

# ARMS AND THE MAN

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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.

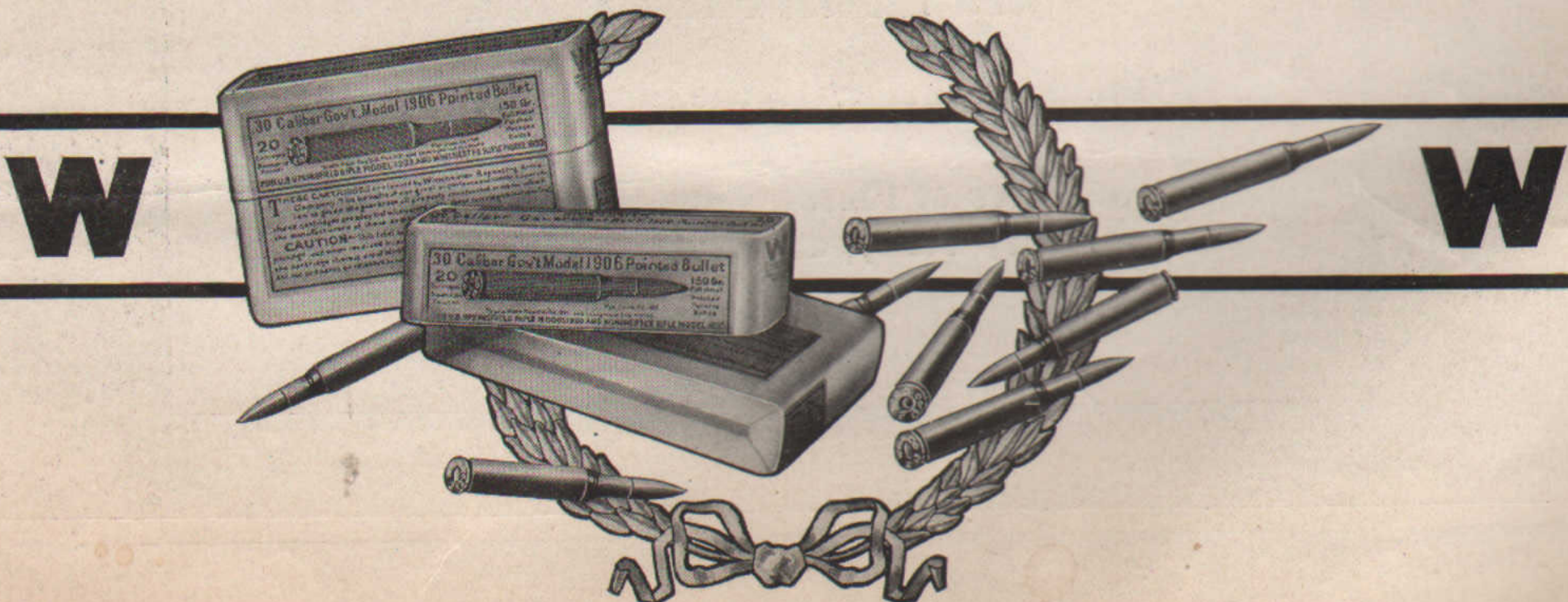
## Winchester Revolver Cartridges Establish a New World's Record

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. 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 12, 1913.

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## What is Wanted in a Self Operating Rifle.

By E. NEWITT.

THREE or four years ago the British War Office published a memorandum which was apparently intended to describe the British military ideal in automatic rifles. The similarity of this memorandum to that of the U. S. Ordnance Board, published in *ARMS AND THE MAN* on May 1, is so close that one comment might very well apply to both.

Analyzed and condensed it would seem that the military mind on both sides of the Atlantic conceives the ideal in semiautomatic reloading rifles to be very much the present rifle firing the present cartridge, with the addition of power-actuated mechanism for recharging the chamber.

Both memoranda warrant the inference that military opinion is satisfied that fire will necessarily be accelerated by means of some sort of power-driven reloading mechanism.

It is perhaps outside the sphere of the lay critic to inquire whether any further acceleration of fire is indeed necessary or how the supply of ammunition to the firing line is to be maintained in the future, when it has so frequently failed with the slower reloading rifles of the near past. The present British Lee-Enfield, since clip loading has been adopted, can quite easily be fired by ordinary regular soldiers 30 times a minute, and the writer has actually seen 20 men fire 158 rounds per man in 14 minutes. However, ammunition supply is a military problem which is doubtless receiving attention, though it is one so inseparably associated with rapid fire that one is fain to inquire why it has not been considered in connection with the specification of the prospective auto-rifle to the extent at least of prescribing a smaller and lighter cartridge. There are so many factors concerned in accelerating fire besides increasing the speed with which the chamber may be recharged that it may reasonably be questioned whether any gain in speed would follow upon the adoption of any auto-loading mechanism. Moreover, it is perfectly obvious that more hits rather than more fire is the actual problem which auto-loading mechanism is ultimately expected to solve, and, therefore, it is impossible to disassociate it from the other factors with which hitting is concerned.

When the time occupied in performing each of the essential firing functions—charging the magazine, reloading the chamber, aiming, and pulling the trigger—is measured, it will be found that the time required to aim exceeds that of all the other functions combined. It might, therefore, be contended that the first step towards accelerating fire would be to improve the sights.

Even an analysis of the aiming function will show that the symmetry of the arm and the weight of the arm relatively to the weight and velocity of the bullet are factors greatly influencing the speed of aiming. When firing rapidly, recoil throws the rifle backwards, disturbing the relation between the eye and the sights, but if it also throws the muzzle diagonally from the aiming direction, as occurs with an unsymmetrical rifle, the time required to recover aim may easily be quadrupled.

Nothing is said about sights or recoil in either memorandum, though an increase of weight of the arm is assumed and is indeed necessary if the recoil of the present cartridge is to be sufficiently controlled to admit of more rapid aim. It cannot, however, have escaped notice that a heavier rifle must necessarily reduce the ammunition-carrying capacity of the man. This again points to the necessity of smaller, lighter cartridges for any arm intended to effect greater rapidity. Most of your readers will remember the early motor car and how an engine was hung on to a horse carriage and how the carriage has since evolved, piece by piece, to its present form, in which the whole vehicle has lost every semblance to its horse-operated predecessor.

The case of the motor-operated rifle is quite analogous. A revolution is demanded whilst an evolution is prescribed. Few human minds are capable of conceiving that a successful revolution is the result of

a chain of evolutions in which each detail is changed until an harmonious combination is evolved.

If the ideal motor-operated rifle as prescribed by the distinguished authors of the memoranda under comment were available today, it is perfectly certain that it would neither achieve its purpose nor satisfy them.

The problem of accelerating hitting is, in fact as much a question of improving the human firing element as of improving the shooting machine, not that the latter has by any means attained finality, especially in regard to its adaptation to the physical requirements of the human user. But for the moment we will ignore the human element and consider the essential principles of a revolutionized rifle. Conditions precedent to a more rapid rifle are: (a) To accelerate aim, which can only be accomplished by improving the aiming media and minimizing recoil; (b) to accelerate the supply of cartridges to the chamber; (c) to disperse heat. Recoil may be minimized by increasing the weight of the rifle or diminishing the weight of the bullet. There are many objections to the former expedient, but the latter is desirable on many grounds. To accelerate the feeding of cartridges to the chamber necessarily implies the possession of an ample supply by the shooter, while the dispersion of heat is a problem of which the solution will largely depend upon the cartridge generating less.

All these considerations again point to the development of a smaller, lighter cartridge as the first essential step. If, therefore, the military savants will express their views as to the minimum caliber and energy of a projectile suited to their requirements, the necessary evolution of the cartridge may commence.

It is just possible it may be found preferable to sacrifice a little caliber and energy in discharge for rapidity, in which case the whole problem will be greatly simplified. A bullet of .25 caliber and 100 grains weight at 3,000 f. s. velocity would have flatter trajectory over decisive ranges and very little less energy than the present military projectile, whilst it would give much less recoil to a rifle of the same weight, and the soldier could probably carry 50 per cent more cartridges.

Its hitting capabilities would be greater and its wounding powers less, but, as hitting is a condition precedent to wounding, hitting is the paramount consideration. It is probably, therefore, better to sacrifice a little disabling power in exchange for more hits. The only natural limit to pressure is the strength of material and mechanism. Hence there is less reason for imposing an arbitrary limit upon pressure than for expressing a general requirement that the rifle should be safe.

A further reduction in the size and weight of the cartridge might result from the production of a powder which, whilst occupying less space, would give the required velocity to the bullet, and there is ground for the hope that such a powder can be made when required.

Assuming military opinion is prepared to accept such ballistics and such a cartridge has been evolved, it then becomes possible to proceed with the construction of a rifle to shoot it, though with trifling modifications many existing rifles would shoot such a cartridge quite as rapidly as an existing auto-loading mechanism promises to do.

Whilst these arguments might indicate the necessity for investigation as to whether the assumption that fire would be expedited by any auto-loading mechanism, they justify a request that the military authorities should specify the minimum ballistics they will accept and then offer tangible inducements to powder and cartridge makers, in the first instance, to evolve a smaller, lighter cartridge and then to rifle makers to design a weapon which will shoot it most efficiently and rapidly. The history of small arms furnishes many instances in which the attainment of a desired object has been definitely retarded by the expression of arbitrary requirements. Some 50 years ago the British war department declined even to consider a cartridge carrying its own means of ignition or having a metallic case, whilst they condemned

an otherwise acceptable repeating rifle on the ground that it could be fired so rapidly that soldiers would waste ammunition.

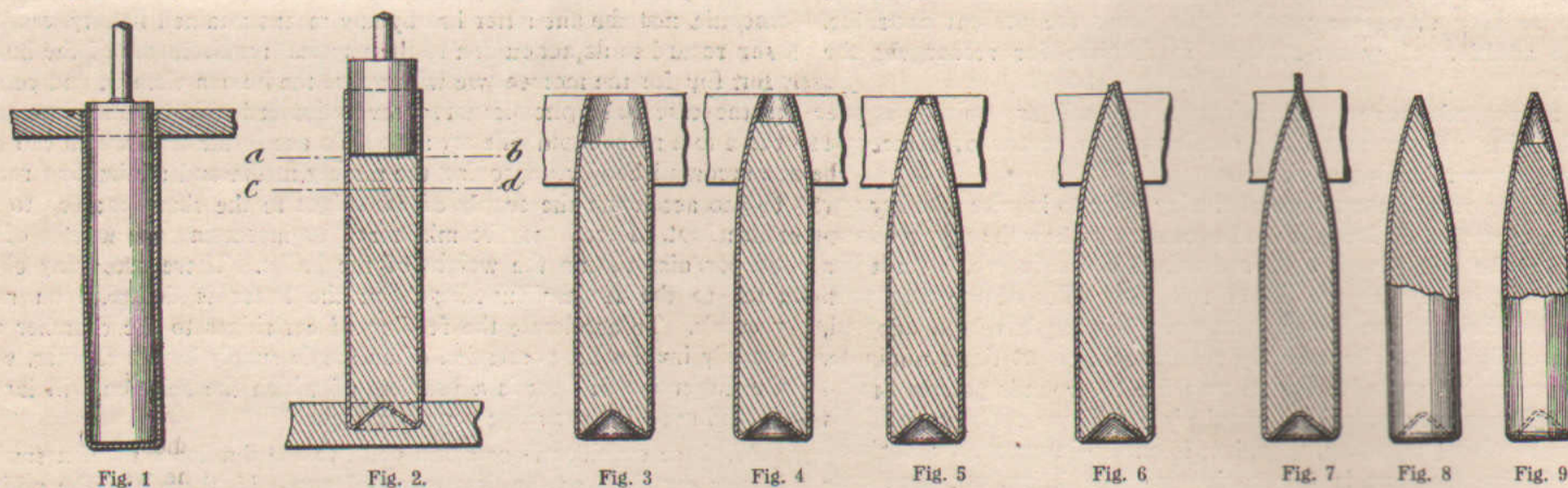
The chief objection offered to the Whitworth rifle was that a .45-caliber bullet weighing about 500 grains was too small to kill a man, and later, when the perfection of the solid drawn metallic cartridge case had been established, they designed a rifle having a chamber and extractor adapted to it and then adopted a coiled-brass cartridge case, which was so unsuited to the rifle that it was responsible for more than one disaster in battle and entirely discounted the virtues of what was otherwise the best breech-loading small arm then extant.

With such lessons from history it should be unnecessary to further emphasize the dangerous possibilities of too rigid specification.

### A JACKETED BULLET OF NOVEL CONSTRUCTION.

THE United States Patent Office is a repository of many curious and interesting devices. Nothing which has been patented lately has been more interesting or shown a greater amount of originality than the Ross Jacketed Bullet, upon which a patent was granted April 15, 1913.

The purpose of the inventor is best set forth in the application which seems to be less dry and tedious than many documents of its general character. A quotation of the application practically without change is the more effective and useful because it refers directly to drawings, and these we are enabled to take from the Patent Office records and reproduce herewith. The inventor said:



"This invention relates to jacketed bullets, and has for its object to produce a bullet in which the jacket will completely inclose the core at both ends, while at the same time, providing a tapered nose and an accurately shaped and smooth outer contour for the bullet.

"To these ends the invention consists in the novel details of construction and combinations of parts more fully hereinafter disclosed and particularly pointed out in the claims.

"Referring to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification in which like numerals designate like parts in all the views: Figure 1 is a diagrammatic sectional view showing one of the steps of drawing the metal from which the jacket is made; Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing the step of filling the core into the tube illustrated in Fig. 1, and also forming a concavity in the bottom of said tube; Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic view illustrating one of the steps of closing in the open end of the tube by a swaging action; Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 are views similar to Fig. 3 showing the successive swaging steps up to the complete closure over the core of the sharp-pointed end of the bullet; Fig. 8 is an elevational view, partly in section, of a finished bullet made in accordance with my invention; and Fig. 9 is a view similar to Fig. 8 illustrating a modified form of a completed bullet.

"Any suitable metallic casing or jacket preferably of steel, cupronickel, or other alloy of nickel is used; and any suitable filling for the bullet, but I prefer to employ lead.

"As is well known, in the metal jacketed bullets heretofore proposed, either the nose end of the bullet has been closed over the lead core, and the base end of the bullet left open, or partially open, or else the base end of the bullet has been closed by extending the jacket thereover, and the nose end of the bullet left open.

"When the base end of the bullet is left open, it is further well known that unless the nose end is sufficiently strengthened, the pressure of the powder gases, which often exceeds fifteen tons to the square inch, is apt to force the core through the nose end of the bullet, while the jacket is passing along the rifling, and thereby cause what is technically known as stripping. In order to avoid this, the jacket must be made of a specific strength and thickness and to further strengthen the jacket, the rim of its base is frequently turned inward.

"On the other hand, when the nose end of the bullet is left open, it is practically essential in high powered bullets to extend the jacket over the base end, for otherwise the powder gases would force the core through the nose end and cause stripping at practically every shot.

"Further, it is well recognized that if accurate shooting is to be had, the metal jacket must be a drawn one in order that it may accurately fit the rifling, and further, when the jacket is drawn, it is much stronger for a given weight of metal and will resist much harder usage than would be the case should the jacket be cast.

