elevation requiring aim to be taken 68 inches low, some gauge is desirable to enable the marksman to determine a point 68 inches below the object, and no better gauge could be found than the object itself. Consequently, in the case of battle sights the elevations are calculated in each instance to give trajectories having vertices double the height of the object so that aim may in all cases be taken at a point below, equal to the height of the object.

A sight so designed enables full view of the object and very little judgment is necessary to place the foresight beneath it on a point apparently as far below its feet as its head is above. Moreover, as the latitude for error in selecting the point of aim averages half the height of the figure throughout the range, hitting by this system of aiming is, in fact, very easy.

Doubtless, some of our readers have met with no little difficulty in hitting the figure in the regulation skirmish run. This is mainly due to the necessity involved by the present battle sight of aiming at a different point for every change of distance, and to the aiming difficulties necessarily inherent in every open-notch sight. In the negative angle system, though aim must be taken low, it is always taken at the same point whatever the distance and this difficulty therefore does not arise.

When applied to hunting negative angle sights are arranged somewhat differently. Elevation is calculated to give a trajectory the vertex of which equals the height from some definite point on the animal to the top of its heart region. Aim is then always taken at that point, say, for instance, the angle between the foreleg and belly. Differences in distance will cause the bullet to strike a little higher or lower, but always within the calculated area of the heart region.

For example, the .30-30 with negative angle sights, so aimed, will put all its shots within $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high or low, of the center of the heart of a deer from 35 to 240 yards, which is quite as far as the best of marksman can hold to such a small mark, and certainly as far as is every necessary in hunting.

If longer range is required a second point of elevation in the sight requires aim to be taken at the ground line, when the deer will be hit, if between 90 and 315 yards.

Similarly sights are designed and calculated for most of the cartridges commonly in use, and danger zones of greater or less extent according to the qualities of the cartridge are attained.

It is recognized that in war, fire at ranges longer than can be encompassed by the negative angle system may often be necessary, in which case the ordinary tangent sight will be used as heretofore; the battle sight which is an auxiliary and does not interfere with the use of the other sight, being reserved for the shorter decisive ranges where the enemy is close enough to render aimed fire at single men effective. And as this gives ranges quite as far as the best of marksmen can hold on objects so small the combination should meet all war requirements.

The writer has purposely avoided technicalities as much as possible, but for the benefit of the scientifically minded the mathematics and geometry of the system will be dealt with on another occasion, when its application to field and marine artillery will also be described. In the meantime it will suffice to state that the system is based upon the axiom known to ballisticians as "the rigidity of the trajectory" which implies the property of retaining within certain limits the same curve for the same angle of projection whether the line of sight be pointed above, below or parallel with the earth.

Several sights which themselves automatically determine any desired negative point of aim have already been devised, but at the moment are the subject of patent application and cannot yet be described.

The Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company have acquired an option upon the invention and patents have been applied for throughout the world. Rifles equipped with negative angle sights have been submitted to the U. S. Board of Ordnance and the Canadian and British War Departments and are undergoing investigation; while it is stated that the British War Department contemplate equipping rifles for a whole battalion for the purpose of a trial on a large scale.

SWEDEN'S VOLUNTEER RIFLEMEN.

BY CYPRESS HILLS.

TWO years ago there were in Sweden 26 provincial leagues of marksmen, with which were affiliated 2,169 rifle clubs; they represented a total membership of 129,820 active riflemen—government officials, army officers, merchants, mechanics, farmers, laborers, young men and schoolboys.

These are impressive figures, so worthy of the attention of American marksmen that ARMS AND THE MAN will do us a service in giving space to a few facts concerning the volunteer service of Sweden.

There is an old Swedish proverb, which, translated into English means: "Whatever is done on a large scale is done quietly." The truth of this saying finds a most apt illustration in the well-organized volunteer force of the little European Kingdom.

Like a tiny seed laid into the fertile earth of the national forest, Sweden's volunteer organization has grown into a tree of wonderful proportions, whose roots extend into the farthest corners of the country and whose giant branches overshadow the kingdom from the Ore sound up to the midnight sun.

Sweden's volunteer service has not attained its greatness with the accompaniment of drums and trumpets. Being the outgrowth of patriotic devotion of the citizens, it has grown quietly, without drawing upon itself much of the attention of the outside world. Perhaps for that reason Sweden's volunteer marksmen are not fancy target shooters, not jugglers of Schuetzen rifles, nor playing with pretty, beribboned honor targets, uniforms and other non-essential mummery. Here is a type of rifleman who is not embarrassed when he is given an unfamiliar weapon with robust trigger pull and coarse military sights, for all he uses is the Swedish Army Mauser with a regulation trigger pull of $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. This marksman is not beset with fear that a draught of air might discharge his rifle; he needs no needle-pointed front sight, no intricate rearsights, no breathless atmosphere, no beclouded sun and no glass-roofed firing points. Wind and weather, rain and sun are welcomed, because of the opportunity they afford for practice under field conditions.

Summer and winter, spring and fall the Mauser rattles its merry music through the land. Nearly every village has its rifle range of 100, 200 and 300 meters. The targets are not of customary ring and bullseye pattern, but soldier figures painted in dark blue, figures clad in gray-green uniforms, infantry men clad in khaki and hidden between rocks, in bushes and trees, placed at unknown distances; moving and disappearing infantry patrols, and galloping cavalry detachments. Every year increases the number of Swedish marksmen who wear on their coat lapels the official marksman's button in bronze, silver or gold. On foot, on wheels, on snow-shoes or skates, the riflemen take to the open field, to pepper away at the elusive marks which appear here and there, in the most unexpected places, and disappear as mysteriously.

The Swedish volunteer marksman must take the maxim of his organization, "For home and hearth," with great seriousness because he undergoes willingly the greatest physical hardships and makes considerable pecuniary sacrifices, which in the aggregate amount probably to ten times the yearly subvention of the Swedish Government, which is \$210,000. The quantity of ammunition fired for which scores are recorded is over 12,000,000 rounds annually, not to speak of all the unrecorded practice shooting which consumes many more million rounds.

The shooting is always in 10-shot strings; namely, 4 shots prone, 4 shots kneeling, and two shots offhand. The target is of a grayish-green color, 1.70 by 1.40 m., with the half-figure of a soldier in the center. The outside ring is 50 cm. This target is known as the precision target and shooting upon it is obligatory everywhere.

The volunteer marksman of Sweden enters the organization as a recruit, in which class he remains for one year. If during this time he manages to secure a score of 40 points out of a possible 50, in 5 series of shots at 100 meters, he is transferred to the first shooting class. Here the shooting is at 200 meters and again 40 points must be made before the volunteer is eligible to receive the bronze medal of the State and to be transferred to the second class, which shoots at 300 meters, where the requirements call for 40 points in each series and for 7 figure hits in 2 series of shots; these seven hits count 35 points. The third class consists of marksmen who have received the State's silver medal; they shoot at distances of from 300 to 600 meters. The third class opens to the rifleman the opportunity to become entitled to the highest shooting honor conferred by the State—the gold medal. The total number of bronze, silver and gold medals conferred by the Government is about 20,000 a year.

The organization is under the jurisdiction of a commission consisting of the officers of the league of shooting clubs, who are elected

by the government. Their headquarters is Stockholm. This managing board is composed of one member and one substitute of each of the provincial leagues; there also are 26 chairmen with an equal number of substitutes. Every one of the provincial leagues has its own local officers and an executive board, one member of which must be an army officer whose duty it is to control the activities of the club in connection with the monetary assistance given by the government.

Much attention is given to preparatory shooting in schools and clubs.

The state also loans rifles or sells them at cost, besides placing competent instructors at the disposal of the clubs. But in spite of government subsidies the amount of money paid by the marksmen themselves amounts to something like \$2,000,000 a year. This is a considerable self-taxation which the people have assumed in order to add to the military preparedness of the nation.

A NOTABLE DINNER.

COL. ASHER MINER, who has commanded the Ninth Infantry, Pennsylvania Infantry, for five years, gave a dinner at Wilkes-Barre on the evening of February 10 to the officers, non-commissioned staff officers and the Veteran Corps of the Regiment. Other guests were Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, Maj.-Gen. C. Bow Dougherty and Gen. James A. Drain.

In the very appropriate souvenir of the occasion were the words of songs to be sung during the evening, to music furnished by the regimental orchestra, a roster of officers of the regiment, an excellent photograph of it under arms taken in camp, and certain selected information calculated to make glad the heart of any man fortunate enough to be a member of the organization.

Colonel Miner said the dinner was given in commemoration of victories won and duty well done. That there was something to commemorate is evidenced by the fact that the Ninth Infantry leads all of the Pennsylvania Regiments in armory and encampment inspections for 1911. It won numerous trophies in various contests and the regimental figure of merit in rifle firing was second to only one regiment in the state.

The dinner from the gastronomic standpoint was everything which could be desired, and the toasts, which were many and appropriate, were greatly appreciated. They were:

The Veteran Corps, Capt. Oscar J. Harvey; The Army and the National Guard, General Drain; The Third Brigade, General Clements; The 9th Regiment in the Past, Colonel Price; The Veterans, the Volunteer and the Militiamen, General Stewart; The Proper Military Policy for the United States, Hon. F. W. Wheaton; Our Neighbor, the 13th, Colonel Ripple; The 9th Regiment in the Future, Lieutenant Colonel Dewey; The Division, N. G. P., General Dougherty.

An interesting incident occurred when Colonel Miner, upon the advent of the coffee, attempted to call for the first toast. He was interrupted by Lieutenant Colonel Dewey, of the Ninth, who rose and asked permission to speak for a moment on behalf of the officers of the regiment. He then presented with fitting words an engrossed memorial to Colonel Miner signed by every officer of the regiment. This document set forth the affection and respect felt for Colonel Miner and asked him to accept unanimous election for another term as Colonel of the Regiment.

Colonel Miner was deeply affected by this evidence of the attitude of his officers toward him. To those who understood, the situation was not without its sad features, because Colonel Miner had definitely made up his mind, although he had not announced this determination to sever his connection with the regiment at the expiration of his present term of office, Monday, February 12.

He is a very busy man with large responsibilities which he cannot avoid outside of the regiment, his health has not been of the best and he feels compelled to lay down the work with the regiment which means so much to him. He is a fine soldier and his absence from the regiment will be felt, yet the good work he has done will live after him in causing officers and men of the Ninth to work harder than ever that they may maintain the reputation which he helped to gain for the regiment.

Every speaker of the evening found some new praise to bestow upon Colonel Miner and the atmosphere of the dinner was full of a genuine and deep respect, regard and admiration for him. It was a noteworthy occasion and one which encourages a belief that good work does not always go unrewarded or merit remain forever without a recompense.

Officers Prerogatives.

Corporal (to soldier reporting sick): "What's the matter with you?"
Tommy: "Pain in my abdomen!"

Corporal: "Abdomen! Abdomen, indeed. You don't 'ave no abdomen; you 'ave a stomick. It's only officers what 'as abdomens!"—Punch.

THE ARGENTINA TEAM.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee, National Rifle Association of America, held last week, selected the officers for the coming Argentina Rifle Team, Col. Charles D. Gaither, of Maryland, being designated as Captain, and Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U. S. Infantry, as Team Adjutant.

The selections are admirable ones. Colonel Gaither has had a long and extremely successful and useful career as an instructor and inspector of rifle practice and has captained many national match teams. He is a man of sound judgment and eminently qualified to be a good team captain.

Captain Moss is an officer of cleverness and distinction, a master of detail, and speaks Spanish and French fluently.

Although the date for choosing the Argentina team is April 10, already a considerable amount of interest is being shown. Inquiries which have been received as to whether the Winthrop Range will be open before April 10 may be answered by saying that the commandant of the Marine Corps has kindly consented that those who wish to do so may come on to Winthrop and practice there without interruption except such as is offered by the Navy big gun firing from Indian Head. That means merely a temporary cessation of range work.

Inquiries have come in from some who wish to know where the Argentina form of targets may be secured. They are not available in this country, but they can be made by anyone who has one of the little handbooks sent out by the National Rifle Association with the program of the matches. The target itself is one metre (39.37 inches, about) in diameter, with a bullseye of 60 centimetres (a little over 23 inches).

Someone has asked how the cushion, which is specified as permitted in the kneeling stage of the Argentina Match, may be used. This cushion can be put under the knee or it can be put in the crook of the knee between the upper leg and the calf. In this position it is an especially good rest for the firer. It would be well for those who are trying the new position to remember that the cushion may be used in the crook of the knee in this way.

The trigger pull of the rifles to go to Argentina will have to be six pounds. Some embarrassment has been felt by those who expect to try for the team because they do not know how to run the pull on their rifles up to this point.

The National Rifle Association has taken this matter up with the Ordnance Department of the Army and arranged to have main springs of great strength made. These may be obtained from the Association by those who are candidates.

In the pamphlet sent out by the N. R. A., describing in preliminary form the Argentina-Olympic matches, the reproduction of the target has an incorrect measurement marked upon it.

The Argentina target is circular and one metre in diameter, that is practically 39.37 inches and not 47.24 inches, as the figures marked upon the reproduction referred to indicate. The difference is not material inasmuch as the bullseye shown is given its correct size, namely, 23.62 inches.

NATIONAL LAWS FOR GAME.

JOHN B. BURNHAM, president, and William S. Haskell, vice-president and counsel of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association of New York City, have been in Washington to urge the passage of a bill for Federal protection of migratory birds.

Enlightened sportsmen throughout the country agree that such a bill is necessary to prevent the speedy and total extinction of certain migrants. They point to at least two cases—that of the wild pigeon and the esquimau curlew—in which shooting during the breeding season has resulted in annihilation. The woodcock and wood duck are in immediate danger of a like fate as a result of unrestricted shooting.

It is significant that of the twenty-four varieties of ducks, geese and swans breeding within our borders, the wood duck is the one most distinctly a resident of the United States. Protection for this bird would be sure to result in its increase, for it seldom leaves the confines of the Union. Many other species which have been driven from their former breeding grounds would stop with us again, if on their arrival in the spring they were not greeted with deadly fusillades which compel them to continue northward.

Since many of the individual states refuse adequately to protect migratory birds, the only way their extermination can be prevented is for the National Government to do so. It is held in some quarters that this would be unconstitutional, as interfering with the police powers of the states. But there is precedent for Federal control of matters which concern the nation as a whole when the states refuse, or are unable to control them.

THE PROOF OF THE CHARGE.

LAST fall Lieutenant Whelen, in an article published in this paper, charged the writer with having, in an article published in *Outdoor Life* for April, 1911, "deliberately misquoted" an Ordnance Office report. This was a charge of deliberate falsehood. The writer called the bluff and asked that he specify the misquotation and prove it. He responded, and in an article containing 2,900 words, published in the January 11 issue, stated what he considered to be his proof. The writer then prepared and forwarded a reply, containing 4,000 words, which was rejected, and since that time he has been able to get the editor to allow him just 1,000 words of space to reply. This is inadequate, but we will try to make the best of it.

Lieutenant Whelen seems to have wholly abandoned the charge of "deliberately misquoting" and now claims that certain portions were omitted, and that those portions, the absence of which was indicated by the usual asterisks, would have conveyed a different impression than that actually conveyed by the matter quoted. He published the portions in question in full, putting the omitted matter in its proper place and indicating it by italics, so the reader can judge of its importance.

The omitted matter will be seen to consist of the details as to the action of the rifle when undergoing the tests. I had given the *tests prescribed* correctly, and had correctly given the *conclusions of the board* as to the operation of the rifle under the tests. This Lieutenant Whelen endorses when he says: "Such is the integrity, the professional ability and efficiency of the officers of our Ordnance Department that the report of a board of these officers carries with it more weight than any argument that can be put forth." And their *conclusions*, he concedes that I gave correctly.

To illustrate the fairness of publishing their conclusions rather than a description of the action of the rifle when under test, compare the report, which the Lieutenant has published in italics, with similar reports of the action of the Mauser rifle under test, found in the Ordnance Office report for 1892, pages 242, 243, 264, 267, 287. The Winchester was fired, in the endurance test, *five thousand* rounds in strings of *five hundred* shots each; the Mauser was fired but *five hundred* rounds, in strings of *fifty* shots each, and water cooled between shots. The Winchester failed to extract 22 shells out of 5,000; the Mauser failed 18 times out of five hundred, equal to 180 out of 5,000, or a little over eight times as many, in proportion to the shots fired. The board testing the Mauser considered the failures to extract due to heating the barrel (Report, page 242), but this barrel was water cooled after each series of fifty shots, so all this trouble occurred *before fifty shots had been fired after cooling*, while the report shows that the Winchester was fired in 500 shot strings, until it was so hot the handguard was burned off and the stock badly charred, yet *the earliest case of failure to extract in any given string was the 176th shot*, and most of them were after 400 shots had been fired in the string.

As to excessive pressures, the Winchester was tested with ammunition giving 70,000 pounds pressure, while the Mauser and Krag were subjected to but 52,000 pounds.

As to the defective cartridge test, the Winchester was tested with a cartridge crossfiled *through* the rim; the Mauser with those crossfiled to *nearly* the thickness of the metal. (Page 118.)

With the Winchester the ejector was disabled, but the extractor not injured. The Mauser shows six tests, with the *more favorable form of defective*, and I state results as follows:

Test One.—*First Shot*. Had to open gun with hammer and punch. *Second Shot*. Could not be opened at all. *Test suspended*. (P. 243.)

Test Two.—*First Shot*. Put gun out of business. *Suspended*.

Test Three.—*Second Shot*. Sprung extractor. *After forcing back bolt could be withdrawn*.

Test Four.—*First Shot*. Broke collar. *Bolt could not be opened*.

Test Five.—No injury.

Test Six.—Ejector disabled. This is exactly what happened to the Winchester.

So much for the comparative strength of the two models. As to the remaining features mentioned in the report, the heating and burning of the stock does not concern the strength of action; neither does the stripping of threads on a screw, or the breaking of a half cock notch on the hammer.

From which we may see how much more fair it was to give the *conclusions of the board*, than some details of difficulty in operation, without submitting the Mauser record for comparison.

Lieutenant Whelen intimates that I have "twisted and turned some groups shot by Dr. Mann in testing vented muzzles." Were this the first time such insinuations were made I would disregard it, but it has been frequently done before, always in a manner tending to *infer un-*

fairness on my part and never by direct statement or in form where it could be squarely met. Dr. Mann published a most excellent book, in which he describes some experiments with vented muzzles. In that book he states that certain groups, designated as tests 68 and 69, were shot *without cleaning*. In the November 17, 1910, issue of this paper he states that "Shots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, of Fig. 2, the vented group, were made consecutively, and *the bore well cleaned between shots*." In a letter to the writer he states that the group shown as Fig. 2, in the article, was the same as test 69 in the book. The question of cleaning was the one under discussion. In the February 23, 1911, issue of this paper I called attention to this and asked the Doctor to explain these seemingly inconsistent statements. He has offered no explanation. Until he does, no true friend of Dr. Mann will go out of his way to call attention to this matter, since the situation calls earnestly for explanation, if we are to credit the further writings of Dr. Mann concerning vented muzzles.

Lieutenant Whelen complains that I have charged him with "deliberately making false statements" in the *Outdoor Life* article. If one will read the article they will see that this charge pertains only to Brooks. As to him, I am ready to submit the proofs.

Lack of space prevents any further consideration of the Lieutenant's article, and, in fact, anything like full consideration of the points touched upon. It may be considered elsewhere.

CHAS. NEWTON.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NOTES.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association, held at the office in Washington on Wednesday, February 7, the following organizations and individuals were elected to membership in the Association:

Life Members.—Brig. Gen. Theo. Schwan, U. S. A., retired; Mr. M. Merillon, President, de L'Union Internationale des Federations and Associations Nationales de Tir, Paris, France; Senor Don Antonio del Pino, President, Tiro Federal Argentino, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic; J. A. Cumpston, Dallas, Tex.; W. S. Park, Los Vegas, New Mexico; Hon. Butler Ames, Boston, Mass.; William B. Coit, Buffalo, N. Y., and J. H. Carl, Gilroy, Cal.

Regiments.—Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

Third Class (Military) Organizations.—Company "E," Third Wyoming Infantry and Company "I," Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

Civilian Rifle Clubs.—California Grays Rifle Club, San Francisco; Brooklyn, N. Y., Naval Militia Rifle Club, Bucyrus, Ohio, Rifle Association, Haywards, Cal., Rifle Club, Payette, Idaho, Rifle and Revolver Club, Boston, Mass., Revolver Club, Winnemucca, Nev., Rifle Club, Ancon, Canal Zone, Pistol and Rifle Club, and Fremont, Ohio, Rifle Club.

College Clubs.—Kansas University Rifle Club, West Virginia University Rifle Club, Norwich University Rifle Club.

Schoolboy Rifle Clubs.—Eastern High School, Washington, D. C., and New Mexico Military Institute.

The plans of the Association to organize and send two rifle teams abroad this spring will mean strenuous work to collect the \$15,000 necessary for the sending of these teams.

Subscriptions have begun to come in. The first to be heard from is the well-known shot, Maj. "Billy" Martin, of New Jersey, who writes that his regiment, the Second Infantry, will subscribe one hundred dollars. Two hundred dollar subscriptions have been received from the Remington U. M. C. Company and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., sends in his check for five dollars and Mr. J. H. Cumpston, of Dallas, Tex., one of ten dollars.

Plans are under way by several regiments that have adopted the suggestion sent out to the regiments in a circular letter by the Association recommending the holding of a review or other entertainment in the armory for the benefit of the fund.

The details have been completed for the ammunition tests which will be held at the U. S. Marine Corps range, Winthrop, Md., March 26 and 27.

The Army, Navy and Marine Corps have expressed their intention of nominating candidates to try out for these teams. Reports are beginning to come in from the states as to the number of representatives. West Virginia will send three, California two, and the indications are that the representation will be very general.

There will be a team sent to the International Matches in France, which will take place at Bayonne-Biarritz during the week of July 28. These events occur during an international program which runs from July 15 to August 5.

This will be a separate team from the Olympic Team previously discussed and try outs to determine its membership will take place at Camp Perry subsequent to the try-out in May for the Olympic Team.

Further details in regard to the team and the matches in which it will compete will appear later.

A NOVEL MUSICAL THEME.

AN English composer and organist, Bruce Steane, has produced recently a symphony directly inspired by and depicting in orchestral sounds the life of and on a British battleship.

The music is said to be notable and realistic. The launching of the dreadnought, the life out in the open sea, a theme representing the calm before a storm, and the return to home shores, are dealt with as successfully as it is possible to impart entire realism in harmonious chords and combinations to such a complicated subject. The production is entitled "A Dreadnought Suite," and is expected to be produced shortly by a leading London orchestra.

Though there is no lack of romantic inspiration in the contemplation of a battleship, this particular outlet for artistic expression is rather novel, and offers to the imagination unlimited possibilities.

STATE TROOPS IN BATTLE.

WHEN "State Troops in Battle" was set over this article as its title it was not intended that you should find in the body of the text an account of an organization of a State in the midst of a vividly portrayed scene of carnage. On the contrary the only purpose was to attract your attention to some few remarks on the recent problem in field firing carried out on the State Range, Peekskill, New York.

You will find an account of this in one of the excellent little bulletins put out by General Verbeck, the Adjutant General of New York. The problem was worked out by a Board composed of Major O'Ryan and Captain Andrews, of the New York National Guard, and General Verbeck praises them very highly for their genuine interest and willingness in arranging ingenious details for the contest.

An examination of the excellent description of what took place during this practical little demonstration, in which a composite troop of cavalry did the firing, discloses many errors, as could be expected. We offer by direct quotation from the report some of the conclusions of these officers, the same being of such vital import that it would be well if they could be brought to the attention of every National Guardsman.

Throughout the solution of the problem the officers and men showed by their actions and manners that they were intensely interested and earnest in their work. The entire command visited each target in turn and witnessed the effect of fire on the targets, the trenchments and the position generally.

In a general way it may be said that this test of combat firing brought home to every participant the necessity for training of this character as a supplement to rifle practice. After the individual soldier is taught to shoot with reasonable accuracy and has been reasonably trained and schooled in his duties as a soldier, he must be given an opportunity by actual training and experience to work in harmony with the other men of his organization in the accomplishment of the work which the organization would have to do in combat.

It was demonstrated that high skill with the rifle on the rifle range is not the end to which the soldier works, but is merely a means (an elementary means) to another end, and that this efficiency in combat can never be attained if the soldier in his training never gets beyond the work of qualifying in the various classes which are prescribed in rifle practice.

It can be said without reflection on those engaged in the solution of the problem at Peekskill, that on that occasion there was practically no fire control. It was evident that Captain McLeer appreciated the necessity for control, not only of the fire but of the movements of his line, but at times he was almost helpless. The sound of the firing was so great that the trumpet and voice could not be heard. Those in command of the firing line forgot in their excitement that they must look to the commanding officer for direction.

It is of course recognized that in this composite troop, where the troop commander could not know intimately his platoon chiefs and squad leaders, that control was much more difficult to maintain. To offset this, however the desired object was unquestionably gained—namely, to interest the greatest number of organizations in this kind of training for field efficiency, and to establish in their own minds by actual experience, not alone its necessity, but the necessity for taking it up in its more elemental form, say with patrols of a corporal and three men, and by stages of development reaching a degree of training in troop leadership and fire control that would justify the whole organization participating in an advanced problem, as the above.

These smaller problems can easily be devised and made keenly interesting, and are a real test of the squad leaders' native ability to handle men in a crisis, while they meantime train them in much of the practical detail of patrol leading, fire direction and control.

These targets can be prepared at almost no expense, obtaining from the Government the plain cardboard silhouettes only, and even these can be made if you desire. They are attached in a row of any desired

number to a 2 x 4, or round green stick or what you will. This is laid along the surface of the ground where the parapet of the entrenchment is assumed to be, and revolution of this stick about its long axis through 90° will make these targets appear, from their positions lying flat on the ground and so invisible, and revolution back 90° will make them disappear.

