

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LIV, No. 9

MAY 29, 1913



**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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

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THE WORLD WILL USE WINCHESTER

Cartridges at the International and National Shooting Tournament At Camp Perry

At the tests held by the Government Board of Ammunition Experts at Sea Girt, May 19-24th, to select rifle and revolver cartridges for use in the important matches to be shot in the forthcoming International and National Shooting Tournament, Winchester, the **W** brand, again won a great triumph. Winchester .30 Government, Model 1906, cartridges, service charge, outshot all other makes in the 300 Meter Test, as the following figures show:

300 METERS		Mean Radius
WINCHESTER		1.761 inches
United States Cartridge Co.		1.895 "
Remington-U. M. C.		2.554 "
Frankford Arsenal		2.978 "

By winning this test Winchester Cartridges rightfully become the International choice as they will be used by the shooters representing America and the European and South American countries who will contest in the International Matches.

Winchester Revolver Cartridges Establish a New World's Record

In the tests of revolver cartridges, Winchester, the **W** brand, not only outshot all others but established a new World's Record for the trials. The former record, mean of means, was 1.681 inches. Winchester cartridges cut this down to 1.313 inches. The following figures tell the story of Winchester superiority:

	50 Yards Mean Radius	75 Yards Mean Radius	Mean of Means
WINCHESTER	1.101 inches	1.524 inches	1.313 inches
Western	1.133 "	1.987 "	1.560 "
United States Cartridge Co.	1.195 "	2.155 "	1.675 "
Remington-U. M. C.	1.408 "	2.407 "	1.908 "
Frankford Arsenal	1.576 "	2.746 "	2.161 "

Rifle and Revolver shooters who intend to take part in the big tournaments this season should read the above figures carefully and profit by the lesson they teach. They demonstrate conclusively that

**Winchester, the W Brand, Are the Cartridges
of Known Reputation and Proved Superiority**

ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIV. No. 9.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 29, 1913.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

Testing Ammunition by Fire.



Revolver Firing. Note the Pit Crew on the Side Lines Ready to Run in and Replace the Sighting Targets With Those for Record Firing When Ordered.

THE first serious attempt to test ammunition by shooting various kinds from the machine rest other than by the Ordnance Department of the Army or by the great commercial makers of ammunition was that made in 1908 by the officials of the National Rifle Association of America. This test, conducted on the Congress Heights' Range near Washington, was undertaken to determine which of the .30 caliber hand-loaded ammunitions offered was the most accurate and best, and therefore most suitable for the use of the All-American team being prepared to visit England to shoot in the Olympic games for the Military Rifle Championship of the World.

The firing was very carefully done under the direction of officers of the National Rifle Association in the presence of representatives of the competing interests, and at the conclusion of the competition the 180-grain bullet ammunition of the United States Cartridge Company was found the best and was used by the All-American team of 1908 in winning the Military Rifle Championship of the World.

When the Palma Match was to be shot in the fall of 1907 an ammunition test had been contemplated by the National Rifle Association and efforts were made to arrange for machine rest firing. It was impracticable to carry them out and a test of ammunition by the men selected for the team was substituted. The firing was done at Camp Perry.

Mr. Thomas, of the U. M. C. Company, had just succeeded in developing a sharp-pointed bullet, upon lines suggested by Dr. Hudson, suitable for use in the Krag, the rifle of that time. This ammunition so quickly demonstrated its superiority to the other forms of ammunition submitted by various competitors that it was selected for the use of the winning Palma team of 1907.

It is understood the Ordnance Department and the other commercial makers had been experimenting with the sharp-pointed bullet for a considerable period, but the credit for putting ammunition of this kind for the first time in the hands of our riflemen for an international test should go to Mr. Thomas.

Nineteen hundred and nine saw the first test of National Match rifle and revolver ammunition. The firing was carried on at Sea Girt and for both the rifle and revolver the ammunition of the United States Cartridge Company proved superior. That ammunition was selected and used in the national rifle and pistol matches of the year. The National Board of Ammunition Experts, of which Gen. Bird W. Spencer, of New Jersey, is chairman, directed this firing and representatives of all the competing interests were present.

In 1910, at Sea Girt, Frankford Arsenal produced the best .38 caliber revolver ammunition tested that year and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company the highest grade .30 caliber rifle ammunition. These were used to shoot the National Matches of that year.

In 1911 the firing once more occurred at Sea Girt. That year the

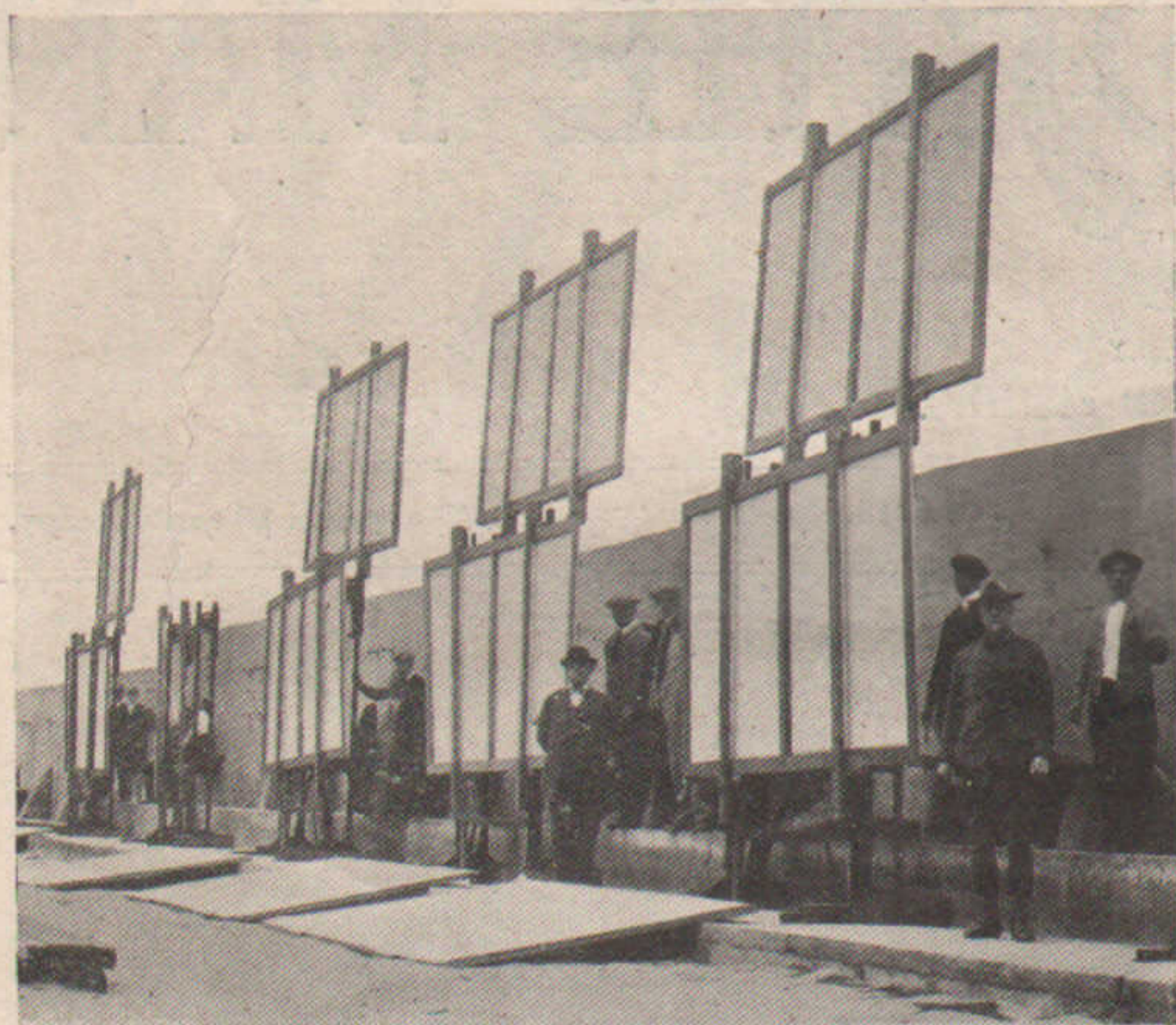
Western Cartridge Company submitted the best .38 caliber revolver ammunition and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company the best rifle cartridges.

The year 1912 saw no National Matches and therefore no National Match ammunition test, but a firing trial took place to choose the ammunition for the use of the Pan-American and Olympic rifle teams. This firing occurred at the Marine Corps Range at Winthrop, Maryland. The ammunition of the United States Cartridge Co. proved superior and was used by the victorious All-American team which gained a second time for this country the Military Rifle Championship of the World, and also by the team which, in Buenos Aires, won the Pan-American Championship.

Nineteen hundred and thirteen, which bids fair to be the greatest shooting year in the history of the country, saw a combination of the National Match ammunition tests and the trials of ammunition for the international teams, occurring simultaneously, through a request of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association to the Secretary of War for the National Board of Ammunition Experts to test ammunition offered for use in the Palma and Pan-American and International Union events.

The work of this Board began when it assembled at ten o'clock Monday morning, May 19, at Frankford Arsenal, for the selection of ammunition from the lots of National Match rifle and revolver material on deposit there. The Government had bought 2,000,000 rounds of each of the commercial makers' .30 caliber material during the winter, deliveries to be made by the first of May. The cartridges had been, or at least 1,000,000 rounds of each kind had been, delivered at Frankford before May 19, when the Board met. This applies to all the companies except the Peters Cartridge Company. Although this company was a bidder and had early commenced the manufacture of its ammunition, those great floods which visited Ohio inundated the factory and made it absolutely impossible to complete deliveries. The loss which the Peters Cartridge Company will suffer through the terrible inundation will be a great one. However, with characteristic enterprise and activity no sooner had the water began to recede than this company was busily engaged in cleaning up the factory to put it in working order again. It is understood the supply of reserve ammunition was stored in places not reached by the flood and therefore untouched, so it was possible to supply the immediate needs of customers without any material delays and from cartridges untouched by water.

At Frankford Arsenal the Board was received by Lieut. Col. George Montgomery, Commandant of that big manufacturing plant of the Government, by Maj. W. A. Phillips, who has done so much to put the small arms ammunition of the Government where it ought to be, and by other officers of the department stationed there.



Major Palmer, Pit Crew and Representatives of Competitors in the Pit.

The Board members and the representatives of the competing interests were hospitably taken care of at lunch by Colonel Montgomery and Major Phillips; the work of ammunition selection was expeditiously disposed of, and the members of the Committee, accompanied by the ammunition chosen, left for Sea Girt at 3:50 in the afternoon.

There was time to make a tour of inspection through the busy shops of this great government manufacturing plant. Many improvements were noted since the last visit. This arsenal is of tremendous importance to the Government. It is excellently conducted and it could in all fairness receive more attention from Congress in the way of appropriations for betterments, increased ground-space upon which to erect buildings and otherwise. It is a plant to be proud of.

In former years a description of Frankford Arsenal was printed in *ARMS AND THE MAN*. It is hoped an opportunity may be found to make another and extended visit there for the purpose of securing material to permit us to offer our readers an up-to-date description of this excellent institution.

At this point it would be well to tell how the selections of ammunition were made. An essential element of the test is, of course, to select for trial and to try ammunition which can be reasonably considered a fair sample of the whole lot. With this idea in view samples were taken, as previously, from each of the twenty lots of each kind of commercial ammunition going to make up the million rounds.

Under the rule which governs them the commercial makers turn out lots of 48,000 rounds; 20 of these amount to 960,000 rounds; in each of these lots one case of 1,200 was opened; from each opened case one bandolier was taken. In addition, this year one other box was opened in two of the lots and a bandolier taken. This gave 1,320 rounds of .30 caliber rifle ammunition.

The .38 caliber revolver selections were made upon a similar plan. A smaller purchase had been made by the Government and the lots contained 50,000 cartridges. Nine boxes of 2,000 rounds each were selected at random as equally distributed as possible among the four lots of 50,000 each. From eight of these boxes three paper cartons of 20 cartridges were selected and from the ninth box one paper carton of 20 cartridges. All selections were made by the Board. The ammunition was then packed in cases and sealed in the presence of the Board.

This gave for trial, for use in the National Matches, 1,320 rounds of .30 caliber ammunition made by each of the following: Frankford Arsenal, Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., and the United States Cartridge Co.; the Peters Cartridge Co. being unrepresented as before stated on account of the floods.

Of .38 caliber revolver ammunition there were 500 rounds of each of the following makers: United States Cartridge Co., Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Western Cartridge Co., and Frankford Arsenal.

The train bearing the experts and their ammunition to Sea Girt reached that historic spot—now doubly so since President Wilson had his summer capital there last year—at about half-past five. Conveyances were found in waiting which soon carried all to the clubhouse of the New Jersey State Rifle Association. The old range looked good to everyone. There is no place like it, after all; none so beautiful and with so much individuality.

The first object noticeable were additions that are being made to the clubhouse; the second, Colonel Reid, who presides over the important department of health and life and happiness—as represented by things to eat and drink and a place to sleep—for the New Jersey authorities. The clubhouse had been especially opened the night before to receive the Board and the representatives of the competitors.

The meal which was served in the dining room that night was typical. It was well-cooked and the material was excellent, the service, though as good as could be expected under the circumstances, was not first-class, the waiters being new to their positions and so somewhat slow and awkward. No serious complaint could be made on this account and indeed all felt themselves fortunate to fare so well.

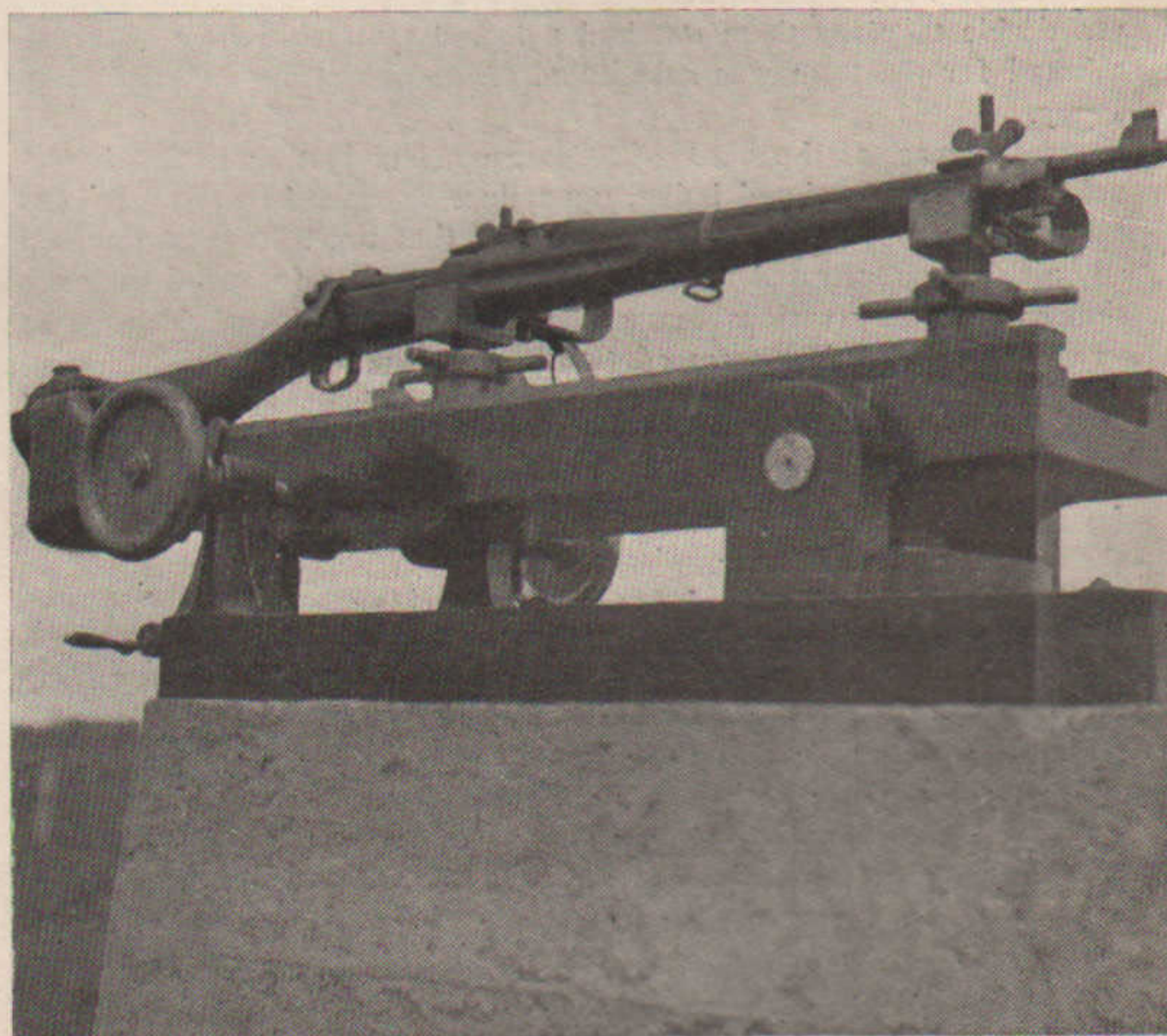
There is a drink at Sea Girt called the "Colonel Reid." What it contains is a deep mystery, but there is applejack in it. One of the members of the Board drank just one of these before dinner and dreamed of snakes all night. He consistently refused thereafter to experiment further although earnest representations were made to him that one having done so much, two might be expected to produce a menagerie and three a zoological garden, possibly visible to other members of the party.

Here at Sea Girt then on Monday evening, May 19, were found assembled the members of the National Board for testing ammunition, Generals Spencer and Drain, Colonel Harvey, Major Palmer and Captain Ramsey and the representatives of all the competing interests. Major Phillips had come down from Frankford with the Board. Mr. Schneering, the ordnance expert long on duty at Frankford, had preceded the party to Sea Girt where, in charge of an ordnance detail, he had done the necessary work to put the range in condition for use.

By way of Frankford or having come direct to Sea Girt there were present Mr. E. L. Uhl, Capt. W. H. Richard and George W. Chesley, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; Col. J. J. Dooley and J. E. Burns, of the United States Cartridge Co.; Mr. W. M. Thomas, J. W. Hessian, W. E. Decker and Mr. Jarvis Williams, Jr., of the Remington-U. M. C. Co.; Col. W. A. Tewes, Peters Cartridge Co.; Mr. S. Rosseau and Mr. Schauerte, of the Western Cartridge Co., making, with the ordnance draftsmen sent on from Washington and Frankford, a very considerable gathering. The party was augmented on the next day by the arrival of Mr. "Tom" Keller, of the Peters Co.; Mr. C. W. Dimick, of the United States Cartridge Co., and Mr. W. A. Higgins, of the Du Pont Company.