"Prior to my invention, there seems to have been no method known of filling a drawn jacket with a core, and finishing a high powered accurately shaped bullet with both of its ends closed. The production of such a bullet, however, not only enables one to secure all the qualities of the present high powered bullet, but it also enables less metal to be used in the jacket for the same strength, or a greater strength to be possessed by the jacket for the same amount of metal.

"It further enables one to accomplish the very important result of completely filling the jacket by the metal core as is illustrated in Fig. 8, or in only partially filling the jacket by said core, as is shown in Fig. 9. In the first instance, a military bullet of high penetrative power, is produced, while in the second instance, an expanding bullet for sporting purposes is produced, and without any additional expense.

"In order to make clear just how bullets such as those disclosed in Figs. 8 and 9, can be produced, their method of manufacture is briefly disclosed as follows: The metal jacket is drawn through suitable dies,

diagrammatically illustrated at 3, by means of a suitable plunger until it is of the required dimensions. A lead core is then forced into the jacket and against a shaping die which serves not only to cause the filling to tightly fit the interior of the jacket, but it also causes the bottom to acquire the concave shape shown, for a purpose to be described later. The open end portion of the filled jacket is next subjected to a series of swaging steps by rapidly striking the same with the hammers of a suitable swaging machine until the said end is completely closed, as is illustrated in Figs. 3 to 7. In order that the tapered portion of the finished bullet may have the well known tapered contour which produces the best results in flight, the hammers are accurately shaped to produce said contour. When the bullet is completed, it has the shape diagrammatically illustrated in Fig. 8, and its dimensions are found to be all that are desired. Both ends of the bullet being closed, it is a much stronger bullet for a given weight of metal in the jacket, than those heretofore produced, and the base of the bullet being concave, as illustrated, the powder gases act to slightly expand the same and thereupon insure a tight fit throughout the rifling. These bullets have been tested for military purposes, and have shown themselves to be all that is desired.

"In order to determine just how much lead is necessary to fill the casing after the bullet is completed, I have found it convenient to try a number of different lengths of lead plugs, and to cut open each bullet until just the right length of lead is found. Of course, the amount of lead could be determined in other ways, but the method suggested is found satisfactory in practice.

"Supposing the upper end of a lead plug of the proper length to make a military bullet, extends to the dotted line *a-b* in Fig. 2, then when it is desired to produce an expanding bullet such as is illustrated in Fig. 9, it is only necessary to use less lead. That is to say, if a cavity such as shown in Fig. 9 is desired in the bullet, then the upper end of the plug in Fig. 2 might extend only to the dotted line *c-d* in said figure, while, if a cavity larger or smaller than the cavity is desired, a lesser or a greater quantity of lead will be used. In other words, it will be clear that by simply varying the amount of lead forced into the jacket, sporting bullets with any desired cavity at their points, may be readily produced, while the cores of said bullets will be completely inclosed at both ends by their jackets."

### A BETTER RIFLE FOR THE BEST CARTRIDGE.

A PSALM OF PRAISE FOR THE .25 RIM FIRE PROVOKED BY THE ARRIVAL OF A REPEATER TO HANDLE IT.

BY C. L. GILMAN.

**B**IG game loads and rifles to handle them don't give me brainstorms any more. There are so many of them, all excellent, that a man has only to shut his eyes and grab to get one which will meet every demand of the hunting field and has enough talking points to hold its own in the Armageddon of argument.

If not indifferent, I am at least serene when the subject is up for discussion. I own two of the best of 'em and, should I fall on evil days, there is still a little old Sharpe's .50-45-400 carbine which the most rapacious creditor would scorn to snatch from the rack that is still capable of getting all the game the law allows anywhere there is any game to get.

Why should I, or any man, be worried about high-power loads when the big game is being either killed off or hunted into places where it is more a matter of the long purse than of the long rifle to bring it down and war is becoming so expensive that it will soon be voted out of existence by the cohorts of commercialism.

But when you spring anything about small game and the goods for getting it, I am right likely to wake up, take notice and address a few remarks to the meeting. And why not?

If a man hunts for sport the law allows him, in this State at least, forty-five kills on "game" suited to the squirrel rifle and places no limit on rabbits and squirrels, while, if he downs more than three head of big game per annum, he's a candidate for jail.

If a man hunts to eat while traveling in remote places his chances of starvation are a heap sight less if he clings to the small gun and gathers in each and every partridge, rabbit and quill-pig the red gods offer than if he waits for something he can kill without obliterating with his coast-defense cannon to show up.

.25-caliber bullet retains its velocity—and, incidentally, energy—some-what better than the .22 long rifle.

My first comparison of the hunting value of these two loads came in shooting muskrats. The muskrat is a fighter from the start to the finish. Trapped, he will gnaw off a foot with Spartan disregard for pain. Cornered, he will go Berserk and die biting. Shot, he will dive and hide unless clean disabled.

I have lost more than one rat this last way shooting with the .22. But never has a single rat escaped me once a .25 R. F. bullet struck him. The last rat I shot before the season closed this spring was sitting on the ice a full fifty yards distant. That I hit him at all was more luck than skill, but what that .25 R. F. did to him was nothing accidental. It raked that rat from stern to bow, leaving him but vitality enough to flop into the water, where he floated, belly up, until hauled aboard the canoe.

There is no creature, except possibly the turtle, with more vitality than the porcupine. Yet the .25 R. F., even with a body shot, knocks him cold. The only difference between those quill-pigs I shot with the .25 R. F. in cleaning up around the place last spring and those on which I tried .32-20 soft-points, the Springfield and the Imp, was that the victims of the last two were more distributed around—but they weren't any deader.

The rangy, stringy waubose—the white rabbit, swamp rabbit, snow-shoe rabbit, or—if you want to be scientific—the varying hare—of this north country will take a .22-caliber pill into his system and then depart for parts unknown. Not so if he's hit with the .25. He stops right there.

The whole point is this: that there is a large class of small game which calls for something a bit more powerful than the .22 L. R. I won't say that the .22 L. R. won't gather in most of it, but I do insist that an unpleasantly large per cent will escape wounded if no larger load is used. And the .25 R. F. has always delivered the goods for me.

Just what its top limit is, I won't profess to say, beyond this: that



The New .25 Rim Fire Rifle.

Thus much in justifying my excitement over the announcement of a new and needed rifle to handle my pet small-game cartridge, the .25 rim-fire.

I've known and used the .25 R. F. for more years than I like to think about. And from the first day I laid hands on my first .25 R. F. I have never owned a .22 R. F. for hunting. I did have one, once when I was mixing a bit in N. R. A. indoor shooting, but that was simply because the rules demanded it, and the pesky little bean-shooter got swapped for fishing tackle when I packed my kit and treked beyond the zone of the indoor range.

Why? First, because the .25 R. F. is easy to keep clean; second, because it hits twice as hard as the .22 L. R.

More .22-caliber rim-fire rifles are sold than any other, and principally because it's so blame hard to get a rag and a rod through them simultaneously that they rust out in a season and are discarded and replaced.

This is a trouble from which the .25-caliber barrel is free. It is big enough to accommodate a cleaning rod and a good patch. This may not mean much to the man who simply shoots on the range, but it is, of itself, sufficient to turn the scale when picking a rifle to take out and clean in a tent after a hard day paddling and portaging in the rain.

The original .25 R. F. load was 11 grains of black powder and a 67-grain inside-lubricated bullet. This loading, I understand, is still followed by the Peters people. The Winchester loading is 10 grains of powder and 65 grains of lead, while the Remington-U. M. C. cartridge packs 10 grains of powder behind the original 67-grain bullet. Hollow-point bullets are available, but hardly necessary, as the solid bullet gives all the smash desired on small game and the hollow point would threaten to diminish the penetration which makes the load a scratch possibility for medium game.

If you want figures, these from the Remington-U. M. C. list should serve for comparison:

.25 R. F.—Muzzle velocity, 1,161 foot seconds; muzzle energy, 201 foot pounds; 200-yard trajectory, 15.43 inches.

.22 L. R., black powder—Muzzle velocity, 1,103 foot seconds; muzzle energy, 108 foot pounds; 200-yard trajectory, 22.16 inches.

A comparison of the trajectory figures will show that the heavier,

if it's too big for the .25 R. F. I want an out-and-out big-game rifle.

Lieut. Seely A. Wallen has written extensively of his hunting of deer and equivalent game with the .25 R. F. in the southwest and the Philippines. He informs me, in a personal letter, that he has found this cartridge a killer on standing, broadside shots, up to 200 yards.

Personally, I'm not picking the .25 R. F. as a deer gun. But if the exigencies of summer canoe travel ever put me up against the choice between starving and busting the game laws, I would line up the little gun for any of these short, easy, summer shots with full confidence that I was about to taste meat.

On the head of accuracy there is little that can be said for any cartridge which cannot be said for the .25 R. F. The last time I had mine on a regular range was when I targeted it at 75 feet two years ago. My final group, as I recollect it, consisted of 9's or better on the N. R. A. gallery target. As this, with sporting sights, was about as good as I could then do with my .22 L. R. and target sights, I am inclined to give pretty full faith to the statement of the Stevens people, who originated the load, that it "is in the same class, with regards accuracy, as the .22 long rifle." Certainly, I have never missed a game shot with this load through any fault but my own.

Because it is easy to keep clean, shoots straight, hits hard enough for all game which does not call for a high-power arm, uses cartridges which retail at 40 cents a box and weigh only 1.5 pounds a hundred, this cartridge suits me from the ground up for all small-game hunting and for use in summer woods cruising where small game is the only kind desired and the need to kill large game may be classed as a possible but improbable disaster.

But there has always been one drawback about using this load. I could only find single-shot rifles to handle it. And of those rifles, the only ones built to my taste were without ejectors. This may seem a trifle—and it is a trifle until you start to thin out a tree-full of partridges and lose a couple which you might have gotten by quick-repeat shots; or fumble with wet, cold fingers at a spent shell while the wind blows your canoe one way and a muskrat hide worth forty cents swims for dear life the other.

In my quest for a small-game arm which would shoot fast if I wanted it to and hit hard, but not too hard, I've looked over and tried

out nearly all of them.

At one time I put the then new Marlin trombone-action .32-20 through a long course of sprouts. And I liked the gun. It functioned easily and surely. It was a take-down, but a cleverly mortised frame and two locking screws assured accurate and rigid assembling. Moreover, by using the excellent Marlin receiver sight, it was possible to have all the advantages of a rear peep without the usual disadvantage of having one sight on the stock and the other on the barrel, with a joint—made by man and, like man, prone to err—between. For the Marlin receiver sight, be it known, is mounted on that Marlin "solid top" and the top, in this model, the No. 27, stays with the barrel when the gun is taken down.

Finally—and, to me, vitally important—the whole action could be dismounted by hand and the gun cleaned from the breech.

But I finally passed it up.

The gun was all that I could ask, but neither the .32-20 nor the .25-20 cartridge, those for which it was made, appealed to me particularly. They cost more than my .25 R. F. loads, were more destructive on small game and not much more effective on medium game.

But the gun itself went down in my mental register as one excellent, fine, bully little gun. A gun of neat appearance, judicious weight—5¾ pounds—clever design and good workmanship.

That is why, when I learned, today, that the Marlin people were now offering this arm which I had already tested and found good, adapted to the small-game cartridge which I regard as the best of the lot, I let out a yell which scared the dog, did some hasty figuring to see how soon I could raise the price of one for myself, and then sat down to the typewriter to pass on the glad tidings.

Good big-game cartridges and splendid arms to handle them are introduced so often that they are hardly worthy of comment. But when a good repeating rifle is chambered for a small-game load which has been kept for years from the place it deserves because only single-shots handled it, the man who has known and liked that cartridge in the days of its obscurity may be excused if he does a little audible rejoicing over the widening of its field of usefulness and tries to do his part toward letting others know about it.

### SOME KICKERS I HAVE KNOWN.

By JAY JOSHER.

IT'S curious how one word may mean many different things. Often enough "yes" is a sure no; not infrequently "bad" with a certain inflection means good. Shakespeare said: "What's in a name! That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet!" but he overlooked Limburger cheese. Possibly his youthful education had been neglected and he had never met the Hon. John C. Limburger face to face. Would a rose smell as sweet if you called it by the name of the noisy cheese? We wot not, and also aver contrariwise.

Indians there in the country where the Japanese are next door—with only the Pacific Ocean separating them from the good beating they are going to get some day if they keep on being so sensitive—have a word "Hi-yu." There is an elastic word for you. Plainly spoken it means an ordinary distance; spoken shortly a little distance; drawled slightly a longer space than ordinary; still more drawn out, more space; drawn out to the limit, a very long distance.

When, with the rod of intelligent investigation we tap the rock called "Webster" there flows forth for us a definition of the word "kicker." Let us look, and we find: "Kicker; (*kī'-ker*) n. One who, or that which kicks; specifically a person who makes perverse or unreasonable opposition or objection; an objector."

Right here is where the man who wrote the dictionary has shown a pitiful lack of knowledge. He doesn't say a word about a "side-kicker" yclept friend or companion; the colossal ignorance which he exhibits by not noting what it means to hold up a kicker in a poker game might not be conscious, but it is surely criminal. And at that he shows good sense and has caught part of the meaning of the word. His "One who, or that which kicks" covers a multitude of sins.

These random thoughts have been drawn from my kick by the conversation of an old farmer friend, whose reminiscences of his younger days, as unpolished as the boulders of his own back lot, still carry for me the interest a more finished product might lack. He came in to see me the other day, and after he had carefully hung his black slouch hat on a corner of the book case, accepted a cigar and seated himself, he placed several sheets of drawing paper face down on my desk and began:

"Have I ever told you about the old civil war muzzle-loading musket I bought of a hired man in the days of my untried youth 'way down yonder in the Mississippi River Valley? That was cert'ny a terrible gun. It had destroyin' qualities—at either end—that would make the



"You Ought to a Seen Him When the Old Gun Went Off."

schemes of an avengin' angel look like a arbitration treaty. I kilt some things with it an' blame' near jarred my own head off. Then I think up the scheme of puttin' the butt end against the fence or a post when I wanted to fire. That worked all right for a spell, until the pesky gun kicked down a loose panel on me, an' consarn' near broke my back. Anyhow, that there engine of destruction sure served one vallyble purpose, anyway.

"One day when I was a little bit of a shaver a book agent come to our house. Gosh, he was fresh! Huh! Wanted to sell the Life an' Works of Cristofer Cornifelous in One Hundred Vollems, four dollars a vollem, one dollar down an' a dollar a month through the life of the victum an' his children an' his children's children.

"Paw, he didn't want the book, but the agent feller he was mighty persuasive. He pinto out to paw as how no man oughter try an' raise a family without them there very books on the front room mantel, an' as how it give any place such a reel tone, an' so on, till finally paw he says he'll think about it. I knowed right there was the beginnin' of the end, 'cause when paw commenced to *think* of doing somethin' he most allus done it sooner or later.

"Now, this here agent man had been mighty nice an' agreeable to me, pattin' me on the head and tellin' paw what a 'fine, manly little feller I am.' Generally paw didn't take no stock in hearin' that from maw, but he looks down at me real satisfied with his thumbs in his vest, an' says, 'yes; fine boy, that. Ain't a brighter in the county.' That kinder surprises me some, but I can't get it out of my head that paw ain't got no use for the lift of Christofer Cornifelous. I knowed he wouldn't read it if he got it, and it sure wasn't worth what it cost for show nor kindlin'. So I thought an' thought, an' finally I gets a notion.