This can be done by ropes, led directly, or through pulleys indirectly, to cover nearby. Telephonic connection with targets is not essential. The conductor of the exercise can control the targets by prearranged whistle or bugle signals, and generally does in Regular army practice.

It is believed that near almost every station in the State can be found some ravine or waste stretch of country, where a little ingenuity will make possible carrying out these problems on at least a minor scale. Even without firing ball cartridges, most interesting problems can be executed, using these targets to represent the enemy.

The unexpectedness of the appearance of the target, especially when accompanied by several blank shots from the position, and the feeling on the part of the leader that his success depends on the accuracy of his estimation of the range, the promptness of his putting his men into position and returning a properly directed fire, all these lend a reality to the exercise that tests men's self control and make them realize their need for training, before they find themselves actually in the field in the face of an enemy, with the lives of their men and the successful issue of their cause resting perhaps in their hands.

It is the judgment of your Board that some system of this kind could be added to supplement the training of the New York Militia rifle practice, and it is considered practicable that this system should culminate in a series of combat problems conducted at some chosen location, in which one company from each regiment, chosen by the Colonel for its general field efficiency, should participate as a special mark of recognition for its efficiency.

THE EXPERTS.

A GRAND OPERA.

Music from Gilbert & Sullivan. Libretto by W. B. K.

Characters { Crossman, an expert.
Haines, also expert.
Whelen, more expert.
Newton, another.

(Curtain rises disclosing all-star cast holding down country. Costumes; chaps, pink gauze skirts, cow-boy "junior" Stetsons. Each bears his favorite rifle. Characters step forward in order given and each sings in turn. Air; "Tit-willow" song from Mikado.)

I've been here some time and I'm glad that I came,
I'm a lu-lu, I'm a lu-lu, I'm a lu-lu,
To me fickle fortune has been a kind dame,
I'm a lu-lu, I'm a lu-lu, I'm a lu-lu,
My knowledge on shooting quite passes belief,
I swat all the others and bring them to grief,
Of authorities on firearms I am the great chief,
I'm a lu-lu, I'm a lu-lu, I'm a lu-lu.

I'll skin this bolt-gun man, f'r whom I don't give a dam,
It's easy, yes easy, dead easy,
With a lever action rifle I'm clearly the man,
Poor E. C., poor E. C., poor E. C.,
I'll sure have a snap, the game's nothing to beat,
I'll get this man's goat and make him retreat,
There's nothing before him but certain defeat,
It's easy, quite easy, poor E. C.!

My name you've oft heard, for I'm very well known,
I'm Whelen, I'm Whelen, I'm Whelen,
I'm the best ever yet, which is modest you'll own,
I'm Whelen, I'm Whelen, I'm Whelen,
This gink on my right whose name rhymes with pains,
Will get his, you bet! as sure as it rains,
With joy unconfined I will bury his remains,
And with feelin', with feelin', with feelin'.

As ballistical expert I've got all on the run,
Behold Newton, fair Newton, wise Newton.
There's nit I'm not next to in the way of a gun,
I'm Newton, the only Newton, sure's shootin'.
My sectional density will carry me far,
My experimental turn doesn't hurt me at bar,
My pleasure these cranks cannot possibly mar,
With their hootin', their hootin', their hootin'.

(All together advance to the footlights execute dainty pas seul, and sing. Air, "Three Little Maids from School.")

Four wise gun men all are we,
Better than us there cannot be,
Four wise gun men don't you see,
Four wise gun men all.
Four wise gun men all contrary,
Who don't give a whoop for stationery,
Our pens'll last till next January,
Four wise gun men all,
Four wise gun men all,
Four wise g-u-u-n (high C) men all!

(Exuent, rolling rifles and blowing kisses to delighted, enthusiastic, S. R. O. house.)

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.

BOLT-LEVER CONTROVERSY CLOSED.

Words of complaint from our subscribers; our own editorial judgment that the discussion has been worn threadbare; and the further fact that all interested now seem to have had a chance to say something, causes us to announce that this number of ARMS AND THE MAN contains the last controversial communication on the subject of the Bolt vs. Lever.

Anything which appears in these columns in the future concerning the relative excellence of bolt and lever action rifles will have to be based upon fact and be entirely outside of the realm of controversy.

New facts, actual demonstration of the qualities of bolt rifles, lever rifles or in fact of any arms if submitted in readable form, and without apparent bias or prejudice are considered good material for publication in ARMS AND THE MAN.

CAVALRY REDUCTION.

The amendment put forward to the Army Appropriation Bill which was to lop off five regiments of cavalry and to assign the officers thereof to field artillery and infantry is one not calculated to benefit the Army or to be of use to the country.

The motive advanced by those responsible for the suggestion is economy. Saving money where harm will be the result of the attempt to practice economy is worse than mere wanton wastefulness. The case of the householder who would take down the doors of his residence and convert them into kindling wood presents a reasonable parallel to the course suggested by those who favor a reduction in the Cavalry.

Not even the most earnest advocates of an increase in the Infantry of the Army are advocating reducing the strength of our mounted establishment, now too small. The truth is that blind attempts to do things to the Army, no matter how worthy the motives which animate would-be reformers, are more apt to result in harm than good.

We need all the cavalry we have and more. There should be increases in the Field Artillery, there should be considerable additions to the Infantry. The National Guard should be raised in efficiency and one of the first and most important things to be done in that direction is the granting of pay for this force.

The greatest need of the moment is for an harmonious War Department. Officers on duty in Washington, officers of high grade and

unquestionable ability, are diametrically opposed to each other on projects which seriously affect the welfare of the Army. It would be a matter of good policy on the part of those responsible for the Government to secure an agreement among these military experts who might be expected to know most well the best things to be done for the Army; agreement and coördination of effort for the attainment of those laws which would make our military system adequate to our needs.

Inquiry among prominent officers of the Infantry branch of the Army shows them to be a unit against reduction of the Cavalry, whereas equally prominent Cavalry officers who would of course be opposed to a reduction of the Cavalry, are in favor of an increase in the Infantry.

There is not so much jealousy and selfishness among active and capable officers of the Army as one might expect. It is natural for each man to think his own service is the most important. One cannot blame him for that. In reality such a belief makes for higher efficiency, if it does not go so far as to exclude appreciation of the usefulness of the other arms.

What will become of the amendment in question or in what form the Army Appropriation Bill will come out of Congress no one can foretell. In the meantime the National Guard Pay Bill is not moving forward. The understanding that it was to be taken up after the Army Bill was disposed of may extend to a meaning which includes the final disposition of the Army Bill; in that case National Guard legislation may have to wait a long time because the campaign for and against the various amendments proposed to our military law in connection with the Appropriation Bill have so complicated the situation that consideration of that measure may endure for many weeks or perhaps months.

It is a most unfortunate condition of affairs, one which every friend of military progress must deplore.

OUGHT TO BE CAREFUL.

The reports at hand of men mistaken for game during 1911, do not indicate any great increase in intelligence or the employment of additional care by alleged sportsmen.

Almost any man might sometime be placed in such a position that an accidental discharge of a firearm would endanger him or a companion. He might be the victim of a set of circumstances from which there was no escape; but his case would be quite different from that of the man who seeing an object moving in the bush fires without waiting to see what is there, to the mutilation or death of a guide, a shooting companion or perhaps an unconscious wayfarer who happens to be upon the unfortunate spot.

A certain amount of consideration for the comfort and safety of others should impel every man who uses a gun to use extra care that he shall not in any way harm his fellows. Cautions cannot be repeated too frequently. The muzzle of any firearm is dangerous. It should not be directed toward any mark unless that mark be a legitimate target for the contents of the weapon.

Pointing guns at people is a pernicious practice which ought to carry with it, when the offense is proven, a jail sentence of not less than six months. If we were doing it we would inflict this punishment and insist upon its being carried out whether or not anyone was injured. The simple act of pointing a weapon at somebody else ought to carry with it a painful penalty.

There is great pleasure to be gained from the use of firearms in their various forms; the rifle, the revolver, the pistol and the shotgun are instruments by which many happy hours and profitable ones too, may be passed. But, like all good things, they may be perverted to wrongful uses.

An obligation rests upon all sportsmen who enjoy the use of weapons not only to exercise due care, that they may not endanger the lives of others, but to preach constantly to young, inexperienced or obtuse brethren the imperative necessity of constant watchful care while using deadly weapons.

COMMENTS ON A RUPTURED RIFLE.

BY E. L. STEVENSON.

IN the December 28th issue of ARMS AND THE MAN was an article by Mr. Newton containing the following paragraph: "Mr. Crossman reported a model 1886 rifle, giving way to the rear when firing, but this was traced down until it was found that all that was known of the rifle which burst was that it was a 'powder gun' and might have been a flint lock as far as definite information was concerned. No authentic instance of a modern lever action giving way to the rear was cited."

As I am the one who related the incident to Mr. Crossman, and as this is the second time in the last few months Mr. Newton has referred to it and Mr. Haines of *Outdoor Life* during his controversy with Lieutenant Whelen, took occasion to refer to the same matter in a manner which I considered somewhat inaccurate, I think perhaps I should give further details.

In order that your readers may understand the case better I shall first present some clippings from the *Outer's Book* and *Outdoor Life*.

The first is from the *Outer's Book* of November, 1909, being part of a letter from Mr. Newton, one of a series in a bolt-lever discussion with Mr. Crossman. For the sake of accuracy I send the clipping itself and not a copy in my own handwriting, which the printers might not copy correctly:

"Mr. Crossman quotes a Mr. Stevenson, who claims to have assisted in treating a man who was injured by the blowing out of the breech bolt of a lever action rifle. Mr. Crossman supplements this with the information that it was a model 1886 Winchester.

"I wish either Mr. Crossman or Mr. Stevenson would describe the appearance of the broken weapon in detail, showing how the bolt was permitted to escape to the rear, as it would be of much interest, and while such accidents might happen with some types of lever action rifle, until more complete details are given as to the manner in which the bolt escaped from the fastenings of an 1886 model Winchester the writer must entertain a polite misbelief."

From the above it can be seen that I was asked *only* of the appearance of the broken weapon or in other words, the rifle *after* the accident. This is what I had in mind when I wrote the following which appeared in the *Outer's Book* for January, 1910. In sending this clipping for the sake of brevity I have cut out that portion explaining how Mr. Crossman probably made the mistake as to the model of the gun.

"In the November *Outer's Book* I noticed a request from Mr. Newton for details as to the injury of a native in Alaska by a rifle blowing open. This incident which came to my notice was referred to by Mr. Crossman in a former issue. I might as well state in the first place that the gun was not an 1886 Model Winchester but a .44-40 Model 1873.

"The native was one of a party camped across the river from us in June, 1899, while a party of us were in the delta of the Kowak River, a tributary to Kotzebue Sound. The sound is an arm of the Arctic Ocean, just on the Arctic circle. I suppose the boy was not particular in cleaning his carbine and while out shooting fish along a little slough met with the accident. There was a doctor in our party and the boy was brought to him for treatment. I did not see the gun but the version of the natives expressed mostly by signs was that the mechanism had given way allowing the powder blast to escape to the rear and the boy's face corroborated this. The worst injury was just below the point of the cheek bone and on back to the ear. The eye was almost out of line but had several grains of powder imbedded in it which were rather hard to remove. The left side of the face was not hurt much."

Next I submit a clipping from *Outdoor Life* of March, 1911, it being from an article by Mr. Ashley A. Haines, the gun and ammunition editor of that publication, the article in question being the second of his in controversy with Lieutenant Whelen. The sentence preceding the clipping I send would show somewhat more clearly how he came to work around to my case, but as it contains 149 words, I have omitted it.

Also, I have omitted about half of the last sentence as it drifts off the subject we are considering somewhat and contains 133 words in all. Here is the part we are most interested in:

"The word 'authoritative' should not be overlooked as none of us desires a repetition of a citation like the statement of one very prolific writer, made in another magazine, that he had been told by a friend of a model 1886 Winchester rifle blowing open and injuring the Eskimo who was shooting it. This statement was challenged and the party who was stated to have furnished the information wrote an explanation stating that he did not say it was the model 1886 Winchester but understood it was the model 1873 Winchester, and a little farther on advised us that he did not see the rifle and the injured man could not speak English and described the accident in the sign language. How the injured Eskimo was able in the sign language to communicate accurately the model of the rifle which injured him was not explained, and the natural inference would be that the most he did say was that a gun

blew out at the breech, as this is pretty nearly the limit of the sign language, and I might add that this gun might have been an ancient wheel-lock or a modern automatic, so far as one would be able to determine from the explanation."

Mr. Haines declares that I stated I *understood* it was the 1873 model. I *did not*. I stated plainly that the gun was a .44-40, model 1873, and later referred to the gun as a carbine. Mr. Haines also claims I stated "the injured man could not speak English." I *never made any such statement*. I said the native's story of the accident was "expressed mostly by signs." If Mr. Haines will consult a dictionary he will see that "mostly" does not mean "entirely," but—"for the greatest part, chiefly." In some cases it is said "actions speak louder than words." which was so in this case as far as the signs were concerned.

As I stated in the *Outer's Book* we were camped on the opposite side of the river from the natives. We had been there probably a week when this boy was hurt. During that time we had crossed the stream repeatedly on hunting trips and several times had passed the native camp. I had seen the boy, who was afterwards in our camp, carrying a .44-40 1873 Model Winchester carbine. (And I might say right here that with but two exceptions the only rifles I ever saw used by the natives in that section were of this model and caliber). The two exceptions were a .40-82 Winchester and a .45-70 Hotchkiss Model Winchester.

The natives *invariably* referred to a rifle by its caliber. When this boy came to us for treatment we asked him what had happened and he replied "forty-four pechuck." "Pechuck" is a native word meaning broken; destroyed; or no more. Then he said "Me shootum fish" and showed us how he walked quietly along, raised his arms as if sighting a gun and said "bang! .44 pechuk," at the same time making a sign of striking himself in the face. Furthermore he opened one of our Winchester, pointed to the action and said "Pechuck."

As to Mr. Haines' assertion that it might have been an automatic, I refer to my statement that the accident happened in June, 1899. Navigation into Kotzebue Sound does not open until about July 10 on account of the Arctic ice, consequently anything possessed by parties in that country came in the year before. As Mr. Haines is a gun and ammunition expert I asked him by personal letter where the native could have obtained an automatic at that time. He owned his mistake but said the accident might have been caused by high-velocity cartridges which was the first intimation I ever had that such cartridges were made for the .44-40 at that time.

Of course my evidence as to the model of rifle which injured the boy is all circumstantial, as I did not see the gun *after* the accident.

I do not know of a single case of a *modern* lever gun breaking in the action from the strain of the explosion, but have heard of cases of their partly opening. One of these cases I heard very plainly as I held the gun to my shoulder at the time.

I might state that in December, 1909, one of the gentlemen who has had considerable to say in defense of the lever gun wrote me of two well-known and popular modern lever guns. I omit the models named as well as the caliber given in one case as I do not wish to identify the arms in question in any manner. After stating that he agreed with me in my opinion of two rifles I had mentioned, the gentleman added: "I once owned a—caliber—model and could feel the lever spring in my hand at every shot, consequently I soon sold it. As for the—model I never owned one and never hope to."

I have never been able to decide why or how those guns should have started to open up. In my own case I used the gun about ten years, though not very regularly, and it never troubled me in that way but once and in that case there was a punctured primer. It may be that the escaping gas pressed against the locking lugs, but I do not know. The hole in the primer was very small and clean, just the size of the point of the firing pin.

The gun now belongs to a friend of mine who seems to be perfectly satisfied, but I was always a little afraid of it afterwards. I generally hold my head well to the front when shooting and unless much interested in my shooting couldn't help wondering what might happen to my nose in case the breech block came back full length.

REQUIRED OF ENGLISH GUARDSMAN.

WE have been greatly interested in the requirements for duty placed upon officers of the Territorial Army, England, inasmuch as that force closely resembles our National Guard in personnel, purpose and organization.

We are indebted to the *Daily Telegraph*, London, for this information:

Apart from annual training we get the following summary of time devoted to military work during the year, which may be taken as being in excess of what is usually thought sufficient:

Recruit Drills.—20 hours, from 8 p. m. to 9 p. m., on twenty evenings.

Company Drills.—10 hours, from 8 p. m. to 9 p. m., on ten evenings.
Company and Battalion Drills.—Six Saturday afternoons during the year.

Musketry.—Four to six Saturday afternoons during the year.
Special Instructional Exercises.—Two week-ends during the year.
Lectures at Headquarters.—On four or six evenings during the year.
Office Work at Home.—Half an hour a week.
Military Reading.—Say, two hours a week, at home or while traveling.

A subaltern who devotes this amount of time will be considered an efficient and useful member of the mess. There are, of course, enthusiasts who devote as much time as they can spare to their military work, but these offer no necessary criterion for the intending officer.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

On being gazetted, the subaltern receives an "outfit" grant of £20, with which to purchase the necessary portions of his uniform. (Mess-kit and full dress are considered as luxuries, and not necessities.) In return for this grant the officer must serve for three years, and should he resign before then he must refund a proportionate amount of the grant (e. g., after two years' service he would have to refund £6 13s 4d) to the Government; he also undertakes to obtain Certificate A within two years of being gazetted. The following are the various ways in which Certificate A may be obtained:

1. By working up at home, or being coached, and subsequently sitting at the examination; these are generally held two or three times a year.

2. By attending a night school of instruction. This means going to the school every evening from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m., and attending the open-air class on Saturday afternoons. These schools last a month, and an officer who attends draws sufficient in allowances to defray his out-of-pocket expenses.

3. By attending a day school similar to above, except that the hours are from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m., and that pay is given as well as allowances, so that officers who reside in the provinces can enter into residence in London or wherever the school is held.

4. Being attached to a unit of the Regular Army for twenty-eight days. Here the subaltern will live in barracks and perform the ordinary duties of a subaltern in the Regular Army. Pay and allowances are issued which amply cover the expenses.

In every case the officer has subsequently to pass the prescribed examination in order to obtain Certificate A, but this is within the powers of anybody who goes through one of the courses above set out, provided he gives reasonable application to the work. There are many other schools of instruction that an officer may attend on full pay and allowances if he can afford the time to do so, but none of these is obligatory.

Another bugbear to the intending officer is the fifteen days' annual training, for many men fear that, having joined, it might just so happen that they might be unable to get away from their civilian occupation at the time fixed. In cases where there is a bona-fide excuse of this sort, an officer may be excused for a week, or for even the whole period of annual training, and as a rule nobody is more disappointed than the officer himself. On the other hand, it will be easily realised that an officer who constantly has to beg leave of absence from annual training is practically of no use to his corps, and if he does it too often he will be invited to resign as a matter of course.

Some Luck.

"Been hunting?"

"Yes."

"Any luck?"

"Some. Found a man who would cash a check when the game warden told me what the fine was."—Washington Star.

Simply Raven.

"Some novelists don't know what they're talking about. Here's one who speaks of a girl's 'raven hair.'"

"What's wrong with it?"

"Ravens don't wear hair, they wear feathers."

A Specialist.

"That clerk of yours seems to be a hard worker."

"Yes, that's his specialty."

"What, working?"

"No, seeming to."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Activity in Texas.

Things in the shooting line are stirring in Texas these days. At the rate of progress now made it is safe to predict that in a few years Texas will be right up with the leading states in shooting. At the present time the State troops can shoot well, but not content with that, Capt. C. L. Test has been appointed I. S. A. P. for the entire State, in addition to the Second Infantry. He is now engaged in building ranges at home stations of companies promoting small competitions and disseminating information, etc., through the Adjutant General's office.

Frankford Arsenal Loses Valuable Man.

Mr. Chas. F. Grace, who has been superintendent of the Small Arms Ammunition Department, Frankford Arsenal, for several years,

was recently tendered an informal reception by his many friends in the cartridge shop of the Arsenal on the occasion of his resignation from that position.

Mr. William E. Garrod, in a few well chosen words, presented to Mr. Grace from his many friends a beautiful gift, as a mark of their esteem.

Mr. Grace has resigned from the Government service to accept a responsible position with one of the largest independent steel companies in the country.

He was graduated from the Central Manual Training School, Philadelphia in 1891, and after several years' experience with one of the foremost machine tool builders firms in this country, he entered the Government service at Frankford Arsenal. His experience and ability were soon recognized by those in charge, with the result that he was shortly advanced to positions of responsibility and importance.

Probable Change of Policy in Louisiana.

Judge L. E. Hall, of Monroe, has been elected Governor of Louisiana. He will be inaugurated in May.

The Governor-elect has already announced his intention to appoint an Adjutant General wholly on military merit and ability. Louisiana has been unfortunately situated in regard to the head of her military department for some years. The Adjutant General of the State, a man of exemplary character and of the highest standing in the community, was without militia experience and therefore greatly handicapped in the beginning of his work. Subsequently he fell ill and his duties devolved upon others, who were necessarily greatly embarrassed in doing satisfactory work for another man.

It is understood the new Governor intends to appoint an active National Guard officer to be his Adjutant General. It is sincerely to be hoped that this will be done. Louisiana needs the efforts of a wide-awake, alert and capable Adjutant General to bring her where she belongs among the other states.

Among the officers who have been mentioned for the office and a possible appointee, is Col. L. A. Toombs, Inspector General of Rifle Practice of Louisiana, who has had an active and honorable service in the National Guard of his State in various capacities. He has performed many difficult duties within and without the borders of his State to the honor of his organization and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He would unquestionably make a good Adjutant General if appointed.

Organization Strength Fixed.

In connection with General Orders, No. 138, War Department, 1911, prescribing the organization of the enlisted strength of the Army, the following decisions of the Secretary of War are announced:

(a) For the present, the organization of machine-gun companies or platoons, or of mounted scouts, or headquarters detachments will not be required of the Organized Militia under Section 3 of the Militia Law, as amended.

(b) The organization of machine-gun platoons or companies will be authorized only for twelve company regiments.

Machine-gun companies may be organized as separate units in conformity to the provisions of Circular, No. 16, Division of Militia Affairs, 1909, the commissioned officers and enlisted men being in addition to those authorized for a regiment consisting of twelve companies and a band.

A board of officers has been convened to determine the proper organization for a machine-gun unit armed with the new Benet-Mercier gun. The organization adopted will be published to the Organized Militia as soon as determined.

(c) The enlisted personnel constituting mounted scouts, or headquarters detachments may be detailed from existing organizations as prescribed for the Regular Service, or they may be considered as separate detachments and administered as such under the command of an officer detailed for the purpose, preferably a regimental or battalion staff officers.

(d) Authority to organize machine-gun companies, headquarters detachments, or mounted scouts, as separate units must, in each case, be obtained from the Secretary of War, and this authority will not be granted unless the existing organizations of the Militia of the State or Territory are complete and are sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service.

(e) The following enlisted men of an infantry regiment are mounted:

Mounted scouts—1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 12 privates.

Regimental headquarters—1 regimental sergeant major, 1 regimental quartermaster sergeant, 1 trumpeter sergeant, 2 mounted orderlies.

Each battalion headquarters—1 battalion sergeant major, 2 mounted orderlies.

Fifteen mounted scouts, 6 non-commissioned officers, 8 mounted orderlies; total, 29.

The remainder of the headquarters detachment, consisting of 1 wagoner for regimental headquarters, 3 wagoners (one for each battalion headquarters), 1 farrier, 2 horseshoers, 1 saddler, are not mounted, but are equipped as privates of infantry (except intrenching tools).

A Good Regimental Figure.

The 56th Iowa Infantry, Col. Wm. A. Chantland, commanding, has a regimental figure of merit in rifle practice for 1911 of 97.21.

This figure will probably compare very favorably with that of any regiment in the country composed of separated and detached companies.

Six of the companies had a figure of merit better than 100, as follows: C—156.12; G—131.57; B—119.40; A—115.35; F—110.52; D—100.39.

Seventh Annual Tournament of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League of the United States.

SPECIAL REPORT BY FRANK J. KAHR.

IT was not necessary to call in the police reserves to handle the crowds nor to rope off the firing point, but just the same the seven odd firing booths were kept in continuous commission the whole week. To say the Seventh Annual Tournament of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League was a success would be telling something which is true, but to say that it was a howling success, would be exaggerating the facts, because it was a quiet and orderly meeting. Under the capable direction of Arthur Hubalek, William Keim, and a number of others, there was not a single instance during the tournament calculated to mar the occasion.

Early in the week riflemen began to arrive from different parts of the country. Harry M. Thomas and Captain A. F. Laudensack came from New Haven; L. P. Ittel, smiling and chipper as ever, from Pittsburgh; the old stand-by, J. W. Hessian, from Bridgeport; Dr. J. H. Snook, of Columbus, Ohio; E. J. Kurtz, from Pittsburgh; E. J. Brooks, Providence, R. I., and a large number were also present from in and about New York City.

It was not long before several scores were hung up that made the visitors and competitors gasp with amazement. It was expected that Dr. Hudson, Arthur Hubalek, Tewes, Pope Ittel, Thomas, Hessian, in fact, a number of others too numerous to mention would hang up good scores, and, in this respect they were not disappointed, for Dr. Hudson, with a sang-froid, characteristic of him in shooting, turned in his last two targets for a possible 250 or a total for the 100 shots of 2,479.

The story is not a long one, and in fact, can be told in a few words. He got away to a good shot with a five shot possible and dropped one point on his second target. One point down on two targets is pretty good dope in this 100 shot match. The third target was another possible, while two points slipped away on the fourth. Four targets shot and three points down did not lend a discouraging aspect to the situation and when a possible 125 was handed in for the fifth attempt, followed quickly with a 124 for a total of 249, it began to appear as if something real startling was to happen. Out of thirty shots so far only four points were dropped. The seventh and eighth targets produced a 248 and the ninth and tenth a 247. With nine points down on fifty shots there was still a good chance to tie or break the record score of 2,484, held by Arthur Hubalek.

