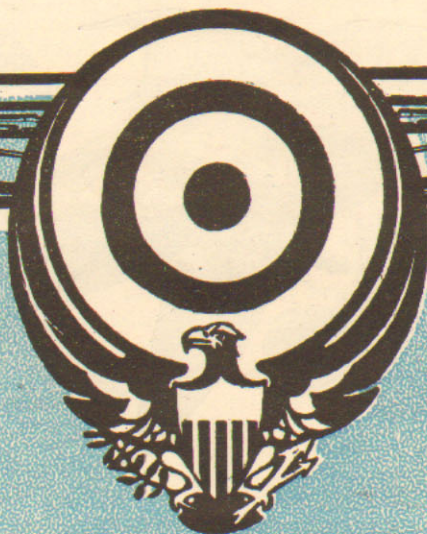


ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVI. No. 3.

APRIL 22, 1909.

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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The School Boy and the Rifle.

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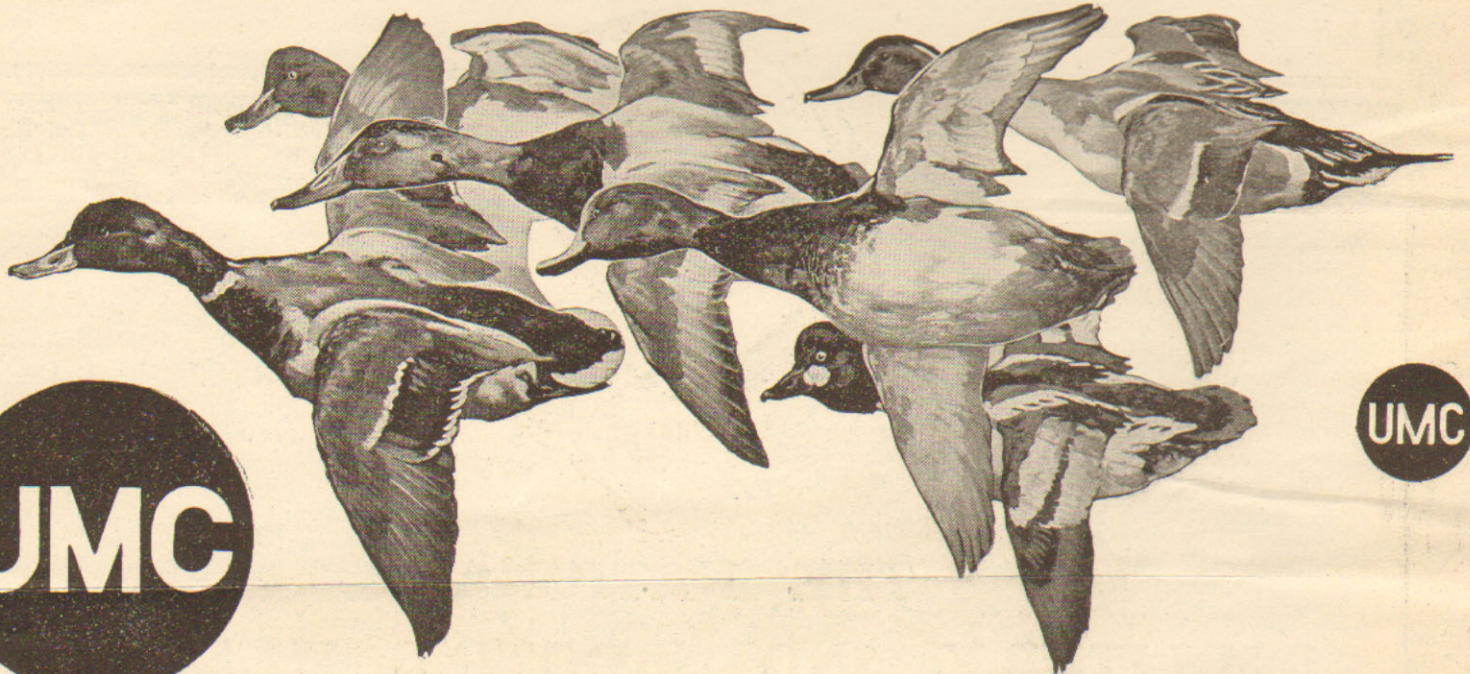
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THE SCHOOL BOY AND THE RIFLE.

By S. J. FORT, M. D.

THE number of cities in which some effort is being made to introduce rifle practice as a sport for schoolboys, has greatly increased in the past year or two, due mostly to the good work of the National Rifle Association and members of the National Guard, who have been willing to devote their time to the work. There has never been any trouble to get the boys together. As a matter of fact I imagine every instructor has been confronted with the problem of how to accommodate all those who apply for enrollment, but how to gain the interest and assistance of the school authorities has been a problem more difficult to solve.

The work in Baltimore was started during the indoor season of 1905 and 1906, through the active interest and assistance of Maj.-Gen. Clinton L. Riggs, then Adjutant General of Maryland. About sixty boys were given instruction on the Sub-Target machine that season, and the next season about forty-five of these lads formed a schoolboy rifle association, which met in one of the local armories once a week for practice with .22 caliber rifles and ammunition.

Up to this time there was very little interest taken by the teachers or their superiors of the School Board, but after the organization of the Public Athletic League of Baltimore in 1907, and an aggressive campaign of its Executive Committee, all this changed. An invitation sent out to the secondary schools of the city, both public and private, to form an interscholastic rifle section of the League, met with an immediate response; the organization was perfected

and nearly four hundred boys have received instruction on the Sub-Target machine this winter as a result. About sixty per cent have become proficient enough to score 35 or better offshoulder and about one hundred have been promoted to the use of .22 caliber ammunition and rifles.

The League has as yet no rifles of its own for the boys to use and all this shooting has been done with a miscellaneous collection of rifles accumulated by the boys themselves, yet notwithstanding such handicaps most of them are now scoring 35 or better offshoulder at the 50 foot range and on the one inch bullseye.

Such a natural growth as has been the case in this instance is probably like that seen wherever such practice has obtained a foothold. It shows conclusively what can be done in a small way and it opens a wide field for the future. The present time seems a proper one for the adoption of a system under which schoolboys all over the country may be trained in rifle practice along the same lines. A system that shall be sequential in its requirements yet elastic enough to permit individual ideas in teaching, but, so far as its general principles are concerned, the same for all as for one, so that a boy trained in one city will have received the same training as the boy of another city has received.

I believe that any such system should always begin with the Sub-Target machine. It has ceased to be an experiment and there are many reasons why it will prove to be the best substitute for a rifle and ammunition in the elementary training of a boy who has not been accustomed to handling firearms.

To those who have been fortunate enough to begin shooting at an early age, the number of boys of the present generation who have never owned a firearm and consequently know absolutely nothing of handling such weapons, is appalling from the standpoint of the economist, who believes that every boy should have such knowledge. Such boys are elements of grave danger until they have been taught how not to be dangerous to themselves and others.

Many boys approach even the machine with a certain amount of trepidation and such boys would readily become "gun-shy" if not trained very judiciously at the beginning, wasting a lot of time and ammunition in their efforts to learn. Many parents will permit their children to practice regularly upon the machine, knowing its safety, who otherwise would frown upon practice with real ammunition. Later, they become reconciled to other practice, when they find that accidents do not occur.

For all such cases, the machine furnishes a practical, clean, safe, and economical training and there would seem to be no good reason why every boy in his first enrollment should not be required to begin in this way and pass from it to the gallery.

One of its greatest recommendations is the ease with which ocular defects are recognized, defects entirely unsuspected but needing glasses to correct before good results are obtained. The number of boys who thus need glasses is sufficiently numerous to be of importance in the future examination of recruits for a volunteer army, if the chief recommendation of such recruits is to be their ability to shoot straight. One such defect that is not at all rare is the use of the left eye, when shooting from the right shoulder.

Other boys will be found who are unable to close the left eye and keep the right eye open, but some of these could close the right eye and keep the left eye open. I have also seen one boy who found it impossible to close either eye, singly, the effort to close one closing both. Where the left eye seems to be the master eye, the

boy can readily be taught to shoot from the left shoulder, if taken in time.

Nearly every state has one or more Sub-Target machines for the use of its National Guard, and as schoolboys will naturally take the afternoon hours for their practice, the use of these machines can usually be obtained from the state military authorities for the cost of targets and batteries.

If funds are available for the purchase of machines, it is much better to have one installed in each secondary school of the city and the instruction given during recess and after school hours, under student instructors and the supervision of one or more of the teaching staff. Not more than forty-five boys can be properly instructed on one machine in one teaching hour, and even then the machine must be supplemented by extra training with a detached rifle before the new boy comes up for actual practice.

Every effort must be made to prevent waiting too long for a turn to shoot, otherwise the boys become restless and lose interest. Having the machine in the school, many a boy who would otherwise pass up the practice if he had to go elsewhere to get it will be induced to take it up by the interest of his fellows. The saving of valuable time by having it within reach every day in the week makes it possible to give instruction to the entire school enrollment during the school sessions, as every boy securing his qualifications would be sent up to the gallery and thus make room for others at the machine.

The National Rifle Association awards Junior Marksman's medals for scores of 45 or better in the standing position and this score will probably be sufficiently difficult to remain as the qualification for the medal, but for a qualification to pass from the machine to the .22 caliber rifle, 40 or better standing and 42 or better prone will be high enough to make a boy work to get it, and the sooner the boy is placed in the gallery after he becomes reasonably expert, the better.

There will almost always be found among the students, boys who have been trained and are capable of being made instructors, under the super-



School boy Shooting with the Army Rifle.

vision of the teaching staff and not infrequently one or other of the teachers is a member of the National Guard, or at least a rifle shot of some experience. With the backing of school officials, impromptu team and individual matches can be promoted between classes and other schools, which cannot fail to increase interest.

There should be an annual inter-school contest at the close of the indoor season, under the auspices of some governing body to give it the necessary prestige. In Baltimore the Public Athletic League, through its rifle section, provided an annual Sub-Target match this year, with suitable medals to the winning team.

During the time when the boy has been striving to obtain his machine qualification and incidentally the Junior Marksman's medal, he has obtained considerable important information. He has learned the use of the sights, can count a target correctly, understands what is meant by a "3 o'clock 4," and has had it thoroughly impressed upon him that the rifle is a dangerous weapon.

Under the proposed system, he would now be assigned to a day for gallery practice. Here he will be taught that rifle shooting is a serious proposition and does not consist in rushing into a gallery, grabbing a rifle and ammunition and expending the same as he pleases. He must be taught to announce his entry, get his card entitling him to a rifle and ammunition, also an assignment to a target. He must be taught to keep perfectly quiet on the firing line, shoot out his score and fall back to give some one else a turn. He must get accustomed to the use of the glass to spot his shots and make each shot a study for the next one.

He will be compelled to assume the proper position, blouse or coat buttoned, body rest, etc., as laid down in the U. S. Firing Regulations, for all this will be considered in his qualification and possibility of membership on his school team. The boy may habitually assume the proper position at the machine and the first time he uses the rifle step up to the firing point and assume an entirely different and more than awkward position.

The National Rifle Association authorizes the standing and prone positions for the schoolboy matches which it provides. It is comparatively easy to teach the proper standing position with the machine, and if space enough can be provided in the rear the prone position can also be taught, the machine head being placed on the middle spurs and a platform being provided on which to lie. Unless this is generous in its proportions, the floor and a detached rifle will be found as good as the machine to teach the position, and this once learned, the prone qualification is comparatively easy.

To become the possessor of a "Junior" medal for gallery practice the boy is required to shoot 40 or better, standing, and 42 or better, prone.

Having qualified in these positions, the system should provide for timed and rapid fire, for both of which the time limit will require modification if the single shot rifle is used. For timed fire, 40 or better, and for rapid fire, 35 or better, will be about as stiff as can conscientiously be required. The remainder of the course would require training in skirmish firing, of which more will be said later.

Let us now consider the rifles that are within the reach of the schoolboy. The U. S. Magazine rifle, caliber .22, can only be obtained through the Adjutant General's office, by members of an organization affiliated with the National Rifle Association and after unwinding an immense amount of red tape. The first cost is not prohibitive, but the .22 caliber short needs a "holder" to be used in the weapon and these holders are expensive. An individual can get along with five, but ten would be better, and the gallery properly equipped would need at least twenty per rifle to keep each in commission and not lose time in reloading.

This rifle being an exact copy of the regulation .30 caliber rifle, with the exception of the caliber, the instructor will find it extremely useful in teaching the nomenclature of parts, mechanism, etc., and the rear sight being like the regulation military rear sight, the boy gets a lot of information in its use during his course of training. Unless the boy has some connection with an affiliated organization he is obliged to go into the market for his rifle, and most boys not having a great deal of money saved for its purchase, quite naturally turn their attention to the cheapest.

Fortunately the American manufacturer has practically closed our markets to the cheap and nasty rifles of this caliber that were once so common, so that even the cheapest rifles now to be found are strong and durable, besides being accurate if kept well cleaned. Unfortunately, very few of them are suitable for the practice which has been thought best for the beginner, having such short barrels, crude sights and poor balance.

We have to consider weapons for large boys and also for small boys, for while rifle practice will probably be confined for a time to high schools, light-weight boys are to be found in the number coming up from them.

For the larger boys the Winchester .22 caliber musket is probably the next best rifle to the Government .22, and when equipped with the old Krag rear sight (Model 1901) is a marvel of accuracy. The rear sight on the recent issues is rather crude and incapable of fine adjustment.

The rifle has a drop lever action and this, while strong and durable, is not so good for practice as a bolt action.

For the lighter boys, the Hopkins & Allen .22, the so-called "American Military Rifle," will be found to be a well balanced, well made and accurate arm. The bolt action gives a certain amount of resemblance to the regulation rifle, and permits cleaning from the rear. The barrel can be removed from the stock by turning a screw, the sights are good, permitting adjustment for elevation and windage; the stock runs up the barrel far enough to balance well and the rifle is supplied with a strap exactly like that found on the Krag, so that it is available for use in the prone position. Its exaggerated pistol grip, while it gives a fine hold, is not military in its looks at least.