"Just as soon as I got it I run into the house and grabbed up the ole gun, come out again an' drug it over to the book agent, an' I says:

"'Say, Mister, don't you want to see my gun?'

"'Sure, Sonny,' says he; 'I'm a mighty sight interested in guns.'

"'Well,' I says, 'How'd you like to shoot this here one?'

"'And he says, 'Yes, my boy. I'd dearly love to shoot your gun.'

"'Well,' I says, 'All right; here she is, Mister. Go ahead.'

"'An' he says, 'Is she loaded?'

"'Yes,' says I; 'An' he says,

"'What shall I shoot her at?' an' I says,

"'Why, see that bird settin' there on the tree?' Sure enough there was a bird.

"'Yes,' says he, 'I see the bird.'

"'Well then,' says I, 'Shoot her at the bird.'

"Well, he did. You ought to a seen him when the old gun went off. The best thing I can do is to show you a picture my friend Williams drawed of it. That gun jest natchelly knocked the almighty stuffin' out of him, an' paw he laughed so it just druv all idee of buyin' the books plumb outen his head. He invited the agent to stay to supper but the pore feller he didn't have no appetite an' he moved on. I never



"Draws Back Her Hind Leg an' Fetches Paw Such a Wallop in the Pit of His Stomach."

did see nobody have more trouble with a gun before nor since, nor nobody so took aback by bein' hit in the front as that agent, except my paw.

"Speakin' of paw I recollect mighty clar we allus had cows down on our farm and till I got big enough to milk paw he allus did the milkin'. Gosh; I useter wish sometimes I hadn't never growed up! I hated milkin', an' I guess the cows knowed it an' felt the same way, cause they was awful onry with me. Sometimes they was cross with paw, too.

"One night when I was settin' on the top bar wachin' paw milk an askin' him questions—I remember I had jest asked him where the cows come from that helped to make the milky way—when this one he's strippin' the last drop from draws back her hind leg an' fetches paw such a wallop in the pit of his stomach he don't stop goin' till he's over the fence and landed amongst a lot of hogs that's wallerin' there.

"Which jest natchelly reminds me of Al Kitchin, a neighbor boy that lived near us, who come runnin' to his dad one day all excited and het up. 'Say Dad,' says he, 'Come quick! Ole (that's the hired man) he's down here by the branch in the mud up to his knees!'

"'Waal, for the Lord's sake,' says Al's paw; 'What do you come runnin' to me with such a tale as that for? Can't this here Ole walk? I foot after another to git himself out'n the mud?'

"'Gosh all hemlock, paw,' says the boy; 'Tain't that; he's in the mud head down.'

"Well, paw he didn't light in the mud head fust but he might jest as well, so far's mud goes. My laws amassy! The only way I can show you how he looked is by the picture, and that only begins to show the way paw looked on his way over the fence.

"Cows is mighty curus critters but some useful, an' that reminds me of a cow accident that happened to this here same hired man, Ole. Ole was milkin' onct, in the middle of flytime, an' if you've ever seen the way that solid bunch on the end of a cow's tail can slap anybody who's tryin' to milk 'longside the face, you can sorter see what's in this Swede's mind when he took a piece of tar rope an' tied the cow's tail down good an' solid to his boot strap.

"When he'd finished milkin' he got up, an' jest to show he's good-natured, gives the cow a friendly crack on the hip with the milkin'-stool. The old cow, she natchelly started for the paster, an' so did Ole, only he took steps considerable longer'n the cow, bein' jest car-



"The mule did get an everlastin' good drive at him."

ried away, so to speak. I bet there wouldn't a been more'n a grease spot left of him if he hadn't fetched up against the barb' wire fence an' hung there till they worked him loose with a can-opener.

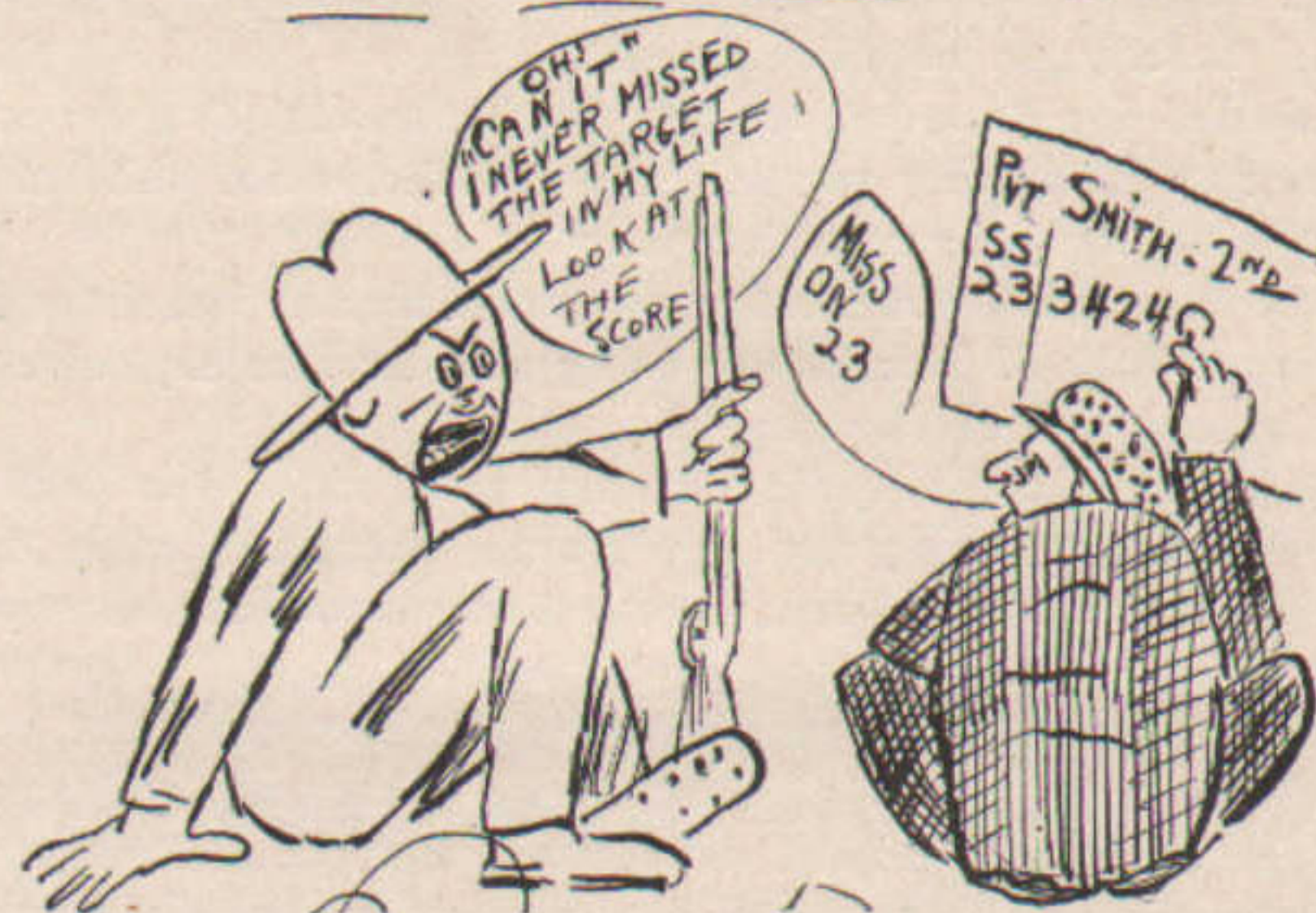
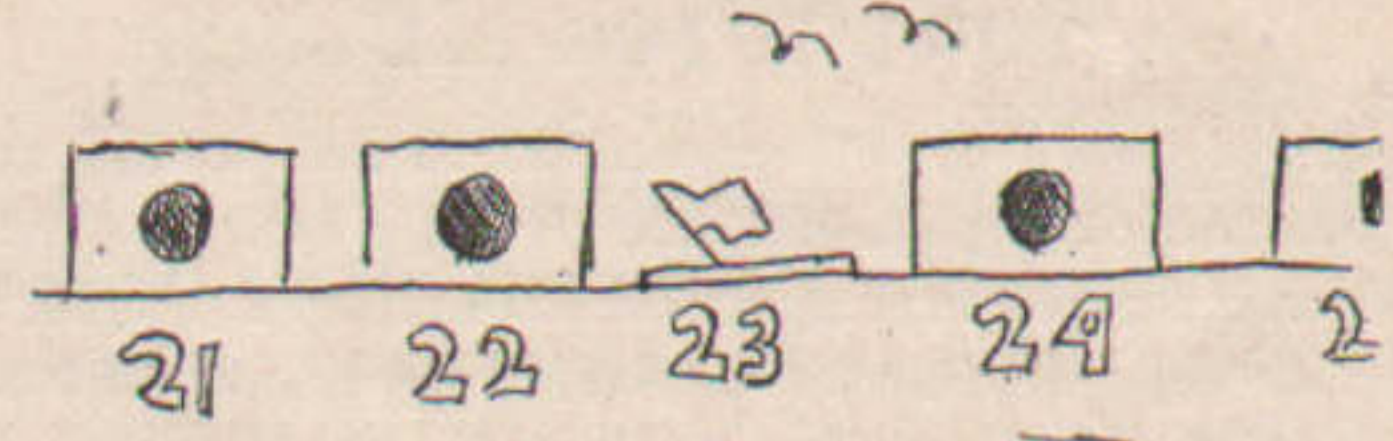
"By that time he looked like a plate of home-made sausage that had been dragged through a cow-lot. You'd hardly believe a cow had so much speed. She started on the high gear, all right, I guess. I hear folks is still stubbin' their toes agin Swedish cuss-words that's layin' around that neighborhood.

"Speakin' of cows and speed reminds me of a story about a man who went into a hardware store to buy some nails. While he was there he says to the hardware man, says he: 'Don't know anybody, do you, that's got a nice, fresh cow for sale?'

"'Well, no,' says the hardware man; 'I don't jest recall none. But you don't want to buy no cow. What you want is a bicycle. Jest think of the time an' steps you could save ridin' back an' forth to town an' all over the farm!'

"'No; Gosh ding it; I don't want no bicycle, neither. What I want is a cow.'

"'But, man alive,' says the storekeeper; 'jest think how foolish you'd look ridin' around the farm on a cow! Tee-hee-hee!'



"'Everytime one of them other yaps got what they called a 'goose egg' he'a roar like a bull that's missed his breakfast."

"'Huh;' says the farmer, jest like that, quick as can be. 'An' I'd sure look like Sam Hill tryin' to milk a bicycle.'

"But resum'in' back to kickers. I wisht any of you that's interested could a' knowed a mule they was onct over at Si Brent's place down the lane an' acrost the road from us. Well, siree, believe me that was some mule for sense. I believe that there mule had more gennewine sagacity an' devilish wiles than a English suffragette. He'd stand with his ears lopped back an' tail hangin' flat till somebody got within good reach of the kickin' end of him, an' then he'd fetch loose an' Gosh-amighty! that mule Maude wasn't a smitchen compared to him.

"Funniest thing I ever seen him do when young Hen Taller went over to see the oldest Brent girl. I didn't never know much of her but she attracted some notice in them days. Guess most any kind of girl man-ages to look good to some feller somewhere an' sometime or other. Well, Hen he kinder takes a shine to her till he gets to droppin' 'round right frequent, an' Old Man Brent he's mighty set against it.

"First place the girl's got a lot of housework to do, her mother bein' dead, an' he don't want to part with her none at all. Second place he don't have much use for Hen. Told him to keep away and not very polite at that, but the young feller had a lot of sticktoitiveness an' he come back a time or two till finally the old man grabbed a blacksnake whip when he seen Hen comin' up the path, an' 'lows he'll just everlastin'ly flail the life out'n him if he don't make tracks up the road.

"The boy backs off a little, a'passin' by the mule, an' the old man follers him up a'swishin' the whip through the air plumb vicious. Well, by ginger, he gits a leetle mite too clost to the mule, an' the fust thing the old man knowed he didn't know nothin'. The mule did get an everlastin' good drive at him; best chance any mean mule ever had, I guess. Broke one of the old man's arms, tore some ribs loose from his breastbone an' goodness knows what else it done to him. Any-how, he was in bed two months and before he's up and around agin Hen's married the girl.

"Funniest thing about it all is Hen appears to be the one holdin' a grudge agin' the mule. If Hen's folks wanted to have a coat of arms like some of these here old families on the other side of the ocean, or like some of the stuckup new-old families on this side it'd look somethin' like the picture I'm handin' you with this.

"There is a big rifle range not far from where I live an' I useter go out an' watch the fellers shoot. I'd see men come there as could shoot, too, but a lot of 'em had oughter took lessons in a kindergarten before they ever wasted time an' good annition shooting holes in the air. Most of 'em was good-natured enough, that is them that could shoot. The others had sure some Hard-Luck-Harry's scattered among 'em.

"If one of them fine shots had a miss scored up against him he usually nodded his head quiet and maybe a little sorrowful an' went on firin' without sayin' a word, but every time one of them other yaps got what they called a 'goose-egg' he'd roar like a bull that's missed his breakfast.

"What one on 'em looked like an' how he acted on the range was caught by a friend of mine with a camery, an' here's a sample of what resulted for you to put in the paper if you want to. The reason why it don't look just like some o' them other photographts is because maw she set down on the camery when the feller put it in a chair there in the settin' room while he was washin' his hands in the tin basin outside the door. If the pitcher looks a little skewgee to you don't blame the man or the camery or me; blame it on maw."

### POWDER FOR PLEASURE.

IN America ladies have been known to use powder to enhance their charms and thus give pleasure to the world in general. As a rule our men have not been addicted to the use of powder for ornamental purposes, though it must be confessed men have fluttered across our path who might have ameliorated the iridescence of a gleaming proboscis to the comfort of all concerned.

It remained for *Pearson's Weekly* to give an insight upon an European phase of the powder question, and as it seems not without novelty, we pass it on for your consideration:

"One of the troubles of most European armies is that those soldiers who can get hold of it insist on using that terrible explosive cordite as if it were a sort of chewing gum.

"Its popularity is due to the fact that when chewed in small quantities it has a stimulating and exhilarating effect like small doses of alcohol. Its taste, too, is sweet, cordite being three-fifths nitroglycerin, an explosive which is sugary to the taste.

"When chewed in large quantities cordite becomes more powerful in its effects, bringing on a blissful state of ecstasy and sometimes making the victim of the habit see visions. But the real danger of the habit lies in the fact that though nitroglycerin will explode only when given a very hard blow or touched by an electric spark, there is always a possibility that the grinding of exceptionally hard teeth might provoke the necessary hard blow. Within the last three years, at least three soldiers—two Germans and one Austrian—have been blown to bits, the use of cordite as a chewing gum being the suspected cause."

### CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

TWO notable camps of instruction—one for Cavalry and one for Field Artillery—are to be conducted by the Army this summer in the Eastern states.

Most important of these two, as judged by its novel features, will be the Cavalry camp on a tract of 1,200 acres three miles east of Winchester, Va., in the historic Shenandoah Valley. The First Squadron of the Fifteenth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer and comprising Troops A, B, C, and D; the entire Tenth Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the entire Eleventh Cavalry, from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., have been ordered to march to the camp, reporting to the commanding officer there not earlier than July 18 nor later than July 20. The camp will continue to September 20.

