

# ARMS AND THE MAN



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**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

## CONTENTS:

- Governor Hughes and the National Guard.**
- The Best Course of Instruction.**
- The First Service of Private Billings.**
- National Rifle Association Notes.**
- The Yarn the Doctor Told.**
- A Strong Voice.**
- 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. 22.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 4, 1909.

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## GOVERNOR HUGHES AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**G**OVERNOR Charles E. Hughes, of New York, speaking at a banquet given during the late Convention of the National Guard Association of New York, said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

We shall fight and bleed together for another two years. (Cheers and laughter.) When, a year ago, I pronounced in this company, what I thought was my valedictory, I had no idea that circumstances over which I had such slight control (cheers and laughter) would result in my appearing before you again. I assure you that no associations connected with my office are more agreeable than the association that is maintained with the National Guard. (Applause.)

If the Governor were only the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, what a delightful office it would be. But peace hath her situations no less involved than war. I have found much to praise and nothing of importance to criticise. I have marveled at your beauty, I have admired your efficiency, and I have had occasion to pay just tribute to your patriotism. I have met with some of you in your armories; with others I have enjoyed the breezes from the lake at Farnham and with others still I have watched anxiously while they sought to get the sand out of their eyes at Pine Plains.

We have had peace for two years; and I rejoice in the fact that I have never, despite difficulties, had to call out the National Guard. I trust that during the next two years your efficiency will be maintained and that you will always be in this state of preparation for any assault that may have to be met. It is my earnest wish that we may continue to have peace and quiet without any occasion for resorting to the military arm of the state. It is a matter of great congratulation that we have passed so long a time without any such recourse.

I understand that you have had, among other subjects of consideration, the question of the advisability of establishing a school of instruction for officers. I am glad that no one has yet thought of the necessity of a school of instruction for the Commander-in-Chief. Perhaps it would not be improper when a civilian is called to undertake the duties of a position of authority in relation to matters with which he is so unfamiliar in order that he may proceed according to well-settled rules to investigate each particular matter that may be presented; but it is possible at least to show the intent to deal fairly and thoroughly with the military questions which may be presented to a civilian commander.

I have not thought so much about the necessity of instructing the officers of the Guard. On the contrary, I have been impressed with their zeal, ability and knowledge. Perhaps it was because I knew so little about it myself. But I am always willing to give the benefit of the doubt and I should want very strong evidence to remove the exceedingly favorable impression that I have received when I have had occasion to come into contact with the officers of the Guard. I believe their devotion to duty is unexcelled in any other department of the state's work. I think their unselfish devotion to their work and their efforts to maintain the efficiency of the forces under their command is an illustration of what may be expected from our citizenship whenever our fellow citizens are placed in positions of dignity and responsibility, where they are put upon their honor and where all that is latent in their manhood is called forth.

You are of course the support of law and order in the state; but the best part of it is that when called as you are from civil life you represent worthily the forces that make for the maintenance of law and order in the state. The fact that there can be gathered from civil life so many

that submit to discipline and that have notions of propriety and that can be so readily drilled into an army corps, indicates the character of our citizenship as a sufficient final security for our institutions. You are not simply men of stamina and resources, alert, active and ready to meet arduous duty, but you represent the stamina and the resourcefulness of the entire community. It is no discredit to you to say that other communities are ready to rival you in their devotion, their zeal and their ability, were it necessary once more to call upon the resources of the State of New York to support the defense of the Union.

You have in your organization, in the first place, good fellowship and while it is not primarily a social organization, no association that makes for the maintenance of good fellowship in our community is to be lightly regarded, particularly when it is united with other and more important aims. And then you have drill and discipline. I have said before in times past, and I repeat it, that I wish every young man in the state could go through the National Guard. I regret it as a deprivation that in my early manhood it did not fall to my lot to be a member of this organization. (Applause.)

This notion of military training is commonly associated, and very naturally, with preparedness for war. But I think it is admirable preparation for peace. It marks those ideals and emphasizes those sentiments which should be uppermost in the minds of every citizen. The fundamental motive of every true soldier is found in the sentiment of honor; and he is in proportion a good soldier as he is fundamentally an honorable and straightforward man. (Applause.) You cannot make a good soldier out of any other material. When we speak of the heroes of war, we are not thinking so much of the blood they shed; we are not thinking of the carnage with which they were connected, nor exploiting the situations which called for the exercise of military force. We are thinking of men under duress in difficult situations requiring good judgment, requiring stamina and endurance, proving what humanity is capable of.

We honor the soldier because he will throw aside everything which ordinarily is held dear and will go to his death, if need be, because of the sentiment of honor. For you cannot have any organization which will make men feel conscious of its real purpose, make them ready to do what they are told to do because it is duty, make them anxious to serve those ideals of manhood which put all notions of temporary ease out of consideration, without such an organization being a great bulwark to the community in times of peace as well as war. (Applause.) I believe that is what the organization of the National Guard is. I am glad to see what you are doing in your military work. I hope there will be closer and closer relations with the discipline of the Army of the United States. I hope the National Guard will always be regarded as a National Guard, with the word "National" emphasized.

We are fortunately divided into states, and it is difficult to see how the Union could have been perpetuated if we had not grown up with convenient and contiguous commonwealths which could be patterned after in the formation of new ones. We shall always be proud of our states and anxious to maintain our state institutions, but after all this will prove in the future to be a matter of convenience of administration; the national sentiment is uppermost, and the reserve forces of the state, the Organized Militia of each state, are primarily for the defense of the Union. We shall endeavor to maintain law and order, and we appreciate the resources we have in the disciplined troops for that purpose. I believe that, despite occasional evidences of disorder, we shall have less and less occasion in



the future to maintain order by troops—and, I hope, no occasion at all—but we must always, as a nation, have a reserve force in the Organized Militia. It is good for them and it is good for the country, and our first line of defense must be as perfect as the respective states can make it.

I hope that in all the work that lies before you you will find abundant pleasure; that the relations of the Guard will be so agreeable that recruiting will become more and more easy; that there will be as little friction as possible because of the maintenance of strict discipline. A commanding officer makes a great mistake who supposes that unjustifiable leniency in the interest of personal popularity is a good thing for him and for his command. (Applause.) Washington was a very self-controlled man; a man of extraordinary passion well under control. Washington would not be the hero, the ideal leader of this free country, with democratic institutions, had he not been a firm and inexorable commander. No one in the Guard lives up to his duty who does not obey the rules and in a position of authority insist that they shall be obeyed. I trust that this will conduce not only to your efficiency, but to that *camaraderie* which is based upon an honorable and square understanding. An officer respected by his men is more likely to be loved by them than one who is not sincerely respected, for love and devotion must be founded upon respect and recognition of the fact that a man in his position does what is up to him to do. That is the final word upon that subject.

We Americans are apt to believe that a man is not much of a man who does not try according to his lights, in the sphere in which he moves. In military circles, it is *de rigueur*. That is the whole basis of military discipline. Occasionally we have matters come up to the Commander-in-Chief in which there is a little indication of what might be called the circular in military—wobbling. I believe that courts should be just and inflexible; that the statutes should be enforced; that delinquency should be punished, and that men who do not observe the rules should be made to understand that the rules are to be observed, and that there should be such an absence of personal feeling and such a sense of personal detachment that there can be no basis for rancour. In this way, the *esprit de corps* will be greatly enhanced.

There are some matters to which it is imperative I should attend tonight. I am glad to have had this opportunity of following a valedictory with a salutatory. I shall try to see you from time to time on those famous occasions when you "present," and I do my best not to appeal unduly thrilled, and return the salutation in good order. I am always impressed with the sight of a regiment in review, and I never hear a band preparing for review but that I feel a little tremor along my spinal column. I appreciate your kindness and consideration, and the very pleasant and agreeable associations we have had. My best wishes for all your men who are represented in your persons here tonight, and to the various organizations of the Guard, and to the officers of the Guard, long life, health, happiness, a prosperous two years, peace and plenty. (Long continued cheering.)

### THE BEST COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

BY WM. WHITNEY CRANE, Major and Inspector General, First Brigade,  
Louisiana National Guard.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Another of those valuable papers submitted in the competition conducted last year by ARMS AND THE MAN with the purpose of bringing out the best thought of the nation upon the subject of "The Best Course of Instruction for a Company, Troop or Battery of the National Guard to Fit it for Service in War."

Major Crane, the author of the article which follows, has been too modest to send us a biography of himself, although asked to do so. But we did secure a photograph of him which we reproduce.

**A**SSUMING that we have to deal with the average National Guard unit, the common, ordinary, every day company, in its normal peace condition, the problem of the best course of instruction to fit it for service in war presents many and complex features. Regimental and battalion commanders may have opinions on the subject, but, in considering the proposition from its *raison d'être* we must become, for the time being, the immediate commander and analyze the situation from the captain's viewpoint.

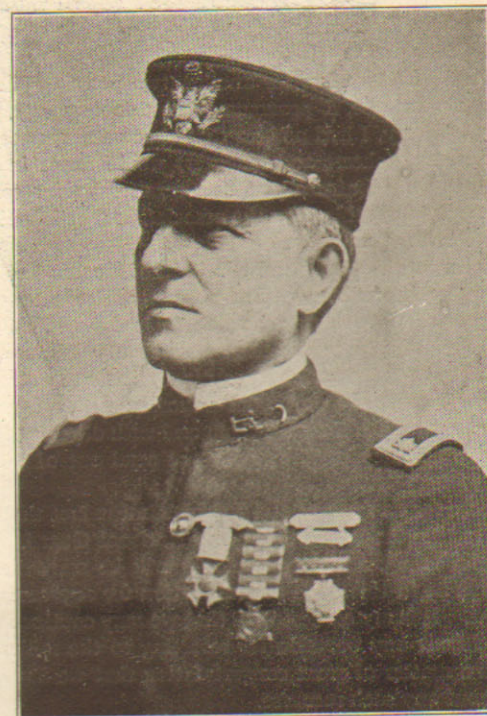
It stands to reason that the company should be kept recruited up to its established peace maximum. Thus, when thrown into service, the men are not strangers to each other; have already formed a just estimate of the capacity, stability, initiative and get-there qualities of their officers, and have been in turn, sized up along the same lines. Besides, there will be fewer "rookies" to be leavened into the mass and an *esprit de corps* will have been established before serious work comes to hand.

Noncoms should be subjected to such scrutiny as would be used in

the inspection of material for a structure in which strength, harmony and utility are expected. It is not sufficient that a popular and catchy fellow should wear the chevrons, but a prudent captain will find reliable and efficient experienced men, and see to it that they are placed so as to exercise proper restraint and control. Imagine the advantage, when called into service, of a well seasoned and experienced first sergeant, one who, having been a Regular in the past, drops naturally into the established routine and sees that his men reach the same ends by the shortest cuts.

A fair proficiency in the manual of arms and tactical movements must be taken for granted, but these need not be carried to an extreme. The drill regulations now in effect are elementary and basic—leaving much to the battalion and regimental tacticians and requiring no high degree of excellence or "prize team" finish. Fire control and the proper manipulation of the particular arm of service to which the command is attached are matters entirely independent of the company itself, and—so far as it is referred to here—need only concern its commissioned officers, whom we will discuss apart.

A sapient commander will have early considered the physical condition of his men in detail, realizing that the elements of proper hygienic conditions should be made familiar, and physical culture and set-up given their true value and attention. Without being athletes, they should be sufficiently hardened by drill and exercise so that sudden duty would find them anything but soft.



Major WM. WHITNEY CRANE.  
Louisiana National Guard.

A company thus prepared need not necessarily have its camp equipage, quartermasters and ordnance stores and blanket rolls in apple-pie order, as if to make instant response to a riot call. War is not declared at the drop of the hat in this day and time. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and by the time the preliminaries of muster-in are through with, a company otherwise fit can have its impedimenta licked into shape for field service.

The course of instruction to fit our company for service in war should, after all, rest largely with its officers and consist mainly in an understanding of, a familiarity with conditions which would exist in service, and the proper and most practical way of meeting them or becoming adapted to them.

It is not essential that Mercur's Elementary Principles or Hannibal's Achievements should be chief sources of inspiration or founts of knowledge. Rather should the ambitious company commander turn to the concise and clearly written service manuals which have, from time to time, made their appearance in compact and handy form. Manuals of field service, guard duty, courts-martial, etc., not forgetting the manual for army cooks, afford valuable information, which should be assimilated before one is called into active service. All company officers should be well grounded in the interior economy of companies, and messing and cooking, as set forth in Army Regulations, paragraphs 274-293. They should also be familiar with paragraphs 359 to 397, A. R. (the roster, detachments, daily service, and honors), and, in the Articles of War, should give special attention to numbers 8, 12-17, 31-42, 54, 55, 56 and 60-70.



The subject of entraining and detraining a command, and problems relating thereto, should be theoretically understood and put to occasional practical demonstration. Property accountability and due care of stores and equipment are not the least important subjects for consideration. Rifle practice should have attention, homogeneity of performance being aimed at, as it is better that all the men should be fair shots rather than that only a few experts be developed. At the same time company officers should know the shooting capacity of every man, so that, on occasion, a few sharpshooters may be detailed to pick off officers, leaders or particular individuals of the enemy.

When opportunity offers each meal should have inspection to see that it has been properly prepared, that complaints may be met or prevented, and just appreciation must be had of the necessity that camps and grounds adjacent thereto should be kept in a proper state of police and that the sanitary regulations applying to the camp in general, and the culinary department in particular, are rigidly observed. As has been aptly said: "No duty connected with the care of their men should be too small to engage the attention of company officers." This axiom should be continually borne in mind.

The ambitious company officer should assiduously cultivate habits of observation as to military details, and early learn to note in memoranda from matters which might have a value in future contingencies. He should address himself to practical topography and a general knowledge of national characteristics among those peoples with whom his country is likely to become embroiled. His attention should be directed to a study of languages, to the natural resources of his possible enemies and the chief characteristics and physical peculiarities of their country, climate and environment.

Mathematics should be a cardinal study, not alone because of advantages resulting from the acquisition, but especially for the mental training—affording flexibility of mind, fixedness of attention and concentration, which are unconsciously applied in every subsequent mental process—fostering direct, fixed and firm conclusions promptly arrived at in the decision of every day matters.

The company commander should not be alone in the work here indicated. The companionship, as well as stimulation afforded by a joint participation with his subalterns in the reading and research here outlined, brings them into better accord and fuller understanding, while affording congenial subjects for discussion and thought.

Imperceptibly, even if not by first intention, the facts and theories thus absorbed creep into the officer's communication with the company, and new thoughts along practical lines are imparted to the men in the ranks, who are thus again brought into closer rapport with their immediate commanders.

Concretely, then, let us consider that the best course of instruction for a company, troop or battery of the National Guard to fit it for service in war, is a fair groundwork in what is required by the Drill Regulations, perfect familiarity with and ability to successfully employ the weapons with which it would fight, a reasonable proficiency in administration and plenty of initiative on the part of its officers, combined with a comprehensive and liberal appreciation of what is required to properly feed and hygienically protect the men who are placed under their command as fighting machines.

### WILD DUCK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

**S**OUTH Africa as the paradise for hunters of buck and even bigger game is familiar to most people. Most of us picture this country as a parched, sun-dried plain, interspersed with arid and stony kopjes, so that few realise what excellent waterfowl shooting can be had amongst the pans and sluggish streams which here and there break the monotony. Wild duck are plentiful; wild geese can often be put up, and many other varieties of wildfowl less familiar and not so numerous may be met with.

South African rivers are very curious. They usually rise as small, trickling rivulets amongst the wooded kloofs of the high veldt, and then wind tortuously for many miles across the level plains. When heavy rains come they become boiling torrents, and the low-lying land on either bank is flooded for miles. These streams as quickly subside, but not so with the flooded adjacent lands. Here the water usually stays in stagnant and numerous pools which have been formed in the course where the stream once wound its way but has since altered its bed, so that along either bank of many of these rivers there stretch for miles long chains of isolated, marshy pools of water which are periodically filled by the heavy rains. In these marshes wildfowl of all kinds abound. These are their favorite haunts, though they may also be found in the solitary open pans. Here and there on the veldt one comes across these lonely sheets of water, usually about half a mile across. Each of these pans may be reckoned on as harboring a very fair number of wildfowl.

There are many conditions peculiarly favorable to the South African

wild duck sportsman. The reeds grow to a much greater height than in England, and it is possible to arrive right at the water's edge quite unseen.

Again, the bed of the stream is usually very low-lying, and one can walk along its edge unseen from the pools on either side till one is opposite the particular one to be shot over. These streams are usually fordable along most of their course, so that birds put up at one pool and flying across to pools on the opposite side offer a good mark for anyone in the river bed, and can easily be followed up across the stream if necessary. Since there is usually no water for many miles on either side the river, wild duck show no great desire to leave the stream, but merely fly from one pool to another up or down stream, and then one can often get several shots at the same flock. All these circumstances make wild duck shooting, even for the tyro, both profitable and enjoyable.

Whilst wild goose, bustard, and buck thrive under the protective aegis of the close seasons for shooting, the wild duck is not considered important enough to warrant such lawful protection; but, despite this, their numbers seem in no immediate danger of being decimated. This is due to some extent to the fact that few of the Boers—their most implacable enemies—possess firearms of any description since the war. Moreover, the Kaffirs rarely molest them, and so the English sportsman may be fairly confident of plentiful scope for his gun. There is one circumstance in wild duck shooting which may or may not be a disadvantage. The flocks of duck are small. I rarely saw a flock of more than half a dozen. Perhaps this is because there is such a choice of pools for them to avail themselves of. As regards size they appear to be in every respect like our own wild duck. They are fairly tame sometimes, and when put up seem little terrified at the report of the gun. They will often settle in the same pool from which they started if the sportsman takes care to conceal himself in the long grass.