The Doctor started off well on the second 50 shots and a 249 and 247 was not disappointing to the spectators. It was the fifteenth and sixteenth targets that decided the matter and it was not in the Doctor's favor because, as the targets on another page will show, four points were lost by the breadth of a hair, the shots just did not cut. Four points are a great many when you are near to a world's record score. This helped to kill the Doctor's chances. The seventh and eighteenth targets were pretty and he only escaped another possible by a point. The nineteenth and twentieth targets were all in and netted the possible 250. Of the 21 points dropped of the possible 2,500 nine shots were so close to the 25 ring that the aid of a glass had to be invoked to determine whether or not they cut, for the League Rules state plainly that the line must be broken and be plainly apparent. The targets tell the story and will show some grouping that is hard to beat.

Arthur Hubalek, who finished second, with 2,468, was the only man to have two ten shot possibles in his score. A 243 and three ten shot totals of 245 spoiled his chances for doing anything particularly startling.

The next best scores at this time were William Keim, with 2,464, and Alfred P. Lane, 2,460, and here it is necessary to stop and dwell at some length on this score of 2,460, and the man, or rather boy, we might say, who made it. Heretofore, Lane has been the bright particular star in the pistol and revolver shooting world, occasionally breaking into the limelight with a shot gun by hanging up scores of 98, 97 and 96 out of 100 targets. He first shot the Schuetzen rifle on the 200 yard outdoor range with the Manhattan Club when they shot their annual match with the French Club, the Cercle des Carabiniers, of Paris, France, but up to last week his experience in the indoor gallery with a Schuetzen rifle, telescope, and set trigger, has been practically nothing. To say that Lane amazed everybody would be putting it mildly indeed. The ten shot totals which follow tell the story: 246, 246, 246, 247, 244, 247, 247, 247, 244, 244, 246, total, 2,460. To the casual reader it may not seem like a remarkable performance, and one is not liable to appreciate it, but when we say that there are a great many who have shot in this Schuetzen game from boyhood to middle age, and have never reached a total such as Lane put on in his first trial it will be better understood that this boy is something out of the ordinary. This score was no flash in the pan, for he earned every point he got.

At the last moment, Jarvis Williams, Jr., of Bridgeport, Conn., scored 2,465, a magnificent total. The best score in competition he has ever made, and justly his because he got a bad start and only succeeded in pulling it out by making a strong finish.

W. A. Tewes, who held the indoor 100 shot record so long, and who, only the week before, in club competition at the Zettler Gallery, made 2,481 and 2,483, recorded the good total of 2,460, and outranked Lane's score. His 2,460 was good at that for sixth place and it is some honor to be ranked among the leading Schuetzen shots of the country while still in your 'teens.

The fact that Dr. Hudson and Arthur Hubalek lead all of the others is not surprising in view of the fact that at last year's Zettler shoot Hubalek won first place with 2,484 and Dr. Hudson second with 2,478, and that both have, in turn, broken the world's record. The 100 shot match of the league for 1912 will, therefore, go down in history as most unusual and full of real thrillers from start to finish.

L. P. Ittel made the best targets in the Expert Match, with three full

scores of 50. Hubalek, Tewes and Pope were the other winners in this match. The continuous match which is shot on the 25 ring target, having a two-inch bullseye and one-eighth inch rings, always attracts a great deal of attention. It is another one of those teaser targets, full of possibilities, but an element of luck, combined with sure enough skill, is necessary, otherwise there is disappointment, which in some instances is enough to drive one into hysterics. It is necessary for all three shots to hit the center ring and often, the first two are carefully placed and are well in when the third one is "spilled," with the result that the shooter has to try all over again. Dr. Hudson, Ittel, and Hubalek each made five possible scores of 75, while Jarvis Williams and Keim tied for second place each, with four 75's. Harry Pope finished third with three 75's and one 74.

On the Honor target, which is open only to those who have competed in the 100 shot match, and which allows of but three shots on the four inch carton, first place was awarded to Wm. Rosenbaum with a bullseye measuring 19 degrees. If there was a happier man on the range than "Buff" Rosenbaum, it was not known, and after making this good target "Buff" held the spot light for the rest of the week.

The high score in the General Bullseye Match, which is a re-entry affair and shot on the four inch carton, went to H. M. Pope, who recorded the best bullseye measuring $4\frac{3}{4}$. As the machine which recorded this measurement was set off four points, it will be seen that this shot was almost a dead center. At any rate, Harry took home the bacon in the shape of an automatic shotgun, which was well worth the taking.

The Rapid Fire Match, which has been a feature of former contests, was withdrawn from the program, because there was not enough enthusiasm shown nor a sufficient number of entries. The Winchester Repeating Arms Company presented this match and with it a trophy valued at \$50.00, three rifles and \$30.00 in cash. There is no expense to the club that holds the tournament. The entrance fees are as velvet to the club. This is a most interesting spectacular contest and it will be recalled that at Rochester several years ago, it was the feature of the tournament and a source of much profit to the club, over thirty thousand shots being fired in this match alone.

The presentation of the prizes to the winners was made Saturday night after the shooting was concluded and in this connection it was noted that nearly everybody received a substantial prize either in cash or merchandise. It was a most successful tournament, although small, but what was lacking in numbers was certainly made up in real class shooting.

Notes

We are glad to note that the suggestion we made last year that the entrance fee be reduced to \$5.00 instead of \$10.00 was adopted. In this connection we will mention that last year there were 27 entries while this year there were 31. There were as many, if not more, entries in the other matches, and it is certain that the club did not lose on the proposition.

In the Bullseye Match Tom Davis made a target which measured $47\frac{3}{4}$ degrees. At this point the machine refused to go any further.

The officers of the Williamsburg Shooting Society are anxious that some other club make a bid for conducting the 1913 meeting of the League. The idea is, that the annual tournament should be held in a different location each year, which is calculated to result in increasing interest in the locality where the shoot is held. The Williamsburg Club has had it for two years, and thinks that it is now time for some club to come forward and take it over for 1913.

We would like to make the suggestion that there are a number of clubs that have fine ranges which are capable of handling the tournament to good advantage, both for themselves and for the interest of the sport. The Myles Standish Rifle Club, of Portland, Maine, is in a position to take up this proposition in good shape. The Philadelphia Rifle Association could handle it on the range of the National Rifle Academy, or it could go to Boston. We would request that the matter be given consideration by those clubs who happen to see this suggestion, and that they write to Mr. Arthur Hubalek, 1165 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Hubalek will be glad to take up the proposition with any club that desires to take over the 1913 tournament. We would also like to suggest that a team match be included on the program that the teams consist of five men from any one club and that each man fire 100 shots under the same conditions as the regular 100 shot individual match. A suitable trophy to be adopted for the the annual competition for the Indoor Gallery Team Championship with the Schuetzen Rifle. The entrance should be made a nominal sum and the trophy won three time to become permanent property of the winner.

Ignatz Martin, captain of the Williamsburg Shooting Society, was unavoidably absent.

We must all get together for the 1913 tournament of the League. New life should be injected into these annual affairs if they are to be considered at all. There is no good reason why they should not be better attended and productive of more interest. The Myles Standish Rifle Club is one of the strongest and one of the most enthusiastic we have, and we feel that they should carefully consider the question and make arrangements to take over the next shoot.

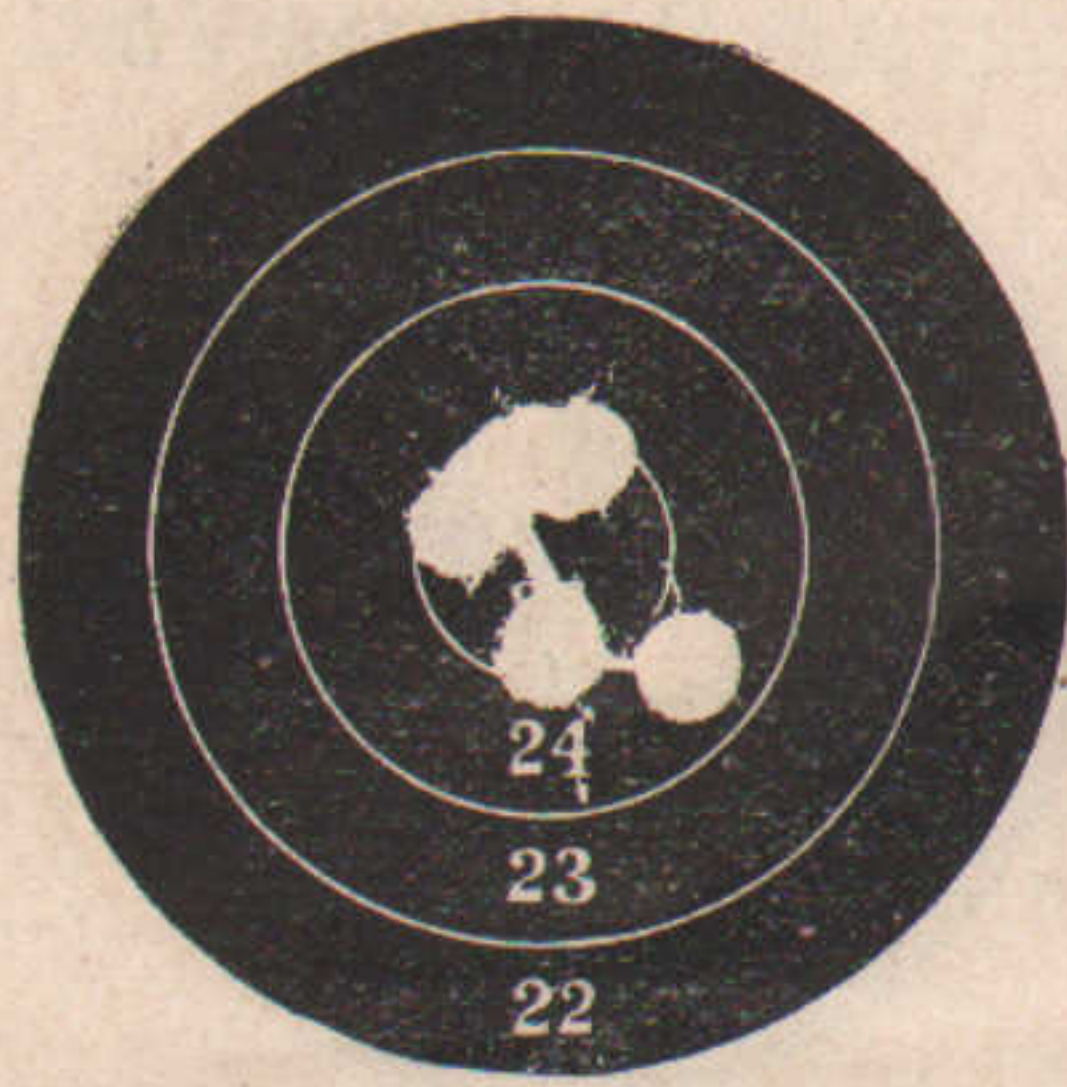
The officials of the Williamsburg Club were the personification of courtesy and hospitality which is essential to a well conducted tournament.



DR. HUDSON'S WINNING TARGETS.

Twenty consecutive targets made by W. G. Hudson, of New York City, winning the 100 Shot Indoor Gallery Championship of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League of the United States.

Dr. Hudson shot a Remington-Pope rifle, cork finger rest, the A-5 cross hair telescope of five power and Remington U. M. C. Lesmok .22 short cartridges.



Possible score of 125 by A. P. Lane, using a Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope and Remington-U. M. C. .22 short Lesmok cartridges.



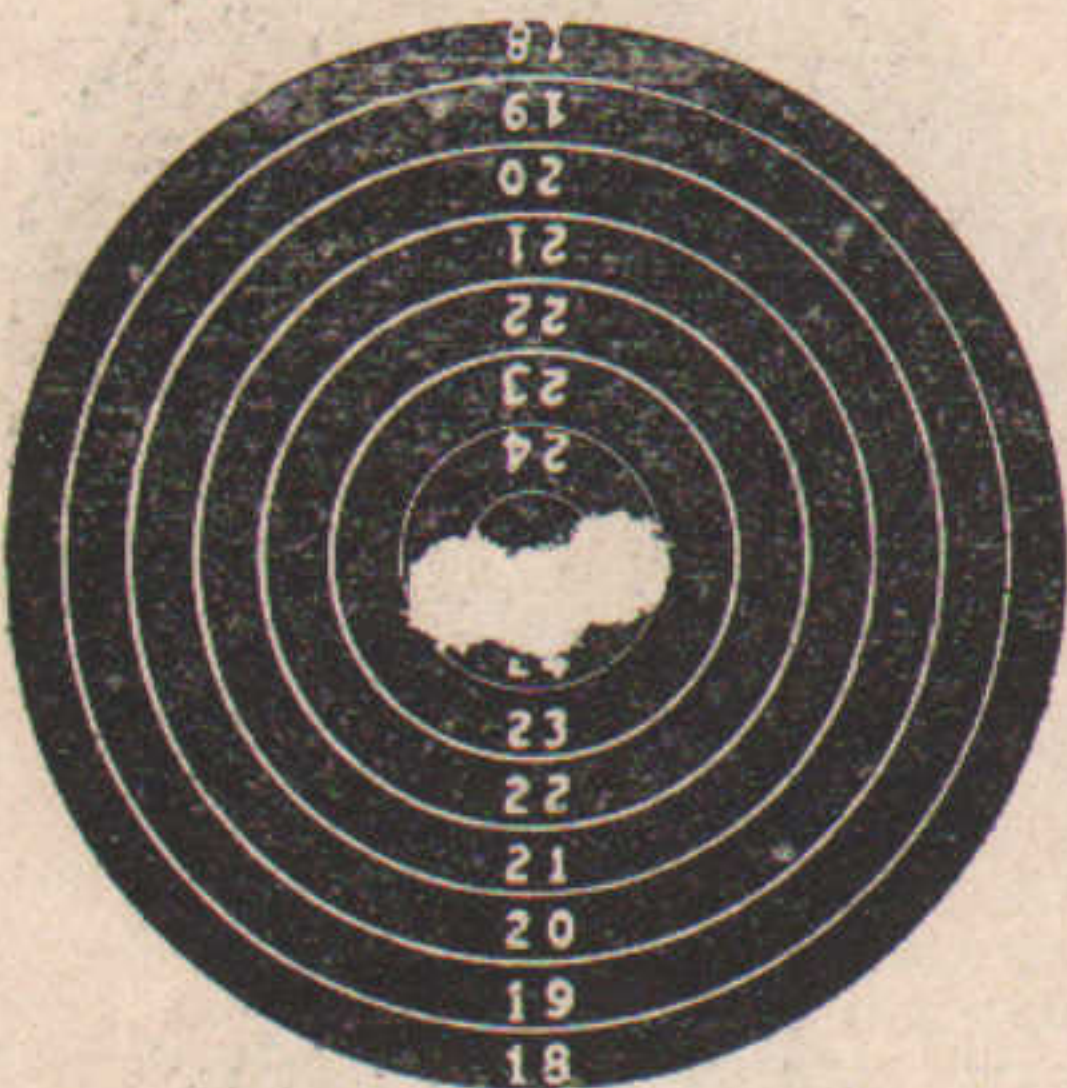
Possible score of 125 by H. M. Pope, using a Pope rifle and 5-power cross-hair telescope with Peters .22 short cartridges.



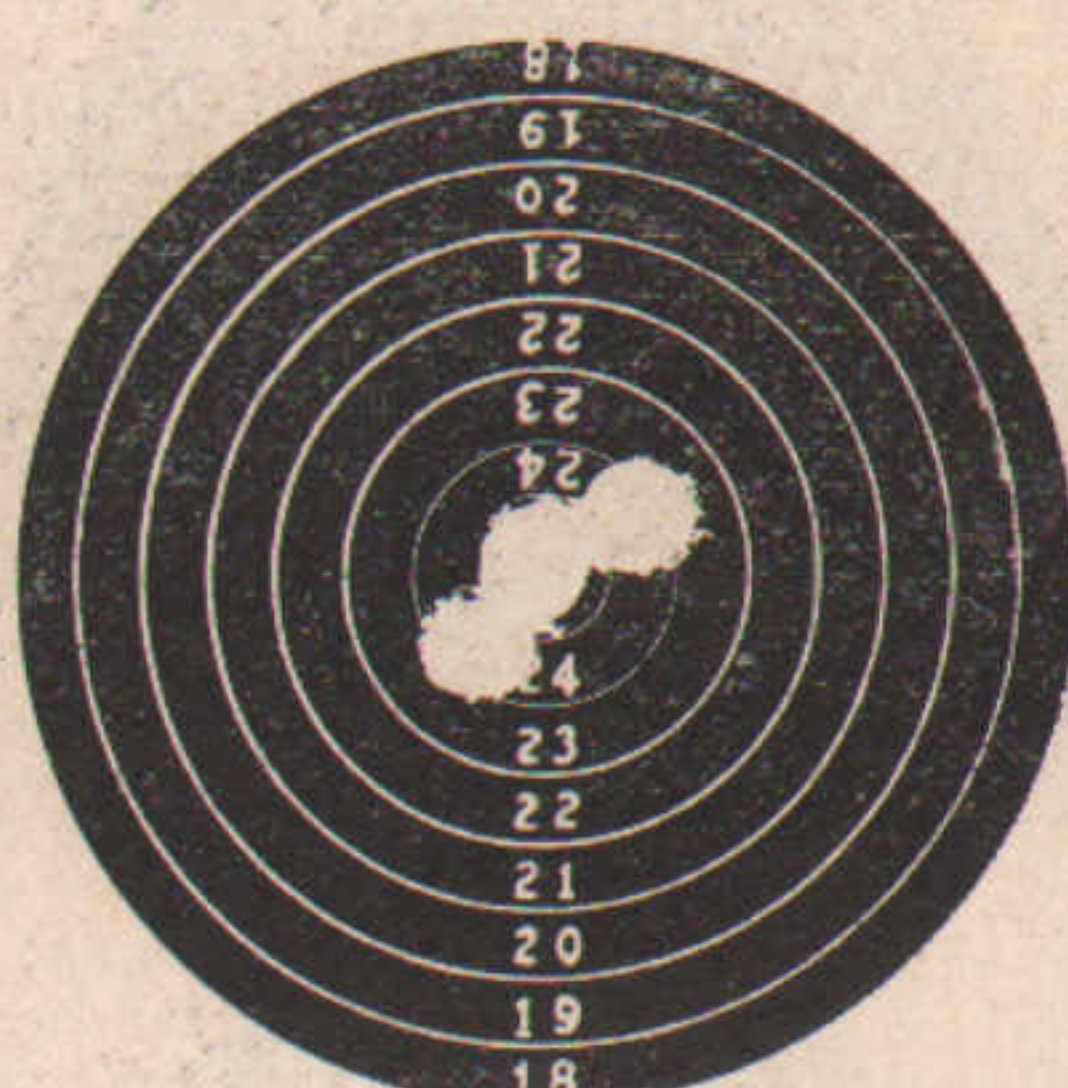
Possible score of 125 by H. M. Thomas, using a Winchester rifle, Winchester 5-power aperture telescope and Winchester .22 short cartridges.



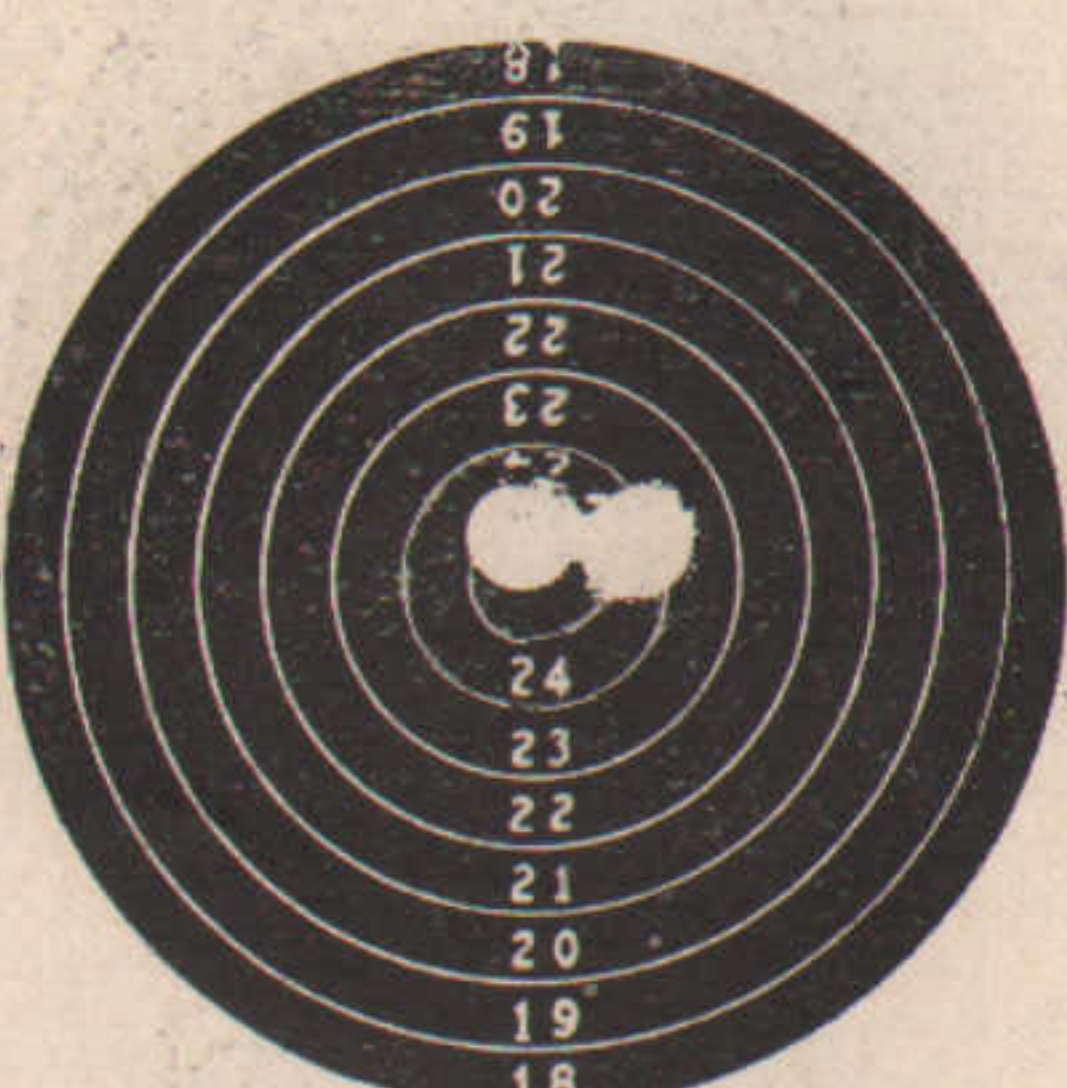
Possible score of 125 by H. M. Thomas, using a Winchester rifle, Winchester 5-power aperture telescope and Winchester .22 short cartridges.



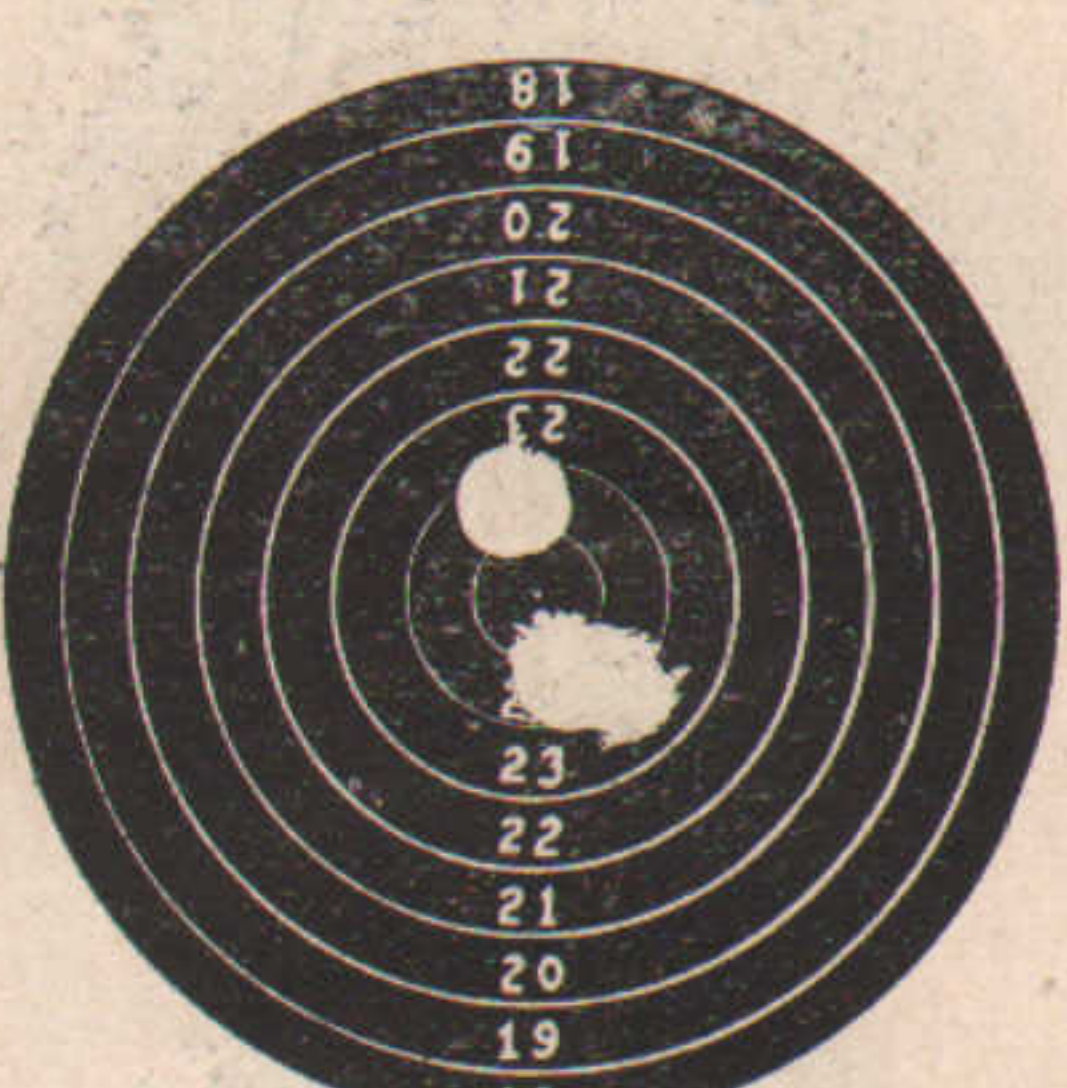
Possible score of 75 by Dr. W. G. Hudson shooting a Remington-Pope rifle, 5-power cross-hair telescope and Remington-U. M. C. .22 short Lesmok cartridges.