Before a description of the actual firing is begun it might be well to refer to some of the underlying principles which have operated to shape the rules for these tests. Primarily it was felt necessary to establish an equality of conditions as relating to rifles, state of the atmosphere and the rests, as nearly as that could be done. This involved firing the same number of rounds of each kind of ammunition through each rifle, and from each rest. That meant, then, an equal number of rests to the sum of the competitors.

In 1909 when the first National Match tests were made concrete bases had been erected at Sea Girt at the 600-yard and 1,000-yard firing points. Upon these machine rests for the firing had been bolted. Obviously to preserve equality the shots should be delivered as nearly



Machine Rest for Testing Rifle Ammunition.



The Thousand Yard Firing Line.

simultaneously as that could be managed. The whole subject had been given the most careful consideration by the Board of Experts and their deliberations had been materially assisted by the advice and counsel of representatives of the competing interests who had been called into conference during the early meetings of the Board. Every contingency which could be provided for by rule has been covered and the system functions perfectly. Let us see what actually took place on Tuesday morning, May 20, when firing began.

The Board had decided to conduct the .30 caliber National Match ammunition tests first, beginning at the 600-yard range. Machine rests were in place upon their bases before eight o'clock, the hour set for the beginning. Twenty-four star-gauged rifles had been sent by the Ordnance Department. It was considered desirable to slug these out. All rifleman readers will know that we mean by this the forcing of a soft lead slug through the barrel for the purpose of determining its size and quality.

The services of Colonel Tewes were requisitioned for this duty, as he was a disinterested party, and a recognized expert. From the lot the four which seemed best were selected, but rifles have individuality and nothing except actual firing tests can determine the quality of an arm and even then that quality may be as evanescent as the morning dew; and further it may return after it has apparently vanished not once, but more than once. Be that as it may, four rifles were selected. You will note the number four, because that corresponds to the list of competitors, who were: Frankford Arsenal, United States Cartridge Co., Remington Arms-U.M.C. Co., and Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

On the line of the rests which was soon to become the firing line, Major Palmer, of the Committee, marshalled his pit force. No amount of argument would persuade him that someone else ought to have this detail. He had officiated two previous years in charge of all target marking and to his credit it can be said, without a single error, a wonderful performance when one considers the hundreds and hundreds of targets which had to pass through his hands. He maintained that he preferred the pit detail.

To Colonel Harvey fell the task of keeping the record at the firing point, and the custody and distribution of the ammunition. Captain Ramsey was in charge of the draftsmen who were to commence to measure targets in the dining room of the clubhouse as soon as the first lot came from the pit. General Drain was in charge of the firing line and directed the loading and firing, while General Spencer presided over all.

As soon as Major Palmer and his men were safely in the pit the competitors were called forward to draw for positions. Once they were assigned we find Frankford, with Schnerring at the gun, Schnabel as his assistant, with Major Phillips as guardian angel; Hessian to fire Remington-U. M. C., while Williams assisted and Mr. Thomas mounted guard; Chesley for Winchester with Richard to help, and Mr. Uhl close by; Burns for the United States Cartridge Co., Colonel Dooley aiding and later on Capt. Thos. B. Doe, of that company, in the vicinity for part of the time, and Mr. C. W. Dimick from the afternoon of the first day.

Mr. W. H. Johnson, of the Remington-U. M. C. Company, and Mr. Hennings, of the du Pont Company, were among the interested spectators back of the line.

In the pit with Major Palmer had gone Mr. Dexter, of the Remington-U. M. C., and other representatives of the competitors. As provided for in the rules pit representatives could be present for all competitors. The firing, however, had to be done by men representing the competing interests.

Take the first lineup: On rest Number 1, numbering from the right,

which was target 65 at 600 yards, we find Frankford; on the next, 66, Remington-U. M. C.; then 67, Winchester, and on the extreme left, 68, United States Cartridge Co. When all had done such adjusting and placing of rifles and rests as suited them, the order was given to commence firing sighting shots. These with fresh guns, at the beginning of the test, were many. Ordinarily for sighting shots a limit of ten minutes is placed, more than ample usually, but here a greater time was required. When it appeared that all had done all the firing for sighting or warming purposes they desired the member of the Board in charge called out:

"Are you ready for record targets?"

"Ready on 65, ready on 66, ready on 67, ready on 68?"

All having signified a condition of readiness, the order was given over the telephone:

"Run up the record targets."

Upon the appearance of these the order came: "Get ready for record firing. Load." Five seconds later, "Ready!" Five seconds more, "Fire!"

Then came the blast of the shots, the reports mingling and joining until the roar and rattle of a machine gun was imitated.

The competitors had different styles of firing. The fastest of all was Chesley, the slowest Hessian, the most regular Burns and Schnerring. Thirty seconds was the time limit under the rules for getting off record shots, but in the first string and through the course of the firing at 600 yards fifteen seconds was a figure pretty well outside. Chesley got many strings off under seven seconds, and one was noted in five and a-half seconds. A string means ten shots.

At the end of thirty seconds "Cease Firing" was called, and the record targets run down. After a short interval word having come from the pit, the order was given: "Commence firing sighting shots," the program being the same until another record string of ten shots had been fired. Then all competitors were changed to another rest, in the first instance, giving way to the left one place.

The record targets had a queer appearance because no bull's-eye showed on them. In the operations of the Board in previous years it had been found that the bull's-eye on a record target offered considerable disadvantage when measurements were being made, and as no sighting was done upon this target it was early decided to reverse the sheet. Let it be understood that the record targets were not pasted on the canvas of the frames on which they appeared, but were attached by having light slats nailed upon their four sides. As soon as a record score had been delivered, the sheets with the shots upon them were examined by Major Palmer, marked for the number of shots and any other necessary data, carefully folded and sent to the clubhouse by a messenger for measurement. When they were placed in position upon the frames they had been marked for identification.

The full number of record shots to be fired at 600 yards was 320. Thus, 80 shots of each kind of ammunition through each of the four rests fired in strings of 10; two strings at each halt, with unlimited sighting shots between.

Tuesday morning was cloudy and cold. There was a fishtail wind from the six o'clock side, swinging from five to seven and showing about twelve miles. When firing was suspended for the noon meal one-fourth of the 600-yard work had been completed, there had been so much delay at the beginning. When the firing was resumed after lunch the wind had switched to the opposite side of the clock. It was a twelve o'clock fishtail then, and gradually worked over to two o'clock as the afternoon progressed, and settled down at last to a steady breeze of about fourteen miles from that direction.

It will be seen that to finish the 600-yard work on this day it was

necessary to fire three times as many shots in the afternoon as had gone in the morning. This began to seem an almost impossible task when someone found some metal fouling and decided to dope. The rules permit ammonia dope only between full sets of twenty shots. Rifles can be brushed out between strings of ten but not doped. Whether it was absolutely necessary to do the doping has little to do with the question; probably the firers were over-anxious. At the same time a great deal depended upon the outcome of the race and they would naturally take great care. Several guns were doped before the afternoon was over.

The wind freshened a little late in the afternoon to sixteen miles, still blowing from two o'clock, occasionally swinging around to three. Determined to conclude the 600-yard series before stopping, firing continued until six-thirty, at which time it ceased for the day, the 600-yard stage completed 80 shots of each kind of ammunition having gone through each gun, or 320 rounds of each kind through all four of them.

Captain Ramsey and his measuring crew were making excellent progress in keeping up with the firing, and at 9.30 posted a bulletin which showed the result of the day's work, and here you have the bulletin. At the end of it you see "Mean (600 yds.)" which has for its significance that this is the mean of mean radii for the 32 targets of ten shots each of every one of the four kinds of ammunition.

TARGETS OF 10 SHOTS EACH AT 600 YARDS.

FIRED MAY 20, 1913.

(Ammunition Caliber .30, Model of 1906, for National Match).

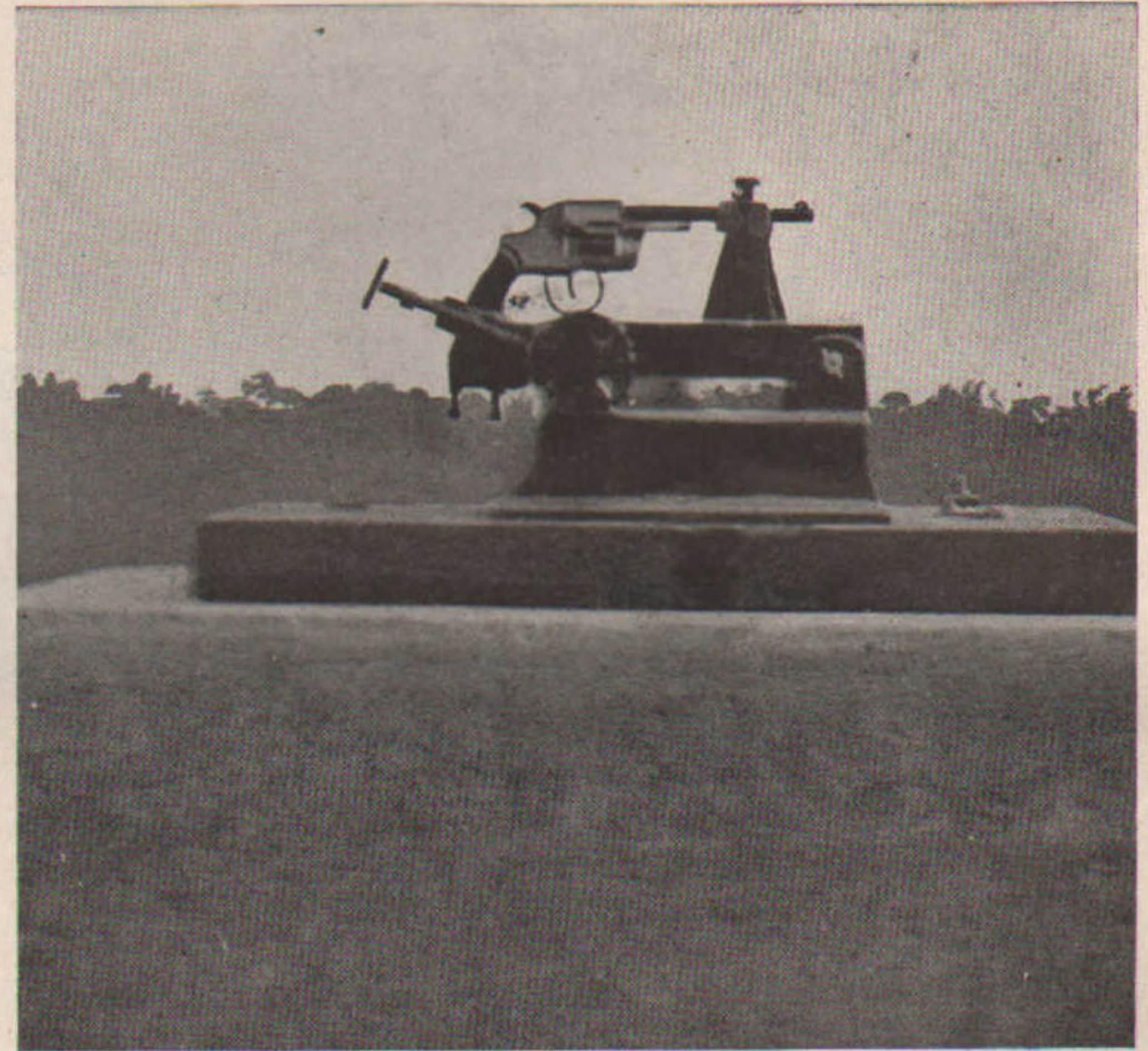
Remington-U. M. C. Co.	United States Cartridge Co.	Frankford Arsenal	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
5.63	5.88	4.56	6.27
3.16	5.54	5.29	5.13
5.39	3.58	5.74	6.21
4.23	3.59	4.05	6.10
6.99	3.96	5.04	4.28
4.51	5.81	3.93	2.38
4.45	5.79	6.04	3.44
4.37	5.03	5.11	4.35
3.49	6.12	4.69	8.44
6.10	4.81	5.17	7.31
5.33	6.60	6.06	4.77
5.95	6.14	5.66	4.12
6.27	4.84	4.91	3.51
5.14	3.89	4.02	4.83
5.17	3.16	4.33	5.48
4.55	4.52	5.58	6.49
4.24	4.27	6.16	6.84
5.12	5.40	3.82	7.38
4.58	5.01	4.93	4.71
4.78	6.55	4.07	5.22
4.40	4.30	6.51	3.23
2.69	4.24	5.56	4.99
4.68	4.76	4.56	5.36
8.77	4.46	4.88	3.62
4.08	3.97	6.43	6.11
4.18	4.01	4.04	5.94
4.03	3.91	6.56	4.55
4.80	3.64	4.90	3.72
4.87	7.61	5.61	3.55
3.43	6.20	6.14	4.46
4.88	4.70	5.11	7.73
4.29	5.51	4.09	7.59
Mean			
600 yds. 4.828	4.931	5.128	5.254

In connection with other ammunition tests we have described in detail within the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN how to obtain the mean radius of a target. It is possible this method of measurement does not give a perfect basis for comparison between every target made, but it serves reasonably well and it is the method of measurement agreed upon by the board of experts and the representatives of the competing interests when the present rules were first adopted in 1909.

By it, as you doubtless know, one draws a horizontal line, we will say, through the lowest shot of the group on the target; another at right angles to it through the left most shot. Measurements are then made from the horizontal line to all shots, the number in the case of the rifle firing being ten for each target. These measurements are added and the total divided by 10. The measurements then from the perpendicular line are treated in the same manner.

What is called the point of impact is the spot on the target located the mean vertical distance from the horizontal and the mean horizontal distance from the perpendicular line. From this point of impact measurement is made of all the shot holes; the sum of these measurements divided by 10 gives the mean absolute deviation for the target. That is the system of measurement.

At the 600 yards, as will be seen, the Remington Arms-U.M.C. ammu-



Machine Rest for Testing Revolver Ammunition.

munition had a mean of means of 4.828; United States Cartridge Co. one of 4.931. The measurements of the other two were somewhat greater.

It was recognized by all that the difference between the two leading competitors was very slight and that the 1000-yard firing might very easily make a considerable change. Everyone was up bright and early the next morning, Wednesday, prepared for the 1000-yard stage of the National Match .30 caliber trials. It was realized that to complete this firing in one day would take good management and luck. The comparison of the targets made on the first day by the four guns fired at 600 yards showed that two of them were consistently making better targets than the other two, and while it was recognized that the situation was as fair for one contestant as another, it was decided to substitute two other rifles for the least accurate ones. This was done, the choice being made of two considered to be the best of those on hand. It was thought also by some that one of the rests was not quite so efficient as the others, so the fifth or extra rest was put into operation in place of one of the four used on the first day.

Actual firing commenced at the 1000-yard point at 9.33. It was a grand day for shooting. The wind was from eleven o'clock, about five miles an hour. It increased slightly, but never reached a very high point. Mr. Olin and Mr. Lent, of the Western Cartridge Co., visited the range this day. There was more or less doping. Captain Fay, of the Marines, dropped in to see what was going on; also Mr. McDonald and Mr. Thomas, son of Mr. W. M. Thomas, of the Remington-U.M.C. Co. The firing continued steadily, the system employed being exactly that at 600 yards; two strings of ten shots from each rest by each competitor, then a change with sighting shots between.

All effort was made to complete two full runs before the lunch hour. At 12.20 there came a change in the weather. Rain had threatened, and a possibility of its coming was disquieting to everyone. The light airs which had been moving from eleven o'clock stopped, and the flags hung limp. Nature seemed to hold her breath in sympathy with those back of the line who looked with apprehension upon the black clouds drawing up from the Northeast. Firing had commenced on the last half of the last set of targets of the second series; in the meantime yonder came the rain. At 12.28 the rain was upon us, but 12.30 saw the end of this fine morning's work. Going down to the clubhouse after firing was splashy traveling, but nobody minded that. Half the 1000-yard firing had been completed. Dr. Hudson, of the du Pont Company, the long and short range expert, came today to look us over.

While we were at lunch it rained. The completion of that meal found the storm practically past and firing was resumed for the last leg of the 1000-yard stage with scarcely any delay. Capt. K. K. V. Casey, of the du Pont Company, was on hand today. He helped to brighten things up back of the line and assisted to evolve the discussion of the gas-meter match, obscurely connected, goodness knows how, with the 300-meter contest.

Tewes and Dooley were also in the discussion, but the man who was making notes for the paper was too busy to catch the full conversation. He did hear a remark, however, by Captain Richard about

flying fish. One of those big fish hawks, of the kind so often seen at Sea Girt, flopping his way in from the sea bringing a captured fish in his talons, passed over; his victim plainly visible from below. The Winchester man wanted to know if what he saw could be called a flying fish. The sound of firing resumed at the 1000-yard stage drowned replies directed toward him by several indignant gentlemen, which was perhaps as well.

When the rain came, about 12.28, the wind had whipped around, with only a small pause of inertness from eleven o'clock to six. Now, upon the resumption of firing in the afternoon it was back again at eleven, six miles an hour and blowing quite steadily. There was a little doping, but not much. The firing had all been completed at 5.40. The results were posted at ten o'clock. Here is the 1000-yard bulletin, showing the measurement of each separate target. "Mean (1,000 yds.)" shows United States Cartridge Co. first with 8.700; Remington Arms U.M.C. Co., second, 9.024, and the others close up. This was the 1000-yard measurement alone. Adding this to the 600-yard figures and dividing by 2, gives the mean of means with the placing as shown, namely: United States Cartridge Co., first; Remington Arms-U.M.C. Co., second; Winchester Repeating Arms Co., third, and Frankford Arsenal, fourth.

TARGETS OF 10 SHOTS EACH AT 1,000 YARDS.
FIRED MAY 21, 1913.

(Ammunition Caliber .30, Model of 1906, for National Match).