A board, consisting of Brig. Gen. Carrol A. Devol, Quartermaster Corps; Col. Cunliffe H. Murray, Twelfth Cavalry, and Maj. Christopher C. Collins, Medical Corps, inspected the camp site last week and made preliminary arrangements.

The purpose of this brigade camp is not only for instructional purposes, but to work out a number of problems of Cavalry organization that are now before the department. Radical changes have been proposed in organization and use of this arm, and an effort will be made to see if they are practical. One important question about which there has been considerable agitation is whether Cavalry troops should be maintained at full strength in time of peace or merely in skeleton form.

Our present organization of Cavalry, which is the same as our organization of Infantry, is held to be defective. Our basis is four troops to the squadron and three squadrons to a regiment. The continental idea is that Cavalry requires more leading than Infantry, and hence that more officers and smaller units are desirable. The continental squadron is made up of two or three troops and a regiment of two squadrons.

These are only a few of the ideas that probably will be considered during the camp. The new double-rank plan is another that is to be tried.

The board of officers headed by Brigadier General McClernand, which recently returned from abroad after making an exhaustive study of European Cavalry, has suggested numerous changes on lines indicated above, and it is on the report of this board that the determination to hold the camp was reached.

No doubt the board recognizes the fact that conditions in this country are so widely different from conditions in Europe that what is desirable there may not be desirable here. Some lessons may be learned from Europe, but it is not at all certain that there are many such.

The Field Artillery camp is to be near to Tobyhanna, Pa., from June 18 until some time in the fall not yet determined. It is to be a joint camp for the Army and the National Guard. The backbone of the camp will be the Second Battalion, Third Field Artillery, from Fort Myer, Va., which battalion is now marching to the site.

National Guard Field Artillery organizations will participate during the following periods: Battery A, Connecticut, July 21 to 30; First Battery, District of Columbia, August 1 to 10; Battery A, New Jersey,

June 21 to 30; Battery B, New Jersey, August 1 to 10; Batteries B and C, Pennsylvania, July 21 to 30; Light Battery A, Rhode Island, July 21 to 30; Battalion headquarters and three batteries, Virginia, August 15 to 24.

### BULLETS AGAINST BALLOONS.

TRIALS have lately been carried out at Neumannswald, in Germany, with Major Lenz's incendiary rifle bullets for attacking airships, says the *Army and Navy Gazette* (British). The Lenz bullet is a steel tube containing a compressed mass of composition, which is ignited by a sensitive cap and blown out of the tube when the bullet pierces the envelope of a dirigible. The results obtained were remarkable, as the inventor succeeded in setting fire to a small balloon at every shot. The bullet was fired from the old-pattern German rifle, of .433 caliber, and it seems doubtful whether it can be adapted to a modern small-bore rifle. It is therefore considered that the bullet, if adopted, will be issued only to the men of airships and aeroplane sections and to the detachments of balloon guns, who will be armed with Mauser rifles of the present service pattern, but with the barrels bored out to take the Lenz bullet.

### GEN. O'RYAN TO STUDY AT THE WAR COLLEGE.

SPECIAL authority has been granted by President Wilson to Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, National Guard of New York, to attend and pursue the course of study at the Army War College, Washington Barracks. General O'Ryan will report August 15.

General O'Ryan is one of the best known and most energetic and enthusiastic of National Guardsmen. He made famous the battery of Field Artillery he commanded in New York and then gave much attention to improving the Guard, not only in his own state, but in the nation at large. He now commands the division organization of the New York Guard and, by recent legislation, draws a salary of \$8,000 a year for that service.

### SERVICE COMMITTEES MEET.

INFORMAL meetings of the new House committees on Military and Naval Affairs have been held, but no regular meetings will be held until next month. While the House caucus has decided not to attempt legislation at this session aside from the tariff and currency, it is expected that Chairman Hay will arrange for hearings this summer on military legislation to be taken up next winter. Included in the list is the bill to create an aviation corps. There may also be hearings on the National Guard pay bill, but this is not certain.

### CO-OPERATIVE GAME PROTECTION.

AN agreement to co-operate with the State of New Mexico in the protection of game on national forests has been entered into by the United States Forest Service. Negotiations looking toward a similar arrangement with the game wardens of Arizona are under way. On the other hand, the game wardens will report to the nearest forest officer any fires they may discover on or near a national forest.

Forest officers will pay strict attention to the enforcement of the game laws in so far as their duties permit, by reporting all cases of violation of the game laws to the regular deputy State game warden in whose district an offense is committed. They will make arrests in flagrant cases where it is impossible to notify the deputy State game warden, and where the violator is likely to leave the section of the country. They will also furnish to the proper officers all available information, which will assist them in apprehending or prosecuting violators of the game laws.

The rangers will further be expected, as far as practicable, to keep a record of the total number of game animals by classes killed in their districts, to be turned in to the State game warden, at the end of the season.

### OURS.

A MAN and his wife were so intimate in their relations that they preferred to refer to all possessions as "ours" instead of mine or yours.

Lately the husband said one evening, "Dearie, where is it we buy our cigars?"

"Why, precious," oozed his other part, "we buy our cigars at the same department store where we purchase our corsets!"—*Judge*.



# ARMS AND THE MAN

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EVERY THURSDAY

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

## THE ARBITRATION TREATIES.

Unexpected opposition has appeared in the Senate to renewing existing compulsory arbitration treaties with various nations. The treaty with France was renewed without trouble, but the Senate gagged at swallowing a bunch of them which contained the treaties with Great Britain, Italy and Spain. New phases of our international relations, arising out of the Panama Canal dispute, the Japanese situation, Great Britain's alliance with Japan, and several matters of lesser import, contributed to put the Senate in the frame of mind where it doubts the practicability and wisdom of entering, by wholesale, into compacts of this sort.

The new attitude of the Senate is precisely the attitude which any Government is likely to take at any time. An arbitration treaty is excellent for a nation which has nothing to arbitrate. The moment a controversy arises the treaty is found to be an incubus, and the elder statesmen of the nation set about devising schemes for abrogating or circumventing it. All of which is very human, and nations are still human.

Compulsory arbitration treaties, in their final working out, are more apt to promote international trouble than to prevent it. Opposing views as to their interpretation furnish a cause of quarrel fully as grave as any original difference of opinion that may arise, and such a quarrel gains acrimony from the unavoidable change of bad faith attending it.

"I shall not fight with you," says a party to a treaty, "unless you offend me in my honor or violate your pledges." When they quarrel over a boundary fence, the one asserts that the other has offended him in his honor, and has violated the pledge. "You're a liar; I haven't done anything of the sort," says the other. And that is better ground for a fight than the boundary fence dispute.

## A SERVICE EXHIBITION.

Great Britain's Army and Navy are united again this summer in conducting a great popular show at Earl's Court, London, known as the Imperial Service Exhibition. It is the most pretentious thing of the kind ever undertaken, and might well serve as a model for a similar demonstration in this country as a means of educating the people to a better knowledge of the nation's defenses—or lack of them.

In addition to the usual exhibits of manikins clothed in the present

and historic uniforms of the services, there are many special attractions. In the gardens of the exhibition grounds a model entrenched camp has been established, with armored and hospital trains and all details of a military force on active duty.

In Empress Hall is a gigantic naval exhibit, where models of the newest fighting ships participate in a mimic naval engagement, wherein a fortified town is bombarded, the attacking force being aided by aeroplanes and dirigible balloons. A full-sized model of a naval cruiser is shown, and elsewhere there is a representation of the landing of a naval brigade on the Somaliland coast.

At the several World's Fairs which have been held in this country, the services have exhibited models, guns, uniforms and the like, and military tournaments like those of recent years on the Chicago lake front and in the Tacoma stadium, in the city of Tacoma, have given the people some idea of their land defenders. Then, too, the visits of warships to coast cities have furnished a continuing exhibition of the Navy. But never has there been a combined exhibition on a scale even approaching the Earl's Court show.

If it is not too late, it might be well for the Government to attempt something of the sort at the San Francisco Fair in 1915, where arrangements are already being made for separate Army and Navy representation, and for a large representation of military forces from abroad.

The more the people come in touch with the Army and Navy and National Guard the more they turn their thoughts to the problems of national defense and the better do they understand the men who are giving the best of their lives to preparing to serve the nation in time of stress. It is noticeable that those who are prone to criticize the personnel of the services are those who know the least about them.

A national defense exhibition certainly would be of great educational value.

## KRAGS AND CIVILIANS.

Attention has been directed heretofore in these columns to the fact that the Government has on hand many thousands of Krag rifles which are not being used. An admirable arm, approximating in general character the service rifle, the Krag, while technically obsolete, could perform an admirable function in training men to shoot. No attempt has been made to put the rifles to that purpose. Storage is not improving their condition.

At this season of the year the Ordnance Department and the War Department generally make up their estimates and their recommendations to Congress, to be acted on at the long session beginning the first Monday in December. ARMS AND THE MAN ventures the suggestion to the present administration that it can make no more useful request than one for law to permit placing the Krags in the hands of civilian rifle clubs and schools with cadet organizations, together with ammunition, the ammunition to be supplied free to a reasonable quantity, and at a nominal price beyond that.

The great military resource of this nation, lacking a large standing Army and without a large Organized Militia, is in its citizens. When a preponderance of those citizens could shoot the resource was a real and partially trained one. Today its value has shrunk beyond the danger point. Teaching the citizens to shoot is a true and necessary duty of the Government. At an expense so small as to be almost negligible, this can be done by loaning the idle Krags to civilian clubs and schools under proper but not too rigid regulations.

Another suggestion that ARMS AND THE MAN has to offer is that the department urge upon Congress legislation to complete the free exchanges in the National Guard of the new infantry equipment for the old, and the automatic pistol for the revolver without cost to the States, in order that the desired and necessary uniformity in equipment and arms be secured at the earliest possible moment. The time has come when this can be done advantageously. There should be no longer delay.

**SMALL BORING WITH THE SHORT RANGERS.**

THE official results for the third week's shooting in the Short Range Rifle League show the Park Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., still leading and with a substantial margin over its nearest competitor, the District of Columbia Rifle Association.

The Park Club has averaged for three matches 2,353 2-3. Mighty nice shooting. D. C. has averaged 2,326 and the Engineers 2,322 1-3.

The Engineers creep up into third place from fifth, displacing Adrian and Bangor.

OFFICIAL STANDING OF S. R. R. L. CLUBS.  
(Up to and including third match.)

	Average
1. Park Club, Bridgeport.....	2,353 2-3
2. District of Columbia Rifle Association.....	2,326
3. Engineers' Rifle and Revolver Club, Cleveland.....	2,322 1-3
4. Bangor (Me.) Rifle Association.....	2,317 1-3
5. Adrian (Mich.) Rifle Club.....	2,308
6. 1st Wisconsin Old Guard Rifle Association.....	2,301 2-3
7. Bucyrus (Ohio) Rifle Association.....	2,278
8. Dickinson (N. Dak.) Rifle Club.....	2,272
9. Olympic Rifle and Revolver Club, Des Moines.....	2,268 2-3
10. Priest River (Idaho) Rifle Club.....	2,264
11. St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club.....	2,234 2-3
12. Milwaukee (Wis.) Rifle and Pistol Club.....	2,232 2-3
13. Fremont (Ohio) Rifle Club.....	2,218 2-3
14. Eagle, Globe and Anchor Club, D. C.....	2,200 1-3
15. Auburn (N. Y.) Rifle Club.....	2,199 2-3
16. Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association.....	2,187
17. Providence (R. I.) Revolver Club.....	2,181
18. Presque Isle Rifle Club, Erie, Pa.....	2,125 1-3
19. Massachusetts Rifle Association.....	2,112 2-3
20. Shell Mound Rifle and Pistol Club.....	2,088 1-3
21. Hague Gun Club, Hague-on-Lake-George, N. Y.....	2,076
22. Marion (Ohio) Rifle Club.....	2,069 2-3
23. St. John's Rifle Club, Taunton, Mass.....	2,047
24. Dartmouth College Rifle Team, Hanover, N. H.....	2,040 1-3
25. Salt Lake Rifle Club, Utah.....	2,007
26. Kiowa Rifle and Revolver Club, Des Moines, Iowa.....	1,993 2-3
27. Mitchell (S. Dak.) Rifle and Revolver Club.....	1,983 1-3
28. Philadelphia Rifle Association.....	1,973
29. Grove City Rifle and Pistol Club.....	1,962
30. Diamond Spring Rifle Club, Jamestown, R. I.....	1,927
31. Watertown (S. Dak.) Rifle Club.....	1,845
32. Myles Standish Rifle Club.....	1,815
33. Old Dominion Rifle Club, Jewell Station, Va.....	1,500 2-3

The official results for the third match give the Park Club first place over D. C. and the Engineers by one point, and no less than eight clubs finished in the 2,300 class. A. E. Gaartz and D. I. Gould are tied for the third contest, official count, with 482 apiece.

OFFICIAL RESULTS, THIRD MATCH.

	Average
1. Park Club.....	2,353
2. District of Columbia.....	2,352
3. Engineers.....	2,352
4. 1st Wisconsin.....	2,330
5. Bangor.....	2,327
6. Adrian.....	2,312
7. Olympic.....	2,300
8. Dickinson.....	2,300
9. Priest River.....	2,288
10. Eagle, Globe and Anchor.....	2,287
11. Bucyrus.....	2,271
12. St. Louis-Colonial.....	2,259
13. Milwaukee.....	2,240
14. Providence.....	2,240
15. Fremont.....	2,228
16. Auburn.....	2,225
17. Massachusetts.....	2,186
18. Myles Standish.....	2,181
19. Cypress Hills.....	2,175
20. Shell Mound.....	2,135
21. Presque Isle.....	2,106
22. Philadelphia.....	2,103
23. Hague.....	2,094
24. Dartmouth.....	2,066
25. Diamond Springs.....	2,063
26. Marion.....	2,058
27. St. John's.....	2,015
28. Kiowa.....	2,012
29. Salt Lake.....	1,981
30. Mitchell.....	1,978
31. Grove City.....	1,966
32. Watertown.....	1,917
33. Old Dominion.....	1,505

No targets have been received from Iowa High, Los Angeles, and New Orleans. McKeesport and Santa Rita still imitate the Sphinx.

Bangor upsets the dope in the fourth contest by coming across with a bang-up 2,372 and the high individual score for the week of 489,



Composite score of 480, by J. W. Hessian, Park Club, Bridgeport, shooting Stevens-Hessian "414" rifle and Remington-UMC long rifle Lesmok cartridges.

made by D. I. Gould, who is going at top speed. The Park Club is the runner-up with 2,370, while the Engineers finish third with 2,361. Up to this writing the high ten individual scores for the week are:

HIGH TEN INDIVIDUALS, FOURTH MATCH.

	Average
D. I. Gould, Bangor.....	489
J. E. Sexton, Hague-on-Lake-George.....	487
J. W. Matternson, Adrian, Mich.....	482
J. W. Hessian, Bridgeport.....	480
C. E. Groom, District of Columbia.....	480
J. C. Semon, Cleveland.....	477
W. A. McDonald, Bangor.....	476
J. Williams, Bridgeport.....	474
Capt. R. D. August, Bridgeport.....	474
E. E. Tindall, Cleveland.....	473
A. B. Gully, Bridgeport.....	473

UNOFFICIAL RESULTS, FOURTH MATCH.