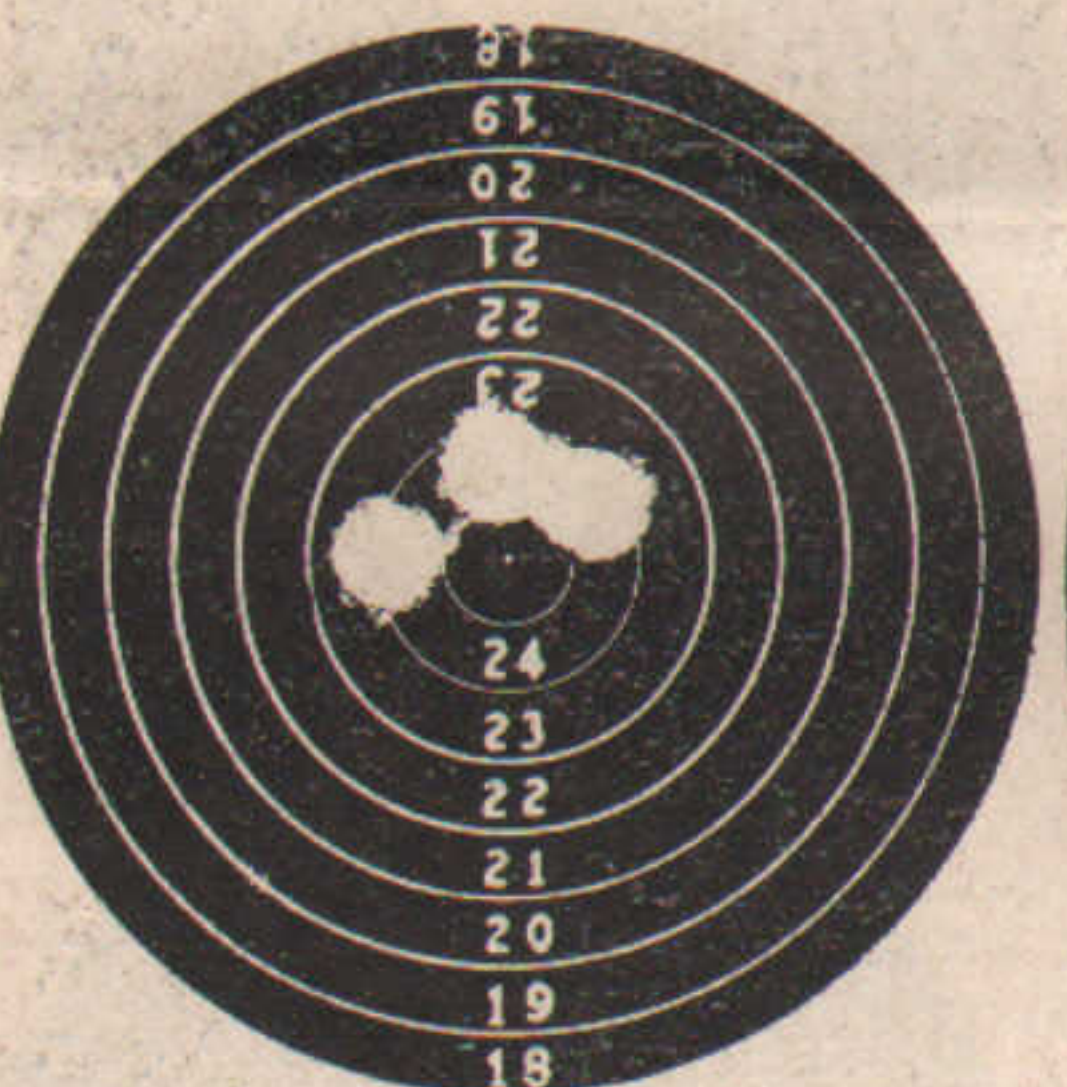
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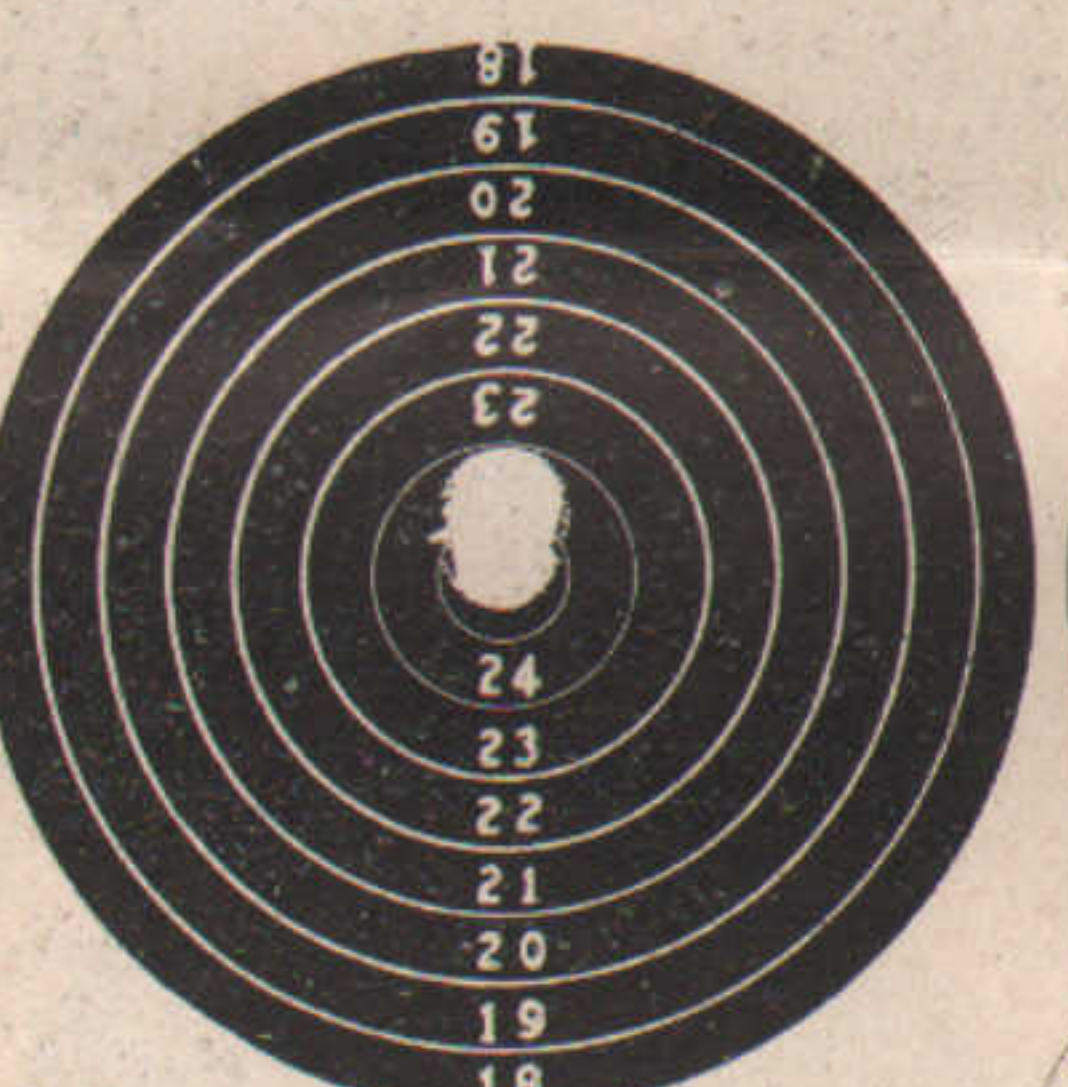
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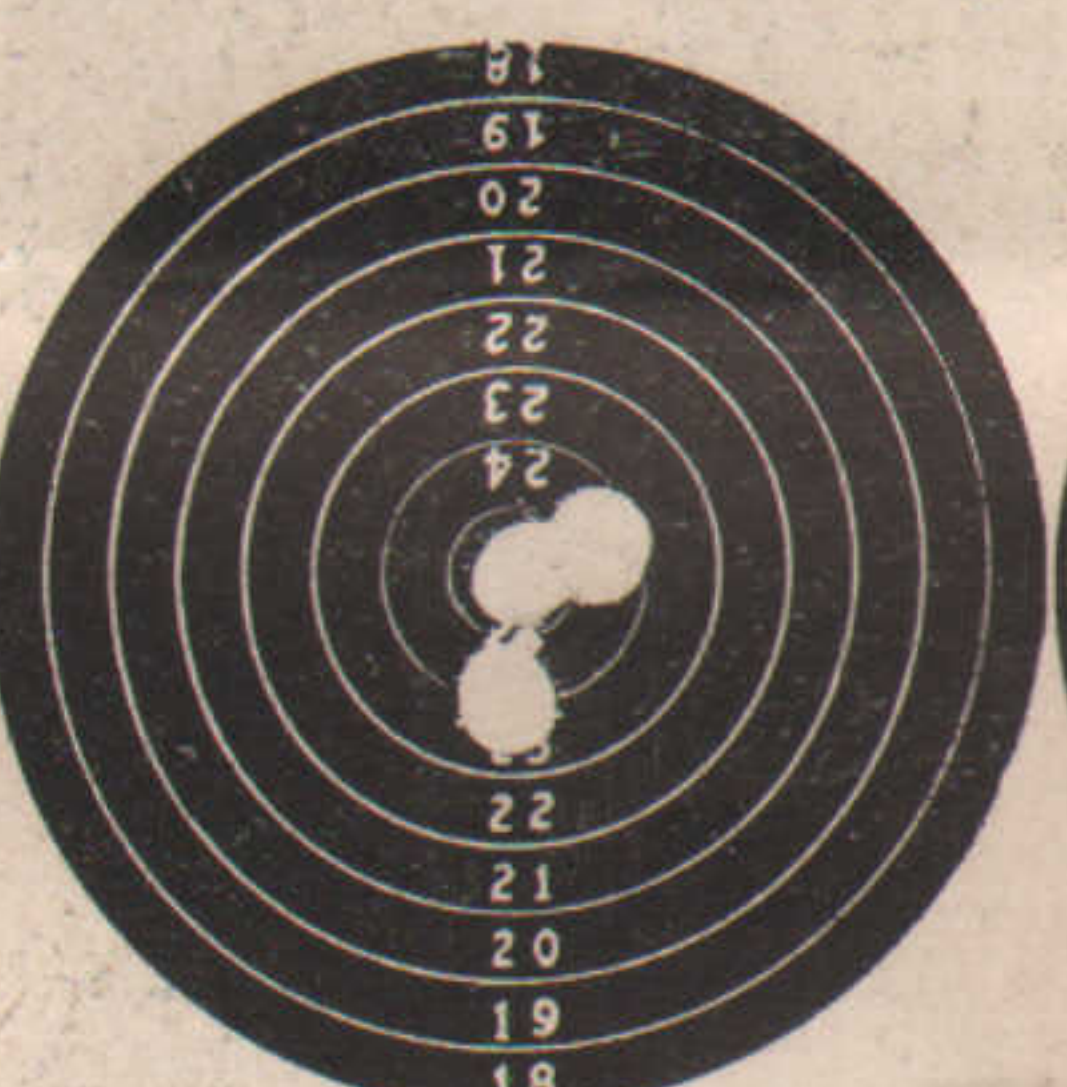
Possible score of 75 by Dr. W. G. Hudson shooting a Remington-Pope rifle, 5-power cross-hair telescope and Remington-U. M. C. .22 short Lesmok cartridges.



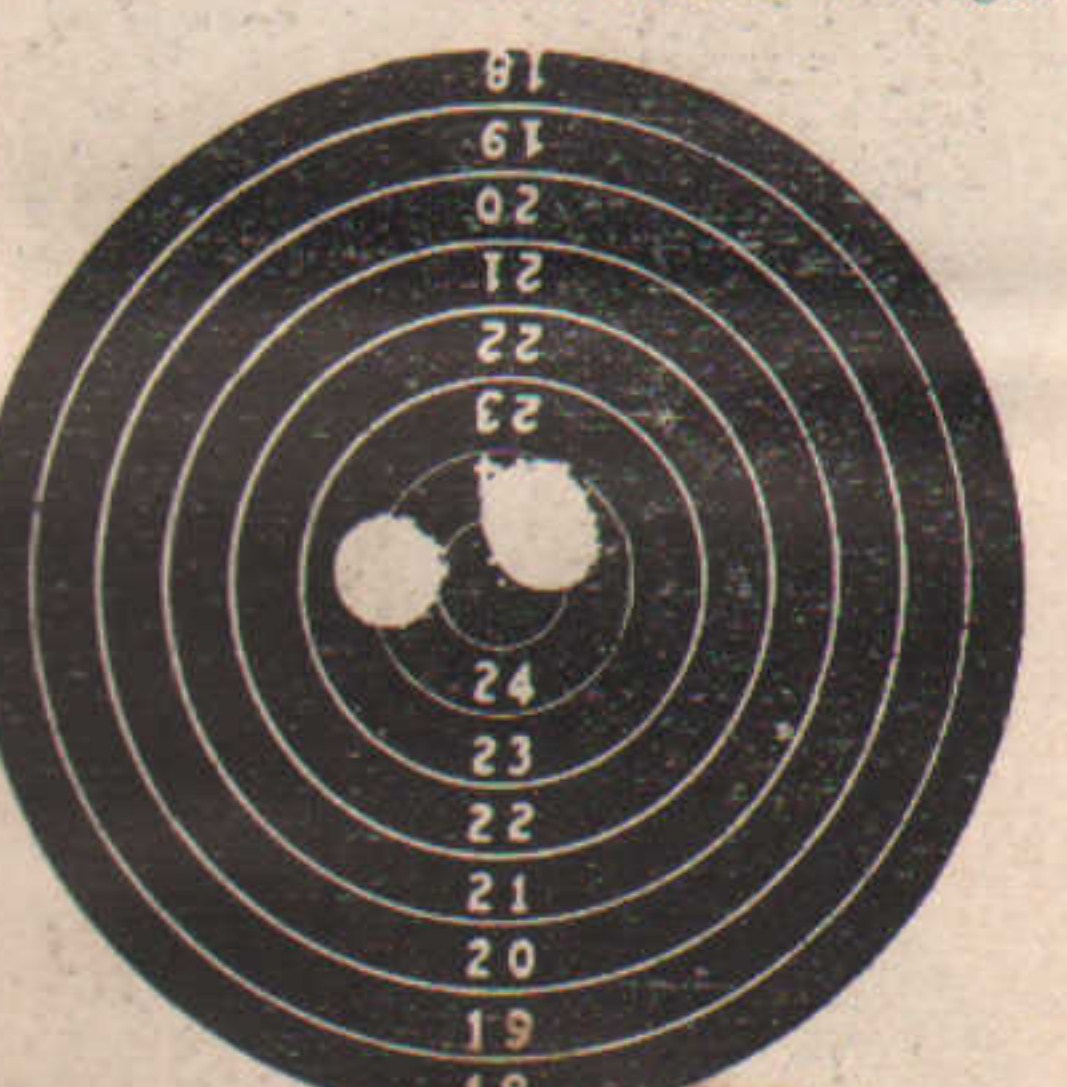
Possible score of 75 by Dr. W. G. Hudson shooting a Remington-Pope rifle, 5-power cross-hair telescope and Remington-U. M. C. .22 short Lesmok cartridges.



Possible score of 75 by L. P. Ittel, using a Winchester-Pope rifle, 5-power cross-hair telescope, Peters .22 short cartridges.



Possible score of 75 by L. P. Ittel, using a Winchester-Pope rifle, 5-power cross-hair telescope, Peters .22 short cartridges.



Possible score of 75 by L. P. Ittel, using a Winchester-Pope rifle, 5-power cross-hair telescope, Peters .22 short cartridges.

100-SHOT CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York City—	245 248 244 244 247 246 243 247 242 246—2452
125 125 125 124 124 124 124 123 125 125	Capt. A. F. Laudensack, New Haven, Conn.—
124 123 124 124 123 125 123 121 124 125	242 244 243 249 243 243 247 247 245 246—2449
249 248 249 248 247 249 247 244 249 250—2479	F. C. Ross, Springfield, Mass.—
123 125 123 122 120 124 123 122 125 124	243 245 244 244 247 244 246 243 247 246—2449
122 125 124 123 123 124 125 125 125 121	M. Baal, Brooklyn, N. Y.—
245 250 247 245 243 248 248 247 250 245—2468	245 245 243 242 239 245 246 245 247 245—2442
121 123 122 123 125 125 122 123 124 123	J. W. Hessian, Bridgeport, Conn.—
123 124 121 124 125 124 124 122 124 123	242 244 245 246 243 246 245 244 244 241—2440
244 247 243 247 250 249 246 245 248 246—2465	E. J. Kurtz, Pittsburg, Pa.—
123 123 125 123 125 122 123 122 123 123	243 245 240 243 245 245 242 245 243 244—2435
122 122 122 124 121 124 122 128 124 122	P. Raymond—
245 245 247 247 246 246 248 246 246 248—2464	241 241 246 238 236 241 245 244 247 247—2426
122 121 121 122 123 123 123 125 124 125	P. Androssy, Brooklyn, N. Y.—
122 124 125 124 121 124 122 128 124 122	239 241 246 241 245 239 238 245 244 237—2425
244 245 246 246 244 247 245 248 248 247—2460	P. E. Brooks, Newport, R. I.—
123 124 123 124 121 123 122 124 120 123	239 244 244 241 236 239 241 245 248 247—2424
123 123 123 123 123 124 125 123 124 123	R. M. Rosenbaum, New York City—
246 246 246 247 244 247 247 247 244 246—2460	239 238 244 241 243 240 246 242 243 243—2419
120 121 122 122 120 122 122 125 123 125	R. M. Ryder, Paterson, N. J.—
125 122 123 124 124 125 122 124 124 123	239 238 246 241 245 240 241 242 245 241—2417
245 243 245 246 244 247 244 249 247 248—2458	F. M. Bund—
121 125 124 124 118 123 124 122 121 124	241 239 240 243 238 246 240 240 242 243—2412
123 123 125 125 120 124 124 123 123 118	G. L. Amouroux—
244 248 249 249 238 247 248 245 244 242—2454	238 240 243 245 237 246 243 243 239 234—2408
121 123 122 120 123 123 124 121 123	J. Young—
124 125 122 124 124 123 121 123 121 123	238 239 246 241 242 242 241 239 239 239—2406
	R. Goldthwaite, Hoboken, N. J.—
	240 240 239 243 239 232 238 238 242 245—2396
	P. Muth, Brooklyn, N. Y.—
	234 237 241 240 242 241 229 241 242 237—2384
	Alvin, Ryder, Paterson, N. J.—
	229 232 230 236 236 230 228 220 238 228—2307
	George Peth, Brooklyn, N. Y.—
	226 209 220 228 217 165 203 271 219 215—2073

EXPERT MATCH.

Two-shot reentry match. Regular ¼-inch ring

targets. Shot to count must be inside 25 ring. One target to count.

L. P. Ittel.....	50	50	50
A. Hubalek.....	50	49	49 49 49
W. A. Tewes.....	50	49	49 49 49
H. H. Pope.....	50	49	49 48

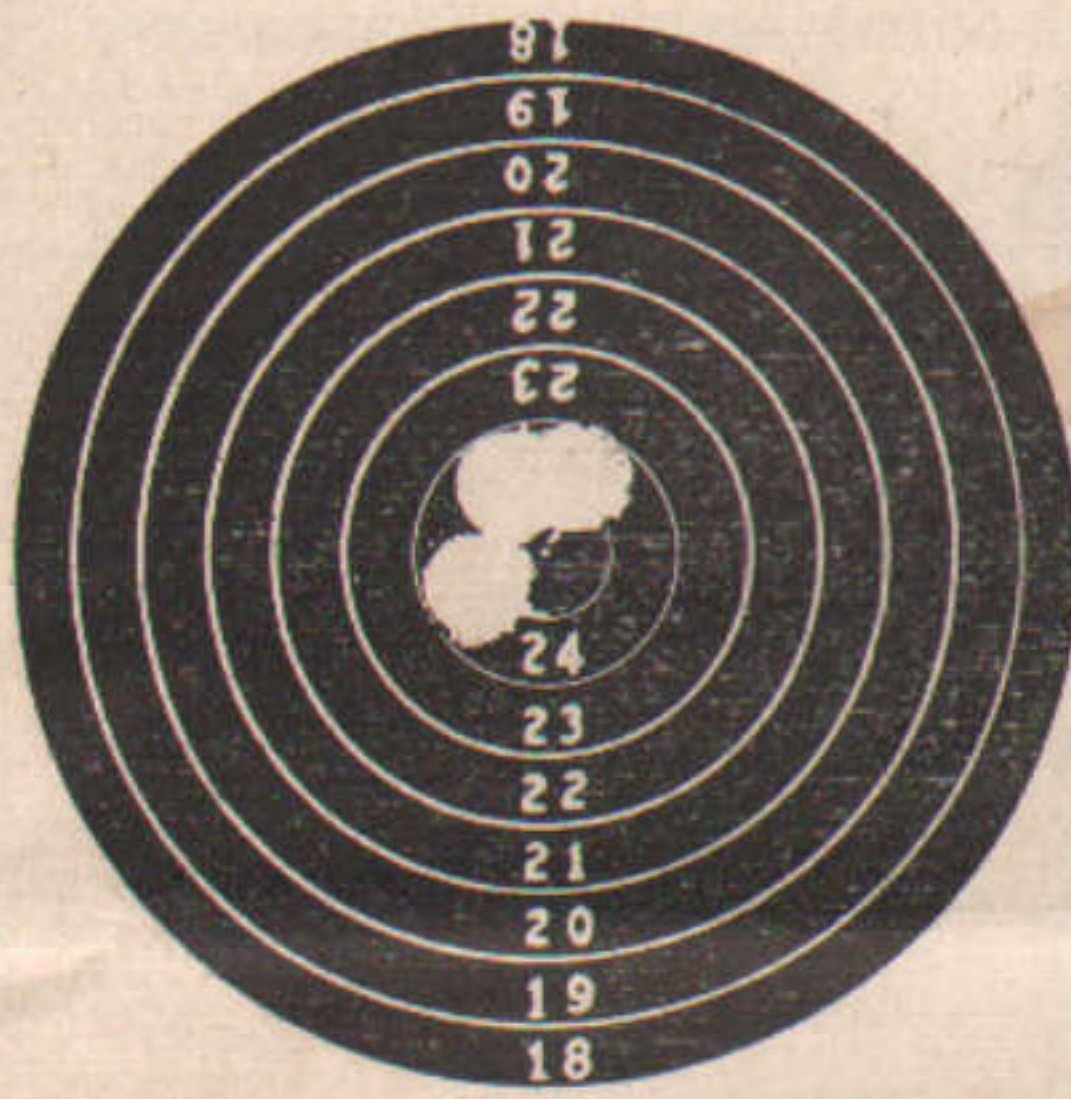
CONTINUOUS MATCH.

Three shots on 25-ring target having a 2-inch bull's-eye, ¼-inch rings. Reentries unlimited. Best four targets to count for first ten prizes; best three targets for next ten prizes, and best two for balance.

