

ARMS AND THE MAN

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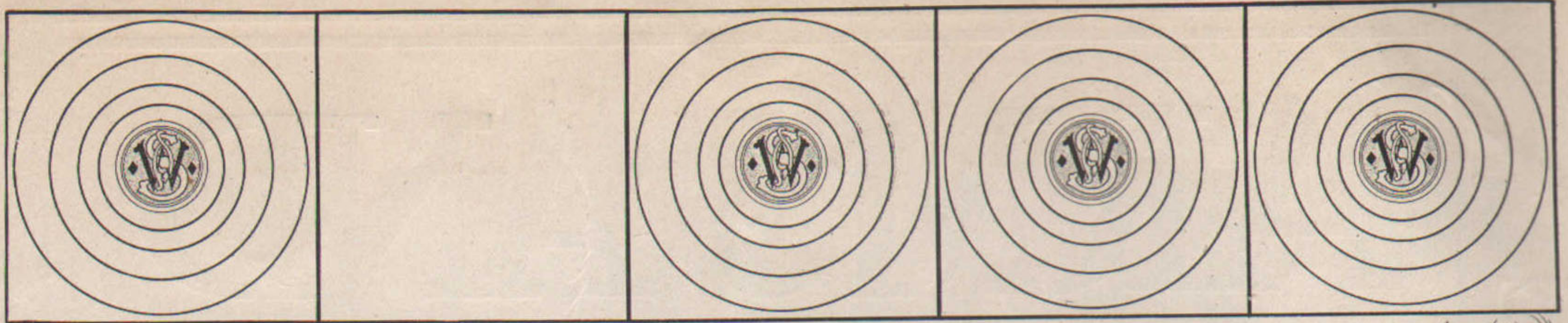
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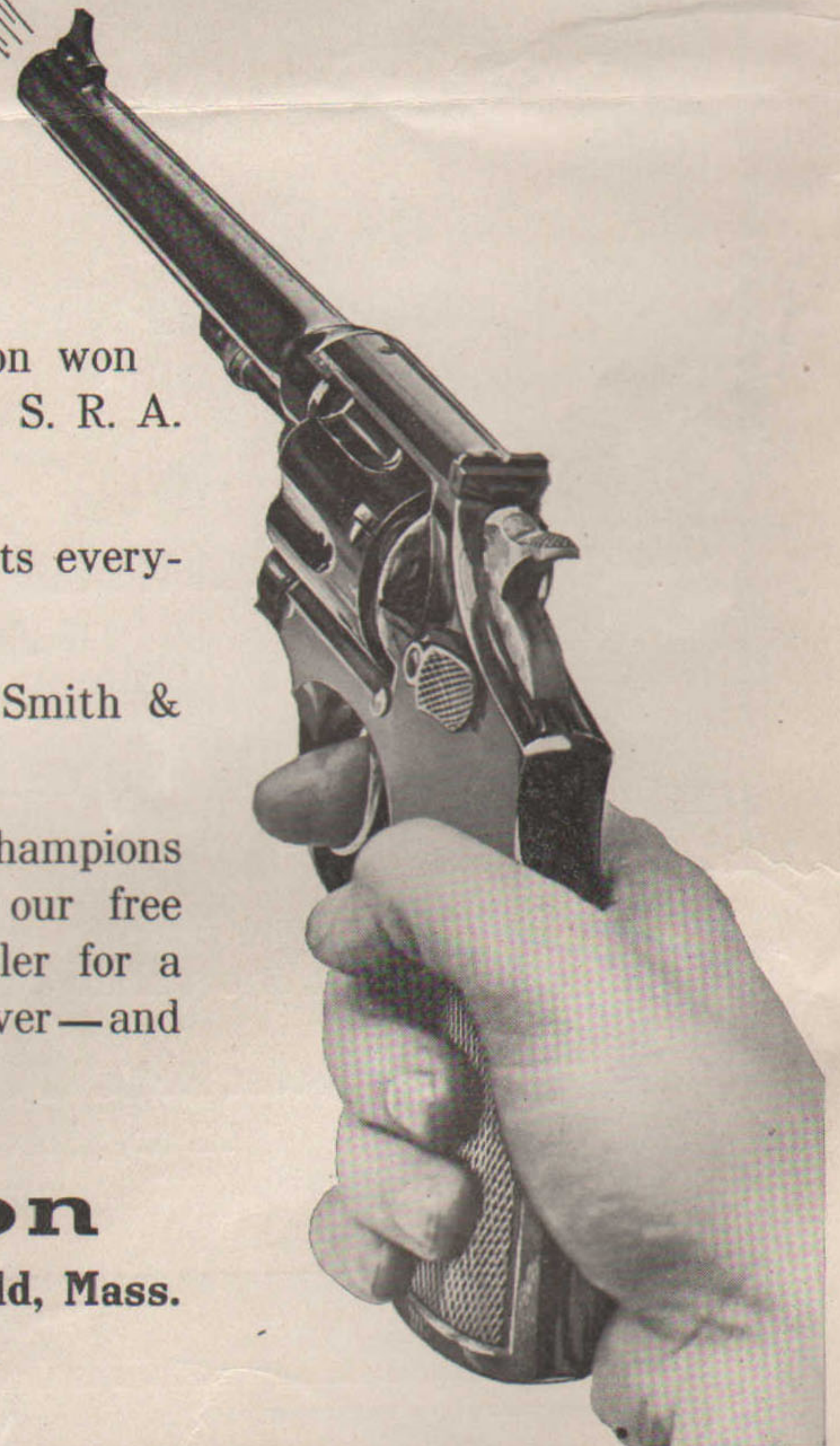
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIV. No. 15.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 10, 1913.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The Military Cartridge of The Future.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

I OWN no divining rod. Neither am I the seventh son of a seventh son, or the possessor of a crystal gazing ball. All any of us can do is to line up the things that seem desirable in the military cartridge and then see how close to the ideal the trend of modern cartridge making is carrying us.

Scandal hath it that in the army a deserter carries off on his poor back everything that has been missing in that particular company for the past year and so the official report goes in.

Once upon a time a deserter conveniently fled over the hill from a company serving in the Philippines just prior to said decamping, and short much company property from this foreign service. His thankful company commander proceeded to charge up to the wicked deserter every missing article not expendable. The horrified ones above him, checking up the list, found that the missing soldier had carried off—on foot and without aid—just two and a half tons of Government property!

That is really some packing, but it is no more surprising than the energy that some soldiers carry off from the field of battle and live to tell of it. Ballistic and medical sharks, sitting in common council, tell us that a certain amount of energy is sufficient to disable a man, the amount being between two and three hundred foot-pounds.

Then in utter defiance of this dictum, various stubborn soldiers proceed to interfere with the progress of rifle bullets having anywhere from a thousand to twice as many foot-pounds of energy, and then go on fighting. Read the accounts of the Japanese on the slopes of the Port Arthur forts, hit by bullets fired at close range, and continuing to fight.

Of course, had they assimilated all the ginger developed by the Russian bullets at top speed, they would have stopped then and there, but they didn't, and that brings us to the conclusion that the perusal of remaining energy tables and figures as to the amount that will stop a man do not by a whole lot establish the case of a military cartridge.

In nine cases out of ten, military bullets of modern type do not lodge, but pass straight through. This being true, the energy they actually deliver is problematical. A well-made .25 spitzer, long enough and well balanced enough not to "dive" on impact, might easily be given an energy of 2,500 foot-pounds. The question is, if it whips through a man like a needle through a cloth, how much of the energy carried by the bullet does he actually receive? A blow of 100 foot-pounds from a fist will usually stagger or knock down a man but accounts of modern wars are full of instances where the soldier hit fairly, was not knocked off his feet.

The energy expended on the human body by a modern military bullet could easily be figured by shooting through a soldier—volunteers wanted—into a chronograph just behind. The results would, of course, be modified by the spot struck and by the steadiness of flight of the various bullets used. There seems to be little doubt that our own Springfield spitzer is a regular diving devil, turning into a cross between a buzz-saw and a boiler explosion, when it hits meat.

Now soldiers are stopped, not by killing them, but by frightening them. It is shocking but true that you are far more likely to stop ordinary soldiers by killing in plain sight some man in most horrifying fashion, such as tearing off his entire head, than you are by hitting five or six men back in the ranks, men who merely crumple down in their tracks and attract little attention.

Army officers say that while the actual killing effect of shrapnel is small as compared with rifle fire, yet its effect on the morale of troops is very great because of the way it comes—the sudden crash overhead, and then the fall of a half-dozen men in the zone of its round balls.

Only in the cases of anatics, such as the Devrishes, or semi-anatics such as the Japanese, it is necessary to kill the soldier to stop them.

Usually, when we speak of troops being driven back by a hot fire we mean that the ground is boiling along their front with the dust of bullets, and that here and there men are falling. One man in ten would be indeed terrible punishment for a body of troops engaged for a half hour or so.

If, therefore, fear alone is the weapon by which battles are won or lost, then the arm that inspires the most fear is at once the most effective and the most merciful.

With the proper shaped bullets the small-bore rifle is beyond question a fearful rifle. When we find that even 70 grains of lead encased in copper will knock out animals of moose size through the velocity of its impact and the explosive effect, then it is folly to longer harp on the large bore theory. Large bore bullets, travelling at the speed of the small ones, would be more powerful in proportion, but there is a limit to shoulder endurance, and weight of rifle, which forbids such a combination.

There is absolutely no question but that 100 grains weight in the form of a .25 caliber bullet with a copper tube to ensure perfect breaking up on impact, travelling at 3,000 feet seconds velocity, would kill any game found on the American continent and do it more satisfactorily than any of the large bore bullets available. It would give 2,200 pounds energy against 1,206 for the .22 HiPower, and its still greater speed would add to the explosive effect so marked in the case of the smaller terror.

But the laws of civilized warfare forbid the use of a bullet designed to deliver its full energy in tissue. The same bullet in the plain spitzer, unless it happened to possess the Springfield peculiarity of diving, would not deliver much shock as it whipped through tissue. Also, as its energy is dependent purely on its velocity, at ranges over 600 yards it would not possess even "paper" shock, true also of the Springfield.

At 500 yards the Springfield bullet arrives with 1,670 feet seconds velocity; 927 foot-pounds energy. The .25 caliber 100-grain bullet would arrive with a velocity of 1,960 feet seconds and an energy of 850 foot-pounds. This presuming the bullet to have a point slightly sharper than that of the Springfield bullet, and a coefficient of .42.

At the thousand-yard point Uncle Sam's bullet strolls in at the rate of 1,068 feet seconds and has a remaining punch of 380 foot-pounds. The .25 hangs on to 1,220 feet seconds of its original 3,000 feet seconds, and has a punch in either hand amounting to 330 foot-pounds.

This is 50 foot-pounds less than the present service bullet and it is a question whether the effect would not be even less than the proportion would indicate, as the tiny bullet has lost all pretense of "explosive" speed that it might have at shorter ranges and it would be merely a 100-grain, sharp, quarter-inch missile without the weight to give great shock if it turned on impact.

A bullet of 145 grains and .275 or .280 caliber, using sharper point than either the imaginary .25 of the Springfield and a resulting coefficient of .52 at 3,000 feet seconds, would arrive at 1,000 yards with 1,490 feet seconds velocity and 715 foot-pounds energy, the latter 87 per cent greater than the energy of the Springfield and 116 per cent greater than the energy of the .25 caliber.

The great energy of a bullet really 5 grains less than our service bullet is due, first, to the fact that the weight is used in a bullet of smaller caliber; second, to the fact that the point in question is sharper, the two giving a higher ballistic coefficient, and third, to the higher initial velocity. The figures would seem to bear out the wisdom of the designer of the .280 cartridge and testify to the fact that the English War Office is an intelligent copier, weak though it may be on original research and design. The new English .275 Mauser for army use is apparently to be an arm of far greater efficiency than our own Springfield.

The chief advantage of the hypothetical .25 would be, first, in its

light weight and slight recoil, and second, in a somewhat flattened trajectory over fighting ranges, it giving 18 inches over 500 yards against 24 for the Springfield, and 10½ feet against 14 for the 1,000-yard course. The .275 or .280 bullet rises less than nine feet in the same course.

It is surely a question whether a bullet of still less energy over fighting ranges than the present Springfield missile is a desirable thing, or a step ahead in the development of a military cartridge. If the game keeps on in this direction we may look for something like this in the 1920 Infantry Drill Regulations:

"Being deployed, to PATCH.

"At the command PREPARE TO PATCH each man lays down his rifle, taking reasonable care to see that the safety is on to avoid waste of ammunition, and each odd-numbered man closes in to the even-numbered man on his right.

"At the command PATCH each odd-numbered man draws his patch pouch while the even-numbered man removes his garments. The odd-numbered man then proceeds to patch up the bullet holes in the even-numbered man by moistening the antiseptic round patch with antiseptic water from his canteen and pasting it over the bullet hole as a postage stamp is affixed. Reasonable care shall be used to avoid missing any bullet holes, careful examination being made of the creases in the skin where holes may be unnoticed.

"No man shall be sent to the rear unless five or more holes exist within a space of two square inches—using non-commissioned officers' rules for the purpose—or unless the soldier shows fatigue from the weight of such bullets as may have lodged within him at the longer ranges.

"The even-numbered men then resume their clothes and proceed to patch the odd-numbered men.

"Patching is executed with promptness and regularity, but not in cadence."

(Concluded next week.)

HUNTING GROUNDS OF ALASKA.

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From "Alaska, an Empire in the Making," by J. J. Underwood, reprinted by special permission of Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers.

TO the prospector, the animal next in importance to the moose, because of its food value, is the caribou. There are two varieties of caribou—the woodland, found in small herds of five or six the year around in the timber-sheltered foothills; and the caribou of the plains, that cross the barren tundras in their countless thousands, roaming northward in the summer and returning southward as winter approaches. Naturalists estimate there are more than 2,000,000 of the latter variety in the Barren Lands of the far North, but in many of the southerly latitudes, they have been practically exterminated.

The advent of the rifle on Unalaska Island and on the Seward Peninsula was followed by the destruction of the caribou. So long as the Indians were compelled to hunt with bows and arrows, the caribou were allowed to reproduce their kind and keep pace with the natural consumption. The Indians wantonly slaughtered many thousands of these valuable animals for the mere joy of killing, and the result was disastrous to the animals and the Indians as well. Not more than a dozen years ago the writer saw about 4,000 fawn "reindeer" skins, really young caribou, on the Yukon. "Unborn reindeer" coats, made from the skins of fawn caribou, were sold by the thousands in Alaska a few years ago, and these coats meant the wiping out of many thousands of female caribou.

Professor Vilhjalmar Stefansson, who recently discovered a new race of blond Eskimos in the far North, when discussing with the writer the modes of living of these people, expressed the opinion that the introduction of rifles among them would mean their extermination, because it would result in the annihilation of the caribou herds upon which they subsist.

The caribou travel in a graceful trot, rocking from side to side as they run, and, unless of necessity, never change their gait. Their antlers average twenty points and are very graceful in contour. In their migrations they range as far south as British Columbia and as far north as the shores of the Arctic Ocean. They begin their northern journey about the end of March and return in September and October, usually following the same route year after year.

Like other wild animals that roam in bands, caribou select a leader of the herd, and when the hunter succeeds in killing the chief, he may shoot as many as he wants, for when the head of the herd falls, the balance become panic-stricken and "mill" like frightened cattle. Frequently they stampede back and forth in front of a stand for a day at a time, or until another animal takes up the lead. If the second leader is killed, they become more excited and terrified than before. By picking off the leaders, a herd can be held within rifle range until

the last animal is shot.

