

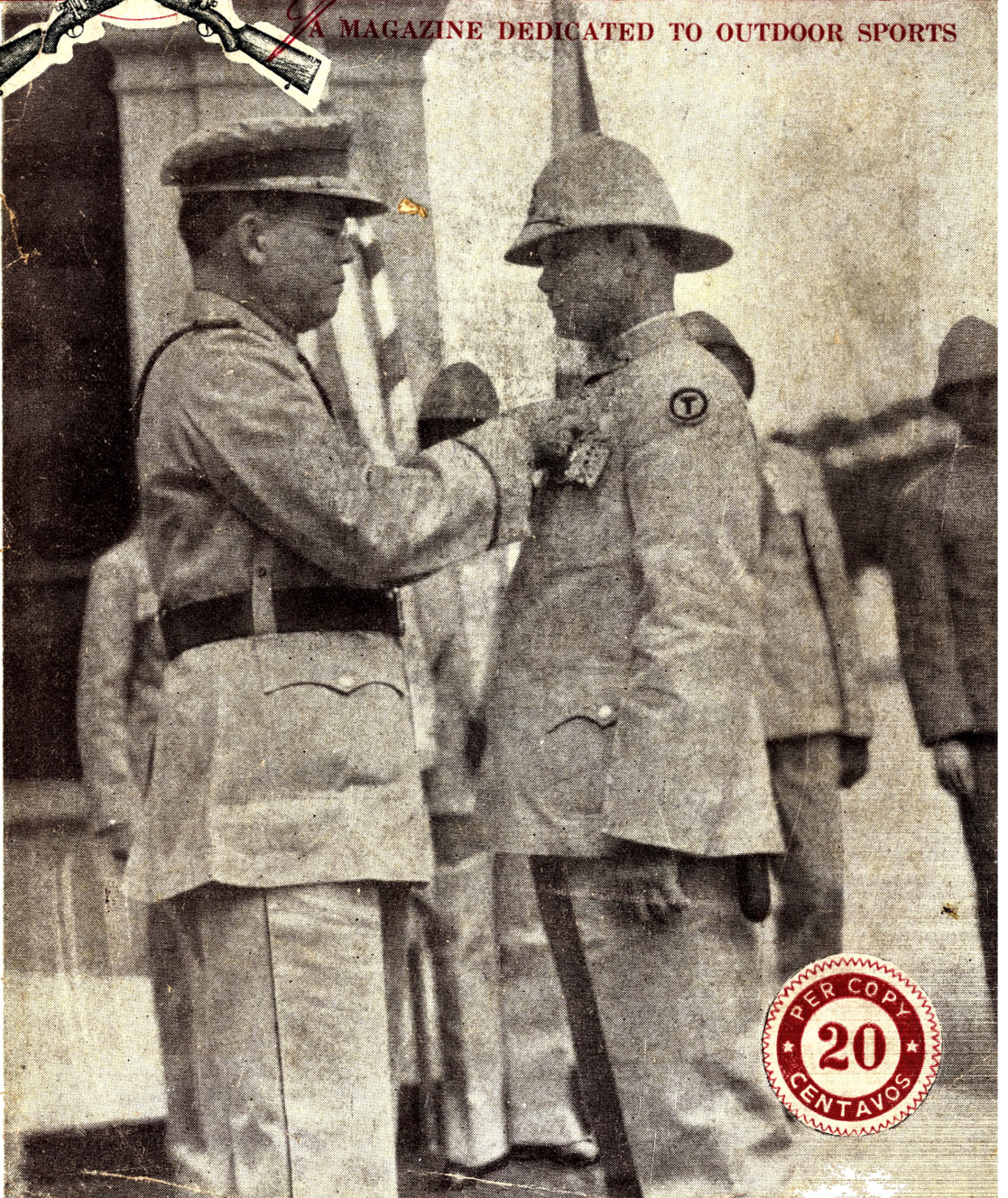
Vol. 1 No. 2

AUGUST, 1939



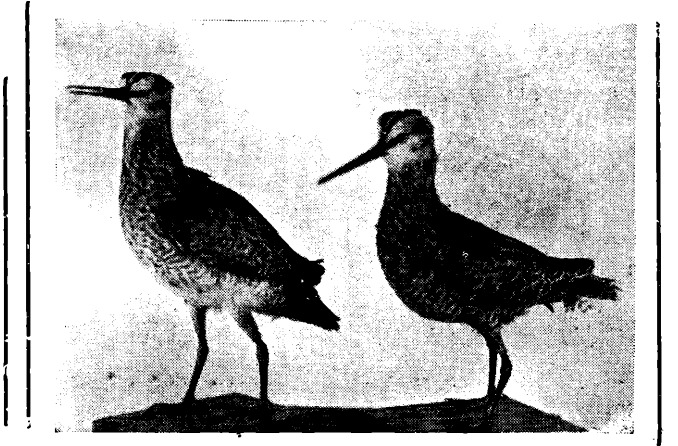
MARKSMAN

A MAGAZINE DEDICATED TO OUTDOOR SPORTS



PER COPY
20
CENTAVOS

Snipe Season Opens September 1, 1939



SEVEN COMMANDMENTS TO HUNTERS

1. Observe always the game laws in the Philippines.
2. Get yourself a hunting permit from the Bureau of Forestry before going out hunting.
3. Do not hunt games over bag limit.
4. Look around before firing at your birds—to avoid accidents.
5. Avoid as much as possible to walk on the rice-fields—destroying young plantings.
6. Avoid arguments on the hunting grounds.
7. Do not hunt on private properties without owners' permissions.

The Marksman

A MAGAZINE DEDICATED TO OUTDOOR SPORTS

Published Monthly by The National Rifle & Pistol Association

P. O. Box 883, Manila

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VOL. I

MANILA, AUGUST, 1939

NO. 2

EDITORIAL

CARRYING FIREARMS

We understand that the Chief of the Philippine Constabulary has requested from Malacañan the issuance of an executive order, under Section 905 of the Revised Administrative Code, prohibiting the carrying of licensed firearms in all public places, except by persons who have an immediate need for a firearm in connection with the discharge of their lawful occupation.

We wish to express our sympathy for the motive prompting such a request, but we believe such an executive order would be too sweeping as to cause an injustice to licensed firearm holders throughout the Philippines. To give a few examples of how such order would prove impracticable: A businessman from the province comes to Manila, carrying a large sum of money, and therefore armed with a licensed revolver. He finishes his transaction, and in the evening wants to go a movie or dance-hall—what should he do with his gun? Leave it in his hotel or lodging house room (where the chances are that it will be stolen) or take it along with him? The answer is obvious. So long as conditions of peace and order in many of our municipalities, especially in the City of Manila, are unsatisfactory to the extent that robberies are rampant, such an

Our magazine cover for this issue shows Col. Antonio Torres, chief of police, pinning the gold medal on Patrolman Acosta of the Traffic Division, winner of the recent Manila Police Pistol Championship sponsored by the NRPA. The crack Traffic Division of Capt. Nievera won, hands down, the Farmacia Central Trophy for this year.

executive order would entail an injustice. Again, a licensed firearm holder goes out on a spin in his automobile, and meets an accident with a calesa. The cochero, who is notoriously insolent as a class, takes out an iron bar or a **balisong** during the ensuing argument. Isn't that the time for the car driver to have a firearm, the display of which is always sufficient to make the cochero behave? Yet, under the proposed executive order, the car driver with a licensed firearm will not be allowed to carry his gun.

We firmly believe that the prohibition of carrying duly licensed firearm is not the cure to this exhibitionistic tendency among our people. Does not a child react similarly when he has a toy which is rare and the envy of his playmates? To the Filipino, a revolver is a prized object, whose possession places him a notch higher than the rest of his countrymen. Why? Because the right to possess firearms belongs only to a limited few, to a very small percentage of the population.

There are only two permanent solutions to curbing the display of licensed firearms; either confiscate all existing licensed firearms, and issue new licenses on a very strict basis; or liberalize the issuing of firearms so that it may become commonplace to our people. Naturally, we favor the latter procedure, for we are convinced that since our plans for National Defense are based on a citizen army, our people must be trained as soon as possible in the intelligent and proper use of a firearm. And the sooner the government realizes this fundamental axiom, the sooner we need not fear foreign aggression in the event of independence.

* * * *

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P. O. Box 883, Manila

Clip application blank on page 52

Philippines' Outstanding Pistolman



FELIX CORTES

This distinction belongs only to Mr. Felix Cortes who holds the record of 524 points made in actual competition in February this year during the J. Araneta Trophy Shoots. He is an all-around shot, having won several prizes in rifle competitions. In trap and skeet shooting Mr. Cortes is deadly to reckon with.

Mr. Cortes and his family left for a vacation to the United States last June 5. On the eve of his departure the members of the board of directors and other committees of the NRPA gave him a Bon-Voyage party at the Marco Polo Hotel. On this occasion, he informed his colleagues that his trip abroad was not merely for pleasure as he also intended to participate in pistol events, particularly in Camp Perry and in such occasions when he shall be able to represent the NRPA.

While in the States, Mr. Cortes will also get in touch with some rifle and pistol experts to further his knowledge in target shooting and learn new things which will be of value to the association. He will make a study of the types of guns and ammunition that are proper for target shooting.

A sight of a target range fascinates Mr. Cortes more than anything else. Next to his wife and kid, he loves his guns and has a way of almost "spoiling" them by taking too good a care of them. Mr. Cortes is a civil

Continued on page 35

LITTLE THINGS

By ALFREDO E. LITIATCO

(*Editor's Note:* We came across this item in the July 27, 1939, issue of the GRAPHIC by the well-known columnist of that publication. We believe that the reactions of a layman like Mr. Litiatco on the subject of the proposed prohibition to carry guns are so interesting that we are hereby reprinting them without further comment.)

SOME time ago, a planter shot a tenant. To ask a rhetorical question: Was there much of a fuss made about it? Apparently, no one even thought of disarming the gun-toting planter.

Subsequently, that same planter got involved in the shooting of two millionaires. This time, the authorities—that is, the official representatives of the law under which all men are theoretically equal—became so anxious to Do Something that, among other things, they decided to relieve all civilian (though licensed) gun-toters of their weapons. It seems you may not now carry a gun to places where, or on occasions when, you might possibly be tempted to use it.

Now, if they must resort to that, why didn't they think of doing so earlier? When, for example, that tenant got shot. Must a millionaire become a target before officials in a democracy awake to the value of human life and the menace of gun-toters?

Let us grant that those millionaires were, as some say, good men. All right: it's really too bad they were killed; the world has need of all its good men. But that's just the point, see? It should always be too bad that a good man should be killed—whether he has fifty millions or makes only fifty centavos a day.

A tenant, as much as a millionaire, has a stomach to fill, a family support, a heart that can yearn, hands that can work. So you may well ask: What has a millionaire got that a tenant hasn't?

Well, now. I'll tell you. A tenant, unlike a millionaire, hasn't the means to travel around the world in comfort and at will, to maintain a fleet of expensive cars, to make instant business successes of his sons and social successes of his daughters, to buy anything from mistresses to high government positions, to consult a specialist in Vienna and patronize a dance master in New York, to be always sure of three square meals a day and six rounds of drinks each night—in short, to have the feeling, when he comes to die, that life hasn't been so bad.

. . . And anyway, why have a gun unless there is a possibility of using it? Are the authorities under the impression that one pays good

Continued on page 25

An Episode In Duck Hunting

It Took A Woman To Provoke This One



There was a special provocation for this particular hunt, as will be explained later.

To one of limited means a really successful duck hunt in Laguna Lake appears well nigh impossible. Of the various ways used in hunting ducks in Laguna Lake the following are the most common: shooting over decoys, shooting from bancas and from motorboats and sneaking to the birds by wading.

To get the day's bag of 35 ducks or even more, motorboats have to be employed. One can get quicker to the flock and can cover a much larger area. But the present law prohibits the use of motorboats and a bag exceeding 35 ducks a day. This prohibition however is virtually a dead law. Motorboats have been used during the last duck season. And what more, the violator is a commercial hunter.

The most enjoyable method is perhaps shooting over wooden decoys. One is relaxed all the time, and there is always fun fooling the birds. As a rule, however, the bag is none too attractive. But one who is a game hog should be satisfied with a half dozen big fat Chinese black ducks.

Shooting from bancas is the usual method employed by the natives. It is cheaper. But shooting from bancas is often dangerous as the bancas are riggerless and the water in Laguna Lake is very fickle. Then too, when trouble comes and one is out in the middle of the Lake, it takes very long to reach the safety of the shores.

The writer was out one day accompanying a Constabulary Officer in one of the latter's visits to a dynamite deposit on Talim Island and the big Constabulary launch we were on almost sank when the big waves rose late in the afternoon. The experience of Manoling Earnshaw and his party is good proof of how mean the Lake could become without giving any warning at all. The writer has an American friend who has developed an intense fear of the Lake. He went out duck shooting one morning using a banca. He almost never came back. His banca capsized and it was no little trouble afterward diving for his guns that sunk to the bottom. One may be a good swimmer but his chances of surviving are practically nil when he has to swim a mile or two ashore through rough water. In case the banca capsizes, too, one will likely lose his guns, ammuni-

tion and all. To the prudent, the writer does not advise shooting ducks in the Lake from a banca, unless the birds are close to shore, and this seldom happens except immediately after a storm when the birds are driven to shore to seek shelter among the reeds. And of course the potentialities of shooting ducks by wading towards them are limited. One does not get a full day's fun from it.

This article is the story of my most successful duck hunt in Laguna Lake. (I now shift to the first person, singular.) I want to tell it here because it is not only thrilling but also instructive.

