

ARMS AND THE MAN

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIII. No. 25.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 20, 1913.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

Hunting Scopes.

BY LIEUT. TOWNSEND WHELEN, U. S. A.

THROUGH experiment and experience it has been determined that the error of the human eye is just about equal to one minute of angle. This one minute of angle is approximately equal to one inch per one hundred yards. Thus, in aligning metallic, non-magnifying sights, the error of aim of an experienced marksman possessing normal eyesight will be two inches at 200 yards, five inches at 500 yards or 10 inches at 1,000 yards. This theory is exactly supported by our experience on the rifle range with military arms and at the machine rest in testing ammunition. Match ammunition for our service rifle shot from machine rest gives just about a 20 inch group at 1,000 yards, but our best marksmen are only just about able to keep their shots in a 30 inch circle at that range. This is the 20 inch error of the ammunition plus the 10 inch error of aim with metallic sights.

This error of aim limits the accuracy of fire which can be obtained with non-magnifying sights and is one of the reasons which makes the scope* desirable. The error of aim with a scope is the eye error of

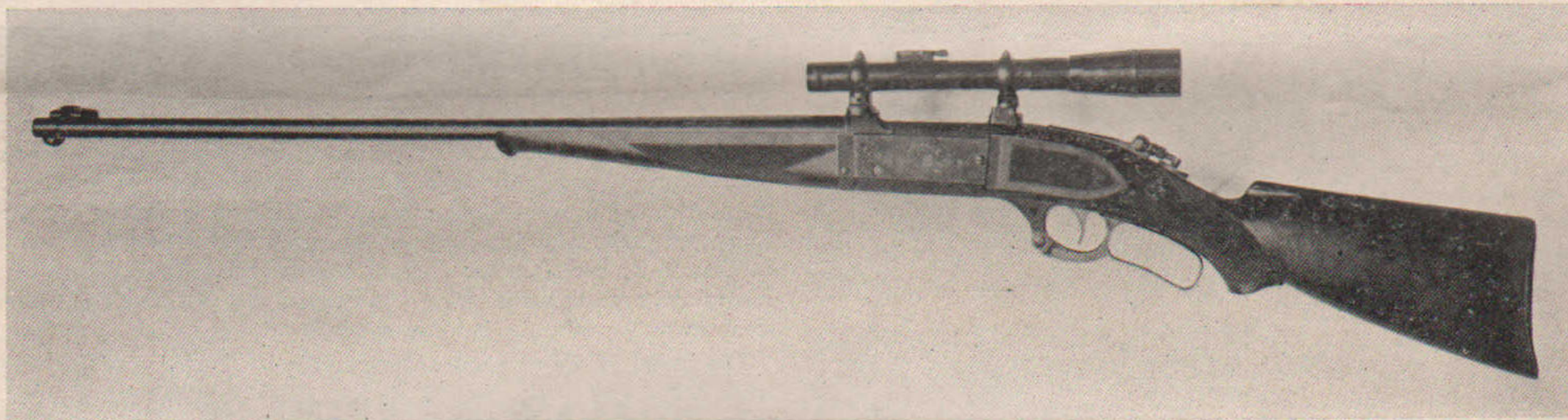
The supposed disadvantages are:

Difficult to catch aim quickly with. Not suited to running shots. These are true of ordinary scopes as seen on the American market, but are not true of properly made hunting scopes as I hope to show below.

Liability of the lenses to fog in damp weather. Biff! Rub your lenses with a piece of Ivory soap, then polish lightly with a handkerchief. They wont fog then. Try it.

Liable to be ruined when accidentally immersed in water. Most good scopes are waterproof. If yours is not detach it from the rifle and place it in a waterproof silk bag before fording the river.

Scopes have been manufactured in this country for a long time. The first authentic use of them to any extent of which I have knowledge was on the rifles or sharpshooters in the Civil War. They were full length scopes; that is the tube was the full length of the barrel of the rifle. The field was small and dark and the magnifying power high; about 10 power. Since then there has been only slight improvement in



HUNTING SCOPE ON RIFLE.

If the Scope Were Mounted Half an Inch Lower it Would be Ideal.

one inch per 100 yards divided by the power of the scope.

There are other important reasons for the use of a scope besides this one. A scope will often reveal game or an enemy in cover where they absolutely can not be seen to aim at with the unaided eye. A scope can often be used at night when the target is fairly illuminated but not sufficiently to allow of aim with metallic sights. (Witness the "Owl Matches" at Camp Perry. I once shot a skunk at 90 yards at midnight on a moonlight night, the white patch on its back showing up beautifully in the scope. I did not show up very near that skunk myself though!) It will enable a man whose eyesight has deteriorated through accident or abuse to still keep in the game, as it can be focused to give normal vision to such eyesight.

The scope is, therefore, the best and ideal instrument for aiming the rifle, far ahead of metallic sights, and yet its use for this purpose is not at all common, especially on rifles designed for hunting. This is due to certain actual or supposed weaknesses and disadvantages of the scope which naturally come up for discussion.

The actual disadvantages are: Much greater cost than metallic sights. A good scope costs from \$25 to \$50. Liability to injury. The allowable weight limits the strength. A scope can not be made much stronger than the ordinary field glass, as the weight must be kept under a pound or so. Also a scope usually sticks up above the barrel so that it is liable to injury by catching in brush, etc.

our domestic scopes. They have been shortened, the lenses improved to give better light and definition, and the mountings improved to give fine adjustment.

The popular powers now run from 3 to 6, but the small field still remains. The scope as now made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. known as the A5 represents the highest development of the American made scopes. It is of 5 power and has a field of 5 feet 8 inches at 100 feet. Its optical qualities are excellent, the field being bright and free from color and distortion. Its mountings (No. 2 rear mount.) allow of accurate adjustments to inches on the target. This scope I consider the most perfect instrument for aiming the target rifle yet produced. It is absolutely perfect in this respect, and yet it is far from satisfactory for hunting use. Some of the reasons for this are as follows:

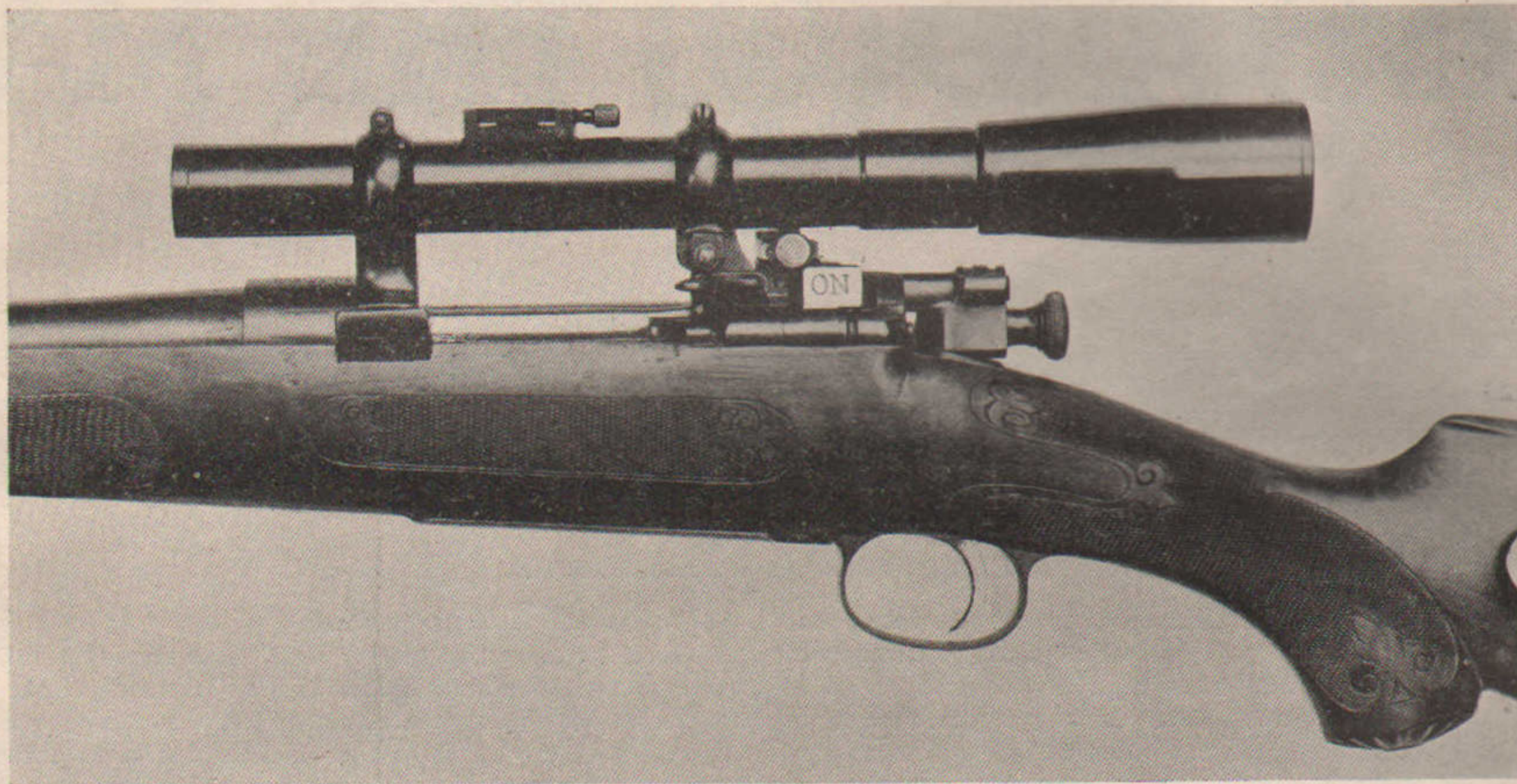
Its field, 5 feet 8 inches at 100 feet, is entirely too small. When the rifle is thrown to the shoulder the field will often not embrace the object to be hit necessitating groping for it. This means slowness in catching the aim.

It is not universal in focus, requiring focusing for all distances under 200 yards.

It has not enough of what, in ignorance of the correct term, I will call "lateral relief." The pencil of light containing the image which comes through the eyepiece is so narrow that if, on throwing the rifle to the shoulder, the eye be a little too high or low, or a little to one side, one does not see through the scope and absolute darkness results.

It slides forward through its mountings at the discharge of the rifle and has to be pulled back to position by hand after each shot.

*Definitions.—Telescope: An optical instrument employed to view or discover distant objects.—*Encyclopedia Britannica*. Scope: A telescopic rifle sight, the lenses of which are enclosed in a tube.—*The American Rifleman*.



KING-ADOLPH HUNTING SCOPE ON REMODELED SPRINGFIELD.
A Compromise Mount—Had to learn to use it on running game.

The telescopic-musket sight supplied to the Army for the service rifle is another example of the development of the scope in America. This scope is intended for purely military purposes, and is the best yet developed with that end in view, but it is not satisfactory for quick shots at game in all stages of mobility. It is a prismatic sight of 6 power with a small, not particularly bright field of about the same size as the Winchester scope. The objections to it from a hunter's standpoint lie in its small field and the fact that it is placed on the side of the rifle, thus the advantage of resting the cheek against the stock as a gauge, an aid in quickly catching the field, and in holding the rifle steadily, is lost.

These objections to these two types of scope amount to nothing at all as concerns their use on a target rifle or one intended for squirrels or woodchucks, but they are vital as regards a hunting rifle intended for all around work on big and occasionally small game. These are the reasons why scopes are so seldom seen on hunting rifles. It is a curious fact that while the development of scopes in this country has been entirely for target purposes, in Germany the hunting scope alone has had attention and it is to the latter country that we must turn for examples of suitable hunting scopes.

German hunting scopes are characterized by extremely large and light fields, low power, universal focus, large accommodation in relief, short length, large lenses, ability to stand recoil, quickness in attaching and detaching from the rifle, and lack of satisfactory adjustment for elevation and windage. They vary in power for 2 to 5, and in size of shield from 15 to 24 feet at 100 feet. The very best German scope with which I am familiar is the King-Adolph imported and sold by Fred Adolph of Genoa, N. Y., and Abercrombie & Fitch Co., of New York City. It is 3 power with a field of 19 feet 8 inches at 100 feet. The thin horizontal cross hair extends completely across the field and a thick vertical hair extends from the bottom only a slight distance above the horizontal hair, that portion above the horizontal being brought to a sharp point.

Now for the difference between American and German scopes in view of adaptability to hunting. As you throw the rifle equipped with the American scope to the shoulder its field may not, due to smallness, embrace the object you wish to hit and in this case you will have to poke around until you find it. The object may not then be in focus for the focus of the scope is not universal. In trying to catch the aim your eye may not get exactly in line with the center of the lenses, and if this is the case then absolute darkness results and you don't see anything. Having fired one shot, you have to stop and pull the scope back to its stop again. One or all of these troubles may introduce themselves into your shot; one of them is pretty apt to. The results are anything but satisfactory.

With a scope like the King-Adolph, *properly mounted*, you throw the rifle to your shoulder and your eye instantly catches the field as easily as it would catch the field of a Lyman sight. In that field you surely see your object, magnified, in focus and clearly outlined from the background. You can instantly bring the point of your cross hairs to the exact point on the anatomy of the object which you wish to hit. A second shot can be fired just as easily and quickly. You have but to see such a sight and use it a few times to realize that it is as quick as open sights, with the added advantage of perfect vision, magnification, brilliancy and no error of aim.

You will notice that I have emphasized the words *properly mounted*, and have also said that one of the characteristics of German scopes was the lack of satisfactory adjustment for elevation and windage. Were it not for these features this article might be entitled "German Scopes for Hunting." There is much more to the subject, however, than the mere comparison of the two types of scopes.

To be able to use a first-class hunting scope efficiently for hunting it is necessary first that it be mounted properly. If the scope be so placed on the rifle that its field can be caught as easily and quickly as open sights, well and good. To do this it is necessary that it have the same relative position with regard to the comb of the stock that open sights have.

If this is so then one can quickly accustom oneself to placing the cheek against the stock in a certain manner in aiming and this gauge enables one to catch the field instantly. If, however, the scope be mounted too high or on one side of the rifle as is usually done, the comb can not be used as a gauge as the cheek does not touch it, and the eye has to do a certain amount of bobbing around before the field is caught and even then the lack of firm pressure of the cheek against the stock tends to make the holding unsteady.

The action of the rifle influences greatly the mounting of the scope. On a bolt action of the Mauser or Springfield type the scope must be either mounted high to allow the bolt to be turned up and pulled back, or it must be placed on the left side of the action. To give satisfaction with the scope in the first place the stock must have a very high comb of the Monte Carlo type, and in the second place it must have a very thick cheek piece. Either of these forms of stock will hardly be satisfactory with the metallic sights. The result in any case must be a compromise from which you can not expect the best work.

On Winchester repeaters the scope must be mounted on the left side of the action to allow the ejection of the fired shells. On single shot rifles, if the scope be mounted low enough it interferes with ready access to the chamber in loading. On such rifles as the Savage, Marlin, Stevens High Power, and the Winchester Automatics the scope can be mounted low down on top where it belongs and at the correct distance from the eye so that no alteration of the stock is necessary.

The adjustment for elevation on German scopes is by means of a movable cross hair actuated by a dial on top of the tube. This dial has graduations on it which are about as meaningless and as unsatisfactory as the step arrangement on the ordinary buckhorn rear sight. The only arrangement for lateral adjustment, when one exists at all, is by means of a screw adjustment in one of the mounts. This adjustment has no scale.

The mountings being very near one another, a slight touch of this screw sends the scope over so that it points a dozen feet or so to one side, and another touch in the opposite direction to correct the too large move overdoes it in that direction. The result is that it takes several dollars' worth of ammunition and an afternoon's work to get the telescope correctly lined up for the ammunition and rifle.

Now a hunting scope does not need adjustment for field work as does the sights of a military rifle. Riflemen are agreed that it is scarcely ever advisable to change the elevation and windage in the field, and that allowances for elevation and wind had best be made by

holding off. But it does need badly adjustments for accurately adjusting it to the point blank range and zero of the rifle and ammunition. I say ammunition because almost every different batch of ammunition requires a change of elevation and zero.

The mountings being close together the slightest movement of them means a big change on the target and unless we can record these slight movements we find ourselves expending much ammunition and time in the sighting up process. Many years ago I recorded that in a month I expended over 400 rounds of ammunition and four afternoons in merely getting a Sidle scope lined up on a .25-21 rifle.

Conditions point to the need of very strong mounts having two strong adjustments by means of micrometer screws actuated by a screw-driver or key. Then you can set your mountings by half a dozen trial shots and they will stay put. The extra cost of such mountings will be soon paid for in the saving of ammunition and time. The only trouble is that it is hard to convince the ordinary purchaser who enters the gun store that this is so.

Ten years ago the users of the typical American scopes were up against the same identical trouble with mountings which now confronts the users of the hunting scope. The sporting press of that time was filled with mounting troubles and designs of new mountings. The final outcome has been the double micrometer mount as now made by the Winchester and Stevens companies. This mounting answers finely for our American scopes. The inventive genius of our riflemen should now be devoted for a time to suitable adjustable mounts for the German type of hunting scope.

Riflemen who have never tried a good German scope suitably mounted will be likely to challenge the statement that it can be used on running game. This statement is based on my own experience with this scope. I placed one on my Savage rifle several years ago. It had to be mounted rather higher than I desired but still it has been very satisfactory from every standpoint and my shooting with it at moving objects has been attended with very gratifying results.

In fact, the shooting at both moving and standing targets has been so much better than I ever was able to do with metallic sights that I doubt that I would ever go back to metallic sights even if my eyesight again became normal. As I see it the combination has no disadvantages and gives facility of aim three times as good as with normal vision.

The only trouble is with the sighting in progress. I have usually brought my ammunition in small lots where I happened to be. Sometimes it shot all right where the scope was adjusted. But oftener the sighting was off several inches at 50 yards. Then I had to sight up again for that batch of ammunition. As I have become very familiar with the mountings I am now able to do this in about 20 rounds. However, this is still hardly satisfactory in view of the fact that I can do it with one shot on a rifle equipped with my Winchester scope.

LAUNCHING THE SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE.

By E. NEWITT.

THE announcement of your progressive step in launching the Short Range Rifle League will doubtless be welcomed by aspirants to the noble art of marksmanship, as it ought to be.

Indoor shooting at 75 feet has attractions for the few and then only in the winter months when outdoor sports are perforce at a standstill; to appeal to the great majority whom it is desired to interest in the cult of the rifle demands something a little more natural and interesting than this very specialized and artificial game yclept gallery shooting.

The underlying object of the new league is doubtless to encourage the construction of outdoor ranges so that the sport can be carried on pleasurably in the summer. It is therefore somewhat to be regretted that ARMS AND THE MAN did not announce the regulations under which it was proposed to encourage short range shooting upon somewhat broader lines so that the rifle clubs might be inspired to develop ranges at the outset which would meet the requirements of the ultimate and inevitable trend of development of this class of sport—that is to say, still longer ranges. The natural dividing line between service rifle shooting and what is now called short range shooting is to be found, not in the length of the range, but in the energy of the ammunition employed. The difficulty of obtaining suitable sites for ranges and the whole cost of shooting is directly proportionate to the energy of the ammunition. The .22 long-rifle cartridge is in many respects ideally adapted to the purpose of teaching a whole nation to shoot. Its energy is so small that the bullet has limited range, is easily stopped, and is not unduly destructive to the stopping medium, while it is so inexpensive that the cost of a whole afternoon's sport is really trifling. Moreover it is as accurate as any ammunition up to 100 yards, and wants a

good deal of beating up to 200 yards.