Although not so large, the caribou is a much prettier and more graceful animal than the moose, and they are less cunning—in fact, they are somewhat stupid, and cling to their feeding grounds in spite of hunters and depredatory animals till they get ready to leave.

The woodland caribou is somewhat wild and because of the protection it receives from the dense foliage in summer, is more difficult to hunt. The female caribou differs from the female moose in that the former is endowed with horns, which it is believed she does not shed in winter.

Other hoofed game in Alaska includes the mountain sheep and goat. Sheep and goats inhabit the higher altitudes, where they subsist upon tufts of grass that grow out among the crags and rocks, sometimes pawing away the snow with their feet, but often seeking pasture lands on the high points where the winds keep the ground clear of snow.

The hunter who seeks the sheep and goat trophies must be endowed with strong lungs and legs, for the animals usually are found traveling up and down steep hills and around cliffs which are almost inaccessible to man. To successfully hunt these animals the best method is to climb high into the mountains, and hunt downwards. It is futile to approach a flock of sheep or goats from below, because they invariably have one of their number perched high on a rock where he keeps a lookout for everything moving below him. When the sentinel sees or scents danger, he emits a few low, clear bleats, and the flock scatters to higher and rougher ground, or hide themselves among the rocks and crags. Their eyesight is nearly perfect, but they never expect an enemy to approach them from a high altitude.

Of the two species the goat is the larger, but the meat of the sheep is more palatable and epicureans prefer it to domesticated mutton. The goats have straight horns, which do not make handsome trophies.

Neither male nor female ever shed their horns, but the head adornment of the male is much larger than that of his helpmate. The horns of the ram frequently make a full turn, and the base sometimes measures from thirteen to fifteen inches in circumference. The fleece, when full grown, is almost perfectly white, and, for this reason, they are difficult to hunt in winter. Although more like hair than wool, the coats of the mountain sheep make an excellent robe.

Of the fur-bearing animals, the bear is easily the largest. His domain is from the southernmost to the northernmost parts of Alaska. In Southeastern Alaska the black bear is the more common, while around Southwestern Alaska the brown bear has his being. Another variety of brown bear, known as the Kadiak, has its habitat on Kadiak Island; the silver tip, or grizzly, lives along the coast and in the interior; the glacial bear inhabits the glacial moraines; and the polar bear lives among the ice floes of the Arctic Ocean and occasionally in Bering Sea. Any of these animals is capable of giving an interesting battle. All will fight desperately when wounded, and there are instances on record where all of the families, with the exception of the black and glacial bear, have opened the attack. When an unarmed prospector meets a bear on the trail, he regards it as being in conformity with the best usages of wilderness society, particularly in the mating season, to give Bruin the right-of-way.

There is scarcely a native village on Cook's Inlet or the Alaska Peninsula that does not contain at least one man who has been mauled by a brown or grizzly bear. On the Alaska Peninsula two men have met death and five have been crippled within the five years ending in 1912.

At Seldovia, in 1911, a mate of a fishing schooner, while in a state of undue exhilaration resulting from a too-frequent indulgence in "hoochinnoo," became imbued with the idea that he was another "white hope." He could fight, too,—a fact which he demonstrated by beating up a couple of miners. His victories, in a way, were the cause of his undoing.

Chained to a big tree was a three-year-old brown bear, which its owner had raised from a cub. It attracted the attention of the brawling mariner.

"I can lick anything with hair on," he declared, and walking up to the animal, struck it savagely on the nose with his fist. In the fraction of a second the air was filled with bear claws and teeth and in the flash of an eyelash the sailor was laid low. One man ran for a rifle, but another, with greater presence of mind, picked up a peavy and began prodding at the bear's head. The infuriated animal stood up to fight off its new assailant, and thus gave excited onlookers an opportunity to drag the unconscious sailor out of the danger zone.

A few carefully directed rifle shots subdued Bruin's fighting spirit. The sailor, severely slashed and bitten, was charged with insanity before the United States Commissioner. The jury, without leaving the seats, adjudged him guilty and he was committed to the lunatic asylum in which Alaska's insane are confined, at Mount Tabor, Oregon.

The bear, wolf, wolverine, and eagle are regarded as the great

destroyers of Alaskan game, and Alaskan prospectors, irrespective of the game laws, wage an unceasing war of extermination upon them.

Brown and Silver-tip bears are highly prized by hunters, but the glacial bear, because of its finer fur, is considered one of the most valuable specimens of the genus *Ursus*. Polar bears, as has been stated, are found only far to the northward of the Aleutian Islands. To hunt polar bears successfully, one must leave Nome early in the spring and follow the ice fields in their northward journey into the Arctic. If the wind blows from the westward, the bears are carried across the Northern Ocean towards Alaska on the ice floes, and one or more generally will be seen in the hunt of a few days. In any event, the hunter in this region is fairly sure of some good sport in walrus hunting.

Capt. Louis L. Lane, of Nome, who, it is believed, has killed more polar bears than any other living white man, is authority for the statement that this animal never leaves the ice. It does not hole up in winter as do all other members of the bear family, but by following the ice pack, subsists on seal and fish. Only on very rare occasions are these animals found in Bering Sea, but a trip into the Arctic, near the coast of Siberia, is usually productive of a successful polar bear hunt. The Siberian grizzly, a bear indigenous to the coast of Siberia, also is found in large numbers along the Arctic shore of the Czar's Easterly water-front. The Siberian bears are small and their skins have little value.

Bears are protected by the game laws in Alaska, but may be killed at all seasons of the year in the adjoining Canadian territory.

Much resembling a miniature bear in appearance is the wolverine, whose black coat and orange-colored sides give one the idea of a colossal skunk. The wolverine is very shy and about the size of a yearling cub. They are said to be the strongest wild animal of their size. Usually they live on carrion, but are rarely too timid to take a chance on their lives by stealing from a prospector's cache.

Driven from British Columbia by the bounty hunters, there are many wolves in the territory, and during the past eight or ten years they have practically exterminated the small deer in Southeastern Alaska. The passage of a law in 1912, providing for a bounty on these animals in Alaska, probably will reduce their numbers.

Next in shyness to the wolverine is the lynx, a variety of cat, whose coat of soft grey seems to be a part of the brush through which he bounds on all fours. His principal food is rabbits and small birds.

The gamest and most courageous animal for its size in Alaska is the little stoat, or ermine. Smaller than an ordinary-sized ferret, this little fellow has the strength and ability to slay an Arctic hare or rabbit many times his size, and will carry off frozen fish heavier and larger than himself. In winter his coat, except for the tip of the tail, turns snow white.

The rabbit, like the ptarmigan, changes his color to suit his environment. During the summer season bunny wears slaty grey fur, but as winter approaches this changes to snow white. A peculiarity of the Alaskan rabbit family is that every seven years they apparently disappear. When rabbits are plentiful, moose and other animals are scarce. It is generally supposed that the rabbits die off every seven years, but the writer offers the opinion that they migrate to other parts of the county. In a winter spent at the headwaters of the Francis River, in British Columbia, the writer noticed that while there were hundreds of moose in one section of the country, there were no rabbits. During the winter season it was necessary to travel down the river about sixty miles, where several hunters and trappers were encamped. They reported an utter absence of moose, but an abundance of rabbits. It is probable that rabbits have the same effect on moose grounds that geese have on a field where cattle are grazed. The bovine has an antipathy to eating the grass in a pasture that has been walked over by a flock of geese.

The fox family in Alaska is represented by four varieties—the red, cross, silver-grey and black, or blue. Their habits are too well known to need detailed description here. Squirrels, rabbits and different species of grouse form their chief food supply.

Besides the lynx, fox, mink, otter and bear there are many fur-bearing animals in Alaska, but the most valuable of these is the marten, or American sable, which can be found in nearly all parts of the territory. In isolated sections a few beaver are sometimes found.

The whistling marmot and many other kinds of squirrels are very numerous in the territory, and so also are ground hogs and porcupines.

Crane, ducks, geese, swan, plover, snipe, curlew, brant and ten different species of wild ducks can be found on practically all of the streams and lakes in the territory. There are five varieties of grouse and two varieties of ptarmigan. The feathers of the latter bird are analogous to the fur of the rabbit and ermine, changing from a rich tortoise-shell color in the summer to a beautiful creamy white, very slightly blended

with shell rose, in winter.

On the ground these birds are extremely difficult to see, especially in winter, when the only thing visible against the glaring whiteness of the snow is the slight dark rim that encircles the eye. Their summer plumage is a slaty grey combined with tortoise-shell, which seems to fit in with the brown moss and grey leaves. Except in mating season, they are quite approachable, and one may kill them with rocks or crawl up and knock them from willow trees with long sticks.

In mating season the female birds are very cunning. Their nests, made on the ground, amongst the moss and brush, are well hidden. If a man approaches the nest, the hen does not move till he is within two or three steps of it. Then, with tail feathers straggling and one wing hanging down as though broken, she excitedly flutters and hops away, giving an excellent imitation of a bird that has been severely wounded. Always she travels just fast enough to keep out of reach, but when sufficiently distant from the nest—at a point where she thinks the enemy will be unable to discover it again—she mounts into the air and gracefully soars out of sight, afterwards circling back to her home. If a hunter disturbs a ptarmigan when her chickens have been hatched, the ground appears for a moment to be covered with animated balls of down moving in every direction, but, like a flash, they seem to melt into the brush and moss, and search as one will, it is only very rarely that one of them can be found. In the meantime, the mother gives an exhibition of well-simulated pain, and by her flutterings and hoppings does everything possible to attract the attention of the intruder to herself.

Both varieties of ptarmigan grow long hair-like feathers completely down their legs to the very tip of their claws in winter as a protection against the severe cold of the climate in which they live.

In a country so full of game as is Alaska it is only natural that birds of prey are very numerous, and amongst these, the two species of eagle—the bald and the golden—are the greatest destroyers of game. These birds levy a fearful toll on the squirrels, rabbits, mice, ptarmigan, grouse and other small animals and birds. There are several varieties of owls, including the Richardson, the great grey, or Arctic; the short-eared, the snowy, the horned and the pigmy, the latter about the size of a bluejay. Although carnivorous in their instincts these are not so destructive as eagles.

Another bird of prey is the jay, or camp-robber, called by the Indians, for obvious reasons, the "Hudson Bay Bird." This bird is extremely impertinent, and will pick at a ham or a piece of meat, even though it be attached to the tent. Besides these there are ten different varieties of hawks and any number of ravens and crows.

Great multitudes of small birds can be found on all sides. They include one or more varieties of robins, jays, tomtits rufus-hummers, blue-birds, swallows, martens, sandpipers, sparrows, snow-birds, linnets, and many others peculiar to the Arctic.

Speaking broadly one may hunt any part of Alaska and be reasonably sure of finding good sport, but the better places, of course, are where the least hunting has been done. Except for a lack of caribou, there is perhaps no better hunting ground in North America than on Kenai Peninsula. An excellent hunting ground offering almost every variety of game can be reached by crossing Scolai Pass from the interior end of Copper River and Northwestern Railroad to the head of White River. The Kuskokwim, the Susitna, the Tanana and many other streams in Alaska, because of their extreme fertility offer splendid hunting grounds, and another good place is around the base of Mount McKinley, the highest mountain on the North American continent, and one which has yet to be conquered.

The climate of Alaska is about as varied as its game, and apart from the sport to be obtained in the hunting fields, a few weeks in the bracing, invigorating atmosphere is a good tonic for tired nerves. The herds of game do not exist in such quantities that one may shoot the limit of one's license in a day or two, and the hunter who goes to Alaska expecting to secure many valuable trophies without working hard and skilfully for them is destined to be disappointed.

In the higher altitudes sharp, frosty weather can be depended upon, and the nights almost are invariably cool enough to make a good blanket or robe, with a rubber or canvas sheet beneath it, acceptable. A small cooking outfit, of course, is essential, but it is well to reduce the weight of everything to a minimum, and, while not leaving behind anything that will deprive one of ordinary comforts, a large outfit is not recommended. Good woolen underwear should be worn, and a couple of Denham or khaki suits, with plenty of pockets in the coats, are about all that is necessary for bodily comfort. The coat should be made so that a sweater can be worn underneath. If knickerbockers are worn they should be made very loose and not buttoned or laced at the knee, as one requires perfect freedom for climbing, especially when in pursuit of mountain sheep or goats. In

footwear a few pair of thick woolen socks, and low shoes, oil-tanned, of medium weight, but the soles of which should be sufficiently thick to carry a few caulks or heavy nails, will suffice. In the coastal regions, because of heavy precipitation, oilskins are a necessity and gum boots or thigh waders will be found convenient.

A good, high-power rifle is essential. The 30.30 is heavy enough for the smaller bear and moose, but, in order to make certain of a killing when hunting caribou or the larger varieties of bear, a rifle of higher shocking force is necessary, and one of the various makes of 30.40 or a weapon still stronger is recommended. The caribou, although smaller and lighter than the moose, has much greater vitality; and the capacity of the silver tip, Kadiak, brown, polar and glacial bears to assimilate lead without immediate apparent reduction of strength or ferocity, is marvellous. Occasionally a big bear of the varieties mentioned has been killed at the first shot, but this does not happen very often. Therefore, the hunter will find it to his advantage to take a high-power rifle and make it answer all purposes by shooting steel-jacketed bullets when hunting comparatively small game and soft-nosed bullets for the hardier kinds. There are many different brands of rifles, nearly all of which give excellent results.

Each sportsman has a predilection for a rifle that suits his own particular fancy. Smokeless powder cartridges, of course, are almost universally used. Personally, the writer prefers one of the recently created high power rifles, such as the Mannlicher or the Ross, yet in a hunt for big game that lasted nearly a year and a half, and during a large portion of which time, when the life of everybody in the party depended upon the aggregate ability of the members to pull quickly and shoot straight, I obtained excellent service from an old .45 calibre Winchester, carrying a ball about the size of a man's thumb and shooting ninety grains of black powder. I had seen a moose killed at a distance of 1,182 snowshoe steps, approximately 1,200 yards, with a 30.30 Winchester, but experience taught me to have a very kindly regard for that old, black-powder "gun." It weighed about fourteen pounds and, at the end of a long day's walk, I often felt as though I had been carrying a small cannon on my shoulder, but, to use a sporting phrase, "it brought home the bacon."

In addition to a high-power rifle, a shot-gun or a small calibre rifle should be taken for birds and small game, and some good fishing tackle is necessary.

The trout in Alaska streams are as fickle as in other places. Frequently they will take a spoon bait, if it is allowed to spin in the riffles. If they have any preference in flies, it is for the professor, but they often strike at royal coachmen and brown and black hackles. The greyling take brown and black hackles, coachmen, royal coachmen, and black and grey gnats. For all purposes, the coachmen and hackles will be found the most serviceable. The greyling seem to have a preference for a fly that has only a moderate amount of red in it. A can or two of specially-prepared salmon eggs will be found useful. Because of the frost in winter, there are very few angle worms in Alaska, and grasshoppers are not abundant. Whether worms would make a good bait is an experiment that, I think, has yet to be tried. A number of spare hooks should be taken, as one can often catch both trout and greyling with a bait when they will not strike at a spoon or other lure. For bait a small piece of meat, a fish-eye, or a piece of the giblet of any of the many birds, usually gives excellent results. Salmon eggs, however, are the bait that can be most depended upon.