United States Cartridge Co.	Remington-U. M. C. Co.	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	Frankford Arsenal
8.94	9.05	6.04	10.45
4.55	11.35	7.97	8.64
12.52	8.28	10.69	7.08
12.85	8.70	9.86	8.23
6.72	7.07	10.36	7.87
10.75	9.19	8.02	14.65
7.87	10.04	12.15	12.19
7.08	9.35	10.13	8.94
8.46	6.93	10.44	10.62
8.48	7.43	9.40	9.44
9.70	8.66	9.92	9.43
9.06	9.62	8.91	8.37
10.20	9.35	11.20	9.49
10.90	9.11	12.05	7.59
6.30	15.55	5.87	8.77
5.43	9.10	8.55	10.79
7.60	11.67	7.51	7.74
7.49	8.98	6.30	9.08
4.39	4.33	10.58	8.84
10.66	7.03	10.61	10.37
11.73	9.37	8.62	10.88
8.39	9.92	10.07	8.64
6.43	7.45	7.60	9.04
9.46	8.84	7.23	7.66
13.73	8.50	8.36	8.85
8.57	10.86	7.45	11.54
8.19	8.10	10.79	12.12
12.86	10.18	9.36	10.51
6.46	7.38	11.17	11.03
5.24	8.98	10.06	11.63
8.98	8.41	7.57	9.54
8.41	10.00	8.04	7.72
Mean			
1,000 yds 8.700	9.024	9.153	9.617

RECAPITULATION AND FINAL STANDING, COUNTING BOTH RANGES.
MEAN OF MEANS:

1	2	3	4
United States Cartridge Co.	Remington-U. M. C. Co.	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	Frankford Arsenal
6.816	6.926	7.204	7.373

The .30 caliber rifle cartridges of the United States Cartridge Co. will therefore be used by all competitors in the National Team and National Individual Rifle Matches of 1913.

The figures were better than anything put out in previous years for similar firing, both for the high at 1,000, the high at 1,000 and 600, and the grand mean of means of all the ammunitions at both ranges, indicating that there had been a material increase in the accuracy of the ammunition since the last trials of it in 1911. There were no misfires or failures to function; and no lubricant was allowed during any of the firing of this year. This probably explains some of the metal fouling which occurred. There is no doubt a proper lubricant does reduce the amount of metal fouling deposit and increase the accuracy life of the rifle.

The program for Thursday morning called for firing the Palma Match material at the 1000-yard range. The N. R. A. had only asked the makers to furnish 200 rounds for the Palma and the same amount for the 300-meter trials. The N. R. A. Committee had further requested the National Board for testing ammunition, through the Secretary of War, to make ten targets of ten shots each at 1,000 yards of the Palma material, and the same number of the 300-meter Inter-

national Match ammunition at 300 meters. This left not more than 100 shots available for warming and sighting, scarcely enough for the purpose. All, no doubt, would have preferred a greater number of record shots, but there was no discretion left in the hands of the board. It had to go ahead and test as directed.

A heavy fog lay upon the range this morning through which the targets were no more visible than they would have been had one looked through cotton wool. No one was so keenly on edge as the day before. A let-down had followed the close of the big .30 caliber event. On the basis of a comparison of the records made by the rifles, three new ones were put in place. First ten targets of ten shots each of every kind of ammunition had to be fired as there were four competitors it was necessary to use five rests so that two strings of 10 shots each of each kind of ammunition could go through each rest, or an equal number of each kind of ammunition through each gun.

The changes were made and everything was ready for firing to begin at 9.30, but the fog continued to hang low. In view of the conditions and the small amount of sighting and warming material available, it was decided to fire 150 rounds of regular ammunition on hand from the new guns to settle and warm them, without regard to the targets; in fact the targets were run down out of the way. When this was done it was found too late to commence firing the full strings until after lunch. The sun came out about noon and shone brightly.

The firing commenced in the afternoon and continued without interruption except such as was offered by occasional doping, until the whole run of ten targets, two on each of the five rests of each kind of ammunition had been made. The wind was blowing from two to three o'clock at from twelve to sixteen miles an hour, fairly steady. This was a most interesting test. The three commercial makers had put in ammunition loaded with 180-grain bullets. Frankford, which had not decided until a very short time before the date set for the trials upon putting in ammunition, submitted 150-grain bullet material made with especial care. The 150-grain cartridge thus presented by Frankford was as near the perfect standard provided by Government specifications as could be accomplished. It was unfortunate that some unknown element, not detected on account of lack of time for trial before the tests, interfered to reduce the accuracy of the Frankford material so that it was, in fact, of considerably less good quality than the regular run of cartridges offered in the .30 caliber National Match trials.

The exact velocities and pressures of the 180-grain material are not known, but the difference in wind required and in elevation between the ammunition making the best score and the Frankford was greatly in favor of the 180-grain bullet cartridge, amounting to no less than 25 per cent gain in wind allowance, while the elevation demanded was 140 yards less.

Firing was completed at 4.34. At 5.15 it rained most vigorously, but by that time every one was snug and safe in the clubhouse. The bulletin posted as usual that night as soon as Captain Ramsey's measurers could deliver it, showed the ammunition of the United States Cartridge Co. first; Remington-U.M.C., second; Winchester-Repeating Arms Co., third, close up, and Frankford (150-grain bullet), considerably in the rear. It is not probable that anyone has ever seen so large a number of fine 1000-yard targets as were made during this firing.

TARGETS OF 10 SHOTS EACH AT 1,000 YARDS.
FIRED MAY 22, 1913.

(Ammunition, Caliber .30, for Palma Match.)

United States Cartridge Co.	Remington-U. M. C. Co.	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	Frankford Arsenal
7.57	8.23	5.35	14.63
5.33	6.82	6.28	10.41
4.91	5.64	8.82	11.77
7.24	9.07	7.42	13.14
6.12	5.40	8.63	15.79
5.92	8.38	5.77	12.07
5.96	5.53	6.91	14.62
6.98	8.40	6.02	12.60
6.31	5.54	5.65	10.65
5.20	5.02	9.80	13.20
Mean			
Radii .6154	6.803	7.065	12.888

The next stage was the pistol firing, which began at the 50-yard range at 8.45 Friday morning. It rained hard the night before and the morning was ushered in with lowering skies and threats of more rain. Indeed a few vagrant drops fell and disturbed the serenity of the situation not a little. Mr. C. L. Greene, of the United States Cartridge Co., came this day and was an interested spectator. Major Palmer had his marking crew well in hand. At this range those upon the firing line had a chance to see the pit men work. The exigencies

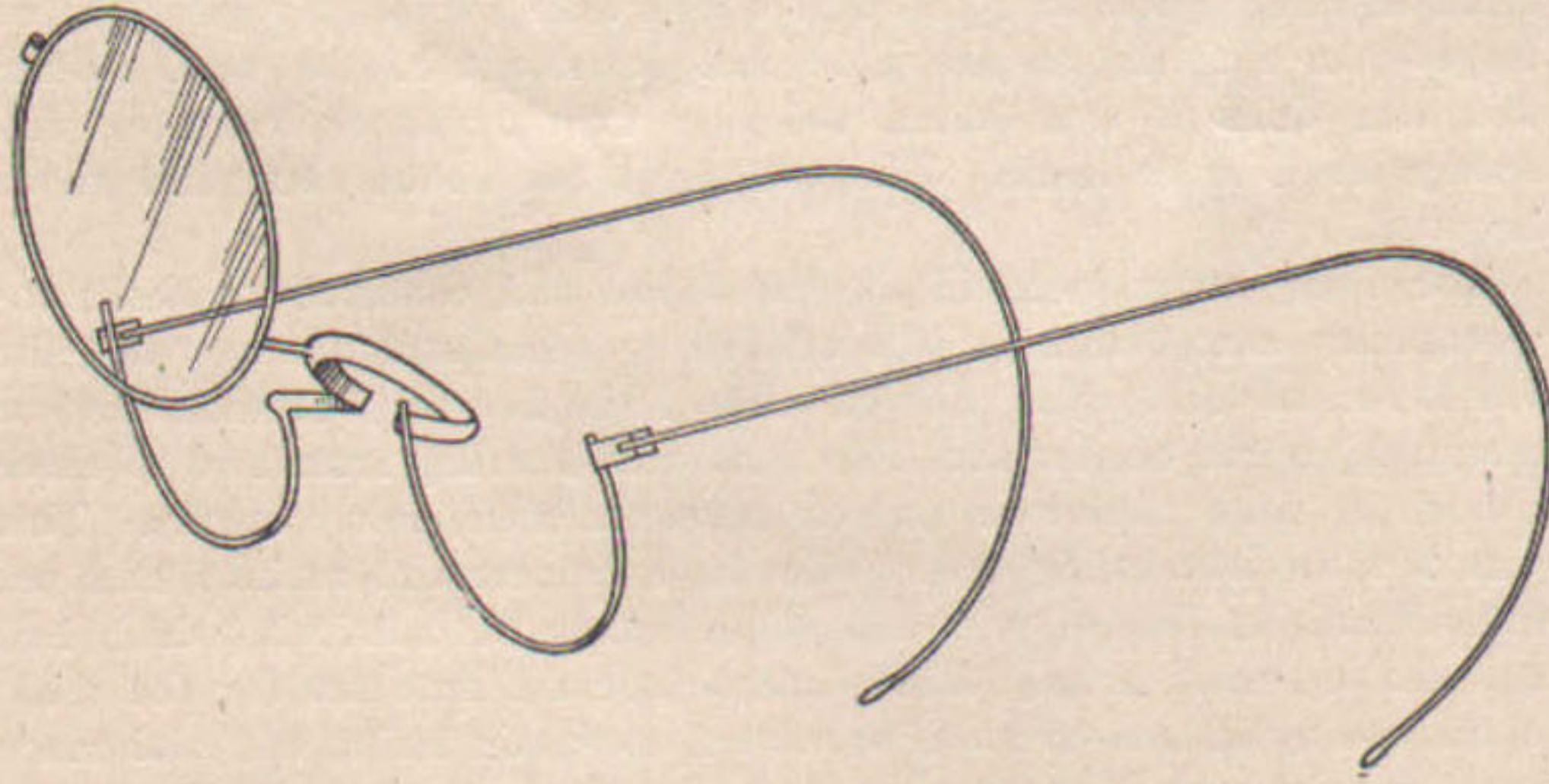
(Continued on page 174.)

THAT SIGHT PROPOSITION—AND OTHER THINGS.

By C. R. DISBROW.

OUR friend, Trim Nat, went into details on the sight proposition and I heartily agree with his expressions; but would go further and allow any sight that would include telescope, lenses in eye cup, etc.—in fact, any contrivance that would coax one more man into the game.

I fail to see the difference in cost between the metallic sights and the scope. Compare the cost of either a Pope, Lyman (with lateral windage) or B. S. A. rear sight with at least three extra eye cups, apertures ranging from .025 to .040, together with a front sight suitable for interchangeable apertures, and either dope out your own designs—drill, file and fit them, or purchase a goodly supply of designs and sizes from our friend Thomas Martin. Work out the best combination and compare the cost with that of a scope. The difference will not make or break any one.



It is not my object to argue sights from a civilian standpoint, as that seems useless. I suppose we should be thankful that we are allowed to wear our glasses, and to those who have affected vision, possibly the sketch and dope may be of some help—if so, well and good. The principal object is to see through the center of the lens, and as that is impossible with any degree of certainty in the ordinary fitted spectacles, they must be reconstructed to meet with the desired requirements.

Buy a cheap pair of frames, hunt up a crippled or discarded pair of frames, cut them in two, bend the frame to hold a round lens, also bend the half of the bridge into shape so as to braze or hard solder to the bridge or nose-piece of the good frames. After brazing or soldering, bend to the desired height and angle to suit your position, then cut off the upper half of the lens retainers of the frames, and have your optician grind you a round lens from your prescription to fit the retainer attached. Believe me, they do not improve your looks, and they put you in line for a lot of "kidding," but the frames are as comfortable as your every-day ones and your lens is where it will be of some advantage to you. At any rate, it should not cost more than eight bits to try it out, and it is all in the game. If we were shy an arm, hand, or leg, and had to shoot on crutches, we would be wonders and a drawing card for a vaudeville show; but who ever heard of any consideration for the half-blind, four-eyed son-of-a-gun of a rifle bug!

Just a word in connection with the International Match. It was our intention to turn in an average of 495 for the ten men of the Park Club and it is simply up to Lyons and myself that the average was dragged down to 493.3. It is our hope that the last three positions fall to Gully, Lyons and myself; then possibly we might win the first International Match for the season of 1913.

Mind Over Matter.

The usual large crowd was gathered at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge waiting for trolley cars. An elderly lady, red in the face, flustered and fussy, dug her elbows into convenient ribs irrespective of owners.

A fat man on her left was the recipient of a particularly vicious jab. She yelled at him, "Say!"

He winced slightly and moved to one side. She, too, sidestepped and thumped him vigorously on the back.

"Say!" she persisted, "does it make any difference which of these cars I take to Greenwood Cemetery?"

"Not to me, madam," he answered, slipping through an opening in the crowd.—*Short Stories.*

HYPNOTIZING A HEN

TO THE EDITOR:

MY father has a file of ARMS AND THE MAN and SHOOTING AND FISHING for a number of years back, and I take a great deal of pleasure in reading the old numbers. In one of them I saw a story in which somebody said that if you took a chicken and held her bill down on the floor and drew a chalk line right away from her, she would get hypnotized and after you let go of her she wouldn't move for some time.

So my chum, Ted Wilkins, and I thought we would see if we could hypnotize a chicken that way. Last Saturday afternoon when my mother was down town we caught an old hen in our back yard and took her into the barn. She squawked like anything all the time and scratched me on the cheek with her claw and the blood ran down and spotted up my shirt, but I didn't mind that so much.

Well, I jabbed her bill down on the floor and Ted took a piece of chalk and put it against the bill and walked back to the door drawing a line on the floor all the time. Now, according to what your paper said the hen ought to have got hypnotized right away, but she didn't. She just kept on squawking and yelling and I had all I could do to hold her to the place.

Just then my father, who we had thought was away, came in and he started to say something that sounded like "What'nhell are you kids up to now?" and I thought it was time to let go the hen, so I did so. She wasn't hypnotized worth a cent, but she was all fussed up and her feathers were standing up and she was mad. She took one or two quick steps and then she flew straight for the door and hit my father right in the face and then clawed his whiskers before she got away.

My father said "Dammit, take her off," but she was off by that time. She lit out in the yard, still squawking, and then she took another flight and went right over the fence and she hasn't come back yet.

My father says I have got to pay him 75 cents for the hen, or else get you to do so. He says a paper's got no business to print such fool stuff and that you can't hypnotize a hen, anyhow. He says a animal has to have some brains before it can be hypnotized, and that a hen hasn't got any more brain than a suffragette. But I think there must be something in what you printed, or you wouldn't have printed it, so I want to ask you just how to hold a hen to hypnotize her that way. Maybe I held her wrong, but you didn't say.

Anyhow, it all made a lot of trouble. Ted got out of it because as quick as the hen hit my father Ted went out the back way and home. That left my father and me alone in the barn. There wasn't much else there except a piece of an old breeching strap about three feet long, and after my father had stopped the nose-bleed the hen had given him by hitting him in the face, he took down that strap—but I guess I don't have to tell you what he did with it. It was awfully unpleasant for me, though.

Now, if your story about how to hypnotize a chicken wasn't right, I think you ought to send me the 75 cents; but if it was right I wish you would tell me more in detail how to do it, and I will get the 75 cents somewhere else. My father says that I mustn't monkey with any of our chickens, but they've got lots of chickens over at Ted's house and Ted says we will experiment there. Your story was printed in Volume 28. I can't remember the exact date, and my father has locked up the files and won't let me read them any more.

When the hen hit him she gave him a black eye, too, and he got awful mad about it; not near so much then as later. My mother asked him when she got home where he got the black eye and when he said a chicken hit him, she screamed and said, "Where is the hussy, and what were you doing to make her hit you?"

Then he got red in the face and got so mad he sputtered. "We'll go in the house and discuss this," said my mother, "and not pollute the ears of our innocent boy by letting him hear of his father's misdeeds."

"Innocent boy be blamed," said my father, yelling, "it was all his fault in the first place." Then they went into the house and jawed for the longest time. We had chicken for supper that night, but my father wouldn't eat any.

After supper while my mother was washing the dishes and my father was sitting on the front porch smoking, Judge Gray, who lives next door and is my father's oldest friend, came over like he does most every night to talk.

"Gee, that's a dandy someone hung on you, John," he said when he got a look at my father's eye. "Who did it?"

"Why, a chicken hit me," my father said, and started into explain, but Judge Gray just laughed and laughed and by and bye he got his breath and said, "I always knew you would get in trouble that way."

What lie did you tell your wife?" and then my father got mad again and called Judge Gray a potbellied old fool, and the Judge went home and they haven't spoken to each other since.

The next morning six different women called at our house at different times, and each of them started in by saying to my mother, "You poor dear, I'm so sorry for you. Ain't it awful?" and then my mother would get mad and call them meddling old gossips and they would go away ruffled up just like that hen was when it went away from the barn.

As the result of it all, we aren't on speaking terms with most of our neighbors.

If you send me the 75 cents, please send it by postoffice money order.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. _____

Scranton, Pa.

SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE.

WE have scrutinized, checked up and scored over one thousand Short Range Rifle League targets for the first week's shooting. There were exceptionally good targets, a great many good ones, some were fair and a lot were rather poor. There were good reasons, no doubt, in every case, for some clubs shot in rain while others had strong wind to contend with. In the case of the Bangor Club it should be mentioned that the men shot with overcoats on and blankets thrown over them and were nearly frozen when the score was finished.

Although it was mentioned in last week's issue that a possible score had been recorded, it was found later the club so reporting had made an error. So far no one has scored the possible. There were groups and a great many of them that could be entirely covered with a quarter. A number could be covered with a dime, with the exception of one shot which in several cases was a wide one. But, judging from the many targets we examined and a few of which we reproduce elsewhere, the .22 long rifle is capable of very fine grouping at 50 yards outdoors.

We note that a great many clubs are shooting with open sights and in each case where these are used the score is low. As peep sights can be fitted to any rifle we suggest for the consideration of those clubs not so equipped that they procure and adjust to their rifles a peep rear sight, either on the tang or in front of the hammer, and a globe aperture front sight, pinhead or straight military preferred. Some prefer the aperture front, but either of those mentioned gives good results.

No doubt many of our readers who scan the reproductions of 5-shot targets above will say, "Huh; anyone can make those with a punch." Well, that is how they were made. The punch measures .22 of an inch and if the location of the shot is correctly transferred to the reproduction target, the five shots will appear exactly as they do on the original. Therefore the targets we print show exactly as they would if the originals were used for the purpose. The punch is employed for the simple reason that it cuts a clean hole and the shots therefore stand out in bold relief.