The rear sight of the U. S. Magazine rifle, Model 1905, is not only an excellent sight, but a part of the regulation equipment of the soldier, and a most important factor in accurate shooting. Rifle practice for schoolboys is not only intended to be a new and useful sport, but is also intended to give every boy who is likely to be called upon for military service, at least the fundamental principles of rifle shooting, which would otherwise have to be taught him after he had been called to the colors. Therefore the .22 caliber rifle for schoolboy use should at least be something like the military rifle of our Army, and it should not be an impossible task for our manufacturers to make and attach a miniature regulation sight to any rifle they may make for future schoolboy use.

Both the rifles mentioned are single shot and, everything else being equal, are better for indoor practice than any repeating rifle, but the average boy wants a repeater. He is not going to confine his shooting to the gallery after he becomes the owner of a rifle and the rapidity of fire appeals to the boy just as the racing automobile appeals to the boy of older growth. Those who have been trained may be encouraged to purchase their own rifles, but this is a matter that should not be urged too strongly, unless assured that the skill we have developed is not to be turned against bird or animal life other than legitimate game.

Military qualifications must be made with military arms and it would seem best that schoolboy qualifications should be made as far as possible with the same model or models of rifle. We have also to consider that a very large number of boys are unable to purchase their own rifles and for all these reasons a certain number of rifles will have to be provided. This number should include, ten U. S. Magazine rifles, caliber .22, with 200 holders; ten Winchester muskets and ten Hopkins & Allen rifles, with air-tight and dust-proof racks for the battery.

(Continued on page 54.)

OBSERVATIONS OF A CALIFORNIA PISTOL SHOT.

BY WILL A. WRIGHT.

PRACTICE WITH REVOLVER AND PISTOL.



PERHAPS to the shooting world there is no greater allurements than the art of pistol or revolver shooting.

Since the very earliest period in the development of this small weapon, from the ancient matchlock made by the Italian at Pistoia, to the modern production, probably no other firearm has had so many models or styles as the one designed for use as a side arm.

In the United States the interest in the art and the development of the material for expert shots is remarkable. No other nation on the earth could today select so many men capable of as fine work with pistol or revolver as our own.

Among the more devoted organizations we find the Des Moines Rifle and Revolver Club, the St. Louis Revolver Club, and the Colonial Revolver Club, merged in the last named club but, like rising cream, in a class by themselves; ten spotters; bullseye men.

Then nearer the eastern coast-line, we find the Providence Revolver Club, the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, and the Smith & Wesson Revolver Club, at Springfield, Mass. Each and every one of the members of these clubs is boosting the work and, in every way possible, aiding in the forwarding and elevation of the art synonymous with the names of the organizations.

In league with the cause, alongside the above mentioned clubs, we must not forget the United States Revolver Association with its hundreds of members throughout the entire domain of Uncle Sam. On the Pacific Slope, we glance over the list of pistol cranks in San Francisco and Oakland, and find at the gatherings at Shell Mound Park, "The Possibles" of course, but also many more who have shown some very classy work.

We all know, or know of, Mr. J. E. Gorman, of San Francisco, who was one of the experts on the team which represented the United States in the pistol and revolver contests of the Olympic games last year in England. He is the top notcher of the Shell Mound assemblage and his work inspires the other members to great exertions, in an endeavor to secure an equal position and similar laurels. Had it not been for the earthquake and the resulting horrible holocaust, we would be hearing of more big scores today from the small arm experts of the Golden Gate.

Among the organizations of the United States, which stand as the exponents of the revolver and pistol, a more recent addition to the list is the Los Angeles Revolver Club, organized in April, 1907. This new addition to the organized ranks of the fraternity now consists of thirty-two active members, all enthusiastic and thoroughly interested; and in addition, what is perhaps more essential still, perfect harmony exists among the members. The development along expert lines in this new club has been most wonderful.

Some appreciation may be had of the work done by this far west group of enthusiasts when it is known that they have successfully contested matches with each of the eastern clubs heretofore mentioned, except the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, and carried away laurels in each contest. The Los Angeles Club has lost one return match with the Colonial Club, and one with the club at Providence, but no others.

All the members of the Los Angeles Club are most profuse in their expressions of gratitude for the fair and square treatment received at the hands of the older eastern clubs, and, whether to lose or win, the club is at all times ready for an engagement with the members of clubs of the eastern contingent.

Through ARMS AND THE MAN the Los Angeles Revolver Club issues a challenge to any five, ten or fifteen man team of any organized club in the United States, Canada or Mexico, for twenty yard indoor or fifty yard outdoor match.

.22 CALIBER REVOLVERS, TARGET AND SERVICE.



WITH the users of the revolver, both at the target and in the field, the tendency has always been toward the largest calibers. The number of good shots now using weapons of .44 and .45 caliber is considerable. And of course, where size of the bullet "cuts" considerable figure in the count up of the score, I presume a perfectly righteous judgment would favor the big bore.

But to many of us who have long been tired—born that way maybe—the idea of handling so much metal in our favorite playthings, the idea of a revolver of .22 caliber, of weight and length suitable for all requirements, has been a lifetime dream.

A few years ago the Colt people made their famous "Frontier revolver" in caliber .22. With all of its ponderous weight, it was a popular model in galleries, and with a few people for private practice.

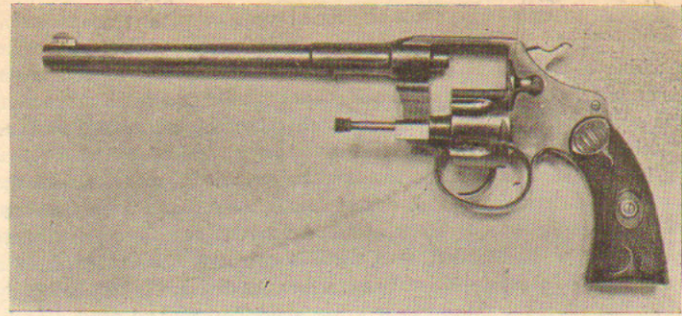
For some reason the existence of this arm was cut short by the discontinuance of its manufacture. Since then arms of this class and caliber have been brought out in miniature only, mere toys of course. We all are fond of playthings, but we have a choice, and that usually runs along with our favorite hobby. We want a plaything for our hobby, and our hobby is a plaything.

Years ago, before coming to the golden, sun-kissed region of the Pacific southwest, one of the writer's favorite winter pastimes around the good old Hoosier home, was tracking rabbits in the snow, and shooting them with the revolver.

Many a time, bundled all up in big coat, with fur cap and thick mittens, my feet tied up in "shoe packs," I have tramped a mile or more tracking, until I blew off the heads of two or three rabbits (all our family could use for the time), with a .44 caliber bullet. Of course I could have used a .32 or a .38 caliber, which I sometimes did, but the cost of ammunition was still high, and the crack of the discharge—black powder of course—was still too great, consequently, I was always wishing for something more suitable. I wanted an arm to carry concealed, and one about as effective as a .22 caliber rifle; but not so unhandy to carry in "zero" weather.

There being no .22 caliber revolvers (except the toys) in those days, I tried a .22 caliber pistol, but the slowness of reloading often lost me a good shot, to say nothing about the times when my fingers were so nearly frozen that it was almost impossible to handle the tiny cartridges.

With the revolver I always loaded all the chambers at home; maybe



A .38 CONVERTED INTO A .22.

while sitting by a comfortable fire; often bringing home two or three rabbits with one or two of the chambers of my weapon still loaded.

Now, at last, away out here in this land of sunshine, I have found my ideal gun. The weapon at first hand was a "Colt Police Positive" .38 caliber. The cylinder was cut down to just the length for the .22 long rifle cartridge, so that there was no jump from shell to barrel; bushings were fitted and bored, slightly tapered, for this cartridge. The barrel is a Pope, 7.2 inches long. The work was done by a local gunsmith, and in a most satisfactory manner. That the little weapon does satisfactory work is attested to by the targets which I have made. The following scores were made in a tryout at one of the regular weekly shoots of the Los Angeles Revolver Club, at the fifty yard range—80, 83, 90.

Nothing remarkable, of course, but showing the capabilities of the little gun. Later it was tested out on an indoor range, and made excellent groups very consistently, averaging about two inches, which, while not so fine as a great many record scores, show that weapons of this class can be placed on a par with the finest target arms, pistols included.

All of the above scores were made with smokeless ammunition, the greaseless kind showing just as much accuracy as that greased; and the .22 short proved to be just as accurate at 20 yards as the .22 long, or the long rifle. But at the 50 yard range the last named cartridge seems to be about the proper thing.

THE SIGNAL CORPS IN WAR.

BY MAJOR C. MCK. SALTZMAN.

(Continued from last week.)

FIELD WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE transportation of the wire necessary for field lines and the maintenance of the wire line between stations presents obstacles to reliability and efficiency. Wireless telegraphy, which is being developed very rapidly, will undoubtedly be of great use in transmitting information in military operations of the future. At present, it is an auxiliary means of maintaining communication in the field. In the recent Russo-Japanese War, field wireless was used with little success. The United States Army, however, has more efficient field wireless equipment today than was used in Manchuria during the war. Whenever wireless stations can be permanently installed in suitably constructed offices on land or on ship board with ready access to engines and other conveniences, between such permanent stations, wireless telegraphy is no longer an experiment but a reliable means of communication. Whenever wireless stations of somewhat permanent nature can be established in the field, the use of this system is very efficient to supplement wire service. With a large army in the field today wireless stations would be useful at army headquarters to communicate with the base, with naval stations and vessels and possibly with corps headquarters, whenever wire service is not available. But for stations in front of corps headquarters, where quick service is imperative and where stations must be moved rapidly to follow the tide of battle or the movements of the commander, wireless telegraphy is not suitable today, due to certain difficulties which may be overcome tomorrow. No man knows what tomorrow may bring forth in the possibilities of wireless telegraphy.

The great hindrance which prevents the extension of wireless telegraphy to general use in the field today is the interference produced when two or more stations send messages simultaneously. Theoretically this interference can be eliminated if each station uses a different wave length, but practically it has been found so difficult to accomplish that the problem of interference has become a very vital and important question in several localities along our Atlantic coast. This condition exists today due to certain technical limitations which may be eliminated tomorrow by a discovery by any one of the thousand struggling scientists who are wrestling with the question.

But no modern army in the field today can dispense with the wireless

telegraph or telephone. Wireless stations must be provided at army headquarters to communicate with naval vessels, with transport and with other points which wire service cannot reach. Two field armies approaching a concentration point march can establish communication in this manner. A cavalry command making a raid or a rapid movement to seize a position or town can carry a pack set which will enable them to communicate with army headquarters whenever desired. Any body of troops, large or small, cut off by the enemy, from communication with the main command, can reestablish communication by this auxiliary means. Certain conditions, both military and technical, require that all wireless operations should be handled by a wireless company which should be a part of army headquarters and not assigned to the division. This company will establish its main station near army headquarters and send detachments with portable sets wherever required. The wireless company will not differ in strength or organization from the field or the base company except that only half of the company will be mounted.

A field army is not complete today without an aeronautical company. But yesterday, an outline of the duties of such a company would have been limited to the use of free and captive balloons. Today, these two aeronautical contrivances seem old-fashioned, and we must consider the dirigible and the flying machine. We cannot guess what next year will have in store for us in aerial machines.

All European armies have organized aeronautical troops and are not slow in seizing the latest developments in air machines. France today has twenty-four officers and 432 men belonging to her aeronautical troops. Germany has twenty officers and 465 men. England, Russia, Italy, Austria and even Spain have regular aeronautical troops.

The Signal Corps of our Army has not yet been able on account of lack of personnel to organize a single aeronautical company, yet it is not without pride that all Americans realize that the first real flying machine on earth that could fly was brought to public notice near Washington last year through the efforts of our Signal Corps and that it was built according to the plans and specifications prepared by that department of the Army.

The Signal Corps has been making research into all details pertaining to military aeronautical work and, when men and money are available, will be able to compete with any foreign aeronautical corps for the supremacy of the air.

It may safely be said that today, the military role of the dirigible and the heavier than air machine is that of the service of reconnaissance. What it will be tomorrow we cannot say.

In the strategical offensive and defensive operations of an army tomorrow the aerial scout ships will report information relative to the operations of the enemy long before the troops are in contact. In tactical operations, dirigibles will watch the flanks of the army and quickly report any threatening movements of the enemy in those directions. The presence of these aerial scouts on that duty alone will not only relieve the constant anxiety of the commander concerning his flanks but also will permit the use elsewhere of the troops heretofore held on guard at those points.

The fact that a modern air machine can pass over more ground in an hour than would be covered by two brigades of troops in line of skirmishers, demonstrates not only its value in reconnaissance but also shows that its use will lessen the number of soldiers heretofore required for the service of security and information and therefore lessen the hardship of such duty heretofore imposed on commands.

Under general conditions when opposing Infantry forces are about to come in contact just before the "decisive action" stage of combat, the Cavalry in front transfers its operations to the flanks, and that valuable source of information relative to the operations of the enemy is removed. This change and the consequent cessation of reports from the front come just at a critical moment when the commander of the attacking force is especially anxious to receive every possible item of information concerning the enemy's actions and intentions in his immediate front.

As the Cavalry moves to the flanks at this stage, the dirigible or air machine will be expected from its elevated position to watch the enemy and supply this desired information.

It is not only possible but probable that in some tactical operations in the near future, the commander-in-chief will enter his dirigible at his headquarters in the rear, move over his army and obtain at a glance the exact situation.

The aeronautical company requires an organization which does not differ from that of the field, base or wireless company. Its equipment is heavy and not mobile. It therefore belongs at army headquarters and not with the mobile division.

In case of war with a first class power, it is quite generally admitted that the United States must be able to put into the field at once as its first line of defense a force of not less than 450,000 men. The Act of May 27, 1908, amending the Militia law of 1903, generally known as the Dick Bill, authorizes the President, whenever the United States is invaded or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, to call forth such number of Militia of the country as may be deemed necessary.

In the plans of providing the 450,000 troops for our first line of defense, it is understood that a scheme on the military policy of the United States is now being worked out by the Board in Washington, which scheme contemplates a Regular Army of about 100,000 mobile forces, which, in war or at the discretion of the President, may be expanded to 150,000, and an Organized Militia of 200,000 mobile troops which can similarly be expanded to 300,000 men.

(To be continued.)

A SUCCESSFUL HIGH SCHOOL RIFLE CLUB.

THE rifle club connected with the Morris High School of New York City demonstrates to what a high point of efficiency rifle shooting may be carried in a public school. At the recent rifle shooting tournament held by the Public Schools Athletic League of New York, the Team Championship of Greater New York was won by the team from this school with a very high score. There is no doubt that the success of the team is due largely to the conscientious and faithful work in training it by Paul B. Mann, one of the instructors in the school and the P. S. A. L. representative.