Nevertheless, while there are good reasons why clubs embarking on the construction of a new range should at the outset provide for 100 yards shooting, there are equally potent reasons why this shooting should not be extended to 200 yards. Up to 100 yards hits can be spotted with a telescope, and small targets, and many of them, can be placed on one butt, but 200 yards require much larger targets and human marking, which adds greatly to the expense of the shooting, while to erect a sufficient number of 200-yard targets to accommodate a number of shooters without tedious waiting, adds considerably to the cost of the range.

There are good reasons also why the ranges of the future should not develop in one distance ranges. One of the most essential items in practical marksmanship is sight adjustment. If shooting practice is normally limited to one distance very little knowledge of the intricacies of elevating sights is ever argued, while the shooting itself soon becomes monotonous. In England where miniature shooting is carried on to an enormous extent the majority of the ranges admit of shooting at 25, 50 and 100 yards, and competitions usually include a string at all three distances so that changes of sight elevation are necessary and men become familiar with many factors connected with their rifles and ammunition, which won't otherwise remain unknown to them.

While America has elected to call this new system of instruction "short range shooting" and England, "miniature shooting," it seems to the writer much more appropriate to call it "low power shooting." Both "short range" and "miniature" are somewhat inexpressive terms of comparison which fail to convey a true conception of the difference between new system of acquiring marksmanship by means of safe and inexpensive ammunition and the old method of employing expensive, powerful ammunition which gave rise to so many difficulties that shooting practice was reduced to a close game for a few of the wealthier members of the community who could afford it.

To construct and maintain new ranges naturally implies rifle clubs with larger membership and before a self-supporting existence is attained will need a drastic change in the present methods of organizing and managing the clubs. The mere construction of an outdoor range, while it may attract a few more members at the outset, will neither make them permanent members nor provide the means by which the club may meet its current expenses, and unless these contingencies are provided for the new movement is foredoomed to failure.

To endeavor to meet these expenses by means of an annual subscription implies a subscription so large as to deter many from joining the club who would otherwise do so. The English method of club finance which has proved very successful is to impose a very low subscription, so as to induce a large membership, while the club sells the ammunition its members shoot at about 100 per cent gross profit. This profit plus the subscriptions usually sufficing to meet expenses without unduly increasing the cost of shooting. Experience has shown that of a club having 200 members, about 80 per cent of the shooting is done by about 10 per cent of the members, the other 90 per cent being more or less casual visitors who come to the range when the inclination seizes them. It is nevertheless from these casuals that the 10 per cent of regular shooters is recruited and kept up.

The most successful clubs in England have what might be called indoor outdoor ranges—that is to say, they shoot from a pavilion, which may be warmed if necessary, all butts outdoors and these butts are lighted so as to admit of shooting by night or by day all the year round. The general form of construction is three butts and one firing point, the butts being at 25, 50 and 100 yards from the firing point and holding a dozen or more targets each. Only a portion of the firing point, about enough to accommodate a dozen shooters at a time, is completely covered in, the remainder is roofed only and is used in the summer when shooters are generally more numerous than in winter.

It is absolutely essential to have plenty of targets available, firstly, because members, however enthusiastic, soon get tired of waiting, and secondly, the money-earning capacity of the range is measured by target hours.

Having got a good range and a club full of enthusiastic members the next most important and at the same time most difficult business of the managing committee will be to maintain the enthusiasm. Not more than 10 per cent can be expected to develop into enthusiasts for the game the way it is played at present, or in fact in any way, but numerous competitions constantly running, and a liberal system of handicapping which will give both the novice and casual some chance of winning against the expert, with as much variety as possible in the shooting embrace the elements of success.

Though the ultimate object of these clubs may be to make the young men of the nation proficient marksmen and the avowed motive for joining them may be patriotism, the immediate and really attractive

inducement is the sport of shooting, cheaply, and under pleasurable conditions.

Much of the success of the club therefore depends upon investing the shooting with a true sporting aspect, which may be accomplished without sacrificing its military aspect.

If these few disjointed remarks meet with the appreciation of your readers I will on another occasion go more fully into details upon miniature range construction and rifle club management.

Editor's Note.—ARMS AND THE MAN did not intend to convey the impression that it was putting out a complete plan for short range shooting. The purpose was merely to launch the Short Range League and the plan was purely tentative. We asked for suggestions and we welcome them. The more we receive the better we shall like it, because the man who takes the trouble to write in on the subject shows his interest. We are not bound to the plan submitted but can modify it as circumstances may require.

THE MUTINY OF THE GOLLYWOLLY FUSILIERS.

WE print the following through the courtesy of the editor of the *Morning Post*:

This highly meritorious corps has, as a matter of fact, indulged in two mutinies, and, before recounting the circumstances attending the second and graver outbreak, it may be worth while to explain the causes and indicate the results of the earlier disturbance. They throw an instructive light upon the organization and the customs of a regiment proud in its traditions and recruited from a martial, if up till recently cannibalistic, race.

The Galawala (*anglice*, Gollywolly) Fusiliers form a battalion of six companies, with a total establishment of 600 rank and file. Their commandant, an officer lent by the Regular Army at home, is aided by a Regular non-commissioned officer, acting as sergeant-major, and the married establishment of the corps is fixed by regulations at 300 per cent. of the establishment of rank and file, *i. e.*, there are 1,800 wives "on the strength." The wives are pooled—not pooled in the sense of being common property, of course—pooled in the sense that while the number of wives per non-commissioned officer and man is not fixed, there must not be more than 1,800 altogether on the strength of the battalion. Now, it so happened about five years ago that a new commandant was appointed, a commandant with mathematical instincts and an administrative bent, who had no sooner taken over charge and ascertained that the wives were pooled throughout the battalion, than, remembering that decentralization is the keynote of military efficiency, he decreed that henceforward the wives were to be pooled by companies. Each company was to have an establishment of 300 wives, no more and no less.

But the Gollywollies are weak in mathematics, nor has one single one of them graduated in the London School of Economics (Clare Market, Kingsway), and they got it into their heads that they were being deprived of privileges. They became violently agitated. The sergeants held meetings. The corporals held meetings. The private soldiers of each company held a meeting. At the suggestion of the chief of the witch-doctors, who constitute the regimental band, a villager was caught and killed and eaten as a propitiatory sacrifice to the demon who had entered into the commandant and inspired that officer to outrage regimental custom. The situation became extremely grave, and the commandant felt himself in a serious difficulty; to give way to clamor would display weakness, to remain obstinate might lead to deplorable consequences. But his mathematics came to his aid. Annual musketry had just been received, with lamentable results. By judicious manipulation of figures the commandant managed to produce results which, so far from being lamentable, reflected the utmost credit on the marksmanship of the corps. He thereupon issued an order to the effect that, in view of the brilliant musketry achievements of the troops under his command during the past twelve months, he had decided to consent to the wives continuing to be pooled throughout the battalion instead of being pooled by companies; the effervescence subsided as rapidly as it had developed, and from that day forward the relations between the commandant and his Gollywollies were of the most cordial description.

In due course this commandant's period of service, as such, came to an end, and one Biddlecombe (known to his intimates as "Bubbles") reigned in his stead. Bubbles was no mathematician, and was destitute of administrative bent; but, on the other hand, he was wrapped up in field engineering, and he had not been a week in command ere he started operations upon a redoubt designed on the model of a work constructed by the Russians during the siege of Port Arthur. Now, trench-work is all very well at Aldershot during company training, provided that it is not attempted near one of the golf courses; but if you embark upon excavations in the Galawala country you let loose miasmas and you give yourself and everybody else the fever. Long before the redoubt had taken definite shape Bubbles and most of Bubbles' men

were laid low, and had there been a doctor available to minister to the sick the mortality must have been catastrophic. As it was, the patients recovered, the construction of the redoubt was reluctantly abandoned, and Bubbles, arising from his sick-bed like a giant refreshed, determined to substitute bridging for field fortification in his program.

Palm trees, suitable for fashioning into transoms and baulks and braces, abounded, the Gollywollies and their wives proved apt in converting a certain local grass into rope and lashings, and the terrain was cut up by numbers of dongas asking to be bridged. Bubbles began with a cantilever bridge, calculated to carry infantry in fours across a chasm thirty feet wide—an excellent bridge, which when completed took three men on it at one time without collapsing, although it creaked warningly. But when a fourth man ventured gingerly on to the structure it subsided, to the intense delight of the Gollywollies, who looked on the disaster as a splendid joke, especially when it was observed that blood was pouring profusely from the head of one of the quartet deposited in the donga and that another had broken his leg.

Greatly encouraged by this preliminary triumph, Bubbles proceeded to build a "single-lock" bridge across a shallow donga, forty feet wide. The Gollywollies were amazed at the ingenuity and resource of their new chief, an ingenuity and resource which the witch-doctors were disposed to attribute to supernatural agencies. The work had been completed and was about to be put to a practical test when the sergeant-major made a suggestion affording striking evidence of that intelligence which is so seldom wanting in the non-commissioned ranks of the British Army. He proposed that a detachment of soldiers' wives and children should be sent across the bridge first. He pointed out that the children were as the sand of the sea for number, that there were three wives to every one soldier on the average, and that if the worst came to the worst the ladies could be spared better than their lords, the more so seeing that there were plenty of the former "off the strength" available to fill vacancies. He furthermore reminded his commanding officer that nothing would induce the well-drilled Gollywollies to break step when marching across the bridge (as is laid down in regulations), whereas there was no fear whatever of either women or children keeping step. But Bubbles wavered—what would Smith D. have said at Aldershot, supposing that he had lighted upon a company at training, and had found soldiers' wives torn from their washing and soldiers' offspring kept out of school for the purpose of testing the stability of a bridge which the company had constructed? The sergeant-major had not, however, exhausted his arguments. He reminded the commandant that the majority of the wives were particularly well supplied with adipose tissue, and that in consequence of their greater weight a given number of them would afford a severer test of the carrying capacity of the structure than would the same number of Gollywollies, and he wound up by remarking that if there should be a "haccident" the stoutness of the females would act as a buffer to save them from serious injury. That clinched it; wives and families were summoned, and almost before Bubbles had realized what was afoot, swarms of squeaking piccaninnies were dancing ecstatically on the bridge. Then a solid phalanx of plump and dusky females shambled on to the erection, sweeping the piccaninnies before them as the autumn leaves disappear before the winter storm, and the whole thing settled down gently into the donga. The sergeant-major's prescience was justified by the fact that nobody was damaged, and the Gollywollies, who by this time had satisfied themselves that the object of their commanding officer in creating a complicated structure of this kind was afterwards to tempt people on to it to their hurt, were vociferous in their applause.

Seeking fresh worlds to conquer, Bubbles now decided on a floating bridge. But a difficulty arose. The Galawala territory is one of those regions where there is always either too much water or else none at all, and this happened to be the dry season. The commandant of the local Fusiliers, unable to find a running stream over which to throw a "flying bridge" (a raft attached to a cable slung across the channel, and supposed, in the book, to be driven backwards and forwards by the force of the current), was obliged to fall back upon a foetid pond about sixty yards wide near cantonments. He determined to commence operations by constructing a raft which, when launched, should be poled across the water. It was to carry a dozen soldiers in full marching order.

Everything was carefully thought out. Numbers of palm trees were felled near the pond, and their stems cut into lengths of eighteen feet and twelve feet, for the raft was to be eighteen feet by twelve, and formed of two layers of logs. Then, whilst Bubbles himself superintended the building of the raft by one party and the fixing of the lashings, the sergeant-major superintended another party detailed to excavate a sloping approach down which the raft was in due course to be projected. Small palm trees were also felled and transformed into

rollers, and by the afternoon of the second day all was ready for the venture. The Gollywollies had shown signs of perplexity, and there was some murmuring when Bubbles proceeded to get rollers placed under the raft, murmuring which that officer accepted as a tribute to his skill in devising methods of leverage for lifting weights. At last the great moment arrived. Bubbles took up a commanding position from which he could control operations, and he directed the sergeant-major, who possessed a rudimentary acquaintance with the Galawala tongue, to get the battalion fallen in, so that the troops might watch the course of events, while a party selected from one of the companies was to take post by the raft. That having been accomplished, the sergeant-major was directed to explain to the selected party that they were to run the raft forward along the rollers to the edge of the slope, and that it would then slide down and take the water.

But no sooner did the sergeant-major complete a short address in the vernacular than a terrific hubbub arose. Every man in the battalion was chattering, gesticulating fiercely and manifestly a prey to violent emotion. "What's the matter, sergeant-major?" demanded Bubbles. "Well, I don't rightly understand wot the bobbery's about," admitted the sergeant-major, taking off his helmet so as the better to scratch his head. "These ere darkies when they gets took like this, they all sling their tongues at once, as you might say, and it ain't easy to interpret their observashuns. 'Ere, just stow all that lip, you bloomin' niggers!" "Try them again," commanded Bubbles.

The sergeant-major contrived to still the tumult by the use of certain expressive Anglo-Saxon imprecations with which the Gollywollies were not unfamiliar, and then proceeded to address them afresh. The only result was that the troops became more turbulent than ever, a corporal who formed one of the special launching party, a fine figure of a man, signaling himself out by the vigor of his gestures and by the aggressive rolling of his eyes. "They says as it can't be done," roared the sergeant-major, making a megaphone of his hands so that Bubbles should hear. "Can't be done!" thundered Bubbles; "it shall be done! Tell 'em it's my order." The sergeant-major paused a moment for the din to die down, and then attempted to address the troops again. But the noise now became deafening, the battalion resolved itself into a tumultuous swarm of humanity surging around the raft, whilst the big corporal already mentioned danced with rage and strove to impart some fact to the sergeant-major by dint of vivacious but unintelligible pantomime.

This was no longer a case of a disorderly crowd. It had become a riotous assemblage. It was flat mutiny, and Bubbles, man of action as he essentially was, promptly realized that the time for half measures had gone by. Luckily, he was in the habit of taking pot-shots with his revolver for practice, and he therefore had ammunition in the pouch on his sword-belt. He advanced four paces towards the raft in slow time, solemnly extracted his revolver from its case, and deliberately charged the six chambers in sight of them all. His action silenced the uproar, and every eye was on him. He covered the big corporal, who appeared to be the ringleader, with his weapon, and then he commanded the sergeant-major for the last time to order the raft to be launched. The effect was magical. Scarcely had the sergeant-major opened his mouth when the whole battalion made a rush for the raft, hundreds of willing hands impelled it forward, and Bubbles had only just time to recall St. Vincent's utterance on the occasion when the mutineer hauled up with a run by his own ship's company, was seen dangling from the yardarm of the Marlborough, "Discipline is preserved, sir!" ere the raft precipitated itself down the inclined plane, plunged into the pond with a resounding splash, and—disappeared. A few bubbles rose to the surface, the slimy growths around the spot where the raft had taken the water were agitated for a few moments, but it was seen no more. What the Gollywollies had been trying to explain to the sergeant-major was that the specific gravity of the stem of a palm tree is higher than that of water, or, in other words, that the thing won't float.—*The Broad Arrow*.

HEAVY MOBILE ARTILLERY.

TO FILL a gap in Army organization, a battalion of heavy mobile artillery is about to be organized at Fort Du Pont, Del., from Coast Artillery. The necessary orders have been issued.

There will be two companies in the battalion, each consisting of four officers and 182 enlisted men. Each company will have four seven-inch siege howitzers, and will be organized into two platoons of two sections each and an ammunition and supply platoon and reserve.

Maj. J. P. Tracy will command the battalion; Capt. L. S. Edwards will be adjutant and Second Lieut. R. E. Haines quartermaster and commissary.

The establishment of a battalion of mobile heavy artillery as part of the Coast Artillery force was recommended in the General Staff report on organization last year.

THE BOY AND THE GUN.

BY H. B. SPERRY.

IF a boy early in life shows a love for a gun and a persistent desire to use or possess firearms it is practically a safe bet that he has, in his nearest relative, a person capable of teaching him something of their proper use.

It seems, however, to be the arbitrary custom to try to smother this desire of the boy as if it was the outcrop of some evil. Such efforts are, of course, well meant, and there is no denying that a gun and a boy left to themselves are a dangerous combination.

But why not protect the boy and all of his associates by encouraging him to learn to handle a gun carefully and skillfully, and by impressing upon him the necessity for observing inflexibly certain rules that would make serious accidents of the "careless handling" and "didn't know that it was loaded" variety almost unknown.

As I stated at the outset, where there is a boy who loves a gun there usually is a paternal ancestor who is capable of teaching him how to use one.

In the February 20th issue of ARMS AND THE MAN Mr. Herbert E.



A Young Rifle and Revolver Shot of Much Promise.

Williams expressed his views in regard to teaching the boys how to handle firearms. I was glad to read this article and can fully appreciate Mr. Williams' problem as I have a similar one myself, only more so.

My son was seven years old last December and almost from the cradle has been abnormally fond of a gun. He had been teasing for an air rifle for two years or more, so that last Christmas, after obtaining his mother's reluctant consent, I prevailed upon Santa Claus to bring him one.

There was then an understanding that he was not to take it out of doors, or to have other boys in to shoot with him when I was not there. This did not worry him much, however, as I could usually spend a half hour with him after dinner two or three times a week, or on Saturday afternoon.

In a month he became proficient enough to begin to doubt its accuracy. He said it didn't always go where he aimed. This defect soon so marred the pleasure for him that he didn't care to use his air rifle but wanted to shoot my .22 caliber rifle.

He could do good work with it, too, but, of course, could not hold it up and had to rest it across something.

He was now right where he was before Christmas—i. e., without what he considered to be a gun.

One day, not long after this, I brought home a .22 caliber rifle weighing 2¾ pounds. When I introduced this piece of hardware he was about the happiest boy you ever saw and now the half hours' in the basement, where there is a good 32-foot range, are not marred by anything worse than his inability to hold as accurately as he would like to.

I have taken the boy to club shoots a few times, allowing him to shoot a target or two on the regular range, and must confess to taking considerable pride in his performances.

I have also taught him to shoot with a .22 caliber target revolver. This weapon is too large for his hand, but he manages to get practically all of his shots within a four-inch circle at about ten feet.

Now, in regard to the propriety of allowing a child of so tender an

age to have anything to do with firearms, I feel as Mr. Williams does, or possibly a little more liberal. A boy that naturally loves firearms will handle them sooner or later anyhow. If you can teach him how *not* to handle them while you can watch his every movement he will not be in much danger of doing himself or others damage when he is old enough to handle a gun by himself in company with other boys.

I do not quite agree with Mr. Williams in not allowing the boy to operate the gun himself. I have my boy load and cock the piece himself, but watch him carefully and correct every mismovement.

His fingers are not very strong as yet and he has let one or two pellets go in.o the floor, but these accidents only serve to impress more strongly upon his mind the importance of care in handling, and in never having it pointed where it could do damage if it should be discharged. I try to impress him with the necessity of observing this rule at all times, whether the piece is loaded or not. This is a good habit for a boy to form, and one that a grown up should always adhere to.

The photographs show the boy with his pets. Although the rifle is not heavy the stock is a couple of inches too long for him and I intend to have it shortened.

NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL OF NORTH DAKOTA.

WITH becoming modestly the new Adjutant General of North Dakota, Brig. Gen. I. A. Berg, submits for publication in ARMS AND THE MAN the bare outline of his military record since he enlisted as a private nearly twenty-five years ago, the spring of 1888, to be exact. Promotion did not come to him very fast and so it was two years later when he became corporal. A year later the sergeant's chevrons were his and in 1893 the coveted two bars of



BRIG. GEN. I. A. BERG

a captaincy were claimed. At the outbreak of the War with Spain he had his choice of a first lieutenantcy or stay at home. He went to Cuba and the Philippines and in June of 1899 was made captain in command of Company G, 1st Infantry, N. D. N. G. U. S. V. until mustered out of service at San Francisco, September, 1899. In 1903 he received his majority in the 1st Infantry and in 1911 the lieutenant colonelcy. From private to Adjutant General of the State would indicate a successful administration. The troops of the State are fortunate in having General Berg at their head.