We show these targets for many reasons, chief of which is to prove that the .22 long rifle cartridge is capable of doing remarkably fine work at 50 yards.

We might digress from a serious consideration of these targets and josh in a friendly way those who are responsible for their making. Take the first target, for instance, made by H. Mansfield, of the Milwaukee Rifle and Pistol Club. It is a beauty and counts 123 out of the possible 125. We would warn Friend Mansfield, however, the next time he squeezes four of them in, not to get nervous and pull a wild one, as did Brother Graffin, of the Park Club, who also got four in and then yanked one out at eleven.

The second target shown, by Arthur Albro, of the Providence Club, is a mighty pretty one. Again we pause to remark that a pinch of elevation would have been points on the paper. The third target shown by James R. Stewart, of the Priest River, Idaho, Rifle Club, scores 120, which is very fine work. The fourth target by Harvey Wright, who also hails from Priest River, is remarkably good for a group, but bad for the score. That is to say, the shooter does not get the benefit of his holding.

The best group of the lot appears to be that by I. E. Doane, of the Bangor Rifle Association. A nickle hides them all. Remember, too, that this score was shot in an overcoat and a blanket. We pass Graffin's target and the wild yank and point out what a 123 looks like, made under the same conditions as Doane's. E. Lundberg, of the Olympic Rifle Club, of Iowa, has a pretty group to offer and it counts 123.

A. H. Rinehart, of the same club, played ring-around-a-rosey with his five, while H. E. Tindall, of the Engineers', grouped nicely. The next target, by Alderman, of the D. C. team, really needs no comment. Nor does the last one. They both show good holding.

There were a great many more among the thousand-odd targets that were examined which are equally as good as those shown, but space will not permit their presentation.

The composite which is reproduced was made by H. Mansfield, of Milwaukee, and represents a 20-shot score of 480 out of the possible 500, being high total for the first week's shooting. It is a beautiful target and proves most conclusively what may be done with good holding and rifle, sights and ammunition at this distance in the prone position.

SHORT RANGE RESULTS FOR SECOND WEEK.

THE second week of the series finds the Park Club again perched at the top of the list with a score of 2386, the high mark to date. H. E. Graffin, the sixth man, was shot off the team with 467. The high five totaled from 479 to 475 apiece. Jarvis Williams, Jr., with the best five-shot total, 124. Does any one wonder now why we made that target so hard? We wot not. D. C. gets second on 2337.

Zowie! along comes W. C. Andrews, he of the Engineers Club, with a smashing good score of 482. The individual score is 122, 121, 120, 119—482. Jean Saprister Spagette couldn't have done better himself. And such groupings, acht!

Adrian keeps up its good work and hands in 2298 for its contribution. This gives them fourth place. In our excitement over Andrews' high individual for the week we nearly forgot to say that the Engineers occupy third position this week.

Right here is the proper place for us to say something about that little band of enthusiasts from the northernmost section of Idaho, way up in the mountains, where mining and lumbering constitute the chief employments of the people. It is a great game country, too, and that the members of the Priest River Rifle Club are good shots is evidenced by the fact that they land in fourth place for the week. Jas. R. Stewart, president of the club, put over the high individual score of 477.

Practically every club had eight or ten members shooting last week, despite the fact, as we said before, that inclement weather played Old Harry with them.

We note that old war horse of many a long-range battle at the big military shoots, Capt Guy H. Emerson, has adapted himself to the short-range game and is turning in excellent scores. He got 460 this week.

The unofficial returns for the second week's shooting follow:

UNOFFICIAL RESULTS, SECOND SHOOT.

Park Club	2386	Dartmouth	2142
District of Columbia	2337	Hague	2107
Engineers	2322	Marion	2095
Adrian	2298	Shell Mound	2091
Priest River	2293	St. John's	2083
Bucyrus	2268	Massachusetts	2048
Dickinson	2268	Grove City	2034
Olympic	2264	Kiowa	2028
St. Louis-Colonials	2245	Diamond Springs	2004
Fremont	2236	Mitchell	1998
Auburn	2222	Philadelphia	1988
Presque Isle	2207	Salt Lake	1938
Los Angeles	2205	New Orleans	1881
Cypress Hills	2196	Watertown	1877
Milwaukee	2194	Old Dominion	1691
Providence	2166	Myles Standish	1235
E. G. & A.	2163		

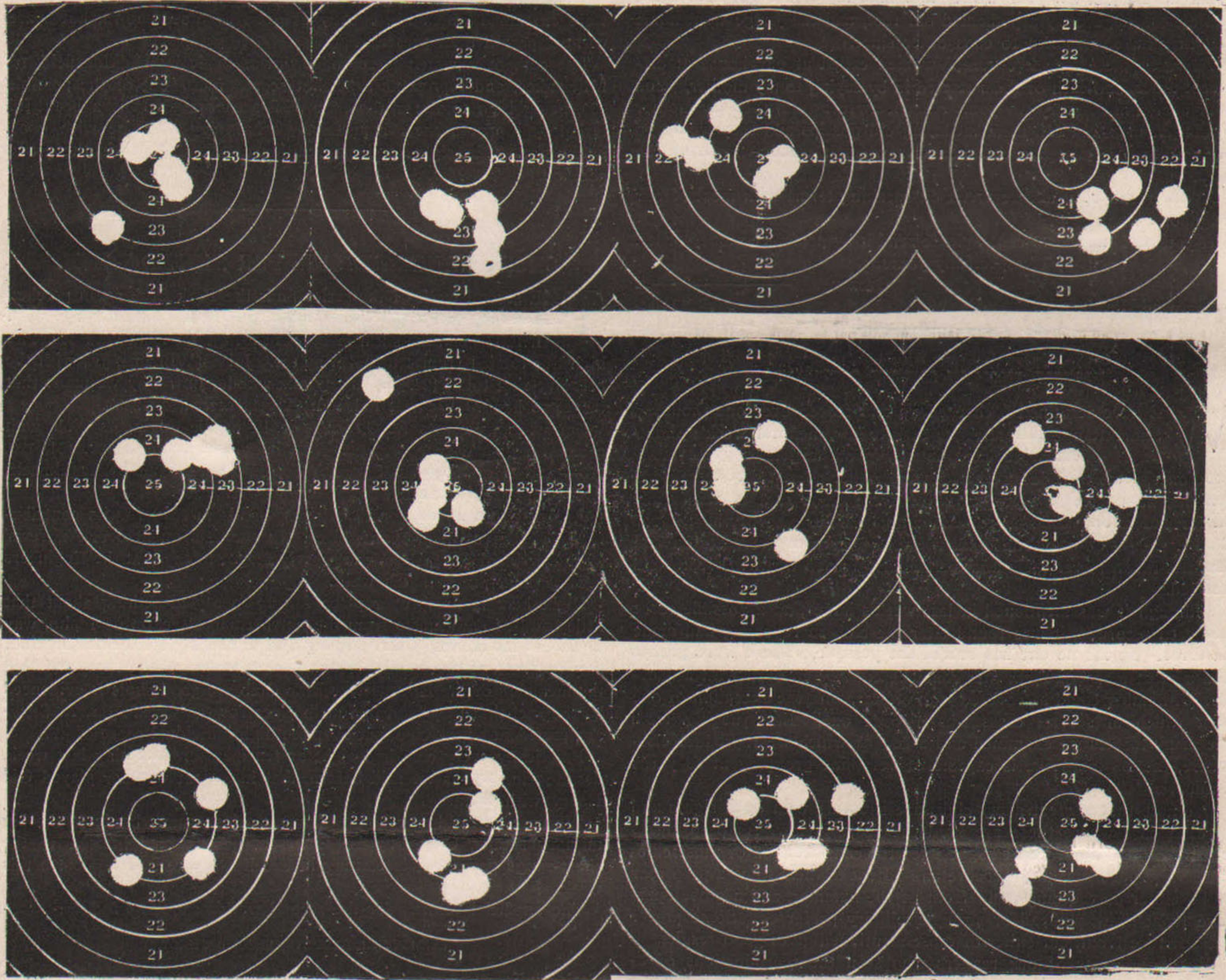
OFFICIAL SHORT RANGE RESULTS.

OWING to the fact that all targets for the first match have not been received at this office, it is impossible to publish complete and final official results of the initial contest. Santa Rita and McKeesport have made no report at all, while Adrian, usually so prompt, Los Angeles, Kiowa and Philadelphia have not come through with targets.

Despite the fact that heavy rains and cold weather were present all through the East and Middle West last week, nearly all of the clubs had the full complement of ten men shooting for place on the team. Several clubs had as many as 22 men out, while a large number had present 20, 18, 16, 15 and so on. This merely shows the interest being taken in the Short-Range League shooting.

Official totals, except where indicated, for the first contest follow:

1. Park Club, Bridgeport	2323
2. Adrian (Mich.) Rifle Club	*2322
3. Bangor (Me.) Rifle Association	2312
4. Bucyrus (Ohio) Rifle Association	2295
5. Engineers Rifle and Revolver Club, Cleveland	2293
6. District of Columbia Rifle Association	2289
7. 1st Wisconsin Old Guard Rifle Association	2266



8. Milwaukee (Wis.) Rifle and Pistol Club.....	2264
9. Dickinson (N. Dak.) Rifle Club.....	2248
10. Olympic Rifle and Revolver Club, Des Moines.....	2242
11. Priest River (Idaho) Rifle Club.....	2211
12. St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club.....	2209
13. Los Angeles (Cal.) Rifle and Revolver Club.....	*2205
14. Fremont (Ohio) Rifle Club.....	2192
15. Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association.....	2190
16. Auburn (N. Y.) Rifle Club.....	2152
17. Eagle, Globe and Anchor Club, D. C.....	2151
18. Providence (R. I.) Revolver Club.....	2137
19. Massachusetts Rifle Association.....	2104
20. Salt Lake Rifle Club, Utah.....	2102
21. Iowa City High School.....	2068
22. Presque Isle Rifle Club, Erie, Pa.....	2063
23. Marion (Ohio) Rifle Club.....	2056
24. St. John's Rifle Club, Taunton, Mass.....	2053
25. Shell Mound Rifle and Revolver Club.....	2039
26. Myles Standish Rifle Club.....	2029
27. Hague Gun Club, Hague-on-Lake-George, N. Y.....	2027
28. New Orleans Rifle and Revolver Club.....	2004
29. Mitchell (S. D.) Rifle and Revolver Club.....	1964
30. Kiowa Rifle and Revolver Club, Des Moines, Iowa.....	*1941
31. Dartmouth College Rifle Team, Hanover, N. H.....	1905
32. Grove City Rifle and Pistol Club.....	1886
33. Philadelphia Rifle Association.....	1828
34. Watertown (S. D.) Rifle Club.....	1741
35. Diamond Springs Rifle Club, Jamestown, R. I.....	1714
36. Old Dominion Rifle Club, Jewell Station, Va.....	1306
37. McKeesport (Pa.) Rifle Club.....	†
38. Santa Rita (N. Mex.) Rifle Club.....	†

*Unofficial.

†No report nor targets.

THE 1913 BISLEY.

THE annual rifle meeting of the National Association will be held at Bisley from July 14 to 26, 1913.

The annual competition for the following prizes, challenge cups, etc., given by the Association for teams, will take place:

The Roberts Challenge Cup, the Cheylesmore, the Brinsmead Challenge Shield, the United Service Challenge Cup, the Duke of Westminster's Challenge Cup, the Hamilton Leigh Challenge Cup, the Whitehead Challenge Cup (Revolver), the Entente Cordiale Challenge Cup, Sweepstake for Teams of Four Competitions in the Barlow; the Mappin Challenge Cup, aggregate of the following team competitions, viz.: The Roberts, the Brinsmead, the Duke of Westminster, and the Hamilton Leigh.

In addition to the above team competitions, a large number of other prizes will be open to individuals for competition on each week-day from July 14 to 26, inclusive.

The Barlow.—A snap-shooting and rapid-firing competition for individuals. 1st and 2nd stages, Tuesday, July 22.

The Australian rifle team, which will compete in the Bisley competitions, left Sydney May 3 and will arrive in England June 13.

A report of this competition, from the standpoint of a practical rifleman, has been promised by our British correspondent.

INFANTRY SHIELDS.

WE have frequently referred to the infantryman's shield as a possible, perhaps even a necessary, feature of modern warfare.

The German authorities are of the same opinion, and have recently carried out trials at their school of musketry with an infantry shield for use in field warfare. This is of steel plate 9 millimeters thick, or over a third of an inch; it is of sufficient size to afford cover to a rifleman in the lying position, and weighs 25 pounds. These shields were found quite satisfactory as regards protection from rifle and shrapnel bullets. There is no intention of making the soldier carry a shield on the march, but the project, which is still under consideration, is to carry 300 shields per battalion on a motor lorry with the divisional ammunition column, and to bring them up when a position is to be assaulted.—*Army and Navy Gazette (British).*

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

Editor

JAMES A. DRAIN

Associate Editors

FRANK J. KAHR'S ASHMUN BROWN

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.

ANNUAL AMMUNITION TESTS.

A large portion of this issue of ARMS AND THE MAN is taken up with a detailed and circumstantial account of the firing tests of ammunition carried on last week at Sea Girt.

The whole shooting world should be by now more or less familiar with the origin and operation of these competitive trials. The improvement in the quality of ammunition produced by these annual tests is most gratifying. The system evolved by the board for testing national match ammunition is as near perfect as could be devised. There are 320 shots for record fired at each of the two ranges, an equal number through each rifle employed, and the discharges occur at one time. In the pistol firing 150 shots go under a similarly complete system at each of the two ranges.

The trials made this year by the Board, of Palma and 300-meter ammunition were undertaken by direction of the Secretary of War. He had been asked by the National Rifle Association of America to have the National Board for Testing Ammunition test international material. The competitors were asked to submit 200 rounds of ammunition for each of the two uses. That number and the request for ten targets of ten shots each for the Palma, and an equal number for the 300 meter, were requirements of the N. R. A. The testing board had no opportunity to exercise discretion in the matter; it could only carry out the instructions given it. The rules for the National Match trials applied in all respects except as to the number of rounds fired.

The National Match .30 caliber rifle ammunition of the United States Cartridge Co., which demonstrated its superior accuracy to all others this year, is the most accurate ammunition of this class yet produced, if we except only the ammunition made by this same company tried out in 1909. However, the rounds fired in 1909 were less in number and a comparison is not wholly practicable.

The National Match .38 caliber revolver ammunition of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. showed superior accuracy over all others this year, and an accuracy greater than that of any ammunition of this class ever tried out in all previous years.

The Palma 180-grain cartridges of the United States Cartridge Co. showed superiority this year and to similar material tried out in previous years, excepting alone ammunition made by the same company and tried out in 1908. In 1908, though, the number of shots was not the same as this year, and comparison does not wholly satisfy.

The 300-meter ammunition of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. showed superiority this year, but cannot be compared with that of other years, because this is the first trial made of ammunition at this distance. However, these cartridges and those of the competitor with the second best showing were undoubtedly of superfine quality.

In short, the best National Match ammunition of this year is the most accurate of its class yet produced. This applies to both the rifle and to the pistol material. A most encouraging fact is that the sum of the total measurements of all makes of National Match Ammunition divided by the number of kinds will show for both rifle and revolver a much higher figure of merit than for previous years. That is to say the general average was appreciably higher than heretofore, a condition almost wholly due to the impetus furnished by the competitive spirit engendered by the annual trials.

SECRETARY BRYAN'S VIEWS.

That eminent apostle of peace, William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, as he learns more of the Government from intimate association; probably will modify some of his ideas of its duties and responsibilities. Already we find him admitting, though a bit grudgingly perhaps, that after all there is some use for an Army and Navy. There be pacifists who will not go so far as that. The Secretary at a recent dinner to the Secretary of War said:

"I think it is all right to have some ships, some Army, but I would not like to have at the head a man who is not only prepared but burning to test his guns on living targets."

"Some ships," and "some Army," the Secretary very shortly will learn, are precisely what we have. There is no clamor for an overgrown Navy or an unwieldy Army. What the real students of Government are advocating is an adequate Navy and an adequate Army, but gentlemen of Mr. Bryan's views have been indisposed to let us have them.

When, however, the Secretary talks as if there was a possibility of having at the head of either service "a man who is not only prepared but burning to test his guns on living targets," he very plainly indicates that he is not yet rid of an absurd notion that has already worked harm in this republic. There never has been such a man at the head of either the War or the Navy department. There never has been such a man in high and responsible position in either service.

It was Grant who said "Let us have peace." No one more deprecates war or is more earnest in a desire to prevent war than Admiral Dewey. As Secretary Garrison has said, the responsible officers of the American Army are devoting their energies not to promote war but to prevent it. Mr. Bryan would do well to learn more of the men who compose the services, and also he would do well to read the wise and patriotic utterances of Dr. Lyman Abbott at the recent Lake Mohonk conference.

"There are two ways of promoting peace," said Dr. Abbott, "one by making our nation so weak that it can not fight; the other making it so strong that it need not fight."

It is to be hoped that, with increased knowledge of his subject, Secretary Bryan will find himself in accord with the doctor's accurate statement of the case.

AN ARTICLE THAT DID GOOD.

In a recent issue of the New York Sunday Sun there appeared an article by Burgoyne Hamilton on "Rifle Shooting Becoming a Lost Art in America" that, judging by the comment it has aroused, has done great good.

A correspondent signing himself "J. G. H.," in writing to the Sun heartily commends what Mr. Hamilton wrote and echoes Mr. Hamilton's warning note that the growing proportionate disuse of the rifle means a dangerous unpreparedness for war. Another correspondent, signing himself "G. G.," voices a more concrete difficulty.

"Of the hundreds of hunters who go into the woods from this city (New York), every season after big game," he writes, "probably not five per cent have fired their rifles once since they were last actually in their hunting togs, simply because there was no place within reasonable distance where they could use their weapons."

Now if "G. G.," having been led by Mr. Hamilton's article to voice his complaint, will hunt up other "G. G.'s" he can do much to improve conditions. There are plenty of "G. G.'s" in the country. Let each one do his part to interest others and the necessary ranges will be forthcoming.



AMMUNITION



AGAIN W

Last week at Sea Girt, N. J., the National Board of determining the most accurate make of ammunition to be

AS USUAL  AMMUNITION


Thus history

This victory means that each state team as well as the Army, Navy & Matches.