Bangor.....	2,372	Priest River.....	2,182
Park Club.....	2,370	Presque Isle.....	2,177
Engineers.....	2,361	Shell Mound.....	2,175
District of Columbia.....	2,347	Iowa City.....	2,163
Adrian.....	2,323	Massachusetts.....	2,155
Dickinson.....	2,312	Cypress Hills.....	2,153
Bucyrus.....	2,297	Marion.....	2,123
Hague.....	2,295	Mitchell.....	2,112
Olympic.....	2,291	Philadelphia.....	2,091
Fremont.....	2,288	Salt Lake.....	2,089
St. Louis-Colonial.....	2,235	Diamond Springs.....	2,078
Los Angeles.....	2,235	Dartmouth College.....	2,074
Providence.....	2,234	Kiowa.....	2,043
Eagle, Globe and Anchor.....	2,223	Watertown.....	1,937
Auburn.....	2,222	Old Dominion.....	1,625

Scientific Advice.

How to destroy insect pests in orchards and fields has been the subject of many scientific and valuable bulletins issued by the department of agriculture. Knowing this, a resident of Washington went in hot haste the other day to Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology, and presumed to be the most learned man on insects in the country.

"Doctor," he said, "My house is simply overrun with roaches and water bugs. I have tried everything without avail. What shall I do?"

"Move," said the doctor.

Which was perfectly sound scientific advice. Moreover, it was all the inquirer got.

I Should Worry!

"Before marriage I used to sit up until midnight wishing he would go home."

"Yes?"

"Yes, and since we are married I sit up until midnight wishing he would come home."

Colorado Activity.

That *Colorado Bulletin* continues to deal out dope in its usual breezy and interesting style. It's really so original that we love to read it, time or no. We learn that the annual rifle matches will be held at the State range near Golden, July 2 to 6.

Naval Militia of Washington to Cruise.

The Naval Militia of the State of Washington will cruise from June 21 to 28 on board the U. S. S. Galveston. The commanding officer of the Naval Militia will become the commanding officer of the Galveston.

# 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.

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

August 15-23, inc.—Matches of the National Rifle Association of America, Camp Perry, Ohio.

August 25-29, inc.—National Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio.

September 1-9.—International Rifle and Revolver Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio, including Palma Trophy Match.

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

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

## BRIDGEPORT BUMPS.

I feel that some word from the Park Club regarding their equipment is in order and am, therefore, handing you the dope as used by the different members.

Of course, our range is out of doors and we have considerable of a walk to get to it, but all the boys feel that this sport is worth all the trouble they incur in reaching the range. Those who have competed in this match are most enthusiastic about it, the outdoor supplying something that is entirely lacking to make the indoor game attractive.

After repeated trials between the Remington-UMC .22 long rifle regular lesmok and the special indoor target cartridge of the same brand, we are unanimously in favor of the latter. Personally I have tried this cartridge from a machine rest and its results are all that could be wished. We are using the same rifles and the same sights as used in the indoor matches with, of course, different elevation and windage necessary for the increased range. We are all shooting the Stevens-Hessian model with Lyman and Pope rear sights, with apertures from .25 to .55 and front apertures ranging from .70 to .90. Personally, I believe in the front apertures being of generous proportions, especially where the light is not good. I have found the rear aperture of .35 the best suited for my individual tastes.

All our indoor men are doing well outdoors with the exception of Mr. W. W. Naramore who has been having some trouble with his rifle and sights. We hope soon to see him striking his regular stride again. Mr. Jarvis Williams is the most consistent average as well as the highest and he can always be depended upon for a good score.

We are having some trouble to get ten men out each week, having had to return several sets of targets untouched. Regarding the target, we were at first inclined to criticize it, but now we are used to it, it does not look so terrifying and it certainly makes for good hoding and the better you hold the better your score will be. It is surprising how often this combination will give you a 25 if you are thoroughly satisfied in your own mind that you had a perfect pull.

I have found it a good scheme in my own case, after I am fully satisfied that my rifle is sighted in proper position, to shoot my entire score without changing the sights and I believe better results would accrue to the average shooter if this plan was followed. A bad shot in the early part of the score is apt to discourage and prevent further effort, or a series of unexpectedly good shots is liable to make the shooter follow the strain and pull a wild one. It might be well for some one to have a telescope trained on the target, and if the shots are constantly going in one direction, to warn the shooter so that he may correct his sighting, but it is far better to do all this before you commence your regular score.

I believe this plan will be exceptionally good for new shooters as the old seasoned veterans are not so liable to get heart failure when

they see a bad shot, although I believe even Dr. Hudson would not be entirely unaffected if he saw a nipper eighteen staring him in the face.

I believe this Short Range League will be a great power in rifle shooting in this country; it is bound to grow and ARMS AND THE MAN is to be congratulated upon starting so excellent a movement.

JOHN W. HESSIAN.

## MILWAUKEE MITES.

Enclosed herewith is our official report for the third match. We were all puffed up and intended to hand you a fine line of dope this time. But when we received ARMS AND THE MAN this morning and the results for the second week we decided to boil it down to the minimum.

Though the wind picked up some while Hoey and Berenson were shooting and four of the old stand-bys went fishing, conditions and luck seemed to be with us. As it was a Stevens-Hessian Model that brought across that 482 everyone dropped their own "gas-pipe" and decided to try it just once. The majority did well but Hoey thinks he ought to have stuck to his own "414."

And as everybody's doing it we will join in the chorus: "Just wait 'till next time."

A. E. G.

## ADRIAN ARTICULATES.

We are delighted with the Short Range matches and find that they are even more interesting and profitable than we expected. It certainly takes some shooting to stay inside that 23 ring to say nothing of the 25 and with the extremely variable weather we have out here we find these 23s hard to get although you will notice that Matterson is putting on some fine targets.

## SHELL MOUND SHELLINGS.

Match 4 added 40 points to our total of Match 3, going some. Crawling up right along and every member taking a great interest in the Short Range Rifle League. George Armstrong tops for first place with a total score of 443 out of possible 500—best 5 shot target goes to L. S. Hawxhurst 117—we have now three .22 caliber muskets in our ranks. Most of the boys are using the .22 caliber single shot, very light weight. Most all the boys used .22 L. R. Peters ammunition, L. S. Hawxhurst used a .22 Stevens musket with Peters ammunition, Geo. Armstrong, F. Poulter and C. Seely used a Winchester musket and .22 L. R. Peters. C. M. Kraul used a .22 Remington repeating rifle with UMC Lesmok cartridges. Weather conditions were cloudy in the morning and evening—afternoon weather was fair with steady west wind.

## HAGUE HAPPENINGS.

I will tell you that we have had a fine week for our shooting, and we took the advice of your paper, and changed the sights of our rifle, using the new Lyman rear, wind gauge, peep sight, and the No. 17 Lyman front sight. We are using the aperture and find our shooting improved very much. I was told some time ago, by one of the best military shots in our part of the State, that the .22 rifle was not accurate enough to group its shots in a 3-inch circle at 50 yards. But in our last shoot not one of our club got outside the 3-inch ring. We are getting very much interested in the league, but it is very hard work to get the men out, as we are all working men, and this is our busy season.

I'm unable, at any time, to get out over seven of my eighteen members.

We hope that the next match will be shot in the fall, as then our busy season is over.

We hope to send better targets next time, as soon as the men get better acquainted with the new sights. They are getting on to the prone position of firing very nicely.

J. E. SEXTON,  
Sec. of Hague Gun Club.

## NEWPORT GRUNTS.

Fourth match of the series is out of our system and for some reason or other we are still growling. When we started in this match we felt sure we could arrange at least 90, now that we are under way we are lucky to get a 450 or two in a match. Will run two on three good strings and then get our bad string to spoil it all and apparently on good holds. We have tried both aperture and blade front sights with same results. Next week we get 2250 or bust, and judging from previous scores we bust. Weather conditions this week were good.

T. J. B.

## OLYMPIC OFFERINGS.

Well, I guess we have finally made the 2300 mark, which isn't so bad for a bunch of amateurs, yes! Barring Mr. Moore's fall down we sure would have been right up amongst them. We had a fairly good day for shooting off these scores, although it was a little wet under foot. Hird says he is going to make that big ten hump themselves before long. Our worst trouble to date has been getting a bunch together, and proper sights. F. M. Harris had rather bad luck this week, so won't send in his score.

## PRIEST RIVER PRATTLINGS.

Still slipping, same old story "Jersey bugs" lots of 'em. Also the scribe put a new barrel in his Stevens and it being two inches longer made a difference.

Several of us tried out the pin-head bead and found we dropped about five points per target over the aperture.

Two of our top-notchers got a dose of old Ike Walton and hid them away to the cool trout streams, so our score sure looks sick.

Has any one tried the night shooting? If so, with what results?

J. R. S.

## LOS ANGELES LAUGHS.

Things are picking up in the League around our diggin's. Also we desire to say that it is hard to get them to pick up when you've got to compete with a three-ring circus, with the menagerie thrown in, such being the outdoor range on which we shoot. There is the pistol range, the rifle ranges from 200 to 1,000 and a Western McCrea blue rock trap, all within 200 yards, firing points at least, and we sorter lack concentration thus far. Howsomever, when a fellow who thinks himself some punkins of a shot finds himself bumped off'n a runty little team shooting .22 caliber rifles at 50 yards he comes back next Sunday with fire in his eye and new supply of .22 Long rifles. Yea, verily, we've seen the process.

We managed to git a 464, which is a bit higher than anything yet done out here. About six of us are working one poor Birmingham S. A. English rifle, five out of the six haunting the post office until a supply of sights and new rifles come along to relieve them from the necessity of being polite to the crab who owns said B. S. A. rifle.

We desire to add our mite of criticism to put in their proper places the crew of benighted idiots who got up this League. Our kick is this: Why in hades didn't they work out a bull that'd look the same through the

sights as it does through a spotting telescope? That's what we want to know. Huh?

Short Range Rifle League.

Table with columns for BANGOR, PARK, ENGINEERS, and ADRIAN, listing names and scores.

Table with columns for DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and DICKENSON, listing names and scores.

Table with columns for BUCYRUS and HAGUE, listing names and scores.

Table with columns for 1ST WISCONSIN and FREMONT, listing names and scores.

Table with columns for ST. LOUIS-COLONIAL and LOS ANGELES, listing names and scores.

Table with columns for E. G. A. and PROVIDENCE, listing names and scores.

Table with columns for AUBURN and PHILADELPHIA, listing names and scores.

Table with columns for PRIEST RIVER and DIAMOND SPRING, listing names and scores.

Table with columns for PRESQUE ISLE and DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, listing names and scores.

Table with columns for SHELL MOUND and OLD DOMINION, listing names and scores.

Table with columns for MASSACHUSETTS and CYPRESS HILLS, listing names and scores.

The following letter has been received and is published for the information of all concerned:

ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING Co., Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: We will gladly accept match from Warren, Pa. Inasmuch as they are the challengers we think we should be entitled to the arranging of conditions, which we will do after this present match is over (50-yard intercity match). Yours, very respectfully, J. R. HUMPHREY.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 6, 1913.

The American Record Match.

The American Record Match, 100 shots on Standard American Target, 200 yards offhand, was shot by the New York contingent at Union Hill, Schuetzen Park, on Saturday, under very unfavorable weather conditions. Had the weather been better a new record would surely have been made. As it was, the match was won by Arthur Hubalek, with next to the highest score ever made, viz., 918 for the 100 shots, 922 being the record. As we have to shoot port holes here no wind flags can be used, and one has to shoot and probably lose in order to be able to set anywhere correctly for the next shot and often one is lucky if the wind does not change and stick him again.

The wind through most of the day averaged over 20 miles with frequent gusts, so much so that when we were sitting down to lunch, a gust of wind emptied the bread plate over the floor, then one of the shooters remarked that "Now he understood why he did not get those tens he was holding."

In the afternoon when most of us were about three-quarters through a heavy thunder storm broke, making shooting impossible for about half an hour. When shooting was resumed under difficulties of a greatly changed and very bad light, and a shifting wind and no means to tell where it was till the shot was marked, it was here that Hubalek got stuck as his first shot after the storm was a five on a good hold. Even then he did not believe conditions had changed so much and a seven resulted; 8 points gone on two shots and the first and only shot out of the black. After most of us were through shooting, it cleared up and for an hour shooting conditions were almost ideal for Union Hill, but, Who knew it was going to clear up? Better luck next time. The score:

Table listing scores for A. Hubalek, Pope-Bal. telescope, with multiple rows of scores.

Table listing scores for H. M. Pope, Pope rifle telescope, .32 Cal., with multiple rows of scores.

Table listing scores for W. G. Hudson, Schoyen-Rem. telescope, 38 Cal., with multiple rows of scores.

Table listing scores for W. A. Tewes, 32 Cal. Schoyen-Bal. telescope, with multiple rows of scores.

Table listing scores for J. Kauffman, 32 Cal. Pope-Bal. telescope, R. McLaury, 32 Cal. Pope-Win. telescope, Geo. Schlicht, .35 Cal. Pope-Bal. telescope, P. F. Lahm, 32 Pope-Win. telescope, C. A. Schrag, Pope-Buchel, 32 Cal. telescope, E. Minervini, Military, V. R. Olmstead, Military, E. A. Hopf, Military, E'Pagani, Military.

Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club, Los Angeles, Cal.

We entertained a small but select party of our friends Memorial Day with a little trap fighting and a small endeavor to hit a half-inch ring on the 200-yard target with the rifle. We also had a couple of miss and out grabber matches at overhead birds in which some new members joined the grabowski club and are still wondering how they missed them. There were a few refugees from the milish which paraded up and down some hot streets back in town, some shotgun lovers, and four professional gentlemen from the Peters, U. M. C., Winchester and Du Pont powder layouts. The rifle clan seemed mainly to have to work, showing the difference between this variety of scrub and de luxe class that shoot the scattergun and lay off whenever they feel moved thereto.

They really should have canceled the shotgun scores and welched on the prize list until a more auspicious occasion. Things were really awful in that line. A matter of 82 per cent was high for the first century, and a man carried off a solid near-silver cup with 33 birds out of 40.

Cl E. Groat won the overhead event, but was protested on the grounds of his crouch, the protestors averring that the clock-spring movement he has practiced pushed him up several feet nearer the flying birds.

Ned Hedderly hung up some junk for the small-bore men at overheads, said junk being finally wished on the before-mentioned Groat with 14 out of the 20. Inasmuch as the event produced 140 empty 20 and 28 shells, which the Hedderly person gobbled to reload, it was hinted that his donating motives were not pure.

Bob Fraser insisted on taking the best center match at 200, although several present opposed his plan. With a scope hung on his service rifle he proceeded to shoot 23, 23, 25, 24, 24, and nobody wanted that first prize after that.

We've put in a Western-McCrea automatic trap, and with four real live professionals on the range at one clatter, it looks as if the rifle range were a simon pure shotgun grounds.

We plan big doings for the Fourth. Also we hate to refer to what is apparently a painful subject, but have all these rifle clubs

Long Runs and High Averages Prove the Superiority of

**DUPONT SMOKELESS POWDERS**

The St. Louis Trapshooters' Association and Iowa State Tournament add to the list of spectacular achievements with Du Pont Powders.

