

ARMS AND THE MAN

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**THE NATIONAL
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CONTENTS:

- The Revolver in California.**
- Silhouette Targets.**
- Lawson's Investment.**
- The Return of the Fleet.**
- National Rifle Association News.**
- The New French Field Piece.**
- From the Other Side.**
- A Course of Instruction for a National Guard Troop.**
- Bullets in Flight.**
- Arms and Ammunition.**
- News of the Army, Navy, and National Guard.**

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ARMS AND THE MAN



FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLV. No. 21.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 25, 1909.

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THE REVOLVER IN CALIFORNIA.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

OUR revolver team which went to the Olympic Games was a disappointment to those fond of the eternal fitness of things. Although the team cleaned up the whole bunch of long barrel, hair trigger artists from all over Europe, yet the members of the team hailed from such prosaic places as Springfield, Massachusetts, or New York City, where, if a real "Bad Man" should put in an appearance, he would be promptly "pinched" by a large sized Irish copper for carrying concealed weapons.

We should have had at least one cow-puncher on our international team; there should have been at least one man who shot his score through his coat pocket—a charming stunt, according to the writers of fiction. It is actually reported that every one of our revolver team took deliberate aim at the target before pulling the trigger and that, as far as spectacular plays were concerned, they were not a whit better than the tame and effete foreign shots.* And yet our western states are full of men who could make six 10's at 50 yards before the beholder could bat an eye. If you doubt this, get a copy of the latest "Jagosa" or "All Lie Book," selling at all bookstands and read some of the foundry-made stories therein.

Who has not read of the man who could shoot the insulators off a telephone cross arm at 150 yards range before the bystanders even knew he had started to draw his pet blunderbuss? "Wild Bill" and the others of his class are as well known to readers of popular literature as Casey is to followers of the rifle game. And if you entertain any doubt as to the ability of "Wild Bill" *et als* to perform shooting stunts that would make 20 straight 10's look like child's play, then get copies of recent monthly sporting publications in which appeared discussions as to a proposed model of revolver and post yourself as to the wonderful deeds of these early heroes with black powder cannons and the sights filed off—all due to their shooting single action revolvers.

*At this point the editor of ARMS AND THE MAN interposes to say that the author has with most reprehensible carelessness overlooked the Olympic Revolver Team hats. These hats were bought by Dr. Sayre, captain of the team, for the purpose of intimidating the other shots. In this the doctor showed great craft, because his order to wear the hats made John Dietz, "Le Bout" and Gorman so wrathful that they shot like men in a duel. If you do not believe us about the hats look back in those numbers of ARMS AND THE MAN, wherein the team is shown and an account is given of how the team showed the foreign pistol shots how to shoot.—Editor.

The whole thing is rather disappointing, sending over a team of ordinary men who have to take aim like the foreigners, instead of snapping the target from the hip. It is very evident that the notices of the tryout for the team were not posted in Red Dog, Arizona, nor yet in Yuba Dam, of our state. Tombstone was overlooked without a doubt and Bowie, New Mexico, with Nome City, were snubbed alike.

It seems rather a paradox, but it is true, that the states and territories,

is reputed to abound, and where revolver shooting is presumably a necessary accomplishment to prevent your wife from prematurely getting your life insurance, rarely produce a fine revolver shot—a man who can demonstrate his skill without the necessary enthusiasm of having an enemy to drive his lead through.

About the only state that produces both bad men—men able to shoot all the periods out of a newspaper at 30 yards, with a revolver in each hand, and ordinary high class target shots, is California. It cannot be denied, although it grieves me to state it, that there are localities in our state where even today a gun is a mighty handy thing to have around and where a good imitation of the "Bad man" can be dug up. It is equally undeniable that the Golden State has produced men who can make the 10 ring of a Standard American target look like unto the hole in a doughnut.

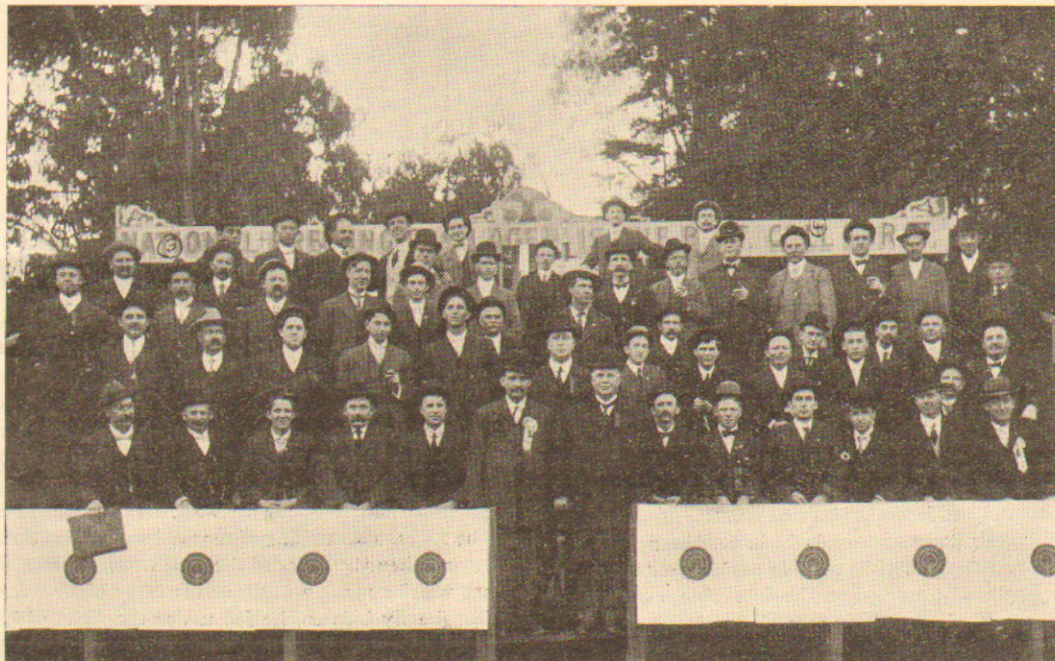
Old Gorman of San Francisco may not have the title of world's champion with the revolver but, if he has not, then the title aforesaid is floating around ownerless and without a home. He may have been hornswoggled out of the title itself by the miserably incompetent English system of marking, allowing one of his shots to go through a hole already in the target and scoring him a miss, but the fact that he shot circles around the Belgian winning the title, on the following day's shoot, should be proof enough of his real standing. And Gorman is not the only terror to the 10 ring that the Golden State boasts of.

When you talk of revolver shooting in California, it means San Francisco or Oakland; the remainder of the state does not class at all. According to the last United States Revolver Association book, California has some 57 members of the association. While there have been some slight changes in the past 2 years, yet even according to this book, San Francisco and Oakland have 44 out of the 57 listed. Los Angeles is entitled to some 8 or 10 more members at present than listed in the book, while fully 40 additional members have been gained from the 2 cities on San Francisco bay.

There is no city in the United States boasting of as many shooters in proportion to her population as San Francisco. Counting Oakland and San Francisco as one—as they are to all practical purposes—San Francisco stands second in the United States with 44 members of the Revolver Association, only New York being ahead of her with some 75 members, and New York is about 10 times the size of the California city at that.

San Francisco alone has, according to the last book of the U. S. R. A., 24 members of the association to 22 for Chicago, and the last 2 years will hardly change the relative standing. The rifle cranks of course have no organization to keep tab on them similar to the U. S. R. A., but the size of the clubs testify to the great number of lovers of the longer spiralled tube.

The revolver cranks of the San Francisco region are banded together in 3 or 4 different shooting organizations. Oakland boasts of the



SHELL MOUND PISTOL AND RIFLE CLUB.

(1) Wm. A. Liebe, Organizer. (2) Wm. R. Service, President. (3) Chris Olten, Vice-President. (4) J. E. Gorman, Member Olympic Team.

Oakland Revolver Club, which shoots indoors and makes the 20 yard game the extent of her ambition. San Francisco has the Golden Gate Pistol and Rifle Club, Gorman's old layout.

There is also a peculiar organization—a small club within a larger one—something on the same lines as the well known Colonial Revolver Club of St. Louis. Like the Colonial club, the western organization is limited to a small membership and that membership composed only of good shots. The St. Louis Colonial layout includes such cracks as the two Crossmans, Dominic, Sears and others of this ilk. The San Francisco club includes the same class of shots, the number limited to 10 and every man jack of the 10 of the class which groans over an 8 and regards anything less a nipper 9 with scorn. They call themselves the "Possible Pistol Club" and do their shooting on the United States Revolver Association targets.

While the Golden Gate Club is but little smaller, yet the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club of San Francisco and Oakland is probably the largest club west of the Mississippi. The members of course shoot both rifle and revolver—there are but few clubs in the country devoted to the revolver exclusively. A Pacific coast club tried the scheme of crowding out the rifle end of the game and making its members use the revolver only, and its steady decline from 50 members down to an even dozen at present shooting, testifies eloquently to the failure of such a scheme. Even the Providence Revolver Club, one of the closest knit in the country, shoots the rifle and is a member of the National Rifle Association, shooting matches with the rifle indoors when opportunity offers. There is no reason why both branches of the game should not be practiced together, the use of the rifles relieving the monotony of the steady plugging with the hand gun, while the steady hold and gradual let-off of the revolver shooter helps the rifleman in his own branch of the sport. About the only objection found in shooting clubs to either the use of the revolver or the rifle, comes from the narrow minded fellows who are unable to see anything in the other fellow's weapon and therefore want to play dog-in-the-manger. The consideration of patriotism and the need of rifle shots is of course of no weight to such people. This selfish policy is not carried out in the Shell Mound Club, and its great size, over 100 members, is proof positive of the success of the scheme of using both rifle and revolver.

The Shell Mound organization is also one of the closest knit in the entire country and the brotherly feeling has done much toward keeping up the club in its successful career. On December 6, the club had its annual banquet and presentation of prizes in a theater in Oakland, and the crowd seriously bulged the walls of the building. The mayor of the city delivered an address, nitro cleaner in glasses circulated freely; "3-in-1"—at least that's what it was labeled—so lubricated the Shell Moundites' powers of speech that everybody talked at once, while nobody listened. Anyhow they all had a fine time and went home about the time the milkman was making his rounds in the early morning.

The name of the club comes from the name of the great shooting park that has been running near San Francisco for the past 35 years. The Shell Mound Park was started by Ludwig Siebe, a German veteran of our Civil War, and when the club was started in 1901 through the efforts of himself and his sons, with other shooting cranks, it took the name of the great shooting range. Among the revolver cranks who have made scores entitling them to the title of "Cracks" are Gorman, H. A. Harris, Povey, Poulsen, Julius Stirn, Fraser and W. A. Siebe. Harris is the little Englishman who strayed back to the Bisley shoot in England last year and quietly annexed a suit case full of English shooting prizes—silk purses of money, cups presented by the Queen, and the first English National Rifle Association medal ever brought to this country. W. A. Siebe is another comer with the hand gun, his pistol score of 439 in the United States Revolver Association's pistol match putting him in the class of the topnotchers and landing him third place in California, while the same year he took second in the rapid fire match for the state.

W. P. Servis is the president and mainspring of the Shell Mound Club, while Chris. Olten holds the position of vice-president.

Others of the Bay City shooting brotherhood who lay close to the 10 ring with the revolver are: Brannagan, Bailey, Becker, and Armstrong, who landed the Military Revolver Match of the U. S. R. A., and then annexed the Revolver Record Match as a chaser.

Gorman's record is almost too well known to need mention, but it might be in line to recall his string of U. S. R. A. medals under which he staggers around on state occasions, including the 80 decoration, the 85 medal and the 90, 93 and 95 trophies. He stopped here because that was the extent of the medals he could shoot for. Since 1900 he has been a dangerous man with the revolver to any possible competitor and this year he has proven conclusively that he has not yet forgotten how to shoot.

Revolver shooters on the Pacific Coast, particularly in Southern California, have much in their favor. The fact of being able to shoot outdoors during the entire year is a great advantage, but the favorable weather conditions is probably the greatest of all. Some remarkable scores have been put up in Los Angeles by shooters with but a few months' experience,

and it was rather puzzling to the easterners to account for the sudden proficiency in the game. The bright light, steady and unvarying, with the absence of puffs of wind, conditions usually prevailing in Southern California, is worth from 5 to 10 points per string of 10 shots, as compared with the conditions at times obtaining on eastern outdoor ranges. The range of the police department at Los Angeles is cut out of the side of a 200 foot hill. The wind is always from the westward in ordinary weather and is entirely cut off by this high hill, making the range practically an indoor one with the advantages of outdoor light. When these conditions change, as they rarely do, the scores falling off from 10 to 20 per cent proves what a difference the location of the range makes ordinarily and how much the clear, steady light aids in good shooting. These perfect weather conditions obtain less often at San Francisco, the winds being irregular and blustering around the northern city.

An inter-city match between San Francisco-Oakland and some eastern city, such as New York or St. Louis, would be of the greatest interest to the average crank as a means of deciding between the relative standing of the San Francisco shots and the easterners.

San Francisco and her sister city across the bay could undoubtedly turn out a team that would make New York City hustle to beat: Gorman, Harris, Siebe, Armstrong, Kingdon and half a dozen others equally as good, being certainly as good as anyone to be found in New York City, while, in an inter-state match, young Art. Douglas, of Los Angeles, would make the San Francisco cracks hustle to keep him off the team.

It is strange that such a match has not been proposed before, as the Manhattan Club of New York shoot annual matches with the French Cercle Des Carbiniers in their anxiety to find trouble. The money of the writer—if he bet any—would certainly not be on the easterners.

SILHOUETTE TARGETS.

A DISCUSSION of the proper form, as well as composition, of skirmish figures with particular reference to employing silhouettes of cardboard or some similar substance in the place of our present iron frames with cloth and paper cover, led to the following observation by an Army officer of great experience:

Why such a target has not long ago been adopted, it is difficult to understand. The ricochet and gravel hit has long been a sore point with our skirmishers. Many a good run has been ruined by one low shot at the short ranges tearing the prone figures to pieces. This can never occur with the strawboard or binder's board target. The excellent results from the use of this material for skirmish figures have been known to the authorities, certainly ever since 1905, when Lieut. Arthur Williams, of the Corps of Engineers, had a number of prone figures made from binder's board and sent them to one of the arsenals for test, with a view to adoption. Lieutenant Williams brought a number of these figures to the division cavalry competition at Fort Riley, Kans., the same year, where they were tested by several competitors and pronounced perfect. No difficulty is ever experienced in counting one of these targets. Every ricochet, key hole, and direct hit is clearly defined. Pebbles rarely penetrate and when they do their mark is easily identified. Clods of earth make no impression. It is simply impossible for any kind of a hit to tear the target, and no hit can be lost unless it passes with absolute accuracy through another shot hole. This is well nigh impossible and would be lost on any target.

LAWSON'S INVESTMENT.*

The Hero of an Apache Raid.

By MAJOR G. B. DAVIS.

(Continued from last week.)

A THOROUGH knowledge of their wily enemies, however, served to determine the next step in their scheme of defense. It is a dogma of the Apache's crude and grewsome religious belief that some dire happening will befall the band that leaves its dead in the hands of an enemy. Now Green's pursuer, carried forward by the tremendous pace at which he was running, had fallen, as we have seen, well within the gateway, and his dead body was stretched out in full view of the partners from their station in the corral. It was certain as anything in Apache warfare could be that the next move of the enemy would be to recover the body of the dead Indian. The only question was to whether, in making the attempt, they would charge in considerable force or intrust the difficult task to the prowess of a single warrior.

The garrison had not long to wait. There was a hurried conference among the rocks, a scratching of moccasined feet on the hard clay without the gate, and then the notes of the death song rose on the morning breeze as a lusty warrior made a dash for the body of his comrade. As he bent to lift his ghastly burden, he fell under the sight of Lawson's rifle and

*From *Adventures with Indians*; Copyright, 1908, by Harper & Brothers.

dropped across the lifeless body of his companion. There were now two dead Apaches in the gateway under control of the partners' rifles, and to Lawson's mind the next move of the enemy was perfectly clear. For their souls' peace, the bodies of the dead must be gotten back at all hazards. The attempt was only a question of time, and of a short time at that. The only hope in the situation for the partners was that the rush, when it came, would be for the sole purpose of recovering the bodies, and that the Indians would not succeed at the same time in gaining a view of the defenseless interior. And so, as matters stood, if the partners could in some way manage to delay the recovery of the bodies, there would be so much time gained, and they would increase to that extent their slender chance of relief. It must be confessed that the outlook was far from cheerful. The cloudless sky glared over them, and the stifling heat reflected from the white clay floor penetrated every corner of the enclosure as the morning hours slowly burned themselves away. An ominous silence reigned without everywhere, and neither sight nor sound came from the enemy to relieve the consuming anxiety of the beleaguered garrison.

Through the partly open gate nothing could be seen of what was happening outside, for a chopping log intervened in such a way as to shut out from their view the narrow opening under the gate, between its lower rail and the ground. As the sun rose higher and began to light up the dark passageway leading out of the enclosure, it occurred to Green that by moving down a stall or two nearer the front it would be just possible for him to see out, *under the gate*, from beyond the end of the chopping log, and thus, perhaps, get some notion of the movements of the enemy. And so, quietly communicating his intention to his comrade, he cautiously pulled himself along by the hay racks to gain his point of view.

Just as he was straining his neck to get sight of the opening under the gate, he was brought to his feet by a shot from his partner's Winchester only to find that his maneuver was too late—the bodies of the Indians were gone: Lawson, who was standing erect, had seen the bodies begin to move, and had fired somewhat at random, in the hope of preventing their recovery. He was not successful, however, and he could only look on as they slowly disappeared from his view. The partners looked at each other in silence. Each changed his tobacco slightly and tightened his thimble belt, but otherwise made no sign. Both knew only too well what the movement meant. It was now a matter of watching out the day, not knowing when or in what form the direful end would come. It seemed idle to count upon anything in the shape of relief from the mail drivers, who were really in greater peril than themselves, as the Indians were watching the roads for some distance in either direction. More than this, the buckboard from the west would not reach the Cienega until midnight, while the driver from the San Pedro crossing, though due just after dark, if he were so fortunate as to escape with his life, would have a stiff hundred mile drive to double back to the Cavalry post at Apache Pass. They knew that Colonel Stanwood, its able and resolute commander, would start at the first note of alarm, and ride hard and fast to their relief; but push as he might, the distance was great, and the better part of twenty-four hours would be consumed in covering the hot hundred mile march across a waterless desert that lay between his post and the beleaguered garrison at the Cienega.