TROOPS IN CHINA.

ALTHOUGH the Chinese revolution is a thing of the past this nation finds it still desirable to retain approximately 1,200 troops of the Army in China, and some 400 or 500 Marines. The Army contingent consists of two battalions of the Fifteenth Infantry, recruited up to war strength of 150 men to a company. These soldiers for the most part are at Tientsin, where they went in January, 1912, and scattered along the line of the Peking-Mukden railroad. The Marines make up the legation guard at Peking.

The maintenance of an armed force in a friendly country is an unusual thing, but it is especially provided for in the case of China under our treaty with that nation. The treaty was made following the Boxer rebellion and permits this and other powers to send troops into China to protect lives and property whenever the powers—not China—deems it necessary.

The work of our troops now in China is guarding the railroad from

the coast to Peking to insure open communication and to prevent a repetition of the tragedies incident to the last siege of Peking when the legations at the capital were cut off from the outside world.

NEW SERVICE COMMITTEES.

NEW committees of the Senate were announced last Saturday. Contemporaneous with the announcement it was declared unofficially that the membership of the new committees, so far as the majority membership is concerned, is in full harmony with the ideas of President Wilson.

The new committee on Military Affairs is as follows:

Johnston, Alabama, chairman; Chamberlain, Oregon; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Lea, Tennessee; Fletcher, Florida; Myers, Montana; Thomas, Colorado; Hollis, New Hampshire; Clarke, Arkansas; du Pont, Delaware; Warren, Wyoming; Bristow, Kansas; Catron, New Mexico; Brady, Idaho; Kenyon, Iowa; Goff, West Virginia.

On the committee on Naval Affairs, the following were chosen:

Tillman, South Carolina, chairman; Smith, Maryland; Thornton, Louisiana; Swanson, Virginia; Bryan, Florida; Johnson, Maine; Chilton, West Virginia; O'Gorman, New York; Perkins, California; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Clapp, Minnesota; Lodge, Massachusetts; Smith, Michigan; Page, Vermont; Poindexter, Washington.

It will be seen that most of the members of the committee are Senators who have seen previous service on them.

In accordance with a resolution of the House Democratic caucus just before adjournment on March 4, the new Congress soon to assemble in special session, is to reorganize completely the House service committee.

NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, of New York, a distant relative of the former President of the same name, has been installed as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the place of Beekman Winthrop, of Massachusetts. Mr. Roosevelt is 31 years old, a native of Dutchess County, New York, and achieved prominence last year as a State Senator from the 26th district of New York. He led the fight there against Tammany. He received his education at Groton school and Harvard University, and later was graduated in law from Columbia, being admitted to the bar in 1907. Since then he has practiced in New York City.

No successor has yet been named to Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War. A number of candidates for the position have been mentioned. It is believed the appointment has been offered to Joseph Davies, Democratic National Committeeman from Wisconsin.

CANADIANS GOOD SPORTSMEN.

AN account of the Palma Match of 1912 found in the Annual Report of the Dominion Rifle Association of Canada for that year furnishes additional evidence of the good feeling existing between Canada and the United States and the high sportsmanship of our cousins of the North.

Three short extracts from the report of Lieut. Col. A. P. Sherwood, Commandant of the Canadian Palma Team, published in the report, will sufficiently show this. He says:

Arrangements were made for target practice and other accommodation required by them, and from first to last our visitors proved themselves good fellows and genuine sports. The relationship between officers and men of the two teams was most friendly and the final details of the competition were arranged without the slightest misunderstanding or friction.

I deem it but right to draw attention to the sportsmanlike conduct of the N. R. A. of America in sending a team to compete for the Palma Trophy on foreign soil, when the conditions required that the competition should be held on the ranges of the country in possession of the trophy.

It is hoped that this important competition may be kept alive, and that Canada will send representatives annually until we succeed in again winning the Trophy, emblematic of the Long Range Championship of the World for service rifles.

ARKANSAS PASSES OUT.

ARKANSAS' legislature, by declining to pass on March 11 a bill for the organization of the Arkansas National Guard, and by failing to make appropriations for maintenance for two years, has in effect abolished the organization. Opponents of the service charged misconduct on the part of Guardsmen in camp and elsewhere. The State heretofore had two regiments of Infantry, a total of 1,467 officers and men. At the War Department inspection of last year 507 officers and men were reported absent. The regular Federal inspections are now being held.

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

JAMES A. DRAIN, Editor

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

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

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

PARTIAL JUSTICE TO COLONEL GARRARD.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that just prior to laying down the duties of his office President Taft by order removed the stain he had put upon the record of Col. Joseph Garrard, Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry. This act of justice is more in keeping with the high character and nobility of soul of the retiring president than was the act by which he injured an able and patriotic officer.

The public is familiar with the facts in a general way, but it is worth while briefly reviewing them. A private in the Field Artillery, serving at Fort Myer, where Colonel Garrard commanded, was a candidate for a commission. The man was the son of a worthy Jew post tailor. By regulation the colonel was required truthfully to indorse upon the candidate's application his opinion as to whether or not the man would make a good officer and whether or not he (the colonel) would be content to have the man serve as an officer in his command. The colonel indorsed negative answers. This indorsement, by all Army usage, should have been held to be confidential.

But in some manner certain Jewish influences obtained the paper. They took it to the President with the assertion that the man, Private Bloom, was being discriminated against because of his religion. Further, they proceeded to make a newspaper campaign against Colonel Garrard, who, by reason of his commission and his duty was compelled to remain silent.

It is a fact, perhaps not generally known, that President Taft was subject to fits of explosive anger. In those his admirable sense of justice departed from him. No one knows better or more deplors this fact than Mr. Taft himself. The annoyance and the irritation created by the Bloom incident brought on one of those fits. Hastily he ordered that Colonel Garrard be severely reprimanded for his indorsement, and the order was carried out.

In its issue of June 15, 1911, immediately following the order, ARMS AND THE MAN editorially treated the case. Part of the editorial follows:

The record of Colonel Garrard as a capable, conscientious, brave and fair-minded officer is beyond damage by anyone, even the President of the United States. What he said in the indorsement upon Bloom's papers might have been more diplomatically put, but any man who knows *anything* about military life must surely know that Colonel Garrard could not in honor or in justice to the service have said any other thing. In his opinion the man was an unfit person to be an officer of the Army. If that was his opinion no consideration of consequences, so far as he was concerned, should have influenced him; nor did they. Besides, as all know, he had a right to believe his communication privileged, and therefore not liable to go before the people, who could not be expected to understand.

President Taft, after his anger had passed, probably sorrowed because of his action. Hence his recent act of restitution by which the reprimand was removed from Colonel Garrard's record. The files of the War Department show the following "Memorandum for the Adjutant General," signed by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and dated March 4:

"By direction of the President, and upon reconsideration of this matter, having special reference to the second indorsement of Colonel Garrard, dated May 22, 1911, and in view of the excellent record of this officer both before and after the occurrence, it is directed that the letter of May 27, 1911, be withdrawn from the efficiency record of the officer."

So far as Colonel Garrard is concerned, it is a happy close to an unfortunate incident. However, it is interesting to note that young Bloom, who received his commission in the Field Artillery soon after Colonel Garrard was reprimanded, is reported by the newspapers as awaiting court martial at Fort D. A. Russell under charges of offenses against Army regulations.

THE FACE UPON THE COIN.

We suspect that no other nation has tried so seriously to secure designs of significance for its coins and currency as our own country. For ourselves we think the task a futile, if not a foolish one. Money ought to mean money and nothing else.

You can not inculcate a moral lesson, inspire confidence in the Creator or "con" him into giving you good luck by putting "In God We Trust" upon a coin. There are places more suitable for this solemn announcement.

We do not find a declaration of faith on the new nickel. What we do see is, upon one side the vignette of the buffalo, now practically extinct, because our greed-driven men warred upon him for the price of his hide, or often only to take his tongue as a tidbit. Like enough the buffalo had to go to make room for his domesticated brother. Probably also, wiping out the buffalo cleared the plains of the Indians and thus made way for the white settlers. Perhaps it was the idea of the designer of the coin to thus perpetuate the memory of the buffalo.

Reasonably, then, through association of ideas he placed on the opposite side the head of a noble old Indian. The high cheek bones, broad and high forehead, Roman nose and strong chin form a fighting face. It is, too, the countenance of a man not unacquainted with thought and its usefulness as an aid to successful living.

Like the buffalo, the Indian has been practically annihilated by the white man. The Indian, that original American to whom all this great continent once belonged, is as a free man, but a memory. A few who remain are now gaining some freedom, though the larger number are still but wards of the Government.

Incongruous then or worse, is it not, that the one word on the Indian side of the coin should be that mouth-filling, soul-satisfying word "LIBERTY."

The designer of the new nickel is entitled to praise for the workmanlike character and fidelity to life of the figures. If he is also responsible for the legend which the coin bears he owes us all an apology. Liberty and the American Indian ought not to be mentioned by us Americans in the same breath.

FRENCH SMOKELESS POWDERS.

Because of the annual row in Congress over the manufacture of powder for the Army and Navy, the debates which recently have taken place in the French Chamber of Deputies on the same subject are interesting.

In France the manufacture of powder is a Government monopoly. All powder factories are Government owned. In this country both Army and Navy maintain powder factories, but purchase a certain proportion of their supply annually from private manufacturers. The practice is attacked at each session of Congress on the ground that the Government should make all its own powder.

Now the French practice, which is quite in line with this argument,

is being violently attacked because it has proven defective in that it does not result in keeping up with the times in the character of powder turned out. Admittedly the powder, and especially the smokeless powder, turned out by the French Government factories is not up to the standard of our own or of other nations. French statesmen attribute the cause to bureaucratic methods and to lack of initiative.

The discussion in France has called attention to the fact that, without competition from private sources, Government officers in charge of manufacturing plants are very humanly disposed to avoid experimentation and to proceed on traditional lines. A mistake made by an office holder is severely criticised. No office holder finds it desirable to be criticised. A way to avoid criticism is to do nothing new.

Private manufacturing enterprises are not run on that theory. The commercial manufacturer has no fear of violating precedent; rather he is anxious to branch out in a new direction. He is willing to take a chance. And his willingness results in the advances in industrial processes.

The drift of the debates in the French Chamber has been toward a hearty indorsement of the methods pursued in this country, namely, purchasing from private manufacturers a portion of the supply, thus maintaining in being reserve powder factories that would be most urgently needed in time of war, and also encouraging advances in the art of powder making.

The presence of private smokeless powder factories in this country undoubtedly has the effect of compelling the Government factories to keep abreast of them in modern methods; the absence of them in France has produced just the contrary effect on the French Government works.

THE SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE.

WITH full confidence in the venture we launched last week "The Short Range Rifle League." Already we are besieged with letters from various sources applauding the proposition and making suggestions. Just exactly what we want. Practical suggestions from practical riflemen will in the end give us in concrete form a set of rules and conditions which will be standard. There is plenty of time to calmly discuss this question of league shooting. We urge everyone interested to carefully consider the tentative conditions as published in ARMS AND THE MAN of March 6, and make suggestions. The first of these have arrived. Here they are:

BANGOR MAINE.

By all means let us have the Short Range Rifle League, and for the present let us hitch it out of reach of the N. R. A. I think there is not the slightest doubt about our rifle club entering.

As you asked for suggestions I am pleased to submit the following in the most cordial and fraternal spirit. I would not debar a club which should fail to finish the series of matches forever for the reason that the whole system is to encourage rifle shooting and the most serious penalty might not encourage an interest, and it would be very unjust to future members who are not responsible for the misconduct. I would prefer the reduced Standard American or the reduced twenty-five ring German Target; my preference would be the latter if the subdivisions are not too small to be practical and I feel perhaps five shots on a target would be better than ten. I can not see the slightest objection to shooter being allowed to use a single lens in the rear sights to correct defective vision. I certainly hope this will be adopted for the reason that many riflemen are wearing glasses and they, by being allowed to use the lens in the tang sight, will be on a more even footing with men who have normal eyes. I would leave this selection of judge and witnesses to the officers of the club. I have no doubt that fakey reports are sometimes sent in but dirty work can not be avoided if a club is disposed to be tricky by requiring that organization to select a judge other than from among its members; I would rather get roasted a little than to exact a set of requirements which would keep the other fellow from shooting. The greatest safeguard against crooked work is to have the targets sent into headquarters at the end of each shoot week for verification. I think there is no reason why an entrance fee to pay for targets and other expenses would not be acceptable. And finally let me suggest that the several clubs each week shoot for *standing in the league* and that there be none of this method whereby a certain club will shoot against the other clubs individually through the series of matches.

Very respectfully,

LANGDON S. CHILCOTT,
President Bangor, Maine, Rifle Association.

CYPRESS HILLS.

Having read the announcement of the Short Range Rifle League in ARMS AND THE MAN, permit me to suggest to change the conditions on sights to read "military sight in front of firing pin," especially as a re-

duced military target is to be used. With the "any sight" rule which permits the most fantastic and for practical shooting useless sights, 100 many ties will be made, unless a finer ring target is adopted, besides it smacks too much like Schuetzen game and the idea is to develop practical military shots—10 shots should be fired in the kneeling position and 10 prone, so as to bring a little diversity into the game. The conditions of disbarment forever from the league is rather severe. Otherwise the conditions are bully. Hoping the league will be successful, I am,

Respectfully yours,

H. ORRO,
New York City.

ADRIAN.

Have just opened ARMS AND THE MAN and read the wonderful score of the Bridgeport Club. It now seems to be only a question of time until some club will put on the grand possible, although a year or two ago such a feat seemed a literal impossibility. More power to Bridgeport.

Your Short Range League is precisely what we have all been hoping for and is bound to be a success. Our club has not yet had opportunity to take formal action but you may certainly count us in, and our entry will come along in due time.

I also note Skookum's article. He has expressed the mind of almost every pistol shooter in the country. What he wants is a Matterson pistol, as he would know the moment he saw it.

J. S. BONNER,
President, Adrian Rifle Club.

At the Green-grocer's.

"Yes, ma'am;" said the newly wedded young clerk, as he deftly added the tip of his thumb to the sugar-scale, "These here movies may be all right in their way, but my wife had a mighty bad experience last night in one of 'em. She set down right near the door in the light, and in come a feller and set beside her an' tried to hold her hand. Such boldness I never heard of, for a more repulsive character than she is I don't know!"

Coming and Going.

At a National Guard Camp of Instruction last summer there were present one Sunday a great many visitors, noticeable among whom was a very tall, well-proportioned civilian. His carriage was spoiled, however, by a pronounced hump to his back; or what is commonly known as a "ham."

Captain Binks, of the 'steenth Regular outfit happened to observe this particular visitor and his deformity, and appeared much interested.

Turning to a brother officer, he called the attention of the latter to the stranger's size and said: "Jones, wouldn't that fellow make a damn fine soldier if his head was turned the other way?"

THE OLD ANALOSTAN.

It's out at the Analostan—that's the name of our Club, where eighty-per centers and ninety-per centers shoot with the ten per cent dub. But we always encourage his Dubship, for reasons unforgotten—he's a comer you bet and we cannot forget those days when OUR shooting was rotten. We jolly him along and coach him and maybe we kid him a lot, it's part of the fun but, if he sticks to the gun he'll surely become a good shot. Yes, out at the Old Analostan, on the shore of the Eastern Branch, where the shack looks like a bunkhouse on an Arizona ranch, we get together weekly and bust mud pies galore or listen to that doleful "L-O-S-T" from the Captain at the score. There's Cheerful Charlie Wilson and Single-trigger Miles and Uncle Billy Wagner, full of rheumatiz and smiles. There's little Frankie Huseman, alias The Terrible Turk—anyway you look at him, he's a splendid piece of work. Of course, we have our Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Barnes who tempers our profanity to harmless little darns. There's "Kirk" the giant Osteopath, and Dr. Parsons, too, so if anybody throws a fit we're sure to pull him through. And as for a touch of toothache, or even lumpy jaw, we've got more blooming dentists than Clubdom ever saw, and though that golf thing has taken some who do not get in line, we always count on "Dulaney" and Positively Painless Stine. There's gentle ox-eyed Phil-up and Dead Shot Ford so slim, Signor Migul Hogaan and Multi-Mullerite Jim. There's Lutterell, of Packard fame, who generally shoots a "Winch" and Bumble Bee Bud with his exasperating finch. There's jolly Josephus Hunter who once cracked 99 and stands pat on his record which he thinks is superfine. "Judge" Wise, with his dusting cloth, fastidious as you please builds a boudoir with a barrel and brushes off his knees. There's winsome "Weasel" Willson, with his Duryea of titanic power, who pulverizes the pigeons with a perfectly proportioned Sauer-Weasel is a nickname which we envy like the dickens 'cause a weasel has a "taking" way wherever there are chickens. And another name to conjure with, we abbreviate to "Mat"—when he cuts loose with a 20 gauge we all take off our hat. If he can knock out 90 per cent with a little half-baked 20, it's a cinch that if he used a 12 he'd trim us good and plenty. Among the stars there's Frankie Kahrs, in fact, we have no lemons—a thought sublime as it suggests a rhyme to work in Georgie Emmons. There is Culver and Bohnke, Ferguson and Leight—the pace the latter sets us is certainly a fright. There's General Sharp and General Drain with Perkins just returned, who says he has a million shells that are begging to be burned. There's Talbot, Graves and Moffett, Ferree and many more who help support the Powder Trust out on the East Branch shore. Yes, out at the Old Analostan, we gather every week; some can come unquestioned and others make a sneak, but when one has to fool his wife or frame an alibi, we change his name to Jones or Smith, while the Chaplain heaves a sigh. Some come out in taxi-cabs—some in automobiles, some on the Hottentot Limited, while others come on wheels, but no matter what your bank roll nets or what your title be, Analostan spells Equality which just suits you and me.

GEORGE PECK, JR.

A POCKET LIFE PRESERVER.

A POCKET life preserver, unless one has reference to a blackjack or a pocket flask, seems an anomaly; we are so accustomed to connect the idea of a life preserver with a great, overgrown doughnut of canvas and cork or the life belt which looks like a ladies' old-fashioned corset bitten by a snake.

It remained for Mr. F. C. Bargar, brother of Col. Byron L. Bargar, Ohio National Guard, to invent and perfect a genuine pocket life preserver, which is manufactured by the Inst. Lighter Co., Columbus, Ohio.

The writer was fortunate enough to see this device function under somewhat unusual conditions. Mr. Bargar offered it for the consideration of the Navy Department and a test was ordered to be made of it at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia. He was present when Mr. Bargar plunged overboard from a launch and five seconds later was fully sustained on the surface of the water by the pocket life preserver. When he went overboard all the sign of it one could see was a little package about the size of a cigar case attached to his clothing at the waist belt.

It is not to be expected that a pocket life preserver will wholly take the place of other forms, but there are certain uses for which it is immensely valuable. It can be imagined, as soon as it is known that an invention of this kind has been successfully carried out, every ocean traveler will want one or more pocket life preservers in his personal luggage, regardless of how many he might be able to find on the ship.

Whether the Navy Department is going to supply all officers and men of the Navy with these is not yet known, but it seems probable that it will be done sooner or later. It surely would be a great advantage if every man in a boat crew, for example, had upon his person a life preserver, inconspicuous and so small it would be out of the way which, in an emergency would serve to sustain him in the water for days. The moral effect of a pocket life preserver upon men on board ship working guns in time of battle or upon boat crews under any circumstances must be acknowledged as great.