In addition to the honor of winning the team championship of Greater New York, one member of the team, Jay Ehrlich, won the individual championship, and another member, H. Byrnes, was second. Not satisfied with winning the highest honors possible within the schools, these boys entered the 100 Shot Championship Gallery Match which is annually shot at the Zettler Rifle Gallery, New York. Both of them made excellent scores and beat out many of the experienced shots who were old enough to be their grandfathers.

Looking for still greater glory, the members of the team, as well as the instructor, competed for places on the American Team in the International Small Bore Match, and in addition to Ehrlich and Byrnes, another member of the team, Joseph Morgan, and Mr. Mann, the instructor, succeeded in winning positions on that team.

Besides all this activity the rifle team will compete on April 24 for the New York *World* trophy and also in the Inter-scholastic Championship Gallery Match which is being shot this week. Notwithstanding all of their shooting the members of the team stand high in their studies. It is an interesting fact that the instructors in charge of rifle shooting in the different high schools of New York report that the boys who are members of rifle teams have, as a rule, a better average in their studies than those who follow closely the other sports and pastimes. It either demonstrates the fact that it is the more serious minded class of boys who take up rifle shooting, or that rifle shooting develops this quality in the boys.

SANITATION AND SERVICE.

WHY SANITATION SHOULD BE TAUGHT BEFORE CAMP.

BY MAJ. E. L. MARTINDALE, Surgeon, 53rd Infantry, Iowa National Guard.

SANITATION is of more importance to the enlisted men of the New United States Army and also to the soldier of the National Guard which is now a part of the Army of the United States than any other of the Army regulations. There isn't any regulation that the enlisted man cares less about than this same subject of sanitation.

For the same reason that the enlisted man cares so little about sanitation it is the more necessary, that the officers over him care the more about it, and during the interval between camps teach it to him. The enlisted man going to camp for the first time knows nothing about sanitation unless taught before going to camp, still he is expected to obey the sanitary regulations from the very moment that he arrives in camp. Are you surprised, then, when you find that the enlisted man becomes very much disgusted and provoked during his first few days in camp to be reprimanded for doing many things that in private life he is used to doing and which he never heard the least intimation that he is not to do while in camp?

It is absolutely necessary that the soldier should not disobey the sanitary regulations for his own well being, and is more important during the first few days in camp, before the regimental surgeon has had time to discover any cases of infectious diseases that may have been brought to camp.

Authorities claim that it is impossible to bring a regiment of 1,300 men together in the United States without at least one of its members bringing the germs of typhoid fever to camp with him and, therefore, the danger the first few days in camp of allowing any violation of the strictest sanitary regulations.

You know as well as I do that the fecal matter—by that I mean the material that passes the bowels—is where the bacteria that causes typhoid fever comes to the light of day, and many of you also know that the urine may in certain cases contain the germs of typhoid fever, therefore the danger of the recruit infecting the whole regiment provided that he brings

the typhoid germ to camp with him should he disobey the sanitary regulations during his first few days in camp.

Sanitation means cleanliness, and in the modern camp it means extreme cleanliness. It means that we will be far more strict in camp than we are around our own homes. The day is past when the healthy camp is anything but a clean camp. Dirt kills more soldiers in the Army than bullets.

I wish to call to your mind again by a forcible illustration the necessity of teaching sanitary regulations before going to camp. To illustrate: The regiment has just arrived at the place where the camp is to be located and the companies are waiting to have their respective camp sites assigned to them, as you all have many times waited. One of the men of some company has the diarrhoea and falls out of line and goes to some place near by to allow his bowels to move; maybe this is the exact location where some company is to have their kitchen, and maybe this man has the initial lesions of typhoid fever, that location is infected with the germs of typhoid fever; next the flies crawling on this ground and from this ground to our food carry the germs of typhoid to and infect our food with the germs of typhoid, and soon the whole company is infected with typhoid from eating this food. Thus, a whole company is infected and we have an epidemic of typhoid started from this man violating a sanitary regulation of which he hasn't the least idea. He is ignorant that he is doing wrong or violating a sanitary regulation.

As soon as a regiment nears its camp site the men of each company that are to dig the latrine should have their spades ready, and as soon as the stop is made they should begin the pits for the latrine or the accident that I told you about is apt to occur and a whole regiment become infected. You will readily understand that it takes more to stop an epidemic than to prevent one. Medical officers cannot do all to prevent an epidemic as you will observe from the illustration I have just given you, but with your valued assistance they can do much to prevent an epidemic.

Another thing that should be taught the soldier before going to camp is to go to the medical officer when he is sick, especially if he has a fever, for here also may be a chance to prevent an epidemic of typhoid. Never allow a chance go by to prevent an epidemic of typhoid, for not only are the members of your command in danger but even your own life is in danger if there is the least bit of infection in camp.

Get the sick men out of your company; they cannot do you the least bit of good while sick and may do your well men much harm by unconsciously infecting the healthy. During the Spanish-American War there were many sick men left in company quarters; this was wrong, and never should have been allowed. We realize this now that we know so much better the cause of the epidemic. Do not try to doctor your sick men, for they may have typhoid and should at once be removed from the well men, that your may stop the epidemic at its start.

It has at last arrived to the time in the advance of military knowledge where it is the duty of the medical officer more to prevent sickness than to cure sickness, and the higher the medical officer is in rank the more he is expected to devote his time to sanitary matters.

Still it has not arrived to the time in the Army of the United States where the medical officer has the authority to enforce his own ideas or the regulations on sanitary matters but he is compelled to recommend to the commanding officer the sanitary regulations he deems necessary. That officer is busy with the evolutions of the troops and has no time to devote to such matters and in some cases does not see the importance of the recommendation of the troublesome surgeon until it is too late and a large percentage of his command is sick, then the surgeon is to blame.

The Japanese, who are in some matters in advance of even us Americans, have given the medical department full command in matters of sanitation, and I believe this is a move in the right direction, as it relieves the commanding officer of any worry on this account and places the full responsibility for the enforcement of sanitation regulations where they should be—in the medical department. To illustrate, I will cite one instance of how this works. The medical or sanitary officer in the Japanese Army examines the water of a particular well and condemns the same as unfit for use; this is sufficient; the water of this well cannot be used by any soldier without further orders.

In order that our medical officer may enforce these regulations it will be necessary that he be given a sufficient force of men to do the work; as it is at present the medical department has not enough men to care for the sick, much less the sanitary matters. I believe that all sanitary matters such as the care of latrines should be done by contract labor, and not by the enlisted man who deems it beneath his dignity to do such work as scrub the seats of the latrine or stir the contents of the same as he is subject to the derision of his comrades if he is compelled to do these things. What he came to camp for was to learn the duties of a soldier and not, as one of the enlisted men at last summer's camp told me, to perform the duties of a scavenger.

To get rid of the dirty germ-carrying fly was one of the objects that the

(Continued on page 55.)

SPECIAL COURSE C SUGGESTIONS.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

Your excellent paper is thoroughly read and greatly appreciated every week. I see in the April 8 number, on page 13, a paragraph about the company with the high figure of merit. But really with the present method of computing the figure of merit just what does it tell you? Nothing. A company may have 40 experts and 23 marksmen and attain a figure of merit of 163+ with a maximum enrolment of 63 officers and men. Some other company might have 40 experts and 20 marksmen, the minimum enrolment, and attain a figure of merit of 166+. Is not the 163+ with a full company more creditable than 166+ with only 60 officers and men?

To obviate this why should not every company be obliged to divide their total by the same number, say the maximum 63 officers and men. This would make the reading of figure of merits intelligent, and mean something, for, without knowing the number of officers and men used in dividing, it means nothing.

This dividing by the maximum would also be a great inducement toward keeping a company recruited to full peace strength, for a company with only 54 men on the rolls would be obviously at a great disadvantage to have to divide by 63. Why put the strong, maximum recruited company at the disadvantage? Last year we had 38 experts and 25 marksmen which gave us a figure of merit of 160-32, yet by the present system of computing a company with 34 experts and 18 marksmen could have obtained a figure of 165+. With our 38 experts we could easily have discharged some 9 of our marksmen if we had not preferred to have a full company, and attained a figure of merit of 170+. Our roll book shows the discharge of 5 men on November 20, after the shooting season had closed.

I should be very glad to see some uniform fair system of computing the figures of merit assured and should be very glad to have you use any part of this letter if you desire to bring the matter before the thinking members of the National Guard.

GEORGE L. PRESCOTT,
Sergeant, 1 Company, 6th Regiment,
Infantry, M. V. M.

THE FINISH OF THE ENSIGN.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

THE long expected Atlantic Fleet had at last arrived off the California shores and the spick and span white ships were lying motionless off the San Pedro bluffs. The town was full of rollicking jacksies in their trim blue uniforms. Every girl in town was blind to anything that didn't wear the navy blue and even the matinee hero played to empty houses for once in his existence.

A trio of young and handsome ensigns in uniform swung off a beach car and marched into the great waiting room of the electric line station, where they were to meet friends. Like the battleships of a hostile fleet, picking up torpedo boats with their searchlights, the gaze of every girl in the waiting room was focussed on the three young officers, but there was nothing hostile in the glances.

This was game worth while and every girl in range smiled her prettiest at the embarrassed three. The fire got too hot for two of the young admirals-to-be and they self-consciously marched over to the cigar stand, where they could keep their backs turned to the sirens, leaving the youngest and handsomest ensign to stand watch in case the friends put in an appearance. Up and down the ranks of the pretty girls, steadily augmented from the outside, ran volleys of semi-audible remarks about the victim, but he stood his ground like a man.

It was a veritable hero-worshiper contest, with the hero in great danger of being Hobsonized. Shot and shell were easier to stand with equanimity than:

"Oh, I think he's just too cute for anything, and isn't he young, too?"

"Wouldn't it be just dandy to dance with him? I wonder what his name is."

"Hasn't he a pretty complexion? He looks almost as if he had been rouged."

"I wonder what he is; must be some high officer like a boatswain or an admiral or a corporal or something; wish I had an introduction to him."

The victim stood it like a man and never a muscle of his face changed. His chest, already well expanded, protruded perhaps an inch more, his shoulders squared themselves a little squarer; he was just commencing to rather like it, after he got used to the fire.

Then entered the old lady.

In her arms were bundles to the amount of two bushels; on her face a worried look. She espied the ensign and her face cleared. She laid her

course across the echoing room straight for him, while the multitude held its collective breath. The envious glances that followed her would have sunk one of the white battleships had they been pigs of lead—the glances, not the battleships.

She, through virtue of her snowy hair, was entitled to speak to the hero without the scorn of the beholders and the maidens held their breath, awaiting the tribute to be paid to the representative of the beautiful fleet at the city's doors. Then came the speech, clear and audible to the extreme end of the room:

"What time does the next car leave, Mr. Conductor?"

And the handsome ensign told her what time it left, and then vanished while the girls held on to each other and suppressed laughter that was almost irrepressible.

(If irrepressible, ask Stephen Doherty of last year's Navy Rifle Team about this.)

A RIFLEMAN TO A SCHOOLMASTER.

AN officer of the National Guard, one of those devotees to that doctrine of indisputable truth—that a schoolboy rifle-trained is a future defender of the country half home—wrote, not so long ago, a letter to the principal of the school in his home town.

A copy of this letter has come into our hands, and we are printing it because it is a good letter and because it offers a fine working model for other broad minded, public spirited and patriotic National Guardsmen, who could well follow the writer both in manner and matter. The letter said:

"I am sending you herewith a copy of a paper by General Wingate of New York, on the subject of rifle shooting in the public schools.

I do not know to what extent you are acquainted with the importance to which this movement has grown in this country. For several years rifle shooting has been conducted as part of the regular course in nearly all British schools; it is compulsory in the schools of Japan and is now admitted by thoughtful men of this country to be absolutely essential if the American citizen of the future is to be able to properly discharge his duty to his country in time of war.

The wonderful development of modern firearms has revolutionized the art of war so far as it applies to the individual instruction of the soldier. Personal bravery and the willingness to make any sacrifice of life or limb will avail nothing against troops trained in the scientific principles of long range rifle fire.

The United States has no Army with which to fight a war. The small Regular establishment and the National Guard are and will be maintained primarily as training schools for officers, but the great majority of the men who would necessarily be the volunteers pure and simple. The readiness of the American citizen, from whatever walk of life, to offer his services in time of war, is acknowledged. The heedful loss of life among them, due entirely to ignorance of how to take care of and defend themselves, constitutes the most pitiful story of every war in which we have ever been engaged.

The National Rifle Association of America is waging an earnest campaign for the introduction of instruction in rifle practice in every high school in this country. In the East the work is going forward very satisfactorily. We of the middle west are due to join the movement and do our share.

The system adopted so successfully in New York provides for a course of preliminary instruction with a Sub-target gun machine. No actual firing is done with this. It is a mechanically controlled device to which is attached a regulation U. S. Magazine rifle. The boys learn to aim and go through the motions of firing, the scores being recorded on a miniature target, giving exactly the value of each hit.

After a sufficient course of instruction and practice at this they are permitted to fire real cartridges in an indoor gallery, using reduced ammunition. From this they graduate to the outdoor range where, while enjoying the cleanest and most healthful of all outdoor sports, they are also preparing themselves to discharge their duties as patriotic citizens.

The work of instruction is undertaken as a labor of love by National Guard officers of experience. The Sub-target machines and indoor galleries would have to be provided by the schools, while the ranges owned by the state would be open for use for the outdoor work.

Will you not kindly give this matter your serious consideration, calling upon me for any information or assistance, and advising me at your convenience of your opinion."

INTERCOLLEGIATE GALLERY CHAMPIONSHIP WELL EARNED.

ARMS AND THE MAN published in its issue of April 8 the report of the results of the United States Intercollegiate Gallery Championship of the United States. 21 teams, representing many of the principal colleges and universities of the country, entered and 17 shot. The match was won by the team of the State College of Washington, located at Pullman in the State of Washington.

The Washington College finished with a score of 949; Columbia University, N. Y., was second with 923; the University of Wisconsin was third with 918; and George Washington University, D. C., 4 with 918. The score of the Washington team of 949 out of a possible 1,000 was, according to reports which we have received from the college, but the legitimate result of the combination of a year's work and good planning by many individuals. There was no clubroom or shooting gallery for the cadets, therefore President Bryan suggested that the attic of the gymnasium might be altered into a suitable place, but it was found that no funds were available for this purpose.