For the benefit of foreign readers, Laguna Lake is a body of fresh water, about 346 square miles in area and surrounded by the provinces of Rizal and Laguna. This Lake is about 14 Km. from Manila. Its most important outlet is the Pasig River, a very important water highway of the Metropolis. The salt water from Manila Bay does not reach Laguna Lake during high tide. Many streamlets empty into this Lake from the two provinces and during heavy rain a large volume of water flows into this Lake. The water is always fresh and murky. Navigation here is practically limited to bancas and a few sail boats and the "cascos". Fish life is none too abundant. Commercially the lake is not very attractive. It is deep in some places and very shallow in others. There is a constant change in the conditions of the floor of this lake so that a regular course for commercial shipping is almost impossible. A channel now may be a sand bar tomorrow.

But Laguna Lake is the main source of food supply for domestic ducks—the producer of our famous "balut" eggs. The bottom of the lake is the breeding ground of many forms of fresh water snails, soft and hard shelled, which are highly relished by domestic as well as wild ducks. Hundreds of families rely on this industry for their livelihood.

From the air this Lake is clearly visible. Just when the migratory ducks from China discovered this Lake as a good feeding ground, no one knows. But as far as I can remember, Laguna Lake has always been the mecca of the migratory black Chinese ducks since I first came and hunted birds in Luzon 14 years ago. From the air too, the wild ducks can see all along the waters, close to shore, the presence of thousands of domestic ducks, swimming around. To the wild ducks, this indicated good feeding ground. They must have therefore swooped down, dove, hit bottom and discovered good chow there. They stayed, stuffed themselves to the limit, and when the call of Home came, they left fully satisfied. When they reached home they must have told their fellows there of their wonderful find, and so every year thereafter they came in increasing number to feed on the snails in the Lake when the migratory season comes.

When I made this particular hunt way back several years ago, the black Chinese ducks in the Lake numbered by the millions. I actually saw a flock on the water as wide as Taft Avenue and about a kilometer long. When it rose, as I approached, it made a noise like the giant purring of the four motors of the Clipper. Ducks were flying all over me, around me, all the time but beyond gun shot. What a sight and what a day, I thought. Yes, what a day indeed! They are still coming every year during the months from November to February. I don't know whether they come in greater or less number now because after this particular hunt, I never hunted them again.

I started this story by saying that this particular duck hunt was especially provoked. It came about in this way: My friend in Navetas invited me to hunt ducks in Manila Bay near Bataan. We chartered a launch and a banca. When we were close to the ducks we dropped anchor. got on the banca and approached the ducks. We were never able to come within shooting range. The ducks were few and wild. It was a very unsuccessful hunt but we had plenty of fun watching the porpoises, and roasting big squids which we got from a mammoth fish trap that housed four families.

Reaching home that night, the girl I was in love with teased me like h— and called me a "bum hunter". This got my goat. I swore to "show her". So early Saturday afternoon I motored to Taguig, ordered a motorboat rigged for a duck hunt the following day. A good boat to hunt ducks with should be of the proper type. Its motor must be silent and able to slow down to 5 miles per hour. The sides, front and rear should be reconstructed so as to permit the placement of water hyacinths and sufficiently thick enough to hide the men in the boat. This would reduce somewhat the speed of the boat but it is necessary to fool the ducks. All over the Lake are floating water hyacinths and from a distance such a camouflaged boat looks just like a big bunch of floating hyacinths.

When you sight a flock you approach it slowly and as noiselessly as possible against the direction of the wind to prevent the sound of the motor from being heard by the birds. All people inside must duck while approaching the birds and conversations must be in whispers. With me there was a motorman and a general utility man who also served as guide.

Early that Sunday morning, I hired a garage car (taxi were not yet in vogue then), bought a can of gasoline and some motor oil. Bread, canned goods and fruits were also purchased, including plenty of drinking water, smokes and chocolates. The most important of course were the gun and the ammunition— a .20 ga. Winchester pump gun and about 50

rounds of No. 6 High Velocity Peters and a box of No. 8 snipe load. A pair of high-powered binoculars completed the equipment.

When the sun showed its face, we were already far out in the Lake. There were plenty of ducks in the air and all over the surface of the water. We approached one flock after another but could not get within shooting range. Ducks flying overhead were also too high for good shooting. The morning was approaching noon hour and it was getting scorchingly hot. There was a little wind however to relieve us now and then. So far we have had no luck after having approached at least twenty flocks, big and small. Then away in the middle of the Lake, right straight from the Binañonan Cement Plant, I spotted another flock consisting of about 250 birds. Using the binoculars, I could see that the birds were asleep—their heads were hidden under their wings. They were heavy with snails and the light ripples rocked them easily to sleep. No one was flapping its wings or quacking at all. Our position was ideal. I ordered to steer slowly and right straight ahead. The instructions to the motorman were to slow down as much as possible and to watch me closely. As soon as he sees me stand up, with gun in hand, that means “full speed ahead” and to keep on until the firing ceased.

We ducked low and peered at the birds through the water hvacinths. We were close enough now and the binoculars were discarded. The birds were still asleep—I could see that clearly. I was tingling all over. The safety of my gun was already released. My left hand kept making signs to the motorman to slow down some more as we were getting already too close. I was afraid I could not get within shooting range again. Then one of the birds awoke, shook its head and wondered, with great big eyes, what was the thing in front of him that looked like a dark solid green. (Every part of the boat must be painted green.) He must have been the leader, for soon he flapped his wings and gave the alarm of quack, quack, quack. In the twinkle of an eye every bird was up and going. The moment of all moments had come at least! The birds were hardly 40 yards away. I straightened up and the boat shot forward at full speed. Hell broke loose. My gun never worked so perfectly as then and my aim was never truer and better. I fired when the birds were only a meter or two above the water, and when the shelling was over—you can't believe it—some of the birds were still on the water. They simply didn't know what was happening. They were so dumbfounded they didn't know what to do. My boat literally dove right into them and drove them away. My guide was shouting: “Tingnan mo, nataranta ang mga pato.” (Look, the ducks are rattled.) I did not believe I could fire more than six rapid shots, and so when I saw that there were some birds left yet I fumbled for the shells.

But when I succeeded in reloading they were gone. (There was an extra .16 ga. gun belonging to my guide but he had no shells for it.)

Boy O boy—What a thrill! After cruising around for about an hour, picking the dead birds that were scattered far and near, **63 big fat Chinese ducks** were accounted for. With the use of the binocuiars every dead bird was located. We went after it but it refused to be approached, diving as soon as it breathed in a puff of air. The gun and the snipe load now went into play. For about an hour I spent gas and oil and shell on the darn thing and still he kept playing hide-and-seek. When the last of the 25 rounds was gone and he was still giving me the run-around, I decided to quit. I tipped my hat to him and said: "Well, you beat me, I can no longer afford to spend on you. You refuse to come and die a quick death. All right, rot slowly in that watery grave of yours." And we steered for the distant shore. We pulled out all the water hyacinths and relaxed. On the way we ate our lunch and when we were back at the car, the garage driver was sound asleep. When he woke up he was plain startled to see so many ducks being loaded into his rig. After paying the men and leaving them the excess provision, I ordered, "Home, James." When I reached home I passed by the kitchen, whispered to the cook to fetch the birds from the car and to make no noise about it. Then stealthily, I sauntered into the living room where my girl friend was with other girls and some young men. Among them I looked like a worn-out hobo—sunburnt with 2-day old whiskers on my chin.

"What luck?" said one of the young men.

"No luck again," I replied with downcast eyes, and they laughed loud. But a more intelligent guy noticed my khaki pants and white canvas shoes all smeard with blood.

"No luck, ha? What's the blood about?", pointing at the red patches.

"Oh, old stains from former hunts," I tried to explain.

My girl friend just ran into the kitchen and gave a yell. Why, the whole kitchen floor was simply littered with ducks! Everybody ran out, exclaimed in surprises and showered me with praises. I just smiled modestly. My girl's heart was touched: "Please don't shoot ducks again. I pity them all."

"I just wanted to prove to you that I am not a bum hunter." I said,

Total damage that day: ₱50.00 including all. Was it worthwhile? You bet. But it was in them good ole days when "to miss was mystery and to hit was history."—ERNESTO J. CARABALLO.

Seven Reasons Why You Should Join The National Rifle & Pistol Association

1. As member of the NRPA you save reasonable amount from annual license fees for every firearm you hold, and you do not need to file a bond required by the authorities.

2. Membership in the NRPA, a national gun club duly accredited by the Philippine Army and the Constabulary, will facilitate your obtaining firearms for **target use only**.

3. You get a **free** subscription to **The Marksman**, a magazine dedicated to outdoor sports.

4. Ample range facilities: you may shoot in any of dozen shooting clubs affiliated with the NRA Association. If you are in Manila, the club has two ranges: in Santolan, near Camp Murphy; and on Pureza Street, Santa Mesa, near the National Development Company premises. An experienced instructor is always at hand to help you.

5. More than a score of rifle and pistol matches are held every year, with valuable trophies and medals given away—for beginners as well as experts. Since the NRPA is affiliated with the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, its open championships are considered national in scope.

6. The NRPA protects the interests of firearm holders by campaigning for more liberal rules in the granting of firearms to qualified citizens, opposing legislation prejudicial to the interests of shooters, and cooperating fully with plans for National Defense.

7. As member of the NRPA, you are helping the Commonwealth Government train its citizens at least in the proper care and use of a gun. Thus you insure the security of your home and keep the Philippines a peaceful place to live in.

Beware of organizations that imitate the National Rifle & Pistol Association by offering "cut-rates" to prospective members, and are in danger of folding up at any time!

JOIN NOW AND HELP MAKE THE PHILIPPINES A NATION OF STRAIGHT AND SQUARE SHOOTERS!

WHAT PRICE DUCKS?



The lengths to which some chaps will go to shoot a few ducks! Lates the sad tale of the Mexican duck club organized by Los Angeles shooters. Distance to club, 200 miles, including crossing International Boundary. Cost, \$200 per each, plus \$60 to join fake Mexican "hunting club" which had nothing to do with their duck club but required under Mexican laws, also \$41.50 to take over shotgun and enough shells for season.

Ball opened by high pressure promoter annexing \$1,700 of club funds, so the boys reorganized and dug up another \$200 per each. Club consisted of shallow valley emptying into sea, sandbar partly cutting off the little stream and valley from ocean. So boys built dike to stop stream and cut off sea, and make fresh water lake. Came along 8 ft. tide, washed out dike, washed out sandbar, washed out the lake.

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**GAME WARDEN:—“This can’t be yours—
It’s a Sportsman’s License”.**

THE RIFLE



Rifle making is one of the very oldest arts. Rifles or implements closely resembling a barrel tube have been manufactured since the discovery and use of powder. It is not generally known, even by scientists, just when and where gun powder was invented and first used. Histories referring to the origin of gun powder regarding its introduction admit that powder was used for fighting prior to 275 A.D. Since that time it has been a constant series of experiments with explosives, re-

sulting in the making of black powders which held sway during modern times up to the invention and common use of smokeless powder generally accepted by the public around 1900. During the last thirty years enormous strides have been made in the manufacture of gun powder. Today gun powders are available for sporting use which will propel a small caliber bullet at the muzzle velocity of 3,900 feet per second or greater.

Game rifles in a broad way are classified as small game, medium size game, and large game rifles. Large game rifles are again divided into two classes, for



large African and Indian game.

The small game rifle usually has a caliber from .25 to .25; the medium game usually has a caliber from .25 to .30; the large game rifle depending upon the powder of the cartridge, runs from .25 caliber .600 Nitro Express.

Without a doubt the .22 Long Rifle Rim Fire Cartridge enjoys the greatest popularity. This cartridge can be used in the well-known slide action or pump ac-



repeating rifle, bolt action, single shot, lever action, and automatic rifle. During the last two or three years the .22 rim fire cartridge has been manufactured and offered in a strong brass alloy case and should not be used in old guns. This strong case permits high breech pressure which in turn almost doubles the power of the ordinary .22 Long Rifle cartridge. Accordingly using a modern .22 rifle and high speed cartridge, the hunter may kill small game up to 200 yards. This cartridge is also supplied in a hollow point lead bullet which has a tremendous shocking power and has been known to kill woodchucks at 200 yards.

The medium game rifle from caliber .25 to caliber .30 is used for game ranging in size of a woodchuck up to and including small size deer. A variety of cartridge loads and styles of bullets is available for the medium game rifle.

The large game rifle ranging in caliber from .20 up to .405 Winchester may be had in a large variety of cartridges and loads.

This rifle is used for game ranging in size from medium size deer up to and including the Alaskan Kodiak bear and also the American grizzly. One of the very most popular calibers is the caliber .30-06 Military cartridge for sporting bolt action rifles. However, there are many other cartridges which will suffice if one does not care for the bolt action style of rifle and such a large cartridge. It is impossible here to go into great detail regarding game rifles because there is an endless variety of models and cartridges.

Certain calibers, however, have been accepted by the hunter as standard for each class of game shooting. One will do well to choose a popular cartridge and the model or style of gun best suited for himself, that is, a slide action, a lever action, a bolt action, or an automatic model rifle.

Target shooting in matches with the well-known .22 caliber rifle is becoming more and more popular. For this style of shooting, if one is to be outstandingly successful, a gun weighing 8 pounds or more should be used having micrometer receiver sights and globe front sight installed. In addition to this, many matches allow rifles with target telescopes. The rifle target telescope has many advantages; through it, one can easily see the bull's-eye, the shots may be easily spotted and the eye strain is less. It is not necessary to have an expensive rifle.