**LONG RUNS AT ST. LOUIS TRAPSHOOTERS' ASSOCIATION.**

C. G. Spencer, 273, SCHULTZE; W. Henderson, 160, SCHULTZE; W. H. Heer, 147-136, DUPONT; Homer Clark 143-116, DUPONT; Fred Gilbert, 112, DUPONT.

**HIGH AVERAGES ON 400 TARGETS.**

Homer Clark, 396, DUPONT; C. G. Spencer, 395, SCHULTZE; W. H. Heer, 394, DUPONT; W. Henderson 391, DUPONT; J. W. Bell, 385, SCHULTZE; W. H. Clay, 378, DUPONT; Dr. W. S. Spencer, 378, SCHULTZE.

**DUPONT POWDER WINS IOWA CHAMPIONSHIP.**

At Ft. Dodge, Ia., May 29th, W. S. Hoon, Jewell, Iowa, broke 99x100 targets and captured the State Championship.

**LONG RUNS AGAIN DEMONSTRATE RELIABILITY OF DUPONT POWDERS.**

W. S. Hoon, 195, 134, 113, DUPONT; C. G. Spencer, 133, SCHULTZE; C. Hummel, 129, DUPONT; J. E. Dickey, 113, DUPONT; J. A. Schmitz, 111, BALLISTITE.

**HIGH AVERAGES ON 450 TARGETS.**

W. S. Hoon, 443, DUPONT; C. G. Spencer, 441, SCHULTZE; R. Appleman, 434, BALLISTITE; J. E. Dickey 430, DUPONT; C. Hummel, 429, DUPONT; Fred Gilbert, 426, DUPONT; Jno Harker, 422, DUPONT.

ASK FOR DUPONT, BALLISTITE, SCHULTZE or EMPIRE LOADS.

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.280 Calibre  
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is so much better than ordinary rifles that it is worth your while to postpone your purchase until you have looked into its merits.

Its trajectory is extraordinarily flat owing to great muzzle velocity and it anchors game in a most wonderful way.

For accuracy, power, handiness and finish you cannot improve on the "Ross." The Ross .280 Sporting Cartridge with copper tube expanding bullet (patented) is especially recommended for use in the High Velocity Ross. It retails at \$7.50 per 100. If no dealer in your vicinity can show it, write direct for catalogue (post free) to

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Agents for the United States: **POST & FLOTO, 14 Reade Street, New York**

**20-GAUGE OVERHEAD EVENT, 20 BIRDS.**

C. E. Groat.....	14
W. H. Wilshire.....	10
P. E. Petersen.....	8
*A. W. Bruner.....	8
F. Mellus.....	7
Dr. Packard.....	5
Ed. Hedderly.....	5
Gardner.....	3
*Professional.....	

**LOS ANGELES RIFLE AND REVOLVER SILVER CUP, 40 BIRDS, 16 YARDS.**

O. A. Evans.....	33
Dr. Packard.....	32
F. Mellus.....	31
*Harry Hoyt.....	27
W. Wilshire.....	24
Dr. Fitzgerald.....	25
Wickham.....	26
A. W. Bruner.....	15
C. W. Clement.....	21
A. F. Goldsborough.....	23
Miss-and-out overhead events won by Mellus, Packard, Wilshire.	

**THE CALL OF THE CLAY.**

**Ohio State Tournament.**

The Ohio State League of Trap Shooters held its 27th annual tournament at Circleville, on June 4, 5 and 6. The shoot was given under the auspices of the Ideal Gun Club of that city. The arrangements were made by E. M. Stout, the vice president, and J. S. Ritt, the secretary of the club, and no detail was overlooked that would help make the affair a success.

From every other point of view the shoot was all that any shooter could ask. A good program, liberal added money and trophies. The office was in charge of Mr. L. J. Squier, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who has few peers and no superiors in handling the financial end of a shoot. The program consisted of ten 15-target events each day.

On the first day the Review Trophy, emblematic of the two-man team championship of Ohio, was contested for. This was at 25 targets per man, entrance \$1 per man. On the second day the Shooting and Fishing five-man team trophy was shot for after the regular events were finished. This is at 25 targets per man, entrance \$1 per man. The Shooting and Fishing trophy, emblematic of the five-man team championship of Ohio, was presented to the league by the publishers of Shooting and Fishing (NOW ARMS AND THE MAN). The first contest was held at Canton, on June 14, 1905, and was won by the Columbus team: Rhoades, 45; Young, 49; Alkire, 46; Webster, 42; Cumberland, 31; total, 214 out of 250. The second contest was at Dayton, June 14, 1906, the Dayton team winning with 210: R. O. Heikes, 45; Clark, 46; W. Watkins, 38; E. Watkins, 40; Carr, 41. The third contest was at Columbus, on June 6, 1907. The trophy was won by Columbus team No. 1 on a score of 204: Alkire, 36; Webster, 45; Rhoades, 44; Cumberland, 39; Chamberlain, 40. The next contest

**RIFLE.**

**BEST CENTER MATCH, 200 YARDS, GERMAN RING.**

R. J. Fraser.....	25	24	24	23	23
Knippe.....	25	21			
V. F. Grace.....	24	23	22		
C. B. Hubbs.....	24	22	22	22	
L. Wundhammer.....	23	22	21		
O. A. Evans.....	23				
C. J. Dibbern.....	23				
I. O. Gardner.....	22				
Mellus.....	22				
W. S. McFarland.....	22	21			
Lovell.....	20				
Lovell.....	22				
Jordan.....	20				

**SHOTGUN.**

**EVENT 1, 50 BIRDS, 16 YARDS.**

L. M. Packard.....	43
O. A. Evans.....	41
P. E. Petersen.....	40
C. E. Groat.....	38
G. R. Stillson.....	36
F. Mellus.....	35
W. H. Wilshire.....	33
*Harry Hoyt.....	40
*C. W. Clement.....	36
*A. W. Bruner.....	34
Dr. Fitzgerald.....	31
W. N. Wickham.....	27
Ned Hedderly, 20 bore.....	23
Knippe.....	9
*Professionals.....	

**EVENT 2, 50 BIRDS, 16 YARDS.**

F. Mellus.....	42
O. A. Evans.....	41
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	38
W. Wilshire.....	38
A. F. Goldsborough.....	38
Dr. Fitzgerald.....	37
C. E. Groat.....	31
P. E. Petersen.....	35
*A. W. Bruner.....	37
*Harry Hoyt.....	39
*C. W. Clement.....	39
Ned Hedderly.....	34
*Robertson.....	20
*Professionals.....	

**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

Rifle—Revolver—Shotgun

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POST ADJUTANT, Sea Girt, N. J.

gone out of the outdoor rifle shooting game, or is our reputation for straight shooting too much for anyone but the Badgers? We're anker for trouble outdoors, and don't care what the conditions may be. Write early and avoid the rush.



## THERE SHOULD BE

at least five 30 caliber Maxim Silencers in every National Guard Company and on every rifle range.

### REMEMBER

there are a great many rookie privates who never saw a Springfield until they joined the National Guard, and the report for the first time sounds to them like the discharge of a sixteen-inch coast defense gun, the recoil like

### THE KICK FROM A MULE

No wonder Company Commanders can't get their men out. Naturally the figure of merit will suffer. Placing a silencer on the Springfield does away with all these petty annoyances.

## COMPANY COMMANDERS

should ask their Adjutant General to supply them with at least five silencers of the model 15. These can be obtained on requisition under 1661. Address,

**THE MAXIM SILENT FIREARMS COMPANY  
HARTFORD, CONN.**

## Hang The Rifle Gallery!

The 3d Infantry, N. G. P.  
had no room for a gallery

## They Suspended It From The Roof!

Write for information to

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

**E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.  
WILMINGTON, DEL.**

for the trophy was held during the league tournament at Dayton, June 4 to 6, 1912. The Columbus team won: L. Fisher, 25; W. Webster, 24; H. Smith, 23; F. M. Edwards, 24; J. Smith, 18; total, 114.

The third day the Ohio State amateur championship was scheduled after the regular events, 50 targets per man, open to Ohio amateurs, entrance \$2. Money divided in the regular events, Rose system 5, 3, 2, 1. In the optionals and specials the purses were divided percentage system, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. The club gave a solid gold watch fob to the winner of the State championship and a pair of solid gold cuff buttons to the amateur making the long run. The weather during the week was good, although a little too hot for comfort on the last day. There was more or less wind each day, but never enough to affect the flight of the targets to any extent. The scores ruled fully up to the average for the entire shoot, and some of the shooters did extra fine work, especially the professional, John R. Taylor, of Columbus, Ohio, who broke the entire 200 targets of the program, and left the grounds with an unfinished run of 211. W. H. Heer, of Guthrie, Okla., was another professional who missed very few targets during the shoot, and made a long run of 234. The targets are thrown against a perfectly clear sky, and are visible the instant they top the trap house. The shoot was well patronized by the town's people, both men and women.

Taken as a whole the tournament was a success, even though the attendance was short of expectations. The essential things of a shoot were present: good weather, good fellowship and good marksmanship, so why worry because a few shooters, more or less, stayed away.

On Tuesday afternoon the grounds were opened for practice. The professionals, W. H. Heer and L. S. German, kept together during

the afternoon, finishing the program of four 15 and two 20 target events (100 targets) with only one down, the former breaking his last, 97 straight. Homer Hirth was high for the amateurs with 96.

Wednesday, the opening day of the tournament, was clear and bright, a light haze softening the sun's glare. Nearly twelve full squads entered for the day's program. The breeze was not of sufficient force to bother the shooters at all. The special event was started a little before the advertised time, the first squad taking its place about 8:45. At noon six of the regular events had been finished and shooting was stopped for lunch. The entire program was finished at three. W. H. Heer broke the first 137 straight, which gave him his run of 234, mentioned above. German missed his ninth target in the second event, giving him a run of 99 with the 51 from practice day. C. F. Moore added to his practice day run of 67, the first 9 targets of the special, making a total run of 76. In the regular program events (150 targets), which alone count for high average, the high professionals were as follows: W. H. Heer, 149; J. S. Day, 146; R. W. Clancy, 145; R. O. Heikes, 144; C. F. Moore, 143; L. S. German, 142; J. R. Taylor, 141; J. W. Garrett, 130. The amateurs did not quite make the professional's record, although some of them were well up. High score was made by J. A. Smith and F. C. Koch, who tied on 144; F. M. Edwards and W. I. Spangler, 142 each; Joe Rummel, 140; Homer Hirth, C. L. Culbertson, and H. W. Heikes, 138 each; C. D. Coburn and J. B. Cromley, 137 each; W. Webster, 136; J. E. Cain and U. E. Campbell, 135 each; Geo. Kistler, Wm. Shattuck and W. G. Alkire, 134 each. In the first special at 25 targets, W. H. Heer, L. S. German and R. O. Heikes scored 25 each; C. F. Moore and T. A. Marshall, 24 each. Several of the amateurs also broke them all, among the number being C. T. Stevens, A.

B. Shobe, and Lon Fisher. In the second special, which was the two-men team race, and in which all could shoot whether as a member of a team or not, W. R. Chamberlain, Heer and Heikes scored straight for the pros. C. L. Culbertson straight for the amateurs. Only eleven teams were entered this year. The contest is open only to amateurs.

In previous years this race has been open to professionals, and a few years ago the contest was won by R. O. Heikes and his son, Horace W. The Zanesville Gun Club team won this year on a total score of 49; C. L. Culbertson 25, and C. T. Stevens 24. Three teams were tied for second place on 47. Dayton, H. W. Heikes, 23 and J. M. Markham, 24. London, C. D. Coburn, 23 and J. A. Smith, 24. Columbus, F. M. Edwards, 24 and W. Webster, 23.

The annual meeting of the League was held at the American Hotel, on Wednesday, with a very fair attendance. President W. I. Spangler presided.

The election of officers resulted in the former board being re-elected: W. I. Spangler, Tarleton, president; E. M. Stout, Circleville, vice-president, and J. S. Ritt, Circleville, secretary-treasurer. Executive committee—Dr. F. M. Edwards Columbus; J. H. Smith, Columbus; W. Shattuck, Coal Grove; E. S. Rogers, Cleveland, and H. D. Smart, Galion. A request for the 1914 meeting was made by Cincinnati, Columbus and Circleville. It was voted to visit Circleville and announce the date later. It was voted to endorse the work of the American Game Protection and Propagation Association, and the secretary was instructed to send a copy of the following resolution to the association: Whereas, The Ohio State Sportsmen's Association, members of the American Game Protective and Propagation Associations, in annual convention assembled, do most heartily endorse the work and methods of our parent organization in their

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Returns just in show the following **P** victories

**Wilmington, Delaware**  
**May 30-31**  
**State Shoot**

High General Average **289 x 300** by Chas. H. Newcomb.  
Second General Average **287 x 300** by Geo. S. McCarty.  
with run 109 straight  
Second Longest Run, 105 straight, by H. Buckwalter.

**Sisseton, South Dakota**  
**June 3-4, State Shoot**

State Championship won by N. H. Nelson.  
**24 x 25** and **45 x 50** in shoot-off.

**Circleville, Ohio, June 3-6**  
**State Shoot**

High Score in State Championship (tie) **50 x 50**.  
By J. S. Day.

**Marshall, Missouri**  
**June 4-6**

High Amateur Average **450 x 475**  
Grand Missouri Handicap **94 x 100** } by Harvey Dixon.