The season for fishing is open all through the year, but the general big game hunting season opens on August 1. It is better to get into the territory the latter part of July, so that a few days' angling for King salmon may be enjoyed along the coast before the game season opens.

Because of the fact that the caribou herd in the Kenai Peninsula was destroyed, Congress made that region a semi-game preserve, and insisted on each hunter in this section being accompanied by a licensed and registered guide. While a guide will add a good deal to the pleasure of the trip, the law—with the exception above noted—does not make it incumbent upon the hunter to take one unless he so desires. Every hunter must procure a license which is obtainable only from the governor of Alaska at Juneau and which is good only during the year it is issued. The fee is fifty dollars to American citizens and one hundred dollars to aliens. There is, of course, a provision in the law which provides that miners, prospectors and settlers may kill any kind of game at any season of the year for food, but it is unlawful for any person to kill a cow or yearling moose, or for any one person to kill in any one year more than the number specified of each of the following animals:

Two moose, one walrus or sea lion, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three brown bears, or to kill in any one day more than twenty-five grouse, ptarmigan, shore-birds or waterfowl.

At any point to the northward of latitude sixty-two degrees brown bear may be killed at any time, and, as the animals are considered destroyers of game, prospectors in this region take full advantage of this clause in the law. Moose, caribou, walrus, mountain sheep and sea lions may be killed from August 1 to December 10, both inclusive. Southward of latitude sixty-two degrees, moose, caribou and mountain sheep may be killed from August 20 to December 31, both inclusive; brown bear from October 1 to July 1, both inclusive; deer and mountain goats from April 1 to February 1, both inclusive; grouse, ptarmigan, shore-birds and waterfowl from September 1 to March 1, both inclusive.

Each license entitles the holder to ship the number of trophies allowed under the law. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to modify the closed seasons, providing different closed seasons for different parts of Alaska, and placing further restrictions and limitations upon the killing of game for a period not exceeding two years in any one locality.

THE SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE—TARGETS AND SCORING.

By E. NEWITT.

(Concluded from last week.)

AS the primary purpose of the first stage instruction target is to serve as a medium for learning aiming and discharging, for which slower deliberate fire is essential, so that of the intermediate target is to accustom the educated faculties to shooting under more realistic conditions. The logical inference therefore is that the shooting at that target should always be governed by a reasonable time limit.

Experience has already demonstrated that most single loading or repeating .22 rifles can be loaded and fired with the maximum of effect by men of average skill 10 times in 90 seconds, and if the rules prescribe that neither the rifle nor magazine may be loaded until the word "Commence"—repeating and single loading rifles are reduced to an equality.

It will be noticed that for the intermediate stage of instruction, a natural target and a specified number of shots in a given time are suggested. The final stage of marksmanship development implies the exercise of the faculties presumed to be now developed, under the most realistic conditions it is possible to devise.

This suggests figure objectives with no surroundings for according some value to approximate misses, firing as many shots as possible in a given time, and firing collectively; conditions which particularly lend themselves to team competitions.

At every small-bore rifle meeting in England two such team conditions are included. In one entitled "The Skirmisher" teams of four fire for 1 minute at 50 yards at a target having five khaki-colored heads and shoulders irregularly arranged on a green background about 18 inches by 6 inches, and hits on the figures count one point each. The only value attached to hits on the remainder of the target is in the case of two teams getting the same number of hits on the figures, when the team having the greatest number of hits on the target is adjudged the winner.

The "Sharpshooter Competition" is shot for by teams of four men, two teams shooting shoulder to shoulder, at 100 yards. The targets consist of a set of five white breakable composition discs, these discs being made of the same composition as clay birds and quite inexpensive, 2 inches in diameter. Fire is opened on the word "Commence" and the team breaking all of the discs first is the winner. This competition besides affording interest to spectators, who can see each hit, is the most exciting and sporting if not the most practical test of marksmanship ever devised and is strongly recommended.

SCORING.

The purpose of scoring is to accord some value to hits so that the relative merits of performances may be determined. Whilst it is not only desirable to determine the relative capabilities of marksmen and marksman it is equally desirable to be able to compare these with the capabilities of the rifle, sight and ammunition. It is for this reason that the foregoing dimensions of the objectives were proposed and the same considerations prompt the following suggestions for the dimensions and value of scoring rings.

If the central ring equals the size of the smallest group of which the rifle is capable, ten hits in the central ring represent the achievement of 100 per cent of the possibility of the combination of rifle, sights, ammunition and marksman. If the next scoring ring, which, if the foregoing suggestions are adopted, will constitute the boundary of the bull's-eye, is double the dimensions of the central and counts 9, the next three times the dimensions of the central and counts 8, and so on, we get a

mathematical ratio which in a great measure will accord a numerical value to a score representing its percentage of possibility. Though to make this mathematically exact would demand that the rings should count 10, 5, 3.33, 2.5, 2, 1.66, 1.43, 1.25, 1.11 and 1. Having regard to the imperfections of ammunition and sights which in addition to human imperfections contribute to wide shots, it will answer all practical purposes if the rings are valued 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, and so on. The suggested dimensions of the target will not include so many rings in the 100 and 50 yard targets, but they include enough to award a value to all hits worth anything and it is preferable to discard a few rings for the sake of securing uniformity in the targets for all distances than to alter the mathematical proportion of the rings for the sake of compressing 10 into the target.

For purposes of statistics, handicapping, and scoring, values of 10, 9, 8, etc., for the scoring rings when the string of shots fired is ten, will be found infinitely more convenient than the old German values of 25, 24, 23, etc., for which there seems to be no sort of justification.

SUGGESTED UNIFORM TARGET SYSTEM FOR SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE.

Target for	DIMENSIONS OF SCORING RINGS.										Size of
	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
25 yards-----	1/2	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	4 1/2	5	6 x 6 inches
50 yards-----	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	6 x 6 inches
100 yards-----	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	12 x 12 inches

As many rings as the paper will hold should be printed. The 10 and 9 rings on the instruction targets will form the bull's-eye. Rings of similar dimensions should be drawn on the intermediate figure target.

THE GETTYSBURG CELEBRATION.

THE story of the semi-centennial at Gettysburg has not been written. It was too big, too profoundly human, too magnificent for us to describe. Perhaps some one who was there will yet write it. We reported it after a fashion, suffering from mechanical handicaps such as inadequate wire and mail service, but the real story escaped all of us."

It was a correspondent who attended the celebration through its whole course who was talking. Singularly of a number of news writers who were also at Gettysburg, not one disputed his statement. All agreed that they found the task too big for them.

Men who have adequately reported national political conventions, huge convulsions of nature, martial campaigns, the big news events of the world's recent history, found their equipment far too slender to convey to the world a real word picture of this absolutely unique gathering of once-opposed armies fifty years after their bloody fight.

Their confession is an index to the character of the event.

One night several visitors in camp disputed as to the inscription on the Warren statue in Devil's Den. To settle the dispute they went to the place, carrying an electric torch. Near the effigy one of the party stepped on a recumbent figure. Out of the blackness a voice rose in a growl. "Get away from here!"

"What's the matter?" asked the man who had done the stepping.

"Nothing. Get away and let me sleep."

"Are you sick?"

"No, I'm not sick. Get away."

"But, pardon me, isn't there something wrong? What are you doing away out here?"

"You're about the fiftieth man that has asked me that question tonight," said the man on the ground, sitting up with apparent impatience. "There's nothing wrong at all. I just want to sleep here; that's all; and you rubber-necks won't let me."

"I told you, Joe, that it was no good," said a voice off in the darkness, and then a second figure loomed up. "We can't sleep here any more than we could fifty years ago, and you remember we didn't sleep much that night. Come on, let's build up the fire," and he stirred up a cold camp fire and threw some fresh fuel on it.

"It's this way," he went on, turning to the visitors; "Joe and I were here fifty years ago tonight and slept right here behind this big boulder; or rather we tried to, worn out by the fight as we were. So tonight we came out to do it over again."

A shrill yell arose from the other side of the boulder. Then two more figures came from the direction of the sound.

"You fellows been here all the time?" asked the new comers.

"Yep," was the answer.

"Were you really here fifty years ago tonight and slept here?"

"Sure, we did."

"Well, what do you think of that?"—turning to the second of the new comers. "Johnny, and I here, fifty years ago tonight, slept right there on the other side of the rock where we were just trying to sleep again. We were scouts and got up here late at night, after the fighting had died down and we put in the night there. In the dawn we saw that we were in the Yankee lines, so we slipped back to our own side. But we didn't know that there were any Yanks so close to us."

"And we didn't know that there were any Johnny Rebs anywhere near us," retorted Joe.

Then the four, two who had worn the blue and two who had worn the gray, sat down about the tiny fire and talked it over. The visitors stole away quietly with a new vision of what this semi-centennial meant.

A thing that impressed the visitors at Gettysburg was the modesty and self-effacement of the veterans. True there were a few who had much to say in loud tones of their individual exploits in the battle, but their descriptions were of the sketchiest and the words did not carry conviction. Opposed to them were the great majority who did no boasting. These were the men who really accomplished things in the war.

One writer set out to find veterans who "went over the wall."

"I wasn't here," said one, "I was a prisoner during the battle."

"My command was here, but I was sick back in a field hospital," said another.

Finally a man who was known to have gone over the wall was found. He admitted the truth grudgingly.

"How many men went over?" was asked; "Some histories say 200."

"No, I don't think there were that many," said the veteran; "I should say some 18 or 20."

"Where was it you went over?"

"Good Lord, man, I don't know. I couldn't pick out the spot to save me. I was right busy that time and wasn't taking many observations. I can't any more tell you how I went over than I can tell you how I got back."

And that was all there was to it.

In marked contrast to the efficiency of the Army in handling the crowds and providing quarters and meals for the veterans, was the careless manner in which some State commissions discharged their duties. These commissions seemed to think that their positions were purely honorary and they did little or nothing to provide for their people, leaving the matter of guiding delegations and individual veterans to their camp sites to the troops and to the Boy Scouts. In the earlier stages of the camp thousands of bewildered veterans wandered about lost until picked up and taken in hand by the soldiers or scouts.

Virginia, however, was an exception. The 3,000 ex-Confederates who came from that State were admirably handled. They had their own quartermaster, Colonel Brown, who, prior even to their departure from Virginia, had every detail arranged and every man assigned not only to a certain street in the tented city but to a numbered tent and numbered cot. The Virginia veterans were the pride of the camp, all faultlessly attired in Confederate gray, bearing themselves well and maintaining a fine esprit.

Gossip of the camp tells of one unreconstructed Virginian, who was an exception to the rule. He started in railing at the Yankees and professing a desire to have another clash at arms with them. His comrades quickly suppressed him and sent him home. "He was only a 30-day man, anyhow," they explained.

The camp recalls an article on the battle of Gettysburg printed in ARMS AND THE MAN on July 21, 1910, following the Army maneuvers of that year on the battlefield. Some paragraphs of that article are worth reprinting. They follow:

"There was just one ending for the war. Gettysburg was the last scene of that climactic third, and penultimate act. All that followed after was anti-climax. That tragic scene upon which the final curtain was to fall at Appomattox was written in red at the Bloody Angle with bayonets dipped in the heart's blood of Pickett's Immortals

"But Gettysburg has been fought and won, the war ended with General Lee's surrender to General Grant. The misunderstandings, the quarrels, the contentions of it, like the horrid clamors of its shotted guns, have died away, and not even the echoes should be allowed to come back to haunt us."

No Chance.

Lawyer—I think I can get you a divorce, madam, for cruel and inhuman treatment—but do you think your husband will fight the suit?

Woman—Fight! Why, the little shrimp dassen't even come into a room where I am!

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE GUARD.

UNDER the title "The Training School, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia," the military authorities of the Bay State have added a new institution to the educational system of their forces. The purpose of the school is to give a thorough and uniform education in the basic principles of military science and art to those enlisted men who aspire to become commissioned officers.

The course of study and training is two years. The first year's course is to consist in general basis training to prepare students to hold commissions in any arm; the second year's course in basic training pertaining to a particular arm. The following officers of the M. V. M. have been detailed to the institution:

Maj. Gen. William A. Pew (retired), superintendent; Lieut. Col. Willis W. Stover, Fifth Inf., commandant of cadets; Capt. Harry G. Chase, Signal Corps, adjutant; First Lieut. Charles A. Stevens, Eighth Inf., quartermaster.

Graduates of the training school shall be deemed to possess the professional qualifications necessary to hold the grade of second or first lieutenants in the M. V. M., and a certificate of graduation shall be accepted in lieu of examination, except physical examination, and save, also, examination by a board of military examiners as to general fitness.

Only bona fide enlisted men of the Massachusetts forces are eligible to appointment as cadets in the school. Each company of Infantry, Coast Artillery, and Signal Corps, and each company of the corps of cadets, troop of Cavalry and Marine guard of the Naval Brigade is entitled to one cadetship annually. In addition each corps of cadets shall have one appointment at large annually; the battalion of Field Artillery the same and the squadron of Cavalry the same. Further, each battery of Field Artillery is to have two annually; each regiment of Infantry three, at large, annually, and the Coast Artillery, three, at large, annually. Commanding officers are given discretion as to the manner of selection, their nominees to be approved by the academic board.

D. C. LIKES NEW RIFLE COURSE.

VERY high praise is given the new National Guard qualification course by Ordnance officers of the District of Columbia National Guard. The annual rifle practice encampment is now being held at Congress Heights, where two companies of the National Guard are put through the course in as many days until all organizations have shot. The first day is given over to instruction practice and the second day to the qualification score.

Maj. Thos. S. King, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, and the Ordnance officers under his command have expressed themselves as being eminently satisfied with the new course. He has gone on record as saying that it apparently teaches the men more about the rifle and shooting in a shorter space of time than any course previously tried. This is the first authoritative opinion of the new course heard since it went into effect, and we shall look forward with interest to similar expressions from other organizations.

VERDI IN COLLISION.

THE steamer "Verdi" of the Lamport and Holt Line, plying between New York and Buenos Aires, hit a schooner off the coast of New Jersey during a fog last Saturday and both vessels were considerably damaged. This is the ship upon which the American team went to and returned from Argentina. Members of the team will be glad to learn that though two of the crew of the "Verdi" narrowly escaped death, no one was injured and the ship made port without assistance.

MORE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

FURTHER light is thrown on the recent action of Governor Blease in writing an insulting letter to the War Department and in the withdrawal of Federal support from the National Guard of South Carolina, in correspondence recently made public.

On December 8, 1912, Capt. George H. McMaster, Inf., U. S. A., inspector-instructor of the South Carolina forces, wrote a plain statement of conditions in the service to the Governor. His letter was approved by the Adjutant General of the State, who is wholly in sympathy with the idea of making the Guard more efficient. A portion of Capt. McMaster's letter follows:

"Since 1908 the United States Government has been furnishing the State about \$60,000 a year. Prior to that and since 1903, about \$35,000 a year. There is not as much to show for this \$475,000 as there should be. It is hoped that steps being taken by the Office of the Adjutant General will insure a better care for Government property and greater wisdom in expenditures.

"One of the most mortifying features of your Guard in comparison with the Guards of other States is the apparent lack of interest in the splendid art of shooting. The only two battalion stations in the State, namely, Charleston and Columbia, have at this writing no target range at all. The three or four poor little one-company ranges scattered around the State need hardly be considered in speaking of shooting facilities for the Guard in general. To reduce this great defect, the Adjutant General, Gen. William W. Moore, proposes to urge the legislature to authorize the purchase or lease of some cheap property near Columbia for the construction thereon of a State range, for use as a camping site, and for mobilization purposes in case of need. This will insure the State not losing large expenditures of the money appropriated by the United States, by having the ranges pass out of the possession of the State, as is now sometimes the case, especially with reference to Charleston and Columbia.