The winning of this important test adds another to the long list of  of military rifle shooters it is quite generally known that  cartridges have

Year after year we continue to prove the fact that by actual test nothing is left to luck or chance. Uniformity, reliability and all-round excellence which we win these important tests year after year.

To the thoughtful shooter it must be quite apparent that the ammunition best for him to use personally for hunting or target shooting. Should any Girt, N. J., write to address given below.

 AMMUNITION HI

UNITED STATES CA

Makers of the

LOWELL

TION

VINS GOVERNMENT TEST

Ammunition Experts conducted the government tests for used at the National Matches at Camp Perry this Summer.

N PROVED TO BE THE BEST

y repeats itself

and Marine Corps teams will use **US** AMMUNITION exclusively in the National

victories. Among United States Army Ordnance Officers and the majority ve won more tests than all other makes combined.

US AMMUNITION is the best. The government tests are so conducted that cellence of workmanship and material are responsible for the regularity with

ition which is able to prove its superiority at every opportunity must be the y reader desire additional information and details of the recent tests at Sea

TS WHERE YOU AIM

ARTRIDGE COMPANY

e Black Shells

L, MASS.

TESTING AMMUNITION BY FIRE.

(Continued from page 167.)

of shooting at 50 yards from the 600-yard firing point required, as in previous years, that moveable target frames should be erected the requisite distance in front of the machine rests. Upon these the sighting and record targets had to be placed as circumstances required.

Captain Richard played star role upon the Winchester revolver rest, with Chesley for assistant; Rosseau for the Western, with Schauerte standing by; Schnerring, assisted by Schnabel, for Frankford; Decker pulled the shots and Williams assisted for Remington-U.M.C., while Burns continued to officiate for the United States Company, with Colonel Dooley near at hand.

All of the 50-yard firing was finished at 11.45. The rules governing this class of work called for strings of five shots, to be delivered within the ten second limit, upon command; sighting shots if desired between strings; no doping but cleaning allowed between series of fifteen; 150 shots for record of each kind of ammunition at each range; that is 150 at 50, and 150 at 75 yards. The 75-yard stage was commenced at 1.30. The men usually got their strings of five shots off in five seconds, although allowed ten. The close of the 75-yard stage of the pistol firing and the end of the .38 caliber work was reached at 3.25. Then came the necessity for changing the target frames down to a point ten yards beyond the 300-yard butt and the replacing of the pistol rests by those to hold the rifle. Considerable care was required here to avoid accidents, and at the same time to expedite the firing sufficiently so that the work could be concluded before night.

Exactly the same method of procedure was followed in the 300-meter firing as in the 1000-yard firing of the Palma ammunition. Five rests were employed and each competitor fired two strings of ten shots each from each rest, or 100 record shots in all. Again, through the N. R. A. intructions, but 200 rounds in all had been provided. Members of the Board and competitors were a unit in wishing there had been more. All the ammunition submitted for the 300-meter firing was loaded with 150-grain bullets. The wind was steady, from two to three o'clock, blowing twelve to fourteen miles. This firing was finished at 5.58. The last shot of the 300-meter stage rang out a period to the tests of 1913.

The very large number of targets to be measured carried forward to a late hour the time when the bulletin could be issued. When it came it showed for the pistol firing the 50-yard results: First, Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; second, Western Cartridge Co.; third, United States Cartridge Co.; the other two slightly further behind. The 75-yard stage gave exactly the same order of finish, and the mean of means for both ranges indicated the superiority of the Winchester .38 caliber revolver cartridges, Western Cartridge Co. being second, United States Cartridge Co. third, with Remington-U. M. C. fourth and Frankford fifth. The accuracy at both 50 and 75 yards is higher than that shown in previous years. The 75-yard results are very much better than those obtained in other trials.

TARGETS OF 5 SHOTS, EACH AT 50 YARDS.

FIRED MAY 23, 1913.

(Ammunition, Revolver, Caliber .38, for National Match.)

Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	Western Cartridge Co.	United States Cartridge Co.	Remington-U. M. C. Co.	Frankford Arsenal
.86	1.00	1.9	.96	1.48
.94	1.1	1.10	1.08	2.16
.90	1.62	1.30	1.00	1.64
.68	.68	.98	2.04	3.90
1.12	1.54	1.50	1.80	1.90
1.60	.94	1.20	1.40	1.36
1.34	1.20	1.74	1.84	1.10
1.54	1.26	1.18	.96	1.16
.88	1.26	1.08	1.26	1.68
1.16	.86	1.10	1.24	1.94
1.02	1.24	.68	.52	1.42
1.20	1.04	1.80	1.44	.72
1.36	1.12	.94	1.40	1.88
1.20	1.08	1.22	.88	1.92
.88	.68	1.02	2.28	1.60
1.14	1.44	1.26	1.14	1.72
1.36	1.80	1.12	.92	1.66
1.12	1.66	1.08	.70	1.52
1.22	1.16	.86	1.40	1.22
1.22	.98	1.28	1.68	1.28
.66	2.02	1.06	1.44	2.06
1.68	.32	1.1	1.06	.90
1.12	.72	1.26	1.70	2.08
1.16	.82	1.38	1.94	1.22
1.38	1.00	1.04	1.44	1.84
1.04	1.16	.80	1.54	1.12
.94	.66	1.06	2.04	1.24
.70	1.22	1.26	2.18	.88

.52	1.30	1.20	1.52	1.62	
1.10	1.10	1.36	1.44	1.06	
Mean Radii	1.101	1.133	1.195	1.408	1.576

TARGETS OF 5 SHOTS EACH AT 75 YARDS.

FIRED MAY 23, 1913.

(Ammunition, Revolver, Caliber .38, for National Match).

Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	Western Cartridge Co.	United States Cartridge Co.	Remington-U. M. C. Co.	Frankford Arsenal	
1.40	3.62	1.72	2.96	1.76	
1.32	2.12	2.24	2.28	2.02	
1.10	2.32	2.94	3.28	2.78	
1.20	1.72	2.46	3.46	3.14	
2.22	1.60	2.60	2.96	2.50	
2.08	1.10	1.64	2.96	2.44	
1.16	1.70	1.16	4.10	2.62	
1.72	1.92	2.96	2.18	4.28	
1.08	2.04	2.02	3.00	2.90	
2.44	2.64	3.80	1.52	2.86	
1.76	1.98	1.28	1.34	2.72	
1.00	1.42	2.26	2.30	2.44	
1.74	1.50	2.64	2.76	1.88	
1.40	1.74	1.98	2.30	1.48	
1.66	1.68	1.58	2.00	2.96	
1.92	1.76	2.38	1.74	4.40	
2.02	1.92	2.42	1.88	1.52	
1.82	2.84	1.62	1.88	3.06	
1.08	1.94	1.92	2.08	2.72	
.98	1.20	1.70	2.04	3.72	
.84	1.56	2.20	1.76	2.72	
1.12	3.68	1.44	2.44	2.78	
1.58	1.92	2.80	1.40	2.36	
1.02	1.58	1.78	1.78	2.28	
1.92	2.06	2.96	2.02	2.66	
1.66	2.12	2.02	1.80	3.48	
1.28	1.04	2.36	2.14	3.22	
2.40	3.32	1.88	2.12	2.92	
1.52	1.82	1.84	2.94	2.52	
1.28	1.76	2.04	4.78	3.24	
Mean Radii	1.524	1.987	2.155	2.407	2.746

RECAPITULATION AND FINAL STANDING, COUNTING BOTH RANGES.

MEAN OF MEANS:

1	2	3	4	5
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	Western Cartridge Co.	United States Cartridge Co.	Remington-U. M. C. Co.	Frankford Arsenal
1.313	1.560	1.675	1.908	2.161

The .38 caliber revolver cartridges of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. will therefore be used by all competitors in the National Revolver Match of 1913.

The 300-meter firing developed a very pretty race between the ammunition of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. and that of the United States Cartridge Company. Some beautiful targets were made; targets so small that though the distance was 329 yards, the measurement of them was less than many of the 50-yard revolver targets. The Winchester Repeating Arms Company ammunition finished first and United States Cartridge Company second; Remington-U. M. C. third, and Frankford fourth. The detailed measurements of all of the targets are shown.

TARGETS OF 10 SHOTS EACH AT 300 METERS.

FIRED MAY 23, 1913.

(Ammunition, Caliber .30, for International 300 Meter Matches.)

Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	United States Cartridge Co.	Remington-U. M. C. Co.	Frankford Arsenal	
1.49	1.66	2.18	2.59	
1.96	2.29	2.27	2.44	
1.65	2.59	2.39	2.66	
1.45	1.49	2.88	3.94	
1.89	1.71	2.28	3.88	
1.99	1.50	2.43	3.59	
1.35	1.46	1.77	3.69	
1.63	2.50	3.15	1.72	
1.68	1.14	2.91	2.67	
2.52	2.61	3.28	2.60	
Mean Radii	1.761	1.895	2.554	2.978

A general observation upon the character of men present during these trials is not amiss. The ammunition representatives were a fine group of sportsmen. They took victory or defeat, notwithstanding they were very greatly interested in the outcome, with a becoming nonchalance. Those who won did not gloat, and those defeated promptly congratulated the winners. A better display of a proper sporting spirit could not be found anywhere.

A word now about the measuring of the targets. For every one of these targets there had to be thirty measurements made, to say nothing of computations, a vast amount of tedious labor. The direction of this and the performance of much of it fell upon Capt. N. F. Ramsey, Ordnance Department, who had as his assistants Ordnance Draftsman T. H. Eickhoff, from the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, Mr. W. S. Gailey, Mr. S. Lichtman and Mr. W. G. Moore from Frankford, the latter being also the photographer who made some of the excellent pictures reproduced in this number. The work of these men was above criticism, accurate and reliable. They did not hesitate to continue their labors long after an eight-hour day had ceased to be more than a memory and their impartiality and fairness was above dispute.

Schnerring, the Ordnance employe who fired for Frankford, deserves special mention. The cool, businesslike way in which he went about his work impressed itself upon everyone. Nor was he ever slow in attending to the tedious details of testing rifles, changing rests or other incidental labor which fell to him. The Ordnance Department men brought from Frankford for pit details and other work did well. In fact, each one upon the range conducted himself in a most creditable manner.

Work continued upon the report until late on Friday night. A meeting was held Saturday morning and certificates, in accordance with the results attained and set forth in this article, were prepared for transmission to the Secretary of War. A number of the competitors had left on Friday night, the balance of them and the Board were able to get away by noon on Saturday and so concluded the most extensive and not the least successful of the annual national ammunition tests.

These have, as is well-known, produced appreciable results for good. They have raised the quality of the ammunition, have made it possible for the commercial makers to install machinery for turning out government sizes of material; they have given the Government a check upon the quality and cost of its ammunition and they have disseminated a knowledge of ammunition-making which is of inestimable value.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Government cannot purchase at least one-half of the ammunition annually required. This would permit the commercial makers to supply ammunition at a lower cost and with some profit to themselves. It is not believed that the present small contracts are profitable, and yet it is plainly to be seen that the Government should have commercial plants available from which to draw increased ammunition supplies in the event of excessive demands which war would inevitably bring.

The ammunition-makers deserve praise for the public spirit they have shown, and officers of the Ordnance Department have evinced on their part a disposition to meet the makers more than half way, to receive and to give advice and information and generally to cooperate to the full extent of their ability in the common and worthy purpose to provide ammunition of service sizes for the use of the United States which shall be superior to that produced for any other nation.

MODERN BULLET WOUNDS HEAL QUICKLY.

MEDICAL men are again directing attention to the fact that the modern rifle ball is not a very murderous weapon on the field of battle.

Surgeons in the South African War, it will be remembered, were astonished to find how rapidly men recovered from bullet wounds penetrating the thorax, the abdomen and even the head. These recoveries were credited at first to the healing qualities of the South African air. But very soon the explanation came that it was really the thin, narrow bullet traveling at high velocity which was making war more humane.

In Manchuria the same experience was common. So in the Balkans the rifle bullet has done comparatively little damage. The Mannlicher bullet used by the Turks is long and narrow (6 mm. in diameter); it perforates cleanly, its track is aseptic and the tissues close quickly and firmly. The bone, especially the expanded articular ends, were simply tunneled. Wounds of the thorax with perforation of the lung healed generally without complication. And so complete abstention from exploration or other interference in rifle bullet wounds came to be the rule.

But the story is different when we consider the wounds made by shrapnel. Infantry fire is diminishing in seriousness; artillery fire is increasing. The wounds made by shrapnel were always severe; bones were pulverized, tissues torn, thorax and cranium crushed. Prof. Monprofit and his colleagues are by no means hypersensitive, but they all speak of the effects of shrapnel fire as "murderous."—*Montreal, Canada, Family Herald and Weekly Star.*

PRIZES FROM THE DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR BRECKENRIDGE has sent a letter to the Governor of each of the States advising an intention to purchase an appropriately engraved silver cup to the value of about \$50.00 to be offered as a perpetual prize for practical efficiency in target practice among the State organizations. The contest is to be open to all companies of Infantry and troops of Cavalry belonging to the Organized Militia, and the firing is to be that prescribed by the Small-Arms Firing Regulations affecting the National Guard.

The plan is to go into effect with the target season of 1914 if the Governors of States advise their approval of the idea. There seems to be little probability that such approval will be withheld. The idea is an excellent one and its operation should greatly benefit target practice in the National Guard. Full details have not yet been determined. When they are decided upon they will be published.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

RIFLE practice is primarily intended to develop the firing ability of all members of an organization and not for the purpose of perfecting a few expert shots.

The Federal funds used for target practice in any State should be employed to carry out this idea. In war, the enlisted man is the one who fires the rifle and his training in its use is the main object sought. Company officers should be good rifle shots, so that, by example, and by their knowledge, they may better instruct their men. In selecting competitors for a rifle team, it is suggested that some system be adopted by means of which, not only will the best shots be chosen, but the maximum amount of instruction to the enlisted men be given.

The State of New Jersey has established a "school of musketry," which has an excellent course of instruction. The attendance is purely voluntary. It is provided that the State team for the National Match and other similar contests be selected from the students making the best record at the final tryout in the school. It is understood that over 700 applications for attendance at the school have been received.

The State of Michigan has adopted a system of selecting competitors for their team to represent the State in the International Rifle Matches to be held in August, which should produce the best shots in the State, and at the same time stimulate military efficiency. For the tryout, each organization armed with the rifle will send one man; regimental commanders to select the candidate from the staff, and company commanders from their organizations, taking into consideration the following qualifications: Marksmanship, attendance at drill, soldierly appearance, intelligence, ability to teach, cheerfulness, and military courtesy. At the tryout which will be held in July, twelve competitors will be chosen for high aggregate scores and three selected by the team captain.

It is considered that these two States have adopted methods which are along correct lines.

MORE WOODEN BULLETS.

Some time ago a friend sent me a clipping from an English paper, telling of wooden bullets being used by the Turks at Kummanova, and showing a photograph of two of them.

This seemed incredible, even with the photograph to back up the story. Now comes the truth of the matter, told by Phillip Gibbs, of the London *Graphic*, in his book on the Balkan War, just off the press. The tale is a pitiful one, when you come to think of it—brave fighters as were the Turks, better soldiers than the low, ignorant peasants who whipped them, sent into action with ammunition that would not kill; victims to the greed of scoundrelly contractors. Listen to the account of Mr. Gibbs:

"Uskub was abandoned also, and the Servians entered it in triumph, upon a road strewn with dead bodies, with all the litter of a great rout, and ending at a city deserted by its garrison, who with inconceivable cowardice had left behind them a mass of artillery, ammunition and weapons.

"Not yet has the secret of that panic been fully told, but as I write I have before me one little object picked up upon the battlefield which seems to reveal one reason for that orgy of fear. It is one of those wooden bullets found in thousands at Kummanova as they were flung away by Turkish soldiers.

"The story has been denied by those who have a powerful interest in denying it, but the evidence is too strong for denial, and my wooden bullet bears silent and terrible witness of the guilt by which fraudulent contractors and bribed officials betrayed the lives of men, and the fate of an Empire.

"From the lips of dying men, from those who staggered hopelessly away from the battlefield on the way of retreat there must have been many curses for those who had sent them to fight with bayonets that would not pierce, and swords that would not cut, and bullets that would not kill."

EDWARD C. CROSSMAN,

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.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 7.—Saturday, at Union Hill, N. J. American Record Match, 100 shots on Standard American Target. Open to all. Entry \$3.00.

June 7-8.—Fourth Annual State Shoot of the Missouri State Rifle Association at St. Charles. C. C. Crossman, Secretary.

June 7-12.—Tenth Annual State Rifle Competition of the National Guard of Florida, at St. Augustine. John W. Blanding, Secretary.

July 21-26, inc.—Annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association. John M. Portal, Secretary, Woburn, Mass.

September 12-20.—Matches of the New Jersey State Rifle Association.

September 19-20.—North American Match at Sea Girt, N. J.

SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE.

LOS ANGELES LISPINGS.

We shot our first match of the Short Hold League May 18, after breezing into a telegraph office at the last moment and getting our entry in at the half-past eleventh hour. Then began our woes.

Not that we were unwilling to join the league, we were strong for it—that is, every fellow was strong for the other fellows to shoot, but didn't like to lug out his own bar of pig iron with a .22 hole bored through it. Most of them wanted to shoot the full size gun when they treked eight miles to the man-sized outdoor range. They regarded the .22 proposition as piffing. After the first match there were ten puzzled gentlemen, swearing that while the game was a tame one, by the long-horn spoon they could beat the stuffing out of the assortment of shot holes that flecked their May 18 targets. They didn't care one whoop for the Short Range .22 proposition. Truly it was piffing, but by Heck if any mangy, beringed three-inch bull thought that it could dodge around forever as it did on the 18th, they would show it something, then quit the game forever. They're good for the ten weeks.

Four guns showed up on the range. One man used his, the other nine picked on to that of Xman's, probably because it had a sight, the graduations of which nobody could understand and had a pretty stock, also one Pepe beat the world's record with one of the same breed.

Either the optical troubles of the aperture front sight persist out of doors or else some of our ammunition is on the fritz. The first man up, being the secretary who is the goat, traded from two 24's on practice target, to a six o'clock shot outside the black for first record then without a change of sights, the shot strung up and down a two and a half inch space. A change to another brand developed a group varying less than an inch in elevation, leaving the first ammunition under dark suspicion. We purpose to go further into the rifle before the next match.