For large bore matches one needs a bolt action rifle chambered for the caliber .30-06 cartridge. This rifle should be equipped with the micrometer receiver sight, and the globe front sight if the matches permit. Some matches permit the use of a rifle target telescope, which has the many advantages, as described above for the small bore rifle. All

(Continued on page 54)

The Year In Review

RECORDS BROKEN. CRACK SHOTS DEVELOPED AND INTER-CLUB MATCHES HELD

The Board of Governors
Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation
Manila, Philippines

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit a report on the shooting activities of the National Rifle and Pistol Association of the Philippines during the past year, as follows:

A decided improvement in the scores made during the past year in both rifle and pistol matches was noted. This improvement is specially significant because of the proximity of the Olympic Games next year, and should give us cause for optimism in the ability of our shooters to hold their own in the international matches in Finland in 1940.

With a view to training our shooters for the coming World Olympics, we have instituted a series of matches exactly similar to those held at the last Berlin Olympics. This was made possible through the generosity of Don Jorge L. Araneta and the D-M-H-M Publications, donors of trophies in the pistol and rifle events, respectively. In fact, several persons interested in developing the shooting skill of our citizens donated cups and medals during the past 12 months for various events, including General Guillermo B. Francisco, Chief of Constabulary, former Speaker Gil Montilla, Perfecto Cruz, Dr. Vergel de Dios, Jose Teehankee, Tomas Navarro, Ramon Villamor, Dr. Jose Alberto, and Pedro Escalambre. These trophies were donated in addition to the regular set of medals given by the association for other events.

Among the outstanding records made during this period was the score of 299 out of a possible 300 points made by A. von Einsiedel of the University of the Philippines, during the Philippine Exposition .22 caliber rifle championship, one point lower than the world's record set by Dr. Rogeberg of Sweden in Berlin. It is to be noted that the score made by the Philippine representative to the Berlin Olympics was 296 points, placing fourth, a score which has been bettered by half a dozen local shooters at actual competition these past 12 months. Felix Cortes, holder of various national championships in the pistol, also shot consistently above 510 out of a possible 600 points in the 50 meters pistol event. Mr. Cortes

is at present in the United States on a pleasure trip, where he will attend the American national matches in Camp Perry this September. For the first time since General Basilio Valdes offered his trophy three years ago, rifle shooters made perfect scores, thus tying pistolmen headed by Messrs. Cortes, who holds two legs of the cup, Ramon Villamor, Dr. Jose Alberto, Porfirio Soriano and Lt. Carlos Quirino. The tie will be broken within the next few weeks.

Although emphasis has been laid on events which will develop a handful of shooters good enough for international competition, the average shooter was not forgotten. Since it is discouraging for the average shooter to enter topflight competition, the association arranged for a series of Classification Shoots in order to keep their interest in the sport. Special handicap and tyro matches were also held for this purpose. To encourage the sport in the provinces, several postal and inter-club matches were held in Cebu, Baguio, Malolos, and elsewhere. NRPA teams, it need not be added, won the greater majority of these events, partly due to their greater competitive experience. Incidentally, in the duel postal meet with the Saigon Federation Cochinchinoise de Tir et Preparation Militaire, held nearly a year ago, the scores made by the local teams in all three events were very much higher than those of Saigon, such that no real competition existed between the two countries.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To accustom our shooters with the best type of firearms, we strongly recommend that suitable pistols and rifles for Olympic competition be purchased this year in order that our best shooters may be trained in their use. For example, at the last Berlin Olympics, our representatives bought the Udo pistol only one week prior to the matches. Their scores would undoubtedly have been higher had they been better acquainted with the new arm.

2. In the event that Mr. Felix Cortes proceeds to Finland next year, that he be named as a member of the Philippine delegation in the pistol event without further need of a competitive try-out. His past record fully establishes him as our premier pistol shooter.

Respectfully,

(SGD.) CARLOS QUIRINO
NRPA Delegate to the PAAF Meeting
of the Board of Governors.

COPY.

July 29, 1939

Dr Regino Ylanan
Secretary-Treasurer
Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation
Manila

Dear Dr. Ylanan:

In connection with the annual report submitted by the undersigned to the Board of Governors of the PAAF, kindly include the attached two pages containing the national pistol and rifle championships for 1938, the Trap and Skeet Championships, and notable scores made during a registered match in 1938-39.

Furthermore, kindly insert the additional recommendation:

“Membership of the PAAF in the Union Internationale de Tir is strongly recommended by the NRPA in order that records made in the Philippines be recognized abroad. The Union has its offices at 46 Rue de Provence, Paris.”

Yours sincerely,

(SGD.) CARLOS QUIRINO

COPY.

NATIONAL RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION
1938 National Pistol Championship
.22 caliber

60 shots, slow fire, at 50 meters, International Targets

CONTESTANTS	SCORES
1. Felix Cortes	496 x 600
2. Ramon Villamor	487
3. H. T. Castelo	481
4. A. von Einsiedel	477
5. Otoniel Gonzaga	468
6. B. Boone	467
7. Jose C. Alberto	464
8. Miss Eva Estrada	457
9. Dr. A. Teehankee	441
10. B. Ronquillo	440
11. R. Pansacola	433
12. Ramon Soler	427

13. Gregorio Lugtu	420
14. B. Austria	415
15. P. E. Lewin	402
16. Augusto Salas	400
17. Enrique Katigbak	393
18. Lt. Adolfo Eufemio	389
19. Dr. R. Villaroman	342
20. A. E. William	291

1938 National Rifle Championship
.22 caliber

40 shots, slow fire, International Course, at 50 & 100 meters

	50M	100M	Total
1. Cesar Jayme	197	198	395 x 400
2. Felix Cortes	198	193	391
3. Delfin Jaranilla, Jr.	196	194	390
4. Tom Highsmith	192	196	388
5. Frank W. Casebeer	192	196	388
6. Victor Baltazar	199	189	388
7. Carlos Quirino	192	194	386
8. Dr. Jose C. Alberto	193	193	386
9. F. Alegre	193	192	385
10. Albert von Einsiedel	188	195	383
11. P. E. Lewin	189	193	382
12. Esteban H. Ferrer	192	190	382
13. Roy Dixon	193	189	382
14. Dr. Ramon Soler	186	195	381
15. Vicente Manuel	193	187	380
16. Ramon Villareal	187	191	378
17. J. Mata	191	186	377
18. J. Hoggle	186	188	374
19. Felix P. Wijangco	197	173	370

(NOTE: The winner established a new Far Eastern record, 2 points better than that of Mr. Dixon who won the 1934 Far Eastern Olympics in this event.)

National .45 Caliber Pistol Championship

**20 shots at 20 yards and 20 shots at 50 yards, slow fire,
USRA Targets.**

CONTESTANTS	SCORES
1. Felix Cortes	355 x 400
2. Lt. Williamson	331
3. Lt. Col. Ramos	324
4. Mrs. F. Cortes	322
5. Duffell	318
6. Dr. V. de Dios	317

7. Dr. J. C. Alberto	315
8. F. I. Calfee	306
9. Gregorio Lugtu	305
10. W. E. Hammers	304
11. B. Boone	299
12. Pedro Mabanta	291
13. E. G. Cowan	287
14. Modesto F. Flores	282
15. McNally	270
16. R. E. Johnson	251
17. Williams Alvin	244

1939 National Skeet champion ----- D. Jaranilla, Sr. 93 x 100
 1939 National 12 gauge champion ----- Tom Myers, 192 x 200
 (Shotgun events were held at the Cosmopolitan Gun Club,
 San Pedro Makati, Rizal)

**NOTABLE SCORES MADE DURING A REGISTERED
 MATCH IN 1938-39:**

Arm	Contestant	Course	Score
.22 Rifle	A. von Einsiedel	50M, iron sights Phil. Exposition	299 x 300
.22 Rifle	D. Jaranilla, Jr.	Dewar, iron sights Cebu Interclub	398 x 400
.22 Rifle	Ramon Villamor	50Y, iron sights NRPA Kneeling Match	192 x 200
.22 Pistol	Felix Cortes	50M, Araneta Shoot	524 x 600

* * * *

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BULACAN SHOOTERS ACTIVE



One of the most active provincial gun clubs in the archipelago is the Bulacan Rifle & Pistol Association, which has been recently incorporated along the lines of its parent organization, NRPA. The inaugural shoot of the club was held a year ago last August 13, with members of the Atimonan Gun Club in the person of Dr. Ramon Soler and an NRPA delegation headed by Felix Cortes present. The Makiling (Laguna) Gun Club was also represented by a couple of members.

Doc Soler won the pistol championship against a strong field, with a Colt Police Positive .38 borrowed from Mr. Hileman of Squires Bingham, proving the adage that you can't keep a good man down even on a borrowed firearm. Esteban Ferrer captured the .22 rifle. The NRPA team as usual romped away with the honors.

After the shoot, the guests enjoyed the hospitality of the Bulacan officers, specially the luncheon held in the house of Lieut. Pablo H. Laygo, one of the most active members of the association.

To Francisco Gonzales-Lloret, and his charming wife Josefa, belongs the credit of plugging for the creation of the Bulacan gun club. Although residents of Baliwag, they believed that the best interests of the shooters in their province would be served by the establishment of a provincial instead of a local association. Hence the club has its headquarters in Malolos, the provincial capital.

The Bulacan Rifle & Pistol Association was incorporated on March 15, 1939, and is affiliated with the NRPA.

The Board of Directors follows: F. Gonzales-Lloret, president; Lt. P. H. Laygo, vice-president; Mrs. Josefa Lloret, secretary; Adolfo Abarry, treasurer. Members of the club are Augusto Villaroman, Francisco Torralba, Marciano Rivera, Dr. Felizardo Jeminez, Vicente Roque, Lt. Nicolas Lazoia, P.C., Jose Villegas, Jose Diaz, Lloyd B. Bramble, Leonardo Dimaguioa, Gonzalo B. Ruiz, and Jose de Jesus. Honorary members include Assemblymen Nicolas Buendia, Antonio Villarama, Governor Jacinto Molina, and Provincial Inspector Captain Andres Bartolome.

What the Bulacan association has done, other provinces can also achieve. What province will be next in the interest of National Defense?

* * * *

COL. CASTAÑEDA HONORED

Lt. Col. Mariano N. Castañeda, executive officer of Camp Murphy, was given a bon voyage party recently by the executive officers of the National Rifle & Pistol Association at the Marco Polo Hotel. Col. Castañeda will be away for about a year in Fort Benning, Georgia, and other military centers of the United States.

In the picture on the opposite page are Vicente Manuel, Secretary of the Board of Directors, Director Delfin Jaranilla, the guest, Treasurer A. N. Floresca, Director Mod. F. Flores, Pedro Mabanta, Captain Gregorio Lugtu, E. J. Carballo, Juan de Lange, Director Carlos Quirino, Dr. J. C. Alberto, and Victor Baltazar.



When Col. Castañeda was honored at the Marco Polo Hotel by the Officers of the N.R.P.A.

EARLY HISTORY OF GOLF

By

JOE G. DAVIS

Secretary

Chicago District Golf Association



Early last September a number of veterans took part in a Golden Jubilee Tournament at French Lick Springs, U.S., to celebrate the 50th anniversary of golf in the United States.

This half century was based on the formation of the historic St. Andrews club at Yonkers, New York in 1888 the founder of this club being the late John Reid, a Scotchman, whose son Archie, is the present president of the United States Golf Association. By common consent the pioneer honors were, for a number of years, given to St. Andrews. I was of this belief, getting my information from the late Tom Bendelow, who laid out the course. Tom at that time was a printer in New York. He had played in his native city of Aberdeen, Scotland, and so was glad to help in planting the seeds in his adopted country.

Meanwhile, nestling in the hills of West Virginia, was a nine hole course which had been built in 1884 and operated by the Oakhurst club. As was the case at St. Andrews, so the Oakhurst club owed its formation to the Scotch influence. George Grant, who lived in White Sulphur Springs, came from the land of the kilt and the bagpipes. His nephew Lionel Torrin, who had been a tea planter in Ceylon, retired temporarily and came to White Sulphur to visit his uncle.

It is said of the Britisher that wherever he goes he carries his sports with him, and so we have no doubt that included in Mr. Torrin's luggage, were his beloved golf clubs. His coming led to the formation of the Oakhurst Golf club and the course was built on the estate of Russell Montague, a New Englander, who lived at Richmond but owned an extensive estate at White Sulphur Springs. It was 2500 yards long and veered back and forth over the same kind of terrain as the two fine modern courses of the Greenbrier Hotel. Mr. Montague, now 86 years of age, still is living at Richmond. For nine years the course continued and then as some of its early members returned to Scotland, it fell into disuse, but the site is there with some of the cups still in the ground.

Thus it is evident that the pioneer course and club of modern times antedated the formation of the St. Andrews club of New York by four

to five years and that modern golf in this country is 54 years of age.

Golf historians have told us of golf dating back over 250 years in Albany, New York and at Savannah, Georgia, and the archives of those cities show beyond a doubt, that golf of some kind was played in both those places.

The New York evidence can be found in records at Albany dated Dec. 10, 1659. Albany then was known as Fort Orange and the Commissioners, in response to complaints made by the Burghers that windows were broken and the citizens exposed to injury by the golfers, forbade all persons from playing golf along the streets on pain of forfeiting 25 florins, a florin being about the equivalent of 50 cents.

A reference is made to golf in the city ordinances of Savannah, Ga. 150 years ago. Possibly Bobby Jones may have inherited some of his talents from some of those early players. It is interesting to note that Scotch influence had much to do with the start of the game in the midwest as the late James B. Forgan, and David R. Forgan, noted Chicago bankers, are sons of Robert Forgan, the famous club manufacturer of Scotland, and active in the establishment of the Chicago Golf Club at Belmont, Illinois, a Chicago suburb.

This club received its first impetus on the arrival of Sir Henry Trueman Wood, British commissioner to the Columbian Exposition of 1893. He brought his clubs to Chicago and with the aid of the Forgans, J. Carolus Stirling, another Scotchman, Charles B. Macdonald, a Chicagoan, who learned the game at school in Scotland, and the late Herbert J. Tweedie (father of Douglas J. Tweedie, former Vice President of A. G. Spalding & Sons), a Liverpool Englishman, and several other Britishers, formed the Chicago Golf Club which a year later acquired its present site at Wheaton.