We used to find the best time to shoot—or, at least, the most enjoyable—was the two hours before sundown. After perhaps an hour's canter across the veldt in the cool of the afternoon to the marshes, one then halts the horses and loosens the saddle-girths half a mile away on rising ground, so as to be kept in view from the low-lying flats. Three guns make our party. We move quietly forward toward the river bed. A red sun is dropping towards the waving distant horizon behind us. The quiet heat of the day has sunk into the cooler evening breeze. From the marshes ahead one hears occasionally out of the stillness the harsh cries of the "hammerkops," an ugly brown variety of crane, which at this time of day seems to waken up and make as big a fuss as he can. Fortunately, he is very tame, and his alarms do not disturb his quieter neighbors, our friends the wild duck. I suppose they are used to him. A noisy dispute is going on among these hammerkops, and one or two of them may be seen fluttering up above the reeds for a second, to sink down again with further noise, leaving the waste of marsh apparently untenanted as before. Just in front of one's feet a green grass-snake glides quickly away. Once on one of these excursions a reed-buck and his doe, disturbed by our approach, sprang up before us and bounded with vigorous plunges across the marsh and over the sky-line to the open veldt. What a strange sense of solitude broods over these melancholy marshes at the dying of the day. But a couple of hours with a good gun and a plentiful supply of No. 4's generally results in a good bag of wild duck, and this is no time for melancholy when a couple of brace of duck have to be accounted for before they reach the safety of the other pools, or a stealthy approach brings into view a brace who bustle quickly into the shelter of the reeds, and a moment later take to the open. Darkness brings the day to a close. A gallop home in the moonlight with a good bag across the saddles brings the shoot to a happy end for the sportsman, who dreams that night, maybe, of those few odd birds he would have added to his bag if—well, he must leave something for another day.—*Shooting Times and British Sportsman, England.*

### THE FIRST SERVICE OF PRIVATE BILLINGS.

By A. J. DAVIS.

**A**S the latest recruit in B Company he found at his first breakfast all of the places at the tables taken—no, not all, for he spied one vacant at the quartermaster sergeant's table and not heeding the grins and furtive nudges of his future comrades, he sat down and added to the din and clatter of the messroom.

"Well," said the sergeant, spreading a large piece of butter on a liberal piece of Uncle Sam's bread, "I see you are ready for the first drill." "Guess I'm as ready as I ever will be," said the recruit, also taking a large helping of butter. "I hear you are going to drill me"—this to the line sergeant on his left. "Be on the porch in front of barracks at 7 o'clock," was the gruff answer, and he added, "Say, you man, don't you know you're eating the quartermaster sergeant's butter?" "Oh, that's all right," said that old soldier, his eyes twinkling, "you haven't got your butter checks yet,



have you?" "Butter checks,—what are they?" "Now look here," interposed the drill sergeant, "you just eat your little ration and be out at that drill on time and forget for a minute that we are a set of walking dictionaries for you."

So after drill he went to a private of his squad, asking about the butter checks. "Well, you see it's this way," said Private Lowry, "each man has his own butter allowance, for you know Uncle Sam ain't no farmer, and a lot of the boys from the farm kind of forget that she is 35 cents a pound and not had for the milking of it. The 1st sergeant has the butter checks and he'll give you your share if you go to him. Of course he'll object at first and say there ain't no such thing, but don't you let him fool you." "Hey, there," called the cook as the recruit passed by, "while you're askin' him just find out whether M Company has brought back the oven wrench yet." "Come in," said the 1st sergeant, when he knocked at the orderly room. "I'd like to get my butter checks," said Private Billings. "Look here," said the old sergeant, disgustedly, "you ain't got no butter checks, and what are you lettin' them stuff you like that for, the first day? They ain't no such thing as butter checks and never has been in this man's army, and when a soldier wants butter Uncle Sam don't furnish it nor I don't give you no butter checks to get it with." "That's all right," said the recruit, stubbornly, "but I know there is. You're just telling me what they said you would and most recruits don't know that you sergeants use their butter for a week or two until they find out." "You get out of this office," boiled the sergeant, "or I'll see that you get more than butter checks all right and maybe you'll tell me just what brand of butter you want." "I ain't perticular just so's I get it," said the recruit, sulkily, "and the cook wants to know whether the oven wrench ever came back from M Company." "No, it ain't," snapped the sergeant, "and just to occupy you while you are thinking over them butter checks, you go up and ask the M Company cook to send it right over."

Down the long line of barracks from B Company to M Company went the recruit. Yes, the cook was through with it and had just sent it over to A Company. So from M to A and back to L, down the long line five times went the recruit, the cook at each company having just finished with it had loaned it to the very farthest barracks, so thought Private Billings. At any rate he had been told not to return until he found it, so when he did return, empty handed, after his long tramp, to be informed by the 1st sergeant, now good natured and smiling, that an oven wrench was for the purpose of extracting his daily ration of butter from the hot oven, perhaps he wondered whether the glory of his first day of service was mythical also.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NOTES.

THE annual report of the Association for the year 1908 is now being distributed. It is a book of 152 pages and is in reality a joint report of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and the National Rifle Association. The title page has been changed to read, "Report of Rifle Shooting in the United States for the Year 1908, National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice."

The first 28 pages of the book are devoted to the interest of the National Board, beginning with a list of its members, then follows the report of Col. R. K. Evans, the Executive Officer of the National Matches.

Tables showing the total scores of all the teams competing in the matches, with the names of team captains, are incorporated, and the scores in detail of the prize winning teams.

In the National Individual and National Pistol Matches the names of the prize winning competitors with their scores in detail are also shown.

The Minutes of the meeting of the National Board held in Washington on January 14, showing the changes made in the matches for 1908, is a feature of the publication which will meet the approval of rifle shots, as they will be able from reading this to know a long time in advance of the regular program just what changes are provided for in the 1909 matches. The balance of the book is devoted to the affairs of the National Rifle Association.

It contains a list of the officers and directors of the Association, of its patrons, life members and state secretaries and affiliated organizations arranged by states. Accounts of the annual meeting of the Association held at Camp Perry and the annual meeting of the Board of Directors held in Washington are included in detail, and the latter includes the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The Secretary in his report covers in detail the matches held by the Association, among universities, colleges and schools, and recommendations for the future policy of the Association.

The annual matches of the Association held at Camp Perry with the prize winners and scores in detail are incorporated, as is also a full account

of the Olympic Team's trip to England. In this report is included the results of the try-outs at Camp Perry and the preliminary shooting on the Bisley range. In addition to the report of the International Team Match there is also the story of the Individual Match and the 300 Meter and Revolver Team Matches. A full account of the great reception given to the returning team is also included along with the list of subscribers to that fund, as well as the one for the general expenses of the team.

The treasurer's report showed the Association out of debt and a small balance in the treasury.

A commendable feature is the list of the affiliated organizations with the names of the secretaries. The book is profusely illustrated, and is being mailed to all the life and annual members of the association, as well as to all of the officers of affiliated organizations who have sent in their annual reports showing the officers for 1909. All those clubs which have not made their report should do so at once if they wish their officers to receive copies of the book. As in former years, the book may be secured for 10 cents a copy on application to the Secretary of the Association, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

A LETTER AND SOME SCORES.

THE following letter from the well known English sportsman and shot, Maj. Henry Munday, needs only a note here to say that we appreciate his praise and thank him for his interest:

23 Oakley Square, London, N. W., England.

To the Editor,

ARMS AND THE MAN:

I read ARMS AND THE MAN every week with the greatest possible pleasure. It is undoubtedly the best military and musketry paper on the face of the earth. Alas, our Service papers are not in it for information and instruction.

I am almost afraid to forward you the enclosed, as I fear you will laugh at our practice with the revolver. We have a few remarkably good men in the country who are really brilliant revolver shots up to 50 yards—Warrant Officer A. Raven, R. N., Sergeant-Major Wallingford, etc.—but the great majority of our rifle shots know nothing whatever about revolver shooting. The London Scottish Territorial Regiment is the champion revolver regiment and all their men who shot in the match are members of the North London Rifle Club, Bisley, so it greatly reduces the club strength. Walter Winans is the father of our revolver shooting and one of the best sportsmen.

I was adjutant for the British revolver and pistol team at Bisley for the Olympic competitions and thought our good friends in the United States of America would like to know how we were getting on.

Believe me to remain,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) HENRY MUNDAY, MAJOR H. A. C.

London Scottish Territorials v. North London Rifle Club.

The above revolver match was fired on Friday last at the headquarters of the London Scottish, James street, Westminster, the conditions being six men a side firing six shots at 20 yards at a two-inch bull. First right hand, then left, and finally six shots rapid, 30 seconds being allowed. The match was keenly fought, Dr. Wirgman, F. R. C. S., making a phenomenal score of 114 points, using a Colt Bisley model revolver.

London Scottish.				North London Rifle Club.					
	Rt.	Lt.	Rap.	Tl.		Rt.	Lt.	Rap.	Tl.
C. W. Wirgman..	39	37	38	114	Priv. Milady....	35	39	31	105
Priv. Laing....	35	38	33	106	Maj. Munday...	34	36	32	102
Capt. McDonald.	35	39	31	105	Corp. Newton...	35	38	29	102
Lieut. Monro....	37	34	27	98	Priv. Wood....	37	32	28	97
Capt. Lindsay...	32	26	29	87	I. Bashford....	36	28	29	93
Sergt. Chick....	27	20	21	68	W. Ellicott....	37	29	25	91
Total.....				578	Total.....				590

Majority for North London Rifle Club, 12 points.

THE YARN THE DOCTOR TOLD.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

I COULD imagine the lion and the lamb lying down side by side," said the Doctor with a grin, "although I might have my suspicions as to which side of the lion the lamb occupied. I could conceive of a joint parade between the Orangemen and the Knights of St. Patrick, without too great a stretch of the imagination, and I might possibly see a mental picture of old Chief Geronimo as instructor in plain sewing in a girls' boarding school, without believing that green and pink striped mice with yellow wings would be the next thing on the palimpsest of my mind. But, by thunder, in those days the idea of a member of the good old 8th New York and a soldier of the equally good and old 11th, getting together without 3 policemen to pry them apart a minute later,



would have been preposterous. I never in my life saw 2 organizations with such intense rivalry between them. They were rivals in drill and rivals in their social affairs. If one regiment gave a dance and had 2,000 people present, I'll be darned if the other wouldn't have 3,000 at their next affair if they had to send out a provost guard to gather them in. At camp it was a favorite stunt for a picked crowd of one layout to sneak over and cut the tent ropes of a whole company of the other regiment. Naturally there was retaliation, swift and sure, and take it all in all, I don't believe that a single night in camp saw more than about 75 per cent of the tents of either regiment standing. Orders did no good, sentries were useless; the only thing the commanding officer could do was to blandly overlook the regular morning's program of repitching tents by 3 or 4 companies out of each regiment.

"When it came to rifle shooting, a truce was declared, merely because both regiments believed that they had the best men and they could not shoot and scrap as well. Plenty of nonpartisan officers were on hand to see that the bullets were fired at the *targets* alone, but a rifle match between the picked teams of the 2 regiments, in its social features, resembled the spectacle of 2 bulldogs—hungry bulldogs—chained just out of reach of each other. This is just to give you an idea of the pleasant and easy relations existing when the match I am going to tell you about came off.

"The 11th in those days had a peculiar attraction for good shots. What this attraction was I am not going to say, but it was a peculiar coincidence that the working staff of the armory consisted of the finest shots to be had. I don't know why it was necessary to have a man who could make possibles at 800 yards to sweep out the armory, or a man who could shoot a rapid fire string so fast that it sounded like a drunken Gatling, act as armorer, but the fact remained. The 8th was the 'Gentleman's Regiment,' so swell that they used to have their cartridges gold plated and the bullets made with a silver alloy but the 11th managed to get away with them more than half the time when it came to rifle shooting.

"Then this match came off, the last of the season before the cold blasts of winter began to sweep across Creedmoor. It would just about decide the superiority of the 2 layouts and both of them were keyed up to the highest tension. The conditions were 10 men per side, 10 shots per range; ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards. The day was cold and blustery but about two-thirds of each regiment was out to witness the downfall of the other fellows. About a wheelbarrow load of money was up in bets.

"Now the best shot on the team of the 11th was a man—well, we'll call him Cousins for short. He wasn't crooked, but he had every blamed trick of the rifle game at his finger ends that has been invented since old Robin Hood used to flim flam intelligent audiences by pretending to cut willow staves at 200 yards with a dinky bow and arrow, while an accomplice yanked a string and pulled the stave in two every time Robin fired. Then, besides, he had a choice collection of his own which were supposedly suggested to him by the evil one.

"The 11th got off bad. Stage fright by one man pulled down their 200 yard total and a couple of inopportune puffs of wind gave them a couple of goose eggs at 500. When they got to the 600 stage the 11th team was 20 points to the bad and the 300 odd 11th rooters back in the crowd had faces longer than wet swabs.

"Cousins was the first man up for the 11th, while his opponent was a nice young fellow, a lieutenant, of the 8th, who was a good shot but who lacked experience. As he lay down Cousins glanced over with those hawk eyes of his and noticed that the young lieutenant had forgotten to raise his sights for the 600 range but that they were still down at 500 yards—they were using the old .45 Springfield.

"Each man had a separate target to shoot on, of course, and they were to fire 2 sighting shots before commencing their strings.

"Strangely enough, when the rifle of the young fellow from the 8th cracked, 'Bang' went Cousins' rifle also. Over on the young fellow's target a white disk came creeping up, a bull for the first sighter, while Cousins got a miss on his own. Again the rifle of the man from the 8th cracked and again Cousins' rifle roared at almost the same instant. Another bull was recorded for the 8th man and again Cousins got a miss. You could have heard the groan from the 11th bunch back there, for half a mile, but not a muscle of Cousins' face moved.

"Well, sir, for the next 8 shots on his regular string, that young fellow got 8 goose eggs, while Cousins landed 8 straight bulls. Challenges, roars, epithets and threats on the marker's life rent the air. Six different times did the 8th men challenge the marking and 3 different times did they fire the marker and get a new one and still that red flag waved coyly across the target at each shot for the 8th man, while the white disk crept up in response to the invitation from Cousins' rifle.

"Perspiring, red faced and angry majors and colonels and lieutenant colonels and captains and officials of high degree trotted back and forth between the firing point and the butts, but all of no avail, Cousins was hitting the bull and the young fellow from the 8th was apparently missing the entire landscape.

"A miniature riot was in progress behind the firing point as the neutral spectators madly tried to keep the wild men from the 8th from mobbing the dancing, yowling, crowd of maniacs from the 11th, as bull after bull answered Cousins' shots.

"Cousins seemed to be in pain or in a convulsion of some sort. His face, while a trifle redder than usual, did not look any different, but between shots his shoulders and body shook in a way most peculiar. The mystified men from the 8th glared suspiciously at him several times but his face was as bland and expressionless as the white disk that answered his shots.

"At the ninth shot the young fellow happened to think of his sights, in spite of the fact that they had given him 2 bulls on his sighting shots. The mystery of his misses was out. On his next shot he got a 4 and on his tenth shot a bull, while Cousins, apparently struggling to control some emotion, landed a bull and a 4 for his last two shots.

"The 11th had made up their losses and were 20 points to the good, while the team from the 8th were so far up in the air that the earth appeared to be about the size of an orange.

"The following pairs from the 11th merely confirmed the lead gained by Cousins and the 11th won the match hands down.

"That the lieutenant from the 8th had 'blown up' was the commonly accepted version of the poor showing he made, but the mystery of his first 2 bulls was inexplicable.

"Not until a week later did anyone connect the fact of Cousins' first two misses and the 8th man's first two bulls, and the truth leaked out—that Cousins had fired his two sighters on the 8th man's target, giving him the 2 bulls, while the shots from the lieutenant's rifle buried themselves in the dirt under the target.

"It is a fact, they had to rusticate Cousins for a month to prevent him from being assassinated some dark night."

### A STRONG VOICE.

*The Honorable Richmond P. Hobson, Member of Congress from Alabama, but better known to the American people as the Naval Officer who in 1898 commanded the gallant band of sailors who took the Merrimac into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and sunk her there, delivered upon the floor of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, February 23, a most notable address. So far no one has pointed out with so much clearness such a large number of the cogent reasons why the United States should be as strong in actual force as she is in resources. It is plain to be seen that Lieutenant Hobson's appreciation of the need of a very great Navy is based upon a desire to see the country made safe beyond a chance. We cannot, however, expect to reach any such a state. No stone should be left unturned which will bring us to a condition of reasonable readiness for war, and to this end the Navy must be largely increased. It must not be lost sight of, however, that Navy increase is only one part of the work of preparation which we should carry on. We are sure that Lieutenant Hobson realizes this also, but doubtless he did not feel called upon in this address to cover every phase of national preparation in the same detail with which he discusses the Naval program.*

*The arguments which he advances and the conclusions which he deduces are sound and we recommend a careful perusal of his address, which we shall reproduce in full, to every one of our readers. It has come to be somewhat the custom to poke fun at Lieutenant Hobson and point him out as the man who goes about shouting "Wolf! wolf!" We deprecate this tendency on the part of any portion of the American people. That man who has the courage, knowing the truth, to tell us that we ought in peace to prepare for war that we may avoid war, deserves all the support, aid and assistance which every loyal hearted citizen can possibly give him. More strength to Lieutenant Hobson. His is a good, necessary and indispensable task, and he seems to be doing it well.*

**T**HE subject of my remarks this afternoon is diplomacy and our fleet. These remarks were intended to be made in connection with the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, but I have made an exchange of time because of the chances of being out of the city, possibly, when the other bill comes up.

There is advantage in taking up the discussion of the fleet at times other than those when the naval appropriation bill is being considered. Some members seem to imagine when reference is made to national danger in any part of the world that it is simply a device to promote the chances of securing additional battleships. Fortunately, the fleet of this country has its usefulness, and I believe its greatest usefulness, in the long years of peace. Though diplomacy begins when war ends, and ends when war begins, it owes its effectiveness chiefly to the fleet. The whole subject of my remarks, therefore, will relate to the question of the usefulness of the fleet in days of peace.

Diplomacy is the relationship of sovereigns. We should bear this fundamental fact in mind when we take account of our country's relations with the rest of the world. Section 10, Article 1, of the Constitution confines diplomatic functions to the Federal Government. The same condition



exists in other composite governments with vassal states and dependencies. These sovereign nations acknowledge no superior; unlike individuals, they are subject to no restraining authority. They are beyond the domain of law and are subject only to the impulses that sway human nature unrestrained.

I make no deduction from international law as it exists. But the fact is that in the true sense of law there is no such thing as law between nations. There is no codification of the so-called "tenets" of international law. There is nobody that has authority to say what is and what is not law between nations. International law, Mr. Chairman, rests upon precedent, and amid differing opinions the world today has no court to decide what is precedent and what is not. Between nations the condition of law today is analogous to the rudimentary condition of the common law within civilized nations before courts had been formed with authority to say what was precedent.