The form which the Inst. Pocket Life Preserver takes—it is called the "Inst." because it is instantly self-inflated—is that of the familiar water-wings so often seen. This form is modified in that the wings are more extended. From the center of them rises the stem which admits air when required or the powder which generates the gas when gas is used. For the preserver may be used in one of two ways; either inflated by air from the mouth or by the gas arising from an acetylene or similar powder dropped inside and moved to immediate action by water. Bags without the generating plant are known as safety swimming wings and in this guise they should be very popular.

It seems reasonable to suppose that it will only be a question of time until all those who go down to the sea in ships will be provided with pocket life preservers.

WHY NOT RAPID FIRE IN THE SHORT RANGE LEAGUE.

BY PRACTICAL.

I HAVE read the article relating to the Short Range Rifle League with much interest and I certainly hope that your idea will work out most successfully. I will be very glad to co-operate along the lines suggested.

It occurs to me that your response will be from two general classes of shooters; those who have single-shot target rifles and those who are equipped with hunting rifles. The former class of shooters is already well organized, and it may be hard to get them interested in prone shooting.

It seems to me that you will find a more ready response from the owners of .22 caliber hunting rifles, particularly .22 caliber repeating rifles as the use of the single-shot .22 for hunting purposes is confined largely to the small boy. If your prospective league members will mostly be outfitted with .22 hunting repeaters (comparatively lightweight guns) in competition with heavyweight Schuetzen target rifles, in all regular events as outlined by you, it seems to me that you will add a great deal to the interest and enjoyment of the sport if you will make some rapid fire provisions for the repeating rifles, and that, next to shooting accurately, the thing to encourage is shooting quickly, and the practice which the shooter receives in the rapid manipulation of his .22 repeater would encourage rapid handling of a military repeater in time of war, aside from which it gives the shooter just the sort of practice which is helpful for the hunting requirements for which he originally purchased the gun.

The late William Lyman had some excellent ideas on this subject and I take from one of his catalogues some extracts which seem to cover it in a most effective manner. He said:

"Use a repeating rifle, because time is one of the most important

elements in shooting, and with a repeater the shooter can be better limited to time in aiming. It is not sufficient to be able to make a good score at the target, but it should also be done rapidly.

"I must criticize our rifle clubs of the present day. Why is there so little interest in these clubs? It is because we have no adequate practice at our rifle ranges. The main thing that is learned there is steady holding for deliberate shooting. The practice is essentially the same as in the days of the muzzle-loader.

For repeating rifles and even for single-shot breech-loaders, such practice is to be limited. It is better for military men than for sportsmen.

"The great trouble with our target shooting is that the time element is left out. We should introduce repeating rifles at the range and use them as repeaters, making our rules so that the rapidity of fire shall be as important a factor as accuracy. Some shooters have contended that the single-shot rifle is more accurate than the repeater. There was some truth in this in the early days of the repeater, but it can not be said of our best modern repeating rifles. My own experience with the Winchester repeaters is that they are as accurate as any single-shot rifles. Target practice should be to the hunter with the rifle what trap shooting is to the field shooter with the shotgun. Then we can look forward to the time when the number of shooters at the range will be as many as at the traps. In fact, when the possibilities of the rifle are understood, the great variety of attractive shooting that can be done with it will always give it the advantage over the shotgun."

Of what he calls the Lyman Time Limitation System, he said:

"For my system of rapid firing I use a 12-ring target. For 100-yard practice, these rings are one inch apart. Ring 12 is two inches in diameter in the center of the bull's-eye, each succeeding ring has two inches increase of diameter so that the outer ring which scores one is 24 inches in diameter. The bull's-eye is 8 inches in diameter and consequently contains the rings 9, 10, 11, and 12. When shooting at 50 yards the target should be half size, and at 25 yards, quarter size. As compared with ordinary targets this one has a large bull's-eye, but in rapid firing better scores can be made than if the bull's-eye is small. I may add that the same thing applies to the sight. It should not be small nor hard to see. The eye of the shooter has enough to do in bringing the muzzle sight and the bull's-eye together without being strained to discover either. With this target I allow 20 seconds for 10 shots. Any shots fired after 20 seconds do not count. For any shots fired within the time allowed that do not score on the target, the shooter forfeits 5 points.

"The following table gives the time scoring:

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 10 shots in 20 sec., | time limit | 10 shots in 14 sec., | 20 points |
| 10 shots in 19 sec., | 2 points, | 10 shots in 13 sec., | 25 points |
| 10 shots in 18 sec., | 4 points, | 10 shots in 12 sec., | 30 points |
| 10 shots in 17 sec., | 8 points, | 10 shots in 11 sec., | 35 points |
| 10 shots in 16 sec., | 12 points, | 10 shots in 10 sec., | 40 points |
| 10 shots in 15 sec., | 16 points. | | |

"Thus it will be seen that if the 10 shots are fired in ten seconds or less, the time score is 40 points, which, added to the 120 points possible to make on the target, give 160 as the possible score to be made by this system of shooting.

"The forfeit of 5 points for every shot (within the limit of 20 seconds) that does not count on the target, I consider a very important requirement, for it will counteract a tendency to careless holding and not allow anything to be made by the time scoring unless something is scored on the target.

"Any repeating rifle allowed, sighted with any sights.

"When ready the shooter should stand with the butt of the rifle below the elbow. He then communicates by means of an electric button or other signal with the target tender, who instantly throws the target into position for just 20 seconds. By using paper targets on a light frame with a canvas backing, one target can be quickly replaced by another. The targets should be numbered for each shooter, as the scores must be made up from them afterward. It will be readily seen that this system of shooting will allow a large number of shooters to use one stand and fire a great many shots in a short time."

Realism as is Such.

Howard Chandler Christy was giving a dinner one evening at Martin's in honor of a number of famous artists. Frivolity prevailed, and soon the conversation turned to art.

Said one of them: "The other day I painted a little deal board in imitation of marble with such accuracy that, on being thrown into the water, it immediately sank to the bottom."

"Fough!" said another. "Yesterday I hung my thermometer on the easel supporting my view of the Polar regions. It fell at once twenty degrees below freezing-point."

"All that is nothing," remarked the third artist, in conclusion. "My portrait of a prominent New York millionaire was so lifelike that it had to be shaved twice a week."—*Current Opinion.*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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

I have read a good deal now and then about the adoption of automatic rifles by other Governments and by the United States. I wish you would tell me through your "Questions and Answers Column" what nations have adopted and are using automatic rifles and also what our own country is doing about an automatic.

INQUIRER.

A number of descriptions of military automatic rifles have appeared in ARMS AND THE MAN at different times during the past six years. No nation has yet wholly substituted the automatic for the hand-operated arms. All of the more progressive ones have experimented more or less in an endeavor to find an automatic which would be free from the disabilities incident to automatic action.

It has been reported that France and Germany each has found a satisfactory weapon of this type and that sealed plans are on file. The question of entire re-armament is an important one. Even after it has been decided that the automatic principle is preferable and subsequent to the selection of an automatic which fulfills the requirements, the making scrap of all shoulder arms of the country and the substitution of an automatic for them involves an expense so heavy that a Government would need to be quite sure it was right before moving.

Italy, which in the last ten years has forged steadily to the front not only in military development but in general material progress, has two regiments armed with an automatic of Italian invention. England is experimenting and it is known that the Scandinavian countries have also been looking deep into the question. So far as the United States is concerned our Ordnance Department is keenly alive to the importance of the question. Many forms of automatic have been tried out by our Ordnance Department. A number of these trials have been witnessed by the editor of ARMS AND THE MAN, but in confidence for the greater part, so the details could not be published.

It is understood the Ordnance Department is about to send out invitations to all known manufacturers of automatic shoulder arms to take part in a competitive trial to take place probably in September of this year. It is believed at least four inventors will submit automatics for trial. Probably, however, a larger number than this will come forward. The subject is one which must continue to occupy a great deal of space in ARMS AND THE MAN. Our interest in it is very great, because it must be recognized that sooner or later the automatic is bound to replace the hand-functioned arm. As soon as one first-class nation has found and re-armed its troops with a satisfactory automatic then the others will, for the moral effect if nothing else, be compelled to expedite their own re-armament along the same lines.

What our own Government requires in a military automatic is indicated by the program of test to which a self-loading rifle will be submitted. A full draft of this program was published in ARMS AND THE MAN of April 8, 1909.

What has become of the Lewis aeroplane gun of which such a fine description was published in ARMS AND THE MAN last year?

Your question is apropos at this time, because the decision has just been reached to appoint a Board of five officers, four from the line and one from the Ordnance Department, to test out the Lewis gun in competition with the Benet-Mercie gun. That is the real purpose of the trial, although the competition has been opened to any other form of automatic machine gun which may be brought forward. The test will begin June 2, at Springfield Arsenal.

LOW LOADS FOR THE HI-POWER.

The interesting article "A Chipmunk Cannon" by C. L. Gilman in the March 6th issue of ARMS AND THE MAN opens up a fascinating subject—one particularly engaging to me since it is my pleasure to own, and needless to say, experiment with an Imp.

My first experience with that dainty, deadly little arm was enjoyed in the woods of Northern Wisconsin in pursuit of the sleek and sprightly deer. Here Fortune, in her whimsical way, smiled warmly upon me, and so wherever I wandered there were deer. Under such favorable circumstances, it was not strange that even a tyro should meet with early success, and so I was more pleased than surprised that my opportunity to kill a deer was not long in coming.

My father had taken me out to "get acquainted" with the country. We were returning from a long trip into strange territory, where we had seen many signs but no deer. Our course lay through a wide stretch of rough, rolling "Slashing," which we traversed in "extended order" the better to cover the ground. Bordering the timber upon the far side of the cut-over land was a broken line of low hills. I had just topped the first rise and was pausing to breathe and look about, when suddenly I espied a buck making off toward the timber. He appeared so quickly and yet seemed so natural a part of the scene that there was no time for buck fever. The Imp jumped to shoulder, cracked three times and the buck sank in his tracks before I fully realized just what had transpired.

It was then with great eagerness that I ran forward to possess my prize; to examine his wounds; and to tell my father just how I had managed to secure him. He lay partly upon his left side and no wounds were discernible. Ruffling of the hair along the right side disclosed two tiny, bloodless perforations just forward and just back of

the shoulder, respectively. Harmless and innocent enough they looked, but when we rolled the buck over and examined the other side, those tiny holes had grown to great size; one could insert three fingers into either one of them. Upon dressing the animal further evidence of the destructive power of the Imp's fast-flying, diminutive missiles was revealed. The heart was shattered and the lungs torn to shreds.

This was a very satisfactory and highly gratifying demonstration of the killing power of the Imp, but of course, it precluded me from further chase and consequently I confined myself to the pursuit and sudden annihilation of small game. I had many a conclusive proof of the flat trajectory of the little rifle and of its hard-hitting capabilities; but altogether the results were not satisfactory. It was too much like shooting chipmunks with a cannon, as Mr. Gilman puts it, and so the idea of a reduced load occurred to me many times.

Upon my arrival home I wrote to the Savage Company for information regarding such a load. They replied that the long-rifle cartridge in the adapter gave good results, but necessitated a change of sights, shooting two inches out at seven o'clock; and made a very careful cleaning with wire brush imperative. They also recommended the mid-range load worked out by the Marlin Firearms Company and advised that I write them. I did so, and received a folder completely describing the various reduced loads for the .22 High Power. From the list I selected two loads: gas-check bullet 228367 and 16 grains Lightning or 12 grains sharpshooters; and bullet 228367—53 grs., 8 grains Schuetzen, marksman or No. 1 Rifle Smokeless. I ordered the moulds for these bullets, No. 10 tool for the .22 High Power, and bullet sizer, two pounds of No. 2 metal (antimony, tin, lead alloy) and fifty primed cases (U. M. C.).

The empty Savage cases I reprimed with the U. M. C. primer No. 6½, but had much trouble with them, for the flash passage is so small that it is difficult to center with the de-capping pin, which results in the frequent breaking of the pin. The U. M. C. cases decap very readily, being made with a large flash passage.

The next step was to mould up a supply of bullets. This is a discouraging process to the beginner, for his first attempts invariably result in shrivelled lumps of lead that bear no resemblance to the trim, symmetrical bullet shown in the cut; but by following the Ideal Hand Book instructions, carefully keeping mould and metal at a high temperature, success can be attained; the clean-cut, perfect bullets that drop from the instrument when mould and moulder become broken in to the work are pleasant compensation indeed.

The bullets moulded and lubricated, the task remaining to be done is the loading of the shells. For this purpose the Ideal Universal Power Measure No. 5 is invaluable for measuring the powder and charging the shells accurately and rapidly.

The shells charged, the bullet is then inserted and seated by means of the adjustable chamber in the No. 10 tool (I set my tool to crimp the shell just over the second lubricating groove and on to the third bearing-band. This completely covers the lubricant and holds the bullet firmly in place).

The final and most agreeable step in the manufacture of the reduced loads is the testing of the load. To me this last operation held much of interest, for upon the success of the reduced load depended the wisdom of the investment in tools. It was therefore with keen anticipation that I proceeded to the basement range to fire the first shot with the 53-grain bullet. I took a normal sight for point-blank range and found the bullet to have printed about five inches out at exactly 6 o'clock. By working the sight up notch by notch on the elevator I found an adjustment (third notch) that would bring the bullet into the bull. At fifty to sixty feet (the length of our range), I had little difficulty in keeping the shots within an inch bull. The sight is poor for indoor work but if you get it clearly and hold on the bull, you get a bull as a result. The point is, with the sight properly elevated the bullet lands exactly where you hold; there is no guesswork about it.

In this respect, at least, I believe this load to be superior to the long-rifle cartridge in the adapter. It depends upon what one's definitions of convenient and satisfactory are, whether he will prefer the 53-grain reload or the long-rifle in adapter for short-range work. If he means a load easy to obtain and small to carry, the long-rifle cartridge will probably best meet his needs. On the other hand, if the labor of reloading is more of a pleasure than a burden; if he desires a cartridge clean to handle, cheap to load (.53 ct. per hundred) and perfectly adapted to the magazine of the rifle; if he wants it to shoot clean (it leaves the barrel remarkably free from residue or fouling) and not necessitate a lateral change of sight; then he will probably find the reload more convenient and satisfactory.

At all events the light load adds greatly to the utility of the rifle and much increases one's pleasure in its possession. It is a mighty midget of an arm. Well-named the Imp—(diminutive demon, indeed)—and can afford to have its sting reduced and adapted to lesser prey. The Savage people express themselves as well pleased with the gas-check bullet load (velocity over 2,000 feet); Mr. Gilman finds the long-rifle load very satisfactory; allow me to recommend the 53-grain reload which my experience, as well as that of others, has shown to be a valuable addition to the list.

R. P. BOARDMAN.

Note.—Mr. Boardman is the son of Gen. Charles R. Boardman, the Adjutant General of Wisconsin. Evidently the boy is following in his father's footsteps, because the father is as clean a sportsman as any man we have ever known.

Iowa Trophies Awarded.

The National Defense trophies donated to Iowa by the E. I. duPont de Nemours Powder Co., have just been awarded to the winners. Co. A, 56th Infantry, first honors; Co. G, 56th Infantry, second honors. Third honors have not been awarded for 1912. The regular Federal Inspections of the entire Guard are now going on and will continue to April 29. The returns to December 1912 show the strength of the Guard to be 2,872 officers and men.

Rifle, Revolver and Pistol.

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

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

How That 998 Was Made.

By C. R. DISBROW.

Secretary of The Park Club.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.,
March 14, 1913.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

As your friend Kahrs put it, "There's no harm in dreaming," but usually on the awakening you find some one has tied the can on you and you are branded a "Haswas" as well.

Well, for six weeks our dream was number 998. Then those gentlemen down in Warren tied the can on us, and in the meanwhile Boss Kahrs and his political gang were beating the iron and stepped right in and slapped the brand on us the next week.

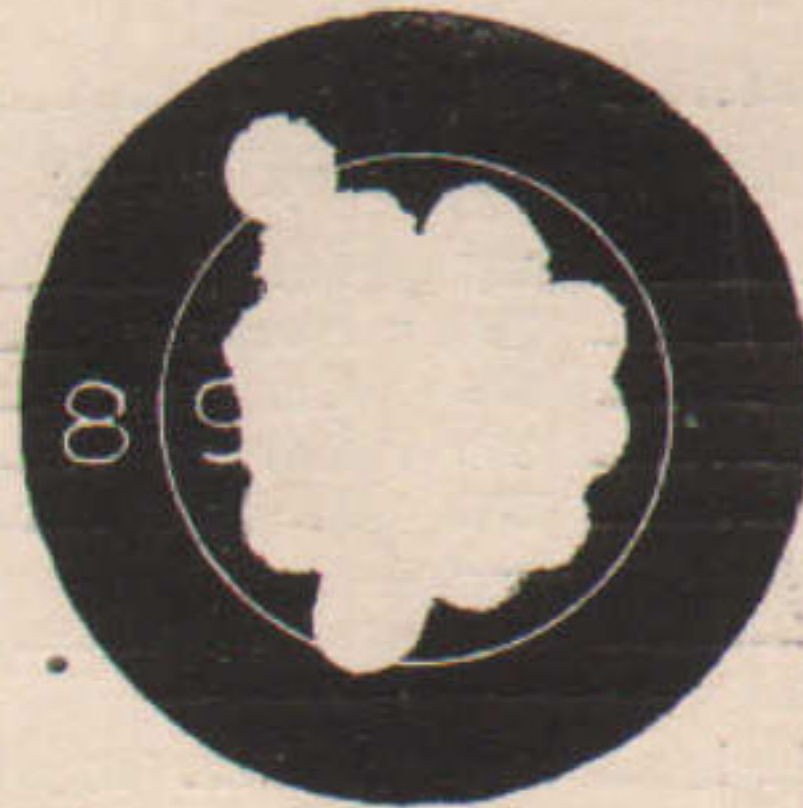
Talk about politics "No harm in dreaming" but believe me, we are going to let the other fellows do it because it takes team work to fatten your batting average.

Upon going to bat in the last inning our batting order was again changed. Pit Naramore led off. Now if you can keep Pit from

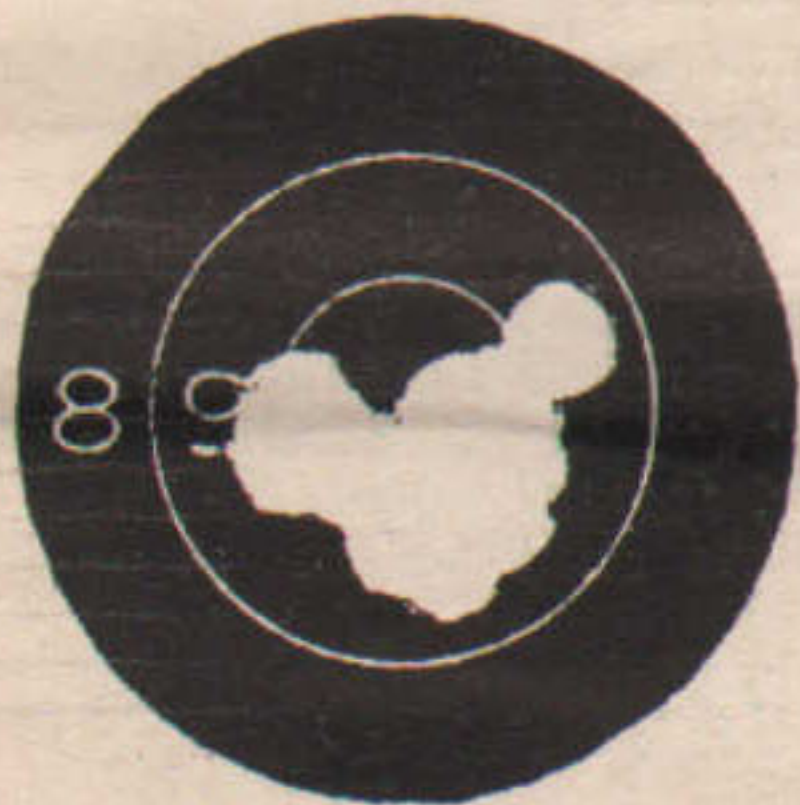
their shortcomings and slipping the collar and getting tied up with another fodder concern making it necessary for Jack Hessian to spend good time getting them out of the

lieve they must be ideal and the men trained to the minute in the Remington-UMC works. The fac.s are W. W. and C. B. Naramore are president and secretary, respectively, of the Bridgeport Coach Lace Co. M. J. Lyons is employed in the machine department of the Singer Mfg. Co., C. W. Vanstone runs the Automobile Repair Co. and represents the Knox cars in Connecticut. I'm guilty, as I am employed in the tool department of the Remington-UMC works.