"Possibly the armories in this State are the worst in the country. The rule for an armory seems to be an insecure, stuffy room above a second-class store. This defect can be remedied only by degrees."

These plain words, it is thought, caused the Governor's irritation.

WARNS NATIONAL GUARD.

SECRETARY OF WAR GARRISON has directed a circular letter to the Governors of the various States asking them to cooperate with him in securing a greater conformation on the part of the National Guard with the Regular Army in the matter of organization. The circular is taken as a warning to the States to bring their organizations more in accord with the spirit of the Militia law if they expect to profit by prospective National Guard Federal pay legislation.

While the law permits the Secretary, in his discretion, to allow a State to depart in some particulars from Regular Army organization, where necessary for the good of the service, it is recognized that all organizations should be complete. Thus the maintenance by a State or a brigade organization where some necessary elements of a brigade are absent is undesirable.

The circular indicates a purpose in the War Department to require a closer adherence to Army organization by the forces of the several States. Many States already are in accord with the Army in their organizations, but some are not.

During the week Secretary Garrison directed the attention of Governor Hunt, of Arizona, to the fact that the National Guard of that State is over enlisted for the coming State camp. That is, the State has not strictly complied with the provision of the Militia law requiring that men to secure the benefit of Federal allowances while in the annual camp shall have had at least 60 days' service prior to the camp.

GENERAL CROZIER RETURNS.

BRIG. GEN. WM. CROZIER, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, who was detailed last summer as President of the War College, has completed the work for which he was sent to the college and returned to duty in charge of the Ordnance Department July 1.

Col. Rogers Birnie, who has been on duty at Washington during the absence of General Crozier, returns to New York as head of the Ordnance Board there.

RANGE OFFICERS FOR PERRY.

BY General Orders, the War Department has detailed the following as range officers for the national and international matches at Camp Perry August 15 to September 9:

Cpts. Albert B. Sloan, Inf.; Frank S. Bowen, Inf.; Jas. M. Kimbrough, Jr., Inf.; Russell C. Landgon, Inf.; Robert O. Ragsdale, Inf.; Ethelbert L. D. Breckenridge, Inf., and Harrison J. Price, Inf.; First Lieuts. Edwin Butcher, Inf.; Francis C. Endicott, Inf.; Leonard J. Mygatt, Inf.; E. R. Warner McCabe, Cav.; George A. Lynch, Inf.; Charles A. Thuis, Inf.; Manfred Lanza, Inf.; Fay W. Brabson, Inf.; Ralph H. Leavitt, 6th Inf.; Benj. F. McClellan, 28th Inf.; Augustine A. Hofmann, Inf.; Albert G. Goodwyn, 9th Inf.; Noble J. Wiley, 5th Inf.; Walton Goodwin, Jr., 5th Inf.; Charles C. Herman, Jr., 3d Inf.; Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf.; Napoleon W. Riley, Inf.; William R. Kendrick, 17th Inf.; Launcelot M. Purcell, 26th Inf.; Corbit S. Hoffman, 23d Inf.; Alvin S. Perkins, 12th Cav.; Thomas C. Musgrave, 17th Inf.; Charles McH. Eby, 12th Cav.; Everett N. Bowman, 4th Cav.; George W. Ewell, 3d Inf.; Peter J. Hennessey, 15th Cav.; Carl H. Muller, Cav.; Oscar Foley, Cav.; Joseph F. Ware, Inf.; Philip G. Wrightson, Inf.; Edwin Gunner, Inf.; Edward E. McCammon, 3d Inf.; Henry T. Bull, Cav., and Clyde R. Abraham, 27th Inf.; and Second Lieuts. Roy A. Hill, 7th Inf., and Charles D. Rogers, 11th Cav.

Maj. William R. Grove, Q. M. Corps, U. S. A., will be in charge of the mess hall at the camp.

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

Editor

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

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

PERSISTENCE.

Here comes that fly again! Brushed from my perspiring countenance many times, first carelessly and without thinking, later with earnestness and at last with a viciousness which could only be satisfied by his death, he still comes buzzing back and buzzing back.

A persistent fly that, and how well does it pay him! Even if he succeeded in resting undisturbed upon me he could be better employed elsewhere.

We all admire pertinacity of endeavor; persistence; we think determination a great virtue, and so it is—within limits. If a man choose a task necessary of accomplishment, indispensably necessary, and then proceed to do it forgetting rebuff after rebuff and setting one defeat on the heels of another at naught, we say he is an admirable man because he is persistent.

Is it not possible that more times than not his persistence is as misdirected as that of the troublesome fly?

If he let his first defeat stand for a sign post of a changed direction we might well expect him to go on and do something worth while.

We may not be at all sure that persistence of man or fly is more of a virtue than a vice—especially in hot weather.

BAD MANNERS NOT PATRIOTISM.

"U. S. Flag Trampled" was the daily newspaper heading on a dispatch from Winnipeg, Canada, telling of a street riot in that city on the Fourth of July, when an American flag was torn from the hands of a vociferous American and trampled in the street.

The heading and the article are calculated to arouse the indignation of that portion of the American public which confuses hysteria with patriotism. We are to hear from various parts of the country of the "insult" to the national emblem, and some one is certain to voice a demand for reparation from Canada.

The American flag is something to be revered and honored by all true Americans. Its desecration is unpardonable. Nothing is more calculated to desecrate it and bring it into contempt than the action of an ill-mannered American in flaunting it offensively and insultingly in the faces of another people in their own country.

This, from the newspaper accounts, is precisely what the American in Winnipeg did. While Canadian Militia, returning from camp, were parading through the city, this person waved the flag from the street and cried "Hurrah for the American eagle." No doubt he thought he was doing something patriotic. It is evident, however, that he was incapable of logical thought and was bereft of any true patriotism.

The inevitable happened, just as it would have happened in the city

of Chicago should a British subject wave the Union Jack and cheer for the British lion while a parade of American troops was passing. Only, in the Chicago instance, the Briton would not so readily have escaped.

The real insult to the American flag was in its being used as the American in Winnipeg used it. Actions such as his cheapen the flag and bring American patriotism into contempt. Bad manners must not be mistaken for patriotism.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

It is impossible, even if one wished, to withhold admiration from the Boy Scouts. The organization is playing a new and an important part in the life of the country. Filling a want in our customary handling of great crowds on the occasion of public celebrations, it has come to the front in recent months in every notable gathering from the suffrage parade in Washington on March 3 down to the recent semi-centennial at Gettysburg.

All accounts from Gettysburg testify to the value of the services rendered by the boys at that vast camp in giving first aid to the injured and weak, in acting as guides, in furnishing information and in doing all those things for public comfort which, being everybody's business, in the past have been nobody's business.

Service is the keynote of the Scouts organization. With wonderful unanimity the boys are living up to their ideals. They are teachers and exemplars of citizenship. As they grow into manhood, having learned the lessons taught in their organization, what a splendid strength will they add to the nation!

NO TAX ON CARTRIDGES.

It is gratifying to observe that *Forest and Stream*, one of the most earnest advocates of real protection of bird life in America, takes the same position as ARMS AND THE MAN on the ridiculous proposal to put a Federal tax on cartridges.

"Of the billion cartridges sold annually," says *Forest and Stream*, "approximately 85 per cent are used for target shooting. And why, in the name of the great outdoors, should a tax be placed on cartridges used to smash a target or puncture a bull's-eye? Why not just as reasonably go up to the Polo Grounds and tax the National League on the ammunition required to play the only game that shares the tremendous popularity of trapshooting? Why not tax tennis balls, and why exempt the marbles that bring joy to the kids' hearts?"

Of course, there is no chance that the Ways and Means Committee of the House, which has the tax bill in its possession, will pay serious attention to it. The fact, however, that such a bill has been introduced and that one of the service papers has criticized opposition to the measure, lent a certain dignity to the proposal that otherwise it would not have merited.

PEACE COMPACTS AND WAR.

Most of the great nations of Europe already have assented in principle to the peace proposals put forward by William J. Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States. That is peace in theory.

Without any formal declaration, and simply because the six powers in Europe have determined on a "Let 'em fight policy," Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, and Roumania have accepted war with Bulgaria. Press dispatches tell us that in the fighting last week Serbia lost 15,000 killed and wounded, and Bulgaria 20,000. That is war in fact.

There is no question that the six great powers could have stopped at any time the war among these Balkan states. But they did not want to stop such a war. Self-interest is at the bottom of their attitude.

Thus we have presented in sharp contrast the peace protestations of the powers and their concrete acts. The two do not accord.

Further than this, the Balkan is a people's war, primarily. Precisely as Senator Elihu Root said in a recent speech, it isn't so much that a

Government promotes war as it is the force of public opinion in the nation itself. An example is the reluctance with which the king of Roumania was forced a few days ago by popular clamor to join with his neighbors in accepting Bulgaria's challenge.

How much are peace treaties worth, after all? The question is worthy of consideration. The United States Senate seems to be considering it. Word came out on Monday that the various arbitration treaties now before that body for confirmation are held up indefinitely. Possibly it is just as well.

SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE NEARS FINISH.

THE Park Club rifle team maintained its lead in the Short Range Rifle League series last week and still leads by a comfortable margin, and with but two matches still to be fired it is extremely doubtful that they can lose. The question of who will occupy second place is a much mooted one at this writing, for no less than three clubs are contenders for the position with but a point separating them. The correct standing follows:

OFFICIAL STANDING OF CLUBS.

(Up to and including Seventh Match).

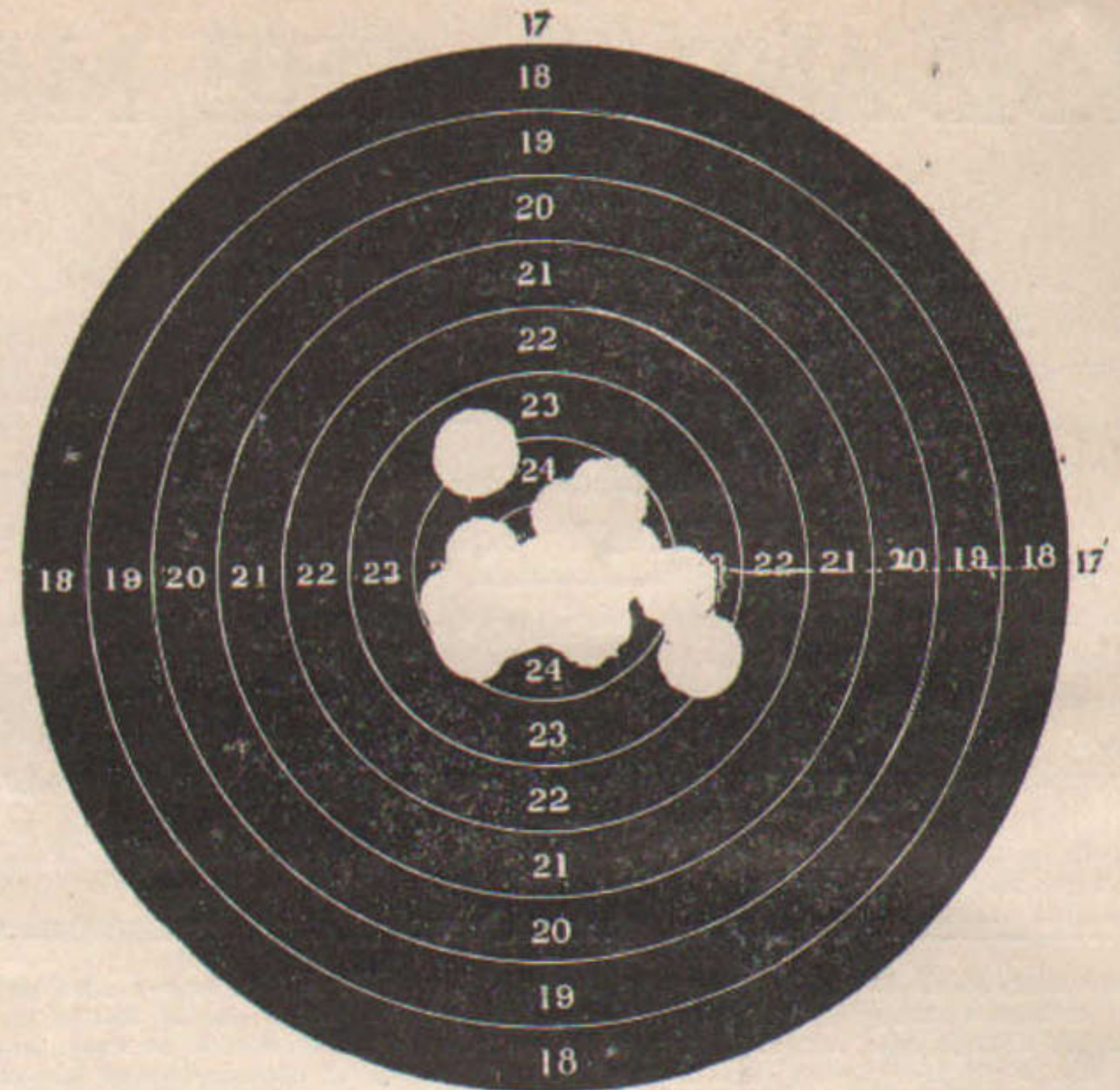
Rank	Club	Average
1.	Park Rifle Club	2,358 3-7
2.	Bangor Rifle Association	2,336 3-7
3.	Engineers' Rifle Club	2,336 3-7
4.	Adrian Rifle Club	2,335 4-7
5.	District of Columbia Rifle Association	2,320 6-7
6.	Dickinson Rifle Club	2,299 3-7
7.	1st Wisconsin Old Guard Rifle Association	2,297 5-7
8.	Bucyrus Rifle Association	2,281 4-7
9.	Olympic Rifle & Revolver Club	2,273 4-7
10.	Fremont Rifle Club	2,248 1-7
11.	Milwaukee Rifle & Revolver Club	2,238 1-7
12.	St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club	2,232 2-7
13.	Providence Revolver Club	2,231 4-7
14.	Auburn Rifle Club	2,217 3-7
15.	Priest River Rifle Club	2,216 3-7
16.	Los Angeles Rifle & Revolver Club	2,200 4-7
17.	Cypress Hills Rifle Association	2,193 6-7
18.	The Hague Gun Club	2,179 3-7
19.	Presque Isle Rifle Club	2,166 5-7
20.	Eagle Globe & Anchor Club	2,160 1-7
21.	Shell Mound Rifle & Revolver Club	2,146 3-7
22.	Massachusetts Rifle Association	2,139 6-7
23.	Marion Rifle Club	2,106 2-7
24.	Iowa City High School	2,104 2-5
25.	St. John's Rifle Club	2,067 6-7
26.	New Orleans Rifle & Revolver Club	2,063 2-3
27.	Salt Lake Rifle Club	2,060 1-2
28.	Dartmouth College Rifle Team	2,051 3-7
29.	Philadelphia Rifle Association	2,043 5-7
30.	Kiowa Rifle & Revolver Club	2,012 5-7
31.	Diamond Spring Rifle Club	2,005 1-7
32.	Mitchell Rifle & Revolver Club	1,985 4-7
33.	Watertown Rifle Club	1,886.5-7
34.	Old Dominion Rifle Club	1,690 6-7

To Adrian, Mich., goes the honor of leading all of the teams in the seventh match with the good score of 2,392. This club has demonstrated its ability of late in no uncertain manner by coming through with high individual scores and good team totals. A rather bad start did much to keep them from nearer the top for average.