Even the generally accepted tenets are still uncodified. All that exists is the record of decisions of national courts which have no authority beyond national bounds. An international common law is in the forming, but it is only in the forming and is still without the machinery for its authoritative and orderly growth. Wherever there is a condition of law and order in a civilized community there is not only the fully developed common law of the nation, and courts with full authority to say what is common law, but there is also a body with authority to make new law, and a body with full power and authority to execute law and to impose adequate penalty for violation of law. There are no such bodies out in the world. The principle of an international court has been accepted, and the court itself is being organized, but when organized it will have no jurisdiction except what may be conferred upon it in such particular case by the litigating parties. The principle of an international congress has been accepted, but only the principle. It is hoped that the great Hague conferences, the third of which is to meet in 1915, will become periodical, automatic, and self-governing, and will evolve into an authoritative international congress to make laws for the nations to live under, but as yet these conferences are not fixed beyond the third and are not self-governing, and have only advisory authority. But even after the establishment of an international congress there would still be no international executive. This will be the last and most difficult branch of an international government, for it would entail the relinquishment of part of national sovereignty. Nations are sovereign from their birth, and even the smallest nation is jealous of the slightest suggestion of infringing its sovereignty. Anything touching even remotely this delicate subject suggested at either Hague conference brought the delegates to their feet instantly in opposition.

The best that can be said is that the embryo of an international organization has been spawned, but that is all. An enthusiasm that assumes that organization exists between nations capable of assuming the responsibility of administering justice deceives itself and endangers the progress of peace and justice. It becomes a public menace when it advocates leaving a nation's life, independence, and vital interests to hang upon a myth. To advise a nation to disarm because it is peaceable and would prefer an international organization for justice would be like advising the peaceable inhabitants on a wild frontier to disarm and allow the lawless to reign. Such action would retard and prevent the development of a condition of law and order.

The world as yet has no legislative body to make law, no judicial body to adjudicate and interpret law, no executive body to enforce law. The obligations that exist are those entered into by the sovereign nations in agreements known as "treaties," but treaties are not held subject to the generally accepted principles of justice and right. Who is to say when two nations are to make treaty engagements and what are to be those agreements? Can China go to the nations of the earth and get the most-favored-nation treaties today? No. Could Korea get any treaty at all? No. Can the weak have access to the benefits of treaties? No.

After a treaty has been entered into, who is to interpret the meaning of the terms of the treaty? There is no one. Finally, when the terms of a treaty are clear, who is to see to it that both contracting parties shall live up to those terms? There is no one. The pages of history, and the pages of contemporaneous history in particular, are full of the most flagrant violations of solemn treaty obligations. Even where treaties of arbitration have been entered into, calling in a third party, the field of arbitration has been reduced to the minimum, specifically excluding from arbitration questions affecting the honor, independence, territory, and vital interests.

A world public opinion is steadily growing and increased intercommunication is developing an internationalism, but the same causes that are bringing the nations together are even more rapidly welding together the parts of individual nations and accentuating national characteristics. Internationalism is growing, but the present is the age of nationalism which has caused all the great nations but America to leap to arms, to form every able-bodied citizen into a soldier, and to ply the national resources to their limit to maintain armies and navies.

(To be continued.)

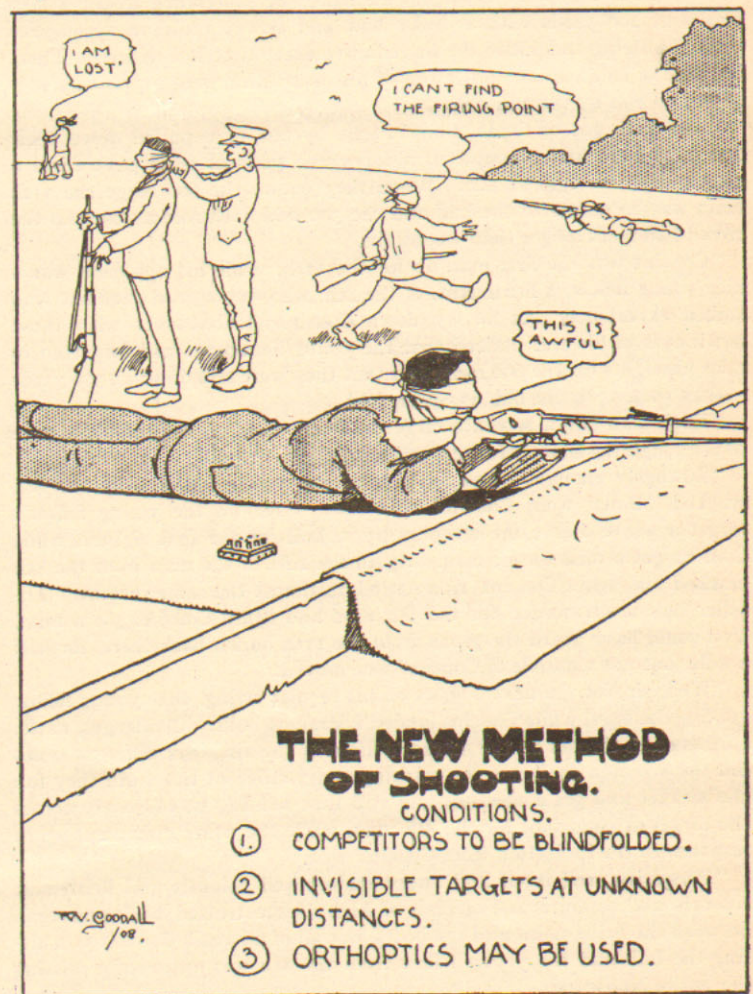
## BRITISH ARMY RIFLE TRAINING.

THE new scheme of musketry training, produced by the Army Council will, to all appearance, work effectively in bringing about a great improvement in the shooting of the Army. The scheme is based on the principle of "active service conditions," and will make what is practically a clean sweep of the present musketry arrangements. It will involve the virtual disappearance of the old targets, with their bullseyes and other methods of judging accuracy of aim. A movement has been at work for the last few years in the direction of improving the old system of musketry training, and of late the Regular Army, as well as the Territorial Force, have enjoyed greater opportunities of practising at moving figures than has been the case hitherto. Under the new system the old, flat stationary targets will be swept away altogether and relegated to the museum where they ought to have been sent years ago. The musketry training will be conducted on more commonsense lines, the soldier being required to fire at moving and disappearing targets only, the actual condition of things that would confront him in real warfare. Not only in marksmanship will his training be of a higher order than heretofore, but he will also become a greater adept at judging distance, for, instead of firing from fixed points on the range as has been customary hitherto, he will be taught, when firing, to judge his own distance and to vary his methods of firing accordingly. This is as it should be, for, although judging distance has always formed part of the soldier's annual musketry training, it has usually been carried out in too mechanical a manner to prove of any real benefit to the man.—*United Service Gazette, England.*

## SHOOTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

WHAT the *Rifleman, England*, thinks of the new and more difficult shooting methods recently decided upon by Army authorities in that country, is somewhat shown by the accompanying caricature of "The New Method of Shooting."

That the National Rifle Association of Great Britain is not going to be stampeded by all the hue and cry now going on in Albion against bullseye shooting is indicated by the statement of Lord Cheylesmore in relation to this subject in his recent address to the B. N. R. A. Council. He said that service shooting should of course be practised but he announced his belief that the time had not yet come to do away with the bullseye. He remarked that the Association would include some matches in the program of this year at targets other than bullseye, but he expressed a belief that the present form of target would not go out of use soon, if ever.





# 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.

## AN EXPLANATION.

Washington, the capital city of the nation, the scene this week of the last great act in the making of a President, the place of publication of ARMS AND THE MAN, is a busy spot as these words are written on Monday, March 1. Before the Editor of this paper two courses lie open: Either to delay the publication of the issue for this week until after the Inaugural, which would allow the inclusion of full information on the Army and Navy appropriation bills and a partial report of the Inaugural Parade; or an early going to press which will leave the Editor and the staff of the paper free to render such service as is possible to the visiting National Guardsmen and others who will be here to participate in the Inaugural exercises. The latter course has been decided upon and the paper therefore will go to press early, lacking an account of the Inaugural and of the last final acts of the Congress.

Next week we shall be able to give our readers full and detailed information upon these points.

Even early in the forenoon of Monday the streets are filling up with people. Many uniforms are already in evidence. Hotels are overcrowded and late arriving visitors who have not made their arrangements in advance may have to sleep on the roofs or in the streets. The crowd bids fair to be an immense one.

Every individual without exception is wishing for a fair day upon March 4. Inaugurations seem almost as likely to breed rain storms as Independence Day celebrations, and Washington weather is proverbially fickle at this season of the year. All are, therefore hoping for the best, but fearing the worst in the way of weather.

No amount of bad weather will be able, however, to dampen the enthusiasm of the crowd which is coming down to see Mr. Taft assume office. Everywhere, like an electric current in the air, is felt the deep-seated belief that, with the new administration we shall see a general resumption of business activity and better times all around.

## SERVICE RIFLE FIRING.

In another column of this issue we present a short editorial from an English contemporary on the subject of British Army Rifle Training. From this it will be seen that the English War Office feels it is under the same obligation to secure a more practical course of firing as our own War Department. The new Firing Regulations for Small Arms, U. S. Army, which are now in the hands of the printer, and which the Department has wisely decided to withhold until next year, were prepared upon a basic purpose to train men for service firing.

There seems a disposition in England to go from one extreme to the other. From an order of fire where for general practice no rapid fire, no off-shoulder and no skirmish firing was done, it is now proposed that all firing shall be at moving and disappearing targets of obscure color, and much of it at unknown ranges, thus eliminating bullseye firing altogether.

In any course of training intended to produce from untrained men riflemen capable of delivering effective and controlled fire in the field, it would be as much of a mistake to start the novice with field firing as to continue him at bullseye firing after he had gained a reasonable proficiency in bullseye fire.

As we have had occasion to say many times in the past, a distinct line must be drawn between *preliminary instruction*, *rifle competition*, and *service training*.

Preliminary instruction must be made easy, therefore it must be carried on upon targets which can be easily seen and hit without difficulty. A part of this training should be instruction on the sub-target gun or through similar device and at indoor firing.

Competitions are necessary to stimulate the interest of men until they will devote the extra time and energy to practice which is necessary to carry them beyond the ordinary shot.

In competitions the element of luck must be reduced to the lowest possible point: Competitors must feel that they will win or lose almost entirely according to their skill and the intelligent exercise of it, or lack of it. For competitive purposes no target which has yet been brought forward, or no scheme of firing which has so far been produced, is so good as bullseye firing.

Service training is quite another matter altogether. After men have attained a reasonable degree of proficiency in the use of the rifle at bullseye targets, they should then be instructed in firing at moving and obscure targets—targets which appear and disappear at irregular intervals; firing at unknown distances; firing from lying, kneeling and standing trenches, and they should be instructed, and their officers should be instructed, in the delivery of fire by squads, sections, platoons, and larger units.

ARMS AND THE MAN has long pointed out the necessity of a more practical course of firing in this direction and we are very glad to be able to say that the new firing regulations, while not yet made public, do provide for much service firing.

## GROWING STRONGER IN EVERY SENSE.

In our issue of February 18 we published the following quotation from the report of the Adjutant General of Missouri for the year 1908:

"In January, 1903, the date of passage of the Militia bill by Congress, under which the National Guard of the state is subject to the rigid inspection and the regulations of the War Department, the National Guard of Missouri consisted of 3,078 officers and enlisted men. Under the operation of this bill, while there was constant increase from the first in the efficiency of the Guard of the state, there was constant decrease in its organized strength, owing to the discharge of men who were not active in the organization, and whose names upon the rolls would result in lowering the standard of efficiency of the Guard.

January 1, 1905, the actual strength of the Guard was 2,563 officers and enlisted men. On January 1, 1906, the total strength was 2,575; on January 1, 1907, 2,402, the lowest point reached under the operation of the Federal law. On January 1, 1908, the strength was 2,895 officers and enlisted men. During the past year there has been greater increase than during the previous year, and the strength at this date is in excess of 3,400."

There has been a feeling on the part of some of those who knew the National Guard situation only in one locality, or who approached it from a single viewpoint, that the operation of the new laws affecting the Militia, particularly the one of May 27, 1908, would have a tendency to increase the difficulty of securing recruits.

As ARMS AND THE MAN has often said, both editorially and in its news columns, a consideration of the elements involved from the standpoint of the whole country led its editor to a belief that an acquaintance with the new law and its purposes was the only thing required to make recruiting easier than it had ever been before; further, that not only would recruiting



be easier but that the class of men recruited would be immeasurably above those previously coming forward.

In the last ultimate analysis the most important aspect of the change in the relation of the Organized Militia to the Federal Government is its psychological aspect; the difference in the attitude of the officers and men in the force toward their service. The appeal which is now made by a recruiting officer can be honestly made upon the highest grounds. An unanswerable reply to the question of a recruit "why should I enlist" is: "Because by so doing you add by just the amount of military knowledge which you secure to the strength of your country."

No one can make us believe that out of the 13,000,000 able-bodied men in the United States we cannot always have 150,000, 200,000 or even 500,000, if we see fit to provide for their enrollment, equipment and training.

It is only a question of educating the general body of the people to a full comprehension of what National Guard service actually means. In this behalf and for this purpose the energies of all of us should be bent. No step should be left untaken which will call to the attention of our fellow citizens: first, the necessity for reasonable military preparation, and second, the value, indeed, the imperative need, of the National Guard for this purpose.

Local sentiment must be built up so that the young men and boys everywhere in the land may realize that not only is service in the National Guard honorable and profitable, so far as their individual development is concerned, but that it is of such overwhelming importance to the future of the nation as to be beyond statement in words.

### THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

The country Congressman who, perceiving in the appropriation bill an item for the War College, remarked that as we had no war and never would have any war, that he did not believe in education anyway and was therefore against the War College, probably expressed the opinion of a fairly considerable number of uninformed American citizens.

The editor of ARMS AND THE MAN has been privileged upon a number of occasions to visit the Army War College. It is a most interesting institution, and a brief mention of its activities and of the purpose and scope of its real work may not come amiss to those who have not had a similar opportunity.

The grounds upon which the War College is situated lie just beyond the Engineer Barracks, and when we say "just beyond" we mean that sort of a "just beyond" which appears so to a good walker. The building is grandly mounted upon an imposing granite base and it has that correct architectural dominance of the skyline when approached from the front, which is so satisfying. The Potomac River pursues its turbid and untroubled way to the sea nearby. An occasional small river craft lends enchantment to the view on that side. On the landward side of the War College building, vacant ground with bare red clay unadorned by a sign of grass gives an air of dreariness to the outlook.

Inside, the building, which is spacious, is admirably arranged for study, research and demonstration. Lectures are given by selected individuals, both of, and outside of the War College staff, in a delightful little lecture room, the acoustic properties of which, and its tidy arrangement, would please the most captious lecturer.

Recently Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, General Staff, delivered a lecture there which attracted a number of outside visitors. His subject was "Infantry Fire in Battle," a most engrossing theme, which he handled with that superlative excellence which is one of the attributes of his distinguished personality.

Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, President of the War College, is fond of saying that the War College deals with facts and figures, not fancies or figments of the imagination. A somewhat close examination of the work of the War College will allow one to concur in the truthfulness of this statement.

To put the purpose of the War College in the fewest possible words, it may be said that the institution exists for the purpose of first ascertaining what the military resources of the country may be, or are, approaching the subject from every standpoint, and second, an inquiry as to how these

resources can best be utilized to accomplish the result desired. Collateral, of course, to these inquiries arise those pertaining to the best methods of instruction, the best plans of administration, the most superior schemes of strategy and tactics, and all of those questions which in any manner are related to the parent subject.

The officers of the War College have a commendable habit of visiting all the nearby battlefields—and a number are available from Washington—and there working over, upon the ground where these great conflicts occurred, the old battles as a way of learning how the new ones should be fought.

The War College can be correctly said to form an indispensable part of a commonsense method to secure reasonable safety for the country. Without the facts and figures which it secures, without the conclusions which it correctly deduces, without the information which it wisely dispenses, it would be impossible for the country to ever intelligently or adequately prepare itself for war.

## HERE AND THERE.

### *Funnelless Battleships.*

Foreign dispatches report the laying of the keel of the new British battleship *Indefatigable*. This ship will be similar to the latest battleships, except that she will be without funnels. Her tripod masts, turrets and bridges will be about all which will appear above the upper deck. She is the first of her class in this respect. The obliteration of the funnels has been made possible by the introduction of internal combustion engines.

### *International Naval Conference Ended.*

The meeting of delegates summoned by Great Britain to determine as many definite principles of maritime international law as possible has terminated its session in London. The code adopted by the conference to regulate naval warfare will be published simultaneously March 20 in the capital of each country represented.

### *Are we to Have Suffragette Soldiers?*

A young lady in a military uniform consisting of a blue skirt, a scarlet tunic with yellow facings, epaulettes, topped off with a service cap, and furnished with a foundation of riding boots, created more than a little sensation when she appeared before the arch at Whitehall, London, where the Life Guards keep constant watch. She was Sergeant-Major Kitty Baker, an officer of the Volunteer Association of Patriotic Young Women, an auxiliary of the Nursing Yeomanry Corps.

This incident leads in direct course to an inquiry as to whether, having now invaded many of the fields of man's labor and being diligently desirous of exercising the same political rights as man, woman will insist upon equality up to the point of bearing arms.

Of course this shocks and startles us. It may be that she does not intend to go so far, but we feel confident that such an occurrence will lead many more after dinner orators to inflict upon us the old but not altogether untruthful toast: "Woman: once our superior, now our equal." That of itself is almost sufficient cause for a revolt.

### *Open to any Citizen.*

A correspondent says: "Kindly advise me whether any citizen can shoot for place in the coming international matches between the United States, England and Australia?" The reply is that any citizen of the United States will be eligible to enter the try-outs for places on an all-American team. That has always been the policy of the National Rifle Association of America and it will probably continue to be.