The Board of Regents the request of the Commandant of the cadets, Capt. H. E. Mitchell, 4th Field Artillery, U. S. A., to proceed with the preparation of a range if the expense involved was borne by the cadets. The cadet officers, through advancing camp deposits and other contributions from different sources, secured a portion of the money necessary for material. By their own labor they built the clubroom, installed a safe and practicable target system and completed a first-class gallery. Here under the enthusiastic and capable direction of cadet Capt. E. F. Emmick, range officer, and his assistants, over 500 cadets, young women and faculty

members and their wives participated in the target practice, using the Government issue .22 caliber rifle. The college authorities and the cadets feel that the result of the last year's work warrants the planning of a more extensive course next year, including thorough instruction in the care and use of the rifle.

The team is preparing for outdoor work and a movement has been started to send a team to represent the Washington State College to the Inter-collegiate Outdoor Competition which is to take place June 19 at Sea Girt. A journey of 6,000 miles for this purpose is one almost too great to be attempted. It is considered just possible, however, that a way may be found and arrangements consummated which will allow the Washington men to com-

pete with their brother collegians on the celebrated New Jersey range.

They will be welcomed gladly if they come but they cannot expect to win without much trying. A large number of the great Eastern Universities will send teams to Sea Girt and it is believed the competition will be one of the notable rifle events of what will be without doubt the greatest year for rifle practice which this country has ever seen.



RIFLE TEAM, STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON
N. R. A. Inter-Collegiate Indoor Champions, 1909.

Who Wouldn't Be a School Teacher?

We borrow from the columns of *Success* the following alleged answers to examination questions propounded to public school pupils. Whether the answers are genuine or a skilful counterfeit, they are amusing enough for reproduction.

Algebra was the wife of Euclid.

A ruminating animal is one that chews its cubs.

Switzerland is a wonderful place; you can often see the mountains protruding from the clouds.

Pro and con are prefixes of opposite meaning, e. g., progress, congress.

Queen Elizabeth's face was thin and pale, but she was a stout Protestant.

Good Reason.

"Why do you insist upon carrying a pistol," asked a visitor from the North. "Well," replied the denizen of the feud belt, "we 'uns can't always be toatin' a rifle."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

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.

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

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

TAKE HEED LEST YOU MISS THE TRUTH.

Any one can be patriotic in war time; almost every man is patriotic then. But that is only a kind of patriotism and not the best kind at that. It is an hysterical and sentimental patriotism. It is easy enough to move with the full tide of public opinion. It is easier still to so move when not to follow on would mean disgrace.

What of the man who during peace goes counter to the majority thought and preaches and teaches and practices preparation for war? Is not he braver, more unselfish, more level headed, less sentimental and in every way much more patriotic? What is a patriot anyway? Is he not one who is willing to sacrifice his dearest possessions for his country's good?

We talk sometimes of offering up our lives as a sacrifice. Why, the loss of life is a small and inconsiderable thing when compared to the loss of comfort and peace of mind. Men and women suicide every day by the hundreds just because they are tired of life, but men do not voluntarily take home to themselves public censure and ridicule unless the inspiration of a great cause or the advocacy of an eternal truth animates them.

To be a National Guardsman today in many communities shows greater heroism and finer and more worthy patriotism than was ever shown by mortal man on shotswep field or in beleaguered bastion.

Take heed lest you miss the truth. The real definition of patriotism is a genuine willingness to sacrifice one's best loved possessions on the altar of the nation's necessities.

So we say that, more patriotic than the soldier in war, excelling by much in this respect the professional soldier in peace or war, is the earnest National Guardsman alive to his responsibility, seriously conscious of his place in the military system of our country. As he goes on diligently striving in peace to make himself fit for war in the face of opposition, ridicule and oftentimes persecution, his is indeed the most patriotic figure of them all.

Even a coward will fight when it is fashionable to fight but only an actual patriot will lead a forlorn hope in an unpopular or misunderstood cause. Here is this great nation of ours with 13,000,000 men of fighting age within its borders, every one of them a citizen of what he fondly imagines to be a pure democracy. Each one of them should be willing to devote enough time to the exercise of arms to make himself equal to any soldier. Does he do it?

Leave the Army and Navy out of it; they are patriotic but they are professional soldiers, paid to do their work; their living comes from it, although they do not serve for the living. They are good men and we need them; need more of them; want them better.

But in an ideal republic every citizen would offer himself voluntarily for so much service, greater or less, as was necessary to make him a fit defender of his country. Does the American do this? Far from it.

115,000 of them do and the Army and Navy understand and applaud, but the bulk of the balance, some 12,000,000 of them, sit back, cold, uninterested and aloof and let the faithful 115,000 do the work which they all should do.

Shirkers and cheats they be if they are not fools. Contemplate the moral obtuseness, the spiritual deadness to the point of positive putrescence of the employer who, too cowardly and selfish to serve on his own account, refuses permission to his employee to serve, or who grants permission grudgingly, without pay.

Oh, the blind, the selfish, venal non-patriot. He should be glad that such men are his countrymen as those who serve in the National Guard; so glad and so grateful that he would place a premium on such service by every discoverable device: increased pay, added privileges, augmented respect. He should count himself fortunate to be allowed to live in the same world with such men, honored by permission to associate with them, favored by an opportunity to aid them.

Look at the inequality of it! 115,000 men carrying the load that 13,000,000 should carry. Is that fair? Nor is that all of it; the burden is actually greater than that small number should be called upon to carry and there is work enough for the whole 13,000,000 if they would make their country really safe.

We may not now urge the training of all our men in military exercises with hope of success, but we can advocate and reasonably expect to attain to the organization and training of a few hundred thousand of them in the near future, and more later on.

All those who do not serve or actively aid those who are serving must, honestly judging, know themselves to be something far less than worthy citizens of this great republic. After all, are they bad or may they not be just blind? Are they idiots or only indifferent? Shall we call them criminal or only careless?

Whichever or whatever they be it is the task of every man who understands to help arouse, cure or correct them.

We love our country. We would serve her not with lip service, not with eye homage, but with an honest heart's deepest devotion. If we would do so we must make those others see and know and act, or upon our heads will be the blame if the country suffers in our next diplomatic contest in peace, or armed strife in war, against those who hate her.

IT IS GOOD. THEN WHY NOT SAY SO.

A reasonable pride is a fair assurance of good conduct. What says the modern song writer? "Love me and the world is mine." He might have said almost as truthfully, "Praise me and the world is mine." The father with a sensitive and proud child; the superintendent with a capable but high strung subordinate; the captain with a self-respecting sergeant, but one possessed of moods—all know the powerful effect for good which follows a plausible appeal to pride.

We have an Army in the United States of which we may honestly declare ourselves proud. We do not contend that it is a perfect one—no mundane thing is without blemish—but it is a good Army and we can, without straining ourselves, feel a legitimate pride in it and the things it has done. It goes without saying that we wish it to remain good, and, if it be possible, we desire it to become better. One way in which we can help to make it better is by showing our appreciation of it and our recognition of its value and merit upon every convenient occasion.

Our Navy, of which we are all growing so fond and proud, makes a more dramatic appeal to the imagination than the Army. A battleship afloat upon the bosom of the deep is an imposing sight. A story of ship-board life, presenting details so different from those which enter into the fabric of our ordinary daily lives, becomes instantly attractive because of that difference. Appreciation, then, of the Navy seems to be more widespread than recognition and knowledge of the value of the Army.

Now there is a responsibility upon all of us as citizens, whether we be in the National Guard or out of it, to do our own personal best to help the Army by making the officers and men in it feel that we are proud of them. If we are to have an army at all—and we imagine that the number

of those who doubt the necessity for the existence of an army is growing smaller every year—that army should be as good as it can be made. It should be the best army in all the world. It should offer a constant example of efficiency and capability to our National Guard. In short, it should be a model in every particular for that force, and it should provide instructors to teach the National Guard and the young men of our military schools all that can be taught in peace of the complicated duties of war.

To make it as good as it can become, to insure that it shall be able to fulfil all of the requirements, to make it absolutely certain that every draft which we shall make upon it shall be honored, we should all give to the Army our constant moral aid, sympathy, support and praise. In its relation to the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps, to the National Guard, and to all other citizens of the United States, the Army should maintain such an attitude as would fully justify all of these classes in feeling a glow of pride whenever our Army is mentioned.

SCHOOL BOY RIFLE SHOOTING.

This number of ARMS AND THE MAN is largely devoted to schoolboy rifle practice. In almost every number of the paper we print something upon this subject. It is one so important that at the risk of becoming tiresome we lose no opportunity to impress our readers with an appreciation of the great benefit to the country which will arise through teaching boys to shoot.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to say that interest in the education of our boys in knowledge of the rifle is increasing. Each day sees some new school rifle club organized or some interesting school or inter-school competition commenced. We verily believe that it is a movement which from its inherent worth will continue to increase until it spreads all over the country.

The boys of today will be men of affairs twenty years from now, and if they have been taught the importance of rifle practice the country will be a great gainer.

National Guardsmen have unselfishly devoted much time and attention to teaching the boys; through the efforts of the National Guard, armory ranges have been placed at the disposal of the boys, rifles furnished them and facilities of every sort provided without thought of return. But there will be a return in direct benefit to the National Guard. No schoolboy can come in contact with the National Guardsman and his work without realizing to a greater or less extent the noble, unselfish and patriotic character of the duty performed by the officers and men of the National Guard, and its practical value to the country.

A citizen who puts love of himself and the joys of creature comfort above the welfare of his country does not deserve to possess a free citizenship. He should be the subject of an absolute monarch, and the more absolute the better.

The minute we make ourselves so strong that no nation can whip us, that very minute war becomes for us impossible. We will not *care* to begin war, and no one else will *dare* to.

THE SCHOOL BOY AND THE RIFLE.

(Continued from page 48.)

Much of the schoolboy practice already done has been made possible by the courtesy of the state military authorities permitting the use of Sub-Target machines and the use of armory galleries for .22 caliber rifle practice. Probably it will be necessary to ask for further courtesy and privileges, but plans for the future should certainly contemplate the establishment of a well equipped range in every large city, which should be under the direct control of whatever authority is in direct charge of schoolboy rifle practice.

There is always bound to be a certain amount of friction between the military and the non-military. The armory employees resent noise of a non-military nature, and military reproof, often profane, is met with caustic schoolboy repartee, which does not make for peace. Boys will eat peanuts and forget to put the shells in the waste basket. Boys will make tracks if the streets are wet or muddy and both these boyish misdemeanors entail

extra work on the men who have the armory in charge. If the machine or gallery is needed for military purposes, schoolboy practice must of course be stopped temporarily or permanently, as the case may be.

If we are to maintain interest and give the boys what they want and should have, the range for this purpose must be practically their own. Armory galleries of the older type are entirely inadequate, equipped as they are with two or three targets, located usually in the cellar or basement, poorly lighted and ventilated. If we are to teach that "cleanliness is next to godliness," it cannot be done under such conditions as obtain in a large number of such galleries.

At least twenty targets should be provided in a clean, well ventilated room, with space enough in front of them to give the three regulation indoor distances of 50, 60 and 75 feet. Overhead trolleys for the targets, with lights at each distance over the targets, arranged so that each target can be illuminated separately, or the whole range turned on at once. Portable booths at the firing line so that they can be moved from one distance to another, or entirely removed for skirmish practice. If a skylight can be used for day practice, so much the better.

A clean, warm, well ventilated assembly room should be a portion of the equipment, affording a place where the boys could find a welcome and a comfortable resting place while not shooting. So far, our attention has been turned entirely to the boys who are in school, but the time is not far distant when we shall find the boy who has been obliged to go to work will be asking for his chance.

These boys must of necessity be taken care of at night and while a certain amount of income might be derived from the use of the range by revolver associations and associations desiring to use the indoor schuetzen rifle, the boys should be first in our thought in the assignment of time for others to use the range.

These lads have but little to amuse them except the rather questionable amusements found in the cheaper theaters and poolrooms, and after a hard day of work they should find, in the municipal rifle gallery, instruction in a sport which more than likely appeals to them, congenial surroundings and an older brother in charge who will take an interest in them, wielding an influence for good, clean living that cannot be underestimated.

A sanitary toilet, possibly a shower bath, a gunroom with necessary tools for cleaning and repair, with an office for the range officer, will complete the necessary plan for a modern indoor range. This can be pictured as an integral part of a great municipal gymnasium and might very well take up the entire uppermost floor of such a building.

Any available range can have a system of practice arranged to suit its facilities, but to follow out the proposed system as already given will mean an indoor range very much like that I have tried to describe. Shooting in the standing position and prone has its limitations to all but those who are deeply inoculated with the virus of rifle shooting. It is absolutely necessary to introduce new additions to the program to retain interest as well as to make a well rounded expert. I think we have a right to give the boys the best possible training for outdoor range shooting with the regulation military rifle, hence the introduction of timed and rapid fire in the proposed national schoolboy course of rifle practice, allowing thirty to thirty-five seconds for a score of five shots in timed fire and not less than twenty-five seconds for each score of five shots in rapid fire, where the single shot rifle is used.

For the skirmish firing, I prefer the targets suggested by Brigade Ordnance Sergeant Jas. E. Givan, of the Maryland National Guard. These consist of seven groups of skirmish targets printed on one sheet of stiff paper; the six upper groups are silhouettes and cannot be seen at fifty feet; the lowest group is the aiming group and is dead black. The space between each group is proportioned to the fall in elevation required on the 1905 sight to place the shots on each group, the topmost group representing the 600 yard distance and so on down the line.

Wires long enough to suspend these targets about 18 inches from the floor are attached to the trolleys and run down to the proper distance. The boys are formed in line at the rear of the firing line, and are marched forward and halted by the proper commands. Taking their position upon the mattresses provided for the prone position, they load and fire by command. Rising, they are marched around the range in quick and double time, and halted at the firing line, when they fire another round. This procedure is carried on for each distance and class of firing and the use of a bugle to sound the commands will add to the military features of the firing.

For preliminary training the boy can familiarize himself with the number of shots per halt with class of fire by firing at will, but the qualification should be made under conditions simulating the real thing as far as possible. A score of 45 or better would probably be enough to require as a passing mark.