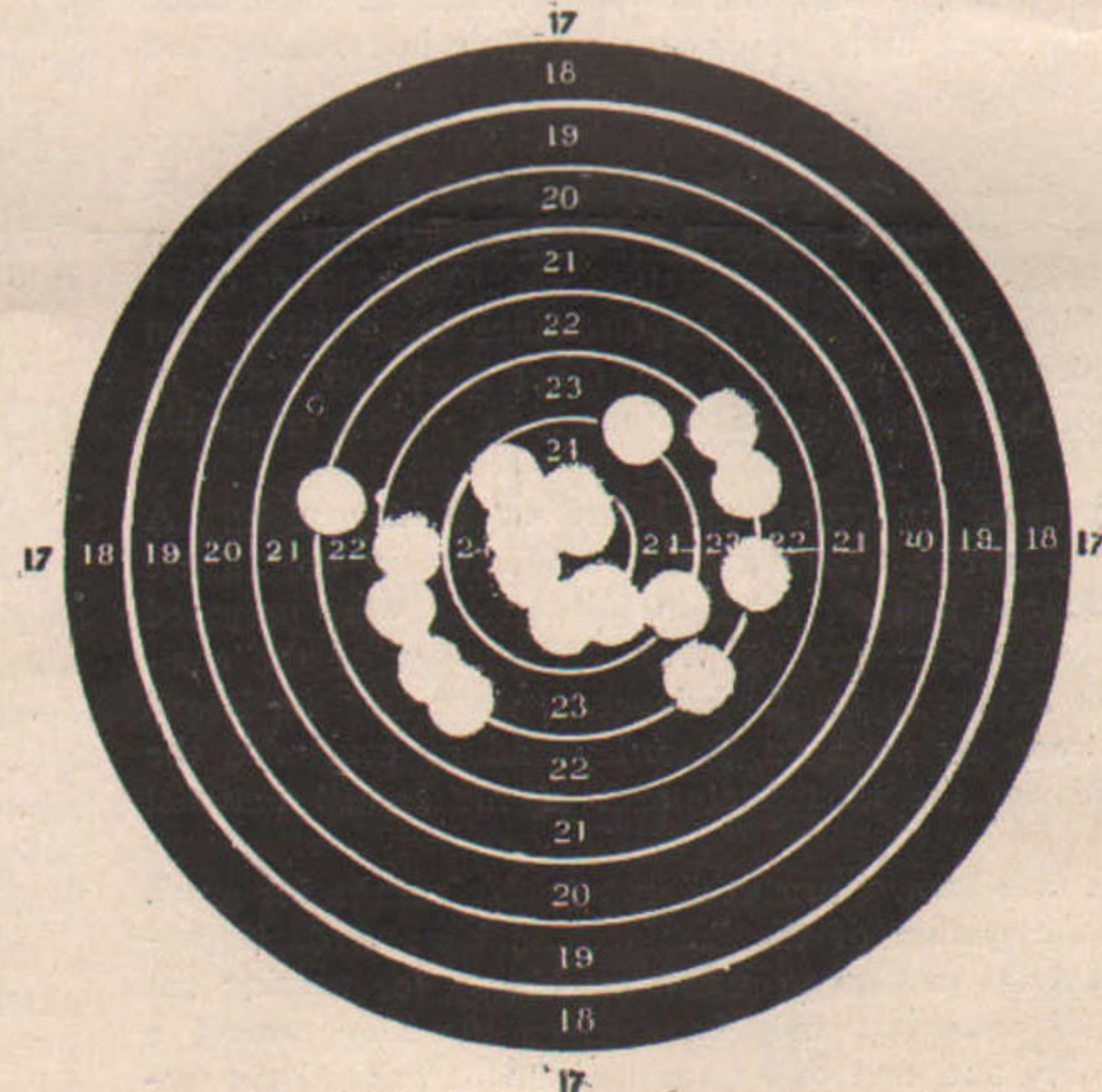
HAGUE HAPPENINGS.

I will tell you that our club shoots the number 414 rifle sighted as received from the factory, except the front sight is blacked below the bead. Cartridges are the 22-short. Not one of my men except myself ever shot in the prone position, but the whole 16 men in our club are dead shots on game. I hope to send better targets soon as they get used to the new game.

J. E. SEXTON.

AUBURN ASPIRINGS.

Am enclosing report for Match No. 2, in Short Range League, and would say our first match was shot in a gale of wind without any practice and we were quite pleased to note that we stood in about the middle of the



Score of 480 out of possible 500 in S. R. R. L. Competition by H. Mansfield, Milwaukee.

bunch. I think before many weeks roll by you can count us in the 90% class. However, we are finding out some things about this .22 caliber game that we did not know before, but we are willing and anxious to learn and are going to keep at it. We are doing our shooting, so far, on Saturday and Sunday, which seems to be the only opportunity for us, and have about twelve or fourteen interested to date, but am in hopes to get more into it later.

CHAS. E. SHAPLEY, E. O.

MYLES STANDISH MITES.

Three consecutive days of rain and fog! That was the "jinx" that put the Myles Standish Club on the blink in this week's match.

Three faithful scouts paddled out to the range on the last day of grace and risked pneumonia, rheumatism, chilblains, water on the brain, shrinkage of the pants, and heaven knows what else, for the good of the sport. And they were not rewarded by any record-breaking scores either.

Morton got lost in the fog and only produced—well he's a new member and has the earmarks of a good shot, so guess I won't give him away. Frazer managed to poke his twenty pills through fifty yards of juicy atmosphere with a certain degree of skill, but his total damage was only 410. Hersey couldn't see the target for mist, so decided to shoot by compass. He allowed for wind and tide with some success, and made port with 457. This is Hersey's first experience at outdoor shooting, and he says it can't be beaten for an "aquatic" sport!

Well, we made a pretty feeble effort this week, but a little summer weather and the boys will turn out and make the best of them go some.

SHORT RANGER.

PRIEST RIVER PRATTLINGS.

We're sure had a nice rainy day to start on. Put us in mind of the coast, out where they're all web-footed. However, we had a good time and some of us learned something.

The feature of our first shoot was the work of Wm. Hamburg, a novice and a boy at that, who, although he did not make the team, made a score of 423, without any practice and with a strange gun.

Prof. Jenkins, who is one of our best shots, only made 410 and is still talking to himself. Redmond, another of our "stars," made a straight flush on one target of 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, of which he is quite proud.

And everyone says: "Just wait 'till next time."

J. R. S.

SHELL MOUND SHELLINGS.

Match No. 2 opened up with 16 men—ten for team—six substitutes.

In the pouring rain came Geo. Armstrong and C. Kraul both making very good scores. Armstrong had his strap on the rifle and he made 429. C. Kraul using .22 repeating rifle made 422. We added to our ranks a new member and a good shot, R. R. Newell, a university student from the University of California rifle team; he was second man on the team, making 427. W. A. Siebe, with 407 and Frank Poulter 406, completed the five best; total, 2,091, 43 points better than our total of Match No. 1.

Weather conditions were favorable to rain; wind was well behaved. As we know our scores are rather low, but hope they will be better as the league grows older.

WM. A. SIEBE.

MILWAUKEE MISSILES.

Of course we felt mighty pleased about our good take-off in the opening event of the series—high individual score and sixth for team total was a good deal better than we had hoped for. And by the way, Brother Mansfield predicts that his 480 score will be beaten a good many times during the season. He intended to do it himself this week, but the weather man said no. A wind that did everything but blow from all quarters at once, actually ranging from 8 o'clock round to 2 and back again, several times during the firing of one target; and a light that varied from half gloom to dazzling brightness as the thick clouds allowed the sun to peep through at fitful intervals, kept conditions just about one lap ahead of the dopesters all the time.

And how about those rear sights? There isn't an American made tang sight today that is decently adjustable for both windage and elevation. Either the verniers are too stiff to adjust readily, or too hard to reach—and those that do not have these faults wobble like an

earthquake every time you look at them. Some of them have all of these faults combined. There is only one rear sight in the club worthy of the name, and that is of British origin and costs dollars plus. Its verniers are easily reached and can be adjusted in the dark because both screws have click notches that enable you to feel quarter turns; and the whole rigging is as solid as a mountain—though I must confess that being British, it looks much like one, too. The American Olympic Team suffered from this same rear sight handicap. Isn't it about time our manufacturers got busy?

Well, 2194 isn't as bad as it might have been, and we intend to show next week that "they can come back."

H. N. KATZ.
Executive Officer.

WARREN WASPS.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

It does not seem natural to have the short range league starting the matches without our taking part in it, but we shall watch it with much interest and hope that it will grow very wide spread throughout the country.

In your recent reference to the capabilities of Andrews and Humphry, of the Cleveland Club of beating Sweeting and Keller, of the Warren Club, I would say that I believe that these two men can take care of themselves in a 100 shot match with any of them. If Humphry and Andrews would like to try it out I will put up five hundred dollars against a similar sum that Sweeting and Keller can beat Andrews and Humphry in a 100 shot match in 100 minutes on a neutral range during the third week of June. The arms and distance and targets as used in The Inter-club League.

This is not club talk, but a personal affair of my own, and I have a good deal of faith in my men.

W. M. ROBERTSON.

FREMONT.		AUBURN.	
Emerson	460	Shapley	459
Bork	456	Annin	451
Bartlet	448	Stebbins	444
Day	447	Cole	440
Lindall	425	Denning	428
	2236		2222
PRESQUE ISLE.		CYPRESS HILLS.	
Bacon	460	Lohm	450
Letterman	445	I. I. Corsa	445
Veit	438	Vanderpatten	442
Shafer	439	Hoffmann	435
Mount	425	Otto	424
	2207		2196
MILWAUKEE.		PROVIDENCE.	
Mansfield	457	Albro	452
Kline	445	Spooner	430
Silber	439	Biesel	429
Katz	431	Almy	429
Teich	422	Chase	426
	2194		2166
PARK CLUB.		ENGINEERS.	
Gully	479	Andrews	482
Williams	478	Humphrey	464
Dietrich	478	Tindall	460
Narramore	476	Woodyatt	458
Hessian	475	Chisholm	458
	2386		2322
ADRIAN.		PRIEST RIVER.	
Nessel	465	Stewart	477
Matterson	465	Harris	460
Bonner	460	Fuchs	454
Meyer	456	Runck	454
Bollman	452	Gregory	448
	2298		2293

BUCYRUS.		ST. LOUIS-COLONIAL.	
Beal	459	Schrader	461
Croneis	458	Olcott	452
Mader	454	Krondl	448
Miller	450	Crossman	447
Shaner	447	Bunding	437
	2268		2245
E. G. & A. CLUB.		DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.	
Kahrs	455	Field	449
Farnham	444	Libbey	434
Shaw	437	Richmond	427
Shurtleff	422	Saunders	416
Geary	405	Hall	416
	2163		2142
HAGUE GUN CLUB.		MARION.	
Sexton	474	Williams	435
Barnette	423	Carroll	429
Wilson	411	Pinyerd	413
Bartlett	403	Ruhlman	413
Barnette	394	Laurence	405
	2105		2095
SHELL MOUND.		ST. JOHN'S.	
Armstrong	429	Richards	438
Newell	427	Rudolph	391
Kraul	422	Hutchins	390
Siebe	407	Duffy	439
Poulter	406	Hellard	425
	2091		2083
MASSACHUSETTS.		GROVE CITY.	
Marshall	431	Clark	424
Kelley	413	Lauderdale	410
Hosmer	411	Baumgardner	398
Lamb	404	Kelley	419
Gerrish	389	Dresch	383
	2048		2034
DIAMOND SPRING.		PHILADELPHIA.	
Harris	436	Patrick	428
Hern	408	Williamson	413
Tefft	402	Lees	389
Hoyle	402	Given	396
Stubbs	356	Livingston	362
	2004		1988
WATERTOWN.		OLD DOMINION.	
Parsons	404	Schmidt	452
Boru	396	Jewett	366
Rowe	364	Buckman	310
Abbott	359	Buckman	288
Ross	354	Livingstone	275
	1877		1691
MYLES STANDISH.		Morton	
Hersey	457		368
Frazer	410		1235

Late Returns.

KIOWA.		DICKINSON.	
Wakefield	432	Erdahl	472
Kessler	420	Engbrecht	464
Winfrey, F. M.	398	Barker	457
Scott, L.	394	Baird	447
Winfrey, T. H.	384	Kilmer	428
	2028		2268
BANGOR.		1ST WISCONSIN.	
Gould	484	Gaartz	473
Chilcott	473	Hoey	470
Somers	461	Shiells	460
Doane	460	Allen	455
Sylvester	435	Salm	451
	2313		2309
1ST. WIS., 1ST. MATCH.		Nic Salm	
H. E. Hoey	466		448
A. E. Shiells	456	J. A. Walters	446
A. E. Gaartz	450		2266

CLEVELAND CULLINGS.

Pursuant to your request for information as to sights, etc., would state that they are about evenly divided in our club between the aperture and head front sights, but all are

using the tang peep rear sight with the exception of one, who uses receiver sight.

We are using one Winchester musket and one Winchester single shot rifle with No. 3 barrel and the others are all special, consisting of Winchester, Stevens and Ballard actions fitted with Peerless Gun Co. barrels, built by "Billy" Andrews of our club.

We would call your attention to Andrews' score of 482 made today as it looks good to us.

We were able to climb up a little this week, making 2,322, but will admit that we are not perfectly satisfied on the sight proposition, but intend experimenting until we get it.

Our range faces the east and is in the middle of a big field with a high bank as a background. We were favored with a visit from Secy. A. S. Jones, Friday, and certainly enjoyed meeting him, and trust that we can have him with us on the range some day in the near future. Mr. Custer P. Mader, secretary of the Bucyrus Team, spent part of last Sunday with us on the range, and we only hope he will come again and bring his "whole gang" with him as we would certainly be glad to meet the rest of the Bucyrus team.

We intend to hold a high power shoot at 200, 300 and 500 yards Decoration Day.

E. P. COLE, Secy.

WARBLINGS FROM THE ORIOLES.

Unfavorable weather seems to conspire against the Baltimore Revolver Association in its efforts to obtain a full attendance or, at least, a liberal attendance upon its new outdoor range at Hamilton. All the week the cranks looked anxiously forward to Saturday, the 24th instant, and prayed (if they ever did pray) that the skies would be fair. But, alas! no, nix, not at all, or any other negative; they were fated to be again disappointed. Friday it poured and a steady rain fell all of that night. Saturday was overcast and gloomy until about 2 p. m., when the sun shone occasionally.

Several of the not-to-be-daunted members went out to the range and by 3.30 p. m. there appeared on the firing line Messrs. R. J. Mullikin (his first appearance since the indoor season), Charles Schoen, Capt. E. A. Smith and S. G. Wilmer. Later—very late—H. L. Harker showed up; he had to remain in town to close a deal. Conditions were none too good. A gray sky made it difficult to see one's sights and some weird scores were rendered for awhile or until the light improved, as it did toward the end of the afternoon. The air was cool and pleasant with little wind.

Dr. Mullikin had a satchel full of pistols with him, viz., a .38 Colt's officers' model revolver 7½-inch barrel; a 10-inch Stevens target pistol and another of the same length. He shot 'em all—not at the same time, but tandem, and, as usual, he did some good shooting. At first the light made him shoot low, but by and by he found the bull and punctured it successively.

Then there was Dr. Smith, who for at least once in his pistol experience found himself unable to call his shots and did some funny stunts until he, too, got the hang of the gray day and slammed 'em into the blocks, reaching 81 and finally 89. The Doctor is one of the truly faithful in the B. R. A., and is always present at its meets unless the stork gives him the high sign and calls him off on a professional errand.

Mr. Wilmer is another man who refuses to be shaken loose from the pistol game and, like Dr. Smith, is seldom absent, and then only when editorial duties detain him at his desk. Usually he is one of the "also shots," but sometimes makes a creditable score to even things up and maintain his interest.

But Mr. Harker is as earnest in the work as anyone who has ever joined the organization. Regular in attendance and a superior marksman, he has added very materially to the strength of the target team since he became a member about a year ago.

Mr. Schoen is a promising shooter. Although new at the game, he is doing good work and betters his scores with gratifying steadiness.

S. G. W.

Interscholastic Rifle Shooting Championship of the United States for 1913.

ASTOR CUP MATCH.

The fifth competition for the Astor cup is notable in only one respect, that of the winning score, which was four points higher than the previous interschoolastic record. For the third consecutive year the competition was won by the team representing the Iowa City High School and the winning score of 984 is liable to stand as the interschoolastic record for some years to come.

Only nineteen schools entered the competition of which twelve were public high schools and the balance military schools. The second place was won by the Deering High School with an excellent record of 976, with Susquehanna, Pa., High School third, with a score of 968.

The honor of making the highest interschoolastic score was shared by three competitors, to wit: Lawrence Burns and Frank Konvolinka, of Iowa City High, and Reed Tucker, of Susquehanna High, each having made the top score of 198 of the possible 200.

The list of schools entered, their final standing and scores are as follows:

IOWA CITY HIGH SCHOOL.

	Std'g.	Prone	Tl.
Burns	98	100	198
Konvolinka	98	100	198
Newberg	97	100	197
Luscombe	98	98	196
Raymond	98	97	195
	489	495	984

DEERING HIGH SCHOOL.

	Std'g.	Prone	Tl.
Johnson	97	100	197
Smith	97	98	195
St. John	95	100	195
Simmons	96	99	195
Sawyer	94	100	194
	479	497	976

SUSQUEHANNA HIGH SCHOOL.

	Std'g.	Prone	Tl.
Tucker	98	100	198
Galett	98	97	195
Wood	98	94	192
Bogual	96	96	192
Harrington	94	97	191
	484	484	968

	Std'g.	Prone	Tl.
DeWitt Clinton	481	475	956
Salt Lake City	458	489	947
Morris High School	463	483	946
Manual Training	443	465	908
St. John's M. A.	439	467	906
New Rochelle	424	450	874
Erasmus Hall	424	445	869
Harvard Mil. School	402	465	867
Wentworth M. A.	423	435	858
St. John's College	391	447	838
Central High	399	432	831
Kemper Mil. School	397	429	826
Shattuck School	384	416	800
Jamaica (N. Y.) High	386	445	831
*Broken Bow	322	409	731
†New Mexico Mil Inst.			

*Score unofficial; no targets returned.
†No score reported.