IV.

The sun grew hotter, the blinding glare increased, the morning breeze fell away, and not a sound from the enemy reached the intent ears of Lawson and his comrade. The hours dragged heavily along until the sun stood past noon, and still the partners kept their weary vigil, and strained eye and ear for some sign or sound of the enemy. Their continued silence was felt by the garrison to be due to the fact that part of the Indians had gone some distance away to bury their dead in the rocks, or hide them from view in the dark fastnesses of the swamp; but when and in what manner they would renew the assault was still a mystery past their solving.

Suddenly, an hour or more past midday, Lawson, who had crawled down towards the living room in quest of water, heard a faint, grating sound which seemed to come from the top of the corral wall upon which the flat roof of the stable rested. Springing back into the corner tower, and adjusting his eye to the loophole, the plan of the assailants could be seen at a glance. The Indians had brought a light cottonwood log from the ruins of a disused bridge, a mile or more up the road, and were now attempting to scale the wall with a view to setting fire to the rough thatch which covered the stables at the northeastern corral. As Lawson reached the loop hole an athletic Apache had succeeded in reaching the top of the wall, while two of his fellows, standing on the ground, held the pole steadily between them as their companion climbed. It seemed never to have entered their heads that their movements could be observed from the flanking tower, or that they were in danger from any other quarter than the entrance gate in the north wall of the enclosure. They were now to get their first lessons in civilized warfare, and a sorrowful lesson it was to be for the scaling party.

Taking in the situation at a glance, Lawson summoned his comrade with a gesture, and they quickly agreed upon their plan. The loophole in the north side of the tower, which commanded a view of the assaulting party, was about eighteen inches high and hardly more than two inches wide at the outside, but as it entered the wall it flared or opened to a width of nearly a foot in order to give the defenders a greater field of fire. To insure the greatest results, both were to fire together. Lawson, who was the taller of the two men, was to fire from the top of the loophole, and was to bring down the Indian who had climbed the pole and had just succeeded in starting a little blaze in the dry tulle grass at the edge of the loosely thatched roof. Green, who was to give the signal, was to fire below Lawson and was to wait until his sights covered the two Apaches who were steadying the pole. It seemed to Lawson, whose task was easy, as if the signal would never come. First one Indian would stoop to adjust his hold, then the other would move forward; then for an instant both would cross each other as they strove to keep the pole from turning. At last, after what seemed an age of waiting, the warrior at the top, satisfied with his incendiary endeavor, signaled to his comrades below to hold fast and make ready for him to descend. As the Indians at the bottom braced themselves squarely to steady the improvised ladder, the signal came, and two deafening reports rang out in the burning air, filling the narrow tower with smoke so dense as for a time to conceal the enemy from view. As the smoke slowly cleared away the partners anxiously looked out. *The scaling party were nowhere to be seen.* The climber and one of his supporters lay dead at the foot of the wall. Above them the thatch was beginning to crackle and burn. The other had disappeared from view, but the sounds of scurrying feet in front of the ranch, however, made it plain to the little garrison that he had not escaped scot free. The partners silently shook hands, and for the first time since the investment began renewed their chews of tobacco, and made a general and deliberate readjustment of their clothing and cartridge belts. Assault number two had been repulsed, and the Apaches had had their first lesson in modern fortification. But they were apt pupils, and, as will presently be seen, were to apply their dearly bought knowledge in a manner most surprising to the closely besieged ranchmen. Now the besetting sin of all flanking arrangements is the "dead angle," well known to all military men, and studiously avoided by them in all defensive constructions. A bastion, or corner tower, intended to bring a cross or raking fire along the exposed face of a fort or a field-work *must itself be flanked* in some way, else its defensive value is lost, and it becomes a source of weakness to the besieged, and gives a great and positive advantage to the besieger. For an enemy may approach its outer or unflanked side with impunity, and work there such havoc as he will; and to this space, not swept by fire from any other part of the work, military men have given the name of "dead angle."

So it chanced that when Lawson—who, as we have seen, had not been trained in the schools—was constructing his corner tower, he had cut loopholes close to the eastern and southern walls, through which those fronts might be raked along their entire length, but it had not occurred to him that, by omitting the loopholes in the outer circumference of his tower, he left a large dead angle against which an assault could be brought which the garrison would be utterly powerless to hinder or obstruct.

The Indians, after their second rebuff, seemed to have again gone into silent committee of the whole, and were now brewing another scheme of assault which should take into account the white man's new engine of destruction. The sun was beginning to cast slanting shadows from the west, but the heat and glare showed no sign of relenting, and the close corner tower glowed like a living furnace. As the Indians seemed to have given up all thought of an assault by the entrance gate, the partners determined to abandon the general defense of the interior and restrict their endeavors to the flanking tower. And so, panting with heat and tortured by thirst, the defenders stood at their posts, each watching from his loophole the angle of ground outside the walls that fell within the limits of his narrow view, and waited, stoically, for what the afternoon was to bring in the way of unwelcome or dangerous surprise. As we are about to see, the outcome of their waiting was not to be long delayed.

The declining shadows marked about the hour of four as Lawson drew back suddenly from his loophole and cast a searching glance upward at the low hanging roof. In a moment a suspicious noise which had caught his ear was renewed. *It was the grating sound again*, as of crackling adobe, but nearer: and there could be no mistaking its ominous meaning. Suddenly Green touched his partner and pointed up to the thatch, where a few fragments of adobe, dislodged by the jar outside, were falling over their very heads, showing that the enemy were at work in the dead angle where there were no loopholes. The Indians had discovered the weak point in their scheme of flank defense, and the garrison was now absolutely at their mercy. The exact purpose of the enemy was not yet quite plain. If it were another endeavor to burn the roof, there was still a shadow of hope. If the Indians were going to attempt to breach the walls, or, worse, moisten them with water from the creek and saw them down with a

horsehair lariat, then the end was indeed near. Meantime the noise increased; there was a scraping of feet on the dry thatch on the top of the wall, then a shot, and Green, with a bullet through his brain, fell dead at his comrade's feet. Almost instantly Lawson fired upward at random, and a heavy thud on the ground outside evidenced the success of his endeavor to avenge his comrade, and the temporary failure of the enemy's new plan of assault.

Alone with his dead, Lawson now stoically awaited the end. The Indians were maddened at their losses; darkness was still some hours away, and death by torture or, at the last extremity, by his own hand, seemed to the exhausted survivor a question of but a few moments' time. Having solved the mystery of the dead angle, a dozen warriors could now climb the tower, or, if their next attempt were as original in its conception as the last, a single Apache, from the top of the pole, could hold his rifle over the roof and riddle the interior with perfect safety. To add to his peril, the afternoon breeze from the north had sprung up, and the gate was beginning to swing slowly back and forth; the least stiffening, and the gate would be blown open and the whole interior exposed to view.

Still the silence continued, and Lawson stood by his dead partner and mechanically turned the cylinder of his revolver as he speculated idly whether the last cartridge, which he had reserved for himself, would miss

fire when the awful emergency came. They had missed so often—for it was in the early days of metallic ammunition, and pistol cartridges were notoriously unreliable. If it did fail, they would give him no chance to try again. He no longer hoped or feared; his past was an eventless, uninteresting blank, which he had neither will nor power to recall.

Dazed at the happenings of the day, his busy brain ceased to plan; he leaned on his rifle and strove to breathe in the stifling atmosphere, and waited for what the next instant was to bring. How long this continued he could never tell. He could only remember how his heart started to beat as he heard, through the northern loophole, the faint tinkling of a distant bell. Could it be so? Again he strained his ear to listen, and again came the harsh tinkling. There could be no doubt of it; it was relief at last, unexpected and unhopd for, and seemed to have come to him from the blazing skies.

A train of freight wagons, heavily manned, which he had supposed to be still on the Yuma desert, had left Tucson at dawn of day, and was now slowly making its way through the swamp, intending to make camp at the Cienega ere the sun went down. The Indians had accurately measured its strength, and, recognizing their utter inability to cope with twenty well-armed teamsters, had decamped as quietly and silently as they had come, and the siege was over.

THE RETURN OF THE FLEET.

THE daily newspapers have covered the details of the return and reception of the first and second squadrons of the Atlantic Fleet in such a comprehensive and thorough manner that it seems hardly necessary for ARMS AND THE MAN to do more than comment generally upon these events. The President went from Washington on the Yacht *Mayflower* on the evening of the 21st to receive and review the fleet the next day. The general program was for the ships to remain outside of the harbor until the morning of the 22nd, when, the *Mayflower* being in proper position, they would approach and within signaling distance of the *Mayflower* fire the first salutes to the President. The ships would then pass by the *Mayflower* in review, saluting of course as they passed; they would then form a double column and the commander and officers would call upon the President. Later the President was to return the call by visiting each of the flagships, remaining about 25 minutes on each one. This program was carried out practically as conceived. As a spectacle the approach of the ships was not nearly so impressive as it might had been, because the air was full of mist and the sun obscured by clouds. Indeed, rain fell for a large portion of the time. The President in addressing the officers and men of the fleet said:

"Admiral Sperry, officers and men of the battle fleet:

Over a year has passed since you steamed out of this harbor, and over the world's rim, and this morning the hearts of all who saw you thrilled with pride as the hulls of the mighty warships lifted above the horizon.

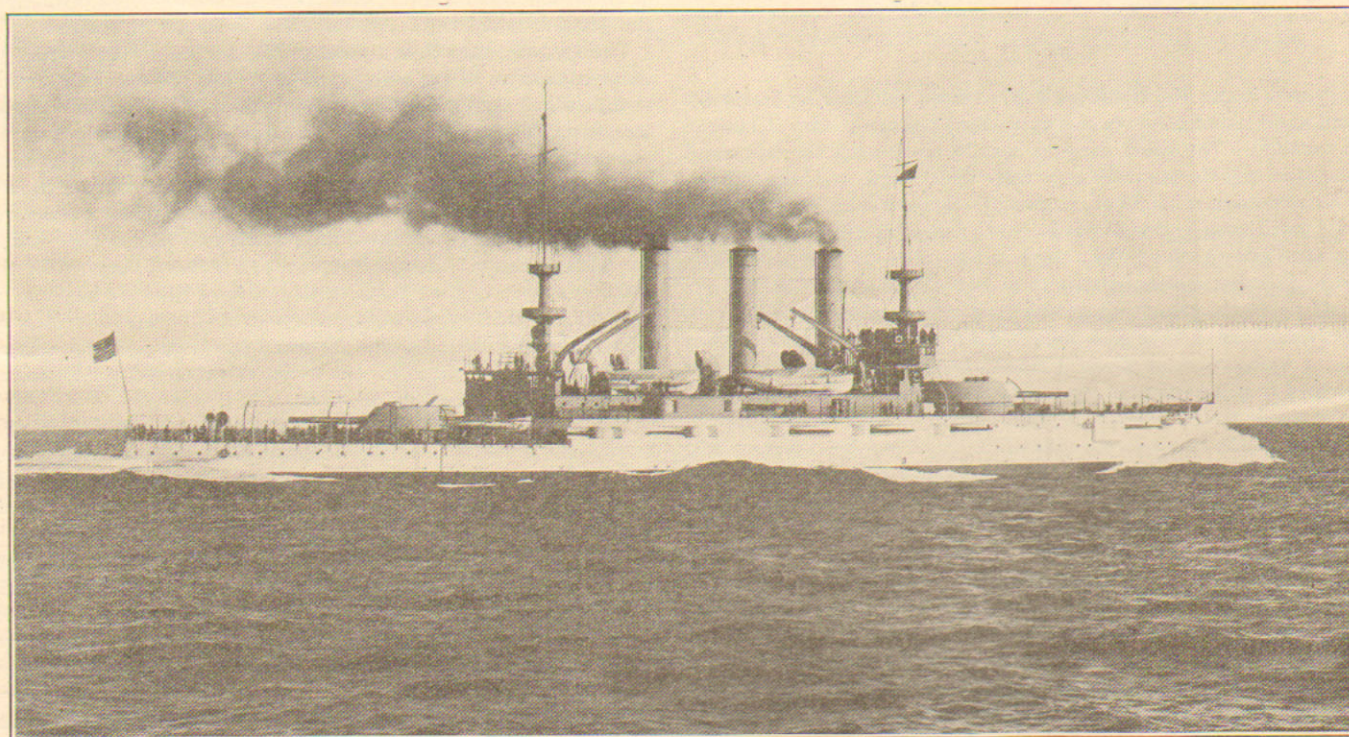
You have been in the northern and southern hemispheres; four times you have crossed the line; you have steamed through all the great oceans; you have touched the coast of every continent. Ever your general course has been westward; and now you come back to the port from which you set sail. This is the first battle fleet that has ever circumnavigated the globe. Those who perform the feat again can but follow in your footsteps.

The little torpedo flotilla went with you around South America, through the Straits of Magellan, to our own Pacific coast. The armored cruiser squadron met you, and left you again, when you were half way round the world.

A SUCCESSFUL CRUISE.

You have falsified every prediction of the prophets of failure. In all your long cruise not an accident worthy of mention has happened to a single battleship, nor yet to the cruisers or torpedo boats. You left this coast in a high state of battle efficiency, and you return with your efficiency increased; better prepared than when you left, not only in personnel, but even in material. During your world cruise you have taken your regular gunnery practice, and skilled though you were before with the guns, you have grown more skilful still; and through practice you have improved in battle tactics, though here there is more room for improvement than in your gunnery.

Incidentally, I suppose I need hardly say that one measure of your fitness



must be your clear recognition of the need always steadily to strive to render yourselves more fit; if you ever grow to think that you are fit enough, you can make up your minds that from that moment you will begin to go backward.

FLEET BETTER THAN EVER.

As a war machine, the fleet comes back in better shape than it went out. In addition you, the officers and men of this formidable fighting force, have shown yourselves the best of all possible ambassadors and heralds of peace. Wherever you have landed you have borne yourselves so as to make us proud of being your countrymen. You have shown that the best type of fighting man of the sea knows how to appear to the utmost possible advantage when his business is to behave himself on shore, and to make a good impression in a foreign land. We are proud of all the ships and all the men in this whole fleet, and we welcome you home to the country whose good repute among nations has been raised by what you have done."

A great many people went to Hampton Roads to welcome the fleet who were unable to come close to it on account of the tremendous crowds and the small number of boats available. The shore on both sides was lined with thousands of people who stood patiently in the rain for many hours watching the evolutions of our men-of-war. A striking contrast between the color of the ships was shown on account of the recent determination of the Navy Department to use the slate-colored war paint. This made the ships of the second squadron seem like those of another naval power.

Every ship in the line was as spick and span as if it had newly come from the maker's hand. Large as they were, they moved with such grace and precision that a sense of size was lost. While the guns firing the salutes were of the smaller caliber, using a comparatively light blank charge, yet there was enough of a resemblance to real firing to give a hint of what a fleet might look like in action.

With the President on the *Mayflower* were Secretary of the Navy Newberry and Assistant Secretary Satterlee, and Secretary of State Bacon. On another vessel the Senate and House Naval Committees scanned the passage of the ships.

The Navy League was represented by a special vessel upon which were many members of that organization. Excursion steamers were everywhere and the surface of the water was agitated and the ear drums of spectators assailed by the passing and repassing of a multitude of power boats of every size and description. In the crowds ashore and afloat conversation was pitched in a serious but glad strain. There seemed no difference of opinion upon the question of the wisdom of the policy which sent the ships, fourteen months and over ago, on their 45,000-mile journey. As one observer aptly remarked: "The voyage of our fleet round the world has been a full page advertisement for the United States." To this a second added "Yes, and with colors;" and a third, "you might say also that while it has been a full page advertisement in colors, it also appeared every day for fourteen months and in all the periodicals of the world."

The ships of the Atlantic fleet were of more than one type; they represented the different stages of naval architecture and the ideas of various designers since 1898. In their maneuvering at sea and their long passages between port and port there was given such an opportunity to judge of the mechanical excellence or the defects of the vessels as could have been attained in no other way; nor could the instruction which was imparted to officers and men have been secured by other means. It was an invaluable training. We have already had occasion to refer in the columns of this paper to the excellence in target practice attained by the gunners of this fleet during the practice in eastern waters. The tuning-up effect upon officers and men is shown by the fact that never before had such scoring been seen in our Navy. It will be many years before the beneficial results of this voyage cease to be felt; probably the effect will never be entirely obliterated.

One phase of the visit of our ships to so many foreign countries should strongly appeal to that class of Americans who are startled by the immensity of our naval appropriations. These ships went into harbors and impressed upon the minds of untold millions a partial conception of the size and greatness of the United States where knowledge of this country and its power had never before penetrated. The political and commercial effect has been great and it should be a lasting one.

The Navy League gave a dinner at the Chamberlain Hotel on the night of the 22nd to Admiral Sperry and his officers, which was the first formal social attention offered the returning voyagers by our people. Gen. Horace Porter, president of the League, presided, and addresses were made by Rear Admiral Sperry, who responded to the toast "The Fleet;" Capt. John C. Fremont of the battleship *Mississippi*, whose subject was "The Modern Battleship;" Lieut. Commander Ridley McLean, fleet ordnance officer, who spoke on "American Bluejackets;" Governor Swanson of Virginia, John W. Weeks; and Col. Robert M. Thompson, whose toast was "Welcome Home."

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

As previously noted in ARMS AND THE MAN the National Rifle Association of America sent invitations to all of the civilized countries to attend an international rifle and pistol competition to be held in this country approximately the second week of September of 1909. Replies have been received from some countries declining the invitation. Others have tentatively accepted, but an insufficient amount of definite information is available at this time to furnish a basis for a statement that the matches will or will not be a success.

In connection with this subject the following letters from Australia will prove of interest:

"NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
Sydney, December 28, 1908.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed invitation of October 30, and in reply beg to advise you that I have handed same over to Maj. J. J. Paine, of Windsor, N. S. W., who is the Hon. Secretary of the Commonwealth Council of the Rifle Associations of Australia; that body will deal with the matter and I sincerely hope that they will be able to arrange for the visit of an Australian team to America.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed)

H. DAKIN,
Lieut., Secretary."

"COMMONWEALTH COUNCIL OF RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS OF AUSTRALIA,
Secretary's Office, Windsor, N. S. Wales, Australia.
January 15, 1909.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to this Council to send a team of riflemen to the United States in 1909, to take part in an international rifle shooting competition, and on behalf of this Council I have to thank you for the same and for your assurance of a cordial welcome. The matter will be dealt with at a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Council to be held in Melbourne within three or four weeks, and if at all possible an endeavor will be made to send a team, and if not, perhaps some individual riflemen may be induced to make the trip. This Council had a desire to send a team to Bisley this year and approached the Commonwealth Government for a grant of 2,000 pounds for the purpose. The vote however was only 1,000 pounds and the idea has almost been abandoned. If, however, the Government can be induced to make the further grant, the team, after shooting at Bisley, could attend your meeting on the way home. This Council would very much like Australia to be represented at your meeting. The recent visit of your Fleet to Australia and the friendly rifle matches that took place here with the Fleet team, have stirred Australian riflemen with a desire to compete in your country and if we are not able to send a team this time I trust the time is not far distant when we will do so.