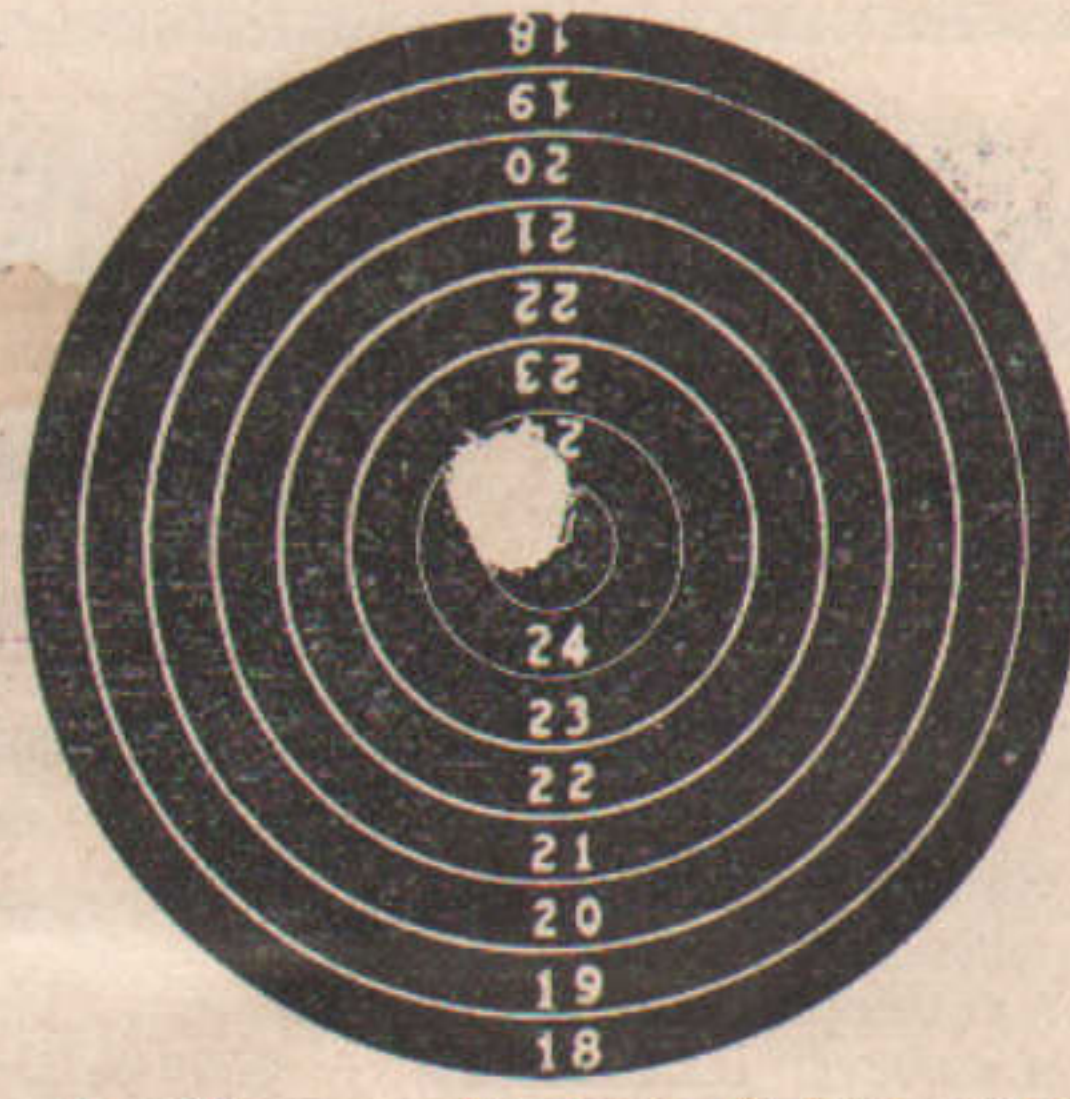
Dr. W. G. Hudson.....	75	75	75	75	75
L. P. Ittel.....	75	75	75	75	75
A. Hubalek.....	75	75	75	75	75
Jarvis Williams, Jr.....	75	75	75	75	75
W. Keim.....	75	75	75	75	75
H. M. Pope.....	75	75	75	74	
Owen Smith.....	75	74	73		
H. M. Thomas.....	75	74	73		
M. Baal.....	75	73	73	73	
Dr. Snook.....	74	74	74	74	74
E. J. Kurtz.....	73	73	73	73	
J. Young.....	73	73	72		
J. W. Hessian.....	73	73			
A. F. Laudensack.....	73	73	71		
F. Bund.....	74	71			
F. C. Ross.....	72	72	72		
P. Muth.....	75	71			
R. M. Ryder.....	72	71			
J. Kaufmann.....	72	70			
Hobby.....	74				
F. L. Smith.....	70	70			
W. Rosenbaum.....	70				
W. A. Tewes.....	73	72	71		

HONOR TARGET.

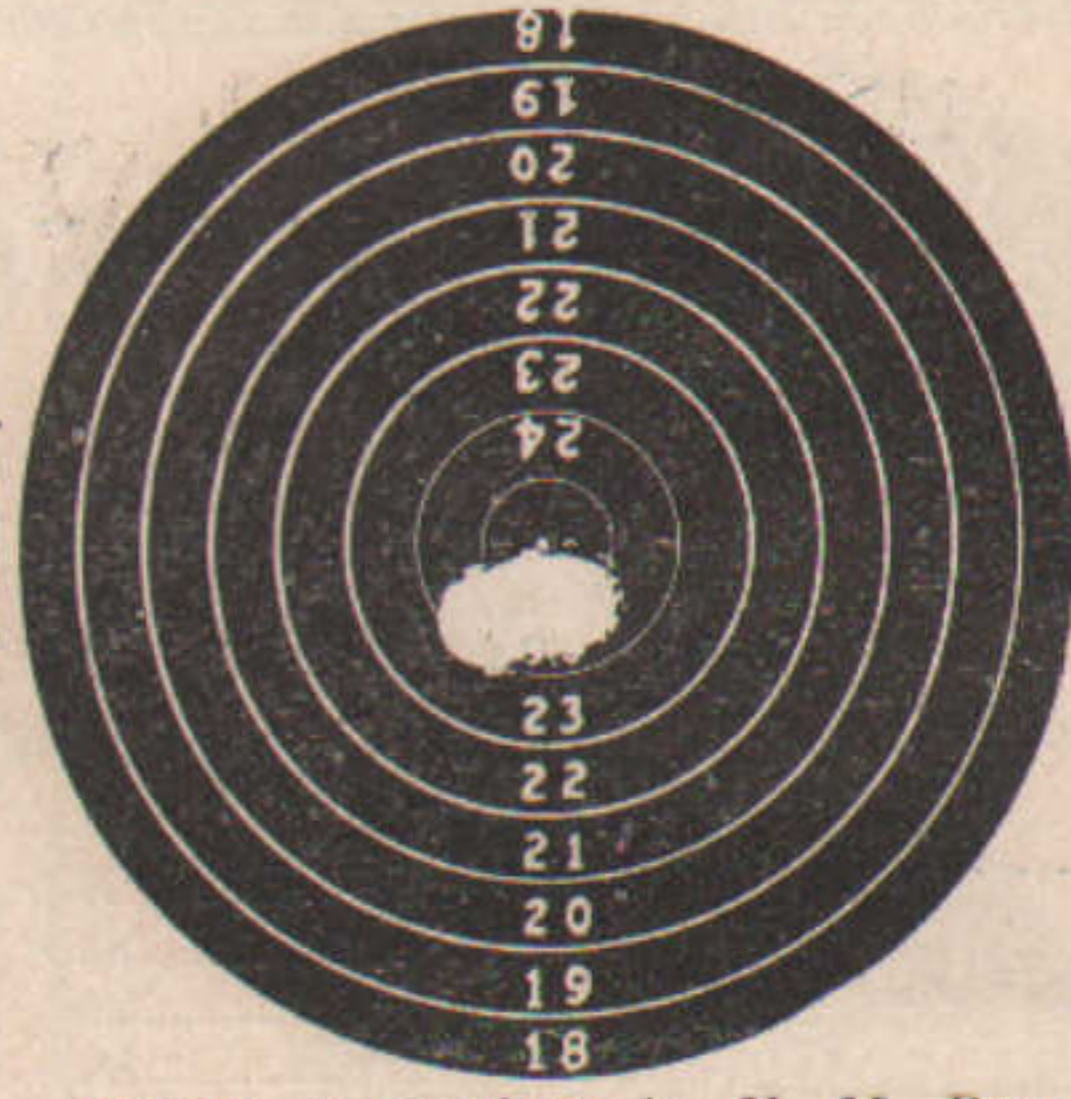
Four-inch carton; 3 shots only to 100-shot entrants. Best center shot by machine measurement to count.	
Deg.	Deg.
W. Rosenbaum..... 19	J. W. Hessian..... 39
W. Keim..... 20½	R. Goldthwaite..... 41
W. A. Tewes..... 24½	J. Kaufmann..... 43½
M. Dorrlor..... 25½	A. F. Laudensack..... 46½
A. Hubalek..... 27	



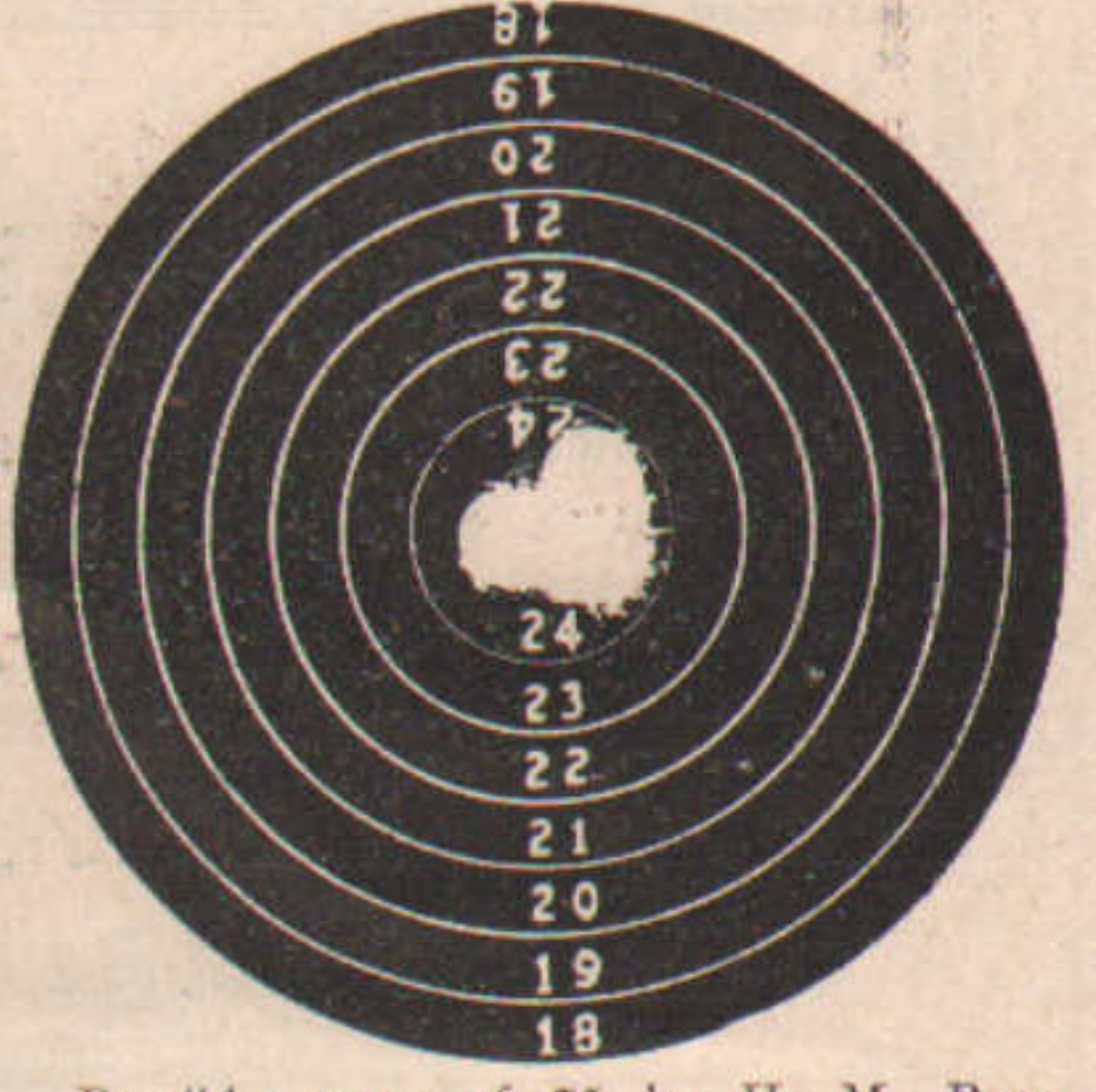
Possible score of 75 by L. P. Ittel, using a Winchester-Pope rifle, 5-power cross-hair telescope, Peters .22 short cartridges.



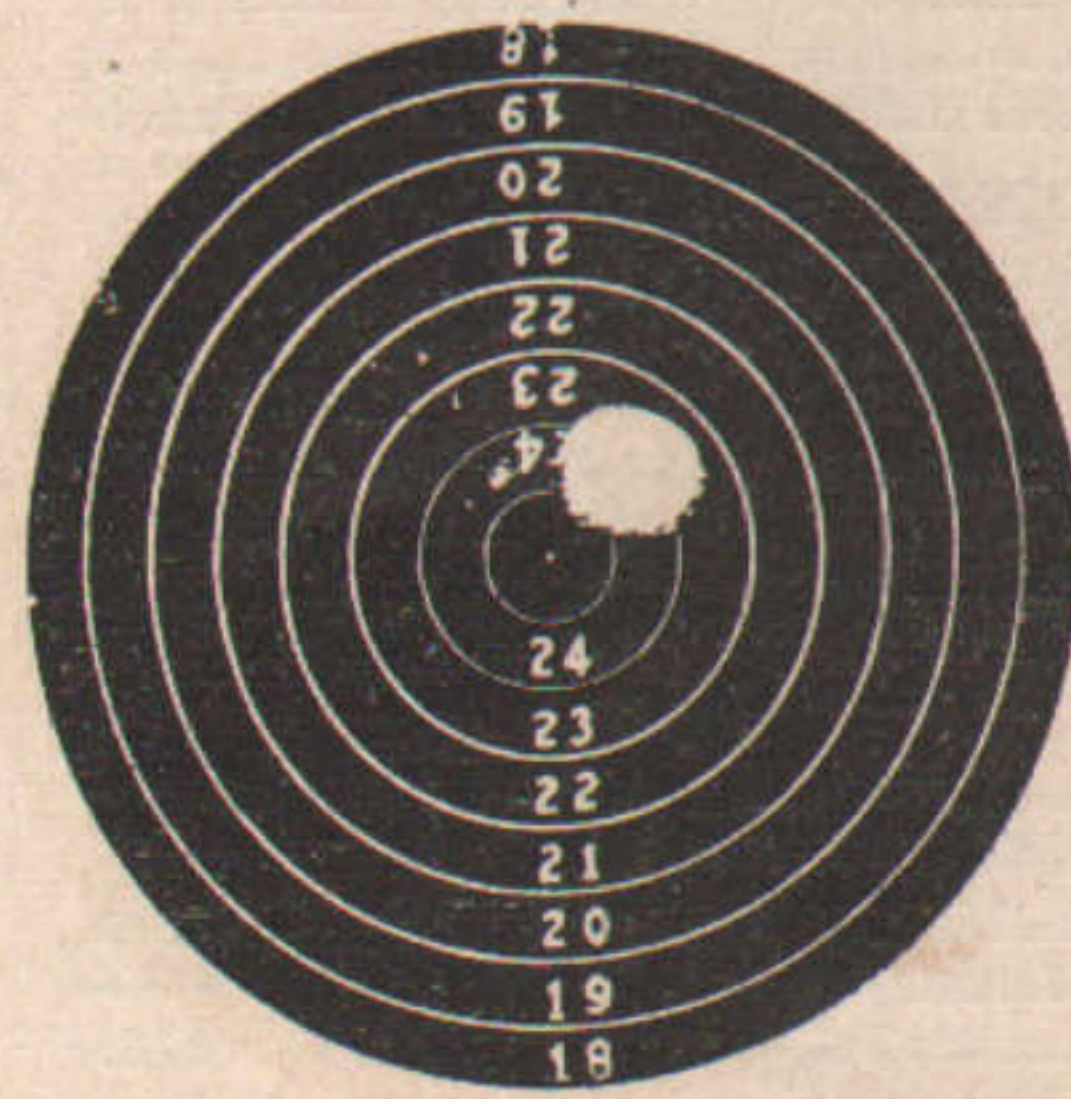
Possible score of 75 by L. P. Ittel, using a Winchester-Pope rifle, 5-power cross-hair telescope, Peters .22 short cartridges.



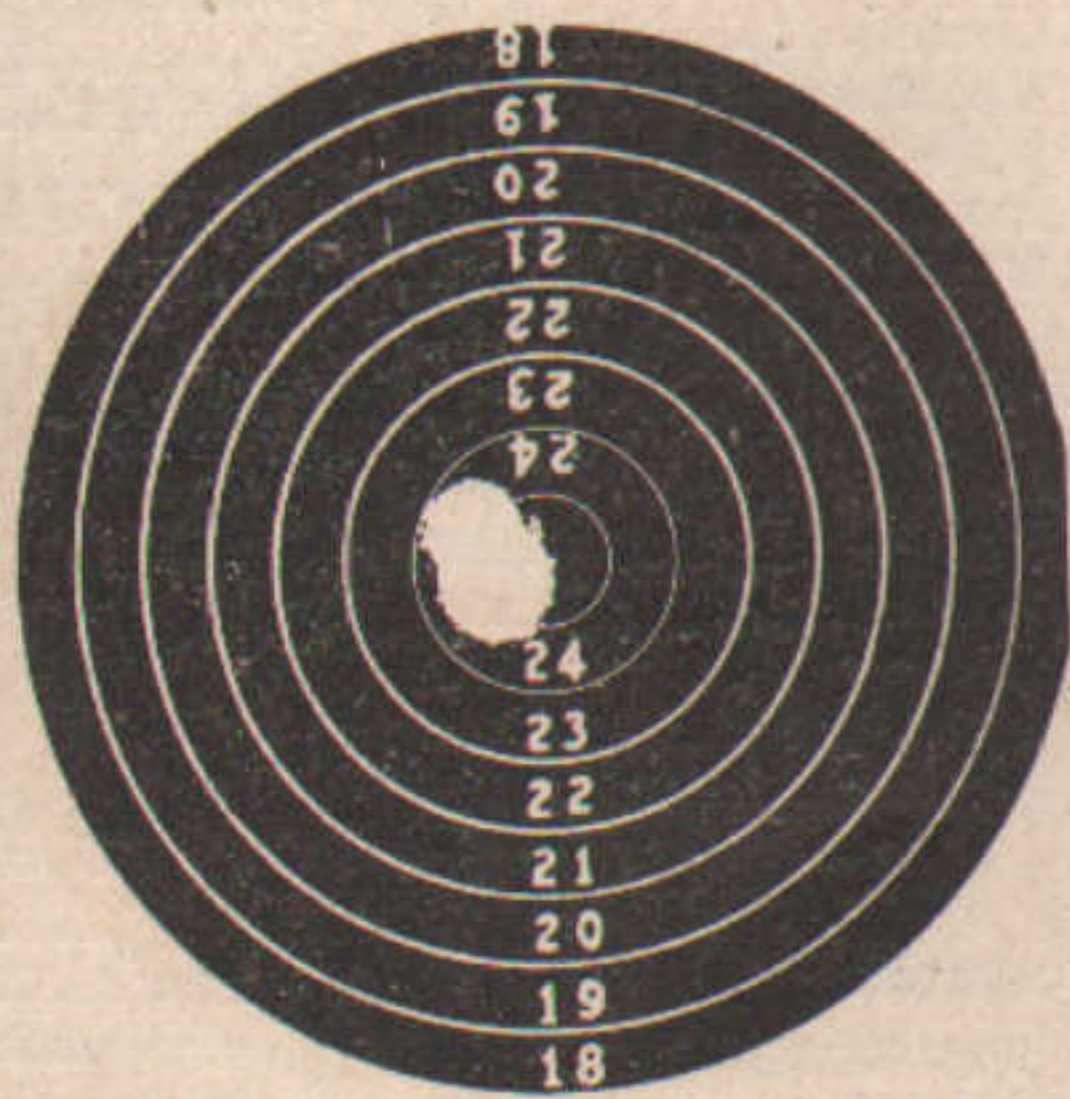
Possible score of 75 by H. M. Pope, using a Pope rifle, 5-power cross-hair telescope, and Peters .22 short cartridges.



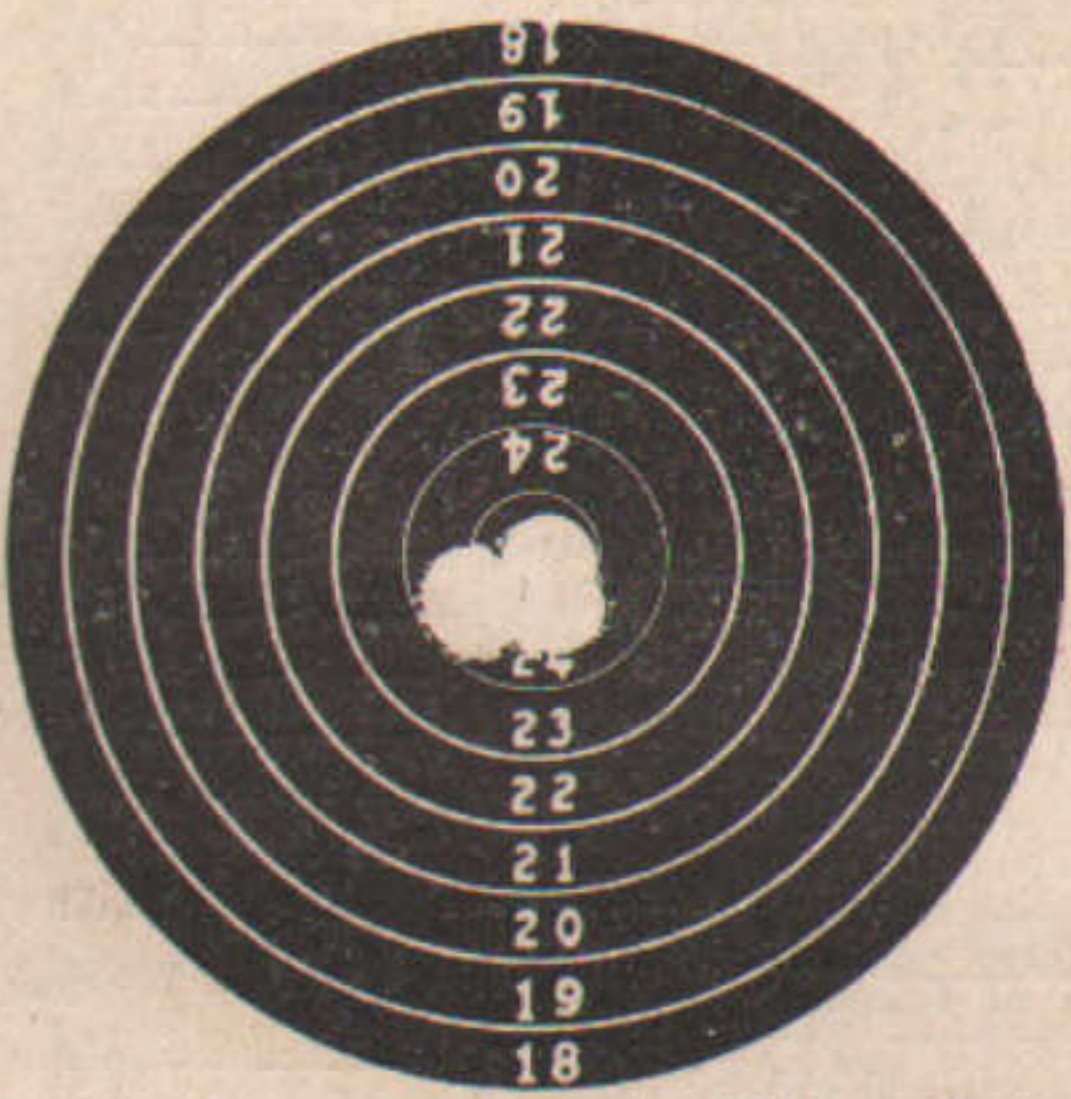
Possible score of 75 by H. M. Pope, using a Pope rifle, 5-power cross-hair telescope, and Peters .22 short cartridges.



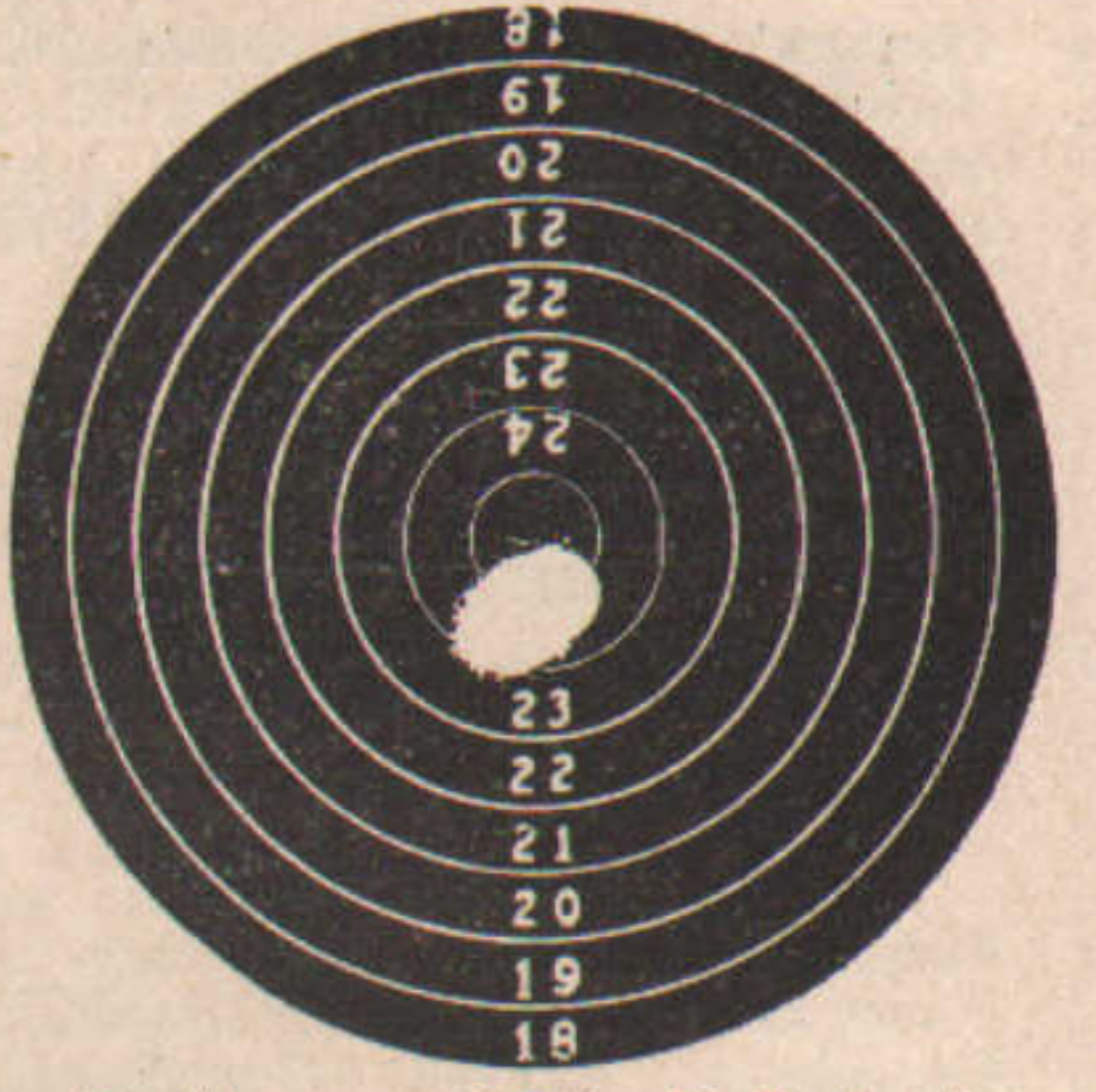
Possible score of 75 by H. M. Pope, using a Pope rifle, 5-power cross-hair telescope, and Peters .22 short cartridges.