The records in this match to date are as follows:

Year competing.	No. Schools	Winning School.	Score.
1909	28	Morris High School	*485
1910	42	Morris High School	941
1911	19	Iowa City High	952
1912	18	Iowa City High	980
1913	19	Iowa City High	984

*Military count.

Midshipmen Win From 71st.

The Middy Rifle Team defeated the Seventy-first Regiment, New York National Guard Team in their annual match. The midshipmen's aggregate score over all the ranges was 1,521, compared to the New Yorker's total of 1,451.

The only range at which the visitors were high was the 600-yard event, in which they scored 527, to 510 for Navy.

3 GRIZZLIES IN UNDER 1 MINUTE



Feb. 10, 1913—Writing to tell you how pleased I am with the .280 Ross. Last season in Cassiar, B. C. I went after 13 head and bagged the lot, at ranges varying from 60 to 500 yards in 27 shots. My bag consisted of 3 Black Bear, 4 Grizzlies, 2 Goat, 2 Cariboo, 2 Moose. In my estimation **there is no rifle to compare with the "Ross .280."**

The balance is perfect, the action fast and smooth while the flatness of trajectory quite does away with the judging of distances.

I shot a goat at over 500 Yards with exactly same Sight that I take at 100 yards. The 3 grizzlies were killed in under one minute. Cluny C. Luke, Alberni, B. C. (Extract letter to Ross Rifle Co.)

\$55.00 The "Ross" .280 High Velocity is now retailed in New York City, duty paid for \$55.00 and the Ross .280 Ammunition, with copper tube expanding bullet, patented, specially adapted for it, at \$7.50 per 100.

Get one NOW for your next trip. If your dealer cannot show one write for illustrated catalogue.

ROSS RIFLE CO., Dept. S-18, QUEBEC, Canada.
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The Massachusetts Agricultural College has secured Sergt. O. M. Schriver, of the United States Marine Corps, as coach of the rifle team for the coming summer.

Sergeant Schriver was a member of the Pan-American team at Buenos Aires last summer, and also shot in the international small bore team which recently competed against the English and Australian teams.

Providence Revolver Club, Newport Branch.

Well, we are off with a poor start. This bunch has to shoot Sundays whether the weather is fit or not and today was cold and damp. Result; scores considerably below where we were in hopes of getting. Every man shooting about 20 points below his average in practice on good days.

Practice rifle scores for the day; German ring, 25 yards, offhand:

Brooks	246	247	245	244	248	—1,230
Chase, Jr.	243	242	242	239	239	—1,205
	245	243	243	240	240	—1,211

PISTOL MATCHES, 50 YARDS.

Gray	87	97	91	89	90	—454
	94	83	90	87	90	—444
Biesel	85	95	92	90	89	—451
	83	90	85	85	90	—433
Spooner	80	91	85	89	85	—430
	83	85	85	83	89	—425

Late in the afternoon the bunch, not being satisfied breaking their backs in the prone matches, had to rig up a skirmish match, using a five-inch silhouette and shooting four shots 100 yards prone, four shots 75 yards prone, five shots 50 yards offhand, time limit 3 minutes for all three distances, Winchester musket, blade sight, possible 65, and this is the result:

Spooner	60	2 m.	40 sec.
Brooks	58	2 m.	40 sec.
Albro	58	2 m.	30 sec.
Biesel	57	2 m.	34 sec.
Chase, Jr.	56	2 m.	59 sec.

Next week we will think up some other fool stunt and go to it.

T. J. B.

Fort Pitt Rifle Club.

After a two days' continuous rain we felt that we had a good day coming to us on the 24th, but low dark clouds that gave promise of a ducking served to keep a good portion of the crowd away. The sun peeped out about 3.30 and rewarded the venturesome with excellent shooting conditions. Teters led the van at 500 with 49, Waugaman topped at 800 with 48, while Snyder held down the lid with 46 at 1,000.

With nearly perfect conditions, and after the way some of the heavy men have been sliding them in at 200, we looked for some high scoring in the match on that range. Nothing doing, however, the match went cheaper than usual with us, Fisher and Waugaman tying at 44, with Fisher's score ranking.

With apologies to Hitchcock, we offer the following as a solution:

Ain't it funny what a difference just a small "buck" makes?

In practice I can hold 'em mighty cute, But when matches come around, No Neurotic could be found

NEW ENGLAND MILITARY RIFLE ASSOCIATION

NINTH Annual Tournament

WAKEFIELD, MASS.

July 21 to 26 Inclusive

Program nearly ready for distribution; mailed on application to Major J. M. Portal, Secretary. Several new matches in addition to program of last year.

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Twenty-Third Annual Rifle Tournament

SEA GIRT, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL—INTERSTATE—STATE

September 12th to September 20th, 1913

The North America Match will be held on September 19th and 20th

\$10,000 in Trophies and Prizes

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POST ADJUTANT, Sea Girt, N. J.

That could wiggle them as perfectly as I. I take my old gun and I amble down Where the bulls come mighty easy in the past, But my nerves are on the jump, In my throat an awful lump, Ain't it funny what a difference just a small "buck" makes?

200-YARD MATCH.

F. B. Fisher	44	H. E. Arthurs	42
E. A. Waugaman	44	G. Teters	42
P. S. Johnson	43	G. A. Snyder	39
M. C. Hazlett	43	Dr. R. V. Swanton	37
Dr. D. A. Atkinson	42	R. S. Everett	37
H. G. Olson	42		

Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.

We were in one another's hair once more on the 18th of May, this time over the 200, 300 and 500 yard course, militia against club. This civil war is awful. A number of the civilian, ammunition buying people were absent, so the match dragged its slow length to a tie score for the high six men in each aggregation. The company "wished" Goldy on to the club, and he ran high score as a reward for their abandonment of him, tying with Kelly for second high of the twelve shooting.

Also Tom Jordan celebrated his sixty-first birthday by shooting 127, with 46 at 300 and a clean miss at 200 to drag down his total.

THREE-TIME WINNERS!

AN UNBEATEN COMBINATION—

Peters

.22 Cal. Semi-Smokeless AMMUNITION

and

The Iowa City, Ia., High School Rifle Team

THE SCORE

	Standing	Prone	TOTAL
Lawrence Burns	98	100	198
Frank Konvalinka,	98	100	198
Philip Newberg	97	100	197
Don Luscombe	98	98	196
Lawrence Raymond,	98	97	195
			984

For the **SECOND SUCCESSIVE YEAR** the Iowa City Team has won the Inter-Scholastic Championship of the U. S., having won every match in 1913 and every match but one in 1912.

For the **THIRD SUCCESSIVE YEAR** the Iowa City Team has won the **ASTOR CUP MATCH**, this year by a **NEW RECORD**

984 out of a possible 1000

This beats by 4 points the highest previous record, made in 1912 by the same team.

Every member of the team has used **PETERS .22 Short Semi-Smokeless Cartridges** throughout the entire three years. These crack marksmen know and appreciate the **BEST AMMUNITION**.

Remember Too—

The Engineers' Team won the 1913 Western Championship in the N. R. A. Inter-Club Matches with **PETERS**. The Highest Aggregate score in the U. S. R. A. 1913 Team Championship was made by the Spokane team with **PETERS**. 5 out of 6 of the U. S. R. A. 1912 Outdoor Championships were won with **PETERS**.

Use **PETERS Cartridges** and Join the Winners!

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW YORK: 60-62 Warren St., T. H. Keller, Mgr.
SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Mgr.
NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Mgr.

persons of Harry Miles, 72, and who shot 39 at 300 Sunday, Jordan 61, Crawford nearly 60, and J. C. Jackson over 50, we've got a quartette of young fellows who happen to have plenty of years to their credit, and we cheerfully offer to stack them against any other four shooters in the country who can show a half century to their credit.

We desire to inquire once more whether outdoor rifle shooting has died out among civilian clubs; whether we've got all the goats in the country or whether other clubs are merely bashful. We hate to have to claim the championship without shooting for it. Are those Badgers still topside this sphere?

COMPANY A, 7TH INF. N. G. C.

	200	300	500	Total
E. C. Crossman	45	44	47	136
G. T. Kellogg	41	43	48	132
Dr. Felsenthal	42	42	47	131
"Bob" Fraser	44	40	40	124
C. F. Kerbin	34	44	46	124
S. Ingalls	42	36	46	124
	248	249	274	771

L. A. RIFLE & REVOLVER CLUB.

	200	300	500	Total
A. F. Goldsborough	43	41	48	132
C. B. Hubbs	42	43	46	131
W. R. Jackson	42	44	44	130
Thos. Jordan	37	46	44	127
H. C. March	38	42	48	128
W. G. Hansen	40	39	44	123
	242	255	274	771

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

The following scores were made Sunday, May 11, 1913. Weather, fair. Wind, strong and unsteady:

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

J. Williams	226	215	212	211
O. A. Bremer	225	222	222	
B. Jonas	224	220	215	213
W. F. Blasse	221	221	217	214
Geo. Helm	219	215		
Geo. A. Pattberg	216	213	212	
E. W. Helm	216	210	209	203
F. A. Garrabrant	215	213	211	205
M. W. Housner	215			
E. Schierbaum	212			
H. Purmann	202	184		
C. W. Seely	200			
Chas. Barber	180			

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

C. W. Linder	97	95	95	93
Chas. Whaley	95	92	91	87 87
Geo. Armstrong	95			
C. W. Seely	94	93	91	90 90
W. C. Prichard	91	90	90	88
B. Jonas	87	87		
C. T. Sisson	87	84	84	84 84
R. A. Summers	84	84	84	
M. Standish	83	83	81	

The Overland Rifle Association, Toledo.

The first half of the series of Members' Indoor Matches was completed last Wednesday evening with even more enthusiasm than has been shown in the previous matches.

The high scores were as follows:
Tate 46
J. Schwartzkopf 45

The highest averages so far are:
J. Schwartzkopf 43 1-3
C. Hudson 43
M. Mayer 42 2-3
F. Andrews 42 3-5
E. Coler 41 3-4

Arrangements have been made with Colonel L. W. Howard, and by the latter with his company commanders and their teams, to hold



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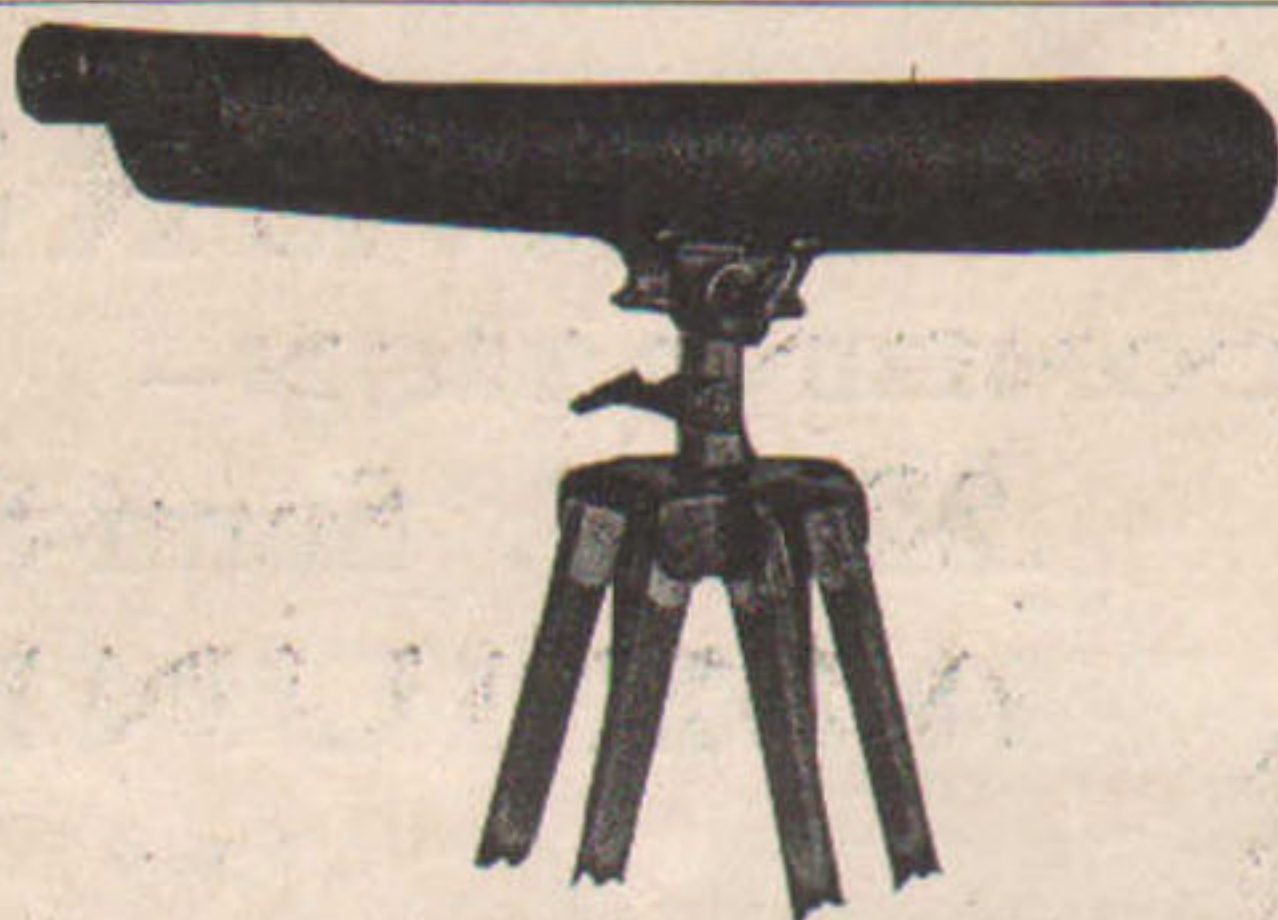
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CLEVELAND

DU PONT 1909 MILITARY
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THE PROOF

Pan-American International Team Match, at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, May 23, 1912, between *United States*, Argentine, Chile, Peru, Brazil and Uruguay.
International Legation Guards Match, at Peking, China, June 5, 1912, between *United States*, Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Russia and Italy.
The International (Team Match) at the Olympic Games, Stockholm, Sweden, June 29, 1912, between *United States*, England, Sweden, South Africa, France, Norway, Greece, Denmark, Russia and Hungary.
The Palma Trophy Match, at Ottawa, Canada, September 14, 1912, between *United States* and Canada.

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Actions speak louder than words,—especially when referring to the performance of powders. To date the following Long Runs have been made by shooters using Du Pont Powders:

Name and Address.	Date.	Location.	Runs.	Powder.
W. H. Heer, Guthrie, Okla.	April 17	Hot Springs, Ark.	175	Dupont.
*W. H. Heer, Guthrie, Okla.	May 12-13-14	Montgomery, Ala.	279	Dupont.
W. Henderson, Lexington, Ky.	April 18-19	Hot Springs, Ark.	126	Schultze.
Barton Lewis, Auburn, Ill.	April 15-16	New Orleans, La.	120	Schultze.
L. S. German, Aberdeen, Md.	May 1-2	Holmesburg Jct., Pa.	125	{ Dupont. Schultze.
W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.	April 24	Brantley, Ala.	145	Dupont.
*W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.	May 12-13	Montgomery, Ala.	141	Schultze.
*W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.	May 13-14	Montgomery, Ala.	138	Schultze.
R. H. Bruns, Brookville, Ind.	May 14-15	Montgomery, Ala.	108	Dupont.
Homer Clark, Upper Alton, Ill.	May 14-15	Montgomery, Ala.	132	Dupont.
W. H. Jones, Macon, Ga.	May 7-8	Americus, Ga.	145	Dupont.
*W. H. Jones, Macon, Ga.	May 15	Montgomery, Ala.	108	Dupont.
Ross Appleman, Keister, Minn.	May 6-7	Eagle Grove, Ia.	127	Ballistite.

*Denotes Extra Bars won since Trophy was awarded. All Straight Runs.

For full particulars regarding Long Run Trophies and other Prizes, Address Dept. 22.

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the final indoor rifle match Thursday, May 29, 8 o'clock p. m., at the Sixth Regiment Armory. Come and see your team win!

The match calls for five-men teams, two sighting shots and ten shots for record on a one-inch bull, at 75 feet. Position: prone.

The Secretary of the N. R. A. and representative of the War Department will pay us an official call Saturday. If possible we will have him present at a special meeting Sunday morning, to address the members. Details later.

Providence Revolver Club.

Enclosed find our scores for the second match of the series, and although they show a slight improvement, they are not as good as we can do and are going to do. The bulk of our shooting has to be done on the last day of the week and we have to take what weather we get. So far both Sundays have been bad. For our shooting we use Winder muskets, deep rear sight, and blade front on one gun, and aperture on other.

After the S. R. R. L. Match we run off another impromptu skirmish match, adding one more distance this week (125 yds.), and a larger target. Shooting single shot Winder muskets, 5 shots each at 125, 100, 75, prone, and 5 at 50 yds. offhand. Time limit, 4 minutes. Possible, 100. Scores:

Albro	95	Brooks	88
Spooner	94	Chase, Jr.	85
Biesel	89		

OTHER SCORE SHOT, 25 YD. GERMAN RING.

Brooks	246	244	245	246	249	1230
Spooner	287	241	243	245	239	1205
Chase, Jr.	245	239	238	236	243	1201

50 YD. PISTOL.

Spooner	88	91	89	87	91	446
	84	86	88	90	86	434
Biesel	88	91	90	90	87	446
	90	86	90			

CALL OF THE CLAY

The Central Pennsylvania Trap Shooters' League held its initial shoot of the season at the Altoona Driving Park last week and it was the biggest tourney ever held in this section of the State, with the exception of the international shoot held at Wopsonnock some years ago. There were seventy-five shooters representing the eight clubs of the league and the professionals in attendance. The weather was against high scores and with these conditions considered the shoot was a big success. Edward Hellyer, of Alexandria, was high gun; Roy Walker, of Lewistown, second high gun and Deck Lane, of Ebensburg, was third high.

Mount Morris (Ill.) Gun Club.

The tournament held May 22 at Mt. Morris, Ill., was a decided success, even if the attendance was not near as large as it would have been if weather conditions were more favorable.

Thirty-five amateurs and seven professionals shot the entire regular program, and twenty the special, which was conducted under the Jack Rabbit system.

Many excellent scores were made and all contestants were well pleased with their average.

The originators and promoters of the Interstant Association have well earned the highest praise from all amateurs for that which they have done in modern trapshooting by assisting the country clubs.