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fight for the protection and propagation of game.—W. J. Spangler, Pres.; J. S. Ritt, Sec.  
On Thursday, the second day, the weather was again fine, a little cooler, and with rather more wind. The attendance was about the same, a few new ones taking the places of those who had to leave the evening before. There were 59 shooters entered, all but three shooting the entire program. The start was delayed a little in the morning, so at noon, when a rest was had for dinner, only three events had been finished. The regular events were finished at 3:20, and the team race, which was shot over traps 2 and 3, while the last event was shot at trap 1, was over at 3:30. The professionals finished in the following order: W. H. Heer and L. S. German, 148 each; J. W. Garrett, 147; C. F. Moore and R. W. Clancy, 145 each; T. A. Marshall and R. O. Heikes, 143 each. The amateurs duplicated the scores of the professionals today, F. C. Koch being high with 148; C. D. Coburn, 147; H. Hirth, 144; A. B. Shobe, 143; W. Webster, W. G. Alkire, U. E. Campbell and F. M. Edwards, 140 each. Long runs were made by Heer; first a run of 90, including the last 62 of the previous day; then a run of 143; H. Hirth, 94; J. S. Day, 67; C. D. Coburn, 117; F. C. Koch, one of 64 and another, unfinished, of 68; R. W. Clancy, 64; J. W. Garrett, 88 in the regular events and unfinished when the shooting ended; W. G. Alkire, 54. L. S. German, 116, unfinished; R. O. Heikes, 94, unfinished. The Shooting and Fishing team contest had only four teams entered, and the trophy was won by the Dayton team; F. C. Koch, 24; J. E. Cain, 23; J. M. Markham, 22; H. W. Heikes, 24, and J. H. Pumphrey, 25; total, 118. The Columbus team was second; F. M. Edwards, 25; W. Webster, 23; H. E. Smith, 25; W. W. Coffman, 20, and W. N. Camp, 20; total, 113. Friday, get-away day, had the largest entry

of the tournament, several coming for the purpose of entering in the State championship event only, and shooting in a few of the program events for the sake of practice. The weather was much hotter than on the previous days, and the high degree of humidity made it most uncomfortable. However, there was some breeze, which helped a little. Things ran off smoothly, so that in spite of a late start, six events were finished at noon, and a short halt was called for lunch. The program was finished at 4:15, and soon after that the winners were all paid off. The tournament was under the Squier Money-Back System, registered with the Interstate Association. There were forty shooters who went through the three days and were eligible for the average money. This was divided into thirty moneys and the low gun went to the ten low guns, so that every man got a piece of money. J. R. Taylor was the star of this day, going through the entire program without a miss, a score of 200 straight, and with the last 11 targets of the day before, making a run of 211. L. S. German was second high professional with 148; W. H. Heer and R. O. Heikes, 147 each; J. S. Day, 146; W. R. Chamberlain and R. W. Clancy, 144; J. W. Garrett, 143; T. A. Marshall, 142. The amateurs were right up with the professionals, J. A. Smith sharing second place for the day with German of 148; E. M. Stout, 147; G. Kistler, 145; F. C. Koch and Lon Fisher, 143 each. For the three days W. H. Heer was high professional with 444; L. S. German, 438; R. O. Heikes and J. S. Day, 434; R. W. Clancy, 433; J. W. Garrett, 429. For the amateurs, F. C. Koch was high with 435, and took first money, \$74.55; J. A. Smith was second, with 426, and got \$63.70; F. M. Edwards came next with 425, and drew \$52.85; H. Hirth and C. D. Coburn, 423 each. Long runs were made by Garrett, 92; German, 140, including his unfinished run of 116, and

one of 61 later in the day; R. O. Heikes, 99; F. C. Koch, an even century; W. R. Chamberlain, 131, winning his first DuPont professional long-run trophy; E. M. Stout, 93; J. R. Tay-

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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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lor, 211, unfinished; W. H. Heer, 81; J. A. Smith, 83; J. S. Day, 75. The squad record of the tournament was made by squad 1 in the second event, a straight 75. The squad was composed of Day, Moore, Chamberlain, H. F. Roberts and C. L. Moeler. Squad 4, Marshall, Heer, German, Cain and J. A. Smith, duplicated this record in the 9th event. Squad 3, C. T. Stevens, J. R. Taylor, C. D. Coburn, F. M. Edwards and A. B. Shobe, dropped but one target out of the 75. The championship trophy was won by J. A. Smith, of South Solon, on a score of 50. The trophy for the amateur long run was won by C. D. Coburn, with 117. DuPont long-run trophies were won at this tournament by the following: W. H. Heer, J. R. Taylor and L. S. German, all professionals, who have to make a run of at least 125 straight; F. C. Koch and J. A. Smith, amateurs, who have to make a run of at least 100 straight. The professionals shot in the championship event, the high men being J. S. Day, J. R. Taylor and W. H. Heer, 50 each; C. F. Moore and W. R. Chamberlain, 48 each; J. W. Garrett, 47. Following Smith in the amateurs came A. B. Shobe, H. Hirth, G. Kistler, U. E. Campbell and W. C. Nothstine, with 49 each; C. D. Coburn, F. M. Edwards, F. C. Koch, H. E. Smith and H. F. Roberts, with 48 each.

#### Analostan Gun Club, Washington, D. C.

Twenty-one enthusiasts were on the shooting pegs on June 8 at the regular shoot of the Analostan Gun Club. We enjoyed a visit from two professionals—both popular—Emory H. Storr and James A. Anderson. Following are the scores:

Sh. at Brk.		Sh. at Brk.
Stubener -- 175 157	Monroe -----	88 63
Green ----- 140 88	Davis -----	75 48

Mayor ---- 135 126	Barnes ----- 80 61
Anderson -- 130 108	Parsons ----- 82 53
Ford ----- 125 109	Bray ----- 75 57
Kirk ----- 125 101	Taylor ----- 50 44
Duvall ----- 125 90	Peck ----- 50 39
Stine ----- 120 87	Emmons ---- 50 26
Graves ---- 115 95	Wilson ----- 50 36
Storr ----- 105 100	
Culver ---- 100 76	
Brown ---- 100 72	

#### DUPONT TROPHY—HANDICAP—25 SINGLES.

	H. Brk. Tl.		H. Brk. Tl.
Reed ----	0 24 24	Brown --	6 20 25
Green ---	8 12 20	Bray ---	0 17 17
Kirk ----	3 21 24	Ford ---	0 24 24
Siine ---	6 23 25	Monroe -	5 19 24
Barnes --	2 18 20	Davis --	7 14 21
Duvall --	6 19 25	Emmons -	10 14 24
Graves --	2 20 22	Wilson --	8 17 25
Culver --	2 17 19	Taylor --	6 19 25
Peck ----	0 19 19	Parsons -	1 15 16
Stubener -	2 22 24		

In the apron shoot Mayor won first on 48, Stine second on 41, Graves third after shooting out Brown on 38 and Dr. Davis won fourth on 28. This shoot was at fifty singles.  
MILES TAYLOR *Secretary*.

On account of the Grand American Handicap Tournament the office of the Secretary of the Interstate Association will be closed from June 14 to June 21, inclusive. This announcement is made for the benefit of gun clubs that may have registered tournament matters to take up with us within the dates specified.

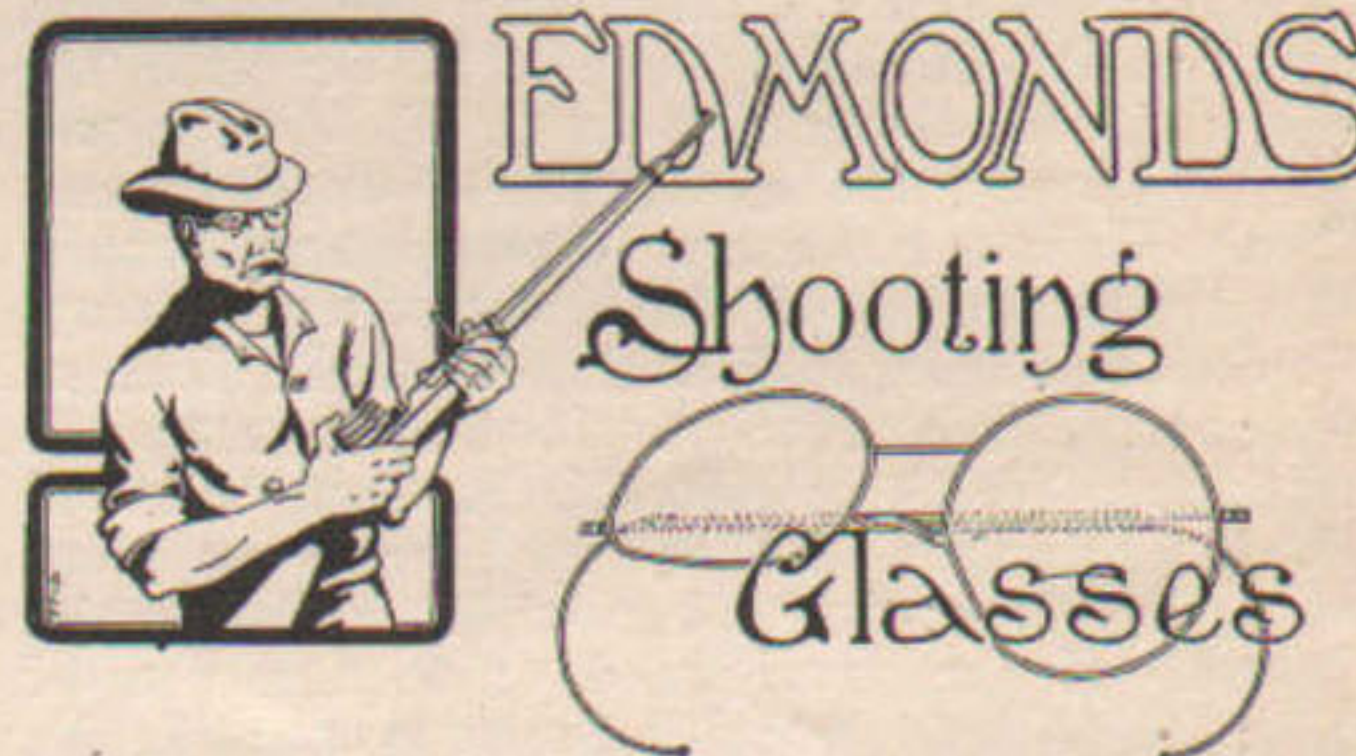
#### Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

The attendance at the Du Pont Gun Club yesterday afternoon was not as large as usual, due to the fact that a number of the

members were attending shoots out of town. Nevertheless, 36 shooters were present. The Coleman Du Pont spoon event was one of the chief attractions. Another was the final shoot for the class C cup. There were 10 men eligible for the latter event, and eight came to the score. The shoot-off was at 50

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**G. T. Hall—WON AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF ILLINOIS, 49 x 50**  
19 x 20 in Shoot-Off—Tied for First Place, Board of Trade  
Badge, 96 x 100, from 20 Yards

**A. C. Connor—TIED ON SMITH CUP, 25 Straight, and Broke 39 x 40**  
Twice Shooting Off from 20 Yards

**A. C. Buckles—TIED ON SMITH CUP, 25 Straight, 19 Yards**

**C. H. Ditto—WON SHOOT-OFF, JEFFERSON HOTEL CUP**

**Homer Clark—TIED FOR PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP, 49 x 50**  
Won Third Professional Average, 383 x 400

The above shooting was done at the Illinois State Shoot, Peoria, May 27-29th

**Homer Clark—HIGH AVERAGE, 199 x 200, 172 Straight**  
Winchester, Ky., High Average, 396 x 400—143  
116 Straight, St. Louis

**V. Francis—THIRD AMATEUR AVERAGE, 139 x 160, Victoria, B. C.**

**V. Francis and M. Lohbrenner**

**TIED FOR CHAMPIONSHIP OF VANCOUVER ISLAND, 25 Straight**  
Shoot-Off—Lohbrenner 23, Francis 22

**F. C. Riehl—HIGH AVERAGE, 152 x 160**

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targets per man, distance handicap. There never was a contest for the final ownership of a cup where better shooting was done.

L. L. Jarrell was the winner and made the excellent score of 48 out of 50, shooting from the 19-yard mark. W. B. Smith was a close second with 47 out of 50, shooting from 17 yards. All the scores were good.

The Coleman Du Pont event had a 24 out of 25 to win in class B and the same score won in class C. The shooting throughout was of a high order. W. B. Smith, Jr., had the distinction of breaking 94 out of 100.

### FINAL SHOOT FOR CLASS C CUP.

Hdcp.	Name	Score
19	L. L. Jarrell	48
19	Dr. A. Patterson	41
18	E. M. Ross	42
18	J. W. Anderson, Jr.	44
17	W. B. Smith, Jr.	47
17	S. J. Newman	36
16	A. Bird	43
16	A. M. Lindsay	34

Won by L. L. Jarrell shooting from 19 yards. Score, 48 out of 50.

Two more guns offered as prizes by the Du Pont Gun Club were won by Miss Maude V. Moody and Miss Bessie Carson last week.

The weather was perfect and the women in their white suits made a very pretty picture at the firing line.

During the first round of 25 targets Miss Moody and Miss Carson tied, each breaking 13.

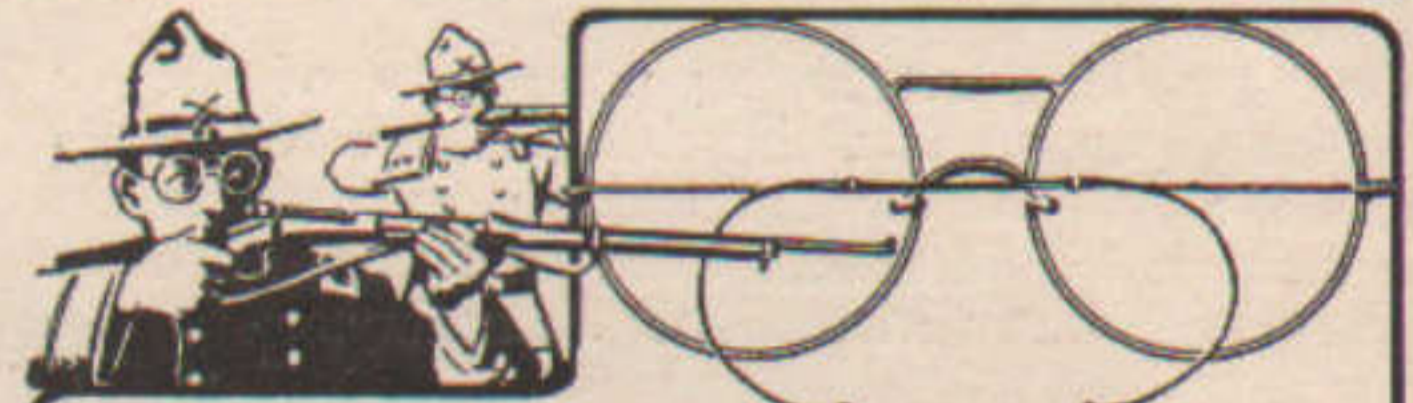
In the second round Miss Moody broke her first, missed two and then broke six straight. When she had reached her 20th target she had 12 to her credit and breaking four out of her next five, finished with the excellent score of 16. She shot in beautiful form and in excellent time.

Miss Carson broke eight out of first eleven targets. When she had reached her 20th she had a score of ten. The excitement was great for all wondered whether she would get the next five. Like a professional she called for her birds, broke five straight and won a gun.

Most of the ladies used the standard 12-gauge guns on Thursday and the winners have chosen 12-gauge guns as their prizes.

There is one more gun to be given as a prize to the next woman shooter breaking 15 out of 25 targets. This will make five guns in all—enough for a complete squad, and it is fully expected that the last gun will be won next week, and then the women will be able to shoot in regular squad formation and at unknown angles.

The women as a whole made better scores on Thursday than any week since they started the Women's Department of the Club.