The official results for the seventh match were :

OFFICIAL RESULTS, SEVENTH MATCH.

Club	Total
Adrian, Mich.	2,392
The Park Club	2,366
Engineers' Rifle & Revolver Club	2,356
Dickinson Rifle Club	2,336
Bangor, Maine	2,329
1st Wisconsin Old Guard Rifle Association	2,322
D. C. Club	2,305
Providence Revolver Club	2,297
Bucyrus, Ohio	2,297
Fremont Rifle Club	2,286
Olympic Rifle & Revolver Club, Des Moines	2,279
Auburn, N. Y.	2,238
Hague Gun Club	2,234
Milwaukee Rifle & Pistol Club	2,231
Cypress Hills	2,229
Shell Mound Pistol & Rifle Club	2,229
St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club	2,222
Presque Isle Rifle Club	2,220
Priest River Rifle Club	2,202
Massachusetts Rifle Association	2,176
Marion Rifle Club	2,165



Score of 494 out of possible 500, by W. H. Matterson, Adrian (Mich.) Rifle Club, shooting Lyman wind gauge peep sight on Winchester musket and Winchester long rifle Lesmok cartridges.

Club	Total
Los Angeles Rifle & Revolver Club	2,124
St. John's Club, Taunton, Mass.	2,104
Philadelphia Rifle Association	2,098
Dartmouth College	2,044
Eagle, Globe & Anchor	2,013
Kiowa	1,991
Mitchell, S. D.	1,982
Old Dominion	1,953
Watertown Rifle Club	1,932
Diamond Spring	1,902

With the exceptionally high score of 494 W. H. Matterson leads all competitors for the seventh contest. It does not seem as if the target can be made too hard for some shooters. We were scolded earlier in the game for making the target so hard, but what can you do when they put 'em all in one hole. The small bore game will cease to be fascinating just as soon as possibles are recorded with too much frequency.

OFFICIAL, 15 HIGH INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

(Seventh Match).

Rank	Name	Total
1.	W. H. Matterson, Adrian	494
2.	H. D. Meyer, Adrian	485
3.	A. B. Gully, Bridgeport	480
4.	J. S. Bonner, Adrian	480
5.	F. B. Spooner, Providence	479
6.	C. B. Chisholm, Cleveland	479
7.	A. E. Gaartz, Milwaukee	478
8.	D. I. Gould, Bangor	478
9.	Andrew Erdahl, Dickinson	477
10.	Frank J. Kahrs, D. C.	475
11.	J. W. Hessian, Bridgeport	474
12.	W. C. Andrews, Cleveland	473
13.	A. Bork, Fremont	473
14.	G. Emerson, Fremont	472
15.	J. C. Semon, Cleveland	472

W. H. Matterson, of Adrian, is giving D. I. Gould, of Bangor, Me., a great run for leading individual honors. It looks, however, as though the Maine phenom got too much of a start early in the game. The consistent shooting of John Hessian has had the effect of dislodging several incumbents in the high places and putting himself in third place, where we think he will be found when the race is over, providing—

OFFICIAL INDIVIDUAL STANDING.

(Up to and including Seventh Match).

Rank	Name	Total	Average
1.	D. I. Gould, Bangor	3,380	482 6-7
2.	W. H. Matterson, Adrian	3,339	477
3.	J. W. Hessian, Bridgeport	3,310	472 6-7
4.	Jarvis Williams, Bridgeport	3,309	472 5-7
5.	W. C. Andrews, Cleveland	3,308	472 4-7
6.	A. E. Gaartz, Milwaukee	3,307	472 3-7
7.	C. E. Groome, D. C.	3,302	471 5-7
8.	J. S. Bonner, Adrian	3,290	470
9.	A. B. Gully, Bridgeport	3,289	469 6-7
10.	Ralph Alderman, D. C.	3,279	468 3-7
11.	H. D. Meyer, Adrian	3,270	467 1-7
12.	Frank J. Kahrs, D. C.	3,265	466 3-7

13. E. M. Sylvester, Bangor	3,260	465 5-7
14. Dr. L. S. Chilcott, Bangor	3,257	465 2-7
15. H. Mansfield, Milwaukee	3,254	464 6-7
16. C. B. Chisholm, Cleveland	3,251	464 3-7
17. J. E. Sexton, Hague-on-Lake George	3,250	464 2-7
18. H. J. Dietrich, Bridgeport	3,249	464 1-7
19. John Humphrey, Cleveland	3,248	464
20. A. E. Shiels, Milwaukee	3,243	463 2-7
21. Capt. G. H. Emerson, Fremont	3,235	462 1-7
22. Andrew Erdahl, Dickinson	3,235	462 1-7
23. H. E. Graffin, Bridgeport	3,228	461 1-7
24. L. R. Baird, Dickinson	3,221	460 1-7
25. Jas. R. Stewart, Priest River	3,212	458 6-7

Unofficially, it can be said that Adrian came across with a bang up 2,429 for the eighth match, and no less than nine clubs shooting 2,300 or better. Here they are. Look them over:

UNOFFICIAL RESULTS, EIGHTH MATCH.

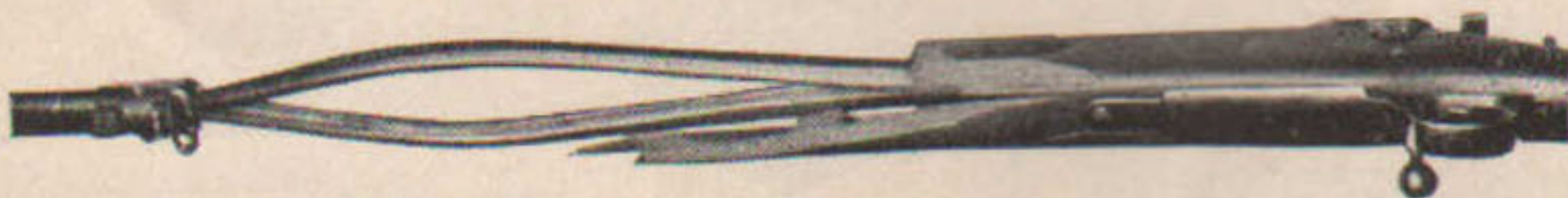
	Total.
Adrian, Mich.	2,429
Park Club	2,371
Bangor	2,370
Engineers' Rifle & Revolver Club	2,362
Dickinson	2,347
Hague	2,316
Olympic	2,312
Bucyrus	2,302
District of Columbia	2,293
1st Wisconsin	2,288
Eagle, Globe & Anchor	2,287
Providence	2,282
Shell Mound	2,273
Milwaukee	2,266
Auburn, N. Y.	2,265
Fremont	2,263
Presque Isle	2,245
St. Louis-Colonial	2,245
Priest River	2,238
Iowa City	2,210
Cypress Hills	2,199
Los Angeles	2,193
Marion	2,179
Los Angeles Rifle & Rod	2,107
Massachusetts	2,084
Salt Lake Club	2,071
St. John's	2,067
Philadelphia	2,034
Mitchell	2,020
Watertown	2,008
Diamond Springs	1,979
Kiowa	1,910
Old Dominion	1,905

A HORRIBLE EXAMPLE.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN CHASE, the Adjutant General of Colorado, has sent to us a photograph and account of the explosion of a service rifle caused by a fouled gun. He is keeping the wreck as a "horrible example" of what happens when military rifles are neglected. We can not do better than to publish both picture and report as a further warning.

There could be no question of fault of the rifle here. It was purely a case of bad treatment and its logical results. No weapon ever made, no matter how strong or good, could resist a strain of this character.

It should be said to the credit of the new Springfield rifle that with



all the hundreds of thousands in use the cases of failure through fault of the weapon are very few and far between. In this case, as in similar ones, the firer received no injury.

The official record of the case is:

Abstract of report on bursting of U. S. Magazine Rifle, Model of 1903, caliber .30. No. 129336.

The rifle was brought to the range by Private Justice. It has formerly been issued to Private Vickers, who is now absent from station, whose present address is unknown. It had been issued to Private Justice but a short time. Justice was late in arriving at the range and immediately on his arrival handed his rifle to Lieutenant Bigelow for adjustment. The Lieutenant set the sights and fired one shot to test their accuracy. The barrel split from a point about six inches from the chamber to the upper band. The appearance at that point would indicate that an oiled rag had been left in the barrel. We are unable to place the responsibility for the accident at the present time.

DIED DRUNK AT 102

Vienna, June 9.—Johanna Saresz, an inveterate drunkard whom the oldest inhabitant could not remember having seen sober, died at Siobok, aged 102 years. —Daily Press.

The only difference between this gink and a man we know right well is that the latter is less than 102 years old and not dead.

PENNSYLVANIA INSPECTIONS.

The Inspector General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Col. Frank G. Sweeny, reported on June 2 the result of the inspections of all organizations. Attendance was found not wholly satisfactory, although the number present at inspection appears from a careful scrutiny of the detailed reports to show many organizations which turned out 100 per cent.

In the care of State and Government property there has been a great improvement. Arms, with very few exceptions were in excellent condition. Schools held during the winter for officers and non-commissioned officers were beneficial.

As more than one inspecting officer officiated it is impossible to compare the results. Ratings, however, based upon detailed markings, show many organizations with a figure of efficiency over 90 per cent.

Virginia to Have Team.

The rifle team which will represent the State of Virginia in the National Matches this summer will be given its tryout at the Virginia Beach range. There will be a preliminary tryout during the State encampment from July 6-13. The team as selected will continue practice at Virginia Beach Aug. 1 and leave for Camp Perry Aug. 13. A most successful Officers' School was held at Staunton last month. The attendance was the largest ever, 122 Infantry and Medical officers being present.

New York is Economical.

Lack of funds is given as the reason for the recent announcement that New York will not have her Coast Artillery Reserves participate in exercises at Fort H. G. Wright, between July 20 and August 28, as originally planned.

Fifth Brigade Rifle Range.

Having been four months in camp, the temporary quarters of the Fifth Brigade of the Army at Galveston, Texas, are beginning to take on the appearance of cantonments. This appearance is increased by the recent construction of a rifle range about three miles west of the camp. Firing already has commenced. Part of the range is set aside for the use of officers and men designated to compete in the departmental matches at Fort Leavenworth this month.

Michigan's Tryout.

Tryouts for the national matches have been ordered by the military authorities of Michigan to begin on the Detroit range July 21 and to last until Wednesday, July 23. Team officers and the successful competitors will reassemble on the range July 28 for practice. The selected team will be excused from attending the annual camp at Ludington, August 12 to 21, and will remain on the range under charge of a selected officer and Lieut. Wm. B. Wallace, U. S. A., who will assist in the coaching. Team officers detailed are as follows: Captain, Capt. Chas. E. Koch, 3d Infantry; coach, Capt. Thomas Colladay, 3d Infantry; adjutant, quartermaster and commissary, Capt. Frank L. Blackman, First Infantry; range officer, Capt. Robert G. Hill, 2d Infantry. Captain Koch will act as executive officer of the tryout camp.

M. V. M. Camp of Instruction.

The Chief of Ordnance of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia has been ordered to take not to exceed forty officers and enlisted men into a camp of instruction in rifle practice at the range of the Bay State Military Rifle Association at Wakefield for a special course from July 1 to August 26. On Monday, June 30, skirmish firing for qualification and requalifications for members of the M. V. M. began on the Wakefield skirmish field under the direction of Maj. J. M. Portal, O. D., M. V. M.

Virginians Inspected.

Governor Eberhart and Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood, the Adjutant General of Minnesota, and members of the Staff of the Governor, were in the camp of the Virginia State troops at Virginia Beach on Sunday. Governor Eberhart reviewed the Virginia men on Monday, when they paraded under General Vaughan. The Virginians made a very fine appearance and produced a most favorable impression upon the visitors.

An Armory at Golden.

In the presence of Governor Ammons, of Colorado, General Chase, the Mayor of Golden, and other prominent citizens, the corner stone of the new jail and armory at Golden, Colo., was laid last month. Addresses were delivered by Mayor Broad and General Chase, and the occasion made one for paying a just tribute to the worth and efficiency of the Colorado National Guard, and the Organized Militia in general.

Militia Sergeants will wear Proper Uniform.

Sergeants detailed for duty with the Organized Militia will wear the uniform of the arm of the service from which they are detailed; that is, sergeants of cavalry, for example, detailed for duty with the Organized Militia, although transferred to the infantry, will wear the uniform of the cavalry.

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.

Short Range Rifle League.

RESULTS, 8TH MATCH.

ADRIAN.		BANGOR.	
Matterson	497	Gould	491
Meyer	489	Emery	484
Bonner	487	Doane	476
Nessel	482	Sylvester	473
Snedeker	474	Chilcott	446
	2429		2370
PROVIDENCE.		AUBURN.	
Brooks	466	Annin	464
Spooner	457	Shapley	461
Albro	455	Stebbins	452
Chase, Jr.	454	Deming	450
Powell	450	Cole	438
	2282		2265
BUCYRUS.		PARK.	
Shaner	466	Lyons	477
Mader	465	Dietrich	475
Miller	459	Naramore	474
Sharrock	458	Williams, Jr.	473
Croneis	454	Gulley	472
	2302		2371
ENGINEERS.		HAGUE.	
Tindall	484	Sexton	486
Chisholm	474	Barnett, Peter....	466
Humphrey	472	Wilson	459
Cole	468	Barnett, Joe.....	457
Hale	464	Shattuck	448
	2362		2316
SHELLMOUND.		PRESQUE ISLE.	
Poulter	462	Bacon	467
Hawxhurst	458	Veit	454
Whaley	456	Letterman	445
Armstrong	450	Gifford	440
Seely	447	Roth	439
	2273		2245
ST. LOUIS-COLONIAL.		PRIEST RIVER.	
Crossman	452	Stewart	475
Schrader	451	Runc	446
Olcott	450	Dodge	446
Kronld	450	Gregory	441
Niedner	441	Mears	430
	2245		2238
LOS ANGELES.		MASSACHUSETTS.	
March	448	Marshall	447
Crossman	447	Nash, Jr.	428
Felsenthal	446	Gerrish	413
Fraser	430	Neidner	399
Hubbs	420	Lamb	397
	2193		2084
PHILADELPHIA.		DIAMOND SPRINGS.	
Livingstone	444	Hoyle	406
Lees	422	Harris	396
Quicksall	406	Stubbs	394
Williams, Jr.	401	Arnold	392
Givens	361	Clarke	391
	2034		1979
EAGLE, GLOBE & ANCHOR		CYPRESS HILLS.	
Farnham	480	L. Corsa	455
Kahrs	475	H. Otto	447
Van Moss	458	McPherson	442

Sands	442	R. Vandersutten..	432
Shaw	452	P. Lahm	423
	2287		2133
MARION.		ST. JOHN.	
Verne Pinyerd ..	463	Joseph Rudolph..	451
A. R. Sammons ..	449	L. Duffy	447
J. E. Strauser ..	425	J. Richard	432
E. E. Smith	421	Wm. G. L. Jacob..	387
Monis Carroll ..	421	S. Laverty	350
	2179		2067
OLD DOMINION.		A. M. Lewers.....	
R. J. Mickey	410	L. Buckman.....	320
N. J. Jewett	410		1903
L. Livingstone ..	399		

Shooting at Union Hill, N. J.