Reciprocating on behalf of this Council the kindly regards contained in your letter, I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

JOHN J. PAINE,
Maj., Honorary Secretary."

The applications from two new schoolboy clubs for affiliation have been received this week; they are the Columbia Military Academy of Columbia, Tennessee, and the Oklahoma University Preparatory School, Tonkawa, Oklahoma.

A civilian rifle club has been organized and become affiliated with the National Rifle Association from Apalachicola, Florida.

Entries are coming in rapidly for the Inter-collegiate and Inter-scholastic Championship Gallery Matches.

In the Inter-collegiate Match entries have been received from the following thirteen institutions: Columbia University, N. Y. City; George Washington University, Washington, D. C.; Iowa State University; Nevada University; Delaware College, Newark, Del.; University of Idaho, University of California, State College of Washington, College St. Thomas, St. Paul, Mo.; University of Wisconsin, University of Maine, and Drury College, Springfield, Mo.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association has been called for Saturday, March 6, at 2 p. m., in the office of the Association. An invitation has been extended to the committee from the Ohio State Rifle Association, which has charge of the 1909 disposition of the Camp Perry range, and which consists of General Weybrecht, Colonel Howard, Colonel Catrow, Lieutenant Colonel Critchfield and Major Marquis, to meet with the Executive Committee at that time for the purpose of discussing and determining the question of whether the National Rifle Association will hold its annual matches for this year on the Camp Perry range.

Nearly all the members of the Executive Committee will be in Washington attending the Inauguration, so that a full meeting of the committee can be held.

Distribution of the annual report will begin immediately after March 4. Copies will be sent to life and annual members and the officers of the affiliated organizations. To all others the report will be sold at 10 cents per copy.

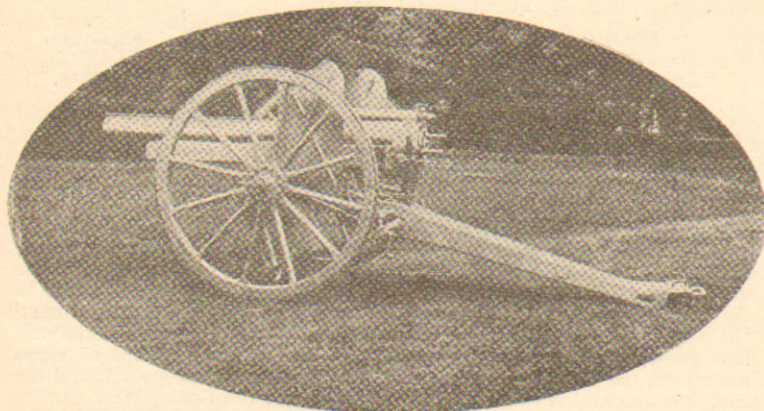
A most excellent suggestion has been advanced which will probably be

considered by the Executive Committee at the next meeting. It is that the Association, instead of issuing an annual report covering matters which are considerably ancient by the time the report is distributed, should print a monthly publication. At the end of the year, the twelve publications could be bound into one volume and would make a book only slightly larger than the present year book. Thus would the life members and annual members be kept in touch with what is going on from month to month.

THE NEW FRENCH FIELD PIECE.

THE constant struggle which is going on between Germany and France to attain a military superiority extends into and affects every branch of the military establishments of the 2 countries. The French took the initiative in the development of the modern rapid fire field gun, and though the Germans followed closely it was a question whether, as the situation stood last year, Germany or France was the stronger in this arm. International military experts were divided in their opinions.

The French have just now adopted a new type of field gun which they



consider much superior to that previously used. From the descriptions which have come to us we find the gun to be a semiautomatic. The recoil opens the breech block, which is automatically closed when the cartridge is placed in position. This allows the piece to be operated by 5 instead of 6 men. There is also a reduction in weight of 600 pounds for the gun and almost the same amount is taken off the ammunition end. The accompanying picture is an excellent likeness of the new gun.

FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

CONSISTENT readers of ARMS AND THE MAN will recall a paragraph in the August number of this paper last year concerning the presentation by Alfred Schacht to the captain of the Olympic Rifle Team of a cartridge case from which the last shot was fired in the World's Championship Test at Bisley in July. It will be remembered that this shell, highly polished and containing a silver facsimile of the pointed bullet used by the team, was given as a memento by Mr. Schacht just before the return of the team to America. Among the many Englishmen with whom the American riflemen formed pleasant friendships on the English range last year perhaps no one became so generally a favorite with all the members of the team as Mr. Schacht. He is an interested reader of ARMS AND THE MAN and in a recent communication to the editor enclosed for publication, if desired, the two following charming bits of English humor:

ATTENTION TO COMMANDS.

The Chaplain had complained to the Sergeant Major that the men, when at church, did not face east during the recital of the Apostle's Creed. "Leave it to me, sir, I'll attend to that," said the S. M.

At the next church parade, after bringing the men to attention, he harangued them thusly—"The 'ole man 'as been ter me with complaints that you men don't face Heast when he looses off the Creed. You'll bear in mind that the Creed is drawn up like the word o' command: first part, cautionary; second part, executive; so that when the ole man begins 'I believe,' that's cautionary and you come to attention. When 'e continues 'in Gawd,' that's executive, so round on yer 'eels sharp and dontcher fergit it."

THE SCOUT'S REPORT.

An officer had been invited to a large shooting party and his host being short of reliable loaders had asked him to bring his soldier servant with him. This he did. The beaters were sent forward and the guns drafted to their respective butts. Our officer bade his soldier servant report as soon as any game moved towards the butt. After a pause the old soldier, coming to the salute, reported "Please, sir, there's a 'are advancing at the double on yer left flank." Another pause—"Please, sir, the beggar's 'alted."

A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR A NATIONAL GUARD TROOP.

By C. T. MENSE.

ATROOP of cavalry in the National Guard, in the first place, must take a very different course of instruction than one in the Regular Establishment. One day a week is really insufficient to do good work and nine-tenths of that time must necessarily be after dark when the best results cannot be obtained. I am a great believer in the use of one or two Sunday or Saturday afternoons a month for the purpose of mounted drill and target practice.

I will suppose that I am taking command of a troop of 65 men, fully officered, for the first time. The first and most important thing an officer of the National Guard has to consider is harmony. He has to bring his men to him and make them like him and at the same time maintain rigid military discipline. Unless he is gifted with strong executive ability, he is worse than useless to a National Guard or to any other military organization for that matter.

As a method of procedure, I will take, for example, a month of 4 drill nights of 2½ hours each or 10 hours for the month:

- 1 hour—Setting up exercises.
- 5 hours—Carbine or rifle and troop drill, dismounted.
- 1½ hours—Saber drill, dismounted.
- 1½ hours—Guard duty, dismounted.
- 1 hour—To be left for other important work which may come up from time to time such as saddle packing, tent pitching, cleaning saddles and equipment, etc.

Just prior to the target season, I would recommend position and aiming drill and indoor target practice in lieu of the saber exercise and guard duty, dismounted.

The Sunday or Saturday afternoons aforementioned should be devoted to mounted drill, close and extended order, guard duty, mounted and saber and carbine or rifle drill, mounted, and during the target season, target practice with the pistol, mounted and dismounted, and the carbine or rifle, on the range.

The junior officers must be taught to handle the troop and must be thoroughly schooled in administration. Every detail of the work in the orderly room must be learned thoroughly, as well as all matters which come exclusively under the supervision of the troop commander.

BULLETS IN FLIGHT.

By H. F. TURK.

IHAVE read with interest the observation of others on the above subject, and if permitted will offer my mite.

I have shot considerable with rifle and revolver, but have never noticed the rifle bullets in motion but once. I have seen revolver bullets several times. A friend and myself, using Colt's revolvers, respectively .44 W. C. F. and .45 caliber, and shooting to the eastward upon an iron target at from 30 to 50 yards, have repeatedly noticed the bullets. On almost any day they can be seen, using reloaded ammunition, about 4 to 4½ grains of bullseye powder, and occasionally with factory smokeless ammunition. Have never seen the bullets when using a full load of black powder, so do not think the grease on the base of the bullet is responsible. In this case the sun was usually at our backs or slightly to the right, as most of the shooting was done in the afternoons.

I have also noticed them on different days, shooting in various directions on natural backgrounds but, as before, only with the reloaded shells. In these cases there was no trail of smoke whatever, just a rapidly moving spot which showed the trajectory perfectly, and I'll say that, to a person who has not seen it, the drop of a revolver bullet is a revelation, even with as powerful loads as these. A person can call the shots almost exactly to himself, even if he is not doing the shooting, but there is not time, usually, to call the location aloud.

One day, just after dinner, three of us, using three different .22 rifles, some with black and some with smokeless ammunition, saw the bullets very plainly, the only time I ever noticed them from a .22 caliber rifle. In this case the target was outlined against the southern skyline and distant, probably, 100 yards. The ammunition used was Peters long rifle shells and Winchester .22 Automatics.

Well Clothed.

Bones (telling a story): Well, the evening wore on—
Jones: It did, eh? What did it wear?
Bones: Well, if you must know, I believe it was the close of a summer day.—*Life*.

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor

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

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

COMING EVENTS.

Before the next issue of ARMS AND THE MAN is placed in the hands of our subscribers, the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Organized Militia will have a new commander in chief, and the nation another Chief Executive.

Seven years and a little more Theodore Roosevelt has been President, and they have been full years.

The Congress does not love Mr. Roosevelt; those gentlemen who have been characterized by him as malefactors of great wealth will not grieve when he is gone from the White House; the undesirable citizen is not expected to sit up nights to write his regrets; the sane and sensible middle class citizen, the man who in numbers and in virile capacity for clear seeing constitutes the balance of power in this country, will heave a sigh of relief when Mr. Roosevelt is gone, not because he distrusts Theodore Roosevelt, but because he knows the intense antagonism existing between the present President and those arrayed against him might lead at any moment to an intemperate act on the part of one or the other, or both.

The great mass of the American people believe implicitly in the honest intentions, high ideals and competent intelligence of Theodore Roosevelt, and in this belief they are justified. These are the people who do not know Mr. Roosevelt intimately or well. Their judgment of him is based upon instinct rather than upon knowledge.

Those who know him a little better and who have been brought into contact with the various demonstrations of his many sided nature, but without close and intimate acquaintance, hold to quite an opposite view. No word which they can find is quite strong enough to characterize the shortcomings of the President.

Still another class—those who know Mr. Roosevelt well and are keen judges of men, especially those who have made a careful study of him at short range—find no difficulty in agreeing on the one hand with the people—on the other hand with the politician and the trust magnate. Theodore Roosevelt, the man, is the most unique combination of good and bad qualities, strangely mixed according to a new and unknown formula, that the world has ever produced.

In our opinion he will be given a high place in history. Through the perspective of years his acts will assume their proper relative value. We believe implicitly that the dominant impulse of his nature is in the direction of good. He is a most strange and complicated individual, quite above judgment by the tests applied to other men. Some of his characteristics, which have been called "meanesses," we consider the visible evidences of greatness, and we sincerely believe that in the final analysis Theodore Roosevelt is capable of the highest type of self sacrifice. We are conscious that many men who know him well, and who will concede to him good motives, are still unwilling to grant him this last final attribute of real greatness.

All good or all bad he is not, but whether good or bad, all or little or none, we consider his influence upon this country to have been for good. The country needed just the sort of medicine which he supplied. Perhaps it was a little too strong, but sometimes strong medicine is the only kind which will cure.

Into the hands of William H. Taft, when he takes over the reins of Government, March 4, 1909, will pass the destinies of a somewhat shaken people, commercially and politically. The people are not quite sure where they stand and it will take a little time for them to get their bearings.

It is most encouraging to feel that, since the election, citizens from all portions of the country have had a new or increased confidence in the capacity of Mr. Taft to fulfil the tremendously difficult obligations which will be imposed upon him as President.

For those of us interested in a due recognition of the necessity for an intelligent military policy and proper conservation of the military resources of the nation, the character and record of Mr. Taft hold out much promise. He is not a military enthusiast but he thinks clearly and correctly and he has a beautifully balanced mind.

In nothing more than in the selection of Mr. Taft as his successor has Mr. Roosevelt shown his capacity for the highest class of public service. An utterly selfish man would have sought to maintain himself in power. A really great man would always think of the cause first and himself second. So Mr. Roosevelt thought and with unerring judgment fixed his eye upon Mr. Taft as the man to come after him. He was right and the people of this country were right when they approved of this selection.

EMPLOYERS MUST HELP.

One of the many obstacles which confront National Guard officers, earnestly desirous of making their commands as efficient as the circumstances will allow, is the objection of employers to granting the necessary leave of absence from civil employment for ordered duty.

It is indispensably necessary that every military organization be given a certain amount of field service each year. Only in the field may those lessons taught in theory in the armory, and the instruction gathered from books in quiet hours at home be put to a practical test.

In every instance the time now spent in camp by National Guard organizations is much too short. A camp of 10 days' duration does not give enough time, and that seems to be about the maximum for which any state troops have been assembled for maneuvers. In the majority of cases 5 to 7 days has been the time. As has been very properly pointed out by Regular officers and others, such a small number of days hardly allows enough instruction to be imparted to make the camp worth while.

When this proposition is presented to National Guard officers they are united in accepting it as correct, but they are compelled to put forward in explanation the incontrovertible fact that employers are reluctant to allow even so much time.

They point out, and with truth, that in many cases a leave of absence from civil employment for an officer or man in the National Guard is impossible, even after personal appeal has been made to employers.

They cite instances, and many of them, where men have been discharged for performing ordered duty.

They call attention to a large number of other cases of men allowed to go only at a loss of pay for the time absent.

They instance various men who have been discharged from civil employment because employers felt that the National Guard service took away from the time or energy, or both, of the man who became a citizen soldier.

An English contemporary, describing the extraordinary efforts now being made in that country to recruit the Territorial Army up to the desired strength, cites the action of public spirited Englishmen in securing a promise from over 200 large employers to grant leaves of absence with pay for 3 weeks to their employees who are enrolled in the Territorial Army, provided 2 weeks of that time shall be spent in a training camp with their organizations.

The service required of a citizen who serves in the National Guard draws

so largely upon his time, energy and money, that only those individuals of the highest patriotic impulse are to be found in these organizations. This being the case, and assuming upon what appears to be sufficient evidence that the American people desire to provide protection for the country through a volunteer organization, and not by a great standing army or compulsory military service, it would appear that we could reasonably expect employers, when once acquainted with the facts, to be willing and even anxious to grant any reasonable leave of absence to those employed by them for all authorized military duty.

The national conscience needs to be stirred in the United States upon this subject. A realization on the part of all Americans that preparation for national defense is the first step toward peace and the all important bar against national destruction would make them keenly aware of the obligation which rests upon them to support aid and assist in every conceivable way that force which we so properly call our National Guard.

We suggest for the very serious consideration of every National Guardsman, as well as every officer of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and that large body of citizens who appreciate and understand the great importance of the National Guard and the tremendous necessity for making that force as good as it can be made, the advisability of an organized attempt to secure from the principal employers of labor in the United States a pledge similar to that which has been given by capitalists in England.

Surely we can never allow it to be said that the English people have a higher appreciation of patriotism than ourselves. To be fair we should acknowledge them to be as patriotic, but we cannot, without a sense of national shame, admit ourselves to be behind them in this, the greatest of all national virtues.

It seems probable that no practicable plan to accomplish this important result can be conceived or put into successful operation except through the National Guard Association of the United States. At the next convention of that body, May 17, in Los Angeles, this cause will be presented to the delegates assembled and it is more than probable that their action will lead to practical results.

There is a crying need for more field service by National Guardsmen, and it can only be secured by the cooperation of those upon whom they depend for their daily bread; therefore we must secure this cooperation.

THE FLEET IS HOME.

The United States globe circling fleet made its formal reappearance in native waters on the day upon which we celebrate the birthday of our first President. It was a pretty conceit, that, of bringing the fleet home on a holiday—and such a holiday; but one not more pretty in its conception than the whole underlying cause and reason of the voyage.

The daily newspapers, feeling something that could not be seen nor heard, lied nobly about the enthusiastically uproarious reception. It is not right to say that it was that in the sense in which it has been said. We have seen more excitement many times at a baseball game. Does the man standing for the first time before the awe inspiring grandeur of a great mountain peak burst forth with lusty cheers followed by a tiger? Does the initial glimpse of Niagara produce a gale of hand clapping? Do the really big things of life ever stir us to much manifest superficial approval? Do they not rather create within us emotions too deep to be shown.

Many thousand Americans greeted the fleet on the 22d with the strongest feelings of pride and thankfulness. Pride that such great engines of war, such bulwarks against the ever increasing set of foreign jealousy toward our growing commercial and political power, were ours; thankfulness that men and ships had come back to us from the perils of the deep, sound and whole and full proven. On the 23rd, when countless descriptions by innumerable ready paragraphers told of the review of the fleet by President Roosevelt and quoted his noble words of welcome throughout the land, many million Americans shared in these feelings.

Those false prophets whose sayings 15 months since found echo only in the hearts of a few weaklings must now at last and finally bow their diminished heads, acknowledging their croakings false, their forebodings fatuous.

Just as it floats today in the ebb and flow of the friendly tide of Hampton Roads, the American fleet which girdled the globe is, ship for ship, gun for gun, and man for man more efficient than any other the United States has ever had. And we may venture the hope, without laying ourselves open to the grave charge of provincialism or patriotic priggishness, that this fleet compares favorably with the armed sea forces of any other nation.

The peace people say we ought to spend the money which it costs to sustain a Navy and train an Army, for our deserving poor. That is what we are spending it for. Without a real Navy and a genuine Army there would be no deserving poor or anything else where the United States now is except a subject people of some foreign conqueror.

The Senate and the House are having such lively times sparring for time and wind, to say nothing of pet clauses in the appropriation bills, in these closing days of the Rooseveltian era that almost every member has had some hard Knox.

AN ADAPTATION OF THE FIRING REGULATIONS FOR SMALL ARMS FOLLOWED BY A REMINISCENCE OF OLD SHOOTING DAYS.