Our club is an old, four-story building situated on Noble avenue near the railroad track on one side and the trolley on the other on made ground. The ground floor is given over to stories, on the second are the club parlors and reading room, the fourth the billiard and pool room, and the third the shooting range. By using two rooms and by building tubes from the rear of the building, supporting them on props 35 feet high we secured 25 yards. As



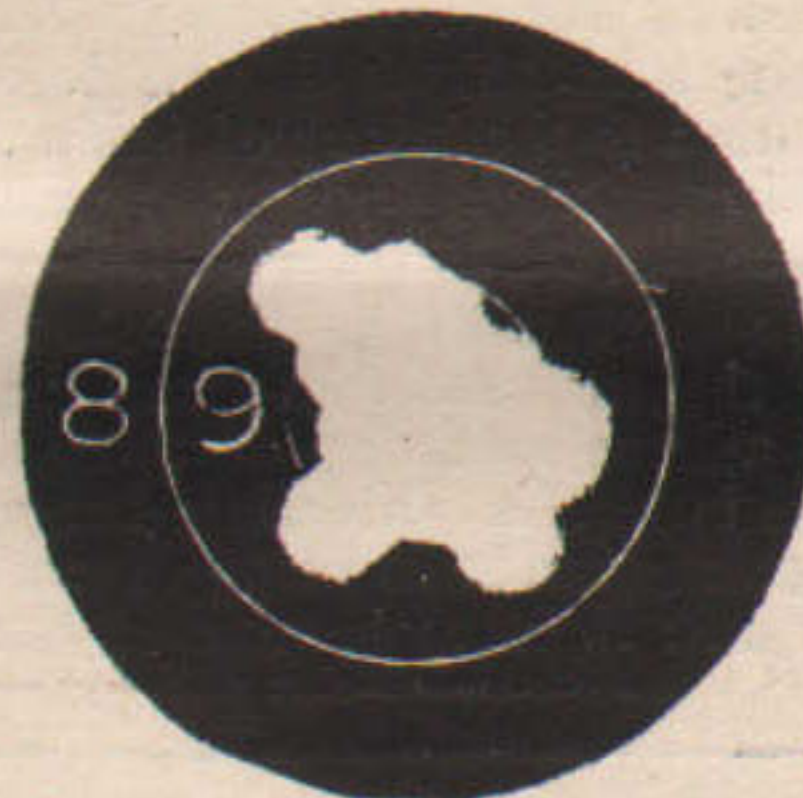
Composite of 100 Shots, 998 Out of 1000



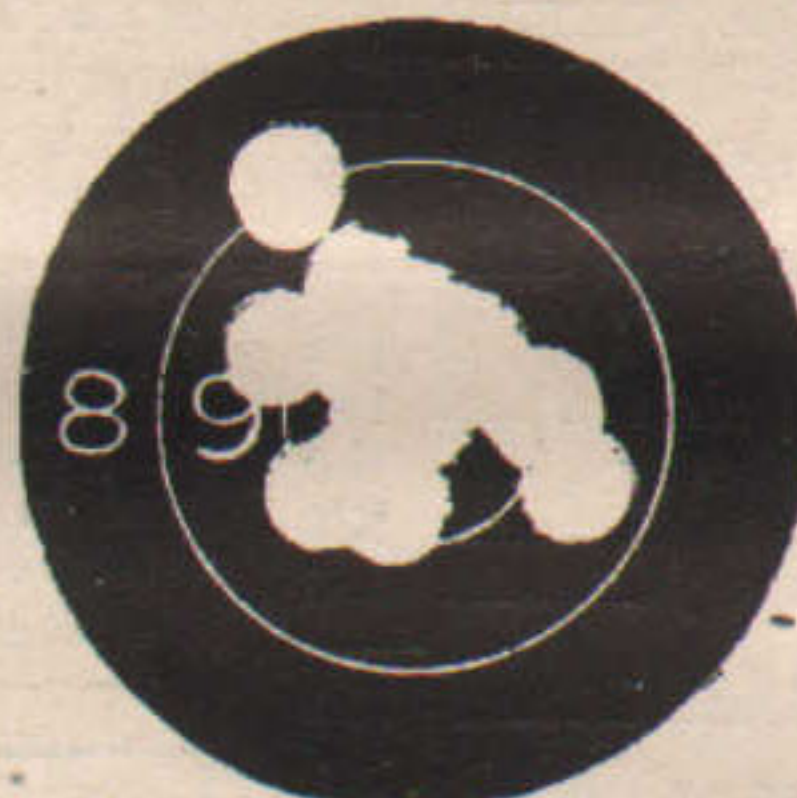
M. J. LYONS
200



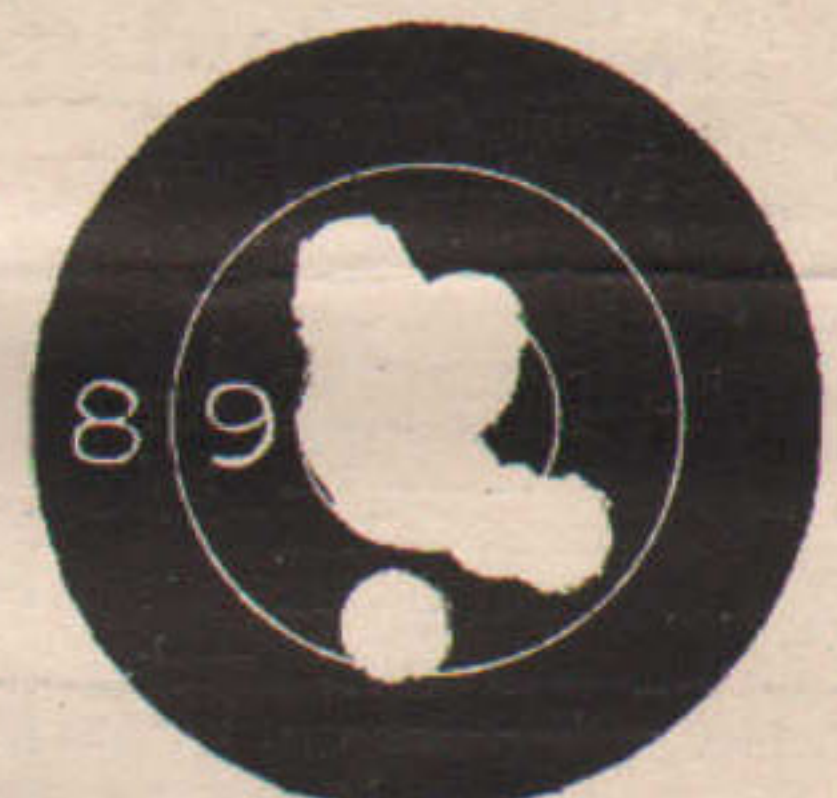
W. W. NARAMORE
200



C. B. NARAMORE
200



C. W. VAN STONE
199



C. R. DISBROW
199

Reproductions of the individual targets by members of the Bridgeport Team in establishing a new world's record of 998 out of a possible 1,000, for indoor shooting. The entire team used Stevens rifles and Remington-U.M.C. Long Rifle Lesmok Cartridges.

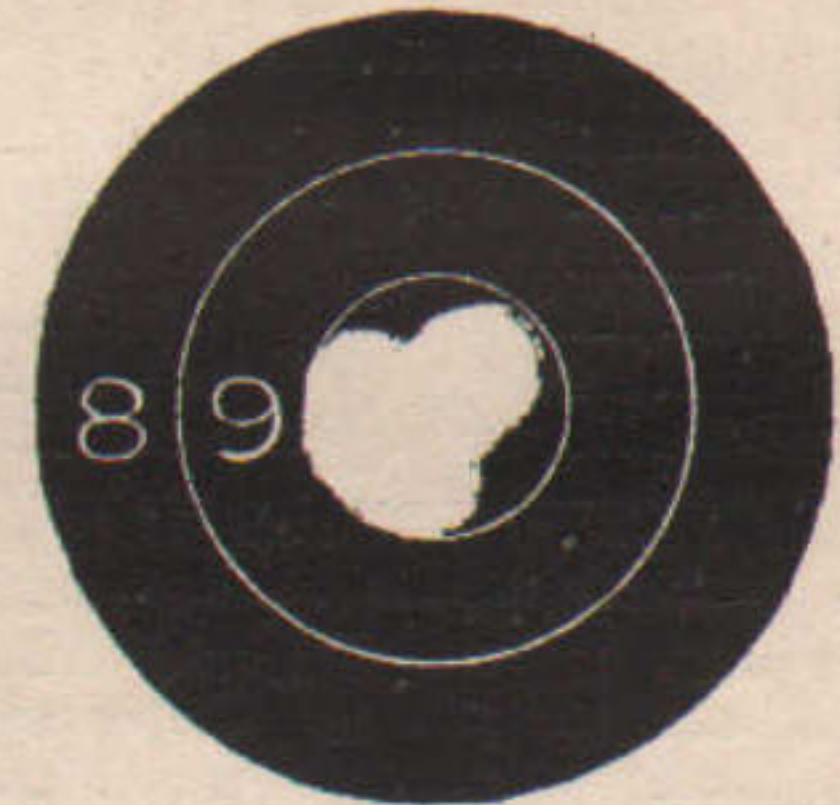
reaming his apertures for a week and call hard enough he will generally come over with a possible, and he got it. Jr. Williams followed Pit as a rule; we don't have any suggestions for Jr. as we're generally looking for dope. But that clean 3-inch collar and new suit of clothes didn't look good for possibles and it wasn't, he only contributed a pair of 99's. Charlie Vanstone up next. Van's our Pinch Hitter as well as our sight setting wizard. Show Van where a shot is and when you want it, and if it isn't there it is because you didn't hold it. Well, Van dugged down 199.

Look out! here comes Tin Ear Gully, he may be deaf, but he can see or smell a nickel or dime and find a way to get it better than any other shooter in this old Nutmeg State. We hit him on the foot after every shot so as he will know the gun went off. He complained that someone muffed his foot twice, as he had two off, making 198. Billy Naramore, our team captain, now batting. Bill has a happy faculty of worrying over everything beyond his control and for diversion he measures apertures for his brother Pit to ream. Billy got sleepy and as this was a brand new worry he forgot the other ones and rolled in the possible. Right here we began to see possibilities, and with Lyons up we had hopes. You know we are quite fond of Marty for he is our champion possible getter, for he either does or he don't, and it was his turn to Does, and he did. Well sav. maybe 997 didn't look good, and four more men to make it better. About this time our friend, Mr. E. Newett, strolled in to look us over as is his custom on official shooting nights. As Cap. August went to bat I began to hear unkind remarks of our Warren friends regarding

Town Pound. We wanted Jack and we wanted him bad. Gol darn Warren, anyhow. But we are going to forgive Dr. Robertson and Ed. Swee.ing this time, as I have since learned they can't control their hypnotic power when talking groups.

Sailor Dietrich. Good Lord. Sailor's lost in the shuffle again. That meant two regulars shy. What, Cap. got it! Oh yes, he got it in the neck. Too bad, Capt., you have our sympathy, Old Bald Head. As a rule when a Park Club man is looking for sympathy we refer him to the dictionary. Cap. had just switched from a 10-inch mortar to a 22 and that didn't help. Well that meant that two rookies must shoot, and we harnessed up Tailor Joe Williamson and Stan. Kellogg. Williamson is brand new, only seven weeks' old in the game; he has more than our respect as we realize that he will make us all work to keep in speaking distance of him in the future. Kellogg is still younger as our rapid fire artist; he comes naturally by it from his early training as a gasoline bicycle racer, but with a good sharp collar we hope to slow him down. Well, Joe pulled down 198 and Kellogg 191, and that 997 not any better. My turn next, and it takes 199 or better to ride in the parlor car section and Capt. ordered me to better that score or be reduced to the ranks and be detailed for police duty. Van spotted for me and called a thin nine a six o'clock for a starter. But thank heaven, I made the rest good and the chair car for mine; all over and 998. Hurry up and lock up we are going to celebrate. We meant this score for you, Mr. Warren, and apologize to New Orleans, but don't get discouraged, there is another year coming. Just a synopsis of conditions we are shooting under. No doubt many be-

the range was built for off hand shooting it was necessary to provide benches for prone shooting. We did this by using two saw horses 3 feet 6 inches high with a platform on top. It doesn't sound bad, but believe me a light breath of air will sway the butts and tubes; the two rooms catch and hold the smoke; every train and trolley vibrates the building; the slamming of a door means a nine; every man must keep still; even walking can be felt when shooting. Just as you are getting a shot to look right, Cap. says "Don't pull, here comes a train or trolley." After a



A TEN-SHOT POSSIBLE

Last 10 shots of score by C. R. Disbrow. This group was made with a Stevens rifle and Remington-U.M.C. Long Rifle Lesmok Cartridges.

few nines you soon learn to listen as well as hold. We believe our conditions are the worst of any club in the league, and as the league is over we dream of a concrete building with the ranges on the ground with room for prone, off hand, revolver and pistol ranges. Then we will get the possible score.

Just a word regarding the tools and I will shut up, but I like to talk about that 998. All of our boys are shooting the Stevens rifle moulded after the Hessian model. Recruit L. C. Wilson is shooting Jack's old original model. We use ammunition loaded with Lesmok powder and put up especially for this indoor game and catalogued specifications No. 73.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

RESULTS, MARCH 15.

| | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|
| Bridgeport | 998 | vs. | New Orleans | 900 |
| Portland | 974 | | Birmingham | 930 |
| Manchester | 977 | | Erie | 959 |
| Warren | 989 | | Bangor | — |
| Brooklyn | 902 | | Philadelphia | — |
| D. of C. | 985 | | New Haven | — |

STANDING.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|----|-------------|------------|-------|---|---|
| Warren | W. L. | 11 | 0 | Birmingham | W. L. | 5 | 6 |
| D. C. | 10 | 1 | Erie | 4 | 7 | | |
| Bridgeport | 9 | 2 | New Orleans | 3 | 8 | | |
| Manchester | 8 | 3 | Bangor | 3 | 8 | | |
| Portland | 7 | 3 | Brooklyn | 2 | 9 | | |

BRIDGEPORT VS. NEW ORLEANS.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Naramore | 200 | | |
| Naramore, W. | 200 | | |
| Lyons | 200 | Unofficial; | |
| Disbrow | 199 | Targets | |
| Van Stone | 199 | not in. | |
| Total | 998 | Total | 900 |

PORTLAND VS. BIRMINGHAM.

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Stevens | 199 | Starnes | 191 |
| Stiles | 197 | Anderson | 188 |
| Hersey | 196 | Evans | 187 |
| Stoughton | 191 | Mabry | 183 |
| Stiles, W. C. | 191 | Smith | 181 |
| Total | 974 | Total | 930 |

MANCHESTER VS. ERIE.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Cullity | 198 | Wimmer | 198 |
| Carleton | 197 | Letterman | 191 |
| Robie | 196 | Daugherty | 190 |
| Valentine | 194 | Froess, C. | 190 |
| Chapman | 192 | Froess, J. | 190 |
| Total | 977 | Total | 959 |

WARREN VS. BROOKLYN.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Wheelock | 200 | Kingsland | 182 |
| Peterson | 198 | McMinn | 182 |
| Sweeting | 198 | Rockefeller | 181 |
| Munson | 197 | Vickers | 180 |
| Keller | 196 | Kerrigan | 177 |
| Total | 989 | Total | 902 |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VS. NEW HAVEN.

| | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------|--|
| Gibson | 198 | Defaulted. | |
| Schrivier, O. M. | 197 | | |
| Alderman | 197 | | |
| Gerber | 197 | | |
| Groome | 196 | | |
| Total | 985 | | |

WESTERN LEAGUE.

RESULTS, MARCH 15.

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|
| St. Paul | 981 | vs. | Bucyrus | 957 |
| Adrian | 982 | | Youngstown | 937 |
| Cleveland | 991 | | Milwaukee | 948 |
| Butte | 979 | | St. Louis | — |
| Dickinson | 981 | | Tacoma | 923 |
| 1st Wisconsin | 976 | | Madison | — |

STANDING, MARCH 15.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|----|---------------|---------|-------|---|---|
| Cleveland | W. L. | 11 | 0 | Bucyrus | W. L. | 5 | 6 |
| Adrian | 10 | 1 | 1st Wisconsin | 5 | 6 | | |
| Butte | 9 | 2 | Madison | 3 | 8 | | |
| St. Paul | 8 | 3 | St. Louis | 2 | 9 | | |
| Dickinson | 7 | 4 | Youngstown | 2 | — | | |
| Milwaukee | 5 | 6 | Tacoma | 1 | 10 | | |

ST. PAUL VS. BUCYRUS.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Meacham | 197 | Mader | 195 |
| Keys | 196 | Virtue | 191 |
| Moonev | 196 | Fracht | 191 |
| Arnold | 196 | Coners | 190 |
| Narum | 196 | Sharrock | 190 |
| Total | 981 | Total | 957 |

ADRIAN VS. YOUNGSTOWN.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Bollman | 197 | Peterson | 190 |
| Kortie | 197 | Seaborn | 190 |
| Nessel | 197 | Kane J. J. | 187 |
| Matterson | 196 | Clarke | 186 |
| Bonner | 195 | Malley | 184 |
| Total | 982 | Total | 937 |

CLEVELAND VS. MILWAUKEE.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Humphrey | 200 | Best, F. | 189 |
| Andrews | 199 | Fortier, C. A. | 194 |
| Tindall | 198 | Zimmerman, H. | 176 |
| Semon | 197 | Teich, E. | 193 |
| Eason | 197 | Mansfield, H. | 195 |
| Total | 991 | Total | 947 |

DICKINSON VS. TACOMA.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Baird | 198 | Vanderkinter | 191 |
| Erdahl | 197 | Schofield | 191 |
| Barker | 196 | Du Bois | 187 |
| Onkrop | 195 | Brown | 181 |
| Engbrecht | 195 | Morris | 173 |
| Total | 981 | Total | 923 |

1ST WISCONSIN VS. BUTTE.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Hoey | 197 | Klein | 198 |
| Shiells | 196 | Buckner | 197 |
| Gartz | 196 | Crawford | 195 |
| Cook | 195 | Lorenz | 195 |
| Kauck | 192 | Holmes | 194 |
| Total | 976 | Total | 929 |

The fight is about over. Warren wins in the Eastern League, with D. C. a close second and Bridgeport a good third. In the Western League we find Cleveland gaily perched on top looking down on Adrian and Butte. All that remains now is for Warren and Cleveland to meet for the shootoff which will decide which club is entitled to the honor of being champion of everything. Make your bets, gentlemen.

We hope next week to announce the personnel of the international small bore team. The team will be made up of those who shot best in the N. R. A. Interclub League series, the average of each man being taken to decide his ability and right to be one of the team.

INTER-COLLEGIATE LEAGUE

An interesting state of affairs has developed in the inter-collegiate rifle shooting league matches now going on for the new national trophy. Among the Eastern colleges, it was thought that the Massachusetts "Aggies" had first place cinched, but in last week's contest they were defeated by Harvard University. In doing so, the Harvard boys smashed the college record by five points. This puts them in the lead among the Eastern colleges with only three more matches.