Hot weather and a heavy storm just before shooting commenced kept many of the Zettler members from Union Hill the afternoon of July 6, but those who did go found conditions good at times as far as wind was concerned, though light was everything imaginable, fine and clear after the storm. Later with the sun in our faces and the rising mist, the bull was almost invisible through a scope, while those who used peep sights might almost as well have been without. Someone said it was too hot to shoot; he was seconded at once, but Pope said he had no kick coming even if he did have to wear a heavy coat to get his shots right. He wasn't shivering and his finger was bending good. His 238, single entry for the medal, is the highest yet.

MEDAL MATCH (ONE ENTRY EACH).

H. M. Pope.	23 23 23 23 25 25 25 23 24 24—233
Geo. Schlicht.	21 24 25 25 23 18 21 23 23 24—227
L. P. Hansen.	24 18 20 23 18 20 23 25 16 17—204

HONOR.

H. M. Pope	23 23 21—67
Geo. Schlicht	22 22 23—67
L. P. Hansen	15 22 20—57

RECORD MATCH.

Pope	25 24 23 22 19 24 21 24 24 22—228
(50 shots)	25 23 21 22 21 23 22 19 19 23—218
	24 23 22 23 22 25 24 23 22 21—229
	23 23 23 23 25 25 25 23 24 24—238
	24 23 22 25 22 25 23 25 24 22—235
	1146
Schlicht	22 22 23 20 24 19 23 22 21 21—217
	22 17 23 22 22 21 21 23 18 23—212
Hansen	23 23 21 23 17 20 19 22 21 21—210
	20 19 21 23 18 23 20 23 20 23—210
Ott	23 20 24 22 19 17 17 22 18 20—203
	23 20 19 16 19 22 15 19 22 23—198
Deer	19 25 14 19 21 14 21 18 24 23—198

SHELL MOUND SHELLINGS.

DEAR AL BLANCO:
Match No. 8.—Team total 2273—best to date. High score on team to date F. Poulter 462. High 5-shot target L. S. Hawxhurst 119—Weather conditions could'nt be beat, best day we have had.
Our boys are all improving and as the league is about to come to a close we are up close to the 2,300 mark. Let's hope we reach it before the 10th match.

Captain Baumann feels quite big over his team showing such a remarkable improvement. We have now 4 muskets in our ranks, and by lending them out to our fellow team members we are able to roll up a pretty fair score.

ADRIAN ARTICULATIONS.

The ever glorious Fourth is the heap big anniversary in the calendar of the Adrian Rifle Club, and this year we celebrated it to a fare-well by crossing that 2,400 line. In fact, it is 2,429, if the boss allows all we claim. Great stuff, what? We're all swelled up over it. It was a real old-fashioned Fourth, 100 in the shade, a cloudless sky and not enough wind to blow a feather off your hat. Everybody was in perfect form and it did not seem possible to pull a wild one. Meyer, Matterson and Bonner are using the New Lyman wind gauge peep sight; Nessel has the Winchester Midrange Vernier, and Bollman the Krag sight. All use the aperture front sight. Nessel and Bollman have the Winder model and the rest of the team the old model Winchester muskets—Winchester long rifle Lesmok cartridges, of course.

Every man on the team declared himself for a possible, and if you will look over those scores you will notice that we came mighty near making good. If we keep on improving, we are going to beat somebody before this trouble is over.

After the rifle match, we enjoyed several special pistol competitions and Matterson gave an exhibition of fancy hand gun shooting with his own model, that would have to be seen to be credited.

Hereafter we will shoot our important matches on the Fourth of July.

MAGPIE.

SHE SURELY WOULD BE PLEASED



with one of our new card recipe sets—they are pleasing so many women. So different from the clumsy, smudgy cookbook which they displace. Instead you have a small, neat oak

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containing 200 standard recipes selected by a domestic science expert, printed in clear, bold type, each on a card by itself, with the ingredients, quantities and directions in separate columns. Cards filed behind appropriate guides—any recipe instantly located. No unwieldy book to handle—just hang up the one card needed for use. Fifty blank cards and six blank guides included for new recipes or other data. You must see our descriptive folder, sent on request, to know more of its many advantages—you must get one of these little "home systems" to know all of them. Made only by

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THE PROOF

Pan-American International Team Match, at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, May 23, 1912, between *United States*, Argentine, Chile, Peru, Brazil and Uruguay.

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

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

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

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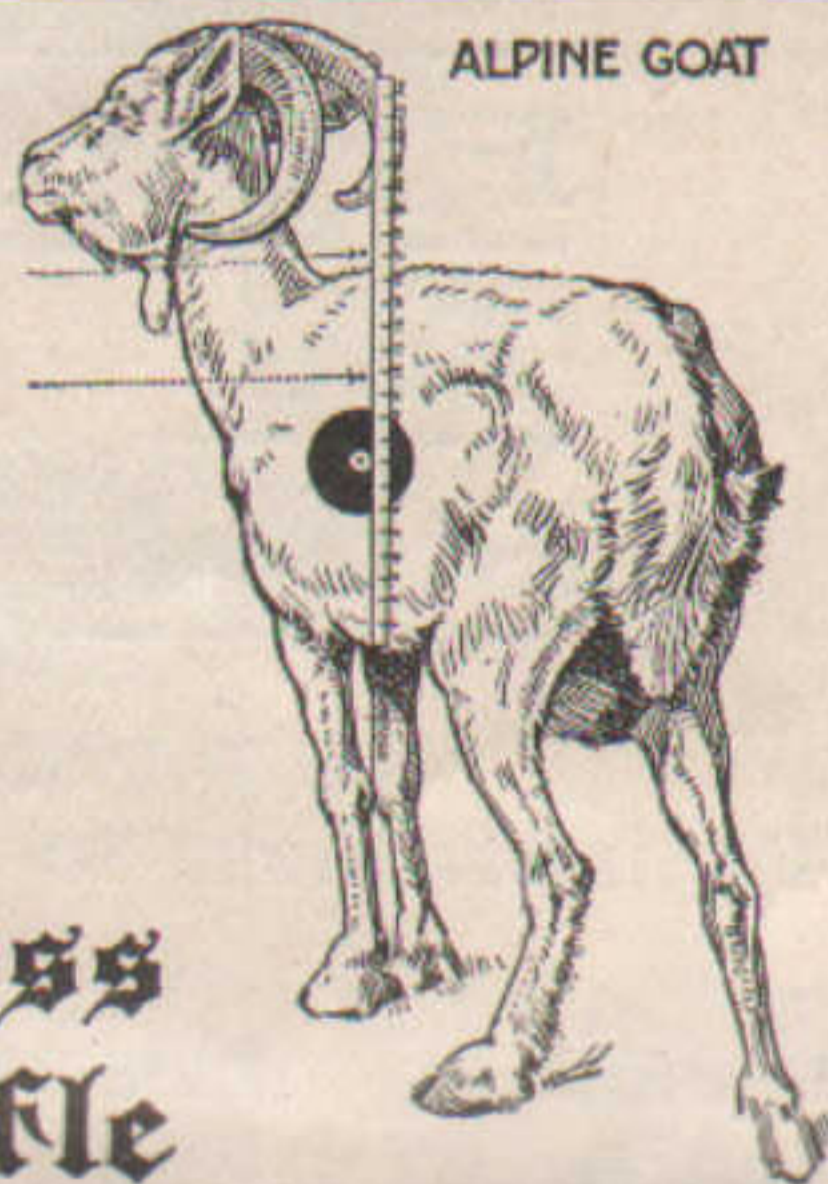
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Philadelphia

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Ross Rifle



In hilly country or over water, an error of 200 yards in judging distance is frequent

The difference between the use of the 30-30 or 30-40 cartridge and the Ross .280 High velocity using the special Ross Cartridge with copper tube bullet patented is well illustrated in this sketch of a shot aimed at 500 yards, when the correct distance was 300. The 14-inch rise of the 30-30 or 30-40 misses the goat where the Ross .280 not only hits, but anchors the game. The Ross .280 Sporting cartridge with copper tube bullet (patented) thanks to its wonderful explosive properties, will stop any large game it hits fairly. The price of the Ross .280 is now \$55.00 in the U. S. f. o. b. New York.

If your dealer cannot show one, write direct for catalogue and full information to

Ross Rifle Co., Dept. S-18, Quebec, Canada
or Post & Floto, 14 Reade St., New York

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club.

The following scores were made Sunday, June 22, 1913. Weather: fair, changing to fog. Wind, unsteady:

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

W. G. Hoffman.....	228	224	218	217
B. Jonas.....	225	221	217	
L. S. Hawxhurst.....	225			
W. F. Blasse.....	224	224	216	213
F. H. Bremer.....	220	213		
F. A. Garrabran.....	220	206		
M. W. Housner.....	220			
O. A. Bremer.....	218			
E. Schierbaum.....	217	211		
D. W. McLaughlin.....	217			
J. Williams.....	217			
Geo. Helm.....	215			
K. O. Kindgren.....	208			
Geo. A. Pattberg.....	205			
H. Purrmann.....	192	161		
Geo. M. Barley.....	178			
F. J. Klatzl.....	174	160	131	
H. Lubcke.....	172	137		
F. J. Povey.....	172			
A. E. Hintermann.....	153			

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

C. W. Randall...99 97 96 96 95 95

L. Hawxhurst...96 93 91 89 88 85 85
W. F. Blasse...96 95 94 93 93 92 91 91 90 90
C. W. Linder...94 89
Chas. Whaley...92 89 85
J. J. Courrier...88 88 87 87 84 83 83 82 82
R. A. Summers...84
M. Standish...82 78 75

B. P. JONAS,
Secretary.

During the National and International Matches at Camp Perry, August 15th to September 9th, the Overland Rifle Association will have a headquarters tent at the Camp, where members may camp, free of charge. Those who contemplate spending a part of their vacation at Camp Perry and wish to engage in practice shooting, should communicate with the Secretary as soon as possible.

One of the latest shooting gallery devices which should do much to create interest in the sport of shooting is a rack on which are set along in rows a number of "doll babies." Air rifles are used and when the firer hits one of the babies he is entitled to a cigar, "a good one;" if he hits another one he gets another "good one" and three babies down entitles him to five "good ones." The new device is built by J. Victor Grayhill, of Norristown, Pa.

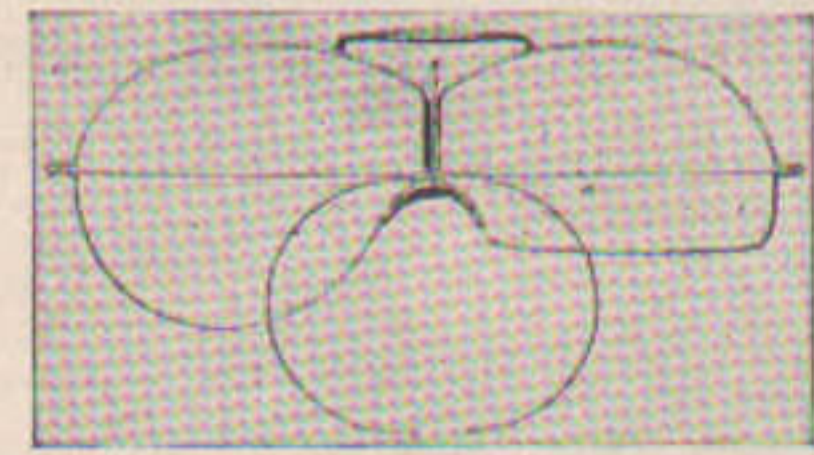
Canal Zone Rifle Club.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

The secretary has just received word from the Zone that the Canal Zone Rifle Club held a match with the officers of the 10th Infantry stationed at Las Cascadas on the new range just opened at that station. Although the club was beaten handily, yet, considering that some of the best shots were not on hand to compete, the result was not as bad a beating as might have been expected. The dope was as follows:

10th Infantry	200	300	500	600	Tl.
Capt. Coleman.....	41	45	48	46	180
Lieut. Kutz.....	39	43	49	45	176
Lieut. Hohl.....	41	39	46	41	167
Lieut. Delancey.....	40	38	47	40	165
Lieut. Swartz.....	37	42	41	45	165
Lieut. Stutesman.....	36	41	44	39	160
Total.....					1,013
Club.					
Walraven.....	42	45	46	43	176
Blaisdell.....	41	39	48	44	172
Greene.....	35	40	46	40	161
Kane.....	36	40	49	36	161
Flavin.....	36	41	29	33	139
Hutton.....	39	29	40	30	128
Total.....					947

The president of the club also reports several new members in prospect, and on the whole affairs begin to look a little brighter for the club. The secretary is at present in the United States and will not return until after



Only One Place to Buy REAL Shooting Glasses

If you want one lens cut off—first see that you have a decent shaped frame like the above.

LIEUT. TOWNSEND WHELEN,
Inspector Instructor
Acting Coach, Connecticut State Team, writes us,
June 30th, 1913.

"I have had the pleasure of examining and trying out the Akopos glasses made by The F. W. King Optical Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. The peculiar color of the lenses of these glasses is such as to make them extremely efficient for target shooting. They greatly increase the definition of sights and target, and, while cutting out the glare, seem actually to illuminate the vision in a way that is hard to understand unless one has seen them. They are far superior to any other color with which I am familiar, including all shades of Amber. Their excellence is such that I have arranged to have the entire Connecticut State Team which is to compete at Camp Perry this year, equipped with them."

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THE F. W. KING OPTICAL CO. Cleveland, Ohio

the national matches at Camp Perry. He is getting together a team of the club's members who have returned to the States within the last few months, or who will be on leave in the States next August, to represent the Canal Zone in the match for the Civilian Club Rifle Championship of the United States. If the best shots of the club can be got to the match, let other clubs beware—Fort Pitt, Los Angeles, et al.—they will have to nearly shoot possibles to win. We are going after that championship trophy to win; may not win, but we will let other clubs worry a bit during the shooting.

Yours truly,

G. C. FERRIS,
Secretary.

Centennial Rifle and Revolver Club, Chicago.

Friday night, June 20, we had our last match of the Chicago Indoor League series, this match being with the Slepner Athletic Club Sharpshooters, and resulted in a victory for us by the close score of 3,731 to 3,752, eight-man teams. This was the deciding match of the league series, the Slepners and ourselves having each won three, so, of course, there was a wee bit of hilarity in the Centennial camp when we came through victorious and entitled to call ourselves city champions. The match was so close that it was not decided until the last score or two was shot. A



The old type of binocular usually magnifies 4 or 5 and never more than 6 diameters, with fields of view of 4, 3 and 2½ degrees. Our lowest power magnifies 6 diameters and has a clear field of view of 6¾ degrees.

THE WARNER & SWASEY CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO



Field as shown by the Warner & Swasey Prism Binocular; power of eight.



Field as shown by the best old style binocular, power of five.

THE EIGHTH EASTERN HANDICAP

Under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club
WILL BE HELD AT

Wilmington, Del., July 15-17, 1913

COME to this "round-up" of amateur and professional Trapshooters many of whom were amongst the leaders at the Grand American Handicap. A good time is guaranteed you by the biggest gun club in the world :: :: :: ::

"JOHNNY, GET YOUR GUN"

Come to Wilmington and shoot in this big event of 1913
THE DU PONT GUN CLUB - - - Wilmington, Del.

blow-up on a few shots would have cost us the match. Patrick feels pretty good that he was the last man to finish, and put across a couple of 122's as his last two scores. Each man shot four scores of five shots each, regular one-fourth inch German ring target, 25 yards.