Possible score of 75 by William Keim, using a 5-power cross-hair telescope and Peters .22 short cartridges.



Possible score of 75 by William Keim, using a 5-power cross-hair telescope and Peters .22 short cartridges.



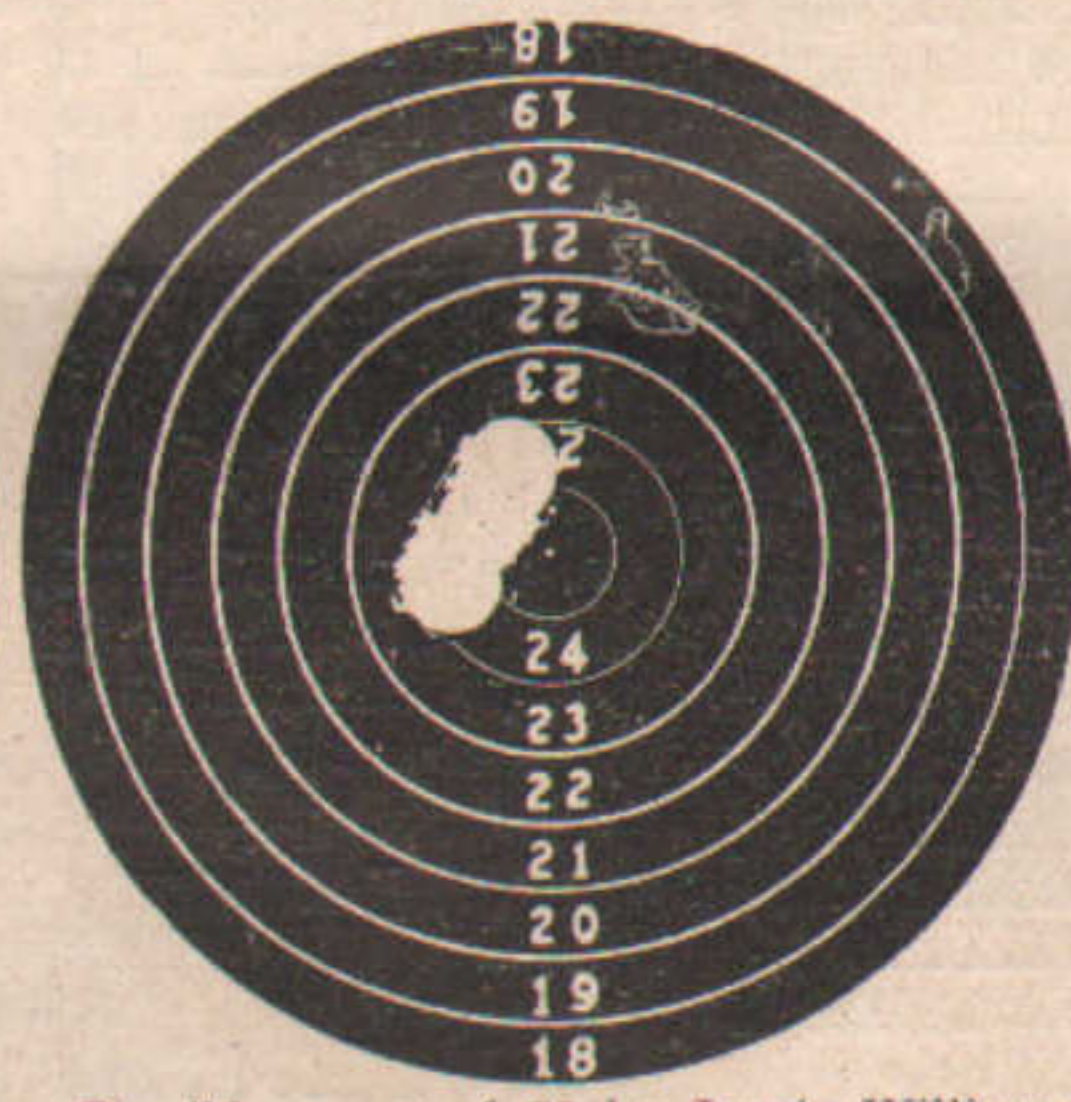
Possible score of 75 by M. Baal, using a Ballard-Pope rifle, 5-power cross-hair telescope and Peters .22 short cartridges.



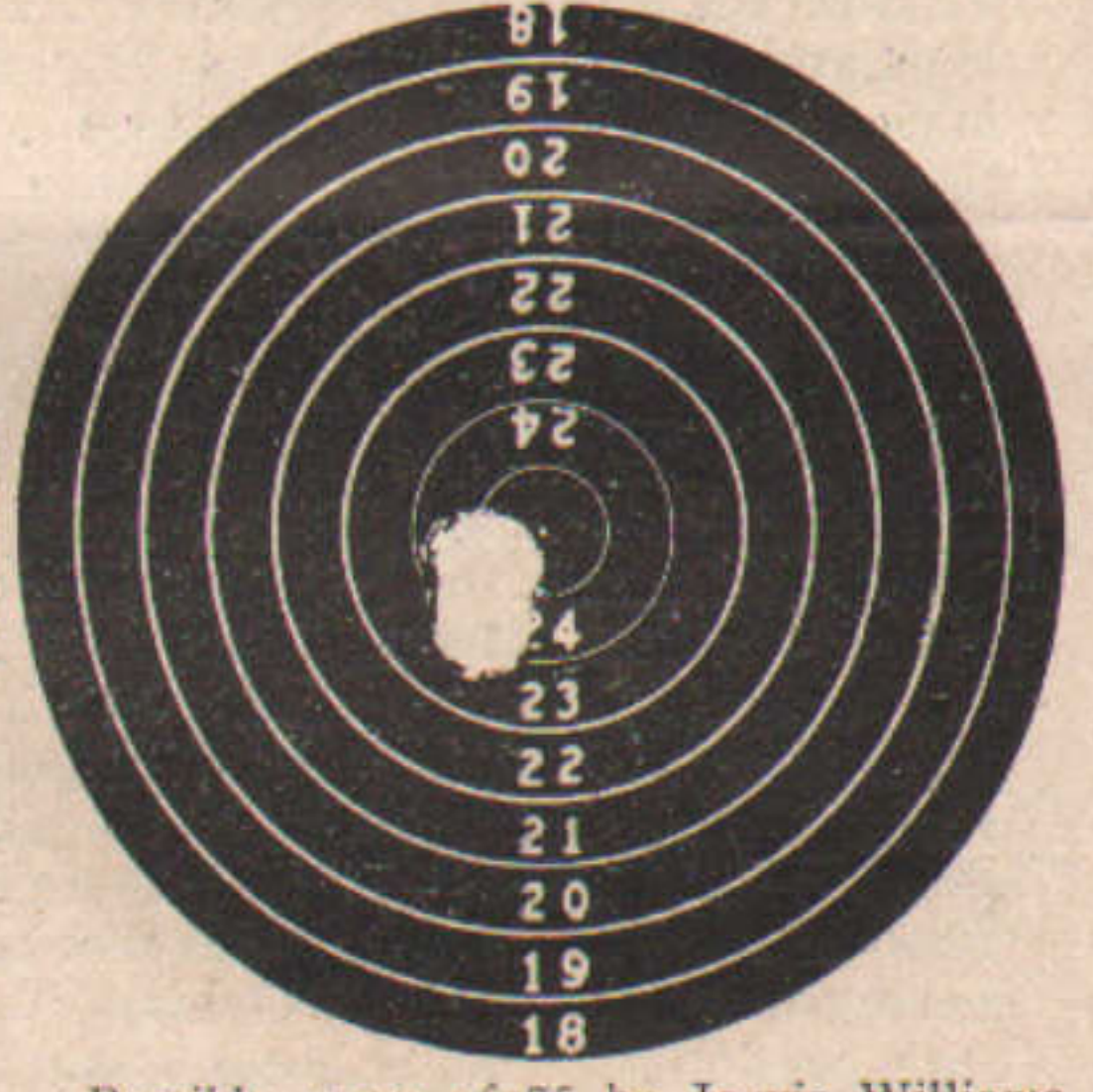
Possible score of 75 by Arthur Hubalek, using a Stevens-Pope-Ballard rifle, Stevens telescope, and Remington-U. M. C. Lesmok cartridges.



Possible score of 75 by Arthur Hubalek, using a Stevens-Pope-Ballard rifle, Stevens telescope, and Remington-U. M. C. Lesmok cartridges.



Possible score of 75 by Jarvis Williams, Jr., using a Stevens rifle, 4-power cross-hair telescope and Remington-U. M. C. .22 short Lesmok cartridges.



Possible score of 75 by Jarvis Williams, Jr., using a Stevens rifle, 4-power cross-hair telescope and Remington-U. M. C. .22 short Lesmok cartridges.

MOST BULLS.

W. Rosenbaum...136 W. Martin..... 90

GENERAL BULL'S-EYE MATCH.

Three shots on a 4-inch carton. Best shot by machine measurement to count. Reentries unlimited.

	Deg.		Deg.
H. M. Pope.....	4 3/4	F. L. Smith.....	14 1/2
W. Rosenbaum...	5 1/4	Keim	14 1/2
R. Goldthwaite...	5 3/4	O. Smith.....	14 1/2
F. C. Ross.....	7	E. Kurtz.....	17
M. Dorrler.....	7 1/2	A. F. Laudensack..	19 1/2
H. M. Thomas....	8 1/2	J. Kaufmann.....	21
M. Baal.....	9 1/2	J. Young.....	21
Dr. W. G. Hudson.	10	F. J. Kahrs.....	26 1/2
A. Hubalek.....	10 1/2	P. Andrassy.....	26 1/2
F. Bund.....	11 1/2	Geo. Peth.....	27
J. W. Hessian....	12	R. Gute.....	28 1/2
L. P. Ittel.....	12 1/4	W. A. Tewes.....	31
J. Williams, Jr....	12 1/2	Berg	31 1/2
Dr. Snook.....	13	Ryder	33
J. Martin.....	13	H. Keller	39 1/2
P. Muth.....	13	Frank	53
Amouroux.....	13	A. P. Lane.....	71 1/2
B. Zettler.....	14	Tom Davis.....	429 1/2

National Rifle Academy, Philadelphia.

Score of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, Thursday, February 2, 1912, on the Philadelphia Range of the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert street.

Rifle, offhand, target, German ring; distance, 75 feet.

E. H. Williamson, jr.—
240 240 244 241 240 235 247 241 241 239 239

E. C. Goddard—
239 236 242 238 236 239 244 240

J. G. Schnerring—
245

C. R. Dougherty—
238 229 226 232 232

Dr. E. E. Given—
224 210

Prone; rifle; target, N. R. A.; 1 to 10 count; 75 feet.

H. A. Dill 90 90 94 95 90 90 91 95	J. G. Dillin.....91 90
Williamson, jr. 98 94	W. N. Patrick..93 91
H. Overbaugh...91 94	I. G. Schnerring.97 91
W. J. Maybee...95 95	H. L. Reeves...95 93
R. S. Newbold.90 95	E. E. Given....88
Nathan Sperring.92 96	

Pistol; target, Standard American; 60 ft.

H. L. Reeves—
94 91 88 90 89 82 92 90 84 89 87 81

Miller Forbes—
87 87 81 93 87

George Hugh Smith—
87 88 93 86 91 94 93 91 94 82

D. L. Vaughn.....	68	72	75	83	80
Herman Thomas.....	91	88	86	88	84
Dr. G. G. Davis.....	88	71	72	70	76
R. S. Newbold.....	83	74	70	78	84
W. T. Smith.....	85	81	85	82	92
Dr. W. E. Quicksall.....	88	81	91	89	93

Scores of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, Thursday, February 8th, on the Philadelphia Range of the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert St.

Rifle. Off-hand. Target. German ring. Distance 75 feet.

E. H. Williamson, Jr.240 239 236 240 239
242 242 237 234 240
231 242 242

E. C. Goddard240 243 241 240 240
C. R. Doughty.....236 230 231 239 231

Rifle. Prone. Target. N.R.A. 1 to 10 count.

Maybee	98 94	Sperring	91 90
Overbaugh	87 95	Schnerring	93 95
Williams'n, Jr.	92 99	Dillin	89 90
Patrick	91 92	Given	80 90 85
Newbold	94 96	Reeves	94 95

Pistol. Target. Standard American. Distance 60 feet.

H. A. Dill.....	81	83	82	86
Geo. Hugh Smith.....	85	86	91	93
W. J. Maybee.....	82	83	87	93
D. L. Vaughn.....	84	80	71	77
Herman Thomas	86	88	90	87
Dr. G. G. Davis.....	44	53	59	74
Miller Forbes	84	88	82	87
R. S. Newbold.....	83	79	85	86
H. L. Reeves.....	80	86	88	82
N. Sperring	82	83		
Dr. W. E. Quicksall.....	91	89	85	81
J. G. Dillin.....	80	77		

Rifle, Revolver and Pistol.

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Washington, D. C.
Secretary, Lieut. A. S. Jones, Hibbs Bldg.

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

U. S. R. A. INDOOR LEAGUE.

UNOFFICIAL STANDING.

W. L.		W. L.	
Portland	20 0	Oakland	8 11
Springfield	19 1	Providence	8 11
Manhattan	18 1	Shell Mound	8 11
Bay Cities	17 3	Myles Standish	8 11
Spokane	15 5	St. Louis	7 11
Nat. Capital	14 5	Chicago	7 12
Philadelphia	14 5	Baltimore	3 16
Federal	13 6	Seattle	3 16
Boston	13 7	Osborn	2 17
Columbus	12 8	Belleville	1 17
Los Angeles	11 8	Youngstown	2 18
Pittsburg	10 10	Citizens	0 20

RESULTS, FEB. 10.

Match 19.		Match 20.	
Federal	1079	Chicago	973
Youngstown	1016	Belleville	979
Providence	1062	Pittsburg	1053
Bay Cities	1105	Columbus	1046
Philadelphia	1095	Spokane	1081
Manhattan	1122	Osborn	933
Boston	1050	Seattle	933
Portland	1145	Los Angeles	1075
Myles Standish	1043	Citizens	977
Springfield	1125	Baltimore	1041
National Capital	1102	Shell Mound	1067

Match 19.		Match 20.	
Hibbard	218	Manchester	219
Parkhurst	218	Miller	215
Joslin	210	Hibbard	211
Manchester	210	Parkhurst	206
Miller	206	Douaghy	206
1062		1057	

CITIZENS.	
Nichols	207
Sherman	211
Larsen	190
Hobbie	186
Mosbaugher	183
977	

SEATTLE.	
Hinckley	217
Whitmore	181
Russell	180
Anderson	180
Meacham	175
933	

COLUMBUS.	
Snook	227
Ream	208
Smith	206
Simmons	203
Rothrock	202
1046	

PORTLAND.	
Armstrong	234
231	

Hackney	232
Sanders	230
Wilson	225
Hubbard	224
1145	

SHELL MOUND.

Christie	219
Poulter	218
Wixson	211
Siebe	212
Larson	207
1067	

BALTIMORE.

Smith	215
Hebel	211
Harker	206
Mullikin	205
Naylor	204
1041	

NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Ferree	235
Atkinson	221
Bunn	220
1102	

PHILADELPHIA.

Smith	233
Quicksall	219
Thomas	217
Reeves	215
Forbes	211
1095	

BELLEVILLE.

Zirban	213
Duvall	200
Spuich	193
Mertens	185
McCullough	182
973	

BOSTON.

Taylor	222
Sippelle	215
Heath	207
Littlefield	207
Robie	199
1050	

MYLES STANDISH.

Besse	216
Foster	214
Nesmith	213
Stevens, H. W.	202
Stevens, J. H.	198
1043	

YOUNGSTOWN.

Arms	210
Mell	205
Clarke	205
Kane	199
Petersen	197
1016	

MANHATTAN.

Roedder	230
Baker, Jr.	228
Dietz	226
Lane	219
Hicks	219
1122	

FEDERAL.

Hoffman	226
Murphy	221
Miner	211
Sears	211
1113	

Marshall	210
Robinson	217
1079	1122

PITTSBURGH.

Olson	218
Atkinson	215
Rolshouse	211
Brae	205
Brae	204
1053	1064

SPRINGFIELD.

Dolfin	234
Wakefield	226
Smith	225
Rice, Jr.	222
Smith	218
1125	1128

ST. LOUIS.

Ayer	220
Frese	218
Moore	213
Rumsey	211
1072	

LOS ANGELES.

Match 17.	Match 18.
Fraser	224
Packard	223
Siefert	222
Holcombe	211
Richardson	208
1088	1098

OAKLAND.

Match 17.	Match 18.
Harris	222
Cerini	219
Hough	213
Bulmore	198
Pierre	196
1048	1049

COLUMBUS.

Match 17.	Match 18.
Snook	228
Smith	217
Morrall	213
Ream	206
Rothwick	200
1064	1083

SPOKANE.

Match 17.	Match 18.
Bartholomew	225
Rush	222
Fromm	221
Berger	219
Wielburn	216
1103	1080

CHICAGO.

Match 17.	Match 18.
Bean	222
Mattes	218
Springguth	216
Zellweger	209
Turner	202
1067	1060

SHOOT OFF OF TIE.

PITTSBURGH.

Olson	226
Freed	216
Brown	212
Atkinson	209
Robinson	204
1067	1063

Your Rifle Is Worthless If You Don't Use It

GALLERY PRACTICE Will Keep Your Hand In

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RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO.
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FOR THE U. S. RIFLE, MODEL OF 1903

By Capt. E. N. JOHNSTON, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army

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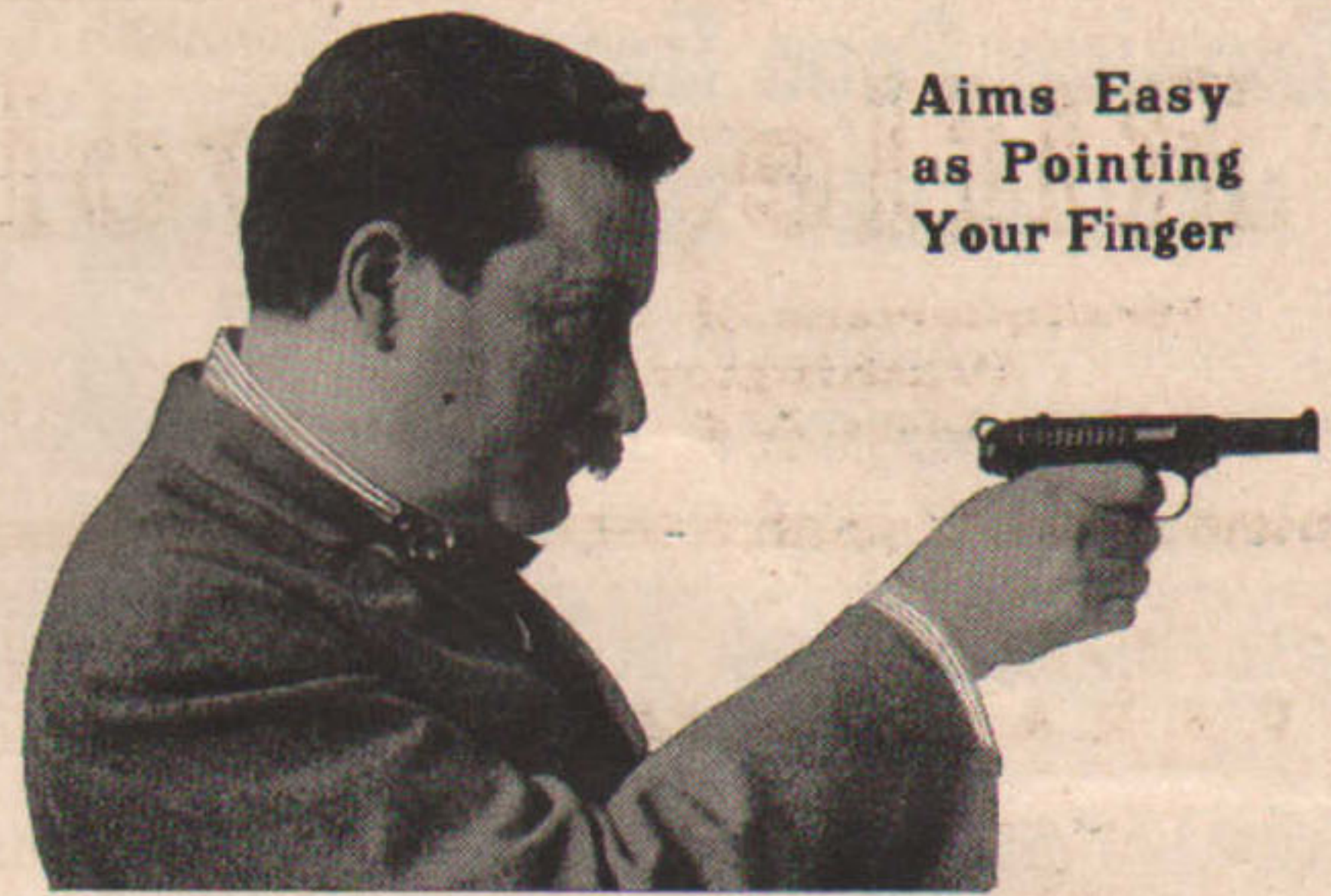
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as Pointing
Your Finger

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During the detection of the Dynamiters, Burns had definite information that his life was in peril. Therefore, this greatest American Detective, whose moves were breathlessly watched by the whole country, protected his life with the greatest arm of defense—the Ten Shot Savage Automatic.

Every property owner knows in the bottom of his heart that the unseen peril of the burglar may become a reality any night. He knows, as well as Detective Burns knows, that if he has a Savage Automatic he is a match for any emergency. That even in his absence his wife and family are protected. That he has placed in his household "the greatest weapon ever invented for the protection of the home," as Detective Burns has stated.

The Savage Ten Shot Automatic aims easy as pointing your finger. Shoots eleven powerful shots, gets into action quick with the first vital shot. Follows with one shot to every trigger pull. Reloads and recocks itself automatically. When empty ten more shots are loaded in a second. Examine the Savage at your dealer's today.

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FAMOUS SAVAGE RIFLES

Send also for our handsome free catalogue explaining all about the famous high power Savage rifles, and the well known line of Savage .22 caliber rifles.

THE NEW SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

BAY CITIES.	
Match 17.	Match 18.
Gorman -----228	Gorman -----225
Linder -----224	Brannagon -----218
Mills -----223	Prichard -----217
Prentys -----217	Linder -----216
Blasse -----216	Blasse -----216
1108	1092

SPOKANE.	
Match 19.	Match 20.
Bartholomew -----228	Bartholomew -----222
Berger -----217	Fromm -----218
Rush -----216	Wilburn -----216
Butter -----211	Butter -----207
Fromm -----209	Berger -----207
1081	1070

OAKLAND BANKS.	
MATCH 15.	MATCH 16.
Harris -----218	Harris -----232
Davidson -----216	Davidson -----214
Hough -----212	Cerini -----210
Pierre -----199	Hough -----210
Cerini -----208	Pierre -----193
1053	1059

SPRINGFIELD.	
Match No. 15.	Match No. 16.
P. J. Dolfin ----- 225	P. J. Dolfin ----- 239
Dr. I. R. Calkins. 223	Dr. I. R. Calkins. 233
Dr. W. A. Smith. 221	L. P. Castaldini. 229
C. S. Axtell. 219	Maj. F. A. Wakef'd 212
Maj. F. A. Wakef'd 215	Dr. W. A. Smith. 212
1103	1125

BAY CITIES.	
Match 16.	
Gorman -----228	Prentys -----214
Randall -----218	Mills -----209
Linder -----215	
	1093

N. R. A. INTER-CLUB LEAGUE.

EASTERN LEAGUE.
Week February 10.
The results of the seventh week of the league shooting, February 10, show no change in the standing of the leading clubs. New Haven won her match against Boston and Bridgeport against Manchester, leaving these two clubs still tied for first place. The New Haven shooters again show top score with 994, only six points less than the possible score for the team. Warren turned in the excellent score of 991.

The scores for the week are as follows:

STANDING OF THE CLUBS TO DATE.		
	Won	Lost
New Haven, Conn. -----	7	0
Bridgeport, Conn. -----	7	0
Cleveland -----	5	2
Warren, Pa. -----	5	2
Birmingham, Ala. -----	4	3
Portland, Me. -----	3	4
Philadelphia -----	2	5
Boston -----	2	5
Erie, Pa. -----	—	7
Manchester, N. H. -----	—	7

NEW HAVEN.		BOSTON.	
Thomas -----200	Chandler -----198	Chesley -----200	Wise -----196

Williams -----199	Sawyer -----196
Richard -----198	Carver -----195
Gussman -----197	Bartholf -----194
994	979

WARREN.		PORTLAND, ME.	
Robertson -----199	Besse -----195	Hall -----189	Stevens -----196
Peterson -----199	Hall -----189	Foster -----195	Crosby -----197
Sweeting -----198	Stevens -----196		
Munson -----198	Foster -----195		
Wheelock -----197	Crosby -----197		
991	972		

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.		MANCHESTER, N. H.	
Scripture -----197	Perkins -----193	Vose -----191	Robie -----190
Birks -----196	Vose -----191	Twaddle -----190	Greer -----189
Williams -----196	Robie -----190		
Hessian -----196	Twaddle -----190		
Deitrich -----195	Greer -----189		
980	953		

CLEVELAND, OHIO.		ERIE, PA.	
Fry -----199	Bacon -----197	Mount -----196	Froess, J. -----191
Humphre -----198	Mount -----196	King -----191	Froess, C. -----193
Tindall -----197	Froess, J. -----191		
Foster -----197	King -----191		
Koska -----197	Froess, C. -----193		
988	968		

BIRMINGHAM.		PHILADELPHIA.	
Brown -----194	Maybe -----192	Williamson -----191	Newbold -----191
Starnes -----194	Williamson -----191	Reeves -----189	Schnerring -----188
Thomson -----194	Newbold -----191		
Anderson -----194	Reeves -----189		
Maybry -----194	Schnerring -----188		
970	951		

WESTERN LEAGUE.
Good scores were made for the week ending February 10 by the clubs shooting in the Inter-

Genuine Pope Barrels MAKE CLEAN SWEEP

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of .22 Caliber Rifle League,
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- 1st " Bullseye "
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club Indoor Rifle Shooting League matches, St. Paul having high score, with Tacoma the runner-up and Milwaukee the lowest of all the clubs reported.