BY MAJOR CHARLES S. WHEELER.

THE object of instruction in rifle firing is to develop in a body of troops such a state of discipline, such a knowledge of the capabilities of their weapon and such accuracy in its use, as will in battle render their fire most effective.

For the accomplishment of this end the exercises of the individual soldier should be directed to the attainment of proficiency in the use of the rifle in all varieties of weather, at different objects, over every possible variety of ground, and at distances where generally employed to the greatest advantage. The training of the men as a body should be so conducted as to give them experience and instruction in the classes of fire they would employ in the different stages of modern actions. This training will also afford to the officers opportunities of acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the best methods of conducting and directing their fire.

To fully utilize the skill possessed by any body of men in the use of their arms, thorough drill and a high state of discipline are necessary.

An education in rifle firing alone will not properly prepare the soldier for the part he has to play upon the battlefield; it will, therefore, not be allowed to engross his entire time to the exclusion of his proper tactical instruction. It should rather be concentrated into only a portion of the year where it may replace, so far as practicable, the ordinary drills and exercises, which for this purpose will be materially relaxed.

This method will, moreover, by permitting the instruction in rifle firing to be more continuously and systematically conducted, probably result in a higher state of proficiency.

Progress in rifle firing depending, not only upon the method of instruction, but to a great degree upon the capabilities of the instructor, it is essential that the company officers should themselves become proficient, not only in the theoretical but in the practical details of the subject.

They will participate in the preliminary drills and exercises and in the other parts of the course; they will always attend target practice, firing with the men and endeavoring to attain a position in advance of the company in proficiency with the rifle.

If the preliminary drills and the higher principles of target firing are thoroughly taught, every soldier will by practice become so proficient in the use of his rifle as to make his fire at moderate distances up to 600 yards fairly effective against individual objects; and a small proportion of the men will develop such an excellence as to extend these limits to 1,000 or 1,200 yards.

When a company consists of men who have reached this stage of proficiency their collective fire, if properly directed, would be effective against masses of men at all distances up to at least 1,500 yards. To attain this standard will, however, require on the part of the company officers a most earnest and energetic effort. They should endeavor to awaken the enthusiasm of their men and to foster the spirit of emulation. They should take all possible pains to avoid discouraging the poorer shots, reminding them that while at first they may seem to make but slight progress, yet a careful attention to the instruction and advice that they receive will ultimately be amply rewarded. To the best shots they should afford every opportunity for practice and assist them in their efforts to perfect themselves for special firing.

The qualities which make riflemen of the highest class are inborn, not grafted. My memory runs back some fifty years ago and I can see in my

mind's eye an old rifleman of that day as he stands loading his long squirrel rifle, intently bent upon measuring to a grain, if he can, the precious powder into the bone charger. He is at a "shooting match for beef" and he next carefully tallows his little piece of home made shirting from the mutton suet embedded in a hole in the stock of the rifle. He selects his bullet critically and adjusts it snugly in the cloth placed over the muzzle of the rifle, "cuts his patching," and with a lithe ramrod of tough and supple hickory presses the ball down its smooth way to the powder bed.

Now it is his time to shoot. He hands the trusty rifle to a friend—perhaps interested with him in the money put up for the beef—and steps aside to a homespun walnut-dyed woolen coat hanging against a tree. From a pocket in this he takes a little tickler of pure liquor and drinks about a gill of it. As he returns he is drawing his shirt sleeve and the back of his hand across his mouth. Then he stretches himself flat on the ground and places the end of his rifle on a log or "rest" in front of him, and peers over it at a mark fifty yards away. The target is a piece of white paper cut to suit his own fancy, one inch square, and pegged on a well scorched clapboard set up against a tree. He springs his hair trigger, draws a bead and quickly fires. A watcher, near enough to the target to see the effect, calls out in a clear voice "close in." Perhaps the exclamation "center" may be heard. Possibly from some opponent the derisive cry "full bullet in the woods" may fall on his discomfited ear, and in that case the marksman turns againto spirituous comfort too full of disgust to offer any excuse for missing the tree.

While writing of these old times the scene of the "shooting match" comes back to me in a torrent of pleasurable memories and touching reminiscences. In my youth I knew these old time shots and attended their meetings through a number of years. Each one of them was a character and an actor of enough distinction to impress himself upon the memory of an associate. They were a distinctive part of the whole community—strong figures in the life of that day. Every one of the older ones I knew then is gone, but I shall never forget them, for I knew them in every day life, and even the small acts of men you knew well and liked are indelibly stamped upon your memory.

There is rarely a night when the air is clear that I do not take a look at the stars in the vault above, and it is always the case that the wonder of the view inspires more and more wonderment with each recurring moment. Looking to the limit of sight, where you see myriad shining points, the mind leaps out into viewless and limitless space and you reckon enough worlds to make one for every man, woman and child born on the earth. Sometimes among the various reflections which come to me at these times, I associate my old "Sportsman" friends with these shining points and hope that each is happy there and that among the many blessings each still has a good rifle and a place for its use.

NOT SO SERIOUS.

Dreadful Doings.

It is with profound regret that your scribe records that our strenuous sergeant, "Hell-roaring" Henry Smith, succumbed to the dread assault of chicken-pox which has played havoc with many of the children in his neighborhood. At last reports Henry and the chickens were both doing well.

Apropos of our most recent corporal, "Silent" Smith, some of the secrets of his examination for promotion are coming to light. It is related that L. B. was asked by one of the members of the Board, "What is the chief requisite for a man to be buried with military honors?" and without the least hesitation came the answer, "He must be dead" (just like that). Score, One.—*Extract from Squadron "A" correspondence in Seventh Regiment Gazette.*

According to Maj. James E. Bell, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the District of Columbia National Guard, Lieut. John H. Magruder not only encourages rifle practice, but is a humorist. He has sent Major Bell the following entitled, "Overheard on the Rifle Range."

- "Q. What is a target?"
 "A. An inanimate object with the power of motion."
 "Q. What is a bullseye?"
 "A. The safest place on the target for a fly to light."
 "Q. What is a score?"
 "A. A string of shots intended for the bullseye."
 "Q. What is a marker?"
 "A. An awful liar."
 "Q. What is windage?"
 "A. A good excuse for a bum shot."—*Washington Star.*

A young man of patriotic impulses and militarily minded enlisted one fair day as a trooper in a National Guard Cavalry organization. He did not know how to ride or to fence, or to shoot, but he was willing to learn. On the occasion of the first mounted drill in which he participated he had the misfortune, while executing an earnest and enthusiastic "front cut

against Infantry," to slash off the right ear of his charger. Surprised out of a stolid soberness his steed sprang backward so violently that the recruit instantly found himself festooned around the neck of the beast something after the fashion of a horse collar. At once the outraged animal, fearing further attacks, dashed madly around the tan bark ring at the top of his best but somewhat bumpy speed. Passing in this fashion the astounded drill sergeant in charge of the squad, a strict martinet, by the way, that worthy cried out in anger, "Here, stop! where are you going?" to which the sufferer jerkily replied between jolts, "I don't—know,—ask the—horse."

A New York clergyman says he has trained a spider to come when he whistles. But what is the use? What we are looking for is a man who can teach mosquitoes to go when we swear.

HERE AND THERE.

St. Paul Organizes.

The St. Paul Rifle and Pistol Association was organized in that city on the 15th. The charter membership was fifty-three, and many more members are in sight. Maj. Orris E. Lee, State Secretary of the National Rifle Association, was one of the prime movers in creating this organization. The club will affiliate with the National Rifle Association at an early date.

Peters Did Not Bid.

The Peters Cartridge Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the large manufacturers of ammunition in the United States, has advised the Ordnance Department that on account of extensive changes going on in their factory and the amount of notice being rather short, they were unable to bid, under the invitation of the Department, to furnish either .30 caliber rifle ammunition or .38 caliber revolver ammunition for test in connection with the determination of ammunition to be used in the National Matches of this year.

Schoolboys in Baltimore.

The efforts made by former Adjutant General Clinton L. Riggs to develop interest in rifle practice among the schoolboys of Baltimore, in 1906 and 1907, have received additional impetus through the Public Athletic League of Baltimore taking up the matter and by interesting the school authorities nearly 400 boys from the secondary schools have been using a sub-target machine belonging to the state, through the courtesy of Adjutant General H. M. Warfield, who like his predecessor is greatly interested in rifle practice. An interscholastic rifle section of the League has been organized and has made preparations for two interscholastic team matches on the machine and are devising ways and means to prepare three schoolboy teams to enter the N. R. A. indoor match to be held in April.

It is proposed to install a sub-target machine in each of the two high schools of Baltimore and provide indoor facilities for all schoolboys who may qualify on the machine. Whether the League will equip an indoor range of its own or endeavor to secure the use of one of the armory ranges is as yet unsettled, but it is thought advisable to have a thoroughly modern indoor range as soon as possible, with facilities for the most advanced as well as elementary training. This would mean a floor space sufficiently large to supply enough targets to prevent too much waiting for a turn to shoot, large enough to teach skirmish firing to small squads, with toilets and office for the instructor. If the League succeeds in securing funds to build a large central gymnasium as it hopes to do, this indoor range will be made a part of the equipment.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Infantry Officers Will Consider Equipment.

A board of officers from the Infantry of the Army will shortly be convened in Washington to consider in detail all articles of Infantry equipment with a view to bringing up to date every item of the Infantry soldiers' clothes and tools. A variety of devices of different sorts, thought to be possible improvements over those now in use, will be submitted to this board for examination and test. Among the articles to be submitted is the Harriman pack. This is a small light device intended to carry the blanket roll and rifle in a more convenient manner than is now possible. The advantages claimed for the Harriman pack are: First, that all the weight is carried from the shoulders; and, second, that it does not in any way impede the free movement of the wearer.

Navy Bill Passes Senate.

The Navy Bill created much debate in the Senate where, in the first instance, the 2 new 26,000-ton battleships authorized by the House were stricken out and later on returned. An amendment was placed on the bill as it came from the House which requires the return of the Marines to the ships. The bill is in conference and probably will be disposed of finally so that it can be published in ARMS AND THE MAN of next week. The Senate went on record as favoring keeping one half of the fleet in the Pacific, if such a course seemed practicable to the President.

Naval Commission Meeting.

The Commission for the Reorganization of the Navy, which was appointed by the President some weeks ago, held another meeting at the Navy Department on February 20. After a comparatively short session, Justice W. H. Moody called upon the President for the evident purpose of conferring with him in regard to the deliberations of the Commission. Another meeting will be held during the week of February 22.

Army Bill in Conference.

The Senate last week passed the Army Appropriation Bill with some considerable changes in the text of that measure as it came out of the House. The bill will go to conference this week and we shall be able to give its most important provisions in the issue of next week. The increase amounts to about \$5,000,000 over the House total.

Trial of New Target Pastors.

The Ordnance Department has manufactured and sent to the School of Musketry at Monterey for trial a new form of target paster. These are made in the form of a large sheet of paper, black on one side and white on the other, perforated to about the same size and much in the same manner as postage stamps. It is intended that the paster shall not be put upon the paster but shall be freshly prepared and applied to the paster just before the latter is used.

There is no doubt that the adoption of this form of paster would accomplish a saving in money and time. On a great many ranges it has been the custom for some years to follow a somewhat similar system and the adoption of this plan by the Ordnance Department would meet with general approval.

Cows for the Cavalry.

A correspondent in writing in a facetious vein to our esteemed contemporary, *The Army and Navy Journal*, in reply to a correspondent who suggested the substitution of mules for horses for the Cavalry, suggests the replacing of horses by cows in the following amusing terms:

"To begin with, the cow eats less than the horse and the saving in grain will be a great saving to the Government. 'If, because of age or other reasons,' the cow 'should become unsuitable for Cavalry service, it could be turned over to the Commissary Department. Who ever heard of a sore backed cow? That proves to 'Corona' that it would be a good Cavalry mount. Then the cow has many other advantages over a horse. In fact it has even the mule outclassed when one considers all its good points, notwithstanding the fine array of attributes of the mule brought out by 'Corona.'

Just think of a regiment mounted on milch cows. No bucking, no sore backs, or any of the Cavalry troubles, but at the end of the 50 or 100 mile ride of the day, here would be the cows each capable of turning out 12 to 15 quarts of fine real cream and a can or two of butter. If they could be made to lay eggs and fry bacon besides, the handy combination would be complete.

Of course, the Cavalry Drill Regulations would have to be revised. Additions would be necessary: 'Dismount, and prepare to milk.' 'Milk,' 'Cease Milking,' or 'Milk at will.' New Cavalry calls, as for instance, 'Recall from milking,' would have to be invented."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FROM AN INSPECTOR'S NOTE BOOK.

We propose, without disclosing the identity of either the inspecting officer or the state, to print in ARMS AND THE MAN, commencing with extract Number 1 in the issue of February 18, and in successive numbers thereafter until the supply is exhausted, short extracts from the report of an officer of the Army on State Inspection duty. This officer remarks so sensibly upon what he found, thought and did during this tour, that we of any of the services may gain much advantage from reading what he has written.

It may be remarked that the state concerned was one of the older of the states, one of medium size and with a National Guard of average efficiency. In short, a fairly average if not typical National Guard situation presented itself to this officer.

No System of Inspections. No. 2.

When an officer is elected to field grade or chosen to a staff position the system operates to make him an inactive element—the field officers seeing their commands perhaps once a year (annual encampment), and the regimental or battalion staff officer being practically out of the Guard, since at the end of the tour he must be dropped, there being, under the elective system, no place for him.

A colonel knows next to nothing about his regiment, a major nothing about his battalion, all because it is not prescribed—in fact, I may say, not permitted—that they should make inspections of their commands and report upon them. The assignment of companies to battalions was such, geographically considered, as to make inspections impracticable, due to the time and expense involved, so badly scattered were the organizations constituting the several battalions.

Nashville for Naval Militia.

The gunboat *Nashville* has been undergoing a refitting process at the Boston navy yard. As soon as the *Nashville* is ready for service, she will be taken through the Great Lakes and eventually become the training ship of the Naval Militia of Illinois. Similar work to that which has been done upon her is under way on a number of ships which have been designated for the use of the Naval Militia of the various states.

Massachusetts Inaugural Orders.

Orders are out designating Col. William H. Oakes, 5th Infantry, M. V. M., to command the divisional brigade in the Inaugural Parade. His headquarters will be established about 3 p. m., Tuesday, March 2, at Convention Hall, corner of 5th and L streets, N. W. The acting brigade Adjutant General is Capt. Charles T. Dukelow.

Nebraska.

Company H, 1st Infantry, Nebraska National Guard, at Nelson, has been mustered out for inefficiency.

The regular annual inspection of all Nebraska organizations will be made by Capt. Edwin B. Winans, 4th Cavalry, U. S. A., February 15 to March 19, inclusive.

Washington Seeks to Improve Law.

Not satisfied with the admirable military law which it has, the State of Washington, through its officers, is seeking to secure from the Legislature now in session changes which will make the law still more admirable. We shall take occasion later on, on account of the unique character of some of the features of the law, to discuss these measures more at length. One of the things pending before the Legislature is authority for the creation of not more than 12 nor less than 4 companies of coast artillery. This will be an entirely new force, as no coast artillery is now organized in the state. Authority is also sought to practically double the maximum strength of the Infantry.

Wyoming Inspections.

Capt. Oliver S. Eskridge, 11th U. S. Infantry, will inspect the organizations of the National Guard of Wyoming at their home stations from March 2 to March 16, inclusive.

Delaware Inspection.

The Delaware National Guard will be inspected from March 12 to March 24, by an officer detailed by the commanding general, Department of the East, for that purpose.

Delaware Will Parade.

The 1st Infantry, Delaware National Guard, will entrain at the home stations of the organizations, March 3, for the movement to Washington as part of the Inaugural Parade. The state furnishes transportation and to officers commutation of quarters and subsistence. The enlisted men are furnished with quarters and commutation of subsistence. The number of men in each of the 8 companies to be taken is limited to 40.

Coast Artillery Drill Regulations.

The completion of the new Coast Artillery drill regulations by the printer should soon take place. Particular care has been devoted to the preparation of these regulations with a view to including in them many items of knowledge which should be of use to the National Guard organizations of Coast Artillery.

New York Field Service.

The 1st, 2nd 3rd and 6th batteries, Field Artillery, of the New York National Guard will go into camp at Peekskill, under Maj. David Wilson, June 6. One battery of Field Artillery from the Army will be sent to take part in the camp. The 22nd Regiment, Corps of Engineers, is expected to go into the state camp from June 12 to 19, with an engineer detachment from West Point present.

New York National Guard Association Convention.

The annual convention of the National Guard Association took place in Albany on February 17. We have not so far received a detailed report of this convention, nor any copies of the papers which were read there, although they will probably be in hand later on. Among the distinguished visitors was Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, U. S. A., who discussed "War and Peace" at the evening banquet of the association. Maj. Newton E. Turgeon, 74th Infantry, who was formerly first vice president of the association was elected as president. Col. Wm. G. Bates, 71st Infantry, having withdrawn in favor of Major Turgeon, after nomination, was elected first vice president. Comdr. Andrew E. Kalbach, 1st Naval Battalion, was elected second vice president, and Maj. David Wilson, commanding Field Artillery, was reelected treasurer.

Among the important questions discussed was that of a low rate of transportation for officers of the National Guard and an increase in the allowance to officers for equipment.

Governor Hughes was present at the banquet of the association in the evening and heartily indorsed the idea of a School of Instruction for officers of the National Guard. The Governor expressed a wish that every young man in the state should serve in the National Guard and gave voice to his regret at not having done so.

Iowa Rifle Practice.

The report of Col. S. W. Brookhart, General Inspector Small Arms Practice of the Iowa National Guard, contains the report of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Iowa Rifle Association, and the consolidated report of small arms practice for the year 1908. Colonel Brookhart expresses gratification with the uniform increase of the figure of merit of all the regiments except the 53d, in which a new company was organized. The figures are as follows:

	1907.	1908.
53rd.....	63.24	61.48
54th.....	76.98	84.24
55th.....	38.46	59.69
56th.....	65.38	90.43

This gives the state the figure of merit for 1908 of 74.59, the highest ever reached by the organizations. In past years the totals were—in 1904, 41.1; 1905, 41.1; 1906, 59.97; 1907, 61.22. It was stated that many things contributed to the steady and substantial increase in efficiency, but the largest contributing cause was the earnest and energetic support given to the department of small arms practice by the Adjutant General's office. Mention is made of the completion of the Iowa State range, which has been fully described in issues of ARMS AND THE MAN of last year. Colonel Brookhart recommends that regimental camps should be held near the state rifle range each year and the details from each organization be given daily instruction so that the whole force may receive uniform instruction and practice. Recommendation is also made for more attention to the development of a state team and that regimental inspectors of rifle practice be required to give at least one day of instruction to each company on its home range and to those deficient a greater period of instruction.