In the Western League, the University of West Virginia continues her victorious career. The question of supremacy will be settled when the West Virginia boys meet the Iowa State University team during the week ending March 29. The University of Minnesota, which is also shooting up well in the Western League, has also a look-in and there may be a tripple tie for first place in that league. The results of the tenth week's match among the colleges for the national shooting championship are as follows:

Eastern League.—Harvard 978 vs. Mass. Agricultural College 961; Mass. Institute of Technology 948 vs. Dartmouth 907; Cornell 930 vs. North Georgia Agricultural College 920; University of Vermont 913 vs. Lehigh University 792; University of Maine 866 vs. Rhode Island State College 814; Princeton 924 vs. Clemson, defaulted; Norwich 932 vs. Columbia, defaulted.

Western League.—University of West Virginia 934 vs. University of Wisconsin 907; Iowa State University 962 vs. Oklahoma A. & M. College 840; University of California 928 vs. Washington State College 850; Michigan Agricultural 914 vs. U. S. Veterinary College 898; Purdue University 947 vs. University of Nebraska 835; University of Minnesota 927 vs. Louisiana State College, defaulted; University of Kansas 876 vs. University of Missouri, defaulted.

N. R. A. HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE

RESULTS, MARCH 8.

CLASS A.

| | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|----------------|-----|
| Iowa City | 961 | vs. | Morris | 916 |
| Deering | 970 | | Baltimore | 883 |
| Stuyvesant | 900 | | DeWitt Clinton | 888 |
| Western | 792 | | Brookline | — |

STANDING OF CLUBS.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|---|-----------|-----------|-------|---|---|
| Iowa | W. L. | 9 | 0 | Baltimore | W. L. | 3 | 6 |
| Deering | 8 | 1 | Commerce | 2 | 7 | | |
| Morris | 7 | 2 | Eastern | 2 | 7 | | |
| Stuyvesant | 6 | 3 | Western | 1 | 8 | | |
| DeWitt Clinton | 4 | 5 | Brookline | 0 | 9 | | |

RESULTS, MARCH 8.

CLASS B.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|
| Salt Lake | 945 | vs. | Utica | 835 |
| Susquehanna | 955 | | Tech. D. C. | 933 |
| Portland | 936 | | St. Louis | 730 |
| Sault Ste Marie | 898 | | Business | 797 |
| Springfield | 913 | | Tucson | 866 |

STANDING OF CLUBS.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|---|-----------|------------------|-------|---|---|
| Salt Lake | W. L. | 9 | 0 | Sault Ste. Marie | W. L. | 4 | 5 |
| Susquehanna | 8 | 1 | Business | 3 | 6 | | |
| Portland | 6 | 3 | Tucson | 2 | 7 | | |
| D. C. Tech | 6 | 3 | Utica | 1 | 8 | | |
| Springfield | 6 | 3 | St. Louis | 0 | 9 | | |

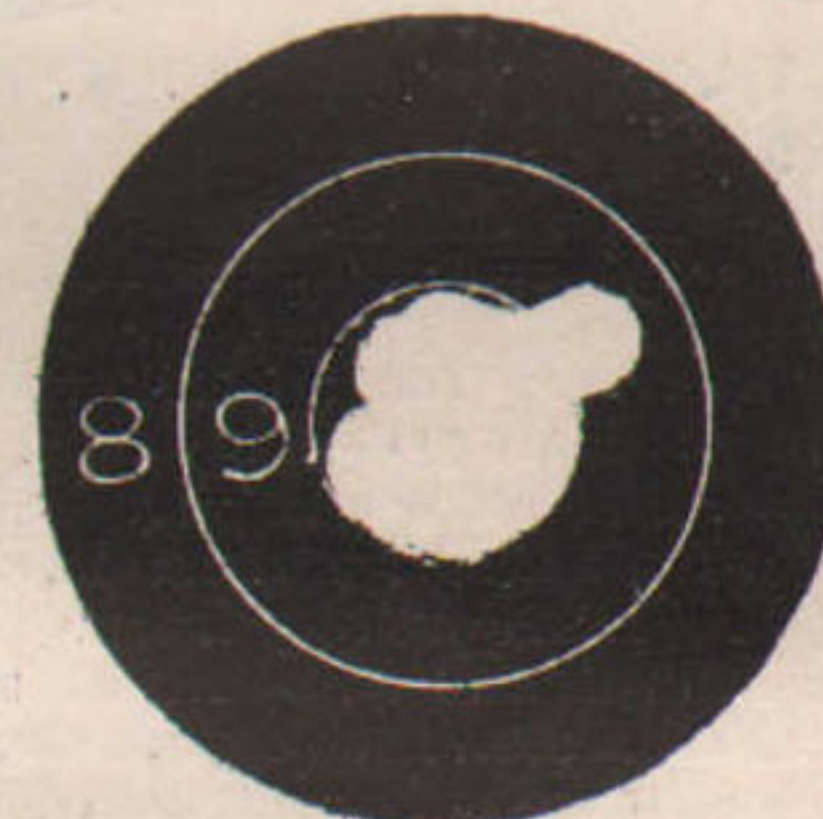
Note: Iowa City High and Salt Lake High will shoot off for the championship, the losing team getting second place under the rules although Deering and Susquehanna both did better work. One more report will be issued giving result of shoot off and standing of clubs for next year's league.

CLEVELAND CRIMPS.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

It's all over but the finish and the Gods grant that it be not ours. We shot the last Western League match against Milwaukee last night and the bunch entirely forgot that your correspondent had promised to send in a "hummer" of a score, for they proceeded to uncork eights and nines until we wound up with only a 991.

Johnny Humphrey was the only one to put on a possible, but it was certainly a beauty.



POSSIBLE 200.

20 shot possible of 200 by J. Humphrey, shooting Peters .22 long rifle semi-smokeless cartridges.

The so-called scores were as follows:

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| J. Humphrey | 200 |
| W. C. Andrews | 199 |
| E. E. Tindall | 198 |
| Geo. W. Eason | 197 |
| J. C. Semon | 197 |
| Total | 991 |

The "Outcasts" were:

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| E. P. Cole | 197 |
| G. L. Hale | 196 |
| T. L. McKeown | 194 |
| B. S. Burwell | 194 |
| C. B. Chisholm | 191 |

Unless we have been bumped out of place by Madison or Milwaukee, it's Warren and us for it, and darned if we know whether to pray or practice. Guess we will compromise by praying a little for guidance and a funnel and practicing a lot.

Dr. Robertson's letter with explanation of the three-sight plan was read with interest and we are going to try out a nine or ten sight plan and see if we can get the bull's-eye to stay put long enough to get hit.

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THE WARNER & SWASEY COMPANY
CLEVELAND

There is one sure thing, and that is if we lose, it will most certainly not be to a team that is not worthy of winning.

It will be all over before our next letter, and we trust it can still be signed

"OPTIMIST."

DEAR AL BLANCO:

The skirmish is over and the last shot fired, and looking back over the season just closed we find a great deal on which to congratulate ourselves and nothing to kick about. We started out with the full intention of beating those good sportsmen in Cleveland and pinning those medals on ourselves this year, but we cheerfully admit that they shaded us from the first shot and are fully entitled to the honors.

The chief fascination of this game lies in the fact that one can never learn it all, but this year we feel that we have made good progress and mastered a few more details. It has been great sport, but we are content to suit the electric lights and turn to outdoor work and hope to fit up a creditable team for Camp Perry.

The last match, with Youngstown, went off like clockwork and resulted in an unofficial score of 984, with Bonner shot off the team with 195, which is not so bad. In closing we wish to extend the right hand of fellowship to all the good fellows, East and West, with whom we have enjoyed the honor of competing and our only regret is that we can not know them all personally. Perhaps there is a Happy Hunting Ground for riflemen where we may know each other hereafter and talk it all over.

Relative to that side match with Cleveland, we feel pretty good over it and had it been official we should have hastened to spread it abroad. It is only fair to say that this match was shot on the old style targets with a single bull on the card, five shot strings. If we had had the same targets in our official matches, our averages would have been somewhat higher, though the final results would probably have been the same. The "horrible details" were as follows:

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| Matterson | 200 |
| Bonner | 200 |
| Meyer | 200 |
| Nessel | 199 |
| Snedeker | 198 |

Now, Cleveland, you need not send that measly jinx back to us. We had enough of it. Better ship it to Warren!

In conclusion we wish to state emphatically that the Short Range Rifle League certainly fills a long-felt want and will surely prove a great success. We are strong for it. Come on in, Cleveland, the water's fine!

MAGPIE.

SPRINGFIELD SPRINKLINGS.

Who said the 1912-1913 Indoor League was over? Why, the sinner, he must have been in a hurry. Well the shoot was not over with us up to last evening, for we shot a tie match

with the Olympic Revolver Team of San Francisco, Cal., and with a 210 in the totals, an 1,120 was pulled down for the grand total. Now the Olympics may think this a graft but we sincerely hope it is NOT.

Owing to the bad weather and the writer's lack of thought, we will close with best wishes and let the following score talk for itself.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| P. J. Dolfen | 49 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 48 | 240 |
| L. P. Castaldini | 49 | 44 | 47 | 46 | 43 | 229 |
| C. A. Turner | 42 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 46 | 217 |
| F. G. Withee | 43 | 37 | 47 | 44 | 39 | 210 |
| Dr. I. R. Calkins | 44 | 42 | 46 | 45 | 47 | 224 |
| Total | | | | | | 1,120 |

Fifth Annual Metropolitan Match.

The fifth annual Metropolitan Match for the off-hand military rifle championship of New York will be held under the auspices of the Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association on April 13, at the Cypress Hills rifle range (Richter's Park), which is reached on the Cypress Hills trolley—ten minutes from Ridgewood terminal, Brooklyn.

The conditions of the match are as follows: Open to all comers. Distance, 200 yards; position, strictly off-hand; arms, U. S. Models 1903 and 1898 (Krag) with regulation sights and trigger pull; ammunition, any reduced, smokeless-powder ammunition, with lead bullet; 50 shots for record on N. R. A. Target (Target "A").

Prizes.—First, gold medal; second, silver and gold medal; third, silver medal; fourth, bronze and silver medal; fifth, bronze medal. Entrance fee, two dollars. Match begins at 9 a. m. Five sighting shots will be allowed.

Previous Winners, 100 shots.—1909 by J. P. O'Hare, 4th N. J. N. G., score St. Amer. count 711; 1910, H. Otto, C. H. R. R. A., score St. Amer. count 759, N. R. A. count 457; 1911, H. Otto, C. H. R. R. A., score St. Amer. count 764, N. R. A. count 453; 1912, McPherson, C. H. R. R. A., score St. Amer. count —, N. R. A. count 449.

A cordial invitation is extended you to participate in the match. Kindly mail your acceptance, giving name and postoffice address, to H. Otto, 310 Second Ave., New York.

The Citizens Rifle and Revolver Club, Rochester, N. Y.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

Scores in the third match, Auburn, N. Y. Rifle Club vs. Citizens Rifle and Revolver Club, of Rochester, N. Y., follow:

Auburn's score is a record one on their range and they justly feel proud of it.

The Auburn team are using Springfield rifles, .30 caliber, gallery load, 38-yard range, "A" target reduced.

AUBURN SCORE.

| | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|
| C. M. Demming | 25 | 23 | 24 | 72 |
| W. C. Case | 22 | 25 | 24 | 71 |
| J. W. Stebbins | 22 | 25 | 23 | 70 |
| J. H. Cole | 21 | 25 | 23 | 69 |
| T. A. Gibbs | 21 | 24 | 24 | 69 |
| C. E. Shapley | 21 | 23 | 23 | 67 |

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|-----|
| J. Welch | 23 | 23 | 21 | 67 |
| C. H. Putnam | 20 | 24 | 23 | 67 |
| G. W. Hudson | 21 | 22 | 23 | 66 |
| J. B. Tallman | 21 | 22 | 23 | 66 |
| F. B. Annin | 20 | 24 | 22 | 66 |
| L. F. Leonard | 20 | 23 | 22 | 65 |
| Total | | | | 815 |

CITIZENS SCORE.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| F. M. Shorkley | 19 | 25 | 24 | 68 |
| L. D. Slade | 22 | 23 | 22 | 67 |
| H. Hosbaugher | 21 | 22 | 23 | 66 |
| Aug. Larsen | 20 | 22 | 23 | 65 |
| F. C. Sherman | 22 | 22 | 21 | 65 |
| B. H. Bickle | 20 | 22 | 22 | 64 |
| A. P. Slade | 20 | 23 | 21 | 64 |
| E. Mix | 21 | 20 | 21 | 62 |
| C. A. Ford | 19 | 20 | 22 | 61 |
| W. W. Lewis | 17 | 23 | 21 | 61 |
| E. Simmons | 21 | 20 | 20 | 61 |
| J. L. Weller, Jr. | 19 | 20 | 21 | 60 |
| Total | | | | 764 |

C. D. W. HOBBIE.

Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association.

A fire which recently completely destroyed the hotel and other building where this association holds its shoots puts us temporarily out of business. All target material, disks, e. c., was lost. Today we managed to rig up a target and start over again. The shooting horse and pit was the only thing saved. Only a few members showed up. In spite of foggy weather the following scores were made at 200 yards:

| | STANDING | | | | PRONE | |
|---------|----------|----|----|----|-------|----|
| Hoffman | 42 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 46 |
| Keister | 46 | 43 | 45 | 43 | | 44 |
| Otto | 47 | 45 | | | 43 | 46 |

On February 16 Mr. Lahm offered a handsome medal; conditions called for 10 shots prone at 200 yards and 20 standing. This was won by H. Otto, total score 137. Other scores as follows:

| | | | |
|-----------|-----|---------|-----|
| Keister | 135 | Hoffman | 132 |
| McPherson | 134 | Lahm | 131 |
| Gebhard | 133 | Griffin | 125 |

Providence Revolver Club, Newport, R. I.

Scores made by the club for the week were as a rule very good and attendance was best for some time. The spring-like weather beginning to bring the bunch out.

On the German ring target Brooks put up a new range record, with the scope getting a good run of scores as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Brooks | 246 | 248 | 248 | 246 | 247 | 1,235 |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|

Other scores made without scope were:

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Albro | 241 | 238 | 243 | 243 | 243 | 1,208 |
| Chase | 238 | 239 | 240 | 238 | 237 | 1,192 |
| | 243 | 239 | 236 | 243 | 241 | 1,202 |
| | 248 | | | | | |
| A. R. Anthony | 235 | 238 | 240 | 236 | 234 | 1,183 |
| | 237 | 228 | 242 | 238 | 243 | 1,188 |
| | 237 | 236 | 237 | 242 | 244 | 1,196 |
| A. C. Anthony | 236 | 232 | 237 | 236 | 233 | 1,174 |

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and
FOREFINGER

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N. R. A. TARGET, OFFHAND.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Biesel | 86 | 90 | 87 | 89 | 90 | 442 |
| Peckham | 87 | | | | | |
| (Prone) | | | | | | |

PISTOL, 50 YARDS.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Gray | 73 | 79 | 93 | 91 | 84 | 420 |
| | 78 | 87 | 84 | 89 | 92 | 430 |
| | 93 | 86 | 91 | 90 | 85 | 445 |
| | 89 | 88 | 92 | 89 | 88 | 446 |
| Biesel | 87 | 92 | 84 | 88 | 86 | 437 |
| | 85 | 88 | 89 | 89 | 85 | 436 |
| Spooner | 85 | 83 | 82 | 85 | 83 | 418 |

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club San Francisco, Cal.

The following scores were made Sunday, March 9, 1913. Weather, fair. Wind, unsteady and puffy. Telescope and peep sights.

RIFLE RE-ENTRY MATCH, 200 YARDS, GERMAN RING TARGET.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| W. G. Hoffman..... | 226 | 226 | 225 | 221 |
| M. W. Housner..... | 221 | 217 | 215 | |
| Geo. Helm..... | 218 | 205 | 205 | |
| Geo. A. Pattberg..... | 217 | 217 | | |
| J. Williams..... | 215 | 214 | 213 | |
| J. F. Bridges..... | 212 | 209 | 207 | |
| C. W. Seely..... | 209 | 208 | 200 | |
| E. Sutter..... | 180 | 172 | | |
| E. A. Huntermann..... | 128 | 125 | | |
| W. F. Blasse..... | 214 | | | |
| B. Jonas..... | 214 | | | |
| E. Schierbaum..... | 213 | | | |
| O. A. Bremer..... | 208 | | | |

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

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|
| C. W. Randall..... | 98 | 97 | 95 | 93 |
| W. F. Blasse..... | 97 | 94 | 94 | 93 |
| C. W. Linder..... | 96 | 96 | 94 | 94 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|
| G. Armstrong..... | 96 | 95 | 91 | 90 |
| W. C. Prichard..... | 95 | 94 | | |
| C. W. Seely..... | 93 | 93 | 91 | 90 |
| Chas. Whaley..... | 91 | 90 | 90 | 89 |
| F. O. Bertelsen..... | 87 | 81 | | |
| Dr. Summers..... | 86 | 82 | 81 | |

B. P. JONAS,
Secretary.

Italian Rifle Association, New York.

The following scores were made at the last practice shoot of the association at the Zettler Ranges, 157 West 23d Street. All shooting was done on 1/4-inch ring target, 75 feet, 20 shots per man, possible 500:

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| Minirvine | 487 | Treschetti | 474 |
| DeFelice | 485 | Martini | 469 |
| Pagani | 482 | Raffaelli | 468 |
| Jacquier | 478 | Canizzaras | 467 |
| Tadini | 478 | Polifene | 452 |
| Muzia | 477 | Jandana | 451 |
| Sauning..... | 437 | | |

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, San

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Residori | 236 |
| Reali | 235 |
| Minervine | 234 |
| Melchiorri | 231 |
| Marchesi | 230 |

Overland Rifle Association, Toledo, Ohio.

On March 13th the team of the Overland Rifle Association took the first of a series of rifle shooting matches which are going on between five-men teams of Companies A, C, L and H of the 6th Ohio Infantry, Troop D, First Squadron, Ohio Cavalry; U. S. S. Essex, O. N. M.; and the marksmen of the Overland organization.

The team of Troop D achieved second prize, with a total of 220 points, while Company H, of the 6th Infantry, landed third, with three

points behind the cavalry men. The scores were as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| OVERLAND RIFLE ASSO. | TROOP D, 1ST SQUAD- |
| J. Schwartzkopf..... | RON, O. C. |
| E. Schwartzkopf..... | Miller |
| Cribb | Harris |
| Hudson | Seubert |
| Coler | Hubbard |
| | Dixon |
| Total..... | 238 |
| | Total..... |
| | 220 |

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| CO. H, 6TH REGT. | CO. C, 6TH REGT. |
| Bartlett | Buchap |
| Duvale | Rudd |
| Gentner | Kern |
| Hill | Applegate |
| Breckel | Lehman |
| Total..... | 217 |
| U. S. S. Essex, | iment |
| O. N. M..... | 208 |
| Company A, 6th Reg- | Company L, 6th Reg- |
| iment | iment |
| | 203 |

The conditions called for two sighting shots and ten shots for record, offhand, and the competition will not be concluded until two more stages have been shot, one in the sitting and the other in the prone position. The next competition will take place March 20, at the Armory of the 6th Regiment.

Among those present at the Overland Range during the progress of the match were Colonel Howard, Major Zurfluh and Major Hill of the 6th Infantry; Captain Nicklet and Lieutenant-Commander Jacoby of the "Essex." There was a large attendance of friends of the competitors and others interested in the sport of rifle shooting. The first match was shot over the 75-foot indoor range of the Overland Rifle Association, said to be one of the best equipped indoor ranges in the United States; it was built at the expense of Mr. J. N. Willys, president of the big Toledo automobile plants.