I prefer the Winder system of indoor targets as a post graduate course rather than for a more general training. The average boy of fifteen or sixteen is usually very receptive, but it is not well to crowd too much information in too short a time, for fear of a hopeless confusion. In preparation for the use of the Winder system as the final test for outdoor

shooting or its use during the winter months by advanced classes, I would suggest a series of class talks on the theory of elevation, windage, etc., with study and recitations from a text-book which has yet to appear.

All boys who had advanced to the skirmish firing could be permitted to take this course if they chose and thus be better prepared to begin the more theoretical method of shooting that is required by the Winder targets. Such a course could be made extremely interesting without much trouble and the boy who had followed out the entire course would be well fitted to take up the regulation rifle and ammunition. The U. S. Magazine rifle, caliber .22, is necessary to properly follow out a course on the Winder targets.

Following all this will come summer camps on the state ranges where properly qualified boys will be permitted to compete for the regulation qualifications of the National Guard under the conditions of Special Course C.

It does not require a very active imagination to predict what all this is going to mean for America. We have seen the prodigious growth of rifle shooting in this country during the past decade and another period of the same time with training given to the schoolboys, in some such manner as has been suggested, will go a long way toward making us a nation of riflemen. The boys of today will be the men of tomorrow and will then shape the policies of our country.

If we do no more than train the editors and reporters of the next generation we shall have succeeded in gaining the powerful influence of the press, and if nothing else is accomplished than to do away with the ridiculous stories of rifle and revolver shooting appearing at intervals in the daily papers and to secure proper presentation of the great national rifle and pistol contests to the public through the same channels our work will not have been wasted.

Proceeding along the broadest lines in this work is out of the reach of private enterprises, and no other public organization than a well endowed Public Athletic League can finance it. Shall the city, the state or the Federal Government promote it? Those who have had to deal with the city or state in the attempt to secure appropriations will not need to be told how almost hopeless it is to secure even polite attention. Only recently, public spirited men of Baltimore endeavored to get an abandoned city reservoir as a site for a public stadium, and were met with a storm of opposition and not a little personal abuse as a reward for their efforts to benefit the children of the very people who were most bitter in their condemnation of the scheme.

With this in view it is quite possible that the individual who would propose to use the taxpayer's money to give the schoolboys rifle practice, would be required to prove his sanity or be sent to a hospital for the insane. It would therefore seem that the Government is the proper source of funds and with such backing, financial and otherwise, results would be quite as good as though the practice was conducted by the city school authorities, while the influence would be greater.

Every foreigner who saw such a governmental school for the production of riflemen would take back home with him the idea that America was a nation to be let alone. In time even our own citizens would become proud of them, and perhaps in time an expert rifleman might gain as much credit for his skill as the heroes of the diamond, the gridiron and the squared circle now obtain.

In the meantime we will be fitting our boys for the time when the American eagle will be called upon to look at the Eastern sun in earnest, the time when every resource will be strained to preserve the integrity of the Republic; and every effort that is made to add to the military strength of the country is now of vital importance, for no one can tell when the enemy will be knocking at our gates.

SANITATION AND SERVICE.

(Continued from page 51.)

Japanese tried to accomplish during their late war and found it a very difficult task. The only way in which they were able to even decrease the number at all was by burning all horse manure and, further, by not allowing any organic matter such as kitchen refuse to be exposed for the fly to feed upon, as the fly will not stay where there is nothing for it to eat. By destroying its breeding place and also depriving it of all food the annoyance and the great danger from the fly will be minimized. The fly's natural breeding place is in horse manure.

In this connection I want to give you the results of a small experiment that I tried during the last summer to see for myself what could be done to get rid of the troublesome fly. At my own home I did not allow one single particle of any kind of food to be thrown out of the back door, or any other door of the house, for that matter; also, there was not any horse manure any place near and as a result there were no flies about the doors. There being no food nor a breeding place for them, why would they stay about? No reason. So during this summer we were practically free from flies. The same thing will be true around a camp if the conditions are the

same. We will now establish an axiom. No food and no breeding place—no flies. That will be very clear to any one. Therefore, the necessity of absolutely perfect cleanliness about the company kitchen, not a single particle of food scattered on the ground or exposed to the flies and we will have the first half of our axiom—no food for the fly. Next we will see that the quartermaster burns all the horse manure if we have to do so at the point of the bayonet and then we will have the second part of our axiom—no breeding place, and as the result of the two we have—no flies.

Of course there are other diseases that bother the soldier but there are none that cause the frightful mortality that typhoid fever does and there are none that you, as company officers, can do so much to assist the medical officer to prevent; in fact, it seems to me that you can do more than the medical officer to prevent this.

There are many other things that a soldier should be taught before he is allowed to go to camp and most of these can well be taught by the company commander.

Adhere to the rations issued by the commissary; they are ample in quantity, of excellent quality, and nutritious.

This first rule is of much importance but that it may be obeyed it is necessary that you have a good cook, one that knows how to use the Army ration to best advantage, for there is plenty in the ration if properly used. But there is not nearly enough for the inexperienced and wasteful cook.

Secure a daily morning evacuation of the bowels; this is essential to the health and prevents headache and many other trivial ailments that prevent the soldier from feeling normal while in camp.

Abstain from intoxicants. I have never in fifteen years of service known or seen liquor or intoxicants do a soldier any benefit. But many is the soldier that I have seen to whom it has done harm and, in some cases, much harm. Therefore, while in camp do not use any form of intoxicants; if you will use them, use while at home.

Wear a pair of common-sense shoes with heavy soles to camp, similar to those issued by the United States quartermaster, and if possible get a pair of these shoes.

Take good care of your feet during camp; wash them each night in cold water and change your socks frequently, especially each time they become damp from perspiration. The perspiration macerates the skin and makes the feet tender. Napoleon said that soldiers marched on their bellies—by that he meant what they eat—still it is just as necessary that a soldier have good feet.

Rest is just as necessary to the soldier as it is to the laboring man, in spite of the way most of the men act in the regiment while at each camp. The sixth rule is to get your usual rest by going to bed the same as you do at home. Eight hours of sleep in camp is as great a promoter of good health as it is at home.

Avoid all delicacies offered to you by itinerant vendors as many of them are unwholesome and some are positively injurious; also avoid drinking too much water while on drill; one swallow will do you as much good as a tumblerful. You cannot double time or do severe exertion with an overloaded stomach.

These few rules can be taught as well at the home stations as in camp.

There is another rule that I would like to add to these and that is never to defecate or urinate in any other place while in camp than that provided for such purpose by the regiment. This is the most important rule of all and never should be broken under any circumstances.

Never under any circumstances should a captain bring to camp with him any man suffering with venereal diseases, for this man is not only a danger to the balance of the company but is doing himself a positive harm by going, and further is apt to be a burden to the transportation of the regiment for the reason that at any time he is liable to be unable to march.

The captain can easily find out from his noncommissioned officers the men, if any, that are afflicted with such diseases.

Sunshine is fortunately one of the most efficient destroyers of all germ life; the typhoid germ is destroyed in from one and one-half to two hours by being exposed to the direct rays of the sun and other germs in about the same time, varying somewhat with the different germs.

The germs of consumption or tuberculosis, which is the scientific name for consumption, are destroyed in from two to three hours by direct exposure to the sun's rays. Therefore, the benefit of exposing the bedding and all clothing to the sunshine frequently; all bedding and wearing apparel should be hung on a line outside of the tent nearly every clear day, that any germs that may have gotten into them may be destroyed. For the same reason the camp should always be situated where it can get the direct sunshine and never situated in a dense grove of trees.

American soldiers possess a high degree of intelligence and to get them to observe matters of personal hygiene and do the same thoroughly, it will be necessary for you to explain to them until they thoroughly understand the matters of personal hygiene that they are expected to obey. It will be nearly impossible for you to get their hearty coopera-

tion unless they understand why these things are necessary, but as soon as they thoroughly understand them and that these regulations are for their benefit and not for the benefit of the officers you will soon get their hearty cooperation.

I wish again to call your attention to the subject of venereal diseases and that you may appreciate the extent and severity of this disgusting disease I am going to read to you the medical records of one Russian hospital. This is the record of cases treated in this hospital from May 26, 1904, to July 22, 1906, that is to say, a little over two years. This was during the Russian-Japanese War. During that period 28,194 patients were treated, 2,369 of whom were commissioned officers. As regards the nature of the disease the following table is remarkable:

Gunshot wounds.....	265
Typhoid fever.....	616
Venereal diseases.....	26,316
Skin diseases.....	202
Other diseases not mentioned above.....	795

This table is taken from a Russian authority and the authenticity is above question. These mute statistics issued by a fearless observer speak a language that can be heard and understood by all those who want to hear. While I hope that the records of the hospitals of the United States Army are not as bad as this I am of the opinion that the venereal cases treated in our Army hospitals are very numerous, making a record that we should be ashamed of.

My advice to you is that you tell the boys and young men of your companies of the almost positive assurance that if they visit the brothel and indulge in its temptations that sooner or later that they will become afflicted with one of these loathsome diseases, the disastrous result of which in some form may follow them to the grave and may even make their last hours on earth more miserable. In some cases—I may even say, many cases—the iniquity of the father will be visited on his children.

Since writing the above I have read in the Surgeon General's report for 1908 as follows. "The most important item affecting the Army was venereal diseases. During the year the admission rate was 196.62 and was higher than that of 1906, but the non-effective rate, 12.43, was slightly lower. There were constantly on sick report for this class of diseases 668.65 men."

The mean enlisted strength of the Army for 1907 was 54,949 and the number of cases of venereal diseases reported being at the rate of 196.62 per thousand gives 10,798 cases of venereal diseases. That means that in one year in the United States Army nearly one man in every five becomes infected with a venereal disease.

This is indeed a very bad showing for a country as enlightened as the United States and indicates that something should be done to prevent this scourge both by education, as I am trying to do by this paper, and also by prophylaxis. I believe that this should be dealt with on practical and not on sentimental grounds.

Beware of venereal diseases; sometimes the first indulgence at the brothel is followed by this terrible affliction.

In closing I wish to call your attention again briefly to the eight hygienic maxims for the soldier in camp and in the field. It is important that you instruct the soldier thoroughly in these before he is allowed to attend camp.

Never to defecate or urinate while in camp in any other place than that provided for such purposes.

Adhere to the rations issued by the commissary; they are ample in quantity, excellent in quality, and nutritious.

Abstain from intoxicants while in camp; they can never do you any good and may do you positive harm.

Wear a common-sense pair of shoes while at camp, preferably shoes very similar to those issued by the quartermaster's department.

Take good care of your feet during camp, wash them each night in cold water and change your socks each time they become damp with perspiration.

Secure a daily morning evacuation of the bowels.

Get eight hours' rest and sleep each night if possible, it is a great promoter of health.

Avoid all delicacies offered by itinerant vendors as many of them are unwholesome, and some are positively injurious.

The strength of a command is equal only to the number of its able-bodied men. Invalids are a positive incumbrance to a command because they require the time and assistance of the able-bodied to care for them, and this detracts from the strength that can be put into action. Therefore, every line officer is vitally interested in the health of his command.

Love's Labor Lost.

The *Asian*, Calcutta, says this is the story for the week. It reads to us like anything but a weak story. Judge for yourselves:

"He was a rich grocer from Chicago motoring through England on a pleasure trip. Coming to Chalfont St. Giles, he saw a little knot of people going into a cottage, so he stopped his motor and joined them. A guide

was addressing them.

'On this desk Milton wrote some of his letters.'

The grocer pushed forward and reverently kissed the desk.

'At this table Milton took his meals.'

The grocer did obeisance to the table.

'On this chair he was accustomed to sit.'

The grocer knelt and kissed the seat of the chair.

'On this peg Milton hung his hat.'

'Who?' shouted the grocer.

'Milton, sir.'

'H—!l' screamed the grocer. 'I thought you were telling us about Lipton.'"

N. R. A. NOTES.

The International Small Bore Match is being shot this week. Fourteen members will fire their scores in New York, four in Jersey City, five in Newark, N. J., seven in New Haven, Conn., six in Boston, Mass., three in Elizabeth, N. J., three in Washington, D. C., two in Rochester, N. Y., and the balance scattered. The team as constituted looks like a very good one. It contains practically all the well known gallery experts of the country, the military shots predominating on the team. The team and alternates as finally selected are as follows:

Dr. W. G. Hudson, G. T. Ross, C. A. Niemyer, W. E. Reynolds, Paul B. Mann, Jay Ehrlich, Joseph Morgan, and Howell Byrnes, New York City; Albert A. Leach, Louis C. Buss, and Arthur Hubalek, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. Owen Smith, Hoboken, N. J.; George Schlicht, Guttenburg, N. J.; Harry Pope, Col. Wm. A. Tewes, M. Dorrlor and Lieut. W. A. Baker, Jersey City, N. J.

W. H. French, Theo. A. Gabriel, G. Fred Snellen, Patrick J. O'Hare and R. Bitter, Newark, N. J.

A. F. Laudensack, G. W. Chesley, H. S. Williams, L. H. Page, W. D. Kittler, J. W. Landon and J. W. Dearborn, New Haven, Conn.

Arthur Smith, Denver, Colo.

Maj. Wm. B. Martin, James R. Dabb and George L. Apgar, Elizabeth, N. J.

Capt. Thomas McCarthy, Woburn, Mass.

James H. Keough, Wakefield, Mass.

Theo. Carson, J. F. Barton, F. W. Allen and W. D. Huddleson, Boston, Mass.

Maj. Edward W. Bird, Fairmont, Minn.

Lieut. C. C. Clark, Burlington, Kans.

Capt. C. B. Chisholm, Cleveland, Ohio.

L. P. Ittel, Allegheny, Pa.

Dr. Albert A. Stillman, Syracuse, N. Y.

M. B. Atkinson, and J. R. Fehr, Washington, D. C.

Capt. H. B. McBride, Indianapolis, Ind.

ALTERNATES.

A. P. Agramonte, New York City; John Kaufmann, Brooklyn; Wm. Rosenbaum, New York City; F. H. Keene and Capt. Stuart Wise of Boston, Mass.; Andrew McBean, Seattle, Wash.

Schoolboy Clubs Increasing.