Maryland.

Annual inspection of the National Guard of Maryland is about completed and from now on until the opening of the State range indoor rifle practice will become a part of the regular weekly program. The 5th Regiment started indoor rifle practice early in the fall, using a reduced charge in the regulation rifle, Colonel Clotworthy having determined to make a strenuous effort to increase the figure of merit of his regiment.

For about eight years the military authorities of Maryland have been endeavoring to promote revolver practice as a part of the duties of the Baltimore police without much success until this year, when the Board of Police Commissioners have issued orders for such practice to begin. The indoor range of the 4th Regiment armory has been secured and Ord. Sergt. Wm. A. Renehan of that regiment engaged as the instructor. Sergeant Renehan is not only a very expert shot with both rifle and revolver but a very competent instructor. His duties will consist in training the higher officers of the force and from these will come the regular instructor later.

National Naval Militia Association Convention.

The convention of the Naval Militiamen of the country was held at the New Willard, in Washington, Saturday, February 20. The Convention was addressed by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Herbert F. Satterlee, who directed the attention of his audience to the ease with which gasoline torpedo boats could be built for small sums in a short time and that such craft might be properly manned by the Naval Militia.

Lieut. Commander Cleland Davis, U. S. N., presented a very able paper on the Naval system of wireless telegraphy, in which he stated that the new wireless station to be erected by the Department in this city will enable communication to be established at a distance of 3,000 miles.

Commander Charles C. Marsh, U. S. N., urged the abolition of state subdivisions and the creation of a Federal Naval Militia Reserve.

"The Naval Reserve of foreign nations" was dealt with by Commander Charles C. Rodgers, U. S. N. The "History of the Naval Militia" was presented by Capt. J. W. Miller, N. Y. N. M.

"The Naval Militia for Coast Signaling as it was Practically Carried out During the Spanish War," by Commander Henry S. Colding, Naval Militia, Georgia, may be mentioned among the other papers and addresses, and, also—

"Desirability of Torpedo Boat Training for Naval Militia," by Commander Fred H. Wagner, Naval Militia, Maryland.

"Naval Militia Fleet Tactics on the Inland Seas," by Capt. C. F. Purdy, Naval Militia, Illinois.

"The Argument for the Organization of the Naval Militia in states not having the same," by Lieut. F. Van Vleck, Naval Militia, Maryland.

"Duty on Board of Naval Militia Steamers," by Commander R. P. Forshaw."

The members of the Association called upon the President at 2.30 in the afternoon and rounded out their proceedings by a banquet in the evening.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.*Some New Revolvers.*

The Ordnance Department has just closed a contract with the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company to furnish 6,000 .45 caliber, 5½-inch barrel, double action revolvers, suitable for smokeless powder cartridges, to take the place of old arms of this size and make now in use in the Philippines. Deliveries of these revolvers will commence May 15, and end September 30. The length of cylinder has not been changed, thus the weapons will be available for use with either the old or the new ammunition.

Have Krag Shells.

I notice in ARMS AND THE MAN of February 18, an inquiry in regard to Krag shells manufactured at the Frankford Arsenal.

We have several thousand of these shells on hand, which, however, have been fired a few times, but are still in a serviceable condition.

We would be pleased to correspond with any one who wishes to purchase any part of same.

Very truly yours,

A. B. PEAKE, *Captain,*

Company G, 2nd Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

Armory, 87-93 Washington street, Gloversville, N. Y.

The Rev. James J. Watson, of Shell Rock, Iowa, writes "I saw your notice in regard to Krag shells. I have about 100 of Frankford Arsenal manufacture which I will sell for 2 cents each. I will also sell 100 rounds of ammunition of the same make at 3 cents each. I can ship these in cases of 20 to the case. I await further advice and cash with order."

Old Springfield Load for Short Range.

A correspondent wrote to us asking for an accurate reduced load of either black or smokeless powder for the old Springfield .45 caliber to give good results at 100 yards. Feeling that if anyone could give information on this subject it would be George Doyle, of the 71st New York, we wrote to him and received the following reply. "Responding to your inquiry about a good load at 100 yards for the old Springfield, I found that 30 to 35 grains of F. G. Hazard, and a bullet composed of 25 tin to 1 of lead, weighing about 400 grains, did very good and easy work at 100 yards. By adding 10 to 15 grains more of powder this load gave fine results at 200 yards. Of course all shells must be crimped alike and a lubricated bullet used. For a lubricant I suggest mutton tallow with a very small amount of beeswax to stiffen it.

Smokeless powder can be used in small charges but I would not recommend it for the reason that it will not give as good results as the black as a general thing. On account of the large shell it is easy to get in an over-charge of smokeless powder and in that way make the load very dangerous. If by any mischance the shell got filled with smokeless powder and the

bullet was seated well upon it it would be 'Good night' to the gun and probably 'Good day' to the shooter when it was fired. Personally I have used smokeless loads for these reduced charges but I do not admire the results."

THE WEEK'S PATENTS.

911,591. Projectile. Gilbert H. Hoxie, Chicago, Ill. Filed Oct. 21, 1907. Serial No. 398,309.

In a projectile the combination of a body with a forward annular cutting edge and chamber, a yielding filler to close the chamber opening and form the nose of the bullet, and an impact part within the chamber, and 2 other claims.

911,683. Breech-Loading Safety Gun. Orlando Scott, Simcoe, Ontario, Canada, assignor to Robert M. Gardiner, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Filed May 9, 1904. Serial No. 207,182. Renewed June 26, 1908. Serial No. 440,510.

In a safety firearm, a normally cocked hammer, a spring for operating said hammer, said spring being normally inactive while the hammer is cocked, a grip in front of said hammer, and means operated by said grip after the hammer is cocked for placing said spring under stress for operating the hammer, and 22 other claims.

911,721. Gun-sight. Delvin B. Harris, Minturn, Cal. Filed Aug. 12, 1908. Serial No. 448,167.

A gun sight comprising the combination of a gun barrel, a spring member adjustable over the gun barrel, outwardly projecting arms on the upper ends of said spring member, a spring bow member secured to said arms and curving upward over the barrel of the gun, bead sights spaced apart on each side of said spring bow member, and a third sight disposed on said spring bow member centrally with respect to the barrel of the gun

911,810. Vehicle for Receiving a Portable Gun. Max Dreger, Essen-on-the-Ruhr, Germany, assignor to Fried. Krupp Aktiengesellschaft, Essen-on-the-Ruhr, Germany. Filed July 23, 1908. Serial No. 444,990.

1. A vehicle for portable guns comprising means connected thereto and adapted to be swung from a position in which it forms a ramp for running the gun up on the vehicle to a position in which it secures the gun in position on the vehicle and means for locking said former means in its gun-securing position, and 8 other claims.

911,818. Barrel Recoil-Gun. Max Hermsdorf, Essen-on-the-Ruhr, Germany, assignor to Fried. Krupp Aktiengesellschaft, Essen-on-the-Ruhr, Germany. Filed Jan. 9, 1907. Serial No. 351,522.

1. The combination with the recoiling barrel; and the part on which the barrel recoils; of a movable breech block mechanism for opening the breech comprising a rod carried by the barrel and extending longitudinally of the bore thereof and a striker rotatable about the longitudinal axis of the rod; and means on the part on which the barrel recoils, arranged to engage the striker and to cause said mechanism to open the breech, said means being out of engagement with the mechanism when the gun is in firing position and 2 other claims.

911,849. Recoil-Gun. Karl Thiele, Borbeck, near Essen-on-the-Ruhr, Germany, assignor to Fried. Krupp Aktiengesellschaft, Essen-on-the-Ruhr, Germany. Filed Aug. 13, 1908. Serial No. 448,355.

1. A recoil gun having a mount, an upper carriage mounted to swing relatively to the mount, a slide-track carrier mounted to swing relatively to the upper carriage, a training mechanism, an elevating mechanism, means for coupling the slide-track carrier to the upper carriage, and means for coupling the upper carriage to the mount, and 6 other claims.

912,011. Telescope-Sight for Firearms. George F. Matteson, New Haven, Conn., assignor to Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., a Corporation. Filed Mar. 11, 1908. Serial No. 420,405.

1. In a telescope sight, the combination with a tube having its forward end struck inward to form an integral internal rib, of a lens cell having in its exterior surface a shallow groove receiving the said rib for positioning the cell which is held against rotation but left free to move back and forth, and means for adjusting the cell back and forth as required for setting the lens for different ranges, and 7 other claims.

912,050. Gun-sight. George M. Wancee, Red Bluff, Cal. Filed Feb. 4, 1908. Serial No. 414,225.

A gun sight comprising a base, a hollow body supported by the base, said hollow body being internally screw threaded at one end, and provided with an annular recess at the inner end of the screw threaded portion, said screw threaded portion being of greater internal diameter than the recess, a transparent disk arranged within the recess, a hollow extension threaded into the body, the inner edge of the extension engaging the disk for securing it in place, said disk being provided at its center on opposite faces with contrasting beads for the purpose set forth.

12,916. Sighting-Machine. Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. Navy, assignor to Western Electric Company, Chicago, Ill., a Corporation of Illinois. Filed Dec. 29, 1908. Serial No. 469,907. Original No. 833,781, dated Oct. 23, 1906. Serial No. 187,395.

1. In a sighting machine for guns, the combination with a gun having a trunnion mounting, of a sighting-tube having a pivotal mounting in bearings independent of the gun, lever mechanism connecting said gun and tube for moving said tube with the gun and for maintaining said gun and tube in parallel relation to each other, a target-picture in front of said sighting-tube, means for imparting movement to said target-picture, means mounted near the end of said tube and movable therewith around the same center for marking said target at the point aimed at by the sighting tube, and 4 other claims.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

March 13-20—The 13th Annual 100-shot Gallery Championship Match, under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, 159 West 23rd street, New York City. F. Hecking, secretary.

Feb. 15 to Mar. 20—Ideal Short Range Military Rifle Match. \$100 in cash prizes for consecutive bulls-eyes. For further information, address Ideal Manufacturing Company, New Haven, Conn.

Apr. 19 to 24—International Match, between Great Britain, Australia, and the United States, 50 men to a team with rifles not over .230 caliber, at 75 feet. Further information from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

Mar. 15 to 27—Inter-collegiate Rifle Match, for the Gallery Championship of the United States. Further information from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

Apr. 12 to 24—Interscholastic Rifle Match, for the Interscholastic Championship of the United States. Further information from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

Mar. 26 to April 6—Schoolboy Shooting Tournament of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York City at Madison Square Garden, held in conjunction with the Sportsmen's Show.

Apr. 12 to 17—Schoolboy Rifle Shooting Tournament at Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, Winter's Armory, 5th and L streets N. W. Address the secretary of the club, 1223 12th street N. W.

A CHALLENGE.

Arthur B. Woodhall of Chicopee Falls, Mass., will match C. P. Fay, Jr., eighteen years old, of Chicopee Falls, against any minor in the State of Massachusetts to a shooting match at any one of the following distances; 25, 100 or 200 yards; German Ring or Standard American Target; Telescope Sights, for \$50.00 or \$100.00. Any person wishing information concerning this challenge will please write to A. B. Woodhall, care of Stevens Arms & Tool Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

GEORGE GREVE.

A letter received from one of our New York correspondents conveys the sad information of the death of a faithful friend of many shooters. George Greve, who has sent many scores to ARMS AND THE MAN in the past, died last Wednesday, February 17. He was scorekeeper for nearly all shooting organizations of New York and vicinity. Owing to his pleasant disposition, strict integrity and the painstaking interest he took in shooting matters, he was beloved by all. He died of pneumonia after an illness of only three or four days. He was born in Herford, Germany, in 1852, coming to this country thirty-six years ago.

The Boston Revolver Club and the Lynn, Mass., Revolver Club will shoot a 50 shot, 20 yard, match, 5 man teams, during the week of February 22-28.

The Boston Revolver Club championship will be shot at the club range February 25.

NAVY SHOOTING IN CHILE.

Two rifle matches were shot on the Chilean Naval Range at Salinas, near Valparaiso, on January 19, by teams of the Pacific Fleet. The first match was between teams of the Marines of the Colorado and Maryland which was won by the Colorado. The second match was between a fleet team and a team from Valparaiso, which resulted in a victory for the fleet.

Colorado vs. Maryland.

COLORADO TEAM.		MARYLAND TEAM.	
TEAM CAPTAIN, D. C. MCDUGAL, CAPT., U. S. M. C.		TEAM CAPTAIN, W. A. PICKERING, CAPT., U. S. M. C.	
250 Meter Range.		250 Meter Range.	
S. S.			
Slater, C. D., Priv.	3 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5	3 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5	42
Daily, R. J., Corp.	4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 4	4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4	39
Altrath, E., 1st Sergt.	4 3 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 3 4 4	4 3 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 3 4 4	45
Stevens, R. C., Priv.	0 0 4 4 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 5	0 0 3 4 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 5	41
Luth, F., Priv.	4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 5	4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 5	39
Koritnik, J., Priv.	3 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 4	3 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 4	42
Total	248	248	

COLORADO TEAM.		MARYLAND TEAM.	
TEAM CAPTAIN, D. C. MCDUGAL, CAPT., U. S. M. C.		TEAM CAPTAIN, W. A. PICKERING, CAPT., U. S. M. C.	
250 Meter Range.		250 Meter Range.	
S. S.			
Dahl, Sergeant	0 3 4 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 5	0 3 4 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 5	41
Alexander, Private	4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4	4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4	43
Daminski, Private	0 0 3 4 4 4 5 4 0 3 4 3	0 0 3 4 4 4 5 4 0 3 4 3	34
Lizner, Private	4 5 4 5 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 4	4 5 4 5 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 4	38
Brodstrom, Corporal	5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4	5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4	43
Stockly, Private	3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4	3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4	42
Total	241	241	

Colorado vs. Maryland.		
COLORADO TEAM.		
TEAM CAPTAIN, D. C. MCDUGAL, CAPT., U. S. M. C.		
250 Meter Range.		
S. S.		
Slater, C. D., Priv.	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5	49
Daily, R. J., Corp.	4 5 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 5 5	43
Altrath, E., 1st Sergt.	5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 3 4 4	42
Stevens, R. C., Priv.	5 4 4 5 3 5 3 3 4 4	40
Luth, F., Priv.	0 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 3 5 3	43
Koritnik, J., Priv.	0 3 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 5 5 5	44
Total	261	

MARYLAND TEAM.		
TEAM CAPTAIN, W. A. PICKERING, CAPT., U. S. M. C.		
350 Meter Range.		
S. S.		
Doll, Sergeant	5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4	46
Alexander, Private	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4	43
Daminski, Private	5 5 0 5 3 3 3 3 4 5 3	34
Lizner, Private	5 0 0 0 0 3 4 4 4 5	24
Brodstrom, Corporal	5 5 4 5 3 4 5 4 4 5 4	46
Stockly, Private	4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4	47
Total	240	

Colorado.		Maryland.	
250 meter range.		250 meter range.	
350 meter range.		350 meter range.	
248	241	241	240
261	240	240	240
Grand total	509	Grand total	481
Colorado	509	Maryland	481
	28		

The Chilean Naval authorities had extended the privilege of their range and did all in their power to facilitate the matches. Their distances are in meters, 250, 350, 450 and 550, and the targets are similar to those used by the Argentine Army, the bull being very large and having several rings within its diameter (a large point of aim and a small counting bulls-eye). The

targets are of the revolving type and the marking is done by pressing a button in the pit which drops a number in a box, at firing point, similar to a hotel bell-board, showing the value of the hit. It is quick and efficient. The firing points were housed in, giving shade and protection from the weather.

The local team is one of the strongest teams in Chile, and the members are men who have shot at Bisley and are familiar with the latest rifle dope. They used Mausers with regulation sights, and for a wind gauge a small micrometer vice is put on the muzzle and the fore sight screwed so many turns to the right or left as the case may be. They are not allowed any wind gauges in their matches and by this method beat the devil around the stump, but it is cumbersome and they greatly admired our peep sights and wind gauges.

In Chile the government gives every encouragement to target practice, furnishing rifles and ammunition free to rifle clubs and individuals, and keeping open many public ranges. A man who will construct and keep open a range for the public is paid a yearly subsidy of 1,000 pesos (about \$330).

PACIFIC FLEET TEAM.	
TEAM CAPTAIN, D. C. MCDUGAL, CAPT., U. S. M. C.	
250 Meter Range.	
S. S.	
McDougal, Captain, U.S.M.C.	4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 31
Wilson, Midshipman, U.S.N.	4 3 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 30
Hamilton, Boatswain, U.S.N.	4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 30
Dahl, Sergeant, U.S.M.C.	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 29
Altrath, 1st Sergt., U.S.M.C.	4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 31
Total	151

VALPARAISO TEAM.	
TEAM CAPTAIN, MR. J. NAYLOR.	
250 Meter Range.	
S. S.	
Smith, H.	3 4 5 4 4 4 3 3 5 28
Strauss, Mr.	4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 30
Naylor, H.	3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 26
Patton, R.	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 28
Naylor, J.	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 32
Total	144

PACIFIC FLEET TEAM.	
TEAM CAPTAIN, D. C. MCDUGAL, CAPT., U. S. M. C.	
350 Meter Range.	
S. S.	
McDougal, Captain, U.S.M.C.	5 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 32
Wilson, Midshipman, U.S.N.	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 34
Hamilton, Boatswain, U.S.N.	5 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 31
Dahl, Sergeant, U.S.M.C.	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 33
Altrath, 1st Sergt., U.S.M.C.	5 5 5 4 4 4 3 4 29
Total	159

VALPARAISO TEAM.	
TEAM CAPTAIN, MR. J. NAYLOR.	
350 Meter Range.	
S. S.	
Smith, H.	4 4 3 4 5 5 5 5 3 30
Strauss, Mr.	4 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 29
Naylor, H.	3 5 5 4 3 3 4 4 27
Patton, R.	0 3 3 3 4 5 3 3 4 25
Naylor, J.	5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 34
Total	145

PACIFIC FLEET TEAM.	
TEAM CAPTAIN, D. C. MCDUGAL, CAPT., U. S. M. C.	
450 Meter Range.	
S. S.	
McDougal, Captain, U.S.M.C.	2 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 35
Wilson, Midshipman, U.S.N.	4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 33
Hamilton, Boatswain, U.S.N.	4 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 29
Dahl, Sergeant, U.S.M.C.	4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 33
Altrath, 1st Sergt., U.S.M.C.	3 2 5 3 4 3 4 5 29
Total	159

VALPARAISO TEAM.	
TEAM CAPTAIN, MR. J. NAYLOR.	
450 Meter Range.	
S. S.	
Smith, H.	5 4 4 5 5 4 5 3 4 30
Strauss, Mr.	5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 31
Naylor, H.	0 0 4 5 5 3 3 3 26
Patton, R.	4 0 4 5 4 3 2 3 4 25
Naylor, J.	4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 30
Total	142

Pacific Fleet Team.		Valparaiso Team.	
230 meter range.		250 meter range.	
350 meter range.		350 meter range.	
450 meter range.		450 meter range.	
151	144	159	145
159	142	142	142
Grand total	469	Grand total	431
Pacific Fleet team	469	Valparaiso team	431
	38		

MONMOUTH REVOLVER CLUB, RED BANK, N. J.