Another Scotch pioneer was J. Hamilton Gillespie who laid out a six hole course on his property at Sarasota, Fla., in 1885. In later years this course was enlarged to 18 holes.

History tells us of something akin to golf played by the Dutch some centuries ago, but as far as this country is concerned it must thank the sons of Auld Scotia for giving us the game of golf which now rates as one of our national pastimes.

HANG FIRES AND MISS FIRES

By ALIBE IKE
(A near champion of Skeet)

—x—

It was Sunday and a fine day for target practice.

A hand-gun addict got his reliable "Shooting Master" from its hiding place and prepared to go to the ranges. Then his wife heard him mumbling blasphemies. He forgot to buy fresh ammunition the day before. From a box he got hold of some old 45's and forthwith hurried to his club.

At the targets his first four shots were all hang-fires. The fifth was dud. ? ? ? More blasphemies. Tsk! Tsk! And it was a Sunday. Disgusted our hero placed his gun on the table to wipe the perspiration that trickled down his brow. The next instant there was a BANG! The bullet missed the head of an attendant by a fraction of an inch.

The man went home very pale and shaky. A perfect day was lost.

—x—

A Spaniard who always boasted that Spanish guns were the best, was the owner of a cal. 38 "Star".

One day he forgot to button the flap of his holster. Coming down the stairs, he slipped at the last step. His legs became twisted in such a way that he fell backward and to the right. His pistol fell off its holster. There was a loud report.

Result: the Spaniard had to stay in the hospital for more than six months. When his pistol fell the back of the hammer struck the edge of the step, thereby pushing the firing pin and discharging a bullet. The shin bone of his right leg was shattered. Too bad, he was forgetful. Now he hobbles about in crutches.

—x—

Another Spaniard and Filipino were the principal actors in a tragic occurrence about five years ago.

The Spaniard was lolling peacefully in an arm chair in his store. His bosom friend, the municipal president of the town, came to him with the complaint that the cylinder of his revolver won't work. The Spaniard asked for the gun. The presidente complied, but not before throwing out the cylinder and knocking off the shells. The Spaniard handled the gun in the same manner as an expert gunsmith does. He squeezed the trigger one time, two times, three times. At the fourth squeeze the gun barked. The presidente sunk to the floor with a bullet in his stomach.

Had the presidente used the ejector instead of merely knocking the cylinder, he would be alive today. And had the Spaniard inspected the gun before snapping the trigger, the tragedy would not have happened. As it was, a loaded shell got stuck in the cylinder and the presidente is now pushing lilies up underneath six feet of ground.

—X—

Americans are practical jokers, but sometimes foolish!

A shiftless middle age fellow, who was on government relief in the city, got tired of his environment and decided to visit his brother. His younger brother was a police officer in a small town. The shiftless one hitch-hiked. On the way he thought of pulling a neat joke on his kin.

Arriving at his destination late at night, he covered his face with a handkerchief and sneaked into the home of his brother. Unknown to him the small town copper was alert in his bed. He had heard a noise. The shiftless fellow entered his brother's room and ordered him to get up. A hand trust in his overcoat pocket gave the impression that a gun covered the man in the bed. There was a quick movement in the bed. Then a shot. When the police came the shiftless one was able to gasp, "It was all a joke" and then expired. The officer was exonerated.

A nifty joke, eh?

* * * *

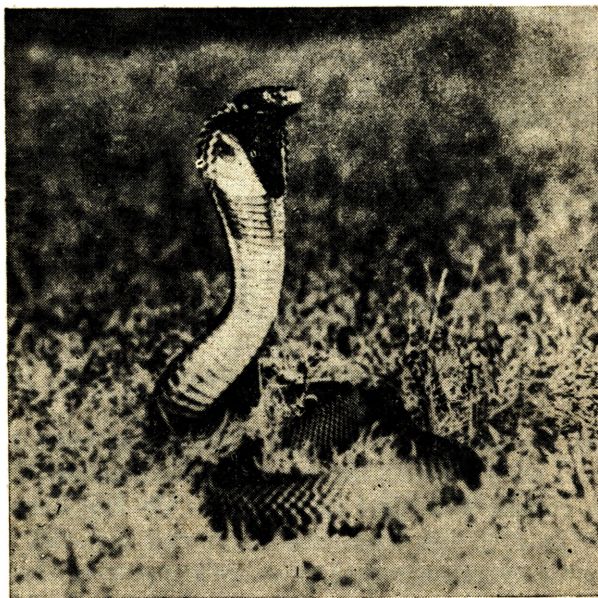
LITTLE THING

Continued from page 4

money for a revolver merely to be another Carlos Quirino or Eva Estrada, or to satisfy an exhibitionistic urge? I, for one, would not procure a gun except to shoot all the pests I have long wanted to rid this world of.

There are many such pests, you know. There's the guy who sits in front of you in the theatre, callously smoking a gigantic cigar in spite of all the girls choking in his vicinity. And the fellow standing over you in the tram who proceeds to spray your new white woolen suit with vile-smelting ash. Not to mention the bully who flings loud, sarcastic, un-called-for remarks at waiters, conductors, and other wretches who are restrained by the idiotic doctrine that the customer is always right.

But I'd better cut short the enumeration. There isn't enough space—and I might end up by proposing my own suicide!



First Aid For Snake Bites

By GEORGE F. JACKSON

There are probably more false stories circulated about snakes than about any other living thing. Most nonvenomous serpents merit the protection of man rather than his especial enmity; yet the four poisonous snakes of the United States constitute an everpresent menace to any one who frequents their haunts during the warm months.

Considering that a venomous snake is provided with a pair of natural hypodermic needles for fangs, and that these "needles" inject a fluid that is solely intended for killing purposes, it can be appreciated that the owner of such weapons is a dangerous adversary to encounter.

Every person venturing—if only for a few hours—into regions known to be inhabited by dangerous snakes should be able to tell which are poisonous and which are nonpoisonous, and should also know the treatment for snake bite.

With one exception the poisonous snakes of this country are recognized easily by the following characteristics: the head is broader than the body, is triangular and flat, and has a deep pit on each side between the eye and nostril. This latter is the sure sign of a poisonous reptile, for several harmless snakes, when alarmed, flatten the head and in that

way closely resemble their dangerous brethren. Then, too, all harmless snakes have a round eye pupil, while poisonous ones have a cat-like, or elliptical pupil.

The one exception to the above group is the CORAL SNAKE, a beautiful creature, having a slender body encircled by alternate bands of black and bright red, the latter color merging into a yellow near the edges of the bands. The head is flat and very blunt, black in color, and is not distinct from the neck. The coral snake averages only about two feet in length, and seldom exceeds the size of a man's finger in girth. It is found only in the extreme southern states, and in the Southwest.

There are several mimics of the coral snake, all of which are absolutely harmless, and which should be left alone. The uninitiated should remember that the coral snake is always marked in this order: red, yellow, black, yellow, red—the black stripes being separated from the red by yellow ones—and that this order is not followed in the markings of inoffensive reptiles.

As to the physical markings of others, the viperine snakes, they may be best described as follows:

THE COPPERHEAD: The most common and best known of all our poisonous snakes, and probably responsible for more bites than any other species. In color it is a chestnut, or hazel-brown, with numerous darker, V-shaped, reddishbrown bands along the back. These bands are narrow on the back and very wide on the sides and appear from above—according to Dr. Ditmars—"exactly like the outlines of an hourglass." The head is a coppery-red, hence the name.

There are several harmless snakes, which, in many localities, are known as "copperheads," and are shunned as venomous. The most common of these is the spreading viper, or hog nosed snake; but of course this reptile lacks the pit between the nostril and eye and the hollow poison fangs. Despite tales to the contrary, the spreading viper's bite is about as harmful as a peck from your pet canary.

Mr. Copperhead is very lazy, and will not strike unless approached quite close. Seldom, if ever, does he exceed three feet in length, and he will usually be found frequenting rocky hillsides, especially those covered with timber; or near water.

THE COTTONMOUTH MOCCASIN, or water moccasin, is usually dull brown or black, with very indistinct transverse bands. The young snakes often have coppery-brown markings resembling the copperhead's. The name "cottonmouth" is explained by the fact the flesh of the mouth

is white, giving the reptile a frightening appearance when his jaws are open.

Found in most of the swamps of the southern states, this snake reaches a length of five feet and is quite deadly. It is often seen lying in some bush, or on a limb overhanging water.

THE RATTLESNAKES: No one is likely to mistake any of the fifteen species of rattlers occurring in the United States, owing to their characteristic terminal appendage. Incidentally, rattlesnakes do not always give their well-known note of warning unless actually attacked.

Another popular delusion about snakes, and rattlers in particular, is that they are blind during the month of August. This is untrue, though it is a fact that a reptile may be partly blind for a few days while shedding its skin. But this in no way lessens the effects of the venom—so be just as careful of the rattler in August as in any other month.

FIRST AID: As for the method of treating snake bite, there are several rules to be followed. The first thing to do is to ascertain if the snake actually is a poisonous one. Often the fright caused by the bite of a harmless snake has resulted in serious consequences. If the reptile is nonpoisonous, treat the wound exactly like any other cut—there is no danger whatever, except for the slight one of infection.

If you are uncertain as to whether or not the snake is venomous, look at the wound itself. Not many harmless snakes will strike a human, but if one does the result will be rows of small punctures, looking like pin-pricks, which are not painful and which will bleed freely. If the wound was made by one of the viperine snakes (rattler, copperhead, cottonmouth moccasin), ordinarily there will be only one or two holes, the flesh will immediately discolor and swell, and a sharp, burning pain will be felt.

Having determined that the punctures were made by a dangerous snake, remember that the poison is being circulated by the blood stream, therefore the calmer the patient is kept, the better. Excitement will increase the heart beat, and thus send the venom through the blood stream much more rapidly. In this connection, it might be mentioned that alcohol, in any form, is absolutely useless as a snake-bite medicine. In fact, since it accelerates the heart action, the use of it merely helps the poison along. After a snake bite the action of the heart should be retarded. One authority says that the use of whisky after snake bite has killed as many persons as the venom itself. This is undoubtedly an exaggeration, but nevertheless, no sensible man will use it in such a case.

As soon as possible after the bite, place a tourniquet on the side of the wound toward the heart, for the reasons mentioned above. Use any-

thing handy—rope, necktie, belt, handkerchief, a strip from your shirt—prompt action is what counts.

Then sterilize the bite. But, whether this done or not, make two deep, short incisions, in the shape of a cross, over the punctures to start a flow of the poisoned blood. These cuts should be at least as deep as the punctures themselves. Unless you have a cut or scratch around the mouth, suck the wounds. This is not a dangerous procedure, although hardly a pleasant one; but it must be done either by the mouth or by the aid of one of the patented suction cups made for this purpose.

If you have been carrying an antitoxin, now is the time to administer it, via hypodermic needle, into some parts of the body—such as the skin of the abdomen—where it will soon get into the general circulation.

It is not within the scope of this article to go into the complete treatment for snake bite, but the above method has been successfully used in the field many times. Properly attended to, there is no reason why a snake bite should result fatally, but often grave results are brought about by fright and haste. The old adage about "haste makes waste" certainly holds good in this case.

* * * *

**WHERE POLITICIANS AND SPORTSMEN
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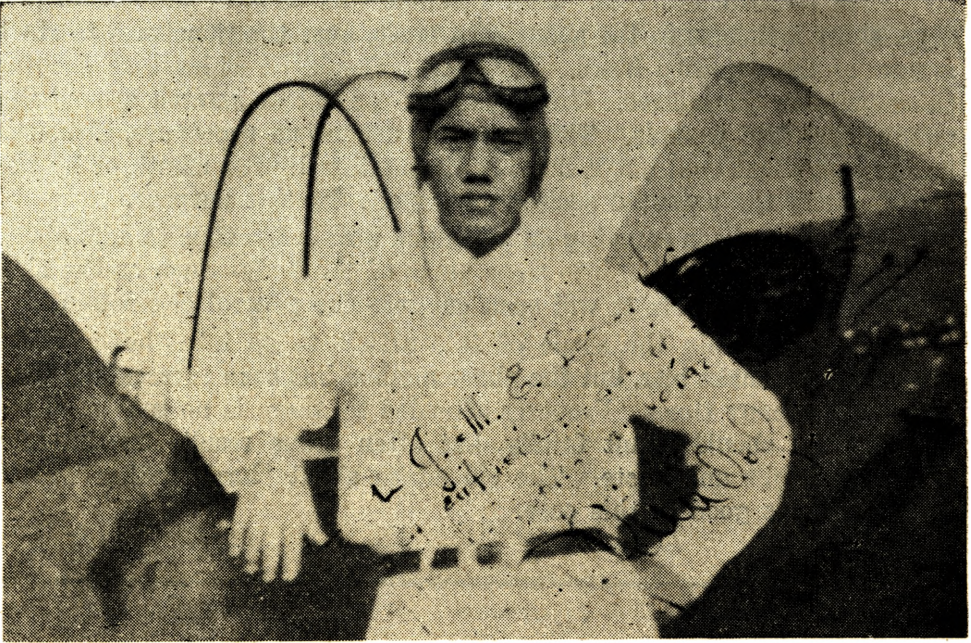
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HERE'S TO FLYING. . . .