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The Centennial Rifle and Revolver Club, Chicago.

We were fortunate this week in securing Mr. Baldwin, of the Calumet Rifle Club, for a new member of our club. He has just got a new gun, a Scheutzen, Jr., 28-inch No. 2 barrel, and while it is a little lighter than the usual run of Scheutzen rifles it balances and handles perfectly.

Evening of March 14 we had a little team match amongst ourselves. Patrick and George choosing up sides. Results as follows, 20 shots per man 1/4-in ring target, possible 500:

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| Patrick ----- | 476 | George ----- | 466 |
| Georgeson ---- | 476 | Butts ----- | 476 |
| Grimes ----- | 428 | Hunter ----- | 458 |
| G. Georgeson--- | 438 | Bosley ----- | 459 |
| Rinear ----- | 461 | Adams ----- | 385 |
| Total----- | 2,279 | Total----- | 2,244 |

Grimes and Adams both used open sights. Grimes has sent his telescope gun to Denver to have a new 28-inch No. 3 barrel made for it.

PAT.

Our monthly handicap match for the gold medal recently resulted in a victory for Geo. Georgeson, brother of Jack, our genial president, who won the honor last month.

Our friendly return match with the Danes was held last Thursday night and am sorry to say we got beat, but not very bad, only 6 points. Score 3,224 to 3,230. Plenty of poor shooting on both sides; 7 man teams, 20 shots per man.

Friday night was our regular club night and the following scores went in the book; 20 shots per man, possible 500.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| Patrick ----- | 486 | Grimes ----- | 464 |
| Georgeson ---- | 474 | Witmer ----- | 462 |
| G. Georgeson--- | 470 | Rinear ----- | 461 |
| George ----- | 467 | | |

Mr. George's poor showing was caused by his gun being a little off. He got a nick in the end of the barrel, got it fixed but not perfect.

Indoor Shooting in First Illinois.

There is much activity among the indoor shots of the regiment and the season is a busy one over the armory ranges. The results of the Marksman's and First Class Men's Matches, fired at 50 yards on 2-inch bull's-eye, follow:

THE MARKSMAN'S MATCH.

| | | | |
|----------------|----|---------------|----|
| Moore ----- | 90 | Wagner ----- | 80 |
| Lyons ----- | 89 | Magner ----- | 81 |
| Gale ----- | 89 | Smith ----- | 80 |
| Hilgemann ---- | 88 | Haines ----- | 79 |
| Sternberg ---- | 87 | Durkin ----- | 78 |
| Allan ----- | 84 | Luke ----- | 77 |
| Darrow ----- | 84 | Jacobsen ---- | 76 |
| Frisbie ----- | 83 | Sharp ----- | 71 |
| Hackett ----- | 83 | Aggens ----- | 70 |
| Pride ----- | 82 | Chase ----- | 64 |
| Watson ----- | 82 | | |

FIRST CLASS MEN'S MATCH.

| | | | |
|----------------|----|--------------|----|
| Orchard ----- | 87 | Darrow ----- | 79 |
| Ely ----- | 86 | Brown ----- | 78 |
| DeMan ----- | 86 | Hombres ---- | 76 |
| Hammer ----- | 86 | Dill ----- | 76 |
| Cowles ----- | 85 | Brien ----- | 75 |
| Machette ---- | 84 | Rogers ----- | 75 |
| Batdorf ----- | 83 | Melziva ---- | 73 |
| Williams ----- | 81 | Berk ----- | 72 |
| Reid ----- | 81 | Dell ----- | 72 |
| Whitchurch --- | 80 | Frohman ---- | 66 |
| Manning ----- | 80 | White ----- | 64 |
| Simpkins ----- | 80 | Svehla ----- | 52 |

NOVICE MATCH.

| | | | |
|----------------|----|---------------|----|
| Mugg ----- | 83 | Quastoff ---- | 60 |
| Daln ----- | 79 | Smaskey ---- | 55 |
| Jefferson ---- | 78 | Zurick ----- | 53 |
| Schuler ----- | 69 | | |

The Company Revolver Team Match, for the Kraut and Dohnal Trophy, is postponed to April 7.

Indianapolis State Rifle Association.

John E. Hafner successfully defended his title of indoor rifle champion of Indiana at the annual rifle and revolver tournament of the Indiana State Rifle Association, which was held on February 22 at the Indianapolis Battalion Armory.

Out of a possible 600 points he had a perfect score, not missing a single target. In the individual off-hand match he made a perfect score and in addition made thirty-two consecutive bull's-eyes. The other matches in which he was returned victor were the All-Comers' match and the Individual "Z" Target Match.

Officers in charge said that the tournament was one of the most successful ever held by the association and expressed themselves as being very well pleased with the meet.

The prizes, with the exception of the State rifle championship and the Peters Trophy Match, were divided with 35 per cent of the entry fees going to first place, 25 per cent to second and 15 per cent to third place.

The events and winners follow:

Peters Trophy Match (open to company teams)—First, Company D, Second Infantry, 688; second, Company B, Second Infantry, Terre Haute, 686; third, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, 596; fourth, Company E, Twenty-third Infantry, 588.

Individual Offhand Match—First, John E. Hafner, Indianapolis, tied with H. J. Mueller, Terre Haute; second Sergt. Henley, Company D, and Private Preston, Company B,

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Terre Haute, tied.

All Comers' Match (possible 50)—First, J. E. Hafner, 50; second, Sergt. Henley, 48; third, H. J. Mueller and Lieut. Bailey tied with 46.

Individual "Z" Target Match (possible 50)—First, J. E. Hafner, 50; second, H. J. Mueller, 48; third, Sergt. Henley, 46.

Individual Indoor Championship of Indiana (possible 150)—First, John E. Hafner, 150; second H. J. Mueller, 144; third, Sergt. Henley, 142.

Officers' Match (possible 50)—First, Lieut. J. W. Hurt, Company D, Second Infantry, 48; second, Lieut. Bailey, Company D, Second Infantry, 47; third, Capt. George S. Green, Indianapolis, 41.

School Boys' Match (possible 50)—First, A. C. Rubel, 49; second, W. Wengerworth, 46; third, Neal Traubridge, 42.

Re-Entry Match (possible 150)—First, John E. Hafner, 150; second, H. J. Mueller, 150; third, W. S. Arnold, Morristown, Ind., 149.

Re-Entry Match "Y" Target (possible 75)—First, John E. Hafner, 75; second, H. J. Mueller, 69.

Re-Entry Match, "Z" Target (possible 75)—First, Hafner, 75; second, Mueller, 73; third, Sergt. Moon, Company B, First Infantry, 48.

Revolver Team Match (possible 150)—First, Battery A and Twenty-third Infantry tied, 135; second, Company D, Second Infantry, 134.

Individual Revolver Match—Lieut. F. W. Buschman, Battery A; second, Lieut. H. B. Whitney, Battery A; third, Maj. O. B. Kilmer, Second Infantry.

Experts' Revolver Match—First, Lieut. F. W. Buschman; second, Lieut. H. B. Whitney, Battery A.

Individual Revolver Championship—First, Lieut. Buschman; second, Lieut. H. B. Whitney.

Re-Entry Revolver Match—First, Lieut. H. B. Whitney and Lieut. F. W. Buschman tied; third, Ordnance Sergeant Bonam.

Taunton, Mass., Indoor Rifle Club.

The sixth season of the Taunton Indoor Rifle Club ended on March 13, and the whole season was the best in the history of the club in the proficiency shown by the different teams and individuals. Something over 100 men have taken part in the matches during a series lasting 22 weeks, and interest ran high to the end.

The feature of the closing week was the Wampechos defeating the Spanish War Veterans in their second meeting by the close score of 424 to 421 and thereby winning the championship. The Wampechos also established a club record by winning 21 straight matches without a defeat and finished with a clean slate.

James Broadhurst, of the Spanish War Veterans, won the high average prize with 88 3-21, which was nearly three points better than last year's high average.

The Wampechos hold the record team total with 436, and the individual record was raised from 95 to 96 by George Stedman, of the Y. M. C. A. team, in his last match. Included in his record string he shot a perfect score of 50 on his second target of five shots, this being the first time a perfect target has been shot in a club match. The standing of the teams at the end of the series is as follows:

| | W. | L. | P. C. | Pts. |
|--------------------|----|----|-------|-------|
| Wampechos | 21 | 0 | 1.000 | 8,711 |
| Spanish War Vetns. | 19 | 2 | .904 | 8,722 |

At the big 6-day International Trap Shooting Tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York City, February 27th to March 5th, the

Marlin

Won the Indoor

Professional Championship of the World

The winning score was made by Mr. Willard B. Darton, of Portland, Me., shooting the standard grade Marlin hammerless repeating shotgun. After five days of spirited competition in the qualifying events, among a big field of the most noted expert shooters in the country, Mr. Darton broke

97 x 100

in the finals, adding to the long list of Marlin winnings, the much-coveted handsome gold medal, emblematic of the Indoor Professional Championship of the United States.

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| | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|------|-------|
| Highlands | 15 | 6 | .714 | 8,229 |
| Y. M. C. A. | 15 | 6 | .714 | 8,223 |
| Ninth Co., C. A. C. | 15 | 6 | .714 | 8,184 |
| Echos | 9 | 12 | .428 | 7,525 |
| Union A. C. | 9 | 12 | .428 | 7,364 |
| Mason Machine Works | 5 | 16 | .238 | 7,365 |
| Spring Brooks | 5 | 16 | .238 | 7,001 |
| St. John's | 2 | 19 | .096 | 7,115 |
| Washingtons | 1 | 20 | .040 | 6,888 |

Captain Broadhurst, of the Spanish War Veterans, provided the feature in the off-hand matches of the 20th week of the Taunton Indoor Rifle Club series when he again broke the club record and put the new record at 95, which is pretty nice shooting at off-hand position at 75 feet. This gives him an average of 88 4-19 for the series to date. Crowell shot 91 and Howes 90. The matches resulted as

1912

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follows: Spanish War Veterans, 417; Washingtons, 361; Ninth Company, C. A. C., 402; St. John's, 367; Y. M. C. A., 401; Echos, 361; Union A. C., 397; Spring Brooks, 357; Highlands, 379; Mason Machine Works, 331.

In the prone shooting for the same week Broadhurst had the high string with 99, and team 1 had the high team total with 480. The results were as follows: Team 1, 480; team 4, 465; team 2, 465; team 5, 444; team 3, 468; team 6, 452.

The annual meeting and attendant banquet of the club will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall on Wednesday evening, March 26, and the usual big time as a windup to the season is expected. A competent committee is busy with the arrangements and an entertaining program is being prepared. The prizes won during the season are presented at this time and jokes and “knocks” on prominent members of the club are always in order. It is expected to have Colonel J. W. Dooley present as the special guest of the evening, and the members are looking forward to the genial Colonel's visit with pleasure. At the conclusion of the banquet and social session the annual business meeting will be held and the election of officers will be included in the business to be transacted.

THE CALL OF THE CLAY

May 13, 14 and 15.—Montgomery, Alabama. The Interstate Association's Eighth Southern Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Capital City Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Southern Handicap guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Designate as Registered Tournament.)

June 17-20.—Dayton, Ohio. The Interstate Association's Fourteenth Grand American Handicap Tournament, on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. Winner of first place in

the G. A. H. guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Interstate Association advises us that it will not be able to make any more contributions to tournaments held this year, as our Registered Tournament Fund for 1913 has been exhausted.

Handy Guide for Trapshooters.

Explaining in concise form the various systems of dividing purses at trap shooting tournaments, a handy little booklet for the vest pocket of the trapshooters has just come to the editorial desk with the compliments of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. From this valuable guide we learn many things about the game. For instance, we find out the reason for dropping the old percentage system. Then comes an explanation of “the Squier Money Back System,” the best by far which has yet been devised. Next is the Lewis Class System, J. Morrell Hawkins System, Siefken High Gun System, High Gun System, The Equitable System, and Jack Rabbit System. The balance of the book is given over to trap shooting rules.

It is by far the most valuable book of its kind that has come to our attention. We recommend that those who are interested write the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., for a complimentary copy.

The menu for the Reunion Dinner of the Du Pont Gun Club on Saturday, March 15, at the magnificent Hotel Du Pont is most unique in many ways. The cover shows bursting clays, evidently intended for sighting shots, and the passing hosts in the form of trap shooters with shooting case. The next number on the card

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

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

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

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is The Trapshooter's Song, by George Frank Lord, sung to the tune of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp the Boys are marching." Snatches from "The Stein Song," "Row, Row, Row" and "In the Good Old Summer Time" were considered sufficient as appetizers and the dinner subsequently disappeared from whence the songs came. Comical caricatures and silhouettes completed, as we said before, a most unique menu.

The Paleface Shooting Grounds Corporation, Wellington, Mass.

WELLINGTON, March 13.—Ed Staples (Edwards) was high gun at Wellington today with 91 breaks out of 100. The conditions

were decidedly unfavorable for making good scores. There was a good attendance of the genuine "Bugs." Fritz Williams came close behind Staples with 90, then followed four 88's. The added handicap trophy was won by Capt. C. B. Tucker, of the B. A. A. Gun Club. Fred Whitney also of the B. A. A., won the second handicap trophy. W. B. Darton, professional, was a visitor at the grounds and cracked out a 92. Everybody at the Paleface Grounds likes to see Charlie Tucker win for he is one big, good fellow and the Palefaces who visit the B. A. A. traps always get a most courteous welcome.

President Clarke has his hands more than full attending to his end of the details of the Inter-city Match on Travers Island April 2 between Boston, New York and Philadelphia. There will sure be crepe on the club house door at Wellington if the Boston boys don't bring home the gold medals. We like to repeat that since the Palefaces were organized, their team has never been beaten and whoever wins at Travers Island will have to go some. It looks as if there would be nearly twenty shooters from Boston and vicinity attend this match.

The new trap installed at the Paleface Grounds is working to perfection. There will probably be a light attendance at Wellington Saturday as most of the boys are going to Beverly to attend a shoot at the United Shoe Machinery Co.'s grounds.

FROST.

Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

Notwithstanding the extremely heavy downpour the early part of the day the turnout yesterday afternoon at the grounds of the Du Pont Gun Club gave eloquent proof of what might have been expected if the weather clerk had been more favorably disposed. The reunion shoot of the club, the contest between

the Reds and the Blues, was an entire success, a total of 105 shooters taking part in the event.

Sixty-two shooters registered their names on the score sheets as members of the Red team, while fifty-three was the strength of Captain Carlon's regiment. Thus a total of 105 all told took part in the afternoon's engagement, which resulted in a hollow victory for the Keds by the score of 1,005 to 884. The conditions provided that no matter how many men there were on each team, only an equal number of scores were counted. Thus of the sixty-two members of the Red bunch, only the scores of the fifty-three high men were counted, and those fifty-three lucky, or perhaps skillful individuals were by virtue of their position at the finish of the race entitled to a free dinner, the feast being held at the Hotel Du Pont last evening.

Scores did not rule high, the weather conditions not being favorable to straight scores. In fact, in the team race only one straight score of 25 was made, and that was hung up by J. T. Skelly, one of Captain Highfield's lieutenants. Four 24's, seven 23's and nine 22's, made up a total of twenty-one men who broke 22 or better out of 25, an average way below what is to be expected generally from the high class of shooters who were present.

Those who scored 20 or better for the Red team were: J. T. Skelly 25; J. H. Minnick, L. L. Jarrell, L. Z. Lawrence and H. Lyn Worthington, 24; L. R. Beauchamp and W. M. Armstead, 23; Edward Banks, Vernon Williams and W. M. Hammond, 22; Dr. H. G. Buckmaster, J. G. Highfield, J. B. Grier, E. R. Galvin and W. F. Jensen, 21; J. A. McMullen, M. Mitchell, Clyde Leedom, J. A. McKelvey, W. Hinkson, Dr. Arthur Pateron and W. Swayne, 20.

The men who scored 20 or better for the Blue team were: L. S. German, W. M. Foord, W. S. Colfax, Jr., P. D. Guest and D. J.

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Dougherty, 23; E. C. Harrington, C. T. Martin, J. P. Groome, C. E. Springer, A. B. Richardson and D. Lindsay, 22; N. K. Smith, F. H. Springer, H. P. Carlon, J. J. Magahern and E. E. duPont, 21; S. J. Newman, W. A. Joslyn, G. H. Simon, H. T. Reed and H. C. McClane, 20.

A special 100-target race was shot after the team race, several prominent professionals taking part. Neaf Apgar, of New York, and H. L. Worthington, of Rising Sun, Md., tied for high on 94; L. S. German and W. S. Colfax, Jr., were next with 92; A. B. Richardson and J. A. McKelvey came in third place with 90.

The other scores were: Edward Banks and W. N. Armstead, 86; W. M. Hammond and E. A. W. Everitt, 84; J. T. Skelly, 82.

New Marlin Gun Catalog.

Any man interested in guns will find a great deal of interesting and useful information in the new gun catalog just issued by the Marlin Firearms Co., New Haven, Conn. Marlin repeating rifles and repeating shotguns are made in all popular calibers, gauges and styles, giving the sportsman a wide choice in guns for any particular branch of shooting.

The new rifles in this catalog and not in previous issues are the Model 29 .22 caliber take-down repeating rifle with trombone or pump action, handling all makes and styles of .22 short, long and long rifle cartridges without change in adjustment, retailing at \$8.50; and the Model 1895 special lightweight rifle made in .33 high power and .45-70 calibers with 22-inch round barrel, half magazine, rubber buttplate, weighing 6 7/8 pounds in .45-70 caliber and 7 1/4 pounds in .33 caliber, the only rifles of these popular big game calibers having solid-top, side-ejecting construction.