A revolver club of twenty members was organized recently to be known as The Monmouth Revolver Club. Some of the members are affiliated with the United States Revolver Association and others will join soon. We have a regulation 20-yard range which will be fitted up with all the latest improvements.

The following are some of the scores which have been made under bad light conditions.

February 12.	
20 Yard Pistol.	
A. M. Poindexter	88 86 78 73
Dr. Herbert E. Williams	78 78 76 72
F. W. Hope	65 58 38
J. Swannell	66 J. B. Rue 57 44
February 19.	
20 Yard Pistol.	
A. M. Poindexter	82 80 80 78
Dr. Herbert E. Williams	84 82 81 79
Dr. Edwin Field	75
H. N. Hoyt	82 79 75 69
F. W. Hope	64 41 41 39

BOSTON REVOLVER CLUB WINS MATCH.

The results of the revolver match between the Newark, N. J., Rifle and Revolver Association and the Boston Revolver Club are as follows, the Boston Club winning by a good margin:

Newark.	
W. H. French	79 76 88 81 86—410
V. R. Olmstead	85 83 63 74 69—374
G. Fred Seller	62 67 66 55 63—313
A. E. Graff	62 57 67 65 58—309
G. W. Jackson	64 74 69 67 64—338
Total	1744
Boston.	
Wm. Ray Baldwin	83 78 74 81 80—396
C. E. Heath	85 81 79 79 87—411
E. A. Taylor	85 85 79 85 77—411
O. E. Gerrish	77 76 82 90 81—393
A. M. Summers	77 76 82 90 81—406
Total	2017

WASHINGTON SCHOOLBOYS' PRACTICE.

The initial shoot of the Business High School Rifle Club was held on Saturday, February 20, at the National Guard

ACHESON-GRAPHITE

Grade "1340" is the very best

Firearms Lubricant

It has been demonstrated that it

Prevents Metal Fouling

Price 40 cents per lb., or 60 cents postpaid

INTERNATIONAL ACHESON GRAPHITE COMPANY.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.

Armory. The following scores were made, possible 100. J. J. Keane, 86; J. D. Keane, 84; A. J. Schram, 82; G. P. Gordon, 78; J. A. Lanihan, 76; Paul Schmidt, 72; William Patchell, 72; H. V. McCormick, 68.

The boys will have rifle practice every Saturday evening at the National Guard Armory, until the contests, which are booked for the Easter holidays.

NATIONAL CAPITAL RIFLE & REVOLVER CLUB WINS MATCH.

When the secretary of the club wended his way to the home and range of the Baltimore Revolver Association in Baltimore last Monday night, Washington's Birthday, which was the occasion of the fourth match of the series of five for the inter-city championship between Baltimore and Washington, he found a most comfortable and well arranged outfit. The range of the Association is situated at the top of the Richmond Market Armory. There are five targets available and they are all well lighted.

The match began with five men shooting alternately, each man firing five shots on a target, and four targets making a total of 20 shots. All were using .38 regulation revolvers and hand loaded ammunition, specially prepared by Sergeant Renchan. When the scores were turned in the total was found to be 1519. Washington was immediately called by phone and it was announced that the total of that club was 1587, the highest scores ever made in a match between the two clubs.

M. B. Atkinson had the honor of making the highest individual score ever made under match conditions in the series, 178. Sheridan Ferree was next highest with 172. High individual score for the Baltimore Association was made by Maj. L. M. Rawlins, 165. He made the best 10 shot total of both clubs, 92.

Col. E. J. Dimmick had been designated as the representative of the Baltimore Association, but as he failed to put in an appearance Capt. F. D. Lackland, of the District National Guard, kindly volunteered to act for Baltimore.

Each club has now won two matches and the next and final match, which will be shot in about a month from now, will determine who shall lay claim to the title of inter-city champions and which clubroom the handsome French chime clock will adorn. The scores in detail follow:

10 men to a team, 20 shots in strings of 5, possible 200, team possible 2,000.

National Capital Rifle & Revolver Club.

Sheridan Ferree	10 10 8 7 7 9 9 9 9 8 86
Frank Holt	10 9 9 9 8 9 9 8 8 7 86—172
J. C. Bunn	9 9 9 7 5 10 8 8 7 6 78
L. A. Clausel	10 8 8 8 7 10 8 7 7 6 79—157
L. H. Reichelderfer	10 8 8 7 6 10 8 8 8 6 79
M. B. Atkinson	9 8 8 7 6 8 8 7 5 5 71—150
J. W. McCormick	9 9 9 7 7 10 9 9 7 5 81
C. U. Edwards	9 8 8 7 7 10 9 9 7 8 81—165
W. J. Macdonnell	10 10 9 9 8 10 10 9 8 7 90
A. Mellen	9 9 9 8 7 10 10 10 9 7 88—178
J. W. McCormick	8 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 7 6 73
C. U. Edwards	10 9 7 7 6 10 9 8 8 7 81—154
W. J. Macdonnell	10 9 8 7 5 10 8 7 6 5 75
A. Mellen	10 9 8 5 5 9 8 7 7 6 74—149
W. J. Macdonnell	10 10 9 9 8 9 8 8 7 7 85
A. Mellen	9 8 7 7 6 10 9 8 7 5 76—161
A. Mellen	10 8 8 6 5 8 8 8 6 5 72
A. Mellen	9 8 8 6 5 10 9 7 5 5 72—144
Total	1587

Baltimore Revolver Association.

Maj. S. J. Fort	10 8 6 6 4 10 9 8 8 6 75
Jas. S. Reese	10 9 8 8 8 10 8 8 7 7 83—158
Edw. Cugie	10 9 8 7 6 10 9 9 8 4 80
Eugene Rodgers	10 8 8 8 4 9 8 8 7 7 77
Maj. L. M. Rawlins	7 7 7 7 6 10 7 6 6 6 69—144
S. J. Wilmer	9 8 7 7 5 7 6 6 5 5 65
Capt. E. A. Smith	8 6 5 4 4 10 9 8 7 6 68—133
Sergt. Wm. Renchan	10 8 8 6 6 9 8 8 6 4 73
Maj. Jas. W. Shirley	10 10 9 8 8 10 10 10 9 8 92—165
W. D. Barnes	8 8 7 6 4 9 7 6 6 4 65
W. D. Barnes	9 9 8 8 5 10 9 8 6 5 5 74—139
W. D. Barnes	9 9 8 8 5 10 9 8 7 6 79
W. D. Barnes	10 9 8 6 6 10 10 10 9 6 84—163
W. D. Barnes	10 9 8 7 7 10 10 9 8 7 85
W. D. Barnes	10 10 9 7 7 9 8 7 6 6 79—164
W. D. Barnes	9 9 8 7 6 10 9 7 7 7 79
W. D. Barnes	7 6 6 6 5 10 10 9 8 6 73—152
W. D. Barnes	10 8 6 6 4 9 8 7 7 4 69
W. D. Barnes	10 8 7 7 5 9 8 8 7 6 75—144
Total	1519

Practice Scores, February 22.

10 shots at 20 Yards, Possible 100.

McCormick	74 81 81
Atkinson	



101 SHOTS AT 75 FEET
Target Actual Size

101 SHOTS IN THE BLACK AT 75 FEET MADE WITH WINCHESTER RIFLES and CARTRIDGES

That Winchester Rifles and Cartridges stand in high repute abroad as they do at home is shown by the words of praise spoken of them and particularly the above score made with them by Sergt. A. Whitfield, 15 Sheldon St., Norwood, South Australia, who is a member of the local Militia Force. He put 101 consecutive shots in the black, as shown, at a distance of 25 yards, using a Winchester Model 1902, .22 Caliber Single Shot Rifle and Winchester .22 Long Smokeless Greaseless factory loaded cartridges. His testimony in regard to Winchester cartridges is (quoted): "I have tried several kinds of cartridges, but I find every satisfaction in Winchesters. I have used hundreds of them in target and small game shooting."

FOR RESULTS, ASK FOR THE RED W BRAND

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

The following scores were made at 2628 Broadway, on Thursday evening February 18.

20 Yard Revolver.	
G. P. Sanborn.....	83 84 84 84 85 81 86 86
G. Grenzer.....	82 82 83 85 87 88 90 90
M. Hays.....	83 83 85 86 87 88
J. L. R. Morgan.....	85 86 86 88 91
A. L. A. Himmelwright.....	86 88 90 90
Dr. C. Philips.....	81 81 87 88
J. R. Ryder.....	83 84 85 93
H. Reitzenstein.....	77 77 E. G. Toel..... 86 81
J. E. Silliman.....	82 88 P. Hanford..... 89

NEWARK, N. J., RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

The following scores were made by the association to their gallery, 230 Washington Street, on Wednesday evening, February 18.

20 Yard Revolver.	
G. W. Jackson.....	78 80 81 81 80—400
P. J. O'Hare.....	75 75 75 75 72—372
A. E. Graff.....	70 69 68 74 65—346
J. T. Bauder.....	71 82 87 W. H. French..... 78 85

25 Yard Rifle.	
W. H. French.....	230 233 R. Von Seyfried.....

ST. LOUIS, MO., REVOLVER CLUB.

Scores made Monday night, February 15, at 20 yards, follow:

Paul Frese.....	85 88 82 78 76—409
S. E. Sears.....	75 79 85 83 83—405
M. Summerfield.....	84 77 81 77 81—400
W. L. Schrader.....	82 71 75 80 88—396
G. C. Olcott.....	84 76 80 79 76—395
J. O. Allen.....	71 83 69 73 79—375
G. W. Ojeman.....	82 62 79 61 71—355
W. C. Gray.....	75 73 82 46 74—350
O. R. Van Kleeck.....	84

WINCHESTER ROD AND GUN CLUB, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The following are the scores made on February 12, in a match with the Iroquois Rifle Club, of Pittsburg, Pa. A letter has been received from the Iroquois Club asking for another match.

Winchester Rod & Gun Club.		Iroquois Rifle Club.	
Carr.....	1224	Ittel.....	1231
Thomas.....	1230	Beam.....	1231
Chesley.....	1232	Haight.....	1227
Dearborn.....	1227	Fox.....	1220
Laudensack.....	1224	Heubner.....	1202
Kittler.....	1203	Williams.....	1178
Total.....	7340	Total.....	7289

COMPANY D, 2ND CONNECTICUT, WINS SHOOT.

Company D of the Second Regiment, Connecticut N. G., won the shoot with Company C, 4th New Jersey, by 16 points. The scores follow:

Co. D, 2nd Regiment, C. N. G.			
	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private Gilbert.....	43	49	92
Private Servaty.....	43	49	92
Private Johnson.....	43	49	94
Lieutenant Bowden.....	43	48	91
Private Chesley.....	44	50	94
Sergeant Williams.....	44	49	93
Corporal Green.....	44	48	92
Private Heinecke.....	37	49	86
Lieutenant Riley.....	41	50	91
Private Brandamour.....	41	50	91
	427	488	915

Company C, 4th New Jersey.			
	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Captain Hoggins.....	40	49	89
Lieutenant Baker.....	43	49	92
Corporal Weise.....	42	47	89
Private Bianchi.....	45	49	94
Private Tescharek.....	42	48	90
Private Lidell.....	44	47	91
Private Minervini.....	46	46	92
Private Raimondi.....	42	50	92
Private Wright.....	40	45	85
Corporal Durken.....	40	45	80
	424	475	899

CHAMPIONSHIP OF CO. L, 4TH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

The championship of Company L has been won by Lieut. H. J. Burlington, who carried off the honors with a total score of 140 points out of a possible 150. Lieutenant Burlington was a member of the 1908 state team and won the Colonel's trophy on the Marion range. He has qualified as expert at Sea Girt and has been on the company team for some years. This match proves that Company L has material to make a strong team. Matches have been arranged with some New York regiments. The company won the Abernethy trophy at the Marion range and the Gerardin trophy on the army range. Capt. John McDonald is highly elated over the success that has attended the company, and also the ability of his command to handle the rifle. The complete scores follow:

Lieut. H. J. Burlington,	Standing, 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—68
	Prone, 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—72
Total—140.	Possible—150.

	Standing.	Prone.	Tl.
Sergt. H. G. Rhein.....	66	70	136
Corp. T. Stimson.....	67	68	135
Priv. Paul Schneider.....	64	67	131
Sergt. James Matheson.....	63	65	128
Priv. G. Nadola.....	56	69	125
Capt. John MacDonald.....	59	65	124
Priv. Geo. Bollinger.....	60	64	124
Sergt. Charles Jenne.....	59	64	123
Corp. J. Colton.....	58	65	123
Corp. H. Schute.....	60	62	122
Priv. F. Mulhall.....	57	63	120
Priv. Chas. Schuettler.....	54	66	120
Sergt. Ed. Burden.....	58	59	117
Priv. B. Lynch.....	57	59	116
Priv. W. Rhein.....	56	60	116
Corp. B. Tuttle.....	50	65	115
Priv. S. Niebest.....	55	60	115
Priv. H. Searles.....	56	57	113
Priv. Wm. Meyers.....	50	62	112
Sergt. J. Carr.....	55	56	111
Priv. F. Jenne.....	53	57	110
Priv. F. Katchthaler.....	50	59	109
Priv. T. Smith.....	49	59	108
Priv. C. Reiss.....	48	59	107
Priv. C. Schwalbe.....	47	59	106
Priv. F. Gavin.....	46	59	105
Priv. J. Sherry.....	47	57	104
Priv. T. Jacques.....	43	59	102
Priv. D. Keenan.....	44	58	102
Corp. R. Searles.....	43	58	101
Priv. F. Kettler.....	43	57	100

First Class—Lieutenant Burlington, first medal and company championship trophy; Sergeant Rhein, second medal (gold); Corporal Stimson, third medal (gold).

Second Class—Private Nadola, first, silver medal; Private Bollinger, second, silver medal; Sergeant Jenne, third, silver medal.

Third Class—Private Mitchell, Private Schuettler, Private Mulhall, bronze medals.

CO. G, 5TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

The indoor target tournament, in which 5 teams of 5 men each from Co. G, 5th Regiment, M. V. M., participated, closed on Feb. 20 with a match between teams 5 and 2, the former winning the event by 1035 to 1022. The scores:

Team 5.		Team 2.	
Private Busted.....	205	Private Manning.....	225
Musician Donovan.....	231	Sergeant Bowers.....	230
Corporal Tart.....	222	Priv. W. A. Durward.....	232
Private Lafayette.....	186	Lieutenant Graham.....	220
Private Kenty.....	191	Private Coyle.....	115
Total.....	1035	Total.....	1022

Team prize winners—Team 5, total 4135, first; team 1, total 4053, second; team 3, total 4047, third. Other totals were: Team 4, 3988; team 2, 3930.

Individual prize winners—Corp. F. H. Kean, 220, 238, 239, 240—946, first; Private W. A. Durward, 224, 228, 238, 232—922, second; Capt. Thomas McCarthy, 222, 224, 234, 234—914, third.

Team Standing.		
	Won.	Lost.
Team 5.....	4	0
Team 1.....	2	2
Team 3.....	2	2
Team 2.....	1	3
Team 4.....	1	3

COMPANY D, 2ND CONNECTICUT, WINS AGAIN.

Company D, of the 2nd Infantry of Connecticut, again defeated Company L, 1st Infantry of Newark, N. J., in the second telephone shoot, held on Feb. 20, by a score of 899 to 853. Each team shot on its own range, the scores being telephoned between New Haven and Newark. Lieutenant Snyder of the 1st did some remarkable shooting, his total score of 98 being the highest tally ever registered on the local range in competition. The scores:

Company L, 1st Regiment.			
	Stg.	Pr.	Tl.
Private Haythorn.....	40	47	87
Sergeant McDonald.....	40	43	83
Private Hoagland.....	32	47	79
Corporal Terwilliger.....	38	46	84
Sergeant Brower.....	33	46	79
Private Heath.....	41	42	83
Sergeant McMahon.....	40	43	83
Private Flynn.....	40	44	84
Lieutenant Snyder.....	48	50	98
Private O'Hare.....	45	48	93
Team totals.....	397	456	853

Company D, 2nd Regiment.			
	Stg.	Pr.	Tl.
Private Gilbert.....	43	47	90
Private Dezerty.....	46	49	95
Sergeant Williams.....	46	48	94
Private Hennessy.....	43	49	92
Lieutenant Bowden.....	40	44	84
Corporal Green.....	39	49	88
Lieutenant Reuly.....	42	48	90
Lieutenant Vandemoore.....	42	49	91
Private Hesterly.....	46	49	95
Private Glaze.....	40	40	80
Team totals.....	427	472	899

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RIFLES, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The annual election of officers of the Southern California Rifles Association was held a short time ago and the officers to serve for the ensuing year were elected. Dr. Alden and E. D. Neff, both of Pasadena, were made president and treasurer; A. C. Freeman, vice president; A. D. Ostrander, secretary; and C. B. Hubbs, executive officer. The last three are Los Angeles men.

Plans had been made to have a joint meeting of the Southern California Rifles, the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club, and the Schuetzen Club, the three to entertain Dr. Hudson while he was in Los Angeles, but one of the hardest rains of the season interfered with their plans.

Last Sunday, February 14, was the first day that the weather has allowed us to do anything for some time, but it proved to be a typical Southern California day.