### *War may be Unavoidable.*

The balance of foreign opinion seems pretty fairly divided in relation to the result of war or no war between Austria and Serbia. Both countries appear to be taking a very positive position. The foreign office of England has been industriously attempting to bring about an amicable understanding. In this effort Russia and France are assisting. Germany, however, refuses to join the 3 named in offering advice to Austria because such advice has not been asked for. The unreasonable nature of Serbia's demands is admitted by the neutral nations. Serbia insists upon a cession to her by Austria of territory to unite Montenegro and Serbia. A request is also made that autonomous government be granted Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### *Policemen Practice Pistol Pulling.*

The revolver practice of the higher officers of the Baltimore Police Department has at last taken a practical turn and for the past week Sergeant Renahan has been instructing them in the proper method of holding and aiming, using the revolver without cartridges in these instructions, much to the disgust of some who thought it was to be a genuine schuetzenfest at once. Regular practice at 30 feet will begin this week and the scores will be watched with much interest. Lieutenant Peregoy of the mounted force, who has been in the Cavalry service of the United States, fired one score at 30 feet last week, on the Standard American target reduced for 20 yards, and scored 32 out of a possible 50, receiving the congratulations of his comrades who thought him a marvel. Governor Crothers visited the range one afternoon while the officers were at work and expressed himself with much emphasis as being delighted with the practice and hoped that it would be continued.



## ARMY AND NAVY.

### *Powder Solvents Tried.*

The School of Musketry at Monterey has been investigating different powder solvents with a view to securing a formula upon which a solvent can be manufactured for issue to the Service.

A recommendation has been made to the Department and further trials of the preparation approved are being made at Springfield Armory.

### *Unctuous Graphite Assists.*

As mentioned in ARMS AND THE MAN some months ago, Frankford Arsenal is conducting experiments in the use of powder in which is incorporated a small percentage of unctuous graphite, the purpose of which is, of course, to reduce friction and erosion. It is understood that the tests have been very satisfactory but no definite information upon the subject can yet be obtained from the Ordnance Department.

### *Few Recruits Needed.*

The beneficent effect of increased pay for enlisted men wisely granted to the Army by Congress last year has resulted in filling up the depleted ranks. About all the organizations are now up to full peace strength and a good many companies have waiting lists. The good results flowing from such a condition are many. Not only are the men actually enrolled and receiving training but, plenty of material being available, recruiting officers can pick and choose as they will.

### *More and Better Bread.*

The Subsistence Department of the Army has given out the information in connection with experiments which have been carried on to secure more satisfactory methods of subsisting troops in the field, that an officer of the department has developed a field oven which is capable of turning out 2,000 loaves of bread a day, or a sufficient amount to supply an entire regiment. The bread is said to be of excellent quality, quite equal to that produced in the best class bakeries.

### *Where Will it Stop?*

Rear Admiral Goodrich of the U. S. Navy, speaking recently at a banquet given by the Order of the Cincinnati, said: "Over on the Brooklyn Navy Yard we are refitting one of the vessels that formed part of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet in '98. That boat is of 9,000 tons displacement. We now have ships of 18,000 tons, and are building battleships of from twenty to twenty-one thousand tons displacement. If we are spared for a few years more we shall see ships of thirty and forty thousand tons displacement."

One would naturally be led to inquire where such ships could possibly dock. There must be a limit to size and that limit is no doubt the depth of water which can be obtained.

### *Football may be Duty.*

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has rendered an opinion that certain medical services rendered in the case of a sergeant of Coast Artillery, who was injured while playing on a football team last fall, constitutes a just claim against the United States. He held that the soldier was under the command of his team captain, a sergeant-major, at the time, and that the game was a part of the athletics required by the regulations.

### *Bradshaw Inspector of Target Practice.*

Commander Sims having been placed in command of the *Minnesota*, his position as inspector of target practice in the Navy will be filled by Lieut. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw, who will have for his assistant Lieut. Henry A. Baldrige.

### *Medical Department Activity.*

Every department of the Army is showing commendable activity in developing new ideas in preparation in a prudent and sensible way for the responsibilities which might at any time come with war. The Medical Department is not behind the others in this respect. One of its most recent efforts is directed toward perfecting a plan by which the rolling stock of railroads may be used for conveying wounded to main hospitals. Such a system would require a certain amount of equipment in the way of litters of a kind adapted to use in baggage and express cars. The department not only desires to secure these but to accomplish a reserve of other supplies instruments and medicines at some central depot or depots.

### *Sims Commands Minnesota.*

As foreshadowed in ARMS AND THE MAN, Commander W. S. Sims, previously on duty as inspector of target practice, U. S. N., and as aide to President Roosevelt, has been assigned to the command of the battleship *Minnesota*. The *Army and Navy Journal* in commenting upon the new assignment to duty of Commander Sims, pays a well deserved tribute in the following language:

"Commander W. S. Sims, U. S. N., inspector of target practice and naval aide to the Commander-in-Chief, has been selected to take command of the battleship *Minnesota*, succeeding Capt. John Hubbard, who will be assigned to duty with the General Board, March 1. Commander Sims has held his present detail since 1902 and during that period has rendered most valuable service both in his immediate duty as inspector of target practice and also as adviser to the Commander-in-Chief. In the latter capacity Commander Sims has performed a task that has at times been very difficult and always dangerous in view of the conflict of opinion in naval circles as to various institutions and methods. It is only a moderate respect for the facts to say that the upheavals and reforms that have been of late rapidly succeeding each other in the Navy would hardly have had their being but for the fact that there was a Commander-in-Chief who had an aide who tried to tell him the truth as he saw it faithfully

and squarely. It is the testimony of fair minded newspaper men who have in the performance of their often trying and perplexing duty to get at the truth gone to Commander Sims that he has always spoken of his brother officers and of all officials with a fine courtesy and a splendid sense of fairness."

### *Military College Inspectors.*

A board of officers consisting of Captains Julius A. Penn, Michael J. Lenihan, Peter C. Harris and P. D. Lochridge, General Staff, U. S. A., has been created to carry on the annual inspection of the different schools which maintain military departments under the direction of officers of the Army.

### *Extra Officer Bill Lost.*

The House Committee on Military Affairs failed to report Senate Bill 2671, the measure providing for 612 more officers for the Army. A number of causes contributed to accomplish the defeat of this meritorious measure; the principal one, however, was the reluctance of the committee to approve legislation which would involve the expenditure of \$2,000,000 more per annum in view of the existing deficit in Federal revenues.

### *Suggested Change in Physical Tests.*

A number of officers of the Army are advocating a modification of the physical test to which officers of the Army are now subjected annually. It is argued that officers now specially prepare for these tests and that the purpose which the President had in mind when he put the new system into operation is not always fulfilled under the present method. The suggestion is that the test should be made regularly at short intervals, say of a month. The idea has merit, as under it officers would at all times be in physical condition for wholly efficient active service.

### *A Different Nose Bag.*

The Ordnance Department of the Army has sent to Springfield Armory for trial a nose bag of odd design. Instead of the ordinary bucket-shaped receptacle usually employed, this bag is made several feet long, one end suspended from the back of the horse and the other by strap around his head supporting that portion of the nose bag in which he inserts his muzzle to secure the grain. The angle at which the nose bag hangs is intended to prevent waste of grain.

### *College Detail to New Mexico.*

Maj. Charles P. George, U. S. A., retired, has, upon his own application, been detailed for duty with the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

### *President Appoints Joint Army and Navy Board.*

President Roosevelt has transmitted to Congress the report of the special commission which he appointed to investigate the needs of the Navy. The report is intended to be only a preliminary one but it contains many valuable suggestions. Commenting upon the report of the commission, in his message to Congress, the President says:

"The Navy should be treated not with a view to any special or local interest, but from the standpoint of the interest of the whole country, and all other considerations should be subordinated to keeping it in the highest condition of military efficiency; for it must be prepared for war, or else it is useless, and it cannot be prepared for war unless always in the highest state of military efficiency.

The whole object of the organization of the Navy Department is to create machinery which will in time of peace prepare for war; and such, no less, is the whole object of the War Department. All the administration machinery of the two departments should be considered from this standpoint. The two secretaries should be supreme; but they should have the best and most responsible military advice."

The Commission, which was composed of very able men, suggested the creation of a joint board, and in accordance with the suggestion the President has named the following joint committee of Army and Navy officers to make a further report upon this subject:

Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, chairman; Rear Admiral Richard S. Sperry, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U. S. N.; Capt. C. McR. Winslow, U. S. N.; Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U. S. A., General Staff, president Army War College, and Brig. Gen. W. L. Marshall, U. S. A., Chief of Engineers.

As an evidence of how wisely the special commission dealt with the subjects brought before it, the following fundamentally correct observations and conclusions reached by it are quoted:

"The dispensing with unnecessary navy yards and the provision for navy yards which are required 'by strategic considerations in time of war, and for maintaining the fleet in constant readiness for war in time of peace,' are questions of such gravity and demand so much careful study that it would be impracticable for the commission to bring in even a preliminary report of any value in the limited time available.

It should be distinctly laid down as a cardinal principle that no scheme of naval organization can possibly be effective which does not recognize that the requirement of war is the true standard of efficiency in an administrative military system; that success in war and victory in battle can be assured only by that constant preparedness and that superior fighting efficiency which logically result from placing the control and responsibility in time of peace upon the same individuals and the same agencies that must control in time of war.

There should be no check or change of method in expanding from a state of peace to a state of war. This is not militarism; it is a simple business principle based upon the fact that success in war is the only return the people and the nation can get from the investment of many millions in the building and maintenance of a great Navy."



## 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.

Medical Department—So Called. No. 3.

The "medical department," when analysed, resolved itself into a colonel and surgeon general, a mere figurehead on the Governor's staff whose proper duties were performed in part by the Adjutant General and in part by the two regimental commanders, and into a split corps. One half of the personnel (3 officers and 13 men) was "assigned" to one regiment, and one half to the other. These members of the medical corps in fact belonged to the regiments, were considered a part of them and were commanded as such by the regimental commander, who appointed the noncommissioned officers and recommended the appointment of surgeons. There were, then, 2 "medical departments" with a regimental commander at the head of each, while the Adjutant General supplied the medical supplies and equipments. How such a system could have been inaugurated, I cannot comprehend. The state headquarters were aware of its senselessness but had refrained from doing anything "because the colonels would kick."

### A Quick Response.

Capt. M. D. Imhoff, commanding Company E, First Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, Milwaukee, reports to ARMS AND THE MAN the result of an emergency call which he recently made to his company.

The call was made without previous intimation of the purpose of the company commander to any individual, in or out of the company, and it was undertaken for the purpose of finding out how quickly the company could be assembled in an emergency.

The captain arose at 3.45 a. m. on Sunday morning and at 6.19 a. m. the last man reported at the armory. Every man in the city, with the exception of two who were sick, responded to the emergency order. The time is remarkably short when it is understood that some of the men had to walk for a considerable distance. The men most distant from the armory lived 3½ miles from company quarters in a straight line. The telephone was used to call some of the men and the Police Department notified three. These were cases impossible to reach by telephone.

The men called in different portions of the city were directed to notify those living in their vicinity. In some instances it was impossible to make use of the street cars as they had at that hour of the morning stopped running. The company cooks prepared breakfast, on the field range, of bacon, bread and coffee, which was served to the men as fast as they reported. Enough bacon and coffee for at least one meal is always kept in the company quarters and bread can be secured at any time at a nearby bakery.

### Florida Inspection.

The regular annual inspection of the Florida State Troops will take place between March 15th and March 29th. Maj. William F. Hancock, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., will be inspecting officer on behalf of the United States, and Col. Walter P. Corbett, Inspector General of Florida, for the state.

### Militia Division Items.

On request of the Adjutant General of a State, he was informed that the question of payments from state funds to officers of the Army detailed for duty with the Organized Militia for services rendered by them on orders issued by the Governor of the State is one for determination by the state authorities. There is no provision of Federal law which authorizes or prohibits such payments being made.

It is to be understood, however, that funds placed to the credit of a state under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, can be used only for payments to bona fide members of the Organized Militia.

On inquiry of the Adjutant General of a state as to the type of field range now available for issue, he was informed that the Donavin type of field range is available for issue, the approximate cost of which is as follows:

No. 1 (100 men size), with utensils complete, is \$35.35; extra grate, \$1.65; extra fire lining, \$1.75.

No. 3 (25 men size), \$20.50; extra grate, \$1.25; extra lining, \$1.35.

The Donavin range is now being supplied to the Regular Army, but on account of its weight and bulk it is not at all satisfactory. It is expected that a board of officers, now in session, will soon render a report recommending the adoption of a new and satisfactory type of field range, weighing, with all of its equipment, less than 175 pounds. The probable price of the new range cannot now be stated, but it is thought that the entire matter will have been decided before the close of the present fiscal year.

### Squadron A, New York, Inspected.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Commanding the Department of the East, inspected Squadron A in the armory of that squadron last week. The armory is entirely too small for the use of the organization. The showing made by the troopers when mounted was considered remarkable in view of the limited space at their disposal.

Capt. William R. Wright, of Troop 3, conducted an evening parade, mounted; this was in full dress. After the parade the squadron was formed

and reviewed. Passing in review at the trot and gallop the squadron presented a magnificent appearance and the management of the horses under the very difficult conditions was perfect.

After the review came squadron drill, followed by troop drill. Troop 1 was drilled to bugle calls. Troop 2 gave a silent drill. Troops 3 and 4 indulged in rough and Cossack riding.

Major Bridgman and his officers and men are to be complimented upon the results they accomplished under so many discouraging conditions. It is hoped that the 8th Infantry will have built for it a new armory so that the squadron may fall heir to the armory of the 8th.

### Field Battery Inspections.

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has been ordered to inspect the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 6th batteries, Field Artillery, National Guard, New York. Colonel Mitcham will also inspect Battery A, National Guard, New Jersey.

### California Represented.

Gen. J. B. Lauck, Adjutant General of California, who has been designated by Governor Gillette of that state as an aide to represent California upon the staff of Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Grand Marshal of the Inaugural Parade, was probably one of the first National Guard officers to arrive in Washington to participate in that event. This will not be the first time he has ridden as part of a military parade on Pennsylvania avenue. When the armies of the United States were reviewed in Washington at the close of the Civil War, Sergt. J. B. Lauck, of an Ohio Battery, was present. General Lauck carries his age so well that it is difficult to realize that he is a veteran of the Civil War.

The California Legislature has been asked to authorize the organization of 16 companies of Coast Artillery. If the measure receive the approval of the law-making body, the companies will be organized as rapidly as possible.

### District Inspections.

The District of Columbia National Guard will receive its regular annual inspection from March 10 to March 23. Nineteen organizations turned out 100 per cent at the inspection of last year and an effort will be made to considerably increase that number at the coming inspection.

### Most Efficient Florida Companies.

The ratings showing the relative efficiency of companies in the Florida state troops as based upon the annual inspection at home stations in 1908 and other sources, is as follows:

Highest general efficiency: Company I, Second Infantry.

(The state pennant for highest general efficiency has now been won by this company for the third successive year, and will be formally presented on the night of March 22.)

Best appearing: Company I, Second Infantry.

Best disciplined: Company I, Second Infantry.

Best arms and equipments: Company I, Second Infantry.

Best administration: Company I, Second Infantry.

Best drilled: Company I, First Infantry.

Best in Guard Duty: Company I, First Infantry.

### Virginia Appropriations.

Gen. Charles J. Anderson, Adjutant General of Virginia, writes to ARMS AND THE MAN in connection with a recent mention in these columns of the report of his department for the year 1908, that the last Legislature appropriated for the period beginning October 1, last year about \$57,000, of which sum \$15,000 out of the first year's appropriation is available for the purchase of a rifle range and camp site.

In saying that the appropriations made by the State of Virginia were inadequate to the needs of the National Guard, we referred, in the article mentioned, to past appropriations. The Legislature deserves credit for increasing the amount made available for the support of the Virginia volunteer troops to a point somewhere near reason. The appropriation is not yet as large as it should be. The fact that it has been increased at all is to be taken as a most encouraging sign.

### Proposed Military Code for Maine.

The new Military Code now before the Legislature, in its general purpose, completely harmonizes the state service with the Regular Army, and provides for automatic conformity, by executive orders, to future Federal Militia legislation, thus obviating the necessity of further state legislation to meet future Federal demands while the Militia is in its present transition period.

Its principal features are: Elimination of the tawdry staff of the Governor, substituting therefor the regulation working staff composed of officers of the Guard of prescribed number and grade; organization of a corps of Coast Artillery and complete reorganization of the medical department; establishment of practical and theoretical schools and camps of instruction with regular officers as instructors; pay for drills; relief when killed or disabled in service; and a system of state-owned armories.

Article IV provides for the repeal of the constitutional clause requiring election of officers and prescribes instead a system by executive appointments and lineal promotion after examination; it fixes a time limit of service in each grade, an age limit for each grade, and a system of retirement.

The proposed measure, which was unanimously adopted and recommended by a board of National Guard officers representing both line and staff, with a Regular Army officer as advisory member and an excellent lawyer as legal adviser, is now in committee; it deserves serious consideration on its merits, and the test of its merit should be the good of the Guard, regardless of its effect upon any individual's ambitions. The proposed measure is said to have the enthusiastic and united support of the officers and men of the line of the Guard; it conforms to state law and machinery; it is urgently needed as constructive legislation, and it should be considered by legislators in a liberal spirit appreciative of the enlarged functions and improved status of the Guard.

It ought not to be emasculated or amended in any way.



# ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

## Late Trials of .30 Caliber Ammunition.

ARMS AND THE MAN is able to offer to its readers an exclusive report of some most interesting tests recently made at the School of Musketry, Monterey, Cal., of ammunition loaded under identical conditions with the cannellured bullet and the standard service bullet. This report possesses particular interest for the rifleman at this time owing to the recent final decision of the Ordnance Department to use the cannellured bullet in service ammunition.

An erroneous impression might obtain with reference to the meaning of the word "cannellured" as applied in this connection. The change in the bullet is so slight as to be scarcely noticeable. Perhaps a more correct term to apply would be a "slight indentation." At any rate it is a very shallow groove in the bullet. Into this shallow groove the mouth of the shell is crimped. It is of course understood that the purpose which the Ordnance Department has in mind is an escape from the type of ammunition which last year, on account of the close seating of the bullet against the rifling, allowed the extraction of the bullet from the shell in many cases when the bolt was opened after loading and before firing. We published last winter considerable information upon this subject and at that time foreshadowed the adoption of a cannellured bullet by the Department.