The list of school clubs is increasing very rapidly. Within the last month application for affiliation with the Association has been received from rifle clubs organized in the following eight high schools: Brookline, Mass., High School; St. Peter, Minn., High School; Central Manual Training and Central High Schools of Philadelphia; Morris High School of New York City, Manual Training High School of Brooklyn; Saranac Lake, N. Y., High School, and the Baltimore City College of Baltimore, Md.

All of these schools have entered teams in the Interscholastic Match. Official score cards for Junior Marksman's Outdoor qualifications are being sent out to schoolboy clubs and an effort will be made to start these clubs in outdoor work. To do this we will require the cooperation of the local National Guard authorities in the use of their ranges.

A rifle club has been organized and affiliated with the National Association within the Michigan Agricultural College. The 7th Regiment, New York City, was recently elected to membership in the second class, and Company A, 2nd Infantry, Virginia Volunteers, to membership in the third, class, military. Lieut. Townsend Whelen, the well known army shot, has become a life member of the Association.

Indications point to a very successful outdoor competition among the universities and colleges which is scheduled to be shot at the Sea Girt, N. J., range on June 19. An effort is being made by the rifle team of the State College of Washington, which won the indoor championship, to raise the funds to send a team to take part in the Sea Girt shoot.

An official notice is being sent to all the universities and colleges throughout the country notifying them of the action of the National Rifle Association in throwing open the regimental and company and inter-club matches to college teams, and it is expected that several such teams will be participating in the matches of the Association at Camp Perry.

The riflemen of the country do not want to forget that they now can become annual members of the Association for the small sum of \$2.00. Do not wait to be invited several times before becoming members. A letter giving your name in full, street and town address and occupation, sent to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association along with \$2.00 will put you in right. The Secretary's address is Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

The Secretary of War Says No.

The policy of the War Department in relation to the sale of obsolete arms has been changed by the present Secretary of War by a recent ruling so that no more arms which could by any stretch of the imagination be called serviceable shall be sold to commercial firms. We have no difficulty in agreeing with this decision.

The prices heretofore received from the sale of these arms have been utterly ridiculous, amounting to practically nothing, while the second-hand dealers who bought them sold them for three or four times the amount received. After the second sale they went into the hands of many persons who should be discouraged instead of encouraged in the possession of weapons.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL BOYS FACE THE BULLSEYES.

The second annual rifle tournament for the Washington schoolboys has passed into history. During the week commencing April 12, every day commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and continuing until 9.30 at night, the spiteful crack of the .22 caliber made the interior of the Winter Armory resound.

This tournament like the one of last year was conducted under the auspices of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, an affiliated organization of the National Rifle Association of America.

The shooting was at a distance of 50 feet upon the standard N. R. A. target. The scoring was very good, particularly good when it is remembered that no facilities are regularly provided for the practice of the Washington schoolboys. In the light of the experience of the public schools of New York, where, under the espionage of the Public Schools Athletic League, many thousands of boys are each year trained in rifle practice, Washington, the capital city of the nation, is far behind. In Washington schoolboy rifle practice is just commencing to get started. The good results achieved in New York are largely attributed to the fact that the first practice which the boys have is upon the Sub-Target rifle machine. This practice, which is conducted by the school coaches, is supplemented by firing in the galleries of the various National Guard organizations in the city. A similar plan should be carried on here. Each of the Washington schools should have at least one Sub-Target machine and provision

INTER-COMPANY MATCH.

Company D.			Company E.				
Stg.	Pr.	Tl.	Stg.	Pr.	Tl.		
Gersdorff.....	45	50	95	Nash.....	45	44	89
Ahern.....	44	46	90	Keane.....	45	45	90
Kraft.....	45	46	91	Gordon.....	43	45	88
Chamberlain.....	44	45	89	J. C. Dulin.....	45	46	91
Total.....	178	187	365	Total.....	178	180	358
Company I.....			356	Company H.....			354
Company A.....			349	Company B.....			348
Company L.....			346	Company C.....			336
Company G.....			331				

Highest individual score made by A. L. Gersdorff, Company D, 45 standing, 50 prone, total 95.

On Friday a battalion team match, open to teams of five from any battalion of the Washington High School Cadet Regiment, for a silver cup presented by the *Washington Times* and a medal to each member of the winning team was held. The conditions were the same as in the company team match. This competition resulted in a victory for the second battalion team representing the Western Business High School. Their



A FLASH LIGHT VIEW OF A FEW FIRERS AND SOME OF THE OFFICIALS BEHIND THE FIRERS IN THE WASHINGTON SCHOOL BOY INDOOR RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

should be made for .22 caliber practice as soon as the boys have been taught to hold and pull and as quickly as they are fully instructed in the rudiments of rifle care and shooting. Taking everything into consideration the Washington schoolboys shot excellently.

On the first regular shooting day, Monday, April 12, practice and record scores for the Junior Marksman's Medal, Officer's Competition and Sub-Target rifle machine trophy were carried on. A similar program was in force Tuesday. On Wednesday, in addition to the practice and record scores, the Intercollegiate School Match, open to teams of six from the high schools of Washington, 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone by each member of the team, was contested. The prize in this event was a silver cup, donated by *The Evening Star*, and a medal to each member of the winning team. The McKinley School put up the fine score of 544 and secured first honors. This match was won last year with a score of 538. The detailed scores of the winners were as follows:

INTER-SCHOOL MATCH.

McKinley High School.			Western High School.				
Stg.	Pr.	Tl.	Stg.	Pr.	Tl.		
Rathbone.....	47	48	95	Weber.....	43	46	89
Grahm.....	48	47	95	Herbst.....	44	44	88
Truesdale.....	42	43	85	Bourne.....	45	44	89
Hutterly, A. J....	44	49	93	Robie.....	41	43	84
Hutterly, W. W....	43	44	87	Garner.....	41	49	90
Kraft.....	40	49	89	Rector.....	43	47	90
Total.....	264	280	544	Total.....	257	273	530
Business High....	256	272	528	Central High.....	259	267	526

On the next day, Thursday, the company team match, open to teams of four from any company of the Washington High School Cadet Regiment, 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone, for a first prize of a silver cup presented by Capt. Sheridan Ferree, and a medal to each member of the winning team, and to the second team medals only, was won by Company D. This company is from the same school, the McKinley, which carried off the honors in the first match. The cup for the first honors in this match is to be retained by the winning team for one year and to become the property of the team winning it three times, not necessarily in succession. It was won last year by Company G, Business High School, with a score of 350. The winning score this year, 365, shows the improvement which the Washington boys have made. The detailed scores of the winning team and the team totals of the other teams competing were:

total was 454. The same match last year was won by the first team of the third battalion with a score of 450. The total scores were:

BATTALION TEAM MATCH.

2nd Battalion.			3rd Battalion—1st Team.				
Stg.	Pr.	Tl.	Stg.	Pr.	Tl.		
Dulin, J. C.....	48	48	96	Hutterly, C. J....	43	49	92
Gordon.....	41	49	90	Kraft.....	45	44	89
Keane.....	47	47	94	Rathbone.....	43	47	90
Garner.....	40	45	85	Chamberlin.....	45	46	91
Nash.....	41	48	89	Dulin, H. S.....	44	45	89
Total.....	217	237	454	Total.....	220	231	451
1st Battalion—1st team.....			211	236	447		
3rd Battalion—2nd team.....			214	232	446		
1st Battalion—2nd Team.....			206	231	437		

High score made by J. C. Dulin, 2nd Battalion—48 standing, 48 prone, total 96.

The Officers' Match, open to any officer of the High School Regiment, 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone, went to W. E. Hutterly, McKinley School, on a total of 95. J. C. Dulin of the Business High School scored 94 and T. C. Rathbone of the McKinley School 93. This event was won last year by E. Webster, McKinley School, with 93. Dulin, who finished second this year secured the same place last year, his score on that occasion being 92.

The high aggregate match for a gold medal presented by Col. M. A. Winter to the competitor making the highest aggregate in 10 best scores, 5 offhand and 5 prone in the individual match, resulted in a victory for A. J. Hutterly of McKinley, who rolled up a grand total of 498. G. L. Kraft of the same school secured second with the fine total of 494.

Many boys competed in the Sub-Target Individual Competition, in which supremacy was to be decided by the four best tickets of 5 shots each made from the standing position. The winner in this contest had to be decided by shooting off the tie, as G. H. Weber and G. H. Mistretta tied with 200 each, possibles. On the shootoff Weber won with 47 to Mistretta's 46. The prize was a sterling silver medal presented by the Sub-Target Gun Company.

The Winchester Trophy Match, the winner to be the schoolboy making the highest total on two tickets, 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone, gave A. J. Hutterly another prize, a Winchester .22 caliber musket,

presented by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. Hutterly's score was 100, a possible. G. H. Weber, of Western, second, with 94 and W. B. Brock, of Business, third, with 91.

The Individual Match, open to any bona fide pupil of the Washington Schools, 10 shots standing and 10 prone, again demonstrated A. J. Hutterly's ability to put the shots where they would count. He scored a possible and by so doing won the first place. The scores were:

INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

A. J. Hutterly, McKinley.....	300	H. S. Morrison, Central.....	290
G. L. Kraft, McKinley.....	299	J. A. Furbershaw, McKinley..	289
T. C. Rathbone, McKinley.....	295	J. C. Dulin, Business.....	289
E. G. Graham, McKinley.....	295	F. T. Chamberlin, McKinley..	287
J. P. Hutchinson, McKinley...	294	Geo. Hamilton, Central.....	287
A. F. Garner, Western.....	293	T. M. Rector, Western.....	287
H. S. Dulin, McKinley.....	293	R. Hospital, Central.....	286
G. H. Weber, Western.....	291		

The prizes in this event to the number of 13 were available to the competitors by choice, the boy winning first having the first opportunity to select his prize and so on down to the end of the list. The list of prizes included a Hopkins & Allen .22 caliber rifle, presented by the Hopkins & Allen Company, a Remington .22 caliber rifle presented by the Remington Arms Company, a Savage .22 caliber rifle presented by D. N. Walford Sporting Goods Company, a wrist watch presented by F. J. Kahrs, a fishing rod presented by Capt. Sheridan Ferree, a hat presented by Saks and Company, scarf pin by S. N. Myer, a pocket knife by Shappiro's, a vest by John C. Wineman.

The competition for the Junior Marksman's Medal of the National Rifle Association of America went on during the whole week, the conditions being 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone. Any boy making a total of 40 offhand and 42 prone on the rifle range or 45 offhand on the Sub-Target machine was awarded a Junior Marksman's Medal. The total number of boys qualifying this year was 115. The number who qualified last year was 86.

The matches were well handled and run off according to schedule without difficulty or disturbance. Capt. Sheridan Ferree was executive officer; Lieut. A. S. Jones and Frank J. Kahrs, statistical officers. The range officers were Col. E. J. Dimmick, chief range officer; Capt. Stuart W. Wise, M. V. M.; Capt. Herbert McBride, Indiana National Guard; George Marble; Lieut. F. A. Holt; Paul Bischoff and W. J. Macdonnell. William Wolff Smith, Publicity Agent of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, was a general handy man, helping everywhere, and Maj. John J. Dooley of Maine was also present. Maj. James E. Bell, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the District National Guard, assisted as range officer during the week. Captain Wise, who has lately taken a position with the Hopkins & Allen Company, was noticed on several occasions encroaching on what was supposed to be the exclusive, though not much-to-be-desired privilege of George Marble of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, by inserting the .22 caliber cartridges in the ordnance holders. This is a labor which does not involve the exercise of a great deal of physical strength, but dexterity is indispensably required. It was noticed that Marble was able to keep busy at other employment a portion of the time, so that Captain Wise could have an opportunity to show his skill in handling the holders. Capt. George Corwin of the 71st New York was as usual in close proximity to the Sub-Target machine much of the time; while Captain McBride did yeoman service in managing the statistical end. All of the range officials and several volunteer aids worked faithfully and the complete success of the tournament is a positive evidence that they worked to good effect.

During the last four days of the week, commencing April 19, the colored boys of the Washington Schools shot their matches upon the same range.

HERE AND THERE.

Officers in the National Matches.

We published in ARMS AND THE MAN of March 11 an authoritative statement that in the National Matches of this year the rules, so far as the exclusion of officers above the grade of captain, or civilians, which obtained in 1908, would no longer be in effect but that the rule would be the same in this respect as the rule of 1907.

There seems to have been some slight misapprehension upon the subject, and, our attention having been directed to it again, we reiterate the former statement and enlarge upon it to this effect, that officers of any grade in the National Guard may be members of state teams to compete in the National Team Match; and that civilians who are members of properly affiliated rifle clubs of the National Rifle Association, and officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or National Guard, of any grade, may compete in the National Individual Rifle Match and National Pistol Match.

Turkeys on the Rampage.

There come now across the sea sounds of loud clamor in the turkey yard, the original combatant turks being the party of Jemiyeti Moham-medich. The party of Jemiyeti has begun an armed revolt and some on either side have been slain.

It is not expected that any trouble which is entirely confined to Turkey will be especially disconcerting to the rest of the world, but there has so long been a well established belief that some other nations are running Turkey's affairs for her that the present situation causes a feeling of uneasiness to pervade the capitals of Europe. Each one is watching the other and wondering what is going to happen next.

Port Clinton has Another Claim to Fame.

One of the new boats being built at Port Clinton, Ohio, for the Quartermaster's Department, has been completed, and left last week by way of the Great Lakes to Chicago; from thence it will be taken to the Missis-

sippi River and then down that stream to the Gulf of Mexico, its final destination being Fort Barrancas, Fla. Three other boats of the same type are now being constructed in the Port Clinton shops. It is believed that the boats will be used in connection with submarine mines, torpedoes, and as tenders for the Coast Artillery.

Augusta Maine Rifle Club.

Maj. John J. Dooley, Ordnance Department, State of Maine, addressed a meeting of citizens of Augusta in the Armory of Company M last week on the importance of knowledge of how to use the Service rifle. After he had explained the purpose and extent of rifle clubs, those present became enthusiastic and proceeded to organize.

The officers elected were: President, George E. Frye; Vice-President, Theodore M. Ware; Secretary, Dana W. Lovejoy; Treasurer, Edward C. Perry; Executive Officer, Orren L. Choate.

Frenchmen now Having a Navy Scare.

Foreign despatches indicate that the cycle of change in France has brought that country to the condition where it is discovering, as we did last year, that not a single one of its battleships can battle, its cruisers cruise or its torpedo boats torpedo anything.