Week, February 10.

St. Paul		Tacoma		Milwaukee		Madison		Helena		Los Angeles	
Won	Lost	Won	Lost	Won	Lost	Won	Lost	Won	Lost	Won	Lost
8	0	5	1	4	4	4	4	3	5	3	5
7	1	6	2	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5
6	2	5	3	2	7	1	7	1	7	1	7
5	3	4	4	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8
5	3	3	3	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8

ADRIAN.		MILWAUKEE.	
Kortie	195	F. C. Best	182
Bonner	191	C. A. Fortier	181
Nessel	188	T. F. Mulholland	179
Bollman	188	J. F. Kline	172
Harris	188	Ed. Schendel	171
	950		885

BADGER.	
Meske	194
Gaartz	192
Ahnert	190
Buck	187
	950

MADISON.	
Olson	192
Larson	188
Smaagard	188
Hauge	186
	937

DICKINSON.		LOS ANGELES.	
Lee	195	Fraser	193
Engbrecht	193	Felsenthal	191
Oukro	193	Stevenson	188
Baird	192	Smith	188

HELENA.		TACOMA.	
R. C. James	193	Leidy	196
Chas. Bell	192	Stewart	195
Frank McComb	189	Neiman	194
Chas. W. Bowers	185	Harris	193
Thos. Travis	183	Scofield	191
	942		969

ST. PAUL.		MINNEAPOLIS.	
Keys	197	Ringlund	195
Narum	197	Lundeen	194
Ferguson	195	Gilman	189
Mooney	195	Dickinson	188
Cowell	194	Babcock	187
	978		953

GOSSIP.

By "AL BLANCO."

As we go to press night wires give us the news that the New Haven team in the Eastern League of the National Rifle Association Indoor League, has broken the record of 994, which they established some time ago. Secretary Flynn wires us that Tuesday night's score was 995, the highest ever made. Then along comes word from Secretary Disbrow of the Bridgeport team that their score was 990. It will be remembered that the New Haven and Bridgeport teams were to meet this week. Well, they have and New Haven's 995 is the result. But surely Bridgeport did put up a game fight. Therefore, hats off to both. New Haven for winning and breaking the record, and Bridgeport for a showing that is a credit to the organization and every rifleman as well. Gentlemen, we congratulate you.

BEHIND THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN.
There's nothing, my boy, in long barrels;
There's nothing at all in "sweet" trigger;
There's nothing I ween in an arm blued or sheen,
Nor grips reduced, nor bigger.

For, the fellow who lands the "bacon" cup,
Other hardware, coin, or fobs,
Is the chap what heeds the nerve that he needs,
And shoots with the grit of the gods.
A. M. POINDEXTER.

How's that for an effusion and from our old friend "Poin." A word of explanation is necessary with reference to the quoted word "bacon." It seems that last September when "Poin" was leaving for Sea Girt his pocket edition, a wee kiddy, asked him where he was going. "Poin" told the tot that he was going to bring home the bacon (The ARMS AND THE MAN Cup in the Press Match). Well, he brought it home all right, and thereafter the youngster referred to it as the "bacon cup."

SPRINGFIELD SPRINKLINGS.
Kept alive by Vacuum Cleaner—No, it is a mis-print, it was simply natural causes that kept G. W. Rice, Jr., alive. He was given up

as lost and never to return to show his smiling countenance upon this cruel world. Match No. 19 with the Baltimore Boys, shows Rice at the front with a 222. It would be needless to say who was high man as Dolfin simply can't get away from it.

There are two names on our list of members that you have probably not seen since the series started, and as things are looking "good to us" for next week, we intend receiving the help of these two, Chandler and "Wild Bill" Armstrong. Unless sickness sets in, or grandmother dies, or sick friend to see, or such unavoidable as these set in, we will be sure of some real good backing.

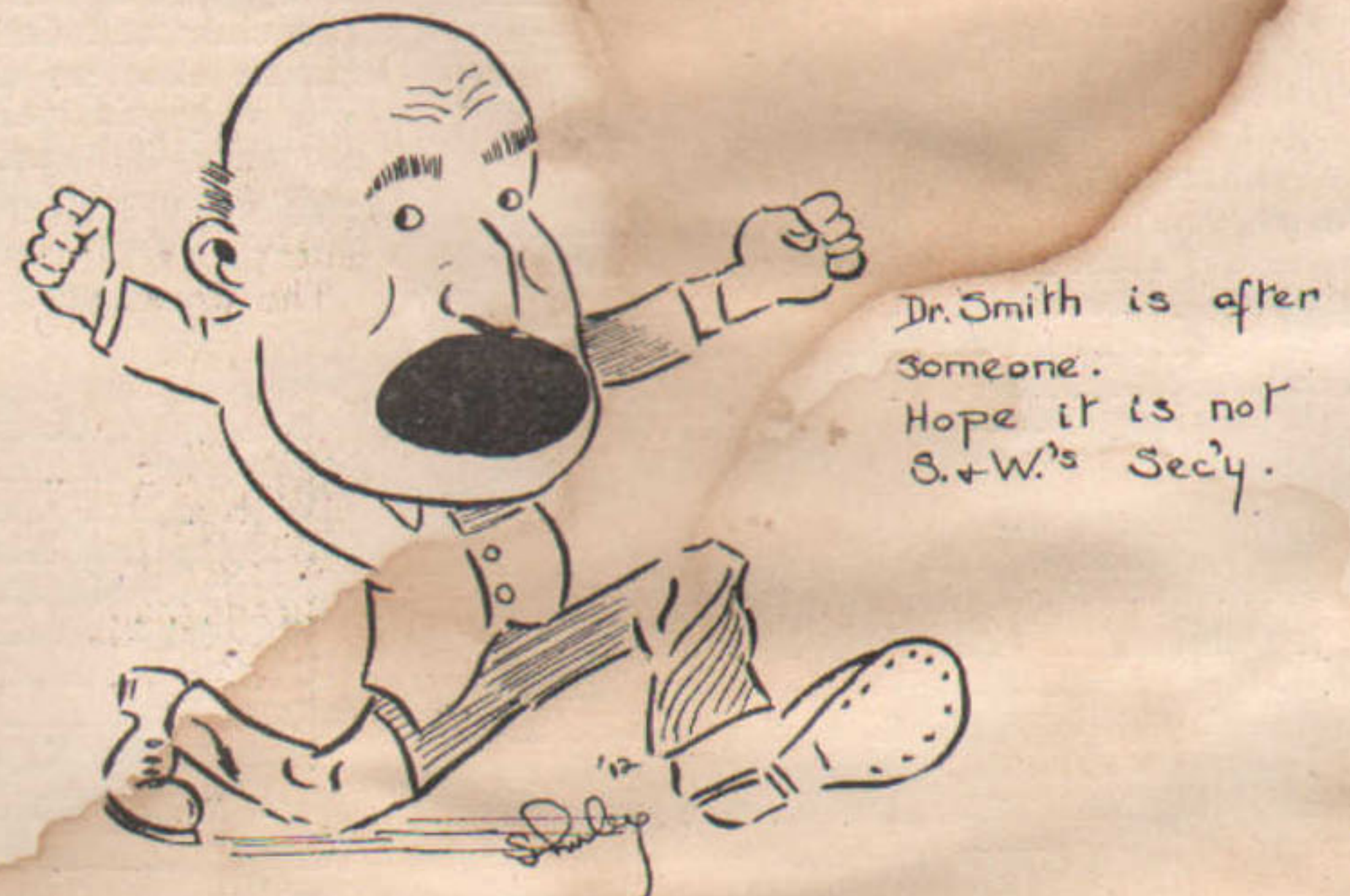
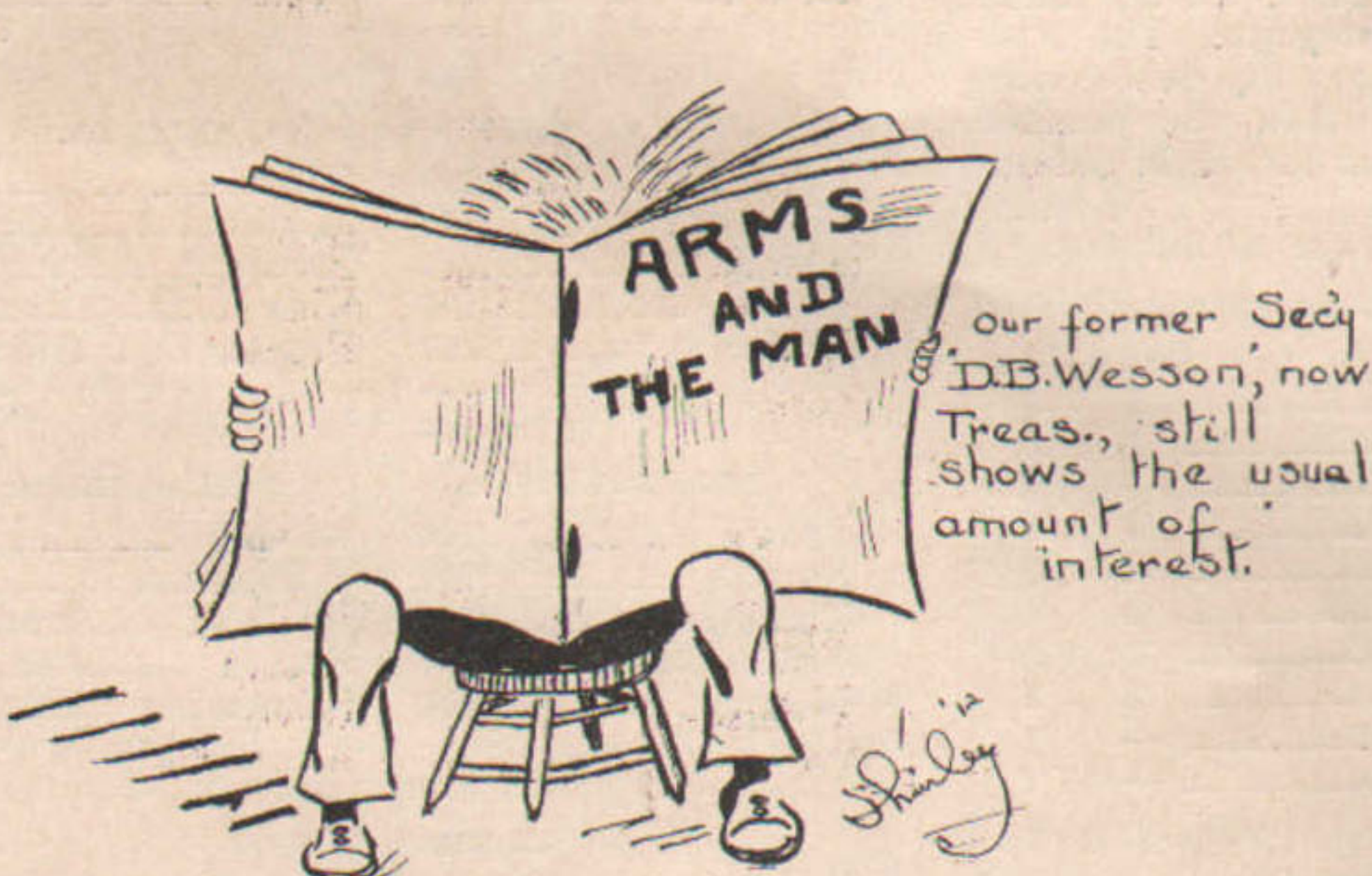
Our dear old Range Master as every one thinks of him, was certainly up against it last evening, fighting old man "Cold." The heating apparatus refused to work, and Ralph (that's his maiden name) was blowing from his lungs, into the heater a 90 pound air pressure endeavoring to cause a flame from a minute spark. Persuasions of all kinds were tried to stop "Ralph" but without success, until at last all hands got together to solve this difficult problem (to get "Faithful Ralph" to stop blowing the stove apart) and the decision was to move the stove out into the yard. After taking down the pipe and clearing the room, ready to put the "heater" outside "Ralph" ceased, yes actually stopped. The cause could not be found out, as he is a man of very few words. The writer just woke up, had a dream possibly. Take it all back Ralph, simply had you on my mind and couldn't help it.

Next week we are expecting to run along with a "big" show, as we have ourselves booked with the Portland Team, and it is their "hide" that we want to hang upon our barn door. Confidence is so great with the boys that it is hard to feel the way that we should. If they "get" us we will certainly take our hats off for the rest of the season, but "look out" if we get them.

The writer was pleased to note his "rival" in the sketching line, and whoever he may be, congratulations; also congratulations to Mr. Armstrong on his record breaking.

WARBLINGS FROM THE ORIOLES.

There is one or more alleged theaters in this burg of Baltimore where "amateur" nights are an established event, and the "man-with-the-hook" an institution celebrated alike in song and story. Now, the Fourth Regiment Armory is not in any sense a theater, but incidentally it may be said that many classy events in the way of snappy regimental and battalion drills have been seen on its drill floor. Down in the basement where the rifle and revolver range is to be found there have been many stirring battles fought to a finish and last Friday night was one of these contests and truly it was "amateur" night and the "man-with-the-hook" got in his work with great success, only this time he "hooked" more old-timers than he did "amateurs." Knowing that we were going up against those brilliant performers, the Springfield and Portland aggregations, we had no hope of winning, but everyone got up on his toes determined to do his darndest. Dr. Mullikin fixes up the targets every week and generally asks each man



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again prove their *superior shooting quality* in the Annual Tournament of the .22 Caliber Indoor League, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 3-10, 1912, having been used by the winners of the following:

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CONTINUOUS MATCH—2 ties for 1st, also 2nd, 3rd, and 4th
EXPERT MATCH—1st, 3rd, and 4th
BULLSEYE MATCH—1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th
HONOR TARGET—1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th
MOST BULLSEYES—1st, and 2nd

22 out of 39 Contestants Used Peters Ammunition

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to hand in scores that would aggregate something over 1100. He never gets them, but then— This week he paraphrased a sentence from the Good Book thusly, "When thou goest to the score, be not faint-hearted, but make thou all the tens possible." That was enough to queer any score, but lo and behold, it seemed to work wonders. But to get back to the "amateurs."

In Match 19 Dr. Smith, who is a very old-timer, pegged out 215, and Hebel came along with 211 and both totals looked good. When the last man had completed his score, the five whose totals looked best will be seen below. Sergeant Renehan, Major Fort, Calvin Goddard, President Wilmer and "Genial Jimmy" Reese had been rudely shucked off the bunch, Mullikin, Harker and Naylor, the two latter just getting into the game, had pushed their seniors into the discard. And every man of them had shot 200 at that. But the worst is yet to come. Match 20, being called, one Carl Hebel started with 220, Dr. Smith came along with 215, Mr. Harker kindly contributed 213, Mr. Naylor modestly shot a total of 173 for twenty shots, and only spoiled a corking good final with a 34 for his last five shots. Some shooting for a boy just beginning. Several more totals of 200 got the hook and the unofficial sum total is the high-water mark of the season. Look at it well, 1062.

Just before the meeting broke up, "Genial Jimmy" asked for silence and approaching Major Fort, congratulated him on being shot off both teams then gravely handed him an "Alamo" revolver and holster, watch fob, stating that the Association, having in mind his magnificent (?) scores for the evening, desired to present a token of regard and for that purpose had chosen a weapon of the kind, sort and description suitable for a nice, old man who was finding more and more trouble in locating the bull's-eye. Gee, it was

funny, and no one enjoyed the joke more than the man who got the fob.

As has been related, Messrs. Harker and Naylor are new members this season. Both of them shoot the single-shot pistol with Uncle Tom Keller's brand of cartridges and the scores put up in the two matches are but good samples of what they have both been doing in practice. Unfortunately it is too late in the game to make this spurt and get much benefit from it in the final counting, but that in this year, next year is another story.

CLEVELAND CULLINGS.

Dear Al Blanco:

Smarting under the humiliation of two successive defeats, we Clevelanders could not muster the necessary optimism to send you anything having reference to our club, except our scores, which were guiltily dropped into the mail at midnight.

But this week our boys went on to the range with a fixed determination to out-do any previous performance and in a measure reestablish our reputation as fairly consistent shooters.

Humphrey and Foster led off with 198 and 197, respectively. Then Andrews and Wonder went after the 10-ring, but "Billy" couldn't quite catch the rythm of his old-time swing, and when Koska and Tindall each hung up 197. "W. C." expressed the wish that his 196 would put him off the team.

Fry's 199 did the trick and for the first time in the history of our club our old reliable was shot off the team, and our total was raised to 988.

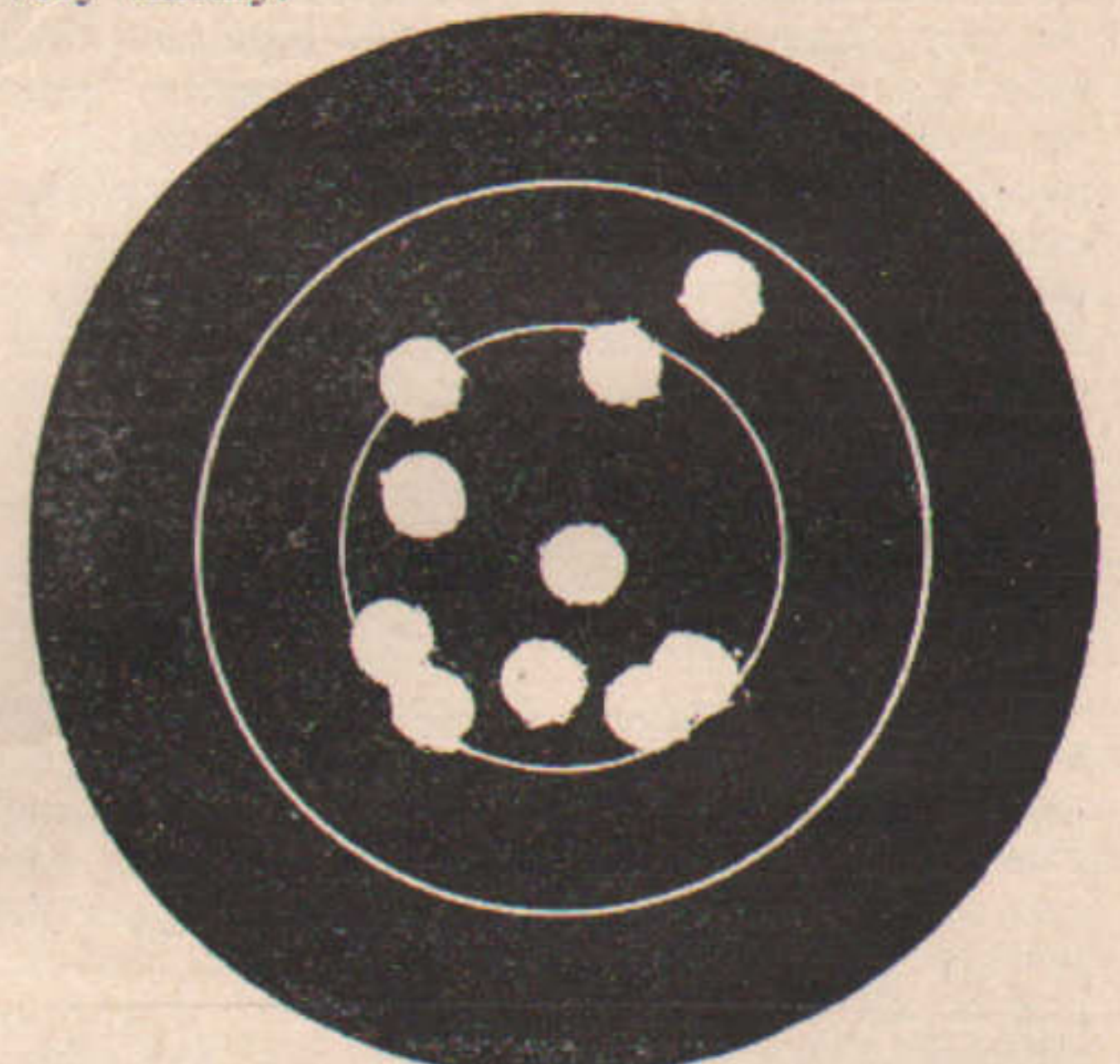
This is a splendid precedent and we hope that hereafter 196 will fail to get a place on the team.

Fry lost his point on his 20th shot which gives him 59 consecutive tens and a count of 599 out of 600 in the last three matches.

E. E. Tindall is a new man who has not

shot the .22 caliber or any other target arm until this fall.

W. L. Wonder has proven himself a real "wonder" by raising his scores from the neighborhood of 180 to 194 last week and 192 this week. In fact, our club as a whole is shooting in splendid form, and to say that we really enjoy these matches is expressing it very mildly.



Composite target of 50 shots, counting 99 out of a possible 100 by Fred V. Berger, Spokane Rifle and Revolver Club. These were the first 10 shots fired by him in U. S. R. A. League, Match 10. He used a .22 S. & W. pistol and Peters Stevens-Pope cartridges.

ST. PAUL SATELLITES.

Dear "Al Blanco":

Our old standby, Keys, figured it out that if he would let up a little this match (which is expected to be an easy one) he would be in better humor to put through one of his real good ones next week against Minneapolis.

Seems strange, but the whole team promise good scores for next week. Looks as if Bill Rinker intends to start something, too. He has been loosing place on team on ties, but he won't do it any more; his best girl got wise to ARMS AND THE MAN publishing the scores. Guess she told Bill where to get off at. Take it from me, Steamboat Bill is just getting started; Clark has been suffering with a bad cold in the head, the careless boy took off his fur overcoat too early in the season. Drs. Ferguson and Kelly hope to have him in tip-top shape in time for him to help us trim New Haven. Arnold felt like 5 cents worth of dog meat, his darn trigger finger seemed to straighten out just when he wanted to pull. It will be all right, though, in time for the next shoot. After listening to some real technical advice from the rest of the hausenpfefers the future looked as clear as mud. The second team made 957; the five high made 976.
E. J. N.

WASHINGTON WHISPERS.

We had a shooting accident last week. Capt. Frank W. Holt, for over 15 years a member of the Brigade team of the District of Columbia and who has shot in every National Match, was struck in the neck by a .22 caliber long rifle bullet. It passed through, however, escaping all important arteries, etc. The old scout is a hard man to down, however, and after the first shock he philosophically accepted the situation and Saturday evening found him on the firing line for the U. S. R. A. League Match. Grit! Why that man has a monopoly of it, and sand, too. While he did not make the team, he batted out something like a 207. We know a man when we see one and don't forget that. Our top liner, Ferree, came through with a 235, and this with Atkinson's 221, Bunn's 220, Macdonnall's 219, and Upham's 207 gave us a 1102 total and the match with Shell Mound. We have our eye on that Class B prize and anyone disputes our right to it has got to fight like a son-of-a-gun. We want that place, prize, honor, and everything that goes with it, and we simply got to have it.

The American Record Match, 100 shots at 200 yards, standard American target, will be held as usual this year on Washington's Birthday, at Arbuster's Park, Greenville, N. J. It is also held on the same day in different parts of the country. The man making highest score will receive the French medal, donated by W. H. French, who is now permanently located in Colorado.

It will be of interest to a great many of our readers to learn that Colonel John J. Dooley of the Maine National Guard was in St. Louis recently and took a trip in the air with Antony Jannus in a Benoist biplane. The evidence that Colonel Dooley actually "went up in the air" appears to be borne out by a photograph which shows "Colonel Jack" calmly seated beside the operator of the biplane assisting in controlling the machine. As further evidence "The Aero," a publication devoted to aeronautics, had quite a story concerning the trip, so there seems to be no doubt that Colonel Dooley really "went up in the air."

SPOKANE SPARKS.

Slide, Kel—, no, it was not Kelly this time, but the Spokane Siwashers that took the slide away down to the bottom, 1070 against Providence and 1081 for Philadelphia. We can not see any fresh scalps dangling at the belts of the Dusky Braves this week, and we had it all fixed, too, how we were going to ambush the cunning Phillies and get their topnots before they knew it.

In Match 19, against Philadelphia, Bartholomew, Fromm, and Berger used the .22 10-inch pistol, Peters Stevens-Pope ammunition; Rush, the .38 revolver 8-inch Pope barrel, hand-loaded ammunition; Butler, a new man at the game, used a .22 9-inch barrel pistol made out of a Stevens little Krag rifle, Peters .22 Stevens-Pope ammunition. Match 20, Berger used the .38 Special Peters factory loads; Bartholomew, Fromm, and Wilburn, the .22 pistol, Peters ammunition, and Butler, the Butler-Stevens pistol, 9-inch barrel, Peters ammunition.

Dear Al Blanco:

Isolated as I am from the pistol and rifle-men, I eagerly look for the weekly visit of ARMS AND THE MAN and peruse its columns for the scores and standing of the different league teams. I note the much higher scores and team totals, which certainly denote that "practice makes perfect," scores.

Salida has no rifle club at present; interest in target shooting died out several years ago, and while there are quite a number of fine target rifles in the town, no one takes the lead to organize a club. I am endeavoring to revive interest and am in hopes of a good club being in full swing shortly. A newly organized gun club of 26 members is enthusiastically smashing the clays every week.