The small bearing surface of the 150 grain, sharp pointed bullet seemed to require a pressure from the shell when made without a cannellure which would be liable to result in ruptures of the mouth of the shell should the ammunition remain long in store.

The report which has been made by Major McIvor, Commandant of the School of Musketry at Monterey, upon this subject to the Ordnance Department is reproduced herewith for the benefit of our readers.

"Five thousand rounds of each class of ammunition were furnished for test. Various boxes were opened and ammunition taken therefrom was used. For convenience in this report they will be referred to as standard and cannellured.

### TEST FOR BULLETS PULLING OUT.

#### 1. With a cold, clean rifle.

Ten new Rock Island rifles that had not been fired except at the arsenal were cleaned with cloth patches and wiped out with kerosene. Two hundred rounds of cannellured were used, each rifle being loaded and unloaded 20 times with varying rates of speed. Using the same rifles the same test was made with 200 rounds standard. None of the bullets remained in the chamber.

When loaded very rapidly all the bullets showed lines of nicks made by sharp edges in the chamber. When loaded slowly this appeared as a mark about one-half inch long beginning about one-eighth inch from point of bullet. In the standard and cannellured little variation was noted.

#### 2. With a hot, foul rifle.

Four new Rock Island rifles of average star gauge measurements were used. The standard was used in one and cannellured in 2. A 30 shot skirmish run was made, firing 5 times at each of the 6 halts. As soon as the first clip was fired the piece was loaded, unloaded and loaded. By the time the next halt was reached the cartridge in the chamber had approximately the temperature of the rifle. Before firing at that halt the rifle was unloaded and loaded. During the skirmish run no bullet came out of the case.

### TO DETERMINE THE RELATIVE FORCE REQUIRED TO UNSEAT THE BULLET FROM THE CARTRIDGE CASE.

The base of the cartridge case was clamped in an armorer's vise and the bullet was withdrawn by a straight pull. Calling the force required to unseat the standard bullet 10, that required to unseat the cannellured is approximately 25. This conclusion is not considered exact. To get an accurate result spring scales should be attached to the handle of the bullet extracting machine in the reloading set. As this machine has not yet been received at the School of Musketry, if desired the test could be easily made at the arsenal.

### WEIGHT OF BULLETS.

From various boxes 20 cartridges of each kind were taken, and the bullets carefully extracted and weighed. In giving weights fractions of a milligram are disregarded. Sixty-five milligrams equal one grain, making the standard bullet of 150 grains weigh 9,750 mg. Variations from this standard are noted.

#### STANDARD.

Average weight 9,696.2 mg. = 149.2 grains.  
Greatest variation 106 + 47 = 153 mg. = .234 grains.

#### CANNELURED.

Average weight 9,727.5 mg. = 149.7 grains.  
Greatest variation 56 + 22 = 78 mg. = 1.2 grains.

Examination of the foregoing table shows that the Cannellured is far more regular as to weight, and has more nearly the theoretical weight of 150 grains.

### METAL FOULING.

Four new Rock Island rifles were made chemically free from metal fouling and used in a 30 shot skirmish run at the same time. The rifles had almost identical star gauge measurements and no difference in interior finish could be observed. Standard was used in one and Cannellured in two. After standing sixteen hours the barrels were filled with a solution giving a dark green precipitate. As there is no laboratory at the School of Musketry, facilities for quantitative analysis are lacking. The resulting precipitates in suspension showed no difference in shade. Known weights of cupro-nickel were placed in the test tubes two hours and showed the same decrease in weight. If there is any difference in the amount of metal

fouling from these bullets it is so slight that it cannot be determined with the apparatus at hand.

### RANGE FIRING.

This firing was extended over a period of about ten days in various wind and light conditions. The following men did all the firing: Captain Pickering, 1st Infantry; Ordnance Sergeant Puckett; Corporal Glosser, Co. D, 8th Infantry; Private Kennedy, Co. D, 8th Infantry. The first two have had wide range experience and the last two are intelligent, careful riflemen.

With each ammunition each man fired five or more sighting shots and ten record, all firing being done in prone position without rest for the rifle. After firing the forty record shots with one ammunition the others were taken up in succession. The order in which the kinds of ammunition was used was changed each time, and record was kept at the target. It will therefore be seen that the total scores are little influenced by personal and weather elements. The scores show the results obtained. Each hit was carefully plotted by an officer or noncommissioned officer at the target.

40 Shots at 200, 300, 500, 600 and 240 shots at 1000 Yards.	
Yards.	200 300 500 600 1000
Standard.....	179 171 176 159 834=1519. Total for all ranges.
Yards.	200 300 500 600 1000
Cannellured.....	181 171 178 163 845=1538. Total for all ranges.

At 1000 yards out of the 240 shots there were 25 misses with the Standard and 24 with the Cannellured.

### ELEVATION AND WINDAGE.

Small difference in rear sight elevations for the two kinds of ammunition were observed at mid-range. At 1,000 yards these differences became more marked and could be measured with more or less accuracy. One rifle showed elevations as follows: Standard 1020, Cannellured 1015. Another rifle adjusted with a micrometer read: Standard 1020, Cannellured 1010.

No difference could be observed in the amount of windage correction made use of, nor in the relative changes required by varying wind.

### REMARKS.

The shot groups and scores show little difference between the Standard and Cannellured. Their relation showed the same at all ranges. About 80 per cent of the misses and wide hits of the Standard and Cannellured could be accounted for as not due to irregularity in ammunition. None of the ammunition showed a tendency for the unaccountables to go in any particular direction.

In the long range firing most of the misses went over the target. When the more experienced men were firing these misses were quite rare, and could usually be accounted for by sudden atmospheric changes. With these two kinds it was usually proper to use the location of the last hit for a rear sight correction.

Three days were devoted to the 1,000 yard firing, and the course of five or more sighting and ten record shots for each ammunition for each of the four men was fired in the morning and repeated in inverse order in the afternoon. Each day the order of firing was changed so that the two classes of ammunition were given equal light and wind conditions. At this range 240 record shots were fired with each kind. With a test of this sort the number of long range misses will usually show the relative value of ammunition. The 1,000 yard record shows 25 misses for the Standard and 24 for the Cannellured.

The Standard and Cannellured ran very uniformly and the scores are considered very good. With these the two more experienced firers made the six scores with an average of 40.1.

It therefore appears that the Standard and Cannellured are both good ammunition, and of about equal accuracy. That the Cannellured is superior to the other in that it has at least equal accuracy and uniformity and is more difficult to unseat from the cartridge case.

In all of this firing it was observed that the amount of deflection changed largely with a small change of wind velocity. There were no flags, streamer anemometers, or wind dials on the 1,000 yard range and the vegetation was such as to show little as to the force and direction of the wind. These are normal service conditions. Under these conditions the less experienced men had considerable difficulty in finding the target and still more in making a good score after the target was found. The older men had little difficulty in finding the target but it required great attention and mental effort to make a reasonable score. For instruction work and competitions this sensitiveness in ammunition to wind variation merely aids in demonstrating the knowledge and skill of the firer. In battle and even in field firing it is a positive and serious defect. Battle conditions are mentally absorbing and minor sight corrections such as are necessary to get results in a single score on the target range will be lost sight of.

There is no doubt that the present bullet is too sensitive to small changes of the wind. An increase in weight of the bullet will make it more stable. As this means an increase in length the present chamber makes it necessary to seat the bullet more deeply in the case. This would probably require a change in the powder formula. It would also open the question as to the necessity for the Cannellure, although the present test shows that the Cannellure in no way detracts from the accuracy of flight.

During the last firing at Camp Perry, Ohio, the United States Cartridge Company furnished ammunition which was reported superior to the Government issue by virtue of its having less deflection by wind and far less change due to small change in wind velocity. This ammunition was used in the Service rifle with little or no change in rear sight reading, and had a bullet weighing 180 grains.

It is recommended that these two lots of ammunition be manufactured for test having bullets weighing 170, 180, and 190 grains. There is on hand here sufficient of the Standard and Cannellured for such a comparative test with the heavier bullet.



## 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.

### THE AMERICAN RECORD MATCH.

The 5th Annual American Record Match was shot on Washington's Birthday at Armbruster's Greenville, N. J., Schuetzen Park and at various other places throughout the country conjointly. This match calls for 100 shots per man at 200 yards in the standing position, offhand, on the Standard American target. Any rifle, any ammunition and any sights including telescopic are allowed. The match in Jersey City was won by Arthur Hubalek using a new rifle barrel made for him by H. M. Pope, and new Schuetzen Smokeless powder. All the contestants used telescopic sights. The contest was followed by a dinner in the evening at which the riflemen entertained their friends among whom were Lieutenant Colonel Brinkerhoff and Maj. A. L. Steele of the 4th Regiment. The prizes were then distributed and speech-making followed.

The French medal for the highest aggregate is awarded to the man in any part of the country who shall have the best total in his 100 shots. The Armbruster medal for the best 10 shot score was won by W. H. French, who scored 97, one point below the record. Other prizes were selected by the riflemen according to the merit of their scores. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. H. H. Brinkerhoff; vice-president, Arthur Hubalek; treasurer, L. P. Hansen; secretary, W. A. Tewes; committee on publicity, Capt. O. Smith, W. H. French and Colonel Tewes.

A. Hubalek..... 88 92 92 94 80 90 91 93 93 93—906  
W. A. Tewes..... 87 90 93 89 91 93 91 84 92 93—903  
W. H. French..... 91 89 90 94 88 97 91 86 86 89—901  
G. Schlicht..... 81 87 80 84 91 87 86 85 77 86—844  
J. Kaufman..... 81 80 82 83 85 82 87 79 92 87—838  
L. P. Hansen..... 75 76 91 78 78 78 88 83 77 86—810  
O. Smith..... 85 92 86 88 77 84 89 90 82 89—862  
G. F. Snellen..... 81 88 65 74 73 86 80 78 88 81—794  
V. R. Olmstead..... 75 67 68 77 73 88 82 79 82 77—768  
R. Goldthwaite..... 78 73 76 67 81 75 69 77 80 74—750

### WALNUT HILL, MASS.

The 100 shot military rifle match was shot with 8 men entering, of whom 5 completed their scores. Any military rifle, and any ammunition were allowed, the scores being kept by Standard American count. J. E. Kelly won first prize in the match with a total of 806 points out of 1,000 possible. By Creedmoor count the score was 462 out of 500 possible. He had one 10-shot score of 49, one of 48 and 2 of 47. W. R. Murphy's Creedmoor scores were not far in the rear, his total being 454, and including a 48 and 2 47's. Both contestants shot Krag rifles. The scores:

J. E. Kelly..... 80 77 81 86 77 75 80 84 80 86—806  
W. R. Murphy..... 76 80 75 65 84 79 68 75 71 79—752  
H. Cushing, Jr..... 72 66 75 77 68 75 72 71 63 69—708  
L. Lewis..... 70 68 62 64 70 72 52 72 73 70—670  
D. M. Stewart..... 41 61 71 60 65 78 54 66 58 67—621

For the first time ever known did the marksmen take part in the American Record Match.

The match was shot on the Shell Mound Park Shooting range and the weather conditions were so bad that even Dr. W. G. Hudson was unable to take off his overcoat, and with numbed fingers the contestants struggled against a north wind that blew against them, making it impossible to hold, and consequently snap shooting was the result.

Two of our best shots failed to show up, D. W. McLaughlin and C. M. Henderson being called away on business.

Dr. W. G. Hudson..... 90 86 84 89 85 89 87 87 92 89—878  
J. M. Klassen..... 83 83 84 80 89 92 83 80 82 78—834  
F. Mason..... 82 83 75 84 86 79 86 82 78 86—821  
W. F. Blasse..... 79 79 75 77 79 83 81 83 77 82—793  
G. A. Pattberg..... 79 78 78 75 73 84 69 86 80 85—787  
E. Schierbaum..... 77 75 75 73 91 73 83 82 70 80—779  
L. S. Hawshurst..... 80 73 76 80 75 74 71 84 82 83—778  
R. J. Frascr..... 72 86 76 77 80 79 77 74 67 86—774  
O. A. Bremer..... 75 77 67 70 88 88 84 59 69 74—751  
B. Jonas..... 82 78 78 75 73 70 74 75 74 72—751

### DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Two of our members, C. Jansen and Emil Berg, enjoyed a day of rifle shooting on the Standard American target and wish to submit the scores, for comparison with the rest of the enthusiasts who entered in American Record Match contest. The weather was ideal and had it not been for sun spots interfering with perfect illumination of the targets, the scores would no doubt have been better. At a time of the year when practice for this match is usually out of the question, owing to inclement weather, it was quite a novelty to get a chance at outdoor work and therefore this winter match should be a permanent event. Shoot took place at the range of the Davenport Shooting Association 200 yards, offhand.

Both shooters used telescope sights and Pope barrels 32-40 muzzle loaders. Mr. Jansen promised to make a fine 10 shot score in his ninth string, but failed to hold out.

C. Jansen..... 82 86 81 90 87 86 86 80 90 78—846  
E. Berg..... 86 89 79 85 78 75 91 83 76 84—826

### BUTTE, MONTANA.

Enclosed find 100 shot score on Standard American target for comparison in the American Record Match shot on February 22. I used a Pope Ballard, scope, and set trigger, muzzle loading rifle, of 15 pounds weight, conditions poor. The score follows:

C. G. Westphal..... 84 82 87 88 79 80 93 78 83 87—841

### THE 100 SHOT OFFHAND MILITARY RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The 100 shot match for the offhand championship of New York and vicinity, held by this Association February 22, while not coming up entirely to expectations in the number of entries, was a very enjoyable affair. Judging from opinions expressed by the competitors this match as an auxiliary to the American Record match was a distinct success and has come to stay.

Fifteen men faced the targets and if fourteen were left in the race they lost the determination of doing better next time. In spite of ideal weather conditions the scores with few exceptions averaged very low. Several men withdrew without completing their scores.

The New York National Guard was represented by Lieutenant Riley, Ordnance Officer of the 69th Infantry. Lieutenant Riley was handicapped by failing to connect with his rifle and ammunition and was compelled to shoot a borrowed rifle and a nondescript lot of cartridges made up from the surplus of various competitors. Under the circumstances he made a very creditable showing. Private Bitter, of the 1st New Jersey, was sick and after firing part of his scores withdrew. The contest in the forenoon between the two leaders was very interesting and Otto's chances looked good. However, the effect of a chicken dinner and the strain of his duties as executive officer proved too much for him, and that veteran of many offhand victories, P. J. O'Hare, of the 1st New Jersey, fogged slowly to the front, winning the match by 5 points. The 1903 model rifle with bullet 308241 and various charges of powder was chiefly used.

Scores of highest competitors follow:

P. J. O'Hare..... 77 63 66 75 71 67 71 71 71 79—711  
Otto..... 71 76 73 75 70 69 67 67 78 67—706  
Shedd..... 68 72 68 72 69 59 68 63 64 61—664  
Lahn..... 69 65 59 66 72 57 68 70 61 60—647

Three schuetzen men were present and fired their scores in the Record match. Meyer was high. His score follows:

Meyer..... 77 86 86 79 89 87 89 85 80 71—839

The following scores were made on the 50 yard revolver range:

Kalloch..... 88 82 82 82 84 81 81 89 86 86  
G. P. Sanborn..... 86 84 84 87 89 92 86 90  
F. N. Sanborn (pistol)..... 85 83 82 80 71 87 81 84  
79 85 87

### LOS ANGELES REVOLVER CLUB, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The regular monthly handicap medal shoot which takes place the first Sunday in each month was held on February 14, owing to rainy weather February 7. The medal was won by President J. E. Holcomb, who had 33 points handicap, which brought his score up to 282 out of a possible 300.

The first shoot for the pistol medal was held the same day and was carried off by A. B. Douglas with a score of 275. The pistol medal shoot will also be held the first Sunday of each month.

The conditions of the matches were 30 shots per man on Standard American target at 50 yards.

Following are the scores:

Handicap Medal Shoot (Revolver). Hc. Tl.

J. E. Holcomb..... 81 85 83 33 282  
Dr. L. M. Packard..... 88 76 85 30 279  
E. D. Nichols..... 77 80 74 45 276  
C. W. Linder..... 84 87 86 18 275  
A. M. Smith..... 73 79 83 39 274  
H. D. Thaxter..... 83 94 85 9 271  
A. B. Douglas..... 91 91 86 86 268  
W. R. Cutts..... 80 79 80 27 266  
W. E. Smith..... 84 85 87 6 262

Pistol Medal Shoot.

A. B. Douglas..... 92 94 89—275  
I. C. Douglas..... 85 93 93—271  
C. W. Linder..... 90 89 84—263  
Oscar Lillemo..... 89 84 81—255

The regular monthly medal shoot took place February 21, but as the wind blew a gale across the range all day it was almost impossible to make good scores.

A. B. Douglas was high man winning the gold medal H. D. Thaxter won the silver medal, and I. C. Douglas and Dr. L. M. Packard tied for the bronze trophy, but as Douglas had the highest 10 shot score he won the medal. The conditions were 30 shots per man, at 50 yards according to U. S. R. A. Match A. Following are the scores:

Medal Match.

A. B. Douglas..... 83 87 93—263  
H. D. Thaxter..... 82 83 83—247  
I. C. Douglas..... 85 78 78—241  
Dr. L. M. Packard..... 80 82 79—241  
C. W. Linder..... 75 79 82—236  
W. E. Smith..... 87 74 80—235  
J. E. Holcomb..... 81 78 71—230

The following practice scores were also made:

50 Yard Revolver.

H. G. Norton..... 68 65

50 Yard Pistol.

C. W. Linder..... 87 83 80 84 90 90 81 84 81 87  
L. V. Cutter..... 68 75 74

### NATIONAL CAPITAL RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB WINS AGAIN.

On Saturday night, February 27, the club shot an 8-man team match with the Officers Revolver Association of the District of Columbia National Guard, and won by 185 points. The scores made by both teams were not quite up to the average, and the lighting arrangements poor, a fair comparison of the scores cannot be made. A wire strung across the range, with wire supports for the targets, made them hang very much lower than is necessary. Another match will be shot in a week or two. The scores follow:

National Capital Club.