Probably, as in our case, when the smoke of discussion has cleared away it will be found that some things were wrong but not all so much wrong nor so much all wrong as the critics would have the world believe. It is one of the afflictions of mankind—and one to be borne, we suppose, with the same patience which Job bestowed upon his boils—that we should be cursed by complaints of those who go about picking holes in good work which other men have done.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Guidon for the Signal Corps.

An added paragraph to the Army Regulations, No. 234 $\frac{1}{2}$, authorizes a guidon of orange silk, of the same size and shape as the Cavalry guidons, and with proper insignia, for each mounted company of the Signal Corps.

Secretary of War off for Panama.

Secretary of War Dickinson, accompanied by his wife and some personal friends, sailed from Charleston, Wednesday, on the yacht *Mayflower* for a visit to Panama. Gen. J. Franklin Bell joined the Secretary at Charleston and became a member of the party. The trip will consume about a month and a stop will be made at Havana during the return portion of it.

Candidates for the Navy Under Examination.

The April tests of candidates for admission to Annapolis are now on at the Civil Service Bureau in Washington. At the same time examinations are going on in different portions of the country of young men who have the same desire. A second entrance test will take place in June, but this will only be held at Annapolis.

A Signal Company for Yosemite.

A company of the Signal Corps will encamp in the Yosemite National Park during the summer for the purpose of developing improvements in organization and equipment of a field company of the corps. It will be equipped with all field apparatus and the service should bring forth many new ideas.

Says Two Fleets Are Necessary.

The Secretary of the Navy, George von L. Meyer, at a dinner in Boston last week pronounced a great Navy the best insurance against the horrors and expense of war which the country can buy. He also voiced the opinion that the United States should be in the possession of an efficient up-to-date and thoroughly equipped fleet of battleships both in the Atlantic and Pacific. He expressed a preference for a policy which should give us ultimately a force of battleships in each ocean equivalent to that which we now have in the Atlantic.

Strength of Army.

The total strength of the Army on April 16 was 77,808, which number included officers, staff departments and enlisted men. This is the highest number which has yet been reached by the Army in peace. The strength is divided between the five branches as follows: Infantry, 25,035; Cavalry, 12,042; Field Artillery, 5,230; Coast Artillery, 19,321; Engineer Corps, 2,002; or a total of 67,081 enlisted men of the line. That the increased enlistments are not due to hard times, as has been suggested, is evidenced by the fact that most of the later enlistments have been made in the Philippines or at Western Stations.

Sub-Target Guns to the Army.

The Ordnance Department has been authorized to issue, on requisition, one Sub-Target gun machine to each squadron of cavalry and battalion of infantry, not to exceed ten recording rifle rod outfits to each troop.

Marines Intrench Themselves.

A provisional company of fifty Marines under Capt. William Harllee has just completed a tour of duty in field intrenchment exercises at Indian Head. Maj. Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant of the Marine Corps, is the inventor of an excellent intrenching tool which is a combination of a mattock and a spade. The use of this tool made by the Marine detachment again demonstrated its value. It is light, can be folded into small compass for carrying and at the same time it is surprisingly strong.

Volunteer Reserve Officers to be Examined.

A board of officers, consisting of Capt. William H. Simons, 6th Infantry; Capt. Frederick A. Dalt, Medical Corps; Capt. Frederick R. DeFuniak, Jr., 6th Infantry; First Lieut. Leonard H. Cook, 6th Infantry; and Second Lieut. Keith S. Gregory, 6th Infantry, Recorder, has been appointed to meet at Fort Lincoln, N. D., at 10 o'clock a. m., April 26, 1909, or as soon as practicable thereafter. This board will be assembled for the purpose of conducting examinations of any applicants for commissions in the volunteer reserve forces, as authorized in section 23 of the Act of January 21, 1903, that may appear before it. The examinations will be conducted under the provisions of G. O. 57, W. D., March 25, 1909.

Would Reduce the Army and Navy.

A daily newspaper, bemoaning the necessity for a tariff which shall be at the same time protective and of sufficient revenue-producing value, points with poignant agony to the tremendous military expenditures of the nation. As usual it adds the pension appropriations to the military expenses, instead of deducting this item as should in justice be done. But worse than that, more pitiful in its dreadful ignorance of the truth, is this statement: "During the first year of President McKinley's administration we expended for the Army \$23,129,000 and were well enough prepared to fight the Spanish-American War."

General Staff Detail.

Capt. William S. Graves, 20th Infantry, has been detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps.

Detail to Clemson College.

Capt. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Infantry, has been detailed as professor of Military Science and Tactics at Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina.

Renewed Activity in the Air.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has announced that the Army balloon ascensions would soon begin again. General Allen believes in the old adage that practice makes perfect and he intends to train the officers and men of his corps until they are experts in the actual handling of dirigible balloons. Then after the Wrights have come back from Europe and delivered their aeroplane to the Government, officers of the Signal Corps will be taught to manage that machine. Great progress has been made in the navigation of the air by other countries and we shall need to keep moving to remain in sight of them.

A Good Beginning and a Shock.

On Friday of last week announcement was made that Brig. Gen. John B. Kerr, commanding the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley would, at his own request, be transferred to the retired list on May 30 instead of April 15 as originally requested by him. At that time it was stated that President Taft proposed to fill the vacancy thus created by the appointment of Col. Jacob A. Augur, Commanding, Tenth Cavalry. Colonel Augur was on duty at Fort William McKinley, P. I. The information that Colonel Augur was to be made a Brigadier was received with very general approval in and out of the Army. In point of relative rank he was third in the list of Colonels, numbers 1 and 2, however, being instructors at West Point. He was therefore the senior Colonel of the Army. It was also considered that he would be a very desirable man to assume charge of the Mounted Service School. However, it was written in the book of fate that Colonel Augur should never wear his silver star. On the day when the news reached him in Manila, probably on account of the excitement which naturally followed its receipt—although the meager advices in hand at the present moment do not absolutely confirm this—he received a stroke of apoplexy and instantly died.

Coupled with this statement of the intention to promote Colonel Augur to succeed General Kerr was the announcement that Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter will be made a Major General on the retirement of Maj. Gen. J. F. Weston, on November 13. Col. J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, will be advanced to Brigadier General to succeed General Carter and Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Infantry, to be Brigadier General on the retirement of General Knight in January, 1910. The retirement date of Colonel Maus will not arrive until August 25, 1914. It is believed that Colonel Maus will be given the place intended for Colonel Augur, but the purpose of the President in regard to this has not been disclosed. It is not known who will get the step in January next.

The impression created in the Army by the announcement of these proposed promotions is very good. There was much bitter complaining over the alleged favoritism shown by President Roosevelt during his term as President. The Army has been looking anxiously for the first appointments to be made by President Taft feeling that by them the future might be read.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Schools for the National Guard.

As foreshadowed in ARMS AND THE MAN of April 15, the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs has sent out a circular letter to the Adjutants General dealing with the subject of schools for the National Guard. In this circular letter he refers to his recommendations made in the last report of his department and quotes the action of the National Militia Board at its meeting held in January last upon the subject of correspondence schools. Announcement is made of the readiness of the Division to inaugurate a scheme of schools. In this connection Colonel Weaver says:

"At the threshold of the question, it is important that it should be

clearly understood that it is not a part of the scheme to establish a central correspondence school in the office of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs. There are many reasons which make such an effort impracticable. It is contemplated, rather, that each state should establish its own school in conformity with its own laws, under its own officers, with courses and methods of instruction adjusted to the special needs of its personnel, both commissioned and enlisted.

With such schools established in each state, the attitude of the Division of Militia Affairs would be to render any assistance that might be requested in regard to the organization of schools, the preparation of programs, the selection of text books, the production of new text books where desirable, the preparation of examination questions, the solution of field problems—in general, to offer its services within the limits herein indicated to the extent they may be desired or needed.

With this end in view, and in order to inaugurate the plan, the office requests that the following information may be furnished for the files of the Instruction Branch of the Division:

A detailed statement of the present system of instruction in operation in the state, territory, or District of Columbia, stated separately for officers and enlisted men, including—

The kinds of schools—state, brigade, battalion, company, troop, or battery.

The school season; number of hours allotted to study, recitations and examinations.

The course of instruction pursued; list of text books prescribed. (If special books or pamphlets have been prepared, it is requested that a copy thereof may be enclosed.)

The method of imparting instruction, whether by recitation, by lecture, or by a combination of the two, and what practical methods are resorted to, to test out the instruction. The method of conducting examinations, whether entirely theoretical, or entirely practical, or partly each. Suggestions and recommendations of the state authorities under this head are particularly desired and invited.

What are the most important subjects in reference to which suitable text books are not available?

Is it desirable to have an elementary text book prepared for the instruction of the individual soldier, to be placed in the hands of each enlisted man? If so, suggestions as to the nature and scope of such a book are desired and invited.

Inasmuch as this is the inauguration of a new movement in the relations between the federal and state forces, and has for its aim placing at the disposal of the Organized Militia of the state the best and most authoritative information and the best assistance that can be given by the personnel of the Regular Army, the Department cordially invites a free expression of the views of the military authorities of the states, territories, and the District of Columbia, in regard to all matters bearing on the question of instruction and as to how best the Department may be of service in aiding their efforts to improve the theoretical and practical instruction of both officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia."

Disbursing Officers not entitled to Pay Except for Field Service.

Information has been again given that a disbursing officer is not entitled to pay for disbursing funds for the building and equipment of target ranges, nor is he ever authorized to draw pay unless he forms part of the forces engaged in actual field or camp service for instruction.

Error in Army Pay Table.

An Adjutant General of a state called the attention of the department to an apparent typographical error in the Army pay table. He was informed that the amount of pay for two days for a second lieutenant with twenty years' service should be \$13.22, instead of \$13.32; that on page 5, pay of colonel, 15 and 20 years' service, for seventeen days should be \$236.11, instead of \$136.11, and that on page 24, column 17, four days' amount should be \$2.27, instead of \$2.37.

Pennsylvania Pay Bill Passed.

The Hulings bill for the pay of enlisted men of the Pennsylvania National Guard, which has been heretofore mentioned in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN from time to time, passed the Senate as noted in our columns the week before last, and the Assembly last week. General Hulings is entitled to the gratitude of his fellow officers and men. It is not so much the question of the actual money paid the men which makes for improvement under such a system, as it is the feeling which every man has that the work which he is doing for the state is considered of enough importance to entitle him to pay for it. Further than that a penalty may be imposed and enforced for derelictions in discipline or laxness in attendance. The Pennsylvania pay bill is the best which any state has yet passed and other states will do well to investigate its provisions.

Military Courtesy in Michigan.

Capt. Ben H. Dorsey, U. S. A., retired, delivered an address before the officers of the Michigan National Guard in the House of Representatives recently, which had for its subject, "Military Courtesy." Captain Dorsey covered every phase of this important requirement of military duty in an admirable way.

Tennessee Officers' School.

The officers of the Tennessee National Guard will assemble in Nashville, Friday, April 23, for conference and instruction on that day and the next. Transportation and actual expenses will be paid by the state.

An Invasion for Peaceable Purposes.

Permission has been given by the Governor of Indiana for the First Infantry, Illinois National Guard, to enter within the boundaries of the State of Indiana, armed and equipped, lacking only ammunition. The purpose of this peaceful invasion is not altogether a holiday one. The regiment will furnish guards and patrols during the races held under the auspices of the Chicago Automobile Club, June 17, 18, and 19.

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.

Kind of Officer Required in Militia Work. No. 9.

It is my opinion that a regular officer in his relation to the National Guard should be strictly orthodox, relaxing in no degree the rigidity of military character and the conception that marks an officer of the Regular Army. The officer who, for any reason, tells the National Guardsmen that they are, or may in peace, become as efficient as the organizations of the Regular Establishment, makes, in my opinion, a serious blunder, more injurious to himself and his influence over the Guard than to the Guard or the Army. They know it is not true.

The only comparison my experience has taught me to make has been that of holding up the Regular Army as a standard, and complimenting the Guard in proportion to their success in reaching it. They should be taught that to become worthy National Guardsmen means work and discipline, and it is the part of the instructor to make the work interesting and instructive and to show them the reason for the discipline. He should work with the officers and not put himself on a pedestal above them, never neglecting to demand every military courtesy, nor failing in that regard himself. He should prepare himself, should be thorough, and competent to show each officer his duty. Above all, his every act should be marked by unmistakable earnestness.

Service Color Shirts and Blankets Issued.

Pennsylvania is prepared to issue a full complement of olive-drab flannel shirts and blankets of the same color in place of the dark blue flannel shirts and gray woolen blankets. Authorization has been given for the sale to the members of the organizations of the old shirts and blankets at \$.75 and \$1.50 each respectively.

Virginia Reorganizes Medical Department.

Comprehensive orders have been issued by Gen. Charles A. Anderson, Adjutant General of Virginia, reorganizing the Medical Corps of the state. By the terms of the new orders the department is brought up to date in every particular.

New York Occurrences.

The legislative act appropriating the necessary sums to construct the new range for the State of New York has been signed by the governor and it is now a law.

The ammunition allowance to the New York National Guard will be for this year at the rate of 100 rounds to each officer and enlisted man. This is an increase of 25 rounds over that of last year. In addition to this those qualifying in the different grades are given more ammunition.

Maj. Gen Charles F. Roe, accompanied by his staff, reviewed the Ninth New York at its armory on Friday night of last week. Following the drill which came after the review, 13 officers and men received decorations for long and faithful service and about 250 officers and men were given decorations for performing 100 per cent of duty during the season.

Wisconsin Notes.

An enlightening bit of information is that concerning the ammunition allowance made for the Wisconsin National Guard. It does not take a very long memory to recall that the Wisconsin team defeated all of the other state teams in the National Match of last year.

To the regimental field and staff officers, 300 rounds of rifle and 200 rounds of revolver, ball cartridges; each company of Infantry, 10,800 rounds rifle and 800 rounds revolver, ball cartridges. Troop "A" Cavalry, 7,200 rounds rifle and 4,000 revolver. Battery "A," Field Artillery, 6,000 rounds revolver. For each 1,000 rifle shells returned, 150 ball cartridges, and 110 revolver ball cartridges for each 1,000 empty revolver cases. The issue of cartridges to companies will be first 7,200 and upon certificate an additional 3,600.