On March 7 we shoot a match with the Bisbee Rifle Club. The following scores were made:

	200	300	500	Tl.
E. D. Neff.....	44	44	45	133
Dr. Alden.....	44	42	45	131
C. S. Backus.....	44	42	45	128
C. B. Hubbs.....	41	42	45	128
G. S. Wotkins.....	41	41	44	126
A. C. Freeman.....	39	39	41	119
G. Von Weber.....	37	42	36	115
W. C. Beatty.....	39	39	27	105
H. N. Tracy.....	38	29	32	99

The Tempe range will be used for contest with the National Guard and though they have participated in the National matches at Camp Perry the local boys, who have not been defeated on their home range, have confidence in the outcome.

The following team has been selected: J. E. Curry, M. W. Mitchell, M. J. Cunningham, Robert Lyons, Barrett Watkins, Matt McMinn, F. J. Hawley, F. C. Hurst, J. Nichols, J. W. Fisher, W. H. Apgar.

	200	500	600	Tl.
Curry.....	21	25	22	68
Lyons.....	22	21	22	65
Mitchell.....	22	22	21	65
Nichols.....	21	23	21	65
Watkins.....	20	24	21	65
Hurst.....	20	22	23	65
Hawley.....	20	23	21	64
Apgar.....	20	22	24	66
McMinn.....	17	21	21	59
Cunningham.....	..	23	21	..
Snodgrass.....	..	17	..	..

QUALITY and STABILITY

were never given a more remarkable demonstration than in two recent Rifle Contests at Pittsburg, Pa., in which

PETERS CARTRIDGES

proved absolutely the claim that they are not only the **best**, but the most stable on the market. Note the facts:

On Jan. 20, 1909, at the Iroquois Rifle Club, in Pittsburg, Mr. Chas. Bean scored **1237** out of a possible **1250**, on the regulation 75 ft. range, using **PETERS .22 Short Semi-Smokeless Cartridges made in the year 1902**, a record never equalled with any other make of ammunition, either old or fresh.

On Jan. 30, 1909, on the same range, Messrs. Bean and Haight, both shooting **Peters Cartridges** of recent manufacture, each scored **1240** out of a possible **1250**—but $\frac{1}{2}$ point below the World's Record made in 1906 by W. A. Tewes with Peters .22 shorts.

Think of it! { Cartridges made in 1902—1237 out of 1250 } Practically no difference in shooting quality,
 “ “ “ 1909—1240 “ “ 1250 } in spite of 7 years' difference in age.

PETERS SEMI-SMOKELESS ammunition is **good** and will **stay good indefinitely**.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY CINCINNATI, OHIO

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SHELL MOUND PARK, EMERYVILLE, CALIF.

Golden Gate Pistol and Rifle Club, monthly medal shoot.

Rifle Scores.	
J. M. Klassen.....	229 213 222
George A. Pattberg.....	207 203 214 200
G. M. Barley.....	215 195 211 213
Otto A. Bremer.....	222 220
R. T. Fraser.....	212 208
K. O. Kindgren.....	158
G. Tammeyer.....	211
C. Whalley.....	193

Club Button Match.	
K. O. Kindgren.....	190 182

Revolver Match.	
G. Armstrong.....	95 90 93 92 93 93
R. M. Hamlin.....	58 67 56 61 73
Charles Whaley.....	81 85 79 83 84 80 90 86
A. J. Brannagan.....	87 89 88 88 90
J. F. Bridges.....	67 71 72 83
H. E. Witt.....	82 83 88 84
C. F. Armstrong.....	95 91 88
R. W. Jones.....	77

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, monthly bullseye shoot for January, measured at the meeting held on February 12.

O. A. Poulsen.....	15	H. Quandt.....	20
L. R. Murphy.....	27½	Capt. G. Larson.....	29
M. H. Housner.....	32	William Gould.....	38
K. O. Kindgren.....	42	P. Lorenzen.....	45
H. Koford.....	49	C. Doell.....	50
A. M. Poulsen.....	51	R. S. Wixson.....	53
W. Paulson.....	55	C. Otten.....	64
H. Wobber.....	65	H. Kleinenbroich.....	70
R. J. Fraser.....	72	C. Whaley.....	75
N. Nielson.....	77	Fred Mante.....	77

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL

The weekly competition of the association was held at its range on February 20 with a fair attendance of shooters much better, in fact, than the conditions warranted.

A howling, unsteady gale blew across the range, its force hardly ever twice alike, and requiring the most careful judgment in estimating its force.

It was a mystery to all how F. Daniels secured a 43 at long range in such weather but he did so and was the only one to reach 40. R. L. Dale had a chance to tie and outrank him on the last shot of a score, but was blown off the target.

F. C. Fitz was high with 84 in the offhand matches, a high score for the day.

The range will be open for an all day shoot on Washington's Birthday, a special feature being a 100 shot match with military rifles, standard count, open to all, the prizes are to be 3 handsome silver cups. The summary:

Medal offhand match.—F. C. Fitz, 84; L. Lewis, 77.
Military practice match.—W. R. Murphy, 46; L. Lewis, 43; H. Cushing, Jr., 41, 40.
Long Range Rifle match.—F. Daniels, 43; R. L. Dale, 39, 38; W. Charles, 38.
Pistol Medal match.—C. F. Lamb, 86, 85, 83.

KRANTZ'S RIFLE GALLERY, STRASBURG, OHIO.

The following scores were made at the range on February 13, at 25 yards, on $\frac{1}{4}$ inch ring target:

A. J. Krantz.....	246 245 247 243	242—1223
February 16.		
A. J. Krantz.....	249 243 248 243	240—1223

WILLIAMSBURG SHOOTING SOCIETY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The following scores were shot at Hennis gallery, Bushwick and Jamaica Avenues, 80 feet offhand. Hoffmann made a possible in the 10-shot score.

First Entry.	
Baal.....	245 247 248 243 247—1230
Andrassy.....	237 246 243 246 247—1219
Hoffmann.....	234 241 248 245 247—1215
Kaufmann.....	231 241 242 243 245—1202
Keim.....	236 233 243 245 238—1195
Muth.....	231 235 236 240 236—1178
Captain Martin.....	237 224 228 226 238—1173
Rohr.....	214 200 214 210 214—1052

Second Entry.	
Hoffmann.....	243 247 250 247 243—1230
Baal.....	243 245 244 244 246—1222
Andrassy.....	246 238 245 245 248—1222

THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

Mar. 16-17—Decatur, Ill. Decatur Gun Club. John Duffey, secretary.
Mar. 17-18—Brampton, O., Canada. Brampton Gun Club. R. E. Choate, manager.
Mar. 20—Frenchtown, N. J. Frenchtown Gun Club. P. S. Bloom, secretary.
Mar. 24-25—Leesburg, Fla. Leesburg Gun Club. A. B. Lees, secretary.
Mar. 24-25—Jewell, Iowa. Jewell Gun Club. W. S. Hoon, secretary.
Apr. 6-7—Lincoln, Nebr. Capitol Beach Gun Club. Geo. L. Carter, manager.
Apr. 6-7—West Lebanon, Ind. West Lebanon Gun Club. C. R. Bowls, secretary.
Apr. 7-9—Columbus, Ohio. Columbus Gun Club. Fred Shattuck, secretary.
Apr. 9-10—Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Parkdale Gun Club. F. A. Parker, president.
Apr. 9—Exeter, Ont., Canada. Huron Indians. W. Johns, secretary.
Apr. 12—Atlantic City, N. J. Atlantic City Gun Club. A. H. Sheppard, secretary.
Apr. 14-16—Larned, Kans. Kansas State Tournament under the auspices of the Larned Gun Club. J. T. Whitney, secretary.
Apr. 15—Garden Prairie, Ill. Garden Prairie Gun Club. H. O. Sears, secretary.
Apr. 16-17—Reading, Pa. South End Gun Club. H. Melchior, manager.
Apr. 23—McClure, Ohio. McClure Gun Club. Frank E. Foltz, secretary.
Apr. 23-24—Troy, N. Y. Mountain View Gun Club. J. J. Farrell, secretary.
Apr. 26, 27 and 28—Vicksburg, Miss. Mississippi State Tournament, under the auspices of the Vicksburg Gun Club. J. C. Williams, manager.
Apr. 27-28—Atlantic, Iowa. Atlantic Gun Club. P. I. Appleman, manager.
Apr. 27-29—Wellington, Mass. Paleface Gun Club. C. E. Comer, secretary.
Apr. 28-29—Danville, Pa. Danville Gun Club. W. T. Speiser, secretary.
Apr. 29—Temple, Pa. Hercules Gun Club. A. K. Ludwig, secretary.

FIXTURES.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

May 4, 5 and 6—Nashville, Tenn. The Interstate Association's fourth Southern Handicap tournament under the auspices of the Cumberland Park Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
June 22, 23, 24 and 25—Chicago, Ill. The Interstate Association's tenth Grand American Handicap tournament; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
July 20, 21 and 22—Buffalo, N. Y. The Interstate Association's fourth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
August 10, 11 and 12—St. Paul, Minn. The Interstate Association's fourth Western handicap tournament under the auspices of the St. Paul Rod and Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 24, 25 and 26—Seattle, Wash. The Interstate Association's Fourth Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the West Seattle Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Interstate Association's Fourth Western Handicap Tournament, that of 1909, will be given at St. Paul, Minn., August 10, 11 and 12, under the auspices of the St. Paul Rod and Gun Club. There will be \$1,000 added money.

Annie Oakley, George Maxwell and Frank E. Butler have just returned from an eight-weeks trip through the South, where they have shot before over 50,000 people. During this trip Mr. Maxwell, shooting over regular traps, averaged a fraction under 95 per cent, this in all kinds of weather.

WYKAGYL COUNTRY CLUB, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Poor light and the wind blowing a gale were the conditions under which the weekly shoot of the Wykagyl Country Club was decided at the New Rochelle traps on Feb. 20. The scores consequently were below the average. The two features of the day were won by George F. Pelham and F. W. Howard, the former taking the February Cup and the latter the February Average Trophy. The scores:

15 targets—J. A. Henderson, 12; F. W. Howard, 12; E. Eckart, 9; E. A. Wilson, 8; R. L. Shape, 7.
February Cup, 25 targets—George F. Pelham, 0-20; E. A. Wilson, 2-20; J. A. Henderson, 0-19; E. Eckart, 3-18; F. W. Howard, 0-18; R. L. Shape, 7-13. Shoot-off won by Pelham.
February Average Cup, 25 targets—F. W. Howard, 1-22; G. F. Pelham, 0-22; J. A. Henderson, 1-18; E. A. Wilson, 3-18; R. L. Shape, 7-17; E. Eckart, 4-15. Shoot-off won by Howard.
Schverling, Daly, and Gales Trophy, 25 targets—R. L. Shape, 7-21; E. Eckart, 4-18; E. A. Wilson, 3-18; G. F. Pelham, 0-18; J. A. Henderson, 1-17; J. W. Howard, 0-17.

FOX HILLS GOLF CLUB, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

The Fox Hills Golf Club shooters were affected by a heavy wind on February 20 at their traps, and this kept the attendance down. The feature was a series

of 5 matches between George Bechtel and W. J. Elias, all of which, at 25 targets, resulted in ties. In the shootoff Bechtel won by 21 to 20. In the other competitions the winners were S. Hutchins, twice; S. Batone, and W. J. Elias. The scores:

25 targets.—S. Hutchins, 5, 20; S. Batone, 3, 17; George W. Bechtel, 2, 16; W. J. Elias, 0, 16.

25 targets.—S. Hutchins, 4, 18; S. Batone, 3, 15; Colonel O'Donohue, 5, 15; G. W. Bechtel, 1, 14; W. J. Elias, 0, 14.

25 targets.—S. Batone, 3, 16; G. W. Bechtel, 0, 15; W. J. Elias, 1, 15; S. Hutchins, 4, 14.

25 targets.—W. J. Elias, 0, 17; S. Batone, 3, 14; Colonel O'Donohue, 5, 14.

GARDEN CITY GUN CLUB WINS SHOOT.

Members of the Garden City Gun Club of Port Washington visited the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club on February 20 and defeated the Corinthian in a trap shooting contest. Five men shot for each club and 50 targets were trapped for each gunner. The Garden City marksmen made 150 against 147. The team shoot was followed by 4 sweepstakes, which were all won by H. F. Clark of the Manhasset Bay Club. The scores of the team race follow:

Manhasset Bay Yacht Club.		Garden City Gun Club.	
H. F. Clark.....	34	N. Herrick.....	38
A. C. Clarkson.....	31	A. Gaddis.....	34
B. C. Loomis.....	31	D. Buock.....	29
G. C. Meyer.....	26	A. Low.....	26
J. E. Meyer.....	25	F. Floyd.....	23
Total.....	147	Total.....	150

BERGEN BEACH GUN CLUB, NEW YORK.

As there was to be no shoot at the Jamaica Bay traps of the club February 22, a good field reported on February 20. The shooting was at 25 targets, but as a high wind swept across the meadows the gunners found it difficult to hit the targets. The scores:

J. Gaughan..... 12 19 21 15 21 18 21
R. Magan..... 16 20 15 21 18 14
H. W. Dreyer..... 14 13 17 16 19 20
A. Griffith..... 13 13 20 16 14
H. D. Bergen..... 20 20 19 23 20
J. Voorhees..... 16 15 17 18 16
A. V. Suydam..... 14 19 19 16
W. H. Ryder..... 16 19 15 19
H. Miller..... 8 11 9 19 19 19 16
J. Shelvin..... 13 12

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

In spite of the howling gale from the northwest, which made the blue rocks fly at most uncertain angles from the traps, the gunners of the club made some creditable records on February 20 on their Bay Ridge grounds. Full scores were shot in 5 out of the 9 matches contested, and the attendance was above the average.

H. W. Woodcock was high man in the shoot for the February Cup, his score being 23, with a handicap of 7. There were 13 in this match. The team shoot brought out 4 pairs, and the winners after a keen competition, were D. T. Leahy and G. G. Stephenson, with a total score of 45 to 43 made by C. A. Lockwood and W. W. Peabody. The scores follow:

February Cup—25 Targets, Handicap.

Hcp. Tl.	George Brower.....	Hcp. Tl.	
H. W. Woodcock.....	7 23	George Brower.....	5 20
A. R. Allan.....	2 22	L. M. Palmer.....	1 18
M. Stiner.....	1 22	W. C. Damron.....	1 18
G. G. Stephenson.....	4 22	W. W. Peabody.....	2 16
J. H. Vanderveer.....	6 22	D. T. Leahy.....	2 16
A. E. Hendrickson.....	2 21	F. B. Stephenson.....	0 18
F. W. Moffett.....	1 20		

Won by Woodcock.

Team Shoot—25 Targets, Handicap.

Hcp. Tl.	C. A. Lockwood.....	Hcp. Tl.	
D. T. Leahy.....	2 24	C. A. Lockwood.....	5 20
G. G. Stephenson.....	4 23	W. W. Peabody.....	2 23
Total.....	45	Total.....	43
A. R. Allan.....	2 22	F. W. Moffett.....	1 17
A. E. Hendrickson.....	2 21	F. B. Stephenson.....	0 22
Total.....	43	Total.....	39

Won by Leahy and Stephenson.

Trophy Shoot—25 Targets.

Hcp. Tl.	J. H. Vanderveer.....	Hcp. Tl.	
C. A. Lockwood.....	5 25	J. H. Vanderveer.....	6 19
H. W. Woodcock.....	7 24	L. M. Palmer.....	1 18
D. T. Leahy.....	2 21	W. W. Peabody.....	2 17
A. R. Allan.....	2 21	G. G. Stephenson.....	4 17
W. C. Damron.....	1 20	F. W. Moffett.....	1 17
F. B. Stephenson.....	0 20	W. H. Sykes.....	5 15
M. Stiner.....	1 19	W. W. Marshall.....	5 10
A. E. Hendrickson.....	2 19		

Won by Lockwood.

Trophy Shoot—25 Targets, Handicap.

Hcp. Tl.	F. B. Stephenson.....	Hcp. Tl.	
A. R. Allan.....	3 25	F. B. Stephenson.....	0 19
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.....	4 24	L. M. Palmer.....	1 18
A. E. Hendrickson.....	2 23	J. H. Vanderveer.....	6 18
W. W. Peabody.....	2 22	W. W. Marshall.....	5 17
D. T. Leahy.....	2 20	C. E. Brower.....	5 17
W. C. Damron.....	1 20	F. W. Moffett.....	1 16
M. Stiner.....	1 21	J. H. Ernst.....	6 15

Won by Allan.

Trophy Shoot—25 Targets, Handicap.

Hcp. Tl.	M. Stiner.....	Hcp. Tl.	
F. W. Moffett.....	1 24	M. Stiner.....	1 20
D. T. Leahy.....	2 22	C. A. Lockwood.....	5 20
A. R. Allan.....	2 21	L. M. Palmer.....	1 18
W. W. Peabody.....	2 21	A. E. Hendrickson.....	2 18
H. W. Woodcock.....	7 21	W. C. Damron.....	1 15

Won by Moffett.

Trophy Shoot—25 Targets, Handicap.

Hcp. Tl.	George Brower.....	Hcp. Tl.	
J. H. Ernst.....	6 25	George Brower.....	5 20
W. W. Peabody.....	2 22	F. B. Stephenson.....	0 19
G. G. Stephenson.....	7 21	M. Stiner.....	1 19
J. H. Vanderveer.....	6 22	W. W. Marshall.....	5 19
D. T. Leahy.....	2 20	F. W. Moffett.....	1 18
L. M. Palmer.....	1 20	A. E. Hendrickson.....	2 17
W. C. Damron.....	1 20	A. R. Allan.....	3 15
H. W. Woodcock.....	7 20	W. H. Sykes.....	5 14

Won by Ernst.

MEADOW SPRINGS GUN CLUB, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

One of the best and most successful club shoots ever held by the Gun Club was decided on February 20 over the Fifty-seventh and Lancaster Avenue traps, and before G. M. Hillpot captured the silver spoon he had to shoot through three ties. Though materially aided by a liberal handicap in the first shoot, he nevertheless made consistently high scores throughout the afternoon. In the shoot for the club trophy there were five ties, but in the shootoff Secretary Murdock dropped out and the four gunners all made the same score. In the second shootoff John also retired and Sloan, Gothard and Hillpot again tied up. Gothard, who had made two straight scores, here dropped out, and Sloan and Hillpot lined

up for what proved the deciding shoot. There was nothing to it but Hillpot, who only missed one of his ten targets, while Sloan dropped four.

Considering a strong wind that had a tendency to depress the flying targets, the scores in the club shoot were decidedly good. Anderson, after missing 7 of his first 10, ran 15 straight. Murdock and Sloan each got 14 out of 15, and Gothard, after only missing 3 in the club shoot at 25 targets, made two straight scores in the succeeding 10 target events. One of the best performances of the day was the shooting of Taylor in the 25 target shoot. Taylor missed 4 of his first 5, invariably shooting over the targets, but getting the range he only missed one of the remaining 20.