Bell..... 36 37 32 37—142  
Clausel..... 33 40 42 39—154  
Heid..... 39 35 41 34—149  
Putnam..... 32 37 36 38—143  
Farrow..... 34 22 34 34—124  
Johns..... 34 20 27 28—109  
Weir..... 18 34 21 28—101  
Weirich..... 25 26 28 34—113

Total..... 1035

Officers Revolver Association.

Ferree..... 41 40 34 40—155  
Bunn..... 41 37 41 38—157  
Bischoff..... 35 34 30 38—137  
McDonall..... 36 40 41 40—157  
Mellen..... 32 36 36 36—140  
Holt..... 34 40 43 33—150  
Wilson..... 38 39 41 40—158  
Appleby..... 43 42 43 38—166

Total..... 1220

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

### MARINE CORPS TEAM IN PERU.

A rifle match was shot by teams of the Marine detachments of the U. S. S. Colorado, U. S. S. Maryland, and U. S. S. Pennsylvania, on the Peruvian Artillery range at Barrancas, Lima, February 6, 1909. Permission to land was obtained from the Commander-in-Chief and the Peruvian Minister of War and Marine, provided the rifles were carried in arm chests.

The teams landed in Callao and went by electric car line to Lima where another change of cars was necessary to take the teams to the range, which was on the outskirts of Lima.

A large cart with a very small burro transported the arms and ammunition through the streets of Lima.

The teams were met by the commanding officer of the Post, who had very courteously offered the use of his range. On arriving at the range it was found that every preparation had been made; a tent for shade and blankets on the ground at the firing point were provided. The Peruvians use the French targets with a large cross for a bullseye, and a silhouette similar to ours, but as the range was not completed we had no opportunity of studying their methods. Construction work made it unsafe to shoot at ranges longer than 450 meters.

The Peruvian officers provided a substantial luncheon on the range for the teams and did everything in their power to make the match a success, which was greatly appreciated by the visiting men and officers.

The scores in detail were as follows:

COLORADO TEAM.

TEAM CAPTAIN, CAPT. D. C. MCDUGAL, U. S. M. C.  
Range, 450 Meters.

Altrath, E., 1st Sergt..... 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 4 4—46  
Slater, C. D., Priv..... 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5—47  
Waggoner, L. E., Priv..... 5 4 3 5 4 5 2 4 5—41  
Luth, F., Priv..... 4 3 3 5 4 4 5 5 5—43  
Habermann, M., Priv..... 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 5—39  
Kortnik, J., Priv..... 5 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 5—42

Range total..... 258

MARYLAND TEAM.

TEAM CAPTAIN, CAPT. W. A. PICKERING, U. S. M. C.  
Range, 450 Meters.

Dahl, O. H., Sergt..... 2 5 4 5 3 5 4 4 5 4—43  
Alexander, J. V., Priv..... 3 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4—45  
Shepperd, H. H., Priv..... 5 3 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—36  
Gregory, J. F., Priv..... 4 5 3 4 5 4 4 4 4—42  
Brodstrom, G. A., Corp..... 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 5—45  
Stockley, E. W., Priv..... 3 4 5 0 4 5 5 4 0 5—35

Range total..... 246

PENNSYLVANIA TEAM.

TEAM CAPTAIN, 1ST LIEUT. A. STOKES, U. S. M. C.  
Range, 450 Meters.

Blade, H., Corp..... 4 5 4 4 5 3 5 4 5 5—44  
Simmons, L. C., Priv..... 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4—47  
Trusler, R., Priv..... 3 4 3 5 2 4 3 5 4—37  
Hembrick, A. B., Priv..... 5 4 4 3 2 3 3 3 3—35  
Elmgren, R. F., Corp..... 5 2 3 3 4 4 5 2 4 3—35  
Kaiser, T. G., Priv..... 0 0 3 5 0 4 5 5 5 5—32

Range total..... 230

COLORADO TEAM.

TEAM CAPTAIN, CAPT. D. C. MCDUGAL, U. S. M. C.  
Range, 450 Meters.

Altrath, E., 1st Sergt..... 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—32  
Slater, C. D., Priv..... 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—31  
Waggoner, L. E., Priv..... 3 5 5 5 5 4 4 4—32  
Luth, F., Priv..... 3 5 4 4 5 5 4 4—30  
Habermann, M., Priv..... 3 4 4 4 5 5 4 4—31  
Kortnik, J., Priv..... 5 5 5 4 3 4 4 4—31

Range total..... 187

MARYLAND TEAM.

TEAM CAPTAIN, CAPT. W. A. PICKERING, U. S. M. C.  
Range, 450 Meters.

Dahl, O. H., Sergt..... 5 3 5 3 4 4 4 4—28  
Alexander, J. V., Priv..... 4 3 3 3 5 4 3 5—25  
Shepperd, H. H., Priv..... 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4—28  
Gregory, J. F., Priv..... 4 3 5 4 3 4 4 4—28  
Brodstrom, G. A., Corp..... 5 0 5 5 4 5 4 4—26  
Stockley, E. W., Priv..... 0 5 4 5 3 4 4 4—26

Range total..... 168

PENNSYLVANIA TEAM.

TEAM CAPTAIN, 1ST LIEUT. A. STOKES, U. S. M. C.  
Range, 450 Meters.

Blade, H., Corp..... 2 2 3 5 4 4 4 4—24  
Simmons, L. C., Priv..... 4 2 0 2 3 4 5 2—20  
Trusler, R., Priv..... 4 5 2 3 2 5 2 5—26  
Hembrick, A. B., Priv..... 0 2 2 4 4 5 4 4—21  
Elmgren, R. F., Corp..... 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4—26  
Kaiser, T. G., Priv..... 2 3 0 3 2 3 4 4—17

Range total..... 134

TEAM TOTAL.

1st Stage. 2nd Stage. Gr. Tl.

Colorado..... 258 187 445  
Maryland..... 246 168 414  
Pennsylvania..... 230 134 364

### MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

At 2628 Broadway on February 25.  
20 Yard Revolver.

M. Hays..... 84 83 82  
J. A. Dietz..... 90 90 88 85  
A. M. Poindexter..... 90 85 83 88  
J. L. R. Morgan..... 87 86 80 T. Alexander..... 88 88  
Dr. R. H. Sayre..... 91 H. A. Reitzenstein..... 72  
T. P. Nichols..... 87 J. A. Coons..... 83  
R. M. Ryder..... 85 J. E. Silliman..... 89  
A. L. A. Himmelwright..... 89





FRED GILBERT

# WINCHESTER

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### The Big Winners at the Kansas City Mid-Winter Shoot

**High Professional Average.**—Fred Gilbert, shooting Winchester "Leader" shells—*regular stock loads*. Second: Ed. O'Brien, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun. Third: W. R. Crosby, shooting Winchester "Leader" shells—*regular stock loads*.

**High Amateur Average.**—Frank Fuller, second, shooting Winchester "Repeater" shells. Third: Fred Ellet, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester "Leader" shells.

**Individual Amateur Target Handicap.**—Won by Fred Ellet, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester "Leader" shells.

**Interstate Amateur Live Bird Cup.**—Won by Frank Fuller, shooting Winchester

"Leader" shells; score, 29 out of 30.

**Western Handicap at Live Birds.**—Won by Fred Gilbert, shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells—*regular stock loads*; score, 37 out of 38.

*Winchester Standard Grade Shotguns and Winchester Regular Stock Loads of Shells—  
the Kind any Sportsman Can Buy Anywhere—Outshoot All others.*

#### THE NEW YORK SCHOOLBOY SHOOT.

The school boy sub-target and rifle shooting tournament will be conducted in the basement of Madison Square Garden during the Sportsmen's Show week from February 26 to March 6, and more than 1,000 boys have entered for these competitions. The school boy team matches include a shoot of 6 boys for the Winchester cup at a distance of 60 feet, the sub-target rifle match for the standard bearer trophy for teams of 6; and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company's championship match for the highest aggregate individual score. The winner will be proclaimed school boy indoor rifle shooting champion for the year and his school will receive the championship challenge cup. The Du Pont match is open to teams of 5 from the high schools in the Public Schools Athletic League.

The New York State Rifle Association match is for teams of 6 and is open to teams from public and private high schools in New York. The team making the highest aggregate wins the trophy donated by the New York State Rifle Association. A junior marksman's medal will be presented by the Secretary of War to any school boy making a total of 20 points standing and 22 points prone, or a total score of not less than 42 points on the rifle range, or 45 in 10 shots standing on the sub-target rifle machine.

This contest is only open to school boys not over 18 years old. The Winchester trophy, another event, is for the best 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone, for a Winder musket, .22 caliber, presented by the Winchester Arms Company. The Hopkins and Allen trophy is for the best 5 shots standing and 5 shots prone. A .22 caliber rifle is the prize for the highest score on one ticket of 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone. A new Century rifle will go to the schoolboy making the highest total score on one ticket of 5 shots standing and 5 prone. The last event on the program, No. 12, the sub-target individual continuous match trophy, is for the school boy making the best 20 shots for a sterling silver medal presented by the Sub-Target Gun Company.

Fine ranges have been constructed for the tournament. The ranges will be open for team shooting every afternoon during the show between 3 and 6 o'clock and for individual shooting every day between 3 and 10 o'clock. The positions allowed are standing, offhand, body free from all support, prone, head toward target, shot without use of strap. Any .22 caliber rifle with sights in front of the hammer may be used, and for ammunition any .22 caliber short may be used. All members of the teams and individual boys wishing to participate in the shooting contest will receive free admission to the show for the purpose of actual competition only. The National Rifle Association rules governs all the matches.

#### SHOOTING AT SHELL MOUND PARK, EMERYVILLE, CAL.

The Possible Pistol Club, composed of the experts of the Shell Mound Club, held its practice shoot on the range last Thursday, under the auspices of the United States Revolver Association, and recorded the following scores, ascertained at the measurement held yesterday: H. A. Harris, 880, 874; H. Windmuller, 619; A. Engelhardt, 374; A. M. Poulsen, 809; W. A. Siebe, 885, 870; Fred Mante, 152.

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, first Washington's Birthday shoot, which will be an annual competition. Each class receives a solid silver medal annually, to be retained by the winner until won by a competitor. A bar will be affixed each year to the medal, bearing the name of the winner and his score. C. M. Henderson wins the champion class medal with 426 points; E. Schierbaum wins the first class medal with 417 points; M. Nielsen wins the second class medal with 346 points; J. Hahn wins the third class medal with 280 points.

In the pistol competition, H. A. Harris wins the first class medal with 181 points; C. W. Whaley wins the second class medal with 166 points; M. W. Housner wins the third class medal with 153 points. The following are the scores:

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, monthly medal shoot, championship class—C. M. Henderson 426, H. Wobber 423, H. Hawxhurst 406, M. Hausner 392. First class—K. Kindgren 331, C. Otten 319, W. R. Servis 355, E. Schierbaum 417, W. A. Siebe 348. Second class—M. Nielsen 346, H. Kofod 291, C. Whaley 309, H. A. Harris 324. Third class—J. Hahn 280, P. Larkin 225. Pistol scores: First class—H. A. Harris 181, William Siebe 176, C. J. Doehring 161. Second class—Dr. R. A. Summers 155, H. Wobber 156, C. Whaley 166. Third class—M. W. Housner 153, L. Delavergne 50, M. Nielson 122, W. R. Servis 182, C. Otten 72, E. Schierbaum 292.

#### BALTIMORE REVOLVER ASSOCIATION ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the Baltimore Revolver Association was held last week and as a compliment to the efficient work done by the officers who have served for a year during whose administration the Association has grown to its present proportions, but few changes were made for the ensuing year, President J. S. Reese, secretary E. Cagle and vice-president E. A. Smith retaining office, Lieut. D. R. Fallon, Mr. Robert Garrett and Maj. L. M. Rawlins, being new members added to the Board of Governors. Major Rawlins was also elected team captain, vice Maj. S. J. Fort, resigned. Measures were taken to stimulate more interest in team practice, and a theater party arranged for the night of March 23. The secretary-treasurer's report showed a large increase in membership and solvent condition of the association's finances.

#### FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY SHOOT OF SAN FRANCISCO SCHUETZEN VEREIN.

There is a decided interest manifested in target shooting by the shooters on the Pacific Slope, which may be due to the approaching shooting carnival incident to the great shooting festival which will be held on the Shell Mound range during the last days of August and the first days of September of this year, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, the oldest and most prominent shooting society of California. The prizes offered for that occasion fully equal those given at the National Bundes fest which was held in Shell Mound in July, 1891, the most successful ever held in the United States. Every club and shooting organization on the Pacific Slope takes an interest in that festival and will be fully represented.

#### ALBANY, N. Y., INDOOR RIFLE CLUB.

Twenty-six members were present on February 23 at the regular weekly shoot of the Albany Indoor Rifle Club. The program was enlivened by a special competition for which some prizes were offered. The members were divided into three classes, according to their averages for the season as entered upon the books by the secretary, H. R. Collins. New members who joined the club this year were put into the scratch class. The competition brought about some keen rivalry in the several classes and resulted in a number of ties, which had to be shot off. George Cameron won the prize in the first class, a hunting knife; F. P. D. Jennings, in the second class, a timepiece, and C. Heyes, in the third class, a pocket knife. These special competitions will be made a feature of the meets once per month.

In the regular competition some very creditable scores were made, as follows: Frank S. Sharp, 48; H. R. Collins, 47; George V. Cameron, 45; Charles Wagoner, 45; L. V. B. Lodge, 44; H. C. Milliman, 43; Stephen Schreiber, 43; Harry L. Bradley, 43; Charles J. Greff, 42; E. Blewer, 42; W. S. Brisbin, 42; George Van Hoesen, 42; C. Heyes, 42; George Kinnear, 41; and J. B. Halm, 41.

The secretary announced the receipt of a communication from George R. Ginn, a former Albanian, now in the employ of Winchester Repeating Arms Co., who said that he would renew his acquaintanceship with the members of the club at an early date. Mr. Ginn attended many of the shoots of the club a year ago and is held in great esteem by the members, who will be pleased to greet him again. A number of applications for membership will also be acted upon at the meeting.

#### BALTIMORE SCHOOLBOYS SHOOT.

The Public School Athletic League of Baltimore held its first team match on the sub-target machine, in the gallery of the 4th Regiment Armory, last Saturday afternoon, February 27, two teams from the City College, two from the Polytechnic and one each from the Latin School and Loyola College, making entry, 10 boys to each team, 2 sighting shots and 5 shots for record for each boy. No. 1 team of the Polytechnic drew the right to shoot first and rolled up the excellent score of 195; No. 2 team of the City College came in next and punched out one point better; Loyola followed with 193. At this stage the Polytechnic boys refused to shoot out the scores of their second team, alleging that they had not understood that the team captains were to coach the members of their respective teams and, after the range officer refused to consider their protest, withdrew from the contest. The second team of the City College shot last and finished with a total of 205 points, thus clinching the ownership of the handsome cup presented for the contest by the A. G. Alford Sporting Goods Co., of Baltimore.

Eight Junior Marksman medals of the National Rifle Association have been issued to schoolboys practising under the auspices of the League since January first, for scores of 45 or better made on the sub-target machine, and so enthusiastic have the lads from the City College become that they have organized a rifle association and will affiliate with the N. R. A., also entering one or more teams in the interscholastic rifle match to be shot during April. Just how much longer the League will continue the practice is as yet undecided, but it is understood that in event of League practice being discontinued until next fall, Major Fort, who has been the League instructor, will continue to coach the City College boys until after the match in April.

The City College first team was not allowed any sight shots owing to lack of time.

Shots.....	City College.					TI.	
	1	2	3	4	5		
Ehlers.....	5	5	4	4	4	22	
Flitton.....	4	4	5	4	4	21	
Keech.....	4	3	4	4	4	19	
Russell.....	5	5	4	4	4	23	
Denny.....	3	5	4	4	4	20	
Hopkins.....	4	0	4	4	4	16	
Jay.....	5	4	5	4	4	23	
Thompson.....	5	5	4	4	4	22	
Walker.....	4	4	5	5	2	22	
Myers.....	3	2	5	5	2	17	
Total.....						205	
Average.....						20.5	
						TI. Av.	
City College Second Team.....						196	19.6
Polytechnic First Team.....						195	19.5
Loyola College.....						193	19.3
Boys' Latin School.....						143	

#### THE GEORGE WASHINGTON RIFLE TEAM WINS AGAIN.

The George Washington Rifle Team won a close match from Company K, Second Regiment, District of Columbia National Guard. The latter shot their scores on the George Washington range on February 25.

The best work was done by Cash and Schnabel for George Washington and by Team Captain Clausel for Company K. George Washington was high in the off-hand; Company K was high in the prone position. The score:

	G. W. U. Rifle Club.		TI.
	Offhand.	Prone.	
W. B. Cash.....	47	49	96
H. K. Griffin.....	39	47	86
S. R. Truesdell.....	45	46	91
R. W. Howell.....	47	45	92
J. R. Fehr (captain).....	47	47	94
F. H. Schnabel.....	46	49	95
C. H. Bowker.....	42	48	90
E. F. Wenderoth.....	42	47	89
H. R. Schmitt.....	40	47	87
F. C. Dolbey.....	41	47	88
Totals.....	436	472	908

	Co. K, Second Regt., N. G. D. C.		TI.
	Offhand.	Prone.	
H. F. Stambaugh.....	41	49	90
K. Krumke.....	40	44	84
C. G. Gardner.....	44	46	90
L. A. Clausel (captain).....	45	50	95
F. D. Lackland.....	42	49	91
J. E. Eldridge.....	43	48	91
C. M. Reich.....	45	45	90
W. H. Rupertus.....	40	49	89
J. F. Maupin.....	45	48	93
W. G. Brown.....	46	47	93
Totals.....	431	475	906

#### NEW YORK CITY SCHUETZEN CORPS.

The appended scores were made by the members of the New York City Schuetzen Corps at its bi-weekly practice shoot, held at the Zettler ranges, February 19:

R. Busse..... 235 240—475  
J. Fueger..... 234 231—465  
A. Kroos..... 225 230—455  
H. C. Radloff..... 223 215—438  
A. Reibstein..... 215 222—437  
J. Wulff..... 228 206—434  
A. Wiltz..... 194 214—408

Bullseye: J. Fueger, 68.



# 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

NEW YORK: 98 CHAMBERS ST. T. H. KELLER, MGR.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 HOWARD ST. J. S. FRENCH, MGR.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 MAGAZINE ST. J. W. OSBORNE, MGR.