By G. TRINIDAD

THE PERSON WHO NEVER FLEW

You are snugly seated in the cockpit of a modern airplane, you are at the controls, its engine is thundering with power hurtling you through the air at 100 miles an hour, your altitude is two thousand feet, all of a sudden the engine begins to sputter and stops, the controls become unsteady, the plane noses toward the earth plummeting like a meteor, with that shrill whining of the wire struts as if in a big storm and then everything seems to go cloudy and CRASH!— You jump out of your chair with cold hands and a cold sweat, you have been day dreaming again, Yes Sir! This airplane business is too dangerous and I don't want a part in it. Well! Somehow, if they can make it as safe as the automobile, I may decide to become an aviator and experience the thrills in the air. This conclusion is the one that is always arrived at by persons of commendable intelligence but with no experience in flying.

The impression of airplane crashes read in the papers which are usually vague in details contribute more to their fear of destruction.

They don't even stop to think that automobile accidents are more frequent than airplane crashes! FEAR! That feeling that turns your spine icy-cold is one of nature's gift to man for his own self-preservation. We fear conditions, forces and other things of which we are ignorant of.

What a relief it will be if he was told that an airplane does not dive towards the earth when its motor stops and that it can glide as smoothly as a yacht in the sea. How he will say his A-h-h-s, when you tell him that a plane settles to the ground only after you have cut the power off the motor.

WORLD WAR PLANES AND PILOTS

A majority of the people living in this modern age has still the thought that the antiquated Jennys of the world war period are still the same as the airplanes of today. During the war, the airplane was still in its second experimental stage, most of them being made of wood and pilots were looked upon as daring and unafraid of death. Whenever there was an order for flights, you will usually find the pilots saying their prayers or trying to make a happy smile in spite of their heavy hearts and emergency ambulances scattered on advantageous points over the field. When an airplane starts to take off, chances are that it may head for the nearest obstruction to halt its crazy route. When a plane leaves the ground a similar element of chance is again present, that of never being able to land in the right way.

Generally in the take-off, they barely skimmed the tree tops and on landing, their speed was almost the same as in flight that a slight mistake meant disaster to the pilot. Gas was only for two or three hours and flying was mainly done on clear weather. If you missed the field or got lost somewhere, all you have to do was land on the first available field you can find or keep on flying until the gasoline supply gave out and you are sure that the airplane will come down and with all the noise you can imagine. During those days when a plane went into a spin five hundred feet from the ground, the probability of righting the airplane was almost a miracle and all that the pilot could do was say his prayers and await the inevitable crash. This was one of the critical stages of the airplane and also the first experience for it as instrument for warfare.

World War airplanes were usually called Crates or Jennys due to their clumsy and backward design. All the instruments they had were a gas gauge, a tachometer, an altimeter which becomes very unreliable

below five hundred feet and usually an oil pressure gauge. In the modern airplanes, the instruments sometimes reach a staggering total of about 30, giving information from propeller tips to the tail, as compared with the 3 or 5 of the old Crates which strongly shows the advancement made on the part of the human element in connection with flight.

THE AIR MAIL

After the War the future of the airplane was again obscure and was only brightened when the United States first attempted to use airplanes to carry mails since the majority of the people were rather doubtful about the airplane as a means of transportation. In this state, the most important discoveries made was the necessity of instruments to enable the pilot to fly blind thru fog, heavy cloud formation and pitch dark nights when the mail must go through; weather reports to assure a safe flight to their destination and radio communication to establish constant contact with the ground operations. Experiments were carried on for the safety of the airplanes and the U. S. Government was always willing to back the right man.

RAYMOND ORTEIG

The name of Raymond Orteig will sound very unfamiliar to even the well informed reader. He is liable to tell you that he may be a scenario writer of Hollywood or a promoter of some sort. Ask anybody who Charles A. Lindbergh is and they will tell you with an air of authority that he was the first man to fly non-stop across the Atlantic from New York to Paris and is the unfortunate father of Baby Lindbergh of the famous Lindbergh kidnapping tragedy. Raymond Orteig was the real brains of the first non-stop New York to Paris flight. He was the man who posted the Twenty Five Thousand Dollar prize for the first man who can span the Atlantic non-stop. Let us not forget him, as this man was responsible for the enormous capital that began to take notice of the airplanes' commercial possibilities when Lindbergh spanned the Atlantic in 1927.

COMMERCIAL AIRPLANES

When Lindbergh crossed the Atlantic, people began to take notice and wondered if the airplane was really safe after all. Factories began building bigger planes for passenger transport which little by little began to carry people with a remarkable degree of safety. Better engines were being made and all of man's safety devices called to work. The answer to this are the Clipper planes that cross the Atlantic and Pacific

with clocklike schedule their crews trained to utmost human perfection that they perform their duties with machine like precision. Bigger Clipper ships to carry 70 or more passengers have been put into regular service early this year.

HAZARDS IN FLYING COMPARED

This will be an attempt to compare the varied conditions under which airplane flights are made in the Philippines and in the United States. We will take into consideration few of the elements that go with it.

There is a big difference in the Geographical locations of the Philippines and United States, the former being in the Torrid Zone where there are only two seasons, the wet and the dry, the latter being in the Temperate Zone with four seasons. The weather conditions and other atmospheric disturbances that affect flying in general will be taken up in this section as a brief subject, a detailed one being too voluminous for average reading.

A resume of scheduled transport accidents in the Philippines will show almost perfect flying with only one fatality. Why this is so, can be easily attributed to our almost perfect weather throughout the year with only strong winds to worry about and occasional squalls to hamper visibility. American Transports worry about the varying weather conditions occasioned by snow, sleet and its most dangerous enemy, the fog. Once in a while we read about a tragic crash of a transport plane due to its being lost in the fog and hitting a mountain, or of ice forming on the wings or control surfaces that make the pilot helpless. Science is still working hard for a better way to conquer these hazards of which fog is the most dangerous.

Another disadvantage that American pilots have is its night flying when sleeper planes must go on with their schedule. In the Philippines only Army planes do night flying as part of their maneuvers. The Islands are so close together that a fast plane can start from Aparri in the morning and land in Davao before sundown, hence we have no worry about night flying. You will see then in this brief comparison what a tremendous handicap the pilots of the United States must meet in order to make flying safer. Despite this they have established so remarkable rate of safety that more people are making their trips by air.

THE PHILIPPINES—HOW IT HAS TAKEN TO AVIATION

The Philippines is still in the elementary stage of flying and at present there is one company licensed to manufacture airplanes and two com-

panies operating scheduled transport services — the Inaec having the southern part of the Islands and the Philippine Aerial Taxi having the whole Island of Luzon as its flying ground. The Dutch Airways request for the approval of a franchise to extend their operations to the Philippines have been definitely turned down.

Our Philippine Army has so far graduated thirty or so of its men as part of the nucleus of its Air Force. Civil aviation has unfortunately been neglected and at present there are only fifteen Licensed Filipino Pilots against 45 licensed students which have only a 3% chance of getting licenses due to its rather prohibitive cost. An Aero Club was formed by some air-minded Filipinos, but they had to abandon the idea after a big expense.

In America, a majority of the Pilots with commendable records are taken up as Reserve Officers of the Air Corps of both the Army and Navy. Germany due to its extensive military program requires all pilots outside of its standing Army to undergo a period of military flight training to cope with any emergency. Russia, Italy and France have the same principles, but due to limited capital in private and commercial aviation, the Government itself helps maintain the Flying Clubs to keep its citizens well schooled in aviation as a necessary means of National Defense. Germany of today can boast of the biggest available citizen pilots and a big number of them are women!

The Philippine offensive in cases of foreign aggression will be most effective in the air. The coastline of the country is longer than that of the United States and requires a faster method of offense and defense. An attacking enemy can be met within a moment's notice miles out of our coast and their advance hindered by bombing planes.

The Philippines with its population of 16,000,000 can hardly count with a decent average of its population as licensed pilots, military, commercial and private all put together. A Philippines boasting of 3,500 pilots on its population will command the respect of other nations.

* * * *

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THE SHOOTING MARINE IN ACTION



(Capt. Graciano Castañeda, P.A.R.)

That's Capt. Graciano Castañeda, left, who has to his credit several prize winning medals in the annual shooting events of the N. R. P. A. Reserve Officer in the Philippine Army, and Second Officer of the Government Cutter "Arayat", Capt. Castañeda is also a rifle and pistol expert. The N. R. P. A. proudly claims him among its successful members. He placed second in the Gil Montilla Individual Pistol Match Center Fire in March 1939, and topped a big field of 22 pistolmen in the last Club Pistol Handicap with gold medals at stake. That Capt. Castañeda has a bright future in pistol shooting can no longer be gainsaid. He is also handy with the rifle both in low and high power. Here he is shown with his Springfield with which he has brought them down and fast.

* * * *

PHILIPPINES' OUTSTANDING PISTOLMAN

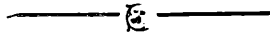
Continued from page 3

engineer by profession, but you will find more gun books and literature in his library. He is a good gunsmith and mechanic. He has a gun shop in his house in New Manila, which is considered the best equipped of its kind here.

Like her husband, Mrs. Cortes (nee Amparo Joven) is a gun enthusiast. When not busy with her household work, she loves to go target shooting. She is handy with any pistol from .22 to .45 cal.

Mrs. Cortes is a champion in her own right as she has been the Lady Champion Shoot in the Philippines for the last three years. In the last open .45 cal. pistol event, she placed fourth, but defeated a strong field of 45 good pistolmen. Mr. Cortes won this event.—A. N. FLORESCA.

JARANILLA, JR. WINS IN DIFFICULT SWISS SHOOT



Delfin Jaranilla, Jr., one of the outstanding shots of the NRPA, recently won the first honors in the difficult Hunters Headquarters Rifle Match, by registering 16 consecutive tens (the highest number), Lt. Carlos Quirino, P.A. (Reserve), also of the NRPA, obtained the second highest consecutive tens, scoring five consecutive tens.

Twelve contestants participated in this event, all considered best shots of the Islands. The rules call for the elimination of those failing to make the highest number of consecutive tens. One by one the contestants were eliminated until the contest narrowed down to D. Jaranilla, Jr., Lt. C. Quirino and V. Baltazar, who withstood the rigid rules of the match from the beginning to the last. This was the first time the NRPA tried this course, known as Swiss System, which is the most difficult one in the game.

HUNTER HEADQUARTERS RIFLE MATCH

June 18, 1939

D. Jaranilla, Jr. -----	16 tens
C. Quirino -----	11 "
V. Baltazar -----	5 "
T. Kalaw -----	4 "
Lt. H. Nielson -----	3 "
Dr. J. C. Alberto -----	3 "
F. Alegre -----	3 "
E. H. Ferrer -----	2 "
R. Villamor -----	1 ten
V. Manuel -----	1 "
J. de Lange -----	0
E. Katigbak -----	0

* * * *

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A LINE FROM CORTES

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *At our request, Mr. Cortes, 1939 National Pistol Champion, will give impressions of his trip in the pages of THE MARKSMAN. We are sure our readers will find them extremely timely and interesting.*)

R.M.S. Empress of Canada

June 25, 1939.

Dear Mr. Flores,

Kindly thank the Board of Directors of the N.R.P.A. for the many attentions they gave me and particularly for the lovely bouquet of flowers they sent aboard on my sailing.

The trip, with the exception of two or three days of bad weather, has been splendid with movies, horse-races, sweepstakes and deck-games to keep one busy. I have been unable to do any snapping with my revolver as the roll of the ship makes it difficult to keep oneself steady.

It might interest some of the members to learn the differences of weapons used by the various police organizations in the last ports we have visited as compared with our own local police: In Hongkong the police use the Wobley .455 revolver slung in Sambrowne belts on the left side; in Shanghai the Chinese police are armed with the Colt .32 Auto, the English with the Colt .45 Auto, and the Sikh with the .455 Webley revolver all slung on the left side. In Honolulu the police, (all Americans) use the S & W M & P model .38 Special with 6" barrel in open holsters slung on the right side.

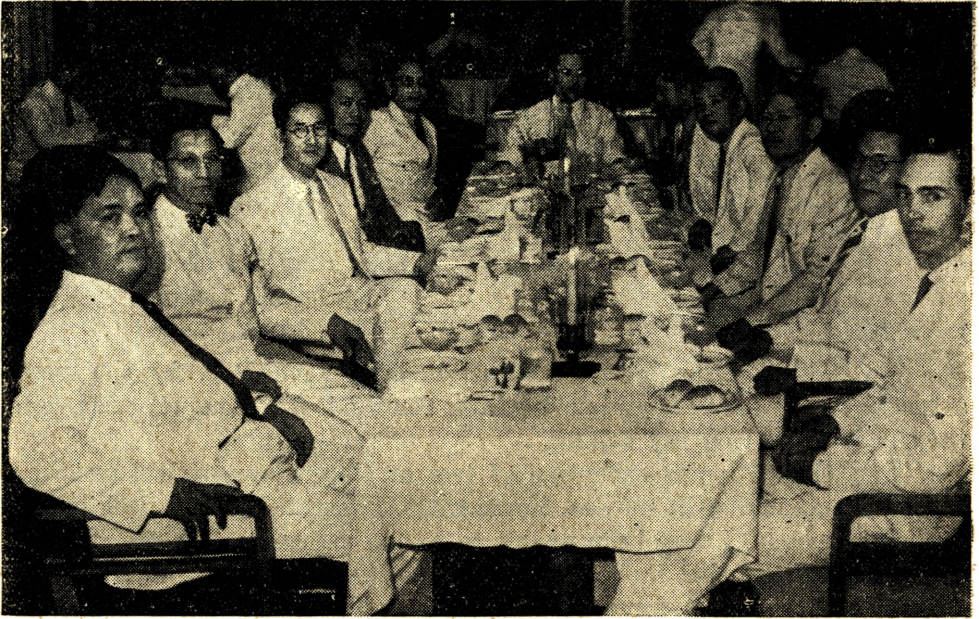
All the above organizations have the revolvers outside. In Japan the police are armed with short daggers hung on the left side; no revolvers. In Hongkong, the police apparently did not carry spare cartridges, but in Shanghai and in Honolulu they carried one reload; in the latter town they also had handcuffs on the left of the belt.