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In addition to the above guns, the Marlin Company has recently brought out the new Model 28 12 gauge hammerless repeating



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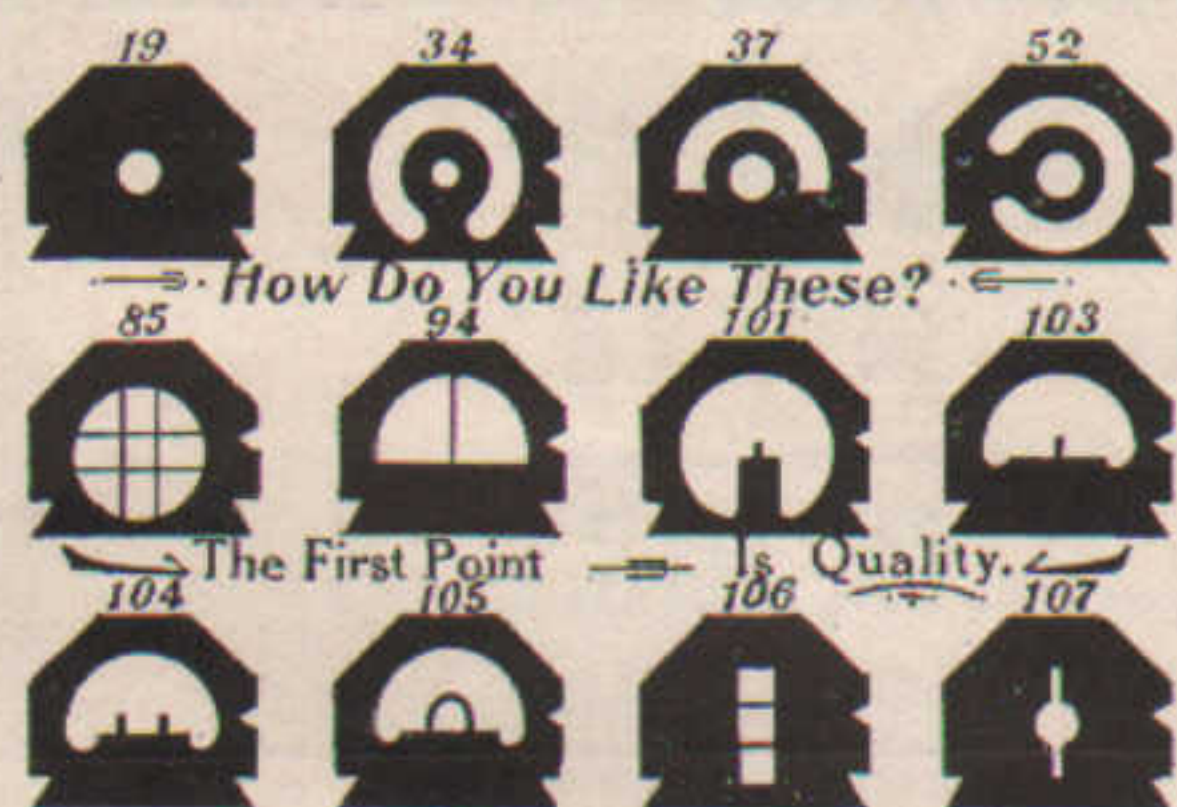
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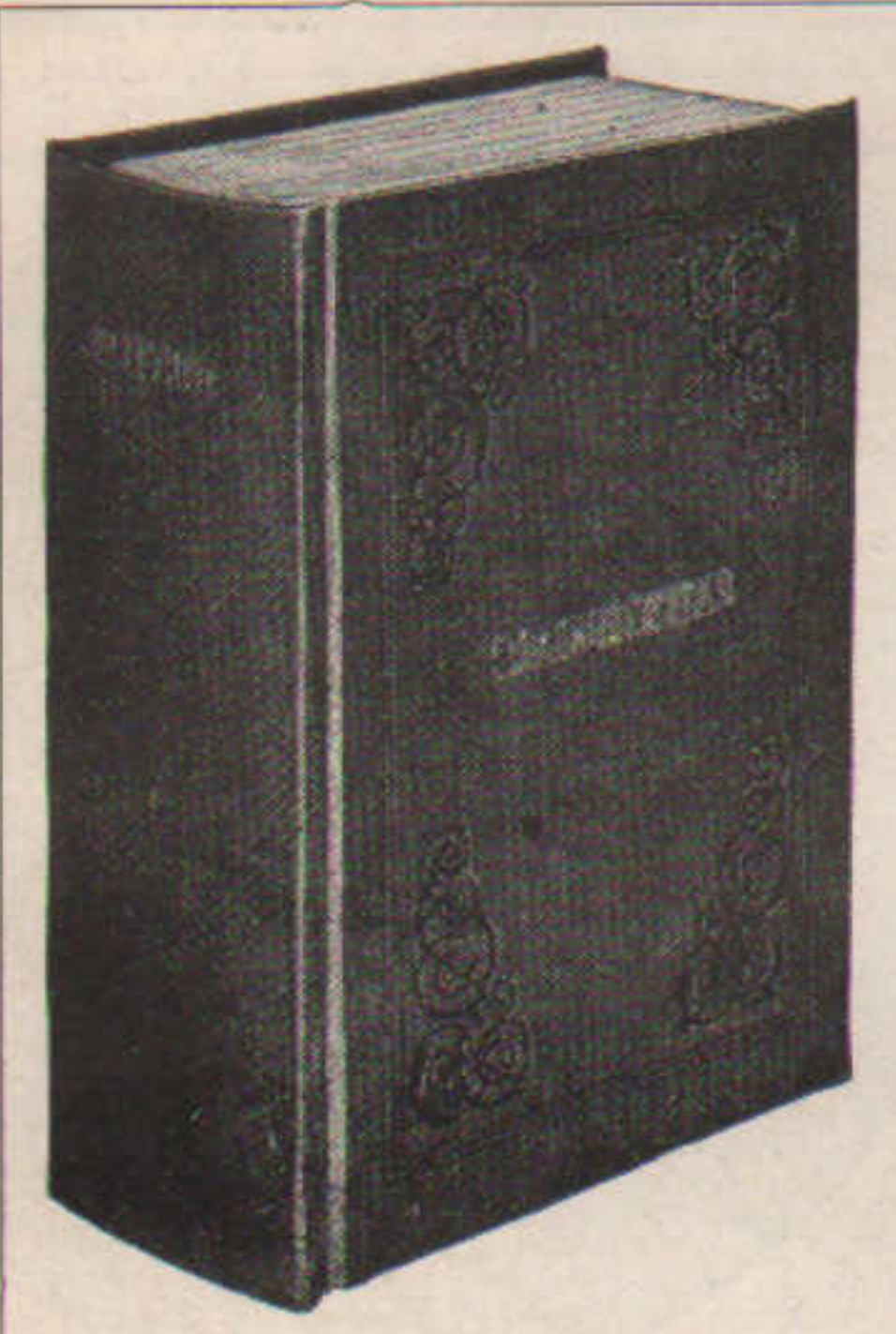
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FOR SALE—One Ideal Loading Press and Tools for .30-50-150 Government cartridges; also special tools for 160-grain V. M. C. Metal Patch bullet in Government shell. Highest bid takes the lot.
 S. E. BROWN,
 Capt., Co. F, 5th Inf., M. V. M.,
 Waltham,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

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

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

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

shotgun, made in six grades: No. 28A, No. 28B, No. 28C, No. 28D, No. 28 Trap and No. 28 Trap Special, prices ranging from \$22.50 to \$100.00. This is the gun which recently won the indoor Professional Championship of the World, at the six-day International Trap Shooting Tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York City.

All 12 gauge Marlin trap guns permit a choice of 26, 28, 30 or 32 inch barrel, full choke, modified choke or cylinder bore. The 16 gauge Marlin shotguns are furnished with 26 or 28 inch barrel, full choke, modified choke or cylinder bore.

This new catalog is full of just the kind of information which enables the shooter to tell just which gun is best suited for his individual requirements—information regarding rifles, carbines, shotguns, cartridges, sights, gun oil, rust repeller, Marlin handcuffs, Ideal reloading tools and the various other accessories manufactured and handled by The Marlin Firearm Co.

This new catalog will be mailed upon request to any shooter sufficiently interested to send three cents postage to The Marlin Firearms Co., 41 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.

Mr. W. E. West, Box No. 41, Knoxville, Ill., writes as follows in regard to our 20 gauge repeating shotguns No. 200:

"I am using two of your 20 gauge repeaters, one 26 inch modified choke, and one 28 inch full choke, and find them the best arms in this gauge that I have ever had the pleasure of using. With 3-inch shells, they are the superior of any 12 gauge gun I have ever seen, no make barred."

R. W. King, of Dodge City, Kans., was high amateur, 93 out of 100, and also made the amateur long run, 39 straight, at the third annual Washington's Birthday shoot of the La Junta Gun Club, of La Junta, Colo. Mr. King used his favorite shooting combination Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Arrow speed shells. Throughout the meet W. R. Thomas, of Dodge City, Kans., was second amateur, also using the speed shells. B. E. Moritz, of Denver, Colo., made a long run of 34 straight with the same high-score-getting-combination employed by Mr. King.

J. S. Young, a prominent Chicago amateur, was high over all, 48 out of 50, at the March 8th shoot of the Chicago Gun Club. Mr. Young shot a Remington gun and Nitro Club speed shells.

A. B. Anderson, of Carlisle, Iowa, was high over all, 100 out of 115, at his home town gun Club's March 8th meet, shooting a Remington-UMC pump gun and Nitro Club speed shells. Mr. Anderson also captured a special 25-target event with the same combination.

ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.

1602 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

JAMES A. DRAIN, PRESIDENT.

E. M. DRAIN, SECRETARY.

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For Sale by
ARMS AND THE MAN
 Washington, D. C.

C. L. Foote, of Storm Lake, Iowa, a newcomer to the traps, surprised the veterans of the Fort Dodge Gun Club the other day by taking high over all by the excellent score of 144 out of 150, shooting Remington-UMC Nitro Club speed shells. George Maxwell was high Professional with a Remington-UMC gun and the speed shells.
 Dr. A. I. Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio, led the amateurs at the Cleveland Gun Club's March 8th shoot, 93 out of 100, shooting Remington-UMC Nitro Club speed shells.



Use and Abuse of Firearms

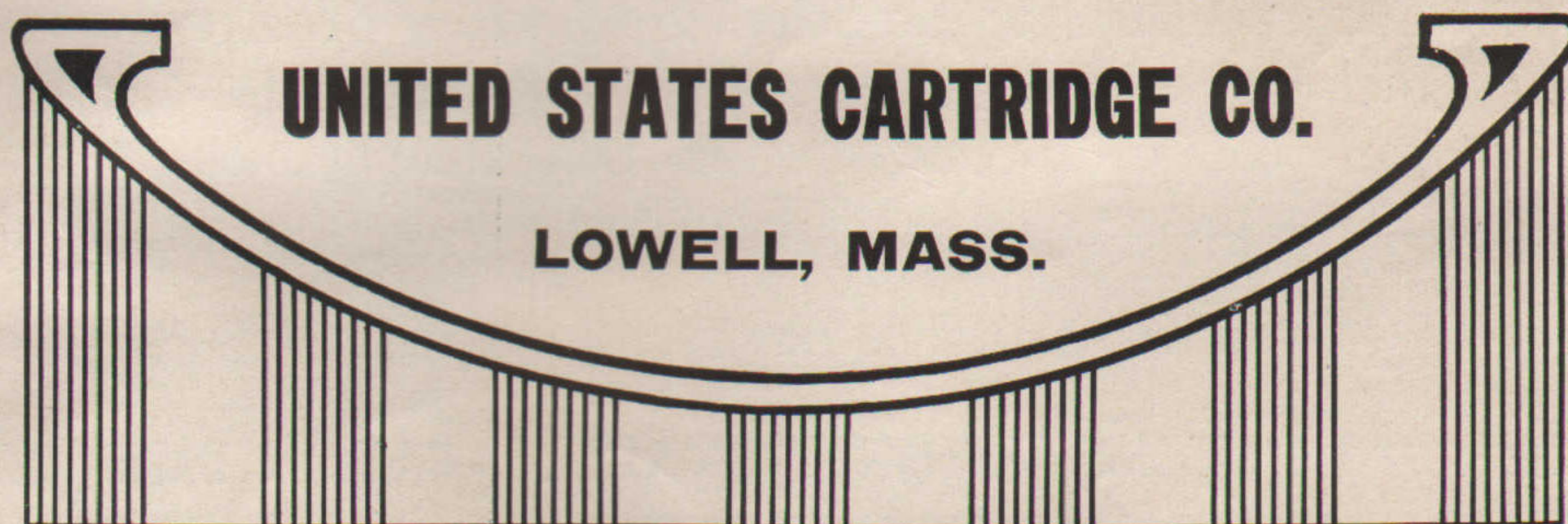
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- How to start a rifle club.

The booklet contains a collection of the latest information on the subject of rifle shooting, which will be particularly interesting to all members of the National Guard, civilian riflemen and every father of a red-blooded boy, as well as the boy himself.

Send for free instruction booklet "Use and Abuse of Firearms," mentioning Arms and The Man.



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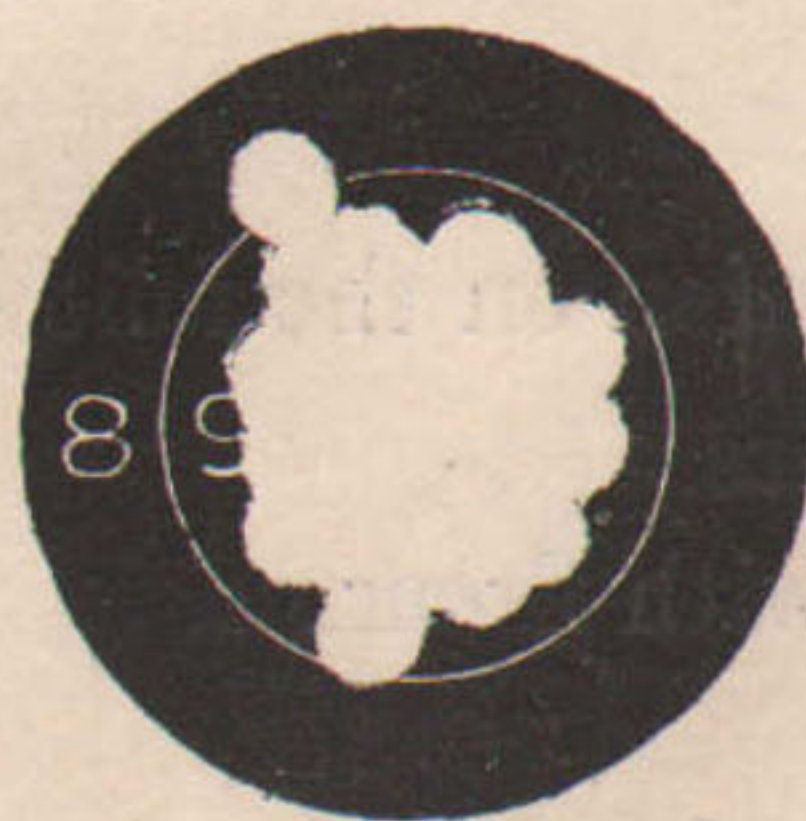
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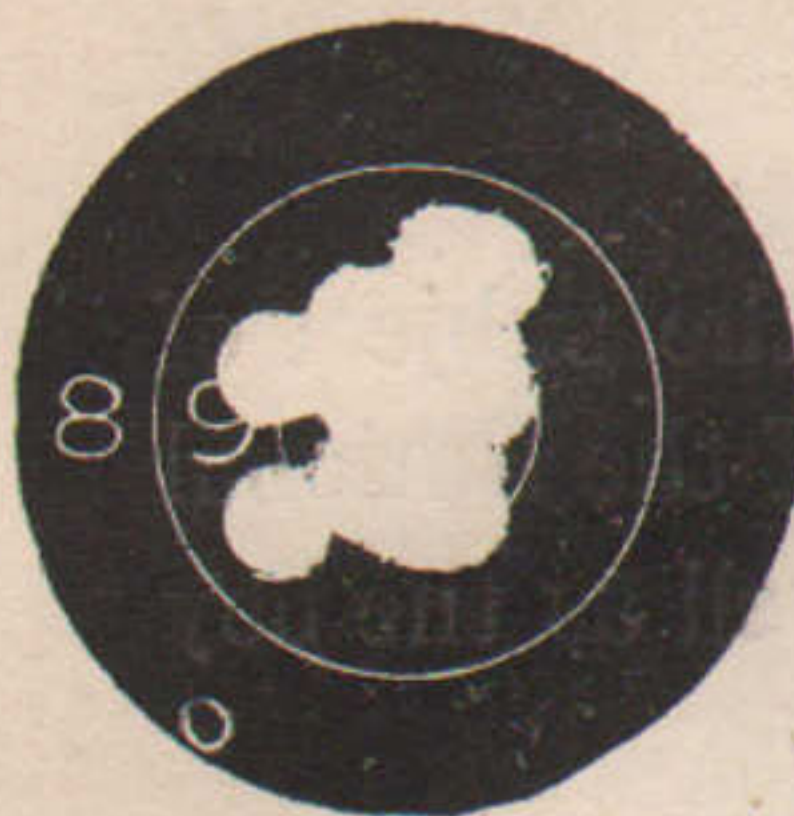
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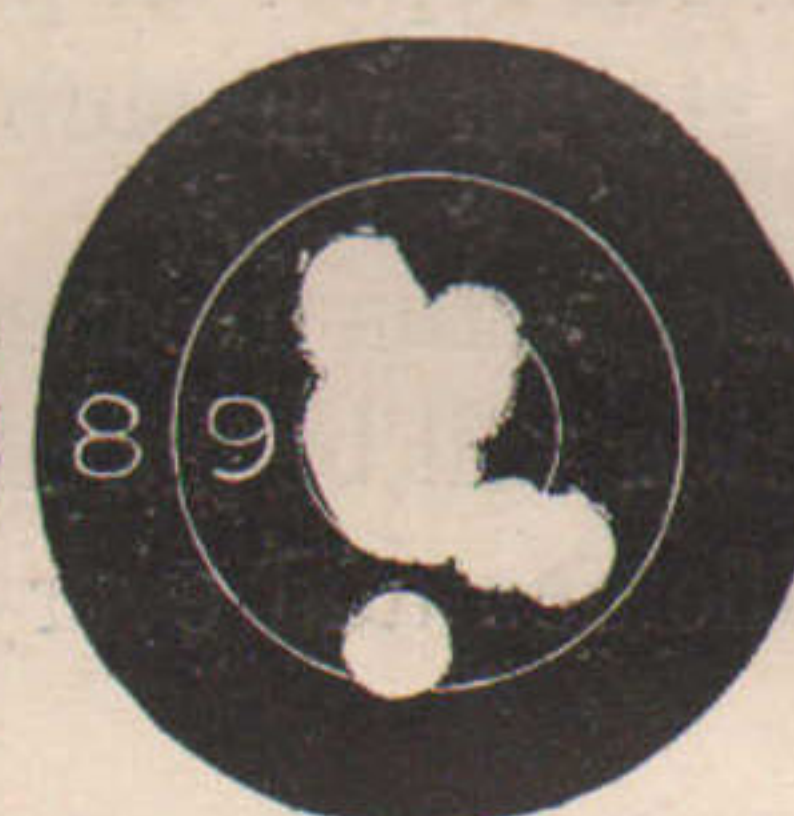
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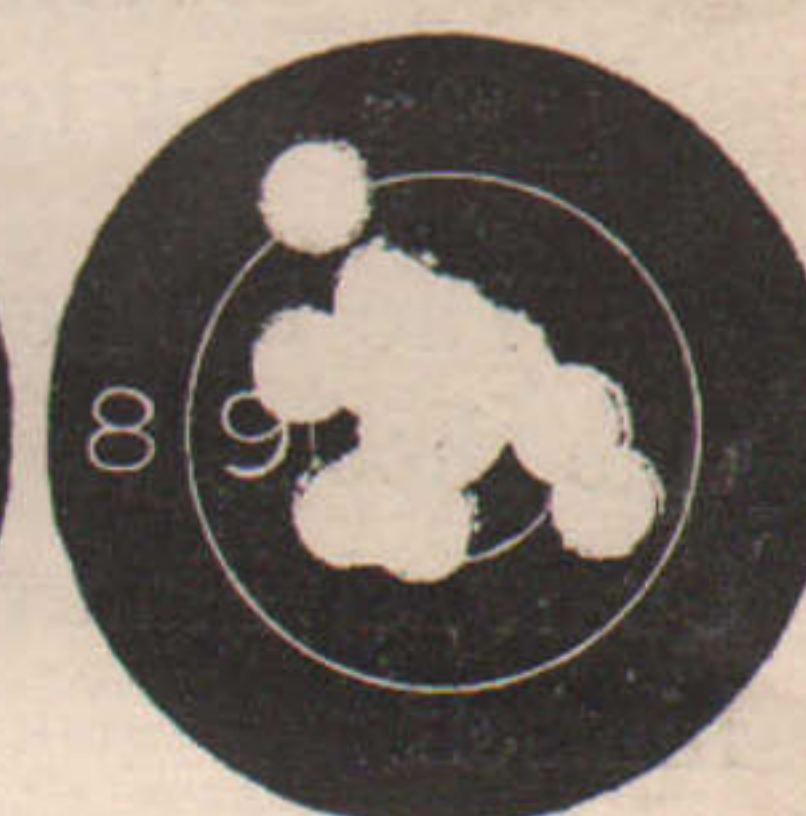
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