### MYLES STANDISH RIFLE CLUB, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Following are the results of the winter's reentry tournament. The rifle enthusiasts have turned out first rate, but there seems to be little interest shown in the hand gun division.

All entries must be made before February 27 and then there comes four weeks of changing positions.

Pistol.	
F. L. Hayden...	92 92 92 93 93 93 94 94 95—931
L. R. Hatch...	91 91 91 92 92 92 92 94 94—921
A. L. Mitchell...	90 90 90 91 91 91 92 93 93—912
W. M. Fawcett...	87 87 88 88 88 88 90 90 93—889
M. S. Folkins...	78 80 81 84 84 84 85 87 87—839
Wm. Thomas...	81 82 82 82 82 83 83 83 89—830
H. W. Stevens...	79 81 81 82 83 83 83 84 88—828
R. H. Crosby...	62 68 68 76 77 78 78 79 83—752
A. F. Graffam...	67 70 70 74 78 69 70 72 73—722
C. J. Perkins...	67 67 70 71 71 72 72 73 74—713
V. W. Hall...	58 63 64 65 66 74 74 76 77—697

Fifty Consecutive Shots.	
L. R. Hatch...	92 86 92 91 94—455

Unfinished.	
A. L. Libby...	62 64 68 69 72 76 78
G. W. Sterling...	76 77 77 78 80 86
F. B. Marston...	80 82 83 E. L. Cobb, Jr. 80
R. G. Hayes...	78 S. B. Adams 90

High Aggregate, Both Classes.	
F. L. Hayden...	1414
A. L. Mitchell...	1378
L. R. Hatch...	1378
W. M. Fawcett...	1363
H. W. Stevens...	1302

Rifle.	
G. H. Wilkins...	49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49—490
F. L. Hayden...	48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48—482
H. W. Stevens...	46 47 47 47 47 48 48 48—474
W. M. Fawcett...	47 47 47 47 47 48 48 48—474
R. H. Crosby...	46 46 46 46 47 47 47 48—467
Sergt. Eastwood...	46 46 46 46 47 47 47 48—467
A. L. Mitchell...	46 46 46 46 47 47 47 48—463
F. M. Gray...	45 45 46 46 46 46 47 47—461
E. L. Cobb, Jr...	43 43 44 44 44 44 44 44—456
L. R. Hatch...	43 43 45 45 45 45 46 46—457
P. T. Stoughton...	43 43 45 45 45 45 46 46—456
V. W. Hall...	44 43 45 45 45 45 45 46—452
P. W. Edwards...	42 43 44 44 44 45 45 46—447
A. F. Graffam...	42 42 43 43 43 46 46 47—446
Wm. Thomas...	44 44 44 44 44 45 45 46—446
E. H. Eveleth...	43 43 44 44 44 44 44 44—440
L. D. Ward...	41 41 42 44 44 44 44 45—436
L. D. Ward...	41 42 43 43 43 44 44 45—433
A. L. Libby...	41 41 42 42 43 43 44 44—430
F. D. Floyd...	40 41 41 42 42 43 44 44—428
R. L. Young...	39 41 41 41 42 42 43 44—423
W. A. Herrah...	39 40 41 42 42 42 43 43—419
W. R. Berry...	40 40 40 41 41 41 42 42—412
H. W. Hayes...	37 38 38 39 39 40 41 41—398
R. G. Hayes...	37 38 38 39 39 40 41 41—398

Fifty Consecutive Shots.	
G. H. Wilkins...	46 49 49 47 49—240

Unfinished.	
M. S. Folkins...	42 42 44 47 47 47 47
G. W. Sterling...	42 42 42 43 43 44
S. W. Dimick...	40 40 41 41 42 43
J. M. B. Webber...	41 42 42 43 44 44
W. E. Scott...	41 42 42 42 43
C. O. Scribner...	41 41 C. J. McBride 39 41 42
L. S. Heseltine...	43 45 S. B. Adams 42

### WAUSAU SCHUETZEN-VEREIN.

The following scores were made at 200 yards on German ring target.

Class A.	
King Target.	
	Tl. Un.
O. Mueller...	20 21 25 23 17 19 24 24 21 25 219 64
F. Mathie...	23 23 21 20 21 16 21 24 17 24 210 61
G. Naffz...	23 18 20 19 20 24 20 19 23 20 206 54
H. Abraham...	16 21 25 20 20 23 21 21 16 20 203 65
F. Mathie...	19 25 23 23 20 17 23 21 20 24 215 65
O. Mueller...	24 24 23 21 19 20 21 22 21 20 215 65
C. Abraham...	22 20 22 15 23 24 21 18 23 20 208 61
G. Naffz...	23 18 21 19 23 23 22 15 18 23 205 58
J. Werle...	17 22 18 22 18 22 19 18 19 18 193 59
G. Mueller...	23 14 17 21 17 17 17 17 21 21 185 56

Class B.	
W. Lohmar...	23 23 17 17 20 20 21 20 22 22 205 59
G. Mueller...	18 20 21 18 22 18 20 15 23 16 191 46
F. Ritter...	16 25 17 20 11 17 21 14 24 13 178 56
Jac Werle...	23 16 20 20 8 0 17 11 18 20 153 61
H. Schmidt...	10 11 2 15 14 10 15 11 17 18 123 56
H. Scharban...	17 19 10 15 2 11 0 20 11 11 116 52

### NEW YORK CENTRAL SCHUETZEN CORPS.

Scores of the New York Central Schuetzen Corps, made at Zettler's gallery, 159 West 23rd street, February 17.

Ring Target, Two 10 Shot Strings.	
Gus Zimmermann...	243 236—479
A. Heinerich...	236 240—476
D. Scharninghausen...	235 239—474
A. Dux...	233 233—466
H. Schumacher...	236 228—464
J. Gute...	232 231—463
C. Folcke...	226 232—458
W. Bogel...	230 228—458
H. Roffmann...	229 227—456
H. D. Muller...	224 228—452
F. Rolfs...	228 222—450
F. Schroeder...	228 220—448
J. V. D. Lieth...	223 224—447
C. F. Tietgan...	223 223—446
H. L. Schrader...	222 222—444
H. Boheck...	223 218—441
C. F. Gennerich...	221 208—429
D. O. Wuhmann...	202 211—413
A. Eitzen...	212 201—413
G. Dettlof...	215 197—412
H. A. Fiske...	198 199—397
D. V. Bremen...	197 199—396
H. Schneider...	197 197—394
H. Folke...	189 193—382
F. Brinkama...	174 202—376

Bullseyes: H. L. Schrader, 31½; H. Schumacher, 53½; A. Dux, 54; Gus Zimmermann, 56½; F. Schroeder, 60½; F. Rolfs, 63; C. Folcke, 65; F. Brinkama, 89; A. Hienerich, 101½; D. Scharninghausen, 104½; D. O. Wuhmann 112.

### COLONIAL REVOLVER CLUB, ST. LOUIS, MO.

50 Yard Revolver; Cup Shoot.	
Mrs. Crossman...	88 92 89—269
Paul Frese...	86 83 95—264
Chas. Dominic...	92 85 87—264
S. E. Sears...	87 84 92—263
W. C. Gray...	89 85 83—257
C. C. Crossman...	93 78 83—254
M. Summerfield...	86 78 87—251

In the King Shoot, low man out after each round, Crossman won the fourth shot, with Summerfield

### runner up.

Following scores were made in practice in 10 shot strings.

Dominic...	92 85 92 85 87—441
Frese...	85 89 86 83 95—438
Mrs. Crossman...	84 85 88 92 89—438
Sears...	90 86 87 87 84—434
Gray...	83 89 85 83 83—423
Crossman...	83 84 93 78 83—421
Summerfield...	86 78 87 79 85—415

### INDEPENDENT, N. Y., SCHUETZEN CORPS.

The corps shot the following practice scores recently, at the Zettler Gallery, 159 West 23rd Street, at 75 feet on the ½ inch ring target, possible 250.

Gus Zimmermann...	246 245—491
F. Liegibel...	237 242—479
Andrew Stahl, Jr...	239 240—479
A. Begerow...	237 238—475
Wm. Soll...	234 235—469
Frank A. Young...	230 233—463
Geo. T. Zimmermann...	225 231—456
Fritz Kossack...	228 222—450
Jos. Hoegerl...	216 228—444
Henry J. Behrens...	217 217—434
F. C. Halbe...	216 211—427
Jac. Bittschier...	176 205—381

Best Bullseye: F. C. Halbe, A. Begerow, F. Liegibel, A. Stahl, Gus Zimmermann, Jos. Hoegerl, Jac. Bittschier, Wm. Soll, Geo. T. Zimmermann, Henry J. Behrens, Fritz Kossack, F. A. Young.

### THE U. S. R. A. MEDAL COMPETITIONS.

In order to stimulate interest in revolver and pistol shooting throughout the country, and to ascertain the degree of skill of revolver and pistol shooters of the United States, the United States Revolver Association offers two attractive medals, which will be awarded to any member of the Association making the requisite scores as follows:

Deliberate Fire.	Rapid Fire.	Medal.
10 shots.	5 shots.	
For 80 or better.	33 or better.	Bronze.
10 targets 85 or better.	36 or better.	Bronze and silver.
Counting 90 or better.	39 or better.	Bronze and gold.
Counting 93 or better.	41 or better.	Silver and gold.
Counting 95 or better.	43 or better.	Gold.

In addition to the medals awarded in this competition, the Association is now offering bars for each 10 additional targets sent in scoring the same as the original



targets which won the medal. These bars have been adapted to both the deliberate fire and the rapid fire medals, as shown in the accompanying illustration.



# 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. Bowlus, 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.

### BERGEN BEACH GUN CLUB, JAMAICA BAY, L. I.

Ten gunners reported at the Jamaica Bay traps of the club on February 27 and decided many interesting 25 bird practice events. The contestants found it rather difficult to hit the targets, and as a result the scores were not particularly high. The best scores:

J. Gaughan.....	19	12	18	13	17	21	20
H. Killer.....	13	17	16	17	17	13	
W. S. Sheppard.....	15	12	16	10	15		
J. Voorhees.....	16	19	20	16	18		
J. A. Howard.....	17	18	13	19	22		

### MONTCLAIR, N. J., GUN CLUB.

Showers in the early afternoon probably prevented several members from being present on February 27. The fourth contest for the Thos. Dukes trophy was the particular attraction. Two ties resulted in this (event 2), Messrs. Boxall and Winslow each tying at 22. A tie again resulted on the shootoff which occurred in the following event, but Boxall was an early winner in the final shootoff (event 4).

On the 6th of March the club shoot a return match at North Caldwell.

	25	H.	25	H.	25	H.	25	25
Dukes.....	22	1	20	1	23	1	21	21
Jacobus.....	22	1	20	1	24	1	23	20
Colquitt.....	22	1	19	1	22	1	21	20
Fraze.....	19	4	16	4	24	4	20	..
Boxall.....	10	2	22	2	20	2	20	19
E. Winslow.....	..	4	22	4	20	4	13	..

### PALEFACE ASSOCIATION, WELLINGTON, MASS.

A blind shoot for a silver cup, shot for in a 125-target match, and the fifth and final shoot for the Powell handicap trophy, were the attractions at the matinee of the Palefaces on February 27. The weather conditions were good, barring a slight haze in the atmosphere, and the shoot was attended by 20 participants, among whom were Major Reed of Manchester and Dr. Funk of Washington, D. C.

The cup for the day's program, 125 targets, went to Frost of Salem, who, with the other contestants, guessed what their scores would be before the start of the shoot. Frost hit his score, 67, exactly in his guess, and to him was awarded the cup.

The contest for high gun in this match was a keen one and ended in a tie between Horace Kirkwood of Wollaston and A. E. Sibley, each breaking 113. Sibley led after the 30th bird had been decided until the 100th bird by a margin of two targets. In the final 25, which concluded the match, he fell off somewhat, missing five birds and enabling his opponent to pull up event with him at the finish.

The Powell trophy competition was already settled, so far as the permanent possession of the trophy was concerned. W. F. Clark, of Melrose, who won the four preceding shoots, had such a lead that the honor was

easily his. He finished fifth in today's match, with a total of 84, of which he had an added handicap of 12 targets. Frank of Lynn won today's match with an actual breakage of 89 and a total of 93. The scores:

	125 Targets—16 Yards.										
Targets.....	15	15	20	15	15	20	25	TL			
Kirkwood.....	14	11	20	14	14	18	22	113			
*Sibley.....	14	14	19	13	15	18	20	113			
Frank.....	11	14	18	14	13	19	23	112			
Hassam.....	13	14	17	12	13	17	23	109			
Staples.....	14	13	18	13	13	17	21	109			
Dr. Funk.....	13	11	18	10	14	18	23	107			
Daggett.....	12	13	18	11	13	17	23	107			
Mayor.....	13	12	17	12	15	15	22	106			
*Brinley.....	12	14	18	12	13	18	18	105			
Burnes.....	13	11	13	10	11	19	21	98			
Buffalo.....	10	11	12	10	14	17	18	92			
Muldown.....	8	12	11	9	13	15	19	87			
*Wheeler.....	12	9	11	7	10	12	19	80			
Darrah.....	12	9	12	11	11	12	..	77			
Clarke.....	7	12	16	11	13	13	..	72			
Frost.....	9	10	13	7	4	11	13	67			
Lawlor.....	7	8	9	8	8	6	19	66			
Clapp.....	4	7	11	6	5	5	11	49			

\*Professionals.  
Fifth and final shoot for Powell trophy, 100 targets, added handicaps.—Won by Frank, 4, 93; Hassam, 6, 92; Kirkwood, 0, 91; Daggett, 2, 86; W. F. Clarke, 12, 84. Trophy won by W. F. Clarke, of Melrose, holder of best four out of five scores, 92, 80, 89, 94, 84, total 367; Frank second, total 343.

### OSSINING, N. Y., GUN CLUB.

Ossining was on the map again on Feb. 22. A team from Tuckahoe came over to square up with us for winning the first leg of the series on their grounds during December last. They met the same fate that many experience on the grounds of the Ossining Gun Club the first time they shoot. Toward the last, however, they demonstrated their ability but they got the hang of it too late. It has been a very pleasant little series and we were hoping that Tuckahoe might win out today, though we tried our best to prevent it just the same.

When it was over and Ossining had won by 18 targets, the visitors gave us three hearty cheers which showed they were good losers. G. B. Wurster of the visiting team was high for both teams with 43 while Bedell and Hubbell were tied for second with 42. The weather conditions were fine for big scores and why better work on 45 yard targets was not done is hard to understand. Joe Willi had a bad quarter hour during the first half of the team race, breaking but 12 out of 25. Had the targets been thrown low as they generally are thrown here, it is safe to say that he would have been among the leaders. He is a very fast shot and he did not understand the change of elevation till he had shot under about ten of them. Wood was not up to form owing to lack of practice but when he smashed 25 straight in the prize shootoff everybody took off their hats to him. There were three cups put up by Colonel Brandreth for the visiting team to shoot for under their own handicaps. We are unable to give the results as Tuckahoe hadn't their handicap sheet with them. Eight prizes were provided for the home shooters to tussle over and here is where a joke comes in.

The club provided a certain amount of attractive prizes for this day and the amount was about large enough to get four inexpensive prizes. One of the members offered to purchase the prizes and the joke was he got eight prizes and they were mostly of sterling silver and most any one of which would cost as much as the club donation. A pretty good sort of a joke, though expensive. Nearly two hundred spectators were on hand and some shooting visitors who were most cordially welcomed. Among the last was Mr. A. G. Barrell, advertising manager of the U. M. C. Co., whose charming better-half was an interested spectator throughout the match. Referee was Secy. Auser; scorer, Arthur Smith.

The prizes were won as follows: G. B. Hubbell, first; Washburn, second on shootoff with Hyland; Bedell won third from D. Brandreth; Blandford, fourth from F. Brandreth, and M. J. Tuttle Wood fifth from Huff; Hahn, sixth alone; Smith seventh from Kilp, and Dietrich eighth from Mueller and Fisher. A second Ossining team composed of F. and D. Brandreth, Washburn, Hyland and Fisher, were beaten by one target by team number 1.

### Team Match.

	50 Targets per Man in Strings of 25.									
	Ossining.					Tuckahoe.				
Blandf'd, Capt. 21	19	40	Schmidt, Capt. 15	20—35						
Hubbell..... 21	21—42		Wurster..... 22	21—43						
Wood..... 19	18—37		Packard..... 17	17—34						
Willi..... 12	18—30		Rogers..... 16	16—32						
Bedell..... 20	22—42		Grinrod..... 16	13—29						
Total.....	191		Total.....	173						

Targets.....	15	10	10	25	25	H.	TL	25
J. T. Hyland.....	9	9	..	21	19	7	47	18
P. Wood.....	11	..	..	19	18	6	43	25
Le G. Wynant.....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. Bedell.....	12	..	10	20	22	4	46	22
C. G. Blandford.....	8	7	21	19	5	45	21	
J. Willi.....	9	..	12	18	6	36		
S. A. Kipp.....	6	..	18	10	13	41		
F. J. Schmitt.....	7	8	15	20				
A. M. Dalton.....	4	8	13	16				
W. S. Smith.....	4	..	10	19	12	41		
G. B. Wurster.....	6	8	22	21	..	21		
J. C. Grinrod.....	5	6	16	13	..	..		
G. H. Rogers.....	8	9	16	16	..	18		
D. Brandreth.....	9	9	18	23	5	46	21	
W. Fisher.....	6	..	18	13	9	40		
J. Kirby.....	2	..	..	..	..	..		
R. L. Packard.....	10	17	17	..	..	20		
F. Brandreth.....	8	21	16	8	45	16		
N. J. Tuttle.....	8	16	19	10	45	15		
J. F. Hahn.....	3	13	14	15	42			
A. C. Barrell.....	9	12	18	..	18			
J. T. Washburn.....	10	18	23	6	47	19		
S. Mullen.....	10	16	14	40				
E. Brewerton.....	15	21						
B. B. McAlpin.....	9	4	15	28				
J. C. Barlow.....	9	W						
F. E. Foshay.....	5	6	17	28				
W. Huff.....	12	17	14	..	17			
C. P. Dietrich.....	14	16	10	40				
A. Aitchison.....	4							

### NEW HAVEN, CONN., GUN CLUB.

The New Haven Gun Club held a very successful Washington's Birthday shoot at its range in Schutzen Park, some 3,500 targets being thrown throughout the morning and afternoon. The day was perfect for the event and the members of the club were well pleased with the shoot they enjoyed.