I did not have an opportunity of seeing closely the rifles used by the Japanese sentries in the Japanese occupied territory in Shanghai. We were warned about trouble there, so my wife and I were the only daring ones to land in Japanese territory, all the others went by ferry direct to the International Settlement. We did not have any trouble but we certainly saw the effects of the bombings and shell fire havoc done on the Chinese district of Honkew (now Japanese occupied territory).

With best regards to the family, and all good wishes to the members of the club.

Yours sincerely,

FELIX CORTES

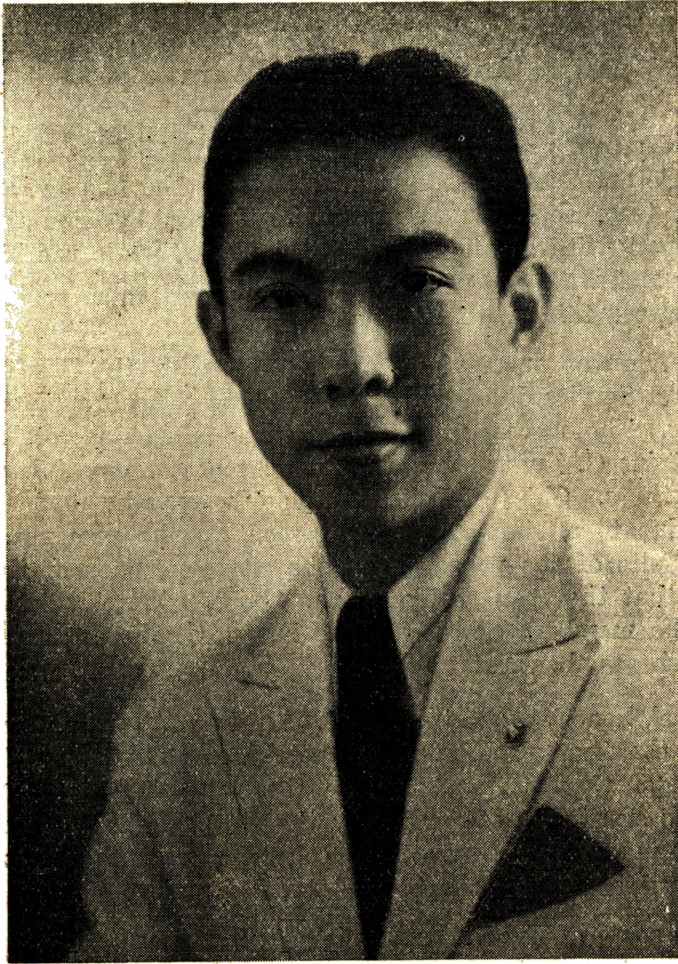


A farewell party was held by the Board of Directors and Committee Members of the NRPA, on June 2, 1959, in honor of Mr. Felix Cortes, who left for abroad on a vacation. From left to right: Capt. G. Lugtu, Mr. A. N. Floresca, Mr. P. Mabanta, Sec. V. Manuel, Mr. E. J. Carballo, the guest, Mr. Felix Cortes, Lt. C. Quirino, Mr. E. Katigbak, Mr. Mod. F. Flores, Mr. V. Baltazar, and Mr. J. de Lange.



Winners of the Kneeling Rifle Match held by the Association on June 11, 1939.

From left to right: Lt. H. Nielson, second, Mr. R. Villamor, first, and Teddy Kallaw, third.



JOSE TEEHANKEE, JR.

Mr. José Teehankee, Jr., a young gun enthusiast of the NRPA, who made the Manila Police Pistol Team shoot possible, and donated the beautiful Farmacia Central Trophy for the winners in this event. Mr. Teehankee is a Filipino citizen, son of Dr. Jose Tee Han Kee, Sr. He is the manager of the Farmacia Central. Mr. Teehankee is a good pistolman. Lately he was awarded a silver medal and diplomas as prizes for his promotion to sharpshooter class in pistol after having fired the prescribed Classification Course.

Manila Police Pistol Shoots

Individual & Team



A record crowd was on hand last July 2 at the City Ranges of the National Rifle and Pistol Association to witness the Manila Police Pistol Shoot. The team shoot was won by the Traffic Division that copped the first honors with a total score of 864 points, while the Meisic team come out second, with 828 points, and the Manila Police Training School Team "A" placed third with 814 points.

The match was successfully carried out with the Traffic, Meisic, Luneta, Secret Service divisions, Police Training School and Headquarters participating. The success of the shoot was mainly due to the cooperation of Captains G. Lugtu, the range officer of the day, Nievera, Villasantana, and others. Chief of Police Antonio Torres was unable to attend the match due to an important engagement in the province. Judging from the results of the police shoot, the city guardians of the law demonstrated that they can really hit the "bull's eye" This is especially true with the members of the Traffic Division, whose team won first honors. Cocheros, beware!

Individual honors went to Pat. P. Acosta of the Traffic Division, who copped the first place, with 183 points. At first, Pat. Acosta and Pat. M. Gañgan tied for the 1st place (the latter registered 183 points too), but was eventually outranked by the first. Pat. E. Gomez, of the Police Headquarters, surprised his comrades when he registered 177 points, and therefore won the bronze medal for third place.

The low score of the Police Headquarters, which is 650 points only, was due to the fact that only four men were able to shoot for the team.

The "Farmacia Central Trophy Shoot" has been announced by Secretary V. Manuel of the NRPA to the members of the Manila Police Force present at the ranges. According to the program the beautiful trophy, which is donated by Mr. Jose Teehankee, one of the most active and generous members of the National Rifle & Pistol Association, will be competed by the members of the Manila Police Department for three years, the shooting day being the first Sunday of July each year beginning 1939. The match requires for 5-men team. Arms: Any center fire revolver or pistol from cal. .32 to .45. Course: on 50 yard U.S.R.A. targets, 20 shots, slow fire at 25 yards—20 minutes to fire. Prize: NRPA Pennants to members of the winning team each year; and the beautiful

“Farmacia Central” trophy, to be awarded to the winning team in July 1941. The Range Officer is Capt. G. Lugtu. Further information regarding the match will be furnished to the interested party by the NRPA and by the Range Officer, Capt. G. Lugtu, Meisic Police Station.

The complete scores follow:

**Team Shoot
Traffic Division**

1. Pat. P. Acosta -----	183	
2. „ M. Gañgan -----	183	
3. „ H. Luzurriaga -----	171	
4. „ A. V. Sajot -----	167	
5. „ P. Gatchalian -----	160	864
6. „ I. Garcia -----	141	

Meisic Division

1. Pat. Q. Santos -----	175	
2. „ F. Mendoza -----	166	
3. Sgt. L. Dañaganan -----	165	
4. Pat. J. Advincula -----	163	
5. „ D. R. Encinas -----	159	828
6. „ S. Leaño -----	145	

Police Training School “A”

1. Pat. J. Nieva -----	175	
2. „ E. Ambito -----	165	
3. „ J. Alcantara -----	164	
4. Det. Insp. J. Villasanta -----	158	
5. Pat. Lagpad -----	152	814
6. „ L. Tor -----	83	

Secret Service Division

1. Det. A. Bolado -----	173	
2. „ M. Galang -----	170	
3. „ Insp. L. Arellano -----	157	
4. „ C. Pescante -----	156	
5. „ P. Mamucod -----	130	786

Luneta Division

1. Sgt. L. Rallanka -----	168	
2. Pat. C. Agor -----	165	
3. Sgt. C. Weber -----	160	
4. Pat. N. San Juan -----	151	
5. Sgt. Z. Pañgan -----	114	758

Police Training School “B”

1. M. Dimagiba -----	166
2. Pat. S. Dellona -----	160
3. „ J. Artus -----	150

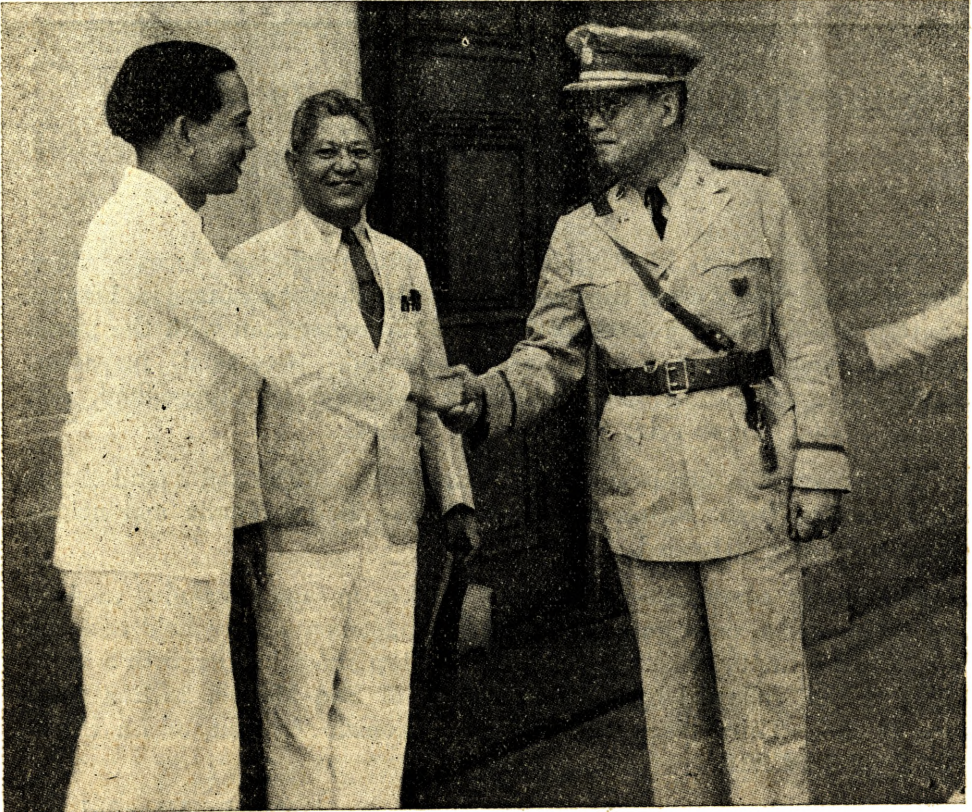
4. „ J. Salas, Jr. -----	147	
5. „ R. Bagatsing -----	122	740

P. Headquarters

1. E. Gomez -----	177	
2. J. Legaspi -----	171	
3. C. Cruz -----	156	
4. L. San Agustin -----	146	650

Individuals

1. Pat. P. Acosta -----	183
2. „ M. Gañgan -----	183
3. E. Gomez -----	177
4. Pat. Q. Santos -----	175
5. „ J. Nieva -----	175
6. N. Gochangco, -----	175
7. Det. A. Bolado -----	173
8. Pat. H. Luzurriaga -----	171
9. J. Legaspi -----	171
10. Det. M. Galang -----	170
11. Sgt. L. Rallanka -----	168
12. Pat. A. V. Sajot -----	167
13. Pat. F. Mendoza -----	166
14. Pat. M. Dimagiba -----	166
15. Sgt. L. Dañanan -----	165
16. Pat. C. Agor -----	165
17. Pat. E. Ambito -----	165
18. Pat. J. Alcantara -----	164
19. Pat. J. Advincola -----	163
20. Sgt. C. Weber -----	160
21. Pat. P. Gatchalian -----	160
22. Pat. S. Dellona -----	160
23. Pat. D. R. Encinas -----	159
24. Det. Insp. J. Villasanta -----	158
25. Det. Insp. L. Arellano -----	157
26. Det. C. Pescante -----	156
27. C. Cruz -----	156
28. C. Abaga -----	155
29. Pat. B. Lagpad -----	152
30. Pat. N. San Juan -----	151
31. Pat. J. Artus -----	150
32. J. Salas, Jr. -----	147
33. N. Landas -----	147
34. L. San Agustin -----	146
35. S. Leño -----	145
36. J. Garcia -----	141
37. P. Mamucod -----	130
38. R. Bagatsing -----	122
39. Z. Pañgan -----	114
40. L. Tor -----	83



Mr. Vicente Manuel, NRPA secretary, is shown above congratulating Chief Antonio Torres of the Manila Police for the fine showing of his men at the Police Pistol Championships held recently. The medals were distributed on Occupation Day, August 13, 1939, after a brief but impressive parade near the southern foot of Santa Cruz bridge. In the middle may be seen Modesto Flores, spark-plug of the NRPA.

NOTICE TO NRPA MEMBERS

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY AGAINST THE CARRYING OF GUNS ESPECIALLY IN CHURCHES, THEATERS, CABARETS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES, YOU ARE HEREBY ADVISED NOT TO CARRY YOUR GUNS WITH YOU UNLESS YOU GO TO THE CLUB. AS A RESULT OF THIS NEW REGULATION MANY REVOLVERS HAVE BEEN CONFISCATED RECENTLY BY THE MANILA POLICE AND CONSTABULARY AGENTS FROM PERSONS FOUND AT THE ABOVE MENTIONED PLACES.

TO AVOID SIMILAR INCONVENIENCE ON YOUR PART PLEASE KEEP YOUR GUNS SAFELY AT HOME AND BRING SAME ONLY TO THE RANGES.

Pangasinan Sharpshooters Trek to Bonoan for "Bull's Eye."