Club Shoot.

	Yds.	Hcp.	Bk.	Tl.
Sloan.....	17	3	22	25
Murdock.....	19	4	21	25
John.....	16	6	19	25
Hillpot.....	16	5	20	25
Gothard.....	17	3	22	25
Henry.....	18	4	20	24
Franklin.....	16	7	16	23
Mardin.....	18	5	18	23
Anderson.....	19	5	17	22
Bower.....	18	5	17	22
Siter.....	18	6	15	21
Laws.....	16	6	14	20
Taylor.....	16	0	15	15
Fry.....	16	9	13	13

First Shootoff.

	Hcp.	Tl.
Sloan.....	1	9 10
John.....	2	8 10
Gothard.....	1	0 10 10
Hillpot.....	1	9 10

Second Shootoff.

	Hcp.	Tl.
Sloan.....	1	9 10
Hillpot.....	1	9 10
Gothard.....	0	10 10

Third Shootoff.

	Hcp.	Tl.
Hillpot.....	1	9 10
Sloan.....	1	6 7

Sweepstakes.

Targets.....	10	15	10	15	25	Tl.
Sloan.....	7	14	2	13	21	57
Mardin.....	5	7	3	10	22	47
Anderson.....	3	15	8	11	..	37
Murdock.....	5	14	8	9	..	36
Bower.....	..	7	12	16	35	..
Henry.....	..	7	9	18	34	..
John.....	8	7	8	11	..	34
Hillpot.....	..	11	5	12	..	28
Laws.....	8	6	4	3	..	21
Taylor.....	..	..	..	..	20	20
Franklin.....	..	6	13	..	..	19
Hewlett.....	..	..	5	..	..	5

S. S. WHITE GUN CLUB, HOLMESBURG JUNCTION, PA.

Quite a few of the members of the Highland Gun Club visited the club on February 20 at the Keystone grounds, Holmesburg Junction, to shoot in on the scheduled events. The first on the program was the club handicap at 25 targets, with the handicap counting the class cup events under the same conditions, and two 25 open events. In the club prize event 3 men, L. White, C. H. Reade and W. B. Robinson, tied with straight scores, but in the shootoff White won with another straight while the others fell a little shy.

There were three ties in the class cup event, but the secretary left his list at home and nobody could tell to what class they belonged, but it is conceded that W. B. Severn won the class A cup, and that Charles Heite won the class D; class B and C will be announced when the secretary finds his list.

A good set of scores were piled up in spite of the wind, but it was Reade who sprung the surprise in the club event by cracking 24, while Severn did the grand in the cup event by getting 25. The scores:

Club Handicap Prize Event, 25 Targets.

	Hcp.	Hit.	Tl.
E. White.....	6	21	25
Reade.....	5	24	25
Robinson.....	5	21	26
Pratt.....	3	21	24
C. Beyer.....	2	22	24
Severn.....	2	22	24
Tansey.....	2	22	24
Harper.....	2	21	23
H. George.....	6	17	23
Cantrell.....	1	22	23
Hinkson.....	7	15	22
Kendall.....	8	14	22
Doctor Wentz.....	x	21	21
Fontaine.....	5	16	21
Newcomb.....	0	21	21
Heite.....	8	13	21
Boyer.....	x	20	20
Perry.....	x	20	20

Challenge Cup Event, 25 Targets Handicap.

	Hcp.	Hit.	Tl.
Severn.....	2	23	25
L. White.....	6	19	25
C. Heite.....	8	17	25
C. Beyer.....	2	21	23
H. George.....	6	17	23
Hinkson.....	7	16	23
Robinson.....	5	17	22
Griffith.....	3	19	22
Overbaugh.....	x	22	22
Tansey.....	2	19	21
Reade.....	5	16	21
Eyles.....	6	15	21
Kendall.....	8	13	21
Firth.....	4	16	20
Fontaine.....	5	15	20
Cantrell.....	1	19	20
Newcomb.....	0	20	20

ANALOSTAN GUN CLUB WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Analostan Gun Club held a special shoot on Washington's Birthday. It was the first meeting since last October and the shooters being out of practice the scores suffered in consequence. Thirty-nine marksmen participated in the different events. The principal event of the afternoon was a merchandise shoot at 25 targets. The shooters were divided into three classes, and the prizes allotted to each class were identical, thus giving the novice as good a chance to win a good prize as his more expert competitor. Following is the result of the merchandise shoot—the first 7 shooters in each class were the prize winners:

Class A.

Miles Taylor, 25; C. B. Wise, 23; Daniel Orrison, 22; J. A. Brown, 21; Dr. Barr, 20; H. A. Farnham, 20; Al Hann, 17; Phil Steubener, 17; J. H. Hunter, 14; Buckwalter, 14.
--

Class B.

W. H. Hunter, 22; M. D. Hogan, 22; Dr. Stine, 20;

Dr. Parsons, 19; George Wise, 19; C. S. Wilson, 18; Barnes, 17; E. Hall, 15; Dr. Monroe, 14; H. B. Willson, 14; George Nalley, 11; Dr. Shoup, 9.

Class C.

Dr. B. L. Taylor, 21; William T. Cox, 20; Dr. Cobey, 20; Dr. Wolfe, 17; B. L. Osborne, 17; A. Varela, 16; R. M. Graham, 16; Dick Hawes, 13; Dr. Varela, 13; Thomas, 10; E. C. Dutton, 8; L. T. Harris, 7.

Following are the scores made during the afternoon:

Shot at. Bk.		Shot at. Bk.	
Miles Taylor.....	90 78	B. L. Osborne.....	65 32
H. A. Farnham.....	90 70	Dick Hawes.....	65 26
C. S. Wilson.....	90 65	Dr. Wolfe.....	60 39
Dr. Barr.....	90 65	Al Hann.....	50 37
Buckwalter.....	90 64	D. Orrison.....	50 37
D. Barnes.....	80 54	W. T. Cox.....	50 34
P. Steubener.....	80 53	Willis.....	50 31
M. D. Hogan.....	75 64	Dr. Varela.....	50 22
Dr. Taylor.....	75 59	Dr. Fowler.....	50 17
Dr. Cobey.....	75 55	E. C. Dutton.....	50 19
Dr. Stine.....	75 55	L. Harris.....	50 19
E. Hall.....	75 54	Dr. Parsons.....	40 29
J. H. Hunter.....	75 50	Thomas.....	40 13
A. Varela.....	75 47	Cook.....	25 4
Dr. Monroe.....	75 46	G. Nalley.....	25 11
H. B. Willson.....	75 39	R. M. Graham.....	25 16
J. A. Brown.....	65 56	W. H. Hunter.....	25 22
George Wise.....	65 56	Miller.....	15 6
C. B. Wise.....	65 52	Lamb.....	10 4
Dr. Shoup.....	65 34		

NEW ENGLAND KENNEL CLUB, BRAINTREE, MASS.

The weekly shoot at the traps of the club, on Feb. 20, resulted as follows:

Club Cup.

	Net.	Hcp.	Gross.
F. H. Stone.....	19	3	22
C. G. Weld.....	17	4	21
C. A. Coolidge.....	13	4	17
T. G. Bremer.....	7	10	17

N. E. K. C. Season Cup.

C. G. Weld.....	22	0	22
T. G. Bremer.....	13	7	20
C. A. Coolidge.....	13	6	19
F. H. Stone.....	18	0	18

The number of wins scored by the competitors for the club and season cups up to today are:

Club Cup.

W. O. Gay.....	4	J. R. Thomas.....	1
Samuel Hammond.....	2	Charles G. Weld.....	1
C. A. Coolidge.....	1	F. H. Stone.....	1
E. H. Eldredge.....	1		

N. E. K. C. Season Cup.

W. O. Gay.....	3	R. H. Morgan.....	1
M. E. Cobb.....	1	R. C. Storey.....	1
E. H. Eldredge.....	2	J. R. Thomas.....	1
C. A. Coolidge.....	1	Charles G. Weld.....	2

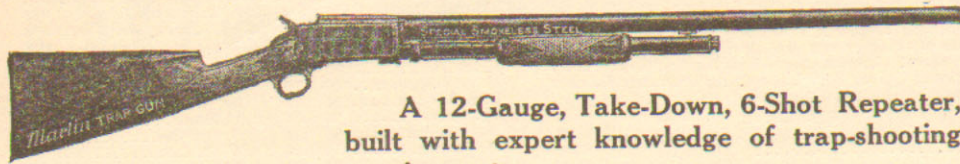
HARVARD GUN CLUB WINS.

The Harvard gun club team defeated the Norfolk Country Club by 170 to 159, at the traps at Dedham on Feb. 20. Brewer of the Harvard team was high gun, breaking 39 targets, Hawthaway of the winners coming next with 38. Burgess led for Norfolk country club, scoring 37. The high wind made good shooting all but impossible. The scores:

Harvard Gun Club.

Targets.....	15	15	20	Tl.
Brewer.....	12	12	15	39
Gilman.....	9	12	12	33
Hawthaway.....	12	9	17	38
Higginson.....	8	10	14	32
Morse.....	8	10	10	28
Total.....	170			

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Score for TOURNAMENT 1029 x 1160

THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE CUP

WON BY

MR. O. N. FORD, Score 96 x 100

ALSO

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE, Jan. 18, '09, Score 183 x 200

HIGH OVER ALL, Jan. 21, '09, Score 152 x 160

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE, Jan. 23, '09, Score 183 x 200

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE ENTIRE TOURNAMENT, Score 1056 x 1160

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a loss of about \$600, and the individual losses by members will swell this total somewhat. There was quite an attendance of professionals and club members and the scores made were about the average. Dr. D. L. Culver was high gun for the day, breaking 186 out of 200. H. H. Stevens was high professional with 186. The first nine events were sweepstakes and the tenth was for merchandise. The scores:

Targets	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Dr. D. L. Culver	19	17	19	17	19	19	19	19	18	16
G. H. Piercy	17	17	20	19	17	19	20	14	19	15
T. Howard	17	17	17	20	18	15	14	12	17	17
E. E. Hallinger	13	16	17	13	12	16	17	16	16	18
E. E. Gardner	16	17	18	16	14	16	12	15	13	11
N. Apgar	18	16	15	19	19	18	20	18	17	19
H. H. Stevens	19	20	18	20	18	18	19	18	18	18
C. B. Brown	13	10	11	9	14	16	12	14	9	11
H. D. Bergen	18	17	20	17	15	17	13	17	15	9
H. C. Simpson	10	11	9	13	6	5	10	11	6	10
H. H. Miller	12	13	13	13	10	8	8	11	9	16
J. Davis	16	13	14	11	12	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobus	15	18	17	17	13	17	15	12	17	18
Shannon	8	12	11	10	8	12	13	9	12	9
Woodruff	13	10	13	16	15	10	16	15	17	...
Colquitt	16	18	17	17	16	14	16	15	15	10
Boothroyd	...	...	...	12	11	9	8	8	8	8
Mathews	...	...	...	11	18	17	18	17	16	...
Stagen	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
Kelly	...	...	...	13	13	15	15	14	16	...
VonLengerke	...	...	...	15	18	15	17	14	...	...
Keissman	...	...	...	18	15	14	14	15	14	...
C. Thomas	...	...	...	15	12	18	12	18	14	...
Wright	...	...	...	14	10	13	19	13	...	...
Williams	...	...	...	16	17	14	14	13	...	...
O'Brien	...	...	...	12	17	12	13	16	...	...
Coegel	...	...	...	17	10	...	...	...	...	...
Vreeland	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Jacobus	...	...	...	17	18	13	14	17	...	...
J. Murphy	...	...	...	15	17	11	15	10	...	...
C. Fisher	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Day	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suley	...	...	...	9	10	...	...	...	...	...
Crawford	...	...	...	12	10	...	...	...	...	...

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

At the Lincoln Birthday tournament at Columbus, Ohio, J. A. Van Fassen, Columbus, O., won high amateur average with 137-150. At the Lincoln Birthday tournament at New Berlin, Ohio, F. LeNoir won high general average with 117-125. Both of these gentlemen shot Dead Shot smokeless powder.

At Delaware Watergap, Pa., February 1, with the wind blowing a gale and thermometer at zero, all the honors were won with Peters shells. Neaf Apgar was high professional, scoring 125 out of 151. Sim Glover second, with 124. L. R. Lewis third, with 115. A. J. Smith high amateur, 107. At Phoenixville, Pa., February 2 and 3, Neaf Apgar won high professional on both days, scoring 281 out of 320, and again at Doylestown, Pa., February 4, he was high with 192 out of 200, using Peters factory loaded shells, of course. At Houston Tex., February 12, high average was won by Mr. Moeser, who scored 90 out of 100, the shooting being the most difficult ever seen in Houston. Mr. Moeser also won the amateur medal with 20 straight. H. A. Murrelle was high professional with 89 out of 100. Both gentlemen used Peters factory loaded shells. At St. Louis, February 6, D. D. Gross, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, broke 95 out of 100 single targets from 16 yards; 23 out of 25 from 20 yards, and 21 out of 24 doubles, a very fine piece of work.

Mr. Edward G. Acheson, President of the International Acheson Graphite Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y., had the degree of Doctor of Science conferred upon him by the University of Pittsburgh, on Friday, February 12. The Convocation was held in Carnegie Music Hall and was in commemoration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln and Charles Darwin. It was made memorable by the presence of James Schoolcraft Sherman, Vice-President-elect. The degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon Mr. Acheson because of the many successes he has scored as results of his scientific research. It was Mr. Acheson who gave to the world the abrasive known

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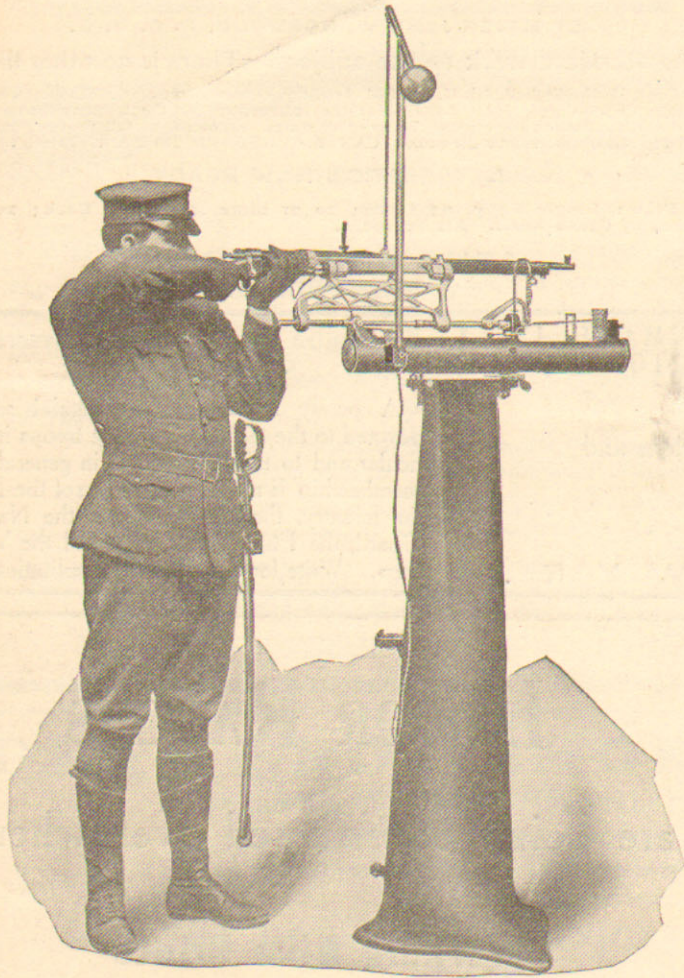
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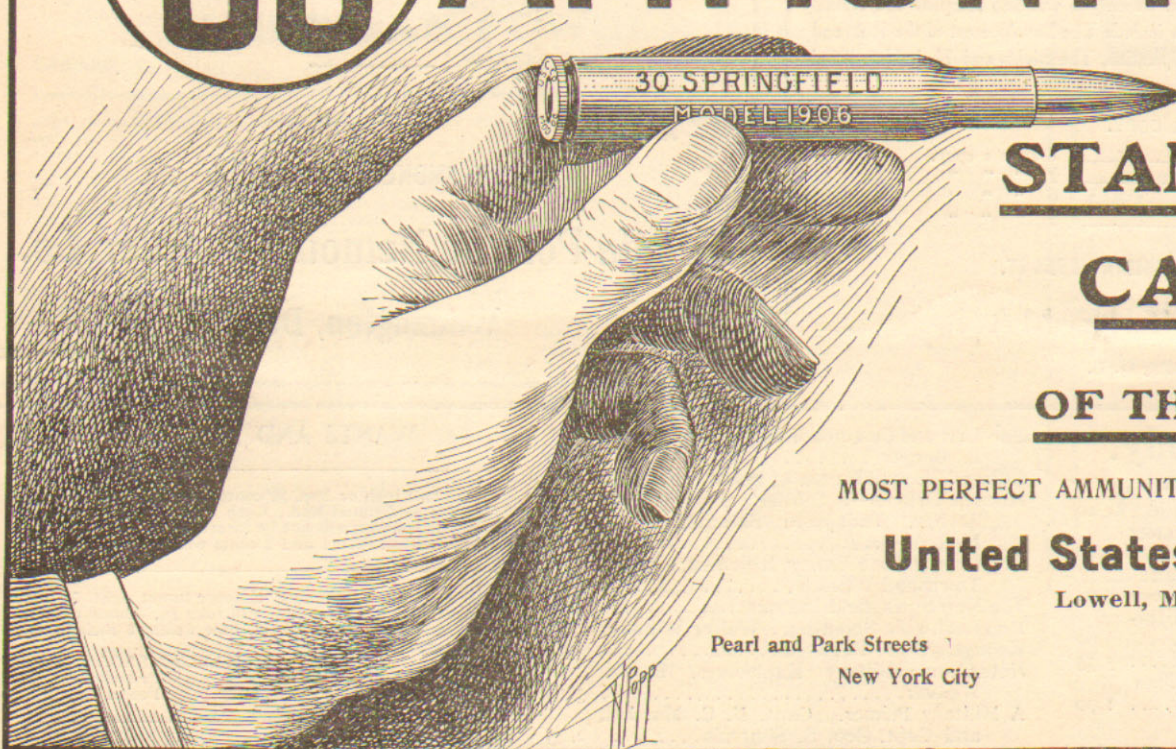
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