Many prizes were awarded to the successful contestants of the day, high gunners, individual runners and others



being rewarded. The prizes for high guns, shooting the entire program, were awarded as follows:

First, won by Charles Stevenson; second, L. H. Bradley; third, J. Conlin; fourth, H. Whitney; fifth, Dr. G. Nettleton; sixth, M. Hepburn; seventh, E. J. Southey; eighth, R. W. McFeteridge; ninth, W. Rice; tenth, E. Dann.

In the first series of 50 targets for which a cup was given, H. O. Whitney proved the winner. In the second series of 55 targets for which another cup was given, C. W. Stevenson was the winner, while in the third series of 50 targets for which a third cup was given, L. H. Beardsley was successful.

The individual winning the high gun prize for the entire shoot was C. W. Stevenson, who made a score of 155 targets out of a possible 175.

The prize for the longest run was won by L. Bradley with a score of 41 straight. The scores follow:

E. W. Dann.....	140	L. H. Bradley.....	154
J. Conlin.....	149	R. H. Smith.....	134
G. Hill.....	107	Charles Stevenson.....	155
B. Claridge.....	130	H. O. Whitney.....	149
F. A. Sherman.....	137	W. Rice.....	142
M. Hepburn.....	146	H. L. Edgerton.....	121
G. Nettleton.....	148	J. Morrisey.....	137
G. V. Moore.....	65	*W. J. Haight.....	150
G. Alling.....	62	F. W. Smith.....	116
E. Dunham.....	65	R. McFeteridge.....	145
B. J. Osborn.....	65	R. Penn.....	96
E. G. Southey.....	145	Schortmeir.....	101
J. Savage.....	64	W. H. Hamilton.....	47
Langley.....	77		

### TOURNAMENT AT SOUTH RIVER, N. J.

Dr. Culver of Jersey City won high average of the amateurs by breaking 154, F. C. Bissett second, by breaking 153, and Frank Muldoon of Freehold third, by breaking 148. These scores are exceptionally good considering the cold day and very high winds.

	Shot at.		
Sun Glover.....	190	Bk.	Lost.
H. H. Stevens.....	190	150	40
N. Appar.....	190	155	35
J. Fanning.....	190	151	39
C. L. Brown.....	190	134	56
Welles.....	190	108	82
H. L. Brown.....	145	115	30
Dr. Culver (1st. Merc.).....	130	93	37
F. C. Bissett (3rd).....	190	154	36
Frank Muldoon (5th).....	190	153	37
A. L. Ivins (4th).....	190	148	42
W. A. Kennedy (10th).....	190	137	53
E. M. Cooper (2nd).....	190	138	52
Tom Brantingham (8th).....	190	136	54
Jack Martin.....	190	124	66
J. Applegate.....	190	120	70
C. W. Billings.....	190	116	74
A. S. Denise (6th).....	160	107	53
Jacobus (9th).....	115	80	35
S. S. Adams (7th).....	100	72	28
	60	48	12

There were 12 events, 11 for 15 targets, 1 for 25 targets, merchandise event consisting of 10 prizes.

Active preparations for the Fourteenth Annual Tournament of the West Virginia State Sportsman's Association are now under way. Judging from the interest being taken in this event, it will be the best state shoot held in West Virginia for many years. \$300 will be added to the purses and the money will be divided percentage system in each event.

This year's shoot will be held on the grounds of the Wetzel Gun Club at New Martinsville, W. Va., June 15, 16 and 17. The town is situated midway between Parkersburg and Wheeling on the Ohio river, with good railroad accommodation and two of the best hotels in the state.

The attendance will be unusually large this year owing to the central location of the shooting grounds and the facility for taking care of the shooters. The shooting grounds are only 5 minutes' walk from the hotels and are nicely located in a large flat with good backgrounds and plenty of room. This tournament differs from most state shoots in that it is open to the amateurs of the world and no one is barred.

Information and programs may be had by writing T. M. McIntire, Secretary, Room 5, P. O. Building, New Martinsville, W. Va.

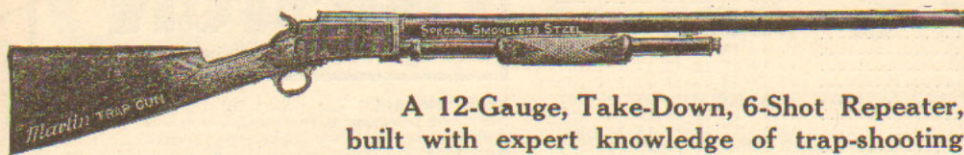
### NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB WINS.

Yale's trapshooting team of 5 men visited Travers Island on February 27 to meet in a 100-bird per man competition, and at the finish the "Winged Foot" men won by a score of 449 to 425. The weather conditions could hardly have been better, with the result that the marksmanship was good. The New Yorks average within a fraction of 90 per cent, with Fred Hodgman as high gun. Yale averaged 85 per cent, with L. F. Morrison as the leader.

In addition to the match several other interesting events were decided. George W. Kuchler made the high score in the last leg for the February Cup, but the 5 legs for the prize resulted in a tie, and in the shoot off T. Lenane



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A 12-Gauge, Take-Down, 6-Shot Repeater, built with expert knowledge of trap-shooting requirements.

No expense is spared to make this gun the best handling, best shooting, most efficient trap gun in the world. It has imported Circassian walnut stock, hand made, beautifully modeled, with fine checking on grip and forearm. It is handsome, harmonious and distinctive, yet the excessive, expensive ornamentation has been eliminated, allowing the gun to be sold with Smokeless Steel barrel at the moderate price of \$38.00 catalog list—less at your dealers.

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### FOX HILLS GOLF CLUB WINS MATCH.

A team of six from the Fox Hills Golf Club of Staten Island visited East Orange on February 27 to meet the Essex County, N. J., Country Club in a match at 100 targets per man. The Staten Islanders outshot their opponents, winning by 45 targets. W. J. Elias and Batterson were the high guns for Fox Hills, and Pearsall of the Essex County team made the best score of the match—87. The scores follow:

Fox Hills Golf Club—Bechtel, 79; Elias, 86; Battone, 80; Lembeck, 83; Fogson, 74; Batterson, 85. Total, 487.  
Essex County Club—Hart, 79; Coffin, 73; Colgate, 62; Daly, 69; Pearsall, 87; Pallett, 72. Total, 442.

At the home traps of the club on Staten Island a contest that had an international flavor was contested by Alex. N. Adams of the Hollywood Club of Belfast, Ireland, and Charles A. Holtzmann, a member of the Fox Hills Club. The match was made during a visit of Mr. Holtzmann to Ireland a couple of months ago, and it was agreed to shoot upon the first visit of Mr. Adams to the country. A friend of both men offered a handsome trophy to go to the winner, and the conditions called for 100 targets a man. Mr. Adams, who has participated in many Monte Carlo shooting events, was picked as the winner, but he lost the match by a score of 86 to 84. The scores follow:

Holtzmann..... 21 22 20 23—86  
Adams..... 22 22 21 19—84

### THE WEEKS' PATENTS.

912,643. Cartridge Extracting and Loading Device. Albert Bengtson, McPherson, Kans. Filed April 22, 1908. Serial No. 428,615. (Model.)

A device of the character described, comprising a magazine provided with a discharge mouth, a jaw pivotally connected to the magazine and adapted to close the mouth thereof, a yielding detent secured to said magazine and adapted to be pressed therein, and means on the jaw for pressing the detent inwardly upon the opening movement of the jaw, and 3 other claims.

12,919. Loading-Machine. Francis K. Holmsted, Quinnimont, W. Va. Filed Dec. 29, 1908. Serial No. 469,908. Original No. 839,997, dated Jan. 1, 1907. Serial No. 246,768.

In a loading-machine, a frame adapted to receive loose material, a revolvable plate mounted on said frame, and adapted to receive the loose material upon its face, a vertically disposed endless belt located above said revolvable plate, said belt traveling rearwardly whereby the material on the revolvable plate will be carried to the rear, and conveyers extending from the rear of said frame, and 26 other claims.

913,047. Action-Slide Lock for Take-Down Guns. Frank D. Peltier, Mount Clemens, Mich. Filed Nov. 2, 1908. Serial No. 460,651.

In a take-down gun of the character described, the combination with the action slide and the coupling sleeve at the butt of the gun barrel and magazine in which the slide is guided, of a spring actuated locking lever pivotally secured in a slot in the coupling sleeve and adapted to lock the slide against movement in the take-down condition of the gun, and 1 other claim.

913,317. Target. Howard M. Stern, Oakland, Cal. Filed Aug. 28, 1908. Serial No. 450,634.

In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a rotatable indicator, a rotary element, means for normally rotating said element when released, a device having a part exposed to the impact of a missile and a part adapted to normally arrest said rotary element, an operative connection between said element and indicator comprising a rotary disk having pins, and a movable latch arranged to cause said disk to rotate with said element, but permitting said disk to rotate independently of the element, substantially as described.

913,393. Revolver-Loader. Mahlon J. Kellogg, Gary, Ind. Filed May 18, 1908. Serial No. 433,588.

A device of the class described, comprising a strip of spring material, means for holding the ends of said material adjacent each other at times, means for separating the ends of said strip, and cartridge retaining means carried by said strip, and 2 other claims.

913,488. Recoil-Check for Ordnance. Lawson M. Fuller, U. S. Army, assignor of one-fifth to Willard L. Velle, Moline, Ill. Filed Feb. 6, 1908. Serial No. 414,618.

The combination of a recoil mechanism provided with recoil checking means, and means to control such checking means at each instant of recoil in proportion to the retarded velocity for the instant in question, substantially as described.

### NEWS OF THE TRADE.

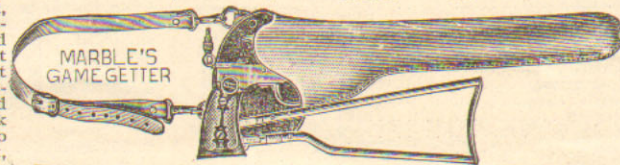
On Feb. 12, at North Platte, Neb., a team race was pulled off between 10 men teams representing North Platte and Gothenberg, Neb., the former winning by a score of 774 to 739. Mr. Rebhausen, of the North Platte team, was high gun for the day, scoring 92 out of 100, which was exceptionally fine work under the conditions, which were very bad. Mr. Rebhausen and the entire North Platte team used Peters factory loaded shells. At Milwaukee, Feb. 20, Capt. J. M. Hughes, shooting with the Parker Gun Club, won high average, 121 out of 125, with Peters factory loaded shells. At the Mid-winter tournament at Kansas City, Feb. 16-20, high amateur average was won by Wm. Veach, of Falls City, Neb., with Peters factory loaded shells. Score, 417 out of 450. H. J. Borden, shooting Peters shells at the St. Louis Trapshooters' Association, Feb. 20 and 21, scored 100 straight on the 20th, and 98 out of 100 on the 21st, being high over all amateurs and professionals. J. W. Bell scored 47 out of 50. T. F. Norton, 93 out of 100. Both used Peters Ideal shells.

Fred LeNoir, shooting Peters factory loaded shells at New Berlin, Ohio, Feb. 12, won high general average, scoring 117 out of 125. H. A. Murrell won high average at the weekly shoot of the Bering Gun Club, at Houston, Tex., Feb. 20, scoring 97 out of 100 with Peters factory loaded shells.

### MARBLE'S GAME GETTER GUN.

This gun shoots .22 short, long and long rifle, .44-40 shot and .44-40 round bullet. An average of 60 No. 8 shot and 120 No. 10 strike a 12 inch square at 50 feet. The No. 8 shot range from 50 to 70 per target. Flying or running game can be bagged as easily as with any gun of its bore. The .44 barrel is cylinder bored. Marble game getter is the ideal arm for the fisherman, motorist and vacationist, and all classes of people whose business or pleasure calls them to the woods, fields or waters. The Big Game Hunter with a Game Getter for a side arm secures with little noise and no mutilation the small game he runs across, and enjoys target practice without the jar and expense of firing his heavy ammunition.

The Game Getter can be safely used with smokeless powder. The recoil is slight. Gun can be opened as quick as a wink, but never accidentally. Either barrel is used without any change of sight or adjustment. The striker on hammer is quickly set with the thumb for either barrel or at safe. The folding stock locks automatically at any drop for which it is set. Is easily removed. With the holster hung over shoulder and under coat the Game Getter is invisible, but can be speedily drawn and very handily in one hand used with stock hanging down or thrown to position. In either position the stock only aids in the balance of the gun. The Game Getter's utility, simplicity of construction, careful design, perfect safety, absolute reliability and superior accuracy are the qualities which are making it famous the world over. This gun is fully described in free catalog of Marble's 60 "extra quality" specialties for sportsmen, free for the asking of Marble Safety Axe Co., Gladstone, Mich.



W. A. Cleaver made the remarkable score at the Buffalo, N. Y., Long Range Rifle Club, of 2460 out of a possible 2500, under regulation rules. This remarkable shooting was done with U. M. C. short black cartridges, which are showing wonderful uniformity and cleanliness in Government tests and on the rifle ranges.

The sporting rifle has invaded the field formerly given over to specialized target rifles. Moreover, it has beaten them all. It was shown, for example, at El Paso, Texas, in a field of 15 shooters, where W. B. Haines scored 47 out of 50, with a Remington Autoloading rifle Remington Autoloading rifle is as remarkable as is it

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Probably one of the finest scores ever made under unfavorable weather conditions was that of L. E. Mallory, Jr., of Bradford, Pa., made on January 30. In a terrific snowstorm Mr. Mallory broke 95 straight and finished with 195 out of 200, shooting U. M. C. steel lined shells. This was certainly a test of shooting and a test of shell quality.

Ed. O'Brien made a fine score—98 ex 100—the next to the last day of the Kansas City Shoot at Blue River Park, Feb. 19, using Nitro Club shells. On the 20th he



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finished with a score of 421 out of 450, only 3 targets behind the High Gun for the tournament.

Edw. S. Graham, of Long Lake, Ill., has been doing some good shooting of late with the Chicago Gun Club, scoring over 94 per cent on the 13th, using Arrow shells, which with the Nitro Clubs are great favorites with that club, judging from late reports.

Another of the Graham Brothers distinguished himself at Long Lake, Ill., at a shoot of the Long Lake Rod and Gun Club on the 21st, scoring 195 out of 200, with Nitro Club shells and a Remington Pump gun.

Annie Oakley, Geo. 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 regulation traps, averaged a fraction under 95 per cent. This in all kinds of weather.

Jesse Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, once more "brought back the bacon" by winning the Peters Cup with the now famous U. M. C. smokeless .22 short cartridges, which have been making a record wherever tested. This cup is emblematic of the championship of Ohio and Indiana, and the winning score made by Mr. Smith and his U. M. C. cartridges was 113-125, with a high average for the whole shoot of 276 out of 300.

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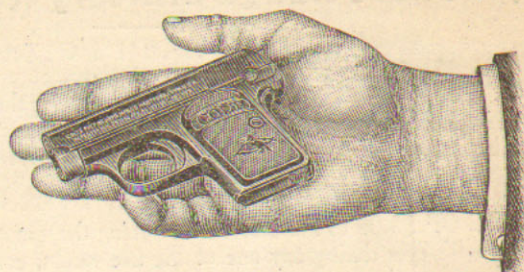
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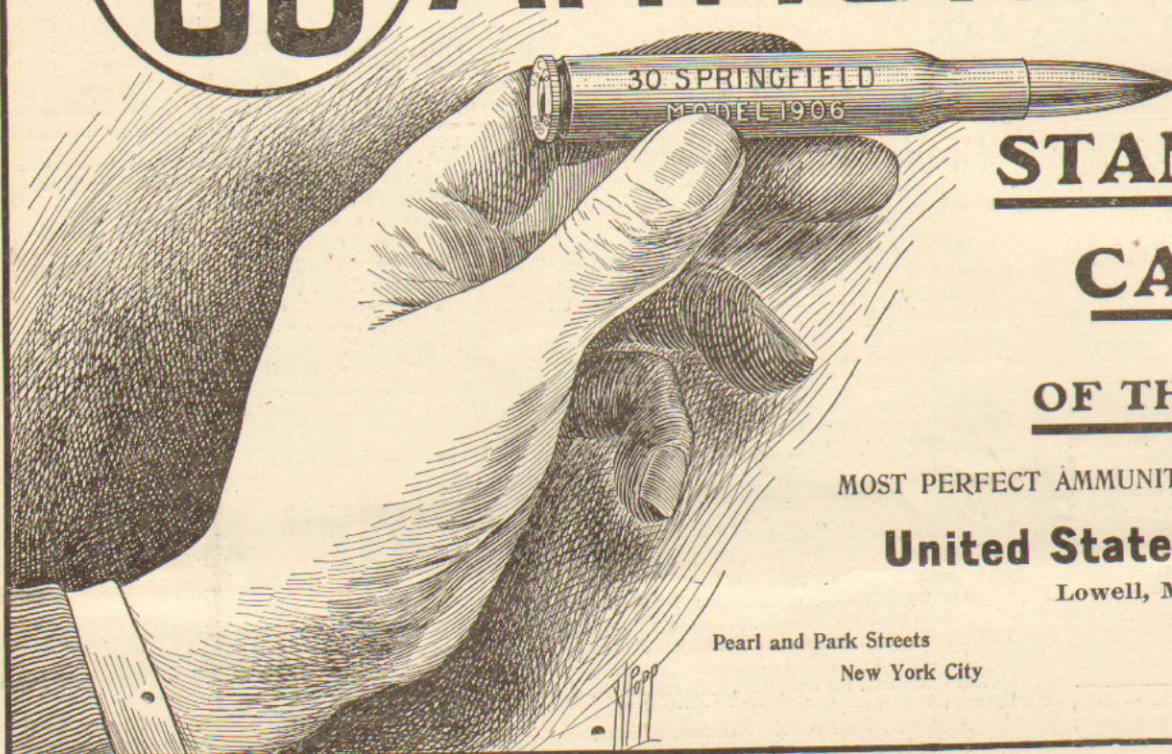
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