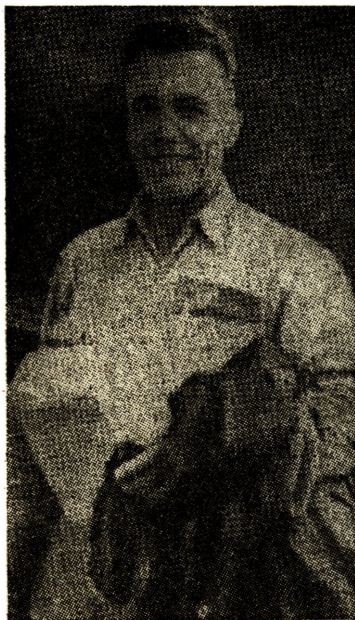
Target enthusiasts of Pangasinan and the nearby provinces made a day of it last July 2 when they motored to the shooting ranges in Bonoan to participate in the target competition held in connection with the picnic given in honor of Captain Eustaquio Lomuntad, provincial inspector, Angel Llanes, newly assigned provincial treasurer of Pangasinan, and Captain Polotan, provincial inspector of Tarlac.

More than 200 members of the Agno Valley Rifle and Pistol Association coming from Tarlac, Zambales, Nueva Ecija, Manila and neighboring provinces attended.

The target competition started at 8:00 a. m. and concluded at 5:00 p. m. Ping pong, card games and other amusements were held and the visitors had a happy time. Fidel Diaz won top shoot honors with a score of 231 points, followed by Jaime Arzadon of San Manuel with a total score of 226. Third place was taken by Dionisio AVECILLA of La Union with a total of 221.

Because of the enthusiasm shown by the members who attended the competition, Luis Villanueva, president of the club, announced that the annual target competition will be held in the same place the first week of January, 1940.

The members of the association present were: Governor and Mrs. Alfonso Pablo, Captain Lomuntad, Capt. Polotan, Angel Fernandez, Rafael Monserrat, E. Bisda, Marcelo Balolong Eusebio Dizon, Apolonio Santos, Jose Ticsay, P. Casilang, Fidel Diaz, Angel Giron, Manuel Diolazo, Daniel Rodriguez, Severino Decena, Agustin Tiayon, Pedro Daroy, Bruno Mayandoc, Isidro L. Cozon, Jaime Arzadon, Dionisio AVECILLA, Pelagio Sison, Santiago Caluyan, Ricardo Villamil, Jose Fernandez, Eladio Nuarin, Julian Sison, Mauricio Origenes, Carmelo Yuson, Jorge de Perio, Toribio Guardiania, Deogracias Tactacquin, Claudio Castro, Catalino Narvasa, Irineo Baltazar, Ernesto Quebral, Pio Coquia, Alipio Aquino, Lorenzo Parayao, Milagros Parayno, Gracia Favila, Prospero Manzon, Carmen Parayno, Luis Gonzales, J. de Venecia, Irene Fernandez, Jose Fuentebella, Cezar Fernandez, Angel Llanes, Agripina Angela, Belen Villanueva, Aurora Quebral, Manuel Flores, Juan Mondero, Nicanor Bustos, Bonifacio Gutierrez, Alberto Maramba and Placido Reyes.

**T. D. MONTEE**

The following scores were made by the late Tracy D. Montee considered during his time as one of the best shots that the Philippines ever had. Against a big field of contestants, he emerged victorious in both events, and was declared as Pistol and Rifle Champion of the Philippine Carnival Association in 1933. He was adept in handling all kinds of firearms and won many medals and trophies for his shooting proficiency. He was also an expert motor boat racer and held the Philippine record in Class "C" category. An expert flier, he met with a tragic airplane accident in Baguio on Nov. 1, 1935 at 8:44 a.m. when the airplane motor failed during the take off.

**PHILIPPINE CARNIVAL NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP
SMALL BORE RIFLE**

DATE: Feb. 5, 1933 RANGE: 50ft. TARGET: NRA 50ft.

ARM: 22 cal. Rifle

Name	Standing	Sitting	Prone	Total
1. T. D. Montee, MAP	88	94	99	281
2. Lt. C. A. Coffin, U.S.S. Heron	83	93	98	274
3. Sgt. L. T. Clarke, 31st Inf.	85	92	96	273
4. T. Kalaw, Jr. U.P.	83	92	97	272
5. E. J. Carballo MAP	81	91	95	267
6. Capt. J. T. Staley, U.S.S. Heron	76	92	97	265
7. Capt. M. N. Castañeda PC	76	92	96	264
8. Capt. G. Lugtu, Pol. Dept.	72	97	94	263
9. A. D. Hileman, C.G.C.	76	92	93	261
10. Wm. W. White, 31st Inf. Qtl. Esp.	74	92	95	261
11. Ira Kizer, 31st Inf. Qtl. Esp.	69	98	94	261
12. L. Franco, U.P.	74	93	94	261
13. C. Pescante, Pol. Dept.	71	94	96	261
14. M. F. Flores, MAP	75	91	94	260
15. E. Regalado, U.P.	76	91	93	260
16. Kenneth Rowley, 31st Inf. Qtl. Esp.	79	84	97	260
17. P. Abiera, Pol. Dept.	69	94	93	256
18. Capt. J. P. Villasanta, Dol. Dept.	79	81	95	255

19. A. Nicolas, U.P.	68	94	93	255
21. C. Agor, Pol. Dept.	73	87	93	253
20. Lt. C. G. Row, Ft. McKinley	66	93	96	255
22. S. Santos, U.P.	73	84	96	253
23. R. Romasanta, Pol. Dept.	68	85	99	252
24. M. Elizaldi, Pol. Dept.	61	95	95	251
25. W. Silver, 31st Inf. Cuartel España	65	81	95	241
26. Dr. R. Soler, Atimonan, Tayabas	70	90	90	250
27. I. Hidalgo, U.P.	67	96	93	250
28. Capt. J. O. Smithley, Ft. Mills, Corr.	64	88	98	250
29. F.T. Berg, 92nd C. A.	61	94	91	250
30. Capt. H. Lovelace, 31st Inf. Qtl. Esp:	77	80	93	250
31. E. H. Knechler, 31st Inf. Qtl. Esp.	64	92	93	249
32. Ocampo, U.P.	68	87	94	249
33. M. G: Earnshaw, MAP	69	82	96	247
34. Roy Dixon, MAP	53	96	97	246
35. A. Bolado, Pol. Dept.	58	92	96	246
36. E. Orobía, U.P.	51	94	98	243
37. E. Lique, U.P.	58	87	96	241
38. N. Oban, U.P., Los Baños	66	81	94	241
39. M. Mendoza, U.P.	59	91	91	241
40. I. L. Bagavisan, Pol. Depa.	59	86	92	237
41. Quirino Cruz, Heacock Inc.	75	79	79	233
42. Sgt. Lee Aitkins, 31st Inf. Qtl. Esp.	54	82	96	232
43. R. L. McFrederick, MAP.	53	94	84	231
44. Lt. J. M. Kane, Naval Radio Station	67	88	83	228
45. M. Enriquez, U.P. L.B.	48	80	91	219
46. Roy Morgan, 31st Inf.	46	87	88	216
47. F. Figueroa, U.P. L.B.	50	84	82	216
48. A. M: Paterno, Bur. Public Works	51	80	84	215
49. J. B. Smith, U.S. S, Smith Thompson	46	80	81	207
50. L. A. Keys, U.S.S. Smith Thomspón	35	73	88	196
51. E. Z. Moreno, 1236 Maquilin	32	75	72	179
52. R. Mendez, 116 Cortuda	36	51	67	154
53. M. Guerrero, 125 M. H. del Pilar	29	45	52	126

PHILIPPINE CARNIVAL REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP

DATE: Feb. 12, 1933 RANGE: 12-20 & 50 Target: Stand. Amer. Arm:

22 cal. Rev. & Pistol

Name	12 yds.	20 yds.	50 yds.	Total
1. T. D. Montee, MAP	98	172	170	440
2. Lt. C. E. Coffin, U.S.S. Heron	91	170	178	439
3. Lt. J. M. Kane Naval, Ra. Sta, Los Baños	95	163	174	432
4. Leon Banaag, Malabon, Rizal	83	165	170	418
5. Capt. G. Lugtu, Pol. Dept.	91	167	160	418
6. Capt. J. Villasanta, Pol. Dept.	90	157	169	416

7. S. Moldero, Lubuagan, Mt. Prov.	87	158	161	406
8. M. Caldwell, Nichols Field	92	157	157	406
9. A. D. Hileman, C.G.C.	89	164	152	405
10. Lt. C. G. Row, Ft. McKinley	85	152	167	404
11. Dr. R. Soler, Atimonan, Tayabas	87	152	165	404
12. M. Bernardino, Baclaran, Rizal	88	160	156	402
13. R. Dixon, MAP	90	162	150	402
14. L. R. McFrederick, MAP	94	152	155	401
15. E: C: Von Pelican, C.G.C.	91	153	155	399
16. H. A. Myquist, Nichols Field	83	164	152	399
17. M. H. Dobbs, Nichols Field	86	152	160	398
18. E. J. Carballo, MAP	85	152	159	396
19. Lt. J. L. Hitching, Nichols Field	85	162	151	394
20. Capt. M. N. Castañeda, PC	89	142	163	394
21. A. Pascual, Malabon, Rizal	82	153	155	390
22. M. W. White, 31st Inf.	76	149	159	384
23. M. F. Flores, MAP	85	141	156	382
24. J. M. Mangiat, Lipa, Batangas	80	145	155	380
25. Dr. C. Quintos, Atimonan, Tayabas	82	129	165	376
26. H. Lovelace, 31st Inf.	90	123	151	364
27. P. Malabanan, Lipa, Batangas	72	133	152	347
28. C. Pescante, Pol. Dept.	81	135	140	356
29. A. Mariscal, Los Baños, U.P.	85	127	129	341
30. A. Floresca, PMC	67	118	132	317
31. R. Marquez, Atimonan, Tayabas	76	103	133	317
32. Mr. Katigbak, Lipa, Batangas	59	126	114	299
33. A. P. Uri, Atimonan, Tayabas	79	88	75	242
34. C. Manuel, U.P. Los Baños	69	125	Unfinished	
35. J. Tabor, U.P. Los Baños	83	140	Unfinished	
36. P. Mamucod, Pol. Dept.	77	108	Unfinished	

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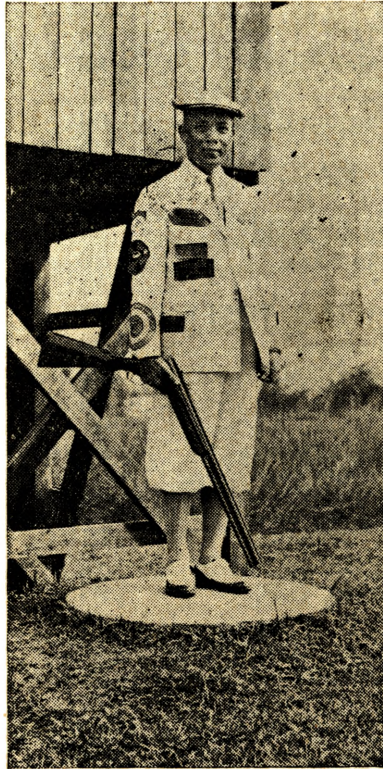
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Judge D. Jaranilla

Displaying a steadiness acquired from many years on the firing line in both rifle and pistol events, Judge Delfin Jaranilla, former president of NRPA, romped away for the second consecutive year with the 12 gauge Open Skeet Championship of the Philippines at the Cosmopolitan Gun Club last July 9.

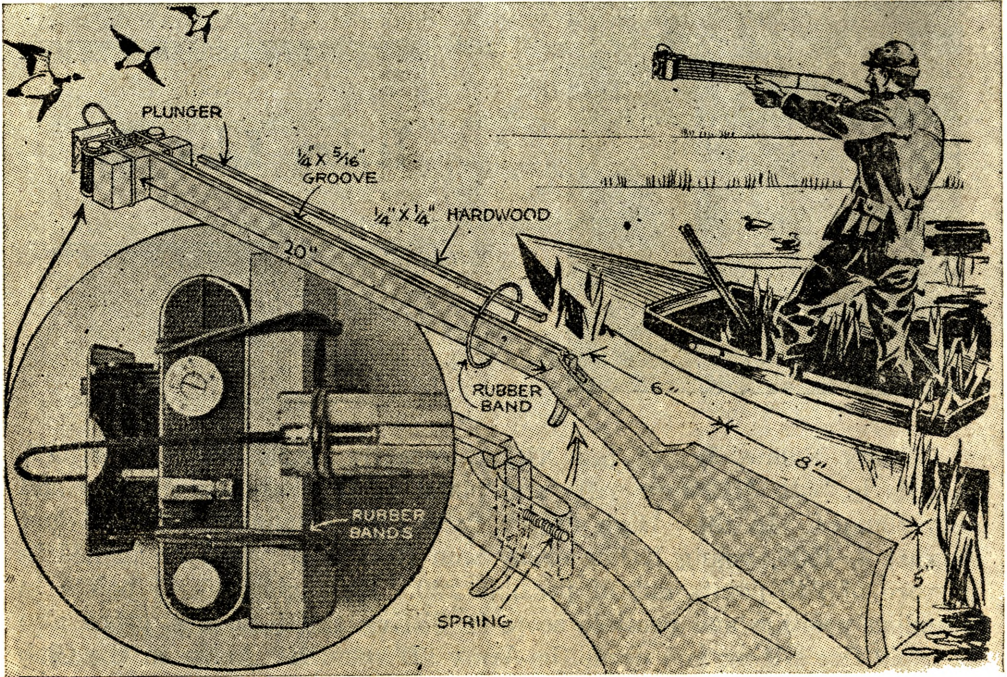
The judge unlimbered his cover-and-under 12 gauge to make a possible in the first string of 25 shoots. This possible must have unnerved the rest of the competitors for the former NRPA president was a good three points ahead of the nearest competitor when the final scores were chalked up. He made a 90 out of 100 birds, with Mr. Martinez, a comparatively newcomer, second with 90, and Mr. O. C. Roehr, third another 90.