Special mention as well should be given to the professionals for the interest they take in our shoots and the assistance they are so willing to give.

High score in the 150 target event was made by F. B. Bells and J. S. Young, 147 each. J. Young also won the Special Jack Rabbit event with 99 out of 100.

Analostan Gun Club, Washington, D. C.

The members of the Analostan Gun Club were blessed with fine weather last Saturday, but were bothered somewhat with a stiff breeze full in their faces which handicapped them a

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EDMONDS
Shooting Glasses

This and other service teams, including the Navy, have been equipped with and are now using our glasses.

State Teams

can have the benefit of years of experience gained through fitting shooting glasses to some of the best-known sportsmen and foremost riflemen of the nation. We supply all glasses, including the German Hallauer. Orders filled promptly and correctly or money back.

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95 ex 100

HIGH GUN
RAYMOND, WASH.
By Frank C. Riehl

95 ex 100

163 ex 175

SECOND GENERAL AVERAGE
Maysville, Ky. By HOMER CLARK

163 ex 175

High Amateur Average
119 x 150
Monticello, Ill. By C. MILLER

Second Amateur Average
Maysville, Ky.
By Thomas Clay, Jr.

First and Second Amateur Averages
Raymond, Wash.
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great deal. Notwithstanding this disagreeable feature some good scores were posted. Lynn Worthington was a welcome visitor and promised to be with us more frequently, now that he is making his home in Baltimore. Frank Huseman, who is now a professional, shot well in the singles; but by the time the boys commenced on the doubles his mind had become engrossed with pleasant thoughts concerning that eleven pound daughter that the stork brought to his home last Wednesday, and he did not shoot up to form. Following are the scores made during the afternoon:

Sh. at Brk.		Sh. at Brk.	
Ford	155 134	Emmons	85 50
Hunter	105 97	Barnes	80 65
Huseman	100 94	Monroe	80 63
Stubener	100 88	Hume	80 52
Peck	100 85	Brown	70 47
Bray	100 85	Green	65 35
Parsons	100 84	Worthington	50 45
Culver	100 73	Bradford	50 30
Duval	100 66	Sharpe, J. R.	50 23
Stine	100 72	Davidson	35 23
Kirk	100 68		
Graves	100 66		

DUPONT TROPHY SHOOT—25 SINGLES—HANDICAP.

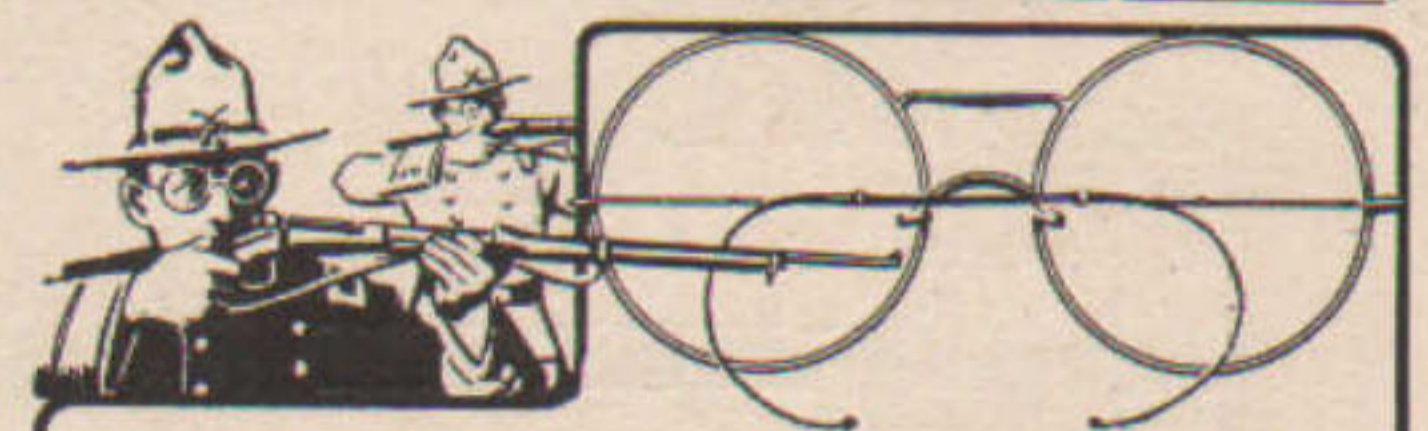
H. B. T.		H. B. T.	
Peck	5 24 25	Davis	9 16 25
Huseman	8 23 25	Sharpe, J. R.	15 13 25
Brown	9 17 25	Bray	10 23 25
Barnes	5 21 25	Monroe	6 18 24
Stine	9 17 25	Parsons	2 22 24
Emmons	12 13 25	Hunter	0 23 23
Ford	6 23 25	Kirk	2 20 22
Bradford	8 17 25	Graves	0 21 21
Green	13 15 25	Stubener	0 21 21
Culver	8 21 25	Duval	4 17 21

*DOUBLES.

Kirk	36 27	Monroe	22 13
Parsons	34 20	Hume	20 7
Huseman	24 17	Davis	16 6
Graves	24 16		

Leads in Philadelphia Trap Shooter League.

W. Schuyler Colfax of the champion DuPont Gun Club, of Wilmington, Del., with a percentage of 92 6-7, representing 325 broken targets out of 350 fired at in seven shoots, is the leading individual shot of the Philadelphia Trap Shooters League according to the official averages as compiled by Secretary William E. Robinson. The DuPont sharpshooter, however, had to shoot "up on his toes" from start to finish, for Jesse C. Griffith, of the S. S. Whites Club, and Harry H. Sloan, of Meadow



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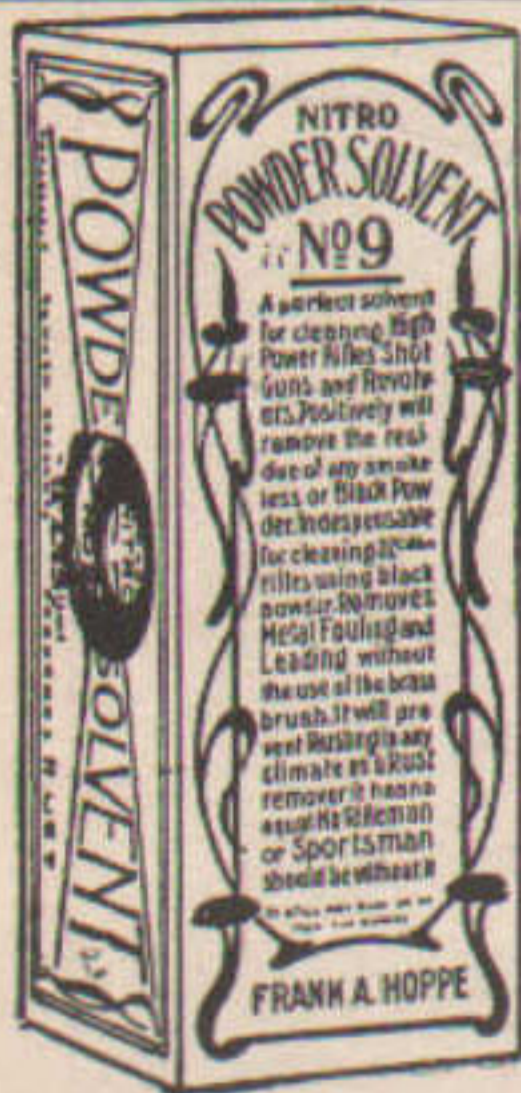


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Spring, finishing in a tie for second place, were only a fraction of a point of equaling the Delaware gunman's record. To Colfax goes the leading trophy for achieving the highest per cent, while Griffith and Sloan will have to shoot off for second and third trophies according to conditions of the league, the winner getting second prize and the loser the third donation. They are to contest for the trophies on May 30, during the Delaware State shoot at Wilmington.

On the averages based on five shoots the three leaders were also very closely bunched, but Griffith nosed out Sloan and Colfax by a fraction of 4-5, he finishing with 94 4-5 per cent and Sloan and Colfax with an even 94. In this class C. H. Newcomb, S. S. Whites and Harry Fisher, Clearview, tied for fourth and fifth trophies with 92 4-5 per cent.

There was particularly keen competition in all of the classes in the league, and many ties were the result of the season's shoots. There were trophies donated for all four classes, namely, A. B. C. and D., there being three prizes for the three high average men in each class with the exception of D., in which four donations were made. These included scores made on the seven shoots and for scores made on five shoots, five trophies were donated to each class.

Thief River Falls Gun Club, Minn.

Report of shoot held by the Thief River Falls Gun Club at Thief River Falls, Minn., May 11:

	Shot at.	Total.
Wallace Nichols.....	50	47
Geo. Johnson.....	50	47
Ed. Ashley.....	50	46
Ole Nesseth.....	50	44
G. A. Penney.....	50	38
W. A. Barnard.....	50	37
John Gustofson.....	50	36
A. C. Anderson.....	50	35
H. A. Brumund.....	50	35
Oscar Lawson.....	50	33
R. C. Stowell.....	50	33
C. R. Crandall.....	50	23

Colfax Breaks 198 out of 200.

W. S. Colfax, Jr., made a remarkable score at the weekly shoot of the DuPont Gun Club last Saturday. He broke 198 out of 200 targets, making a straight run of 152. This breaks all records ever made on the local grounds.

Clyde Leedom also broke 94 out of 100 and Stanley Tuchtou made a score of 91 out of the same total. Other shooters also made good scores. They were: L. L. Jarrell, 48 out of 50; C. T. Martin, 47 out of 50; H. P. Carlon, straight run of 25; W. J. Highfield and Dr. A. Patterson, 24 out of 25.

E. R. Jenks and H. T. Reed tied at 21 in Class C, and W. G. Robelen and D. R. Rutter tied at 18 in Class D. In Class E, T. W. Baker made a score of 15 out of 25.

The Delaware State shoot will be held on the grounds of the DuPont Club next Thursday, Friday and Saturday. A large entry list is expected as a number of out of town shooters have hotel reservations. There will be an attractive program, also a fine list of merchandise prizes.

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

High professional average at Freeport, Ill., May 15, was won by Mr. H. W. Cadwallader, 141 out of 150, with Mr. W. D. Stannard second, 140, both using Peters factory loaded shells.

The most meritorious and conspicuous record made by any amateur at the Southern Handicap Tournament was that of Mr. Roy H. Bruns, of Brookville, Ind., who on the last day of the shoot broke the entire program, 100 straight, in the morning's events. In the afternoon Mr. Bruns, shooting from 19 yards, and Mr. Bart Lewis from 22 yards, tied for second place in the Southern Handicap, 92 out of 100. Messrs. Lewis and Bruns both used Peters factory loaded shells. Mr. Lewis also tied for second amateur average for the entire program, 337 out of 350.

From May 3 to 17, Mr. E. H. Storr, shooting at various gun clubs in his territory, scored

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE—Cheap, or exchange for other arms: .32-40 S. S. Winchester, Vernier and wind-gauge sights; .38-40 Model '92 Winchester 20-inch n. s. barrel, Lyman sights, fancy stock and forearm, half magazine; .25 Stevens Ideal, n. s. barrel, Lyman sights; uses .405 shell necked down to .25. All perfect inside, fine outside condition.

E. F. WATSON,
100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

498 out of 525 targets, 94.08%, with Peters target shells.

At the Texas State Shoot, Temple, Texas, May 21, the championship of the State was won by Mr. H. R. Bosley, of Dallas, who broke 49 out of 50 with Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells. This is the third successive year that the Texas State Championship has been won with Peters ammunition.

Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells were used by Mr. R. P. Knight, of Portland, at the Wallowa, Ore., tournament, May 18, when he tied for high amateur average, 141 out of 150. Third amateur average was won by Mr. B. W. Brady, of Wallowa, 139, also with Peters shells.

At the Texas State Shoot, Temple, Texas, in the special fifty bird handicap event, ten men were tied for first place, one at a time dropping out until but three were left.

In the ninth shoot off F. D. Williamson, of Dallas, Texas, won over the last two opponents by breaking twenty-four out of twenty-five targets with the black shells.

W. A. Morris, of Graham, Texas, won the fourth amateur average at the above tournament, shooting the black shells, his score being 150 out of 160.

At the Kentucky State Shoot, Winchester, Kentucky, May 22 and 23, W. M. Griffith, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., shooting the black shells, won high amateur average for the two days with a score of 380 out of 400.

Walter Johnson, the famous Washington star, is not only the greatest of living pitchers and the speediest twirler who ever threw a baseball, he is also an amateur hunter of no mean ability and spends much of his leisure time in the chase.

"I have always enjoyed hunting," writes the famous pitcher, in Base Ball Magazine. "To me it is the greatest relaxation in the world from the steady and monotonous grind of playing ball, much as I like to pitch. And I have been fortunate in being able to indulge in my favorite recreation in a variety of localities and under widely different conditions.

"Although Kansas is my home, I spent some time in my younger years in Southern California.

"It was my good fortune, while living in California, to go on several extensive hunting trips into the foothills of the Sierras, where we always found plenty of quail, rabbits, squirrels and the like. Way up in the heavy timber there were deer and bears—but I never got quite that far up.

"I have not revisited these foothills since I left California to begin my base-ball career, but I should like nothing better than to journey once more to the base of the old Sierras and on the same old trails. For I shall always remember California as the State where I pitched my first game of baseball, and received my first lesson in hunting. And the two have gone hand in hand with me ever since.

"After my rather disappointing start in Washington, I pitched ball for some time in Idaho. This is in the heart of the Rockies and quite as wild and impressive scenery as the gorges and peaks of the California Sierras. It is needless to say I improved my opportunities here and one of the first things I did was to take my Remington shotgun and test what game the country had to offer. I found that quail were the main attraction, just as

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they had been in California, but there is one type of game which is often met with in these rugged hills which is a prize for the sportsman. I refer to the pheasants which still find a retreat in the sheltered recesses of Idaho.

"Of late years I have resided in Kansas, and while it may not offer so much in the nature of unusual opportunity as California and Idaho, I am not going to run down my native State by any means. I have found that the old Wheat State with its flocks of wild



WALTER JOHNSON.

doves, occasional prairie chickens and a liberal sprinkling of quail offers all that could be wished in the way of good shots.

"Some day I hope to go into a part of the country where I may get a chance at some really big game. I have been contemplating a trip into Oklahoma for some time, as I am informed there are still deer and bears in that State to tempt the hunter's luck. And some time still farther in the future, I would like to go back to Idaho and try my hand at a grizzly."

POSSUM RABBITS, RATS CROWS, etc.

and all small game are killed clean at 50 yards with a B. S. A. Air Rifle. Provides splendid sport and keen enjoyment at practically no cost, as ammunition costs almost nothing.



Accurate Target Practice

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B. S. A. Air Rifle



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

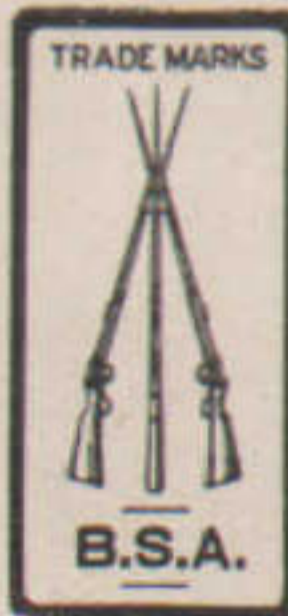
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Won by Frank Joerg, of Columbus, Ga., 93 x 100, shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE IN HANDICAP:

Tied for by Oscar McDade, 95 x 100, shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP:

Won by John K. Warren, of Birmingham, Ala., 94 x 100; Mr. Warren tied with E. R. Alexander, of Tuskegee, Ala., winning in the shoot off with 19 x 20, both using Remington-UMC Arrow Speed Shells.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL IN PRELIMINARY HANDICAP:

Won by H. D. Gibbs, 97 x 100, shooting Remington Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE ON 16-YARD TARGETS:

Won by W. H. Heer, 348 x 350, with Remington Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE ON 16-YARD TARGETS:

Won by Jesse S. Young, of Chicago, 338 x 350.
2nd. Geo. L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., 337 x 350.
3rd. Tied for by Geo. H. Waddell, of Columbus, Ga., 336 x 350.

All shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE ON ALL TARGETS:

Won by W. H. Jones, of Macon, Ga., 563 x 600.
2nd. Geo. H. Waddell, of Columbus, Ga., 560 x 600.
3rd. Geo. L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., 555 x 600.
All shooting Arrow Speed Shells and the last two shooting Remington Pump Guns.

LONG RUN OF TOURNAMENT:

Won by W. H. Heer, with the exceptionally high score of 279 straight, with Remington Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

SOME GUN STATISTICS

Thirty-nine of the 101 shooters used Remington Guns—35 of the 39 were Remington Pumps. Nearest competitor was represented by 25 guns only.

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STATE CHAMPIONSHIP:

Won by R. J. Budd, of Lykens, 416 x 450, shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Nitro Club Speed Shells.
2nd. Harry Shoop, of Harrisburg, 412 x 450, shooting Nitro Club Speed Shells.

3rd. Tied for by R. J. West, of Brownsville, and P. C. Barnhart, of Hanover, both using same ammunition.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE:

Won by H. H. Stevens, 427 x 450, shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

LONG RUN OF TOURNAMENT:

Won by H. S. Welles, 115 straight with Arrow Speed Shells.

Big Scores in KANSAS State Shoot With Remington-UMC

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP:

Won by Frank Gray, of Atlanta, 47 x 50, with Remington-UMC Arrow Speed Shells.

Mr. Gray was tied by C. G. Willard, of Hutchinson, who lost in the shoot off. Mr. Willard used Nitro Club Speed Shells.

R. D. Morgan, of Greely, Nebr., broke the only 50 straight in the Championship event shooting Remington Pump Gun and Nitro Club Speed Shells.

GEORGIA Gets in Line with a Long String of Victories

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP:

Won by J. M. Barrett, of Augusta, 98 x 100, shooting Remington Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE:

Won by W. H. Jones, of Macon, 387 x 400, shooting Remington-UMC Speed Shells.

Mr. Jones also made the Long Run of Tournament, 145 straight.

The next seven high amateurs used the same handicap winning ammunition.

HIGH OVER ALL:

Won by Homer Clark, 389 x 400, shooting Remington Pump Gun.

THE LATEST IS KENTUCKY!

J. D. Gay of Pine Grove wins State Championship with the exceptional score of 98 x 100, shooting Remington-UMC Nitro Club Speed Shells

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