PAT.

Boston Revolver Club.

In accordance with a vote taken at the last annual meeting the Boston Revolver Club has been incorporated and the directors have voted to take over the Federal Range and operate it as a club. In order to do this it was decided to make the annual dues \$10, payable on July 1 each year. The present members of the club to pay only \$7.50 for the first year, July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914, the allowance of \$2.50 being to cover six months' dues at the old rate of \$5 a year which have already been paid by the members.

Under this new arrangement each member will be supplied with keys to the range at cost upon application to the range committee, and will be at liberty to come in and shoot at any time, day or night. The price of practice targets has been fixed at two cents each for ten shots, in any quantity. This low price for the shooting will more than offset the increase in the dues, as compared with the rates previously charged for shooting on this range.

The directors feel that with the co-operation of all the old members of the club, together with the large number of new members who have already become interested, there will be no difficulty in making a success of this undertaking. The range is to be the clubhouse of the Boston Revolver Club and will be run in the interests of the members only. If each

member will bring in one new member the club will have the best shooting club in the United States. It is up to you to help make it so.

Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.

We hope they'll be around and able to eat again within a week or so. We refer to four of our members who helped make up a team of five men representing Company A, of the Seventh, and which team went out to Pomona to shoot a match against the D boys.

There was the shooting match, which was of minor importance, then a two-mile ride through a slice of some hot weather and then an arrival at a small bunch of very green and cool live oaks on a brown hillside.

Under the shade of said oaks we found a real live major of infantry, commanding the Second Battalion of the Seventh, dolled up in regular barbecue duds and turning various juicy pieces of meat and his face, all being impartially roasted, over a hot fire. Further up was a captain of infantry running said D Company, busy setting a table and adorning it with the darrest assortment of grub ever witnessed by a lot of starved militiamen. His classic beauty was set off by a cook's apron and practically nothing else. As we have said, it was a hot day. Nearby was a keg of grape juice, brown, foamy grape juice, with a cake of ice to prevent its fermentation. No, it was not; it was grape juice.

Presently Major Midgely turned off the barbecue, an ex-captain from the First Kansas Infantry of Philippine service seized the meat, and then the three officers, Captain Walker, Captain Duffy, and Major Midgely, proceeded to wait on the pampered riflemen in a style that not even a dollar tip could produce in a restaurant. That whole feed was theirs from cooking to serving, and that's one way to keep things moving in a militia regiment.

**Hang
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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.

The sole drawback was that there was not much to eat, only barbecued beef and spuds, salad, slaw, chips, olives, pickles, cherries, apricots, beans, bread, four kinds of pie, and three sorts of cake.

Anyhow, as we said before, we hope they'll be around, if not in full health, within a week or so.

There was a shoot, too, preceding the feed, with a tricky nine o'clock wind, a 90 thermometer and oodles of mirage.

TEAM SHOOT, JUNE 22.

COMPANY A, 7TH INFANTRY.

	200 R.F.	600	Sk.	Tl.
E. C. Crossman.....	47	43	81	171
R. J. Fraser.....	40	39	73	152
G. T. Kellogg.....	41	45	62	148
B. T. Demmitt.....	39	42	65	146
Dr. Felsenthal.....	38	42	44	124
Total.....				741

COMPANY B, 7TH INFANTRY.

Lieut. Stevens.....	37	41	64	142
Sergeant Brown.....	37	38	65	140
Dial.....	42	34	58	134
Khury.....	38	32	61	131
Adams.....	37	45	30	112
Total.....				659
Capt. Holden, practice	41			

The biennial tournament of the Central Sharpshooters' Union which is to be held the week of July 22 to 27, at Bobungville, St. Louis County, will have \$4,000 in cash prizes and 152 solid gold medals to be distributed during the week of this tournament to members. Two thousand or over Sharpshooters with their families will be in St. Louis during this celebration.

Peters

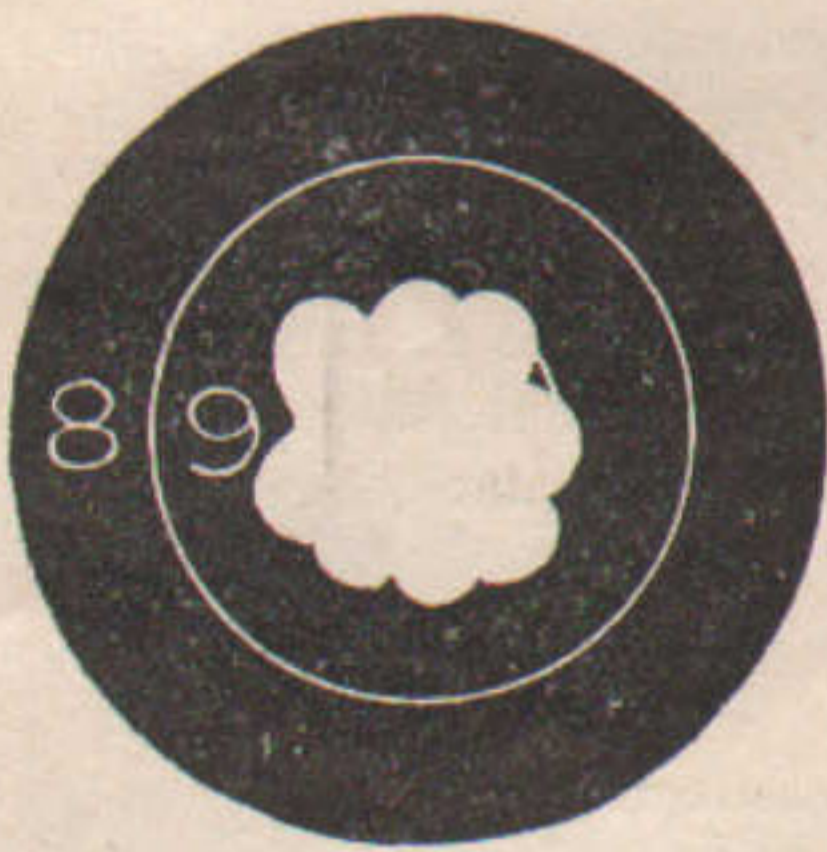
CARTRIDGES WIN INTERNATIONAL HONORS

The 1913 International Small Bore Match between teams of 50 men each, representing the United States, Great Britain and Canada, resulted in a victory for the United States Team; score, 21,551 out of a possible 25,000, leading the second team by 41 points.

5 out of the first 10 men on the U. S. Team used **Peters** .22 Semi-Smokeless Ammunition

Messrs. Jos. Lorenz and F. A. Anderson, of Butte, Montana, each scored

500 out of a possible 500 with **(P)** brand and were the Only Perfect Scores Made in the Match



JOS. LORENZ, 500
Butte

W. C. ANDREWS, 498
Cleveland

J. C. SEMON, 497
Cleveland

G. W. EASON, 496
Cleveland

The average of these 5 scores is 498, and the average of the entire team 491.1

The scores made with PETERS Semi-Smokeless Ammunition in this match are simply a continuation of the victories of P users in the Indoor .22 Cal. U. S. Championship, the N. R. A. Inter-Scholastic events, the U. S. R. A. Outdoor and Indoor Championships, etc., etc.

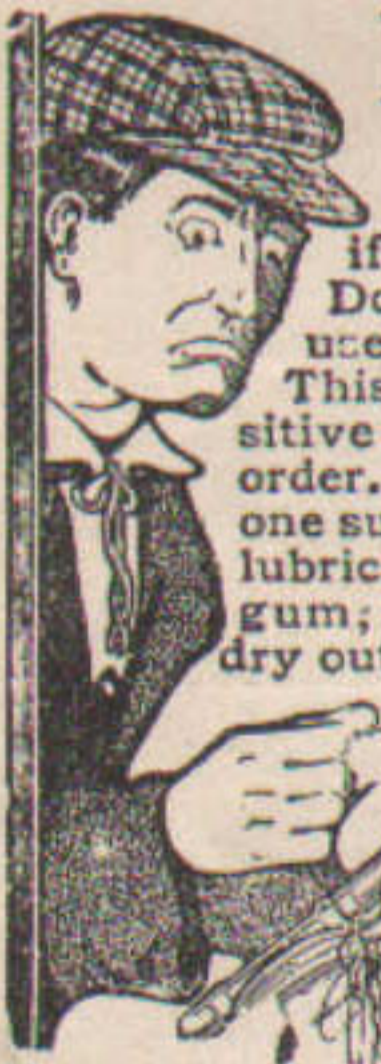


F. A. ANDERSON, 500
Butte

USE **Peters** SEMI-SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES

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THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio [NEW YORK: 60-62 Warren St., T. H. Keller, Mgr. SAN FRANCISCO: 583-585 Howard St., J. S. French, Mgr. NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Mgr.



DON'T BLAME THE REEL

If it falls you at a critical moment, Don't give it a chance to fail you—use "3-in-One" and it never will! This oil keeps the reel's sensitive mechanism in perfect order. "3-in-One" is the one sure and safe reel lubricant. Won't gum; won't dry out. Contains no acid. It absolutely prevents rust. Apply it to rod joints, they will come apart easily. Use on rod—it's good for wood—promotes pliability. Rub on line, prevents rotting. Trial bottle sent FREE by 3 IN 1 OIL CO., 104 New Street, New York City

Wilmington, Del., July 15, 16 and 17, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club.

Those shooters who attended the Eastern Handicap at Wilmington in 1911 will recall that it was one of the good shoots of that year—the coming tournament will be no exception.

The Du Pont Club, now nearly three years old, is much better equipped to care for the convenience of shooters, and the city of Wilmington, with the new Du Pont Hotel, can well look after their personal comfort.



M. F. HOOTMAN
Winner Grand American Handicap

Wilmington is a historical town, its foundation dating back two hundred and seventy-five years to a company of Swedes who sailed from Gottenburg, in the man-of-war, "Key of Kalmer," for the purpose of founding a colony in the then unpopulated "New World." Peter Minuit, a Hollander, formerly of the "Dutch West India Company," in this country, accompanied the Swedes. During the month of May, 1638, they reached the mouth of Delaware Bay, and on entering the capes, sailed up the Delaware River, to the mouth of the Christiana River, which they ascended about three miles and selected a site for their settlement, called by the Indians *Ilipohicon*. It is on that site that our beautiful city stands—a city set on a hill. The Swedish colonists, noted for their piety, peaceableness and good government, maintained the most amicable relations with the Indians, and were held in higher regard by the Redskins than were their rivals, the Dutch. The Swedes were seeking a home while the Dutch were mere traders, and took no interest in the country except as a means of procuring wealth. The settlement slowly increased, amid trials and hardships, until 1655, when the colony passed into the hands of the Dutch and remained under their control until it was conquered by the English in 1664, and finally ceded to them by Holland ten years later. On the arrival of William Penn, in 1682, he was welcomed with enthusiasm by the settlers as the precursor of a new era. Immediately, all Delaware, including Wilmington and its vicinity, passed under the care of the Penns, and the colonists looked forward to a season of better days. In this they were disappointed.

The settlement at this time was composed of Swedes, Dutch and English. About the year 1671 John Anderson and Tymen Stidham were granted the ground on which Wilmington now stands by Francis Lovelace, Governor General of the Duke of York's posses-

THE CALL OF THE CLAY.

Frank Huseman Makes Long Run.

On Saturday, July 5, at the traps of the White Flyer Gun Club, Washington, D. C., Mr. Frank Huseman, representing the United States Cartridge Co. and shooting The Black Shells, shot at 150 targets and broke 149, breaking his last 115 straight. This is the longest straight run ever made in Washington. On July 3 and 4 Mr. Huseman won high professional average at the Lynchburg, Va. registered shoot. 93 out of 100 the first day and 143 out of 150 the second. Hardly more than a year ago Mr. Huseman made his initial appearance at the traps.

The Eastern Handicap.

The Interstate Association's Eighth Eastern Handicap Tournament will be held at Wil-



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,

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



Accurate Target Practice

which the B. S. A. Air makes possible develops the powers of observation and deduction and trains the eye, the muscles and the nerves.

B. S. A. Air Rifle



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

Special Models for Ladies and Boys

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PRICE LIST.

British Pattern Shooting Bag, made of Russet Leather	\$ 6.00
Lord Bury Telescope	25.00
Bardou & Son Spy Glass	18.00
Nulite Table Lamps, A great camp light	7.50
Casey Sight Protector	.25
.22 Cal. Rod (14 inches long) for Pistols	.75c and 1.00
Motty Rifle Paste, for removing nickle fouling; price per jar	.50
Rear Sight Covers	.75
British Micrometer, for adjusting sight	3.00
Vernier Micrometer, for adjusting sight	2.75
Ideal Micrometer, for adjusting sight	1.50
Shooting Case "The Olympic"	13.50
Shooting Case "Camp Perry"	9.00
Ball Bearing Brass Cleaning Rod	1.00 and 1.25
Brass Wire Brush for same	.10
Rifle Rest, to hold gun off ground when firing	.25
Long Range Score Book	.50
Mid Range Score Book	.25
Suggestions to Military Riflemen, by Lieut. Townsend Whelen	1.00
Little Wonder Telescope	3.00
Tripods, to hold Telescope off ground, per pair, 1.75, 2.00,	2.25
J. A. R. Elliott Ear Protector	1.00
Riflemen's Favorite Sight Black	.25
Hygrometer, Barometer and Thermometer, in Russet Leather Case	7.50
Micrometer Calipers, for Calibrating a Rifle	4.50
Canvas Case, to fit New Springfield Rifle	1.00 and 1.75
Locking Front Sight Cover	1.50
Military Special Wrist Watch	3.50
30 Cal. Wood Cleaning Rods (British)	1.25
38 Cal. Wood Cleaning Revolver Rods (British)	1.00
The P. J. Cleaning Rods	.75
Steel Wire Brushes	.35
Barrel Gauge	2.00
Ready Made Patch (for cleaning the Rifle) price per pound	.50
Bulls Eye Score Book	.50
Hoppe No. 9 at 35c per bottle, or one dozen for Rifle Trunks	3.00 9.00
Marine Corps Score Book	.15
Mobilubricant	.25

Special Rates to State Teams and Clubs

sions. A prescriptive right was held by these grantors until 1731, when it passed into the hands of Thomas Willing, who laid out his tract under the plan of Philadelphia, which, in honor of its founder, received the name of Wilmington. It was afterwards changed to Wilmington, and in 1735 contained about twenty houses.

The first charter was granted Wilmington by George II in 1739. The town then contained 120 houses, with a population of about 600. It was in this year that the first brig was built. She was named "Wilmington," in honor of this town. The brig was intended for foreign trade, and sailed from here for the Island of Jamaica. The State Legislature in the year 1809 chartered Wilmington as a borough and in 1832 incorporated it as a city.

The Du Pont Gun Club was organized in November, 1910. It has a membership of 600. The clubhouse and grounds are commodious and arranged for the comfort of participants. The club grounds are easily reached by two trolley lines, the grounds being a short walk from the trolley, with plenty of shade trees, ample porch room and other conveniences.

Shooting Tournament, Warm Springs, Ga.

The tournament of the Merriweather Gun Club, of Warm Springs, Ga., June 10 and 11, although not largely attended, was a great success in every other respect. Mr. Slade did everything for the comfort, convenience and pleasure of the shooters and all present thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Maj. E. E. Winters, Montgomery, Ala., managed the shoot and each day's events were finished in ample time for everyone to adjourn to the delightful swimming pool for an enjoyable swim before supper.