In the shoot-off, Martinez outranked Roehr.

Both Messrs. R. C. Staight and Tom Myers failed to come through,

Continued on page 54

Camera Gun Helps Take Fast Action Shots



In shooting fast action photos, such as birds on the wing, it's rather difficult to catch the scene quickly through the view finder of a miniature camera because the sighting radius is practically zero. With this contrivance you aim the camera in much the same fashion as you would a shotgun. Pulling the trigger trips the shutter. Be sure that the block supporting the camera is exactly at right angles to the sock. Before you chance any critical shots take a few test photos to make certain that any object which is in the line of sight over the gun is included in the field of the camera lens.

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Teodoro Kalaw, Jr.

Teddy Kalaw, Jr., of the NRPA, recently established new NRPA records in both Hi-Power rifle and pistol at the Santolan Ranges and City Ranges. In the High Power Rifle Club Championship held last August 6, 1939, young Kalaw easily won first place when he turned in a score of 245 points out of possible 250. He registered 45 points in Standing position and possible score in Sitting and Kneeling, prone also in rapid fire sitting and prone, in Army "D" course. Again in the Club Pistol Championship shoot held on August 20, 1939, Kalaw once more manifested his superiority over the other veteran shots of the NRPA by romping away with the first place with a score of 287 points out of possible 300 in the National Match Course. His score in the Rapid Fire course of 97 points out of possible 100 is considered the highest ever made in the islands. He fired in a string of 5-shots within 10 seconds.

In the last Inter-Club Championship shoots held in Cebu (April 30 and May 1, 1939) Teddy copped two first places in two major events: Center Fire Pistol Match in National Match Course and in 30 caliber High Power Rifle Match in the hard course of 40 shots slow fire at 200 yards on Dcimal targets.

Mr. Kalaw is an ideal competitor of the NRPA. He is very cool and fresh while on the firing lines. When he is firing for a record, he concentrates his mind only on three things on his good gun, ammunitions and at target. He talks less and always means business.

Teddy Kalaw, Jr., is a product of the University of the Philippines. He was one of the best shots of the U. P. Cadets. He is a certified public accountant by profession and at present commissioned as 3rd Lieutenant, Infantry, of the Philippine Army Reserve. —M. F. FLORES.

WHAT PRICE DUCK?

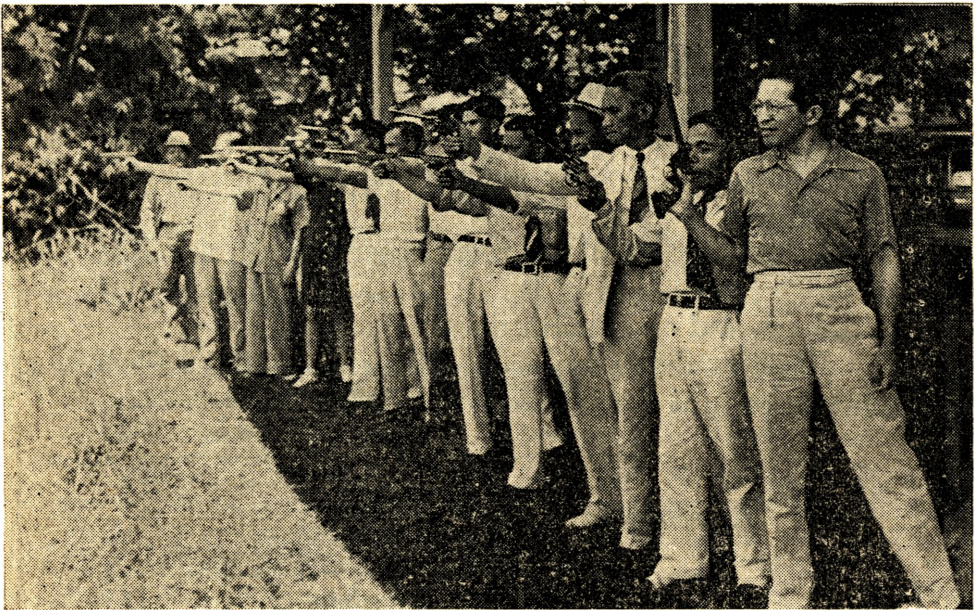
Continued from page 11

So boys rustled up some scrapers in that thinly-settled country, re-built dike, waited for lake to refill. Two weeks later they got 7 inches of rain in about four days, filled up lake all right and whole works went out merrily to sea with the dike and bār. Now they feel just a bit discouraged. (LIMIT you can bring across the Line is 10 ducks.)

N.R.A. PISTOL RANKINGS

Two crack-shot police officers and a U. S. Immigration Border Patrol agent head the list of 1938 national ranking of pistol shooters announced by the National Rifle Association. The rankings, determined on the basis of all N.R.A. registered tournament competition for the past year, give first place in the .22 caliber class to Charle Askins, Jr., of the El Paso, Texas, Border Patrol unit; a Detroit policeman, Alfred Hemming, leadership of the .38 caliber specialists; Walter Stark, of the Los Angeles Police team, tops for the .45 caliber handgun experts.

* * * *



Competitors in the last Newspapermen Pistol Shoot held under the auspices of the NRPA on June 18, 1939. Among them are: L. Hizon, Mrs. Bert Covet, A. Tatlonghari and Bert Covet of the TVT; J. Collas, F. G. Tutay, D. L. Francisco, and A. Johnson of the Free Press; C. Claudio of the DMHM; Miss Jane Wilson of United Press; T. Capestel of Roces Publication and P. Jose of Graphic. The winners were: first, A. Tatlonghari; second, Mr. Luis Hizon of TVT and third, M. Juan Collas of the Free Press.

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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Date -----, 193---

Gentlemen:

I believe in the aims and purposes of the NATIONAL RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINES and wish to become an----- member. Should my application be accepted I promise to do all in my power to further the interest of the Association. *"I further agree to fire the annual qualification either in pistol or rifle or both, in compliance with the existing regulation of the N. R. P. A., in furtherance of the NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.*

Complying with the requirement, I am sending herewith the amount of P----- to cover the initial fee and one month dues.

I certify that I am----- a citizen of the Philippines, born at----- on-----

Signature

Recommended by;

Member

Print your name and address

Name -----

Address -----

Office -----

Remarks -----

(For Membership Fees see page 2)



Judge Delfin Jaranilla on the No. 1 stand, ready to fire the first bird from the trap house.



Lt. John L. Hitching of the 16th Bombardment Squadron, U.S.A., stationed at Nichols Field, Organizer and officer of the Nichols Field Pistol Club. It was Lt. Hitching who encouraged gun enthusiasts and popularized Pistol and Rifle Competitions in the islands. He started the Philippine Pistol Championship shoots way back in 1929 at Nichols Field Pistol Club ranges. Since then he made it an annual event, held it in November every year, up to 1933.



THE RIFLE

(Continued from page 13)

target rifles, of course, should be equipped with strong swivels and a wide flexible leather adjustable gun sling.

For African and Indian big game hunting, it is recommended that a choice be made from the following: caliber 30-06; caliber 9.3 x 62 Mauser; caliber 10.75 x 68; 404 Magnum; caliber .375 or .475 Magnum for bolt action magazine rifles.

Practically every English big game rifle is assembled on a Mauser action, made only in the Mauser factory and imported from Germany into England. There are 20 different Genuine Mauser actions. Each of these action is designed and made for a particular cartridge and should not be altered or converted for any other cartridge.

For the largest and most dangerous game, it is particularly recommended a double barrel rifle chambered for the .475 No. 2 Nitro Express shooting a 480 grain metal covered bullet with a foot pound muzzle energy, approximately 5,152, although numerous popular cartridges closely approximate this performance.

The double barrel rifle is really two individual rifles built as one. Two shots can be fired with greatest speed. Even with a broken hammer or defective cartridge, it still functions, thereby rendering it the safest protection in an emergency against dangerous game.

* * * *

JUDGE JARANILLA

(Continued from page 48)

although the latter is credited with having made more than 100 straight consecutive birds in skeet.

Last year, when the first Open Skeet Championship was held, Judge Jaranilla also came out on top, and his feat this year is truly remarkable.

The field of competitors was not very large this year, with only eight members competing. The failure of the Baguio shooters to make the trip to the lowlands accounted in part for the small number of entries. Furthermore, veteran shots like Doc Waterous, A. D. Hileman, Roy Thorson, and a few others, failed to enter the match.

The results of the second Skeet championship follow:

1st.—Judge Jaranilla	— 25 — 21 — 24 — 23 — 93
2nd.—Martinez	— 22 — 23 — 23 — 22 — 90
3rd.—Roehr	— 23 — 22 — 21 — 24 — 90
4th.—Staight (R.C.)	— 21 — 21 — 22 — 24 — 88
5th.—Myers (Tom)	— 21 — 23 — 22 — 21 — 87
6th.—Curtis	— 22 — 23 — 21 — 21 — 87
7th.—Norton	— 20 — 20 — 23 — 19 — 82
8th.—Alvarez	— 20 — 21 — 20 — 20 — 81

Biñang Pistol Open Championship Shoot

May 15, 1939

Center Fire—4½" barrel at 25 yds. on 50 yds. Target—20 shots.

Slow Fire,

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. Dr. Ramon Soler | 191 | —N.R.P.A. & A.R.P.A. |
| 2. Mr. Ramon Villamor | 188 | —N.R.P.A. & A.R.P.A. |
| 3. Dr. Bernabe Batista | 181 | —Makiling |
| 4. Sgt. D. Obar (P.A.) | 169 | —" |
| 5. Mr. A. Tatlonghari | 169 | —Batangas & NRPA |
| 6. Mr. J: Garcia | 168 | —Biñang |
| 7. Mr. T. Manalo | 160 | —Makiling |
| 8. Mr. B. Almada | 152 | —Biñang |

Cal. 22 Pistol—at 20 yd. on 20 yd. target

Slow Fire

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 1. Mr. Ramon Villamor | 185 | |
| 2. Dr. Bernabe Batista | 171 | |
| 3. Mr. A. Tatlonghari | 169 | |
| 4. Sgt. D. Obar | 163 | |
| 5. Mr. T. Manalo | 152 | |
| 6. Dr. Ramon Soler | 150 | |
| 7. Mr. M. Gana | 65 | (U.P.) |

Dr. Ramon Soler and Mr. Ramon Villamor easily captured the first and second places and Dr. B. Batista of the Makiling Gun Club, third, respectively, in Center Fire. Dr. Soler and R. Villamor represented the Atimonan Gun Club and the N.R.P.A.

Mr. R. Villamor, Dr. B. Batista and Mr. A. Tatlonghari captured the 1st 2nd and 3rd places, respectively.

* * * *

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AMENDMENTS

TO THE ABSTRACT OF THE GAME LAWS AND REGULATIONS



1. For painted snipes and any all species of plovers, sandpipers, curlews, godwits, tattlers, turnstons, lapwings, stilts, phalaropes and jacanas, the **open season** is from September 16th to December 15th of every year. (F. G. A. Order No. 5-2, Nov. 20, 1936).

2. For other species of snipes, the **open season** is from September first of one year to the end of February of the following year. (F. G. A. Order No. 20, 1936).

3. For male of all species of deer in the following areas, (1) Sitio Mampok; (2) Sitio Mariling Maliit; (3) Sitio Berg; (4) Sitio Kuring; (5) Sitio Igay; (6) Sitio Lumber Camp of the Islands of Culion; **closed season** is from May 16th to December 31, inclusive, of each year. For male of all species of deer within the other territorial jurisdiction of the Islands of Culion, Municipality of Coron, Province of Palawan, **closed season** is from October 1, 1937 to September 30, 1940, inclusive. (F. G. A. Order No. 10 of June 4, 1937).

4. **The taking of tamarao**, except for scientific purposes duly authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, is **prohibited**. (Commonwealth Act No. 73, Oct. 23, 1936).

FISH AND GAME ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF FORESTRY, MANILA

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE
FISH AND GAME ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF FORESTRY
MANILA

ABSTRACT OF THE GAME LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OPEN AND CLOSE SEASONS (Black shade indicates close seasons)

GAME	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	NOTES
Painted snipe, plovers, sandpipers, curlews, godwits, tattlers, turnstones, lapwings, stilts, phalaropes and jacanas.													Bag limit: 50 snipes and 12 curlews per day.
Snipes (except painted snipe).													Bag limit: 50 snipes per day.
All species of ducks.													Bag limit: 25 ducks per day.
Doves (except barred ground dove), pigeons, partridges, quails, pheasants and wild chickens.													Bag limit: 25 birds per day.
Coots, gallinules and rails.													There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting or exceeding the limit.
Hornbills, peacock-pheasants and mound builders.													X—Open July, 1939, and every second year thereafter.
Edible bird's nest.													Taking of edible birds' nests under municipal license (Act 3379).
Squirrels and lemurs.													X—Open January, 1939, and every second year thereafter.
Deer and wild carabao (male).													Bag limit: 2 male deer per month. The Island of Culion, Palawan, closed until September 30, 1940. Mountain Province, closed until July 15, 1941.
Mouse deer (male).													X—Open January, 1940, and every second year thereafter.

OTHER IMPORTANT RULES

Birds and mammals not included in this list shall not be taken or disturbed in any manner; neither their nests. To hunt with a firearm or an air gun without a hunting license or during close season is illegal. Hunting in game refuges, bird sanctuaries and military or naval reserves is prohibited. Hunting licenses may be issued by the Director, Bureau of Forestry-Manila, upon application and payment of annual fee of P2.00. For violation of the game law, a fine of from P10 to P200 or imprisonment may be imposed. Fifty per centum of the fine shall be paid to the informer.

Any violation of the law and regulations may be reported to the Insular Game Warden, Bureau of Forestry, Manila, chief of police, or Philippine Constabulary officer.

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