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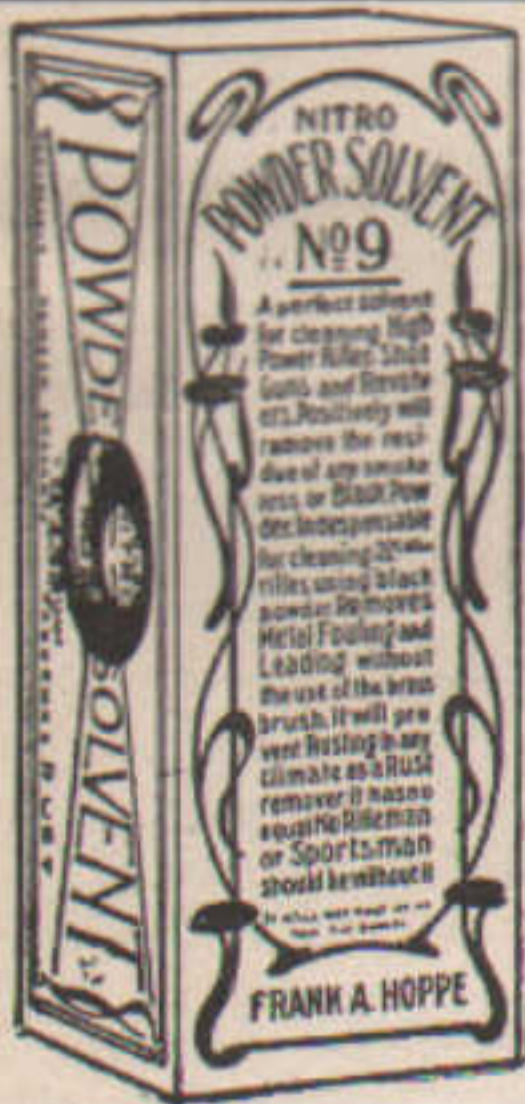
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# Iowa State Shoot May 27, 28, 29 at Fort Dodge

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High Amateur Average, 443 x 450, winning silver cup

State Championship, 99 x 100

Tied for Smith Cup, 25 x 25; won shoot-off with 25 x 25

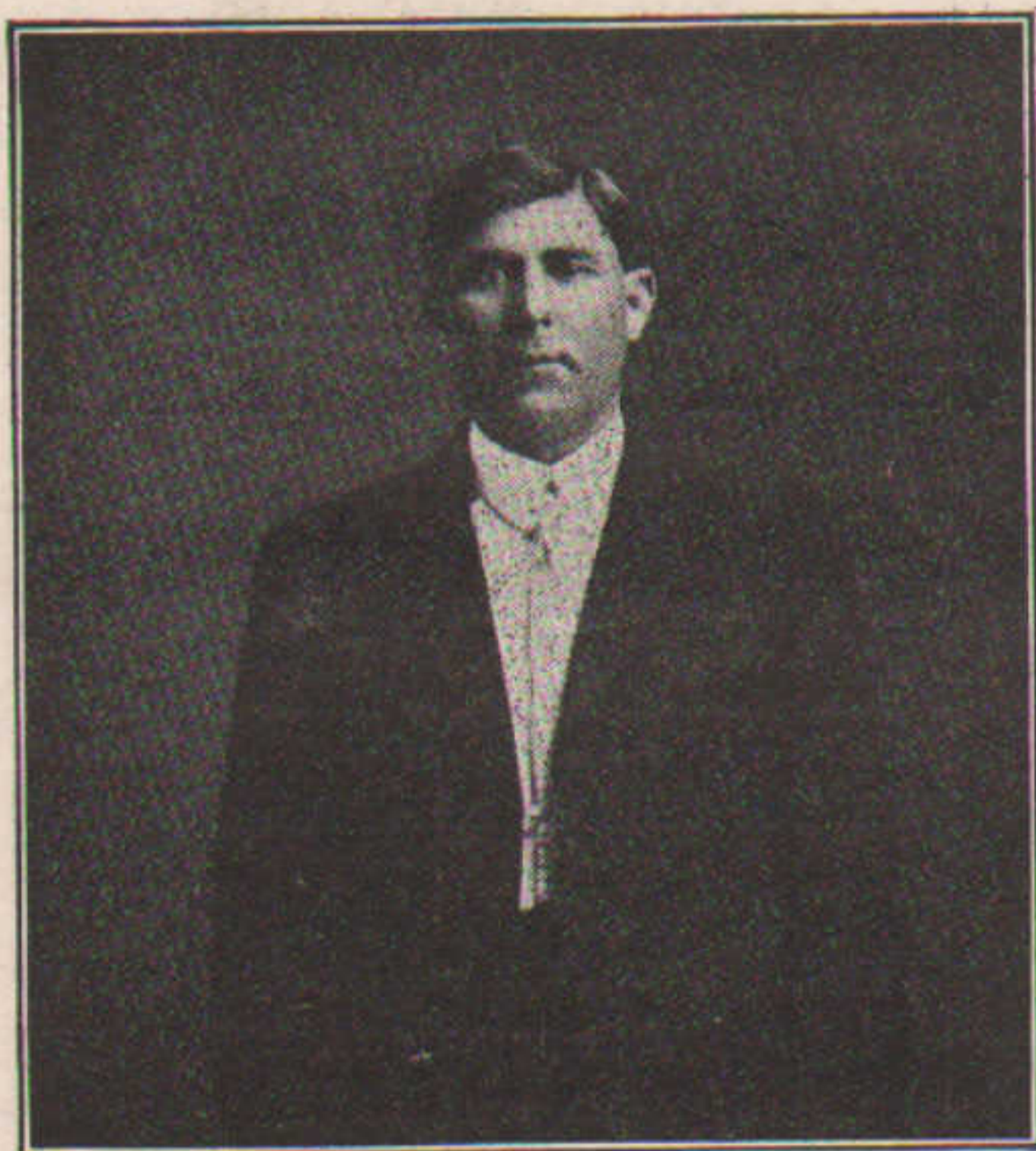
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Owing to the increasing popularity of the Women's Department, the club has decided to set aside Wednesday afternoon exclusively for women. This week's shoot will therefore be on Wednesday instead of Thursday.

### NEWS OF THE TRADE.



R. B. Barnes,

Winner of the Preliminary Handicap at the Southwestern Handicap Tournament, April 9, 1913. Mr. Barnes scored 96 out of 100 from 18 yards, with Peters shells.

Shooting Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells, Mr. E. H. Storr won second general average at Waynesboro, Va., 194 out of 200. Mr. Storr made high score in the regular shoot of the West End Gun Club, of Richmond, Va., May 31, with 48 out of 50.

High professional average at Menomonee Falls, Wis., May 30, was won by Mr. W. D. Stannard, with Peters shells, 134 out of 150.

Mr. Harvey Dixon, winner of the 1911 Grand American Handicap, won high general average at North Platte, Neb., May 27-29, with a score of 535 out of 550. Mr. E. W. Varner was second amateur, 523, and Mr. Lester German, second professional, 531. All shooting Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells. The long run of the tournament, 211 straight, was made by Mr. Dixon.

At the Third Annual Trap Shooting Tournament of the Massachusetts State Trap Shoot-

ing Association, held on the Worcester Sportsmen's Club's grounds June 6, S. W. Putnam, of Fitchburg, shooting the Black Shells, won first honors by breaking 141 out of 150.

F. O. Williams, of Boston, shooting the Black Shells, won second place, with a score of 140 out of 150.

Green Bay (Wis.), Fish and Gun Club meet of June 1 ended with W. E. Riley, an amateur of Green Bay, high over all, shooting Remington-U. M. C. speed shells. F. A. Nolan, of Fond-du-Lac, and B. A. Claffin, also of Green Bay, using the same ammunition, were close for second and third honors.

J. W. Akard, of Humansville, Mo., is one of the much-esteemed veterans of the clay bird sport who see their pioneer work rewarded by the present day popularity of trap shooting and the great number of active gun clubs. Mr. Akard, who it will be remembered won high amateur average for the trap shooting year in 1905, has made some interesting and unusual records on flying targets other than clay birds. Shooting Remington-U. M. C. cartridges in a .22 caliber Remington repeating rifle he has hit 1,659 marbles straight, and using a .38 revolver, broken 827 of the little spheres out of 1,000, these marbles being tossed into the air by the shooter and smashed at a distance of 15 feet.

At the Oregon State shoot high amateur average was won by F. Troes with a Winchester gun. He scored 433 out of 450. Dr. Thielman won the Honeyman Medal with a Winchester gun and "Leader" shells. The State Championship was won by W. McCornack, who scored 95 out of 100 with a Winchester gun and "Leader" shells, and in the shoot-off, 19 out of 20, beating out Selby M. Fullen, who was also using the Winchester combination.

At the Maryland State Sportsman's Tournament, high amateur average was won by I. E. Eyler, who scored 273 out of 300 with Winchester shells. J. M. Hawkins won high general average with a score of 281, shot Winchester shells and a Winchester gun. Eyler also won the Lexington Trophy shooting off with E. W. Ford and scoring 47 out of 50. The Amateur State Championship was won by D. F. Mallory, who tied with Wm. Holland on 48 out of 50, and then won by breaking 15 straight in the shootoff. Both used Winchester shells.

### Good Shooting With Marlin Gun.

The Iowa State Shoot held at Fort Dodge May 27, 28 and 29 was a great success, 85 of the best shooters in the State taking part.

Many exceptionally good scores were made, but the shooting of all other participants was

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Philada., Pa.

greatly overshadowed by the remarkable shooting of Mr. Will S. Hoon, of Jewell, Iowa, with his Marlin pump gun.

Mr. Hoon won high general average (high over all other shooters) for the three days, breaking 149 out of 150 the first day, 145 out of 150 the second day and 149 out of 150 the third day, a total of 443 out of 450—98 4/9 per cent.

As winner of the high amateur average he was presented by the Fort Dodge Gun Club with a beautiful silver cup.

Mr. Hoon also won the State Championship with 99 out of 100, a most remarkable score in this keen competition.

He tied for the Smith Cup 25 out of 25, and won in the shoot-off 25 out of 25. Mr. Hoon also made three long runs—195 straight, 134 straight and 113 straight—any one of which would have satisfied even an expert shooter.

Some shooting! All done with his Marlin pump gun, with which he won the Preliminary Handicap at the Grand American Handicap last year and tied for the Amateur Championship. Mr. Hoon has many other excellent scores to his credit, made with the Marlin, including the big Western Independent Handicap, amateurs only, 150 of the best shots in the country, where he broke 487 out of 500 targets (97.4 per cent), with a run of 152 straight.

Detailed information regarding the Marlin shotguns, which give such excellent results, may be had by addressing The Marlin Firearms Co., 41 Willow street, New Haven, Conn.



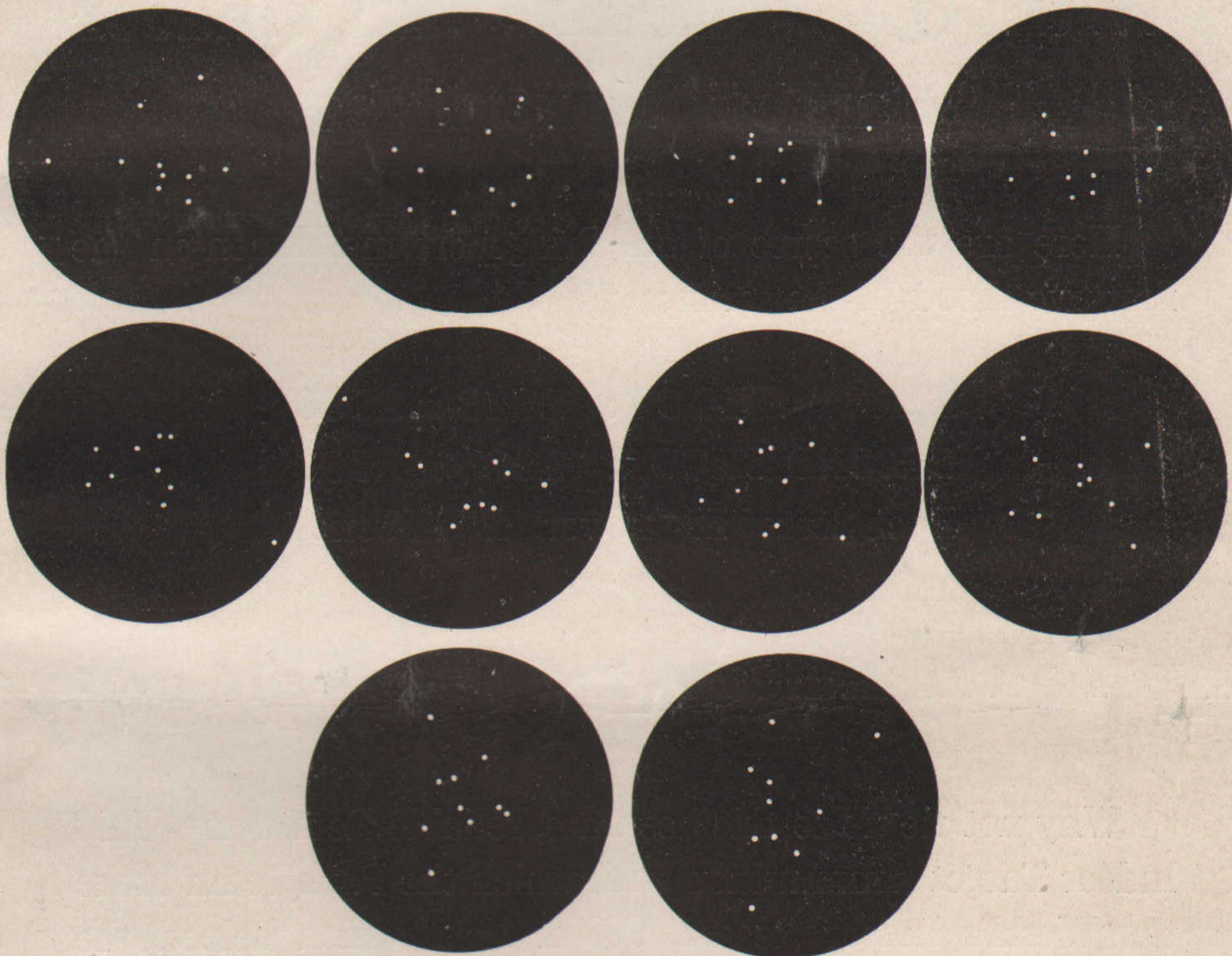
# AMMUNITION

## Wins Palma Test

In addition to winning the test for Ammunition to be used at the National Matches at Camp Perry in August, US AMMUNITION also proved its superiority in the Palma Test at 1,000 yards. 100 shots were fired for record in a wind blowing from 16 to 20 miles per hour. The remarkable groups reproduced below show a mean deviation of 6.15 inches.

While other manufacturers claim to make accurate ammunition, US AMMUNITION wins the tests and the matches!

THESE TARGETS SHOW THE REGULAR 36-INCH BULL'S-EYE REDUCED TO ONE-TWENTIETH OF ORIGINAL SIZE.



The object of our reproducing the series of test targets made at Sea Girt in last week's issue of ARMS AND THE MAN was to show that every record shot fired (100) were all within the bull's-eye.

Owing to an oversight by the artist, which was not detected in time, one shot was omitted from Target No. 6 (the first lefthand target in the second row). We are reproducing the series again, with the above correction, to emphasize the fact that the entire hundred shots were within the bull's-eyes, 1,000 yards away from the firing point. All riflemen will appreciate the remarkable uniformity and accuracy of US AMMUNITION at long range.

### THE TARGETS TELL THE TALE!

**US** Ammunition Hits Where You Aim!

**UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY**  
Makers of The Black Shells  
**LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS**

# Park Team High in Short Range League

With *Remington-UMC* .22 "Indoor  
Target" Cartridges

Here are the scores of the Bridgeport marksmen in the first two shoots of the series:

**FIRST SHOOT: 2323 x 2500**

**SECOND SHOOT: 2385 x 2500**

Each Score "High Over All" in Series

## **Are You Handicapping YOUR Shooting?**

Why not tie up to this accurate, reliable Remington-UMC Indoor Target Ammunition with which the Park Team broke the World's Indoor Record, 998 x 1000, which helped the Warren Team to win the Championship of the United States in the Indoor League, and is now being used exclusively in "Outdoor" work by many discriminating rifle clubs?

**Shoot The Cartridges That Make Champions**

**Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.**

**299 Broadway**

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