Mr. J. M. Barrett, of Augusta, Ga., was high amateur average for which he received a

beautiful loving cup. Mr. H. D. Freeman, of Atlanta, was high in the professional class. Mr. H. D. Barrett, of Augusta, Ga., won the Warm Springs amateur handicap, receiving a trophy of a handsome loving cup. Mr. W. H. Jones, of Macon, Ga., was high in the Warm Springs Open Handicap, likewise an artistic loving cup, all given by Mr. Slade, of the Warm Spring Hotel.

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with our Pocket Embosser. Weight only 3 to 5 ounces. Any one can use it! EMBOSSES Initials, Monograms and addresses.

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A RIFLEMAN'S INSTRUCTOR

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1	2	3	4																													
CHICAGO	COLUMBUS	SPRINGFIELD	DAYTON																													
THE "WESTERN" AUTOMATIC "WHITE FLYER" COMBINATION		A FOUR-TIME WINNER																														
<p>Read the tables below and note the decisive manner in which the greatest-of-all Targets and Traps demonstrated their superiority in the Grand American Handicap on grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club at Dayton.</p> <p>The Following Table Shows "Straights" Made in Championship and Handicap Events:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"WESTERN" AUTO. TRAPS—"WHITE FLYERS"</p> <table style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>TRAP 1</td> <td>TRAP 2</td> <td>TRAP 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>176</td> <td>194</td> <td>212</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">COMPETITIVE TRAPS AND TARGETS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TRAP 4</td> <td>TRAP 5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>85</td> <td>82</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		TRAP 1	TRAP 2	TRAP 3	176	194	212	COMPETITIVE TRAPS AND TARGETS			TRAP 4	TRAP 5		85	82		<p>In the Championship events (Amateur and Professional) a total of two hundred and eight contestants finished. The following table shows number of targets shot at and broken over the two makes of traps and general averages of same.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"WESTERN" AUTO. TRAPS AND "WHITE FLYERS"</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>TOTAL SHOT AT</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24960</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL BROKEN</td> <td style="text-align: right;">22670</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GENERAL AVERAGE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">90.42%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">COMPETITIVE TRAPS AND TARGETS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL SHOT AT</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16640</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL BROKEN</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14561</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GENERAL AVERAGE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">87.44%</td> </tr> </table>		TOTAL SHOT AT	24960	TOTAL BROKEN	22670	GENERAL AVERAGE	90.42%	COMPETITIVE TRAPS AND TARGETS		TOTAL SHOT AT	16640	TOTAL BROKEN	14561	GENERAL AVERAGE	87.44%
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<p>The "White Flyer" Is Made Of Materials Too Expensive For Other Manufacturers To Use. The "Western" Auto. Trap Has A Perfect Carrier. Do You Wonder At Their Great Popularity?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WESTERN CARTRIDGE COMPANY : : : ALTON, ILLINOIS</p>																																

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PATERSON, N. J.

South Dakota State Shoot.


The South Dakota State Shoot was held in this city June 3 and 4, and all the shooters were satisfied and had a good time. The next State Shoot will be held at Milbank, in 1914. J. P. White was high amateur with 285 out of 300. W. P. Brown was second high amateur with 282 out of 300. M. A. Nasholff was third high amateur with 279 out of 300. J. E. Dickey was high professional with 288 out of 300. H. G. Taylor was second high professional with 287 out of 300. R. R. Barber was third high professional with 281 out of 300. The State Championship was won by N. H. Nelson with 24 out of 25, with which there was two other shooters tied with same score. In the shoot-off Nelson won out. The Long Run Cup was won by I. P. White with 74 straight, and the Sisseton Handicap Cup was won by A. R. Floran. Mr. Higgins, of the Remington-U.M.C. Co., was the cashier and when the shoot was over all the shooters received their money on the ground before leaving. So we thank him for his prompt and accurate work.

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.




HOPPE'S NITRO POWDER SOLVENT No. 9

For cleaning rifles, shotguns and revolvers where high power powders are used. Indispensable for cleaning .22 caliber Schutzen rifles using black powder.

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The 1913
Navy and Marine Corps Rifle Teams
Will Be Fitted With



EDMONDS

Shooting Glasses

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—adopted by War Department and Marine Corps as text book and basis of examinations. Issued by War College to Militia.

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"Remarkably well treated and should serve as an aid to a civilian engineer who wishes to study the methods of fast and easy, but complete reconnaissance map-work."—(*Engineering News.*)

125 PAGES, CLOTH, PRICE \$1.25.

The Youghiogeny County Club, of McKeesport, Pa., will hold a series of eight open three-class system 50-target shoots beginning June 14, and running until October 11.

F. E. H. Sheldon finished high over all at the Chicopee Falls, Mass., Gun Club's annual tournament, June 28—139 out of 150 with a Stevens 525 repeater. C. W. Van Stone, of Bridgeport, Conn., tied for high amateur at the above tournament, 138 out of 150, with a Stevens 525 repeater.

The 1913 Model of the Edmonds Shooting Glass is the result of years of experiment and years of co-operation with the ARMY, NAVY, and MARINE Corps Rifle Teams—and that result is Shooting Glass efficiency in the highest form: The men who make these teams know that with the Edmonds Shooting Glass they won't "blow up." They know they will make consistent scores. You would not use an inferior grade of ammunition in a big shoot—the odds would all be against you. Then don't fool with a poor glass that is a positive menace to a good score. Shoot with the Glass of Efficiency: The 1913 Model of the Edmonds Shooting Glass. Address Shooting Glass Department.

F. H. EDMONDS

Washington, D. C.

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

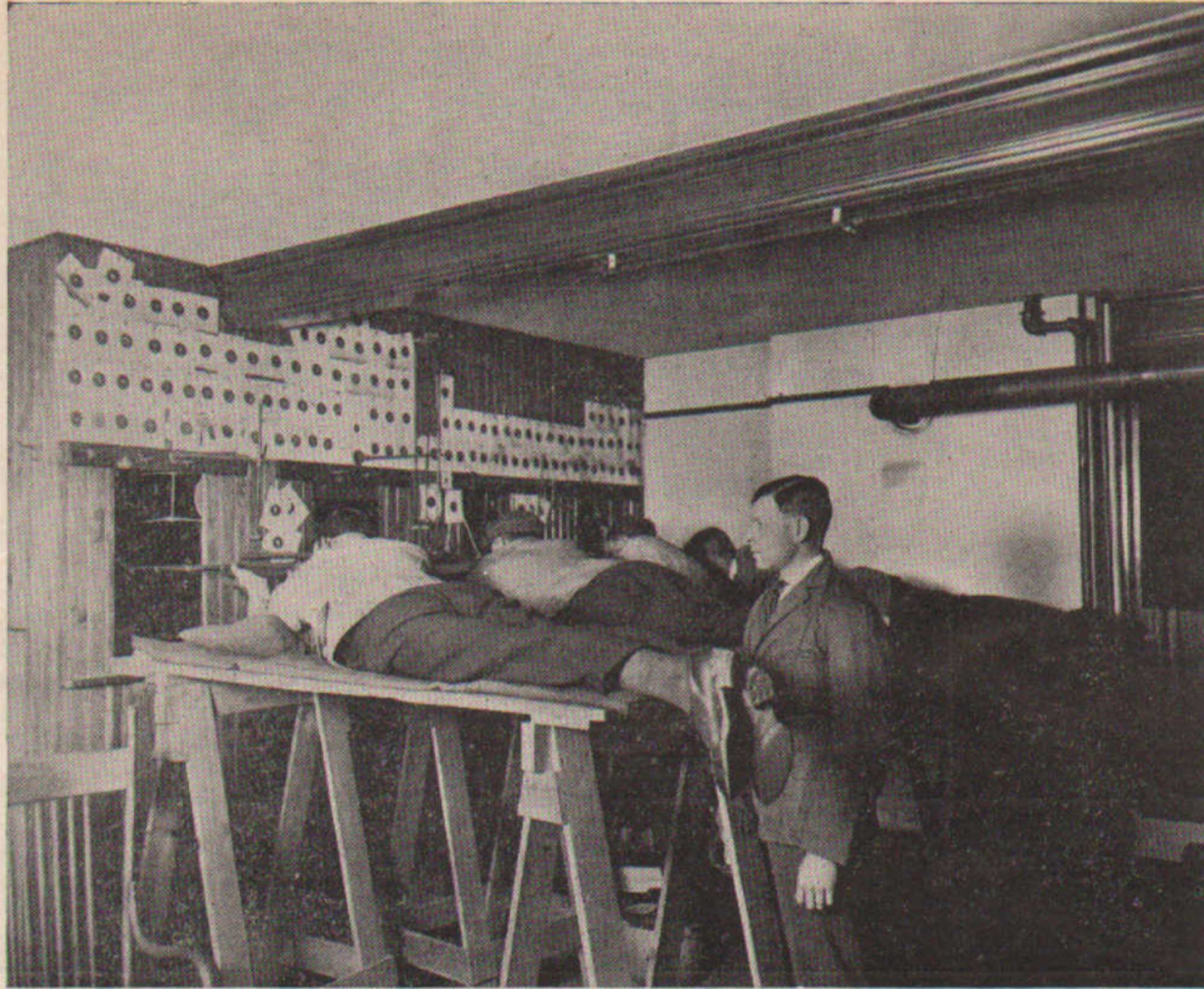
The Delaware Amateur State Championship was won by A. B. Richardson with Winchester "Leader" shells, his score being 286 out of 300. At the Illinois State Shoot George Crosby won high amateur average, scoring 388 out of 400 with Winchester shells. Mr. Crosby, during the tournament, made a splendid run of 146 straight. J. T. Skelly won the Championship of Delaware at the recent State Shoot, with Winchester shells, his score being 98 out of 100. W. H. Hall, of Maysville, Ky., won the Blue Grass Championship at Lexington, May 30, scoring 96 out of 100 with a Winchester gun. At Chesapeake City, Md., May 28, C. T. Martin, who won high amateur average with a score of 134 out of 150, shot Winchester shells. At Brodhead, Wis., May 27, C. P. Shumway, shooting Winchester "Leader" shells and a Winchester gun, won high general average with a score of 145 out of 150.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGETS

Adopted by the principal American Rifle Associations. Send 15 cents in Stamps for Samples and price list of various sizes.

TARGET PASTERS, 40 Cents a Thousand
C. W. HINMAN

127 Portland Street Boston, Mass.



THE PARK CLUB, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. INDOOR RANGE.

Where some World's Record Scores have been hung up. The team uses Stevens rifles, especially constructed for prone indoor work.

Mr. C. P. Shumway also won high general average at Menomonee Falls, Wis., May 30, by scoring 144 out of 150.

At Mt. Holly, N. J., May 28, H. P. Wilson, shooting Winchester shells, scored 147 out of 150, thus winning high general average.

At White Plains, N. Y., May 30, Mr. Von Beckman won high general average with Winchester shells, his score being 176 out of 200.

Joe Jennings won high general average at Buffalo, N. Y., May 30, scoring 168 out of 175 with Winchester shells.

At the two days' Vermont State Shoot (June 18-19) at Springfield, Vt., S. W. Putnam and G. R. Steele, shooting The Black Shells, tied for high general and high amateur average, with a score of 274 out of 300.

The five-man team race was won by the Paleface team, of Boston, every man shooting The Black Shells, scoring 224 out of 250.

The only straight scores made in the merchandise event were made by S. W. Putnam and H. B. Moulton, both shooting The Black Shells.

The Du Pont Trophy, offered for amateur high average for the entire 400 targets (open to Vermont shooters only), was won by H. B. Moulton, of Montpelier, shooting The Black Shells. Mr. Moulton was also runner-up in the Vermont State Championship.

S. W. Putnam, of Fitchburg, shooting The Black Shells, at Springfield, Vt., on June 19, made a straight run of 98, and finished with a score of 193 out of 200.

At the Canadian Indians Shoot at Niagara, during the week of June 30-July 1, Mr. Frank Wright, shooting The Black Shells, tied for cup offered for high amateur average, breaking 289 out of 300.

J. D. Gay, of Pinegrove, shooting Remington-U.M.C. Nitro Club speed shells, won the Kentucky State Championship with the high score of 98 out of 100.

When H. H. Stevens, of Roselle Park, N. J., broke 144 out of 150 with his Remington pump gun and Nitro Club speed shells at the Phillipsburgh (N. J.) Gun Club on May 17, he had won his fifth high over all in consecutive registered shoots.

In the first of a series of merchandise shoots held by the Omaha (Council Bluffs, Iowa) Gun Club on May 18, Fred Caldwell, of Concordia, Kansas, shooting a Remington Pump

Gun and Arrow speed shells, led the amateurs, scoring 95 out of 100.

Breaking 147 out of 150, Bryan Teats, an amateur of Hummel's Wharf, Pa., was high over all at the Pillow (Pa.) Gun Club meet of May 20th, using Remington-U.M.C. speed shells.

With over half a hundred shooters present, J. S. Young, an amateur of Chicago, shooting a Remington Pump Gun and Nitro Club speed shells, was high over all, 143 out of 150, at the Milton Junction (Wis.) Gun Club's meet of May 20th.

Peter J. Dolfen, of Springfield, Mass., is champion revolver shot of the United States, having won Match "A" in the U. S. R. A. indoor league. Mr. Dolfen, shooting Remington-U.M.C. metallic cartridges, made a record score, 469 out of 500. R. S. Everitt, West View, Pa., won Match "G" by a score of 231 out of 250 with the same ammunition used by Mr. Dolfen.

Smashing the old inter-collegiate record of 791 made by themselves with Remington-U.M.C. ammunition in 1910, the Massachusetts Agricultural College rifle team, shooting Remington-U.M.C. .30 Springfield cartridges for the Outdoor Inter-collegiate Rifle Championship on June 10, finished with the phenomenal score of 825.

The great victory scored by the Peters ammunition in the United States Revolver Association outdoor championship matches last fall created a lot of favorable comment with the result that a great many new converts were made to the Peters line. The rifle and revolver matches won since that time with these goods have not only maintained, but enhanced their reputation as the best on the market today. Since the matches referred to, the championship of the Western League in the Inter-club Matches was won by the Engineers Rifle Club, of Cleveland, who captured every match they shot in this race. In the U. S. R. A. revolver team match the Spokane team, all using Peters ammunition, made the highest aggregate number of points and tied for first place in the matches. The announcement is just made of the results of the U. S. R. A. Indoor Championship Match, from which it seems that Peters cartridges are again in the forefront. Mr. Hans Roedder, of New York, won the pocket revolver match with a score of 206. Second place in Match G was captured by F. J. Dreher, Denver, Colo., score 226. Second place

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AMMUNITION for the New Springfield .30 caliber rifle; loaded with Marksman or New Schultze powder and the Peters 150 grains; metal jacket soft nose bullet in new shells. This load shoots fine up to 500 yards No recoil, and just the thing for Surprise fire; a big saving over the service load. Write for price,
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in the revolver championship went to Dr. J. H. Snook on his score of 458, and he also won second in the pistol championship match with a score of 465; all these shooters used the red "P" brand of ammunition exclusively.

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4th prize, 17 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION

GOVERNOR QUIMBY MATCH..... 1st prize, 20 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
2nd prize, 17 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
3rd prize, 11 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION

CAPT. CUSHING MATCH..... 1st prize, 19 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
2nd prize, 16 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
3rd prize, 16 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
4th prize, 16 straight bullseyes, U.S. AMMUNITION
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138

W. C. Forbush
137

E. W. Dunbar
139

A. F. McDougall
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136

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