W. H. FRENCH.
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 9, 1912.

Dear "Al Blanco":

The news from other clubs has gotten me going and I am going to send some dope. This is the first year Harvard has entered a team in the Intercollegiate League and for a bunch that are pretty much new to the game, we are getting along fairly well. I guess we had better put that "we're" getting along pretty well, for we have run into tough luck. Being a patriotic lot, nearly all of us are in the militia (we are none of us Schuetzen riflemen). Therefore the Lawrence strike has queered our team; two of our very best men are there now, one of them being one of the best shots in the State, and two of us are expecting to take a vacation most any time. I guess the loss of four of the six best men would phase most any team, even the Massachusetts Aggies, or Iowa, and it certainly would ruin ours.

We had visions of seeing ourselves next to the Agies at the head of the list, but I guess it is all off now. We shot this afternoon against North Georgia and will lose all right. We miss those two men.

Pistol Shooting at Wilmington.

In a seven-man-team match between the Dutch and Irish at 50 yards with pistol and revolver the Dutch won by a good margin.

DUTCH.					
Appleby (Capt.)	45	40	36	41	43—205
L. du Pont	38	40	41	43	43—205
Robelen	36	43	40	36	39—194
Nurnberg	32	33	39	43	32—179
Craig	30	26	23	24	21—124
Newman	36	27	33	32	35—163
Weedon	37	45	36	38	41—197
Total	1267				

IRISH.					
Casey (Capt.)	35	36	35	37	40—183
McCullom	41	38	43	41	41—240
McCloskey	41	36	31	36	32—176
Miller	34	27	28	33	31—163
Pike	27	13	24	17	22—103
Long	25	30	37	36	33—161
Coyne	15	9	34	3	37—98
Total	1078				

Providence Revolver Club, Newport Branch.

The weekly rifle match of the Newport branch was held Feb. 1 and brought out a larger attendance than usual, probably due to a slight let up in the weather conditions. The scores as a rule were up to the average, Spooner, the winner, getting two good strings. Thurston won the bulls-eye with a good shot.

	Net Total.	Hdcp. Total.	Bullseye.	Degrees.
Spooner	238	237	475	497 23
Peckham	228	233	461	491 23
Thurston	229	229	458	484 4 1/2
Almy	233	229	462	482 28
Coggeshall	234	230	464	480 8 1/2
Biesel	229	231	458	480 14 1/2
Brooks	244	237	481	471 12 1/2
Chase, H. R.	218	222	440	470 21

PRACTICE SCORES.

Brooks (scope)	243	247	245	246	245—1226
	242	239	243	245	147—1216

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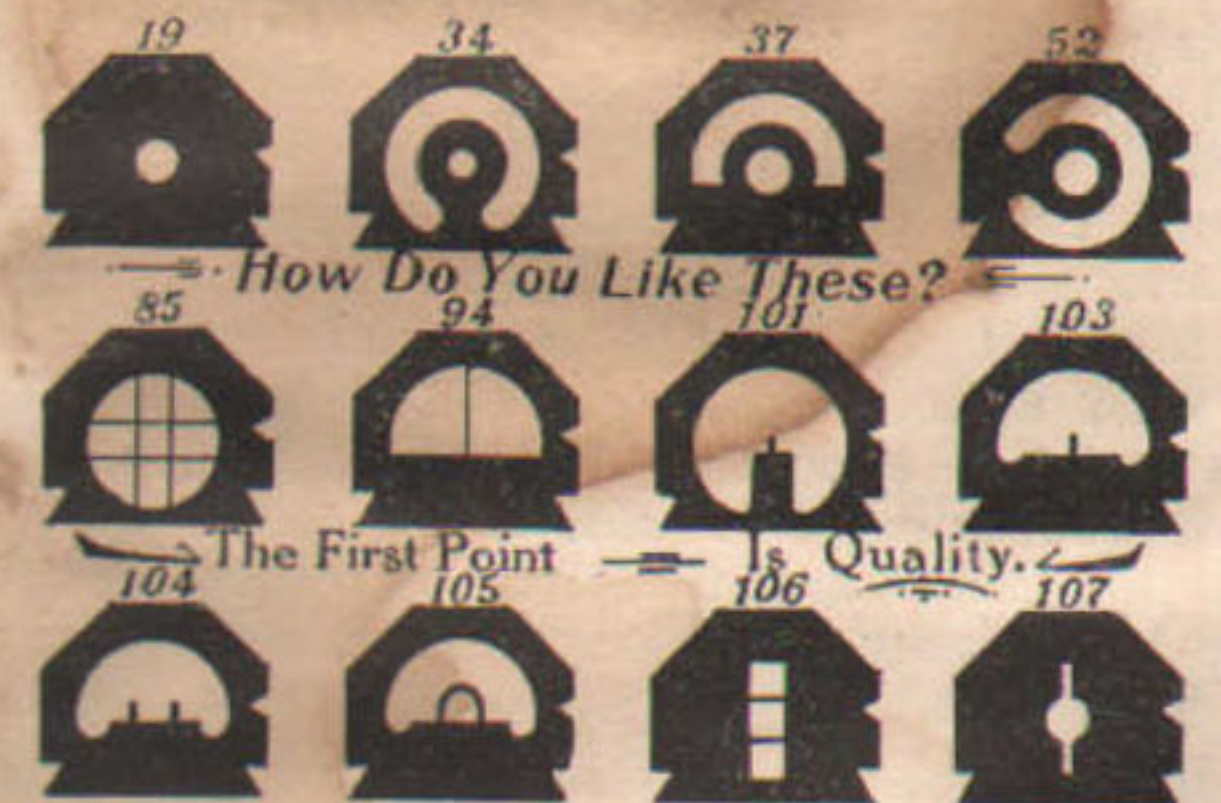


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243	245	242	243	244	1227					
245	243	240	247	242	1217					
Spoooner	240	239	244	237	238—1198					
	239	241	240	235	237—1192					
Biesel	236	238	233	241	237—1185					
Albro (N.R.A.)	89	92	88	89	86	87	85	89	84	88
Biesel (20-yd. Pistol)	84	87	89	93	87	430				
	89	90	87	91	85	443				
	84	85	87	84	82	422				
	87	83	89	86	87	432				

Squadron A, Cavalry, N. G., N. Y.
Results of competition for Major's revolver cup, January 27th, 1912:

TROOP D.			
	D.F.	R.F.	Tot.
Sergt. W. Macnaughtan	116	81	197
Sergt. F. W. Wurster, Jr.	115	68	183
Pvt. A. V. Baird	104	78	182
Pvt. W. Kernochan	105	56	161
Corp. A. Roelker, Jr.	91	39	130
	531	322	853

TROOP E.			
	D.F.	R.F.	Tot.
Pvt. S. Brown	109	66	175
Pvt. C. V. Mitchell	103	65	168
Corp. T. Crane	97	68	165
Sergt. R. B. Bartholomew	101	62	163
Pvt. H. Bolton	109	53	162
	519	314	833

TROOP F.			
	D.F.	R.F.	Tot.
Pvt. G. W. Carpenter	107	46	153
Pvt. N. James	96	60	156
Far. C. L. Dana	94	44	138
Pvt. H. L. Mills	102	56	158
Corp. R. C. Bolling	108	74	182
	507	280	787

TROOP G.			
	D.F.	R.F.	Tot.
Corp. M. D. Cole	91	46	137
Pvt. H. E. Mattison	102	46	148
Pvt. G. Barmore	103	51	154
Sergt. A. Ely, Jr.	108	51	159
Sergt. L. B. Smtih	120	64	184
	524	258	782

University of Nebraska	1	4
College of St. Thomas	1	4
University of Michigan	1	4

The highest individual score for the week was made by W. J. Horsch, of Purdue, with 96 standing and 97 prone, total 193. High score in the Eastern League was again made by Massachusetts Aggies with 942.

RESULTS, FEBRUARY 10.

Iowa	949	Michigan	901
Minnesota	937	Purdue	928
California	898	St. Thomas	789
Nebraska	858	Michigan	821
Arizona	862	Kansas	—

EASTERN LEAGUE.
Standing to February 10.

	Won	Lost
Mass. Agricultural College	6	0
Princeton University	6	0
North Georgia Agric. College	5	1
Harvard University	4	2
University of Pennsylvania	3	3
Norwich University	3	3
West Virginia University	2	4
Louisiana State University	2	4
Maryland Agricultural College	2	4
Delaware College	1	5
New Hampshire College	1	5
U. S. College of Vet. Surgeons	1	5

High individual score for the week was made by A. F. Edminster, Mass. Agricultural College, 192. High score for the week in the Western League—State University of Iowa—944.

RESULTS, FEBRUARY 10.

Massachusetts	942	West Virginia	895
North Georgia	921	Harvard	915
Princeton	915	Pennsylvania	891
Louisiana	891	U. S. College	811
Norwich	842	Delaware	826
Maryland*	824	New Hampshire	824

*Maryland won match by having best score at standing position, 435 to 394.

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N. R. A. INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

WESTERN LEAGUE.
Standing to February 10.

	Won	Lost
State University of Iowa	5	0
University of Minnesota	4	1
University of California	4	1
Michigan Agricultural College	3	2
Purdue University	3	2
University of Arizona	3	2

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NEW ENGLAND INDOOR RIFLE LEAGUE.

The third week's shooting in the New England Indoor Rifle League leaves the Park Club of Bridgeport, Conn., and the Myles Standish Rifle Club of Portland, Me., still undefeated, and with three wins each. Bridgeport made the highest score of the week, totaling 922, while Portland dropped from the 935 of last week to 918 this week. The highest individual score of this week was made by E. H. Besse of the Portland team, who shot 189. The Middelsex Club defaulted to Manchester owing to their being unable to get their

range in working order. Following are the league scores for the week, and the standing of the teams:

STANDING, FEBRUARY 3.

Table with columns: Team, Won, Lost, Pct. Lists teams like Bridgeport, Portland, Manchester, Boston Revolver, Bangor, Brookline, Deering, Federal Range, Taunton, Middelsex.

BANGOR.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like Sylvester, E. M., Chilcotte, L. S., Somers, L. W., McDonald, Wm. A., Gould, D. I.

BRIDGEPORT.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like Schiller, Hessian, Williams, Navamore, Graffin.

TAUNTON.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like Howes, Broadhurst, Dean, Robinson, Richard.

PORTLAND.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like Besse, E. H., Hall, V. W., Stevens, H. W., Crosby, R. H., Winslow, H. P.

MANCHESTER.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like Perkins, Robie, Vose, Fitzgerald, Valentine.

BROOKLINE.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like Carver, Capper, Wood, French, Williams.

BOSTON REVOLVER.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like Green, C. L., Taylor, A. E., Littlefield, R. E., Summers, A. M., Heath, C. E.

DEERING.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like Johnson, P. M., St. John, G. R., Read, W. R., Harris, L. C., Sayward, D. H.

FEDERAL RANGE.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like Gibbons, W. S., Wise, Capt. W. S., Murphv, Capt. W. R., Kelly, C. H., Whitten, C. E.

New England Indoor Rifle League.

The fourth week of shooting in the New England Indoor Rifle League finds Portland and Bridgeport still undefeated, Portland having won four matches and Bridgeport three. The Myles Standish Club of Portland made

the highest score of the season so far by Shooting 948. E. H. Besse, of Portland, is also high individual, with the fine total of 194. Bridgeport and Middelsex did not shoot this week, but all ten teams shoot next week. Brookline was the only team to slip up this week, as this score did not arrive for publication and thus was defaulted.

The results of the matches and standing of the League follows:

STANDING.

Table with columns: Team, W., L., Pct. Lists teams like Portland, Bridgeport, Manchester, Boston Rev., Deering, Taunton, Bangor, Brookline, Federal Range, Middelsex.

DEERING.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like St. John Geo., Sayward, D. H., Fassett, H. S., Smith, W. T., Hughey, J. M.

BANGOR.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like Chilcotte, L. S., Sylvester, F. M., McDonald, W. A., Doane, I. E., Miller, W. L.

PORTLAND.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like Besse, E. H., Crosby, R. H., Hall, V. W., Stevens, J. H., Winslow, H. P.

MANCHESTER.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like Perkins, J. L., Robie, R. L., Vose, F. R., Twaddle, W. F., Hayes, E. A.

TAUNTON.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like Howes, Broadhurst, Dean, Woodward, Robinson.

FEDERAL RANGE.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like Kelley, C. E., Williamson, G. E., Murphy, W. R., Chandler, P. B., Hoffman, G. F.

BOSTON REVOLVER.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like Summers, A. M., Greene, C. L., Littlefield, R. E., Taylor, E. A., Heath, C. E.

Salida (Colo.) Gun Club.

The following scores were shot Feb. 4th for the handsome loving cup presented by Dr. F. N. Cochems for semi-monthly competition. Mr. W. G. Myers was the winner with a score of 22 out of 25.

TROPHY EVENT, 25 TARGETS.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Pct. Lists individuals like W. G. Myers, Dr. F. N. Cochems, Dr. O. T. Parker, E. A. Newton, Dr. C. S. Kramer, Dr. E. A. Owens, M. H. Blount, W. J. En Earl, W. D. Erwin, E. J. Templeton.

PRACTICE EVENT.

Table with columns: Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists individuals like Kramer, Parker, Cochems, Blount, Owens, Erwin, En Earl.

The Directors of The Interstate Association have appointed J. W. Bell, St. Louis, Mo.; A. C. Connor, Springfield, Ill.; Frank Fuller, Mukwonago, Wis.; Ray E. Loring, Marseilles, Ill., and John H. Noel, Nashville, Tenn., a committee to allot handicaps to entrants in the coming Grand American Handicap at Springfield, Ill.

Western Cartridge Co. Spreading.

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Remittances may be made by Express Money Order, Draft, Postoffice Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps will be received in part payment for subscriptions, for the convenience of remitters, but must be of the denominations of One or Two Cents ONLY. Address all communications and make all drafts, checks, postoffice and express orders payable to ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING CO., 1502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Books for Everybody

FIREARMS, SCORE BOOKS, ETC.

Table listing various books and their prices, including Bull's-Eye Score Book, The Book of the Rifle, Hints on Revolver Shooting, The Pistol and Revolver, Suggestions to Military Riflemen, The New Springfield Indoors, Keough's Score Register, The United States Service Rifle, Our Military Rifle and How to Use It, The Bullet's Flight from Powder to Target, Rifle Range Construction, Indoor Target Practice with Sub-Target Gun Machine, The Sporting Rifle—the Shooting of Big and Little Game, The Art of Revolver Shoot, Practical Rifle Shooting, The American Shotgun.

MILITARY SUBJECTS

Table listing military subjects and their prices, including Tactical Principles and Problems, Instruction for the Infantry Private of the National Guard, The Law and Customs of Riot Duty, Officers' Manual, Revised and Enlarged, A Military Primer, Noncommissioned Officers' Manual, The Privates' Manual, The Story of a Troop Mess, Moss-Dalton Company Records, Notes on Military Explosives, The Valor of Ignorance, The Law of War, Ordnance and Gunnery.

For Sale by

ARMS AND THE MAN

Washington, D. C.

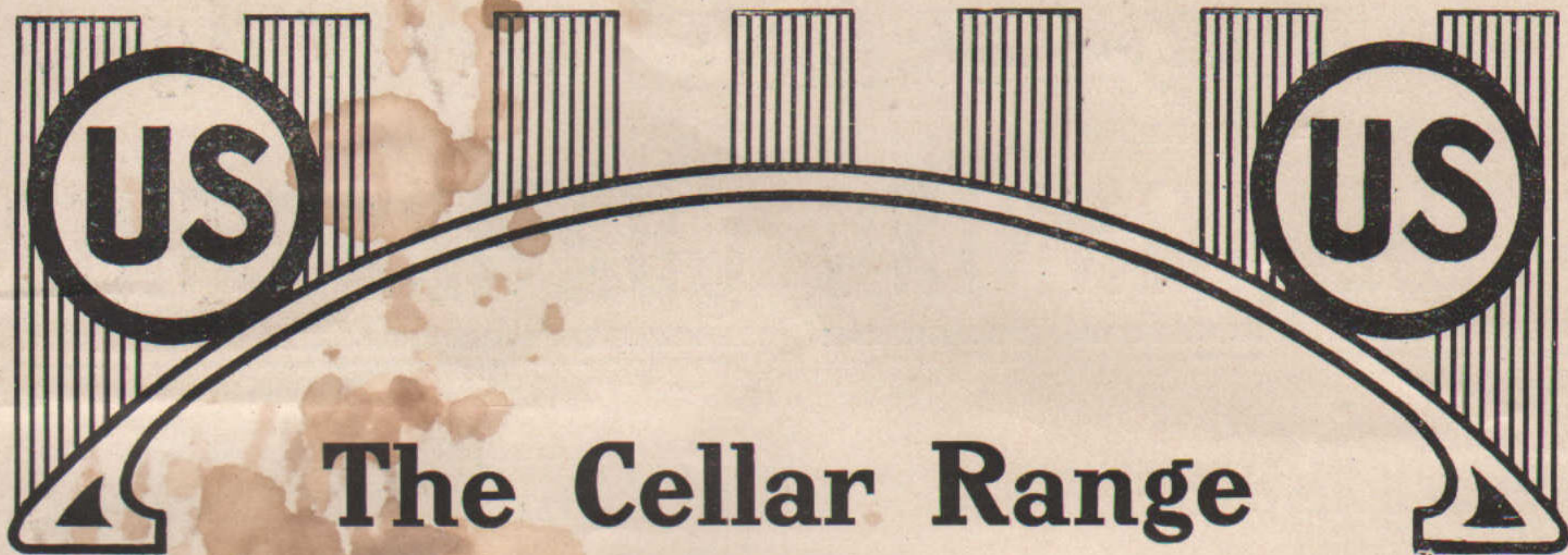
WANTS AND FOR SALE

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

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

FOR SALE—Three Remington Target Pistols, .44 Russian. New barrel. Price, \$12 to \$15 each. H. M. POPE, 18 Morris St., Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—Stevens Aperture telescope sight No. 486 complete with ideal mountings; 6 power., Cost \$18.00; sell for \$12.00. J. G. SCHNERRING, 1657 Bridge St. Frankford Phila.



The Cellar Range

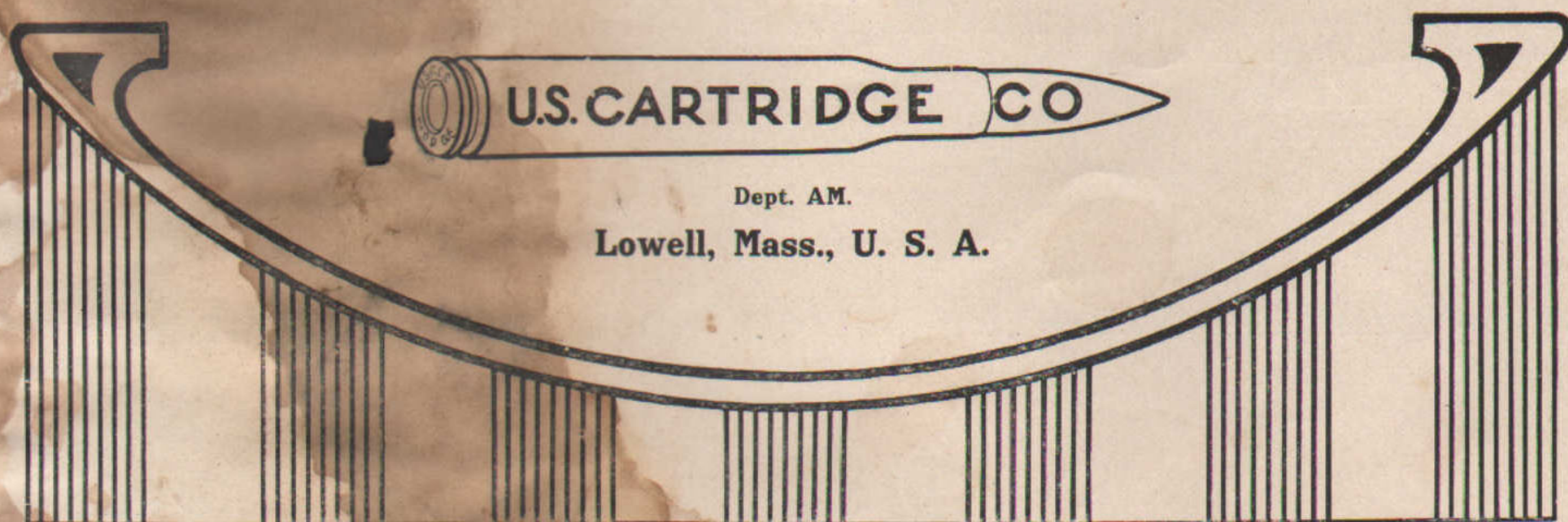
The revival of interest throughout the country in rifle, revolver and pistol shooting, can easily be traced back to the steady improvement in the manufacture of Metallic Ammunition, and the rapid developments in perfecting the accuracy of the modern gun.

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

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

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

What do you say? Do you want the plan?

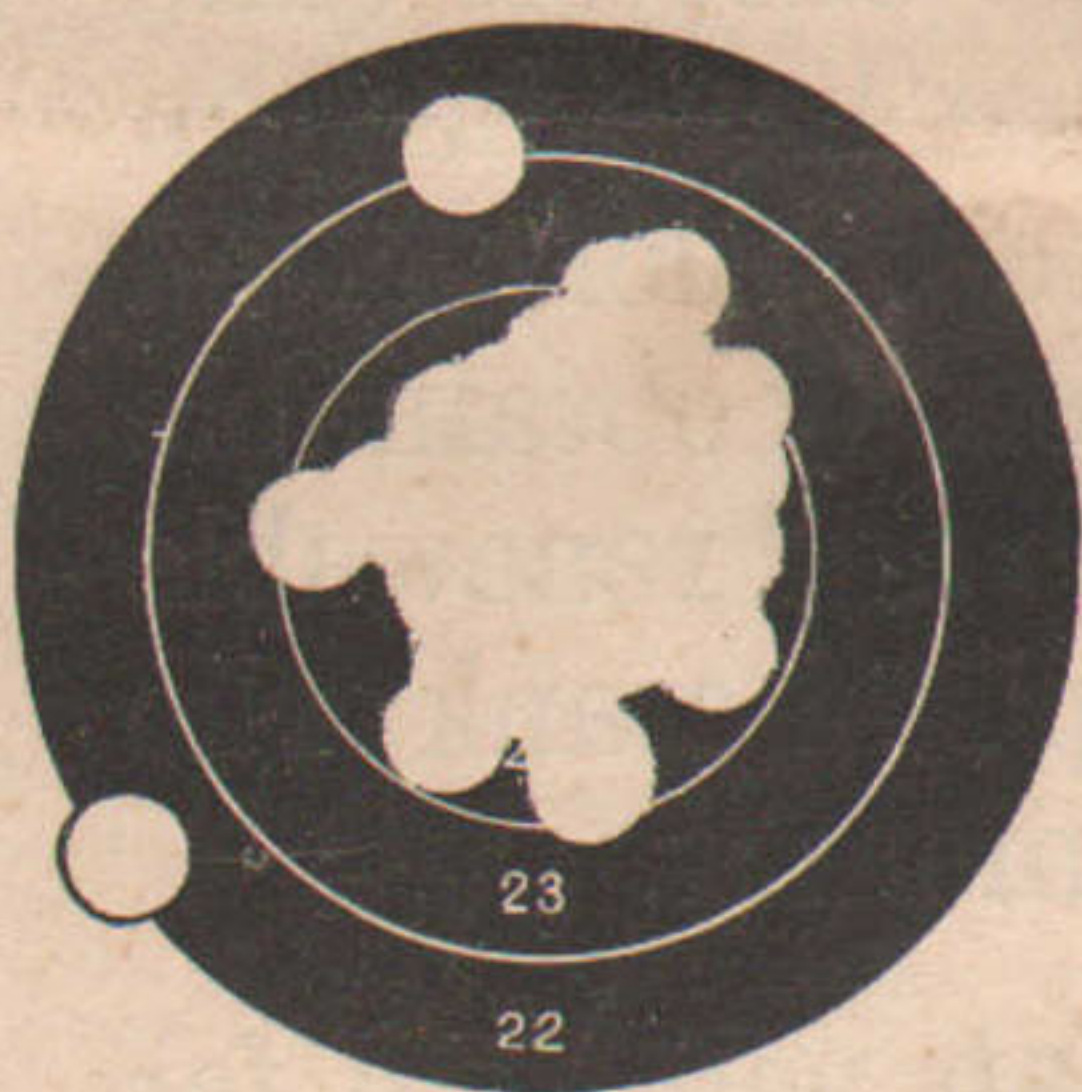


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STILL WINNING CHAMPIONSHIPS

At the Seventh Annual Gallery Championship Tournament of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League of the United States, held at Brooklyn, N. Y., February 3 to 10, Remington-UMC Lesmok Cartridges made a clean-up of all the events, including the

100 Shot Championship Match



Composite reproduction of targets made by Dr. W. G. Hudson in 100 Shot Championship Match. Score 2479, winning first place, using Remington-UMC .22 short Lesmok cartridges.



Composite reproduction of targets made by Arthur Hubalek in 100 Shot Championship Match. Score 2468, winning second place, using Remington-UMC .22 short Lesmok cartridges.



Composite reproduction of targets made by W. Rosenbaum in 100 Shot Championship Match. Score 2466, winning third place, using Remington-UMC .22 short Lesmok cartridges.

100 Shot Championship Match
1. Hudson 2. Hubalek 3. Williams

Continuous Ring Target Match
1st place—Dr. Hudson, A. Hubalek, J. Williams, Jr.
1st place tie with two other shooters

Premium Match, Ring Target
1st place—Dr. Hudson, A. Hubalek
1st place tie with one other shooter

Expert Match
1st place—Hubalek, Hudson
Tie for 1st with two other shooters

Bullseye Match
2nd Place—W. Rosenbaum
Tie for 2nd place

Honor Target
5th and 6th place
Most Bullseyes
1st place—W. Rosenbaum

Remington-UMC—the perfect shooting combination

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