The new armory of Company "K" Infantry, W. N. G., at Beaver Dam, was dedicated April 12. The building is of brick, 110 by 60. Steel lockers and enclosed racks for the arms are part of its equipment. A rifle gallery, bowling alley and shower baths are in the basement. The total cost, including land, was \$18,000.

Out of 42 companies in Wisconsin, 22 now own their own armories.

The Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., has recently passed a voluntary comment upon the work of Maj. Charles R. Williams, Quartermaster and Ordnance Officer, W. N. G., in which he says that the ordnance returns rendered by the Governor of Wisconsin have been models in respect to accuracy, not only for Governors of other states, but for officers of the Army who are accountable for ordnance property. Those who know Major Williams will be inclined to believe that the praise thus accorded him, while high, is not more than he deserves.

First Pennsylvania Parades.

In celebration of the 48th anniversary of its organization, the First Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, 800 strong, under the command of Col. J. Louis Good, escorted by its veteran corps of 150 uniformed men, among whom were many of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia, paraded in its own city last week to the delectation of crowds upon the streets and to the credit of the officers and men of the regiment.

Adjutant General of New Jersey.

Governor Fort of New Jersey has appointed Major Wilbur F. Sadler Adjutant General of the State. General Sadler succeeds General Breintnall who was recently retired at his own request. The new Adjutant General was formerly Major and Brigade Quartermaster and has lately been serving as a member of the staff of the Governor by detail.

President Frelinghuysen of the Senate, has named Senators Bradley and Fielder as members of the joint committee to revise the military code and inquire into the general management of National Guard affairs. Assemblymen Vredenburg and Meyers are the House members of the committee.

Squadron A Has a Birthday.

Squadron A, Cavalry, National Guard of New York, celebrated on the evening of Tuesday, April 20, the 20th anniversary of its muster-in. Elaborate preparations were made for a due observance of the day and the results justified the care taken. The squadron is in better condition than it ever was in its history so far as efficiency is concerned. It should have, and must have a new armory. With such additional aid as proper quarters would afford, it is hard to tell where the progress of this really excellent organization would stop.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

In the "Arms and Ammunition Department" of your magazine dated March 25, I note a reply to a correspondent who asked whether the Army telescope is available for issue to or purchase by the National Guard. You state that these telescopes are not available for the use of the National Guard, which I believe to be correct. The telescopes, however, can be purchased direct from the makers, Warner & Swasey, of Cleveland. In reply to my inquiry, the Ordnance Department stated that there would be no objection to the sale of these glasses to private parties, by Warner & Swasey, and the makers inform me that they can furnish these telescopes to those who desire them, the permission of the Ordnance Department having been obtained.

I wished to purchase one of these instruments some time ago but, in view of Captain Casey's report, have come to the conclusion that there will be decided changes made in the design before long and am therefore waiting to see what will happen when the telescopes are put into use in a general way in the Army.

EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

Massachusetts Small Arms Work.

Regulations governing small arms practice for 1909, as determined by Col. John Caswell, Acting Chief of Ordnance, have been published in orders. The season will extend to October 30, and reports of range work will be forwarded to reach their destination before November 15.

Medical officers, chaplains, officers and enlisted men of the hospital corps, apothecaries, drum-majors, hospital apprentices, and musicians, except company musicians, are the only persons exempt. All officers will be required to qualify with the pistol and all enlisted men equipped with the pistol.

The ammunition allowance will be, for each regiment of Infantry, 79,200 rounds, and an equivalent amount to the other organizations. To staff departments and brigade headquarters, 120 rounds to each officer and man. The pistol allowance will be 100 rounds. Additional ammunition can be purchased. Special Course C will be used.

A camp of instruction in small arms practice will be established at the range of the Bay State Rifle Association, Wakefield, to be opened May 1 and closed November 1. The Acting Chief of Ordnance, in addition to his other duties, is detailed as commanding officer of this camp.

The Order is a very complete and comprehensive one, showing careful study and thought. Colonel Caswell is to be complimented upon it.

Maryland Target Practice.

The Maryland state range will be open for practice from May 1 to October 30, with the exception of a few days which have been set aside for special purposes.

Col. Charles D. Gaither will exercise continuous command during this period, or in his absence some officer who may be subsequently detailed for the purpose. Maryland will be again represented in the National Matches at Camp Perry.

The State allowance of ammunition for 1909 has been fixed at 100 rounds for qualification as marksman, to those reaching this grade 60 additional, and to those qualifying as sharpshooter another 60. We note with pleasure that those who have not qualified indoors will not be allowed to participate in the field practice. This is coming to be a regulation in the majority of the states; it should be in force in all of them.

Give Us a Mammoth Shotgun.

While the popular press presents for our consideration various models of big guns intended to shoot the stuffing out of an airship, we suggest from an extended experience with guns which stop things in the air, that what is really needed is a shotgun on a gigantic scale. The target will be moving, often rapidly, and it will be at an unknown distance. We shall have to multiply all the chances of hits and reduce to a minimum the possibility of a miss. This means a shotgun so big that we can reach up in the air with it and bring down the aeroplane or dirigible flitting surreptitiously by as quickly and as surely as if they were birds indeed.

Ordnance Officers ordered to Sea Girt.

Capt. William A. Phillips and Capt. Frederick W. Hinrichs, Jr., Ordnance Department, have orders to make not to exceed two visits between April 22 and May 22, to Sea Girt, in connection with the coming tests of National Match ammunition.

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION INDOOR MATCHES.

The annual indoor championship revolver and pistol matches of the United States Revolver Association for 1909 were held in twenty-five cities throughout the country. The interest in these matches was greater than ever shown before, cities being represented that had never been heard from before. There were more than 200 entries, an increase of one-third over last year. The three matches were at 20 yards on the Standard American target reduced for the distance, the bullseye, including the 8, 9 and 10 rings, measuring 2.72 inches.

Lieut. R. H. Sayre won the revolver match with a score of 450, using a Colt .44 New Service, as he did last year when he won the championship on a score of 454. The official scores furnished us by the Secretary-Treasurer, John Taylor Humphrey, are as follows:

MATCH A, REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

Open to all citizens of the United States. Distance, 20 yards. Fifty shots on the Standard American target. Possible score, 500. Weapon, any revolver within the rules. Ammunition, any. Score to be completed within one hour from the time of firing the first shot.

Lieut. R. H. Sayre, New York..... 94 93 80 92 91—450 .44 Colt New Service. U. M. C. mid range.	J. E. Gorman, San Francisco..... 90 87 90 92 91—450 .38 S. & W.—Pope. Hand load.	William G. Krieg, Chicago..... 86 90 92 92 85—445 .38 S. & W. Hand load.	Wm. T. Smith, Philadelphia..... 94 80 92 84 90—440 .44 S. & W. U. M. C. mid range.	R. P. Prentys, San Francisco..... 83 89 90 87 89—438 .38 S. & W. Hand load.	Dr. M. R. Moore, St. Louis... 438	B. W. Percival, Boston..... 436	Sheridan Ferree, Washington* 436	W. A. Smith, Jr., Springfield.. 435	C. C. Crossman, St. Louis..... 434	J. C. Bunn, Washington*..... 430	Geo. H. Smith, Philadelphia... 430	L. R. Hatch, Portland, Me.... 428	Dr. W. A. Smith, Springfield.. 426	S. E. Sears, St. Louis..... 425	K. D. Jewett, Boston..... 423	E. C. Parkhurst, Providence.. 423	B. Glaser, New York..... 422	W. H. French, Paterson..... 420	Chas. Dominic, St. Louis..... 420	A. B. Douglas, Los Angeles... 420	W. H. Ricker, Philadelphia... 420	Frank Fromm, Spokane..... 412	I. C. Douglas, Los Angeles... 412	W. E. Smith, Los Angeles... 411	Fred Keller, Louisville..... 411	A. M. Blamphin, New Orleans. 411	A. L. A. Himmelfright, N. Y. . 409	Geo. Armstrong, San Francisco. 409	D. R. Stansbury, Spokane.... 408	O. E. Gerrish, Boston..... 406	C. E. Heath, Boston..... 406	C. W. Linder, Los Angeles... 406	E. A. Taylor, Boston..... 405	Wm. C. Ayer, St. Louis..... 404	George Springsguth, Chicago.. 403	Nathan Spering, Philadelphia. 403	G. P. Sanborn, New York..... 402	J. H. Wessels, New Orleans... 394	A. L. Mitchell, Portland..... 394	J. R. Trego, San Francisco... 394	A. Bradley, Boston..... 393	H. W. Mattmiller, Louisville.. 392	Geo. W. Wilson, Portland.... 392	H. A. Hill, Boston..... 391	S. Scott, New York..... 391	Flynt Lincoln, Springfield... 389	Wm. Almy, Providence..... 386	Edwin Cugle, Baltimore..... 385	E. P. Hilt, St. Louis..... 384	W. H. Willard, Providence... 383	W. A. Siebe, San Francisco... 383	M. Summerfield, St. Louis... 379	E. A. Smith, Baltimore..... 375	H. D. Thaxter, Los Angeles... 375	A. Gibson, Paterson..... 372	H. Windmuller, San Francisco. 370	W. J. Macdonnell, Washington* 369	Frank Russel, Duluth, Minn. . 368	A. M. Summers, Boston..... 367	D. B. Wesson, Springfield... 367	Col. F. E. Resche, Duluth... 366	A. A. Hook, Louisville..... 363	J. W. Bowie, Portland..... 361	H. D. McCaskey, Washington* 356	Dr. G. C. Hall, Louisville... 354	Lieut. G. B. Hanna, Louisville 348	V. Hood, Portland..... 348	C. H. Petry, Paterson..... 347	W. J. Reagan, Paterson..... 343
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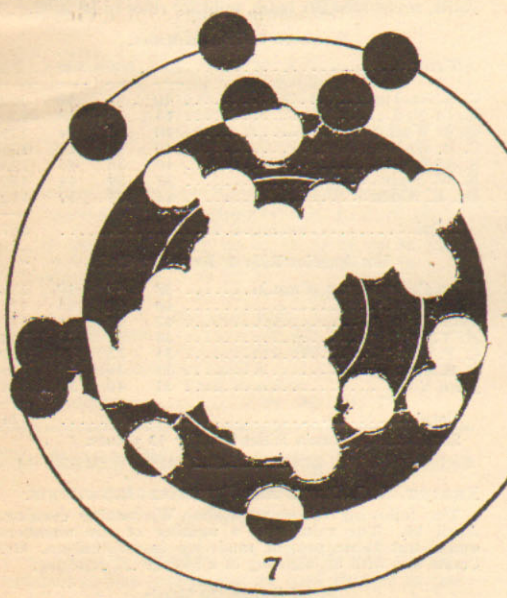
T. M. Borcur, St. Louis..... 402	H. B. Vanderveer, New York. 402	C. F. Armstrong, San Francisco. 401	A. W. Haines, Chicago..... 400	R. H. Crosby, Portland..... 397	L. M. Rawlins, Baltimore.... 395	Wm. Renehan, Baltimore.... 395	J. S. Reese, Baltimore..... 394	C. J. Doehring, San Francisco. 340	J. A. Gleason, Portland..... 335	B. M. Henley, Portland..... 324	John Kracke, New Orleans... 317	John Wald, Duluth, Minn.... 309	Dr. J. N. Reeve, Washington*. 306	P. S. Langworthy, Portland... 293
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* Washington, D. C.

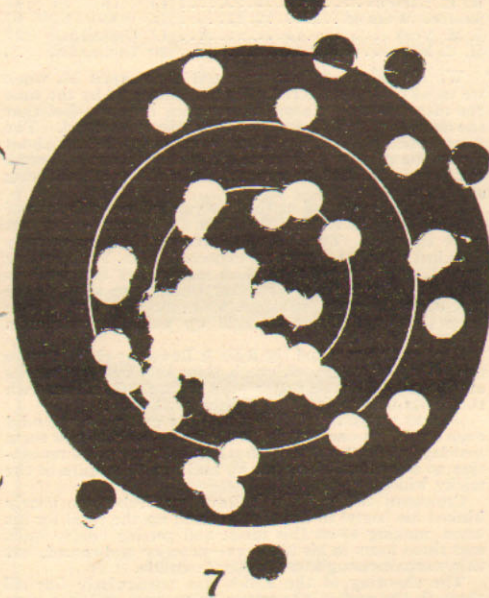
MATCH B, PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Weapon, any pistol within the rules. Other conditions same as in revolver championship.

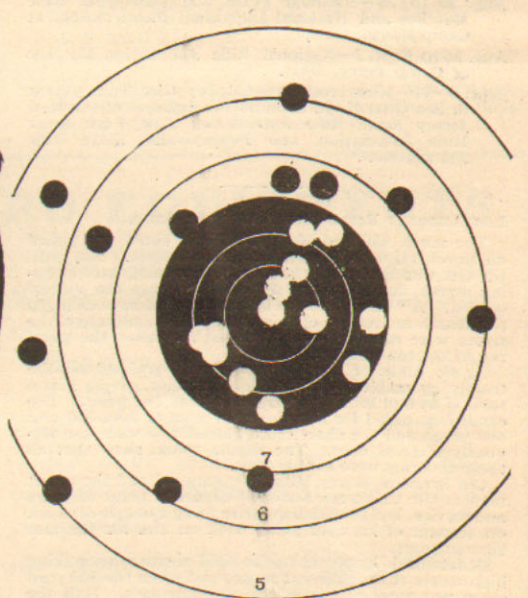
Frank Fromm, Spokane, Wash..... 87 95 90 91 93—456 .22 S. & W. Peters Stevens-Pope-Armory.	Lieut. R. H. Sayre, New York..... 94 87 89 94 91—455 .22 S. & W. Peters Stevens-Pope-Armory.	J. E. Gorman, San Francisco..... 89 90 93 92 89—454 .22 S. & W. Peters long rifle.	E. A. Taylor, Boston..... 89 91 90 89 86—445 .22 S. & W. U. M. C. long rifle.	H. N. Hoyt, Red Bank, N. J..... 86 87 92 87 90—442 .22 S. & W. Peters-Stevens Pope-Armory.	Geo. H. Smith, Philadelphia... 439	A. L. A. Himmelfright, N. Y. . 439	E. E. Patridge, Pinehurst, N.C. 439	Dr. B. W. Percival, Boston... 436	Dr. M. R. Moore, St. Louis... 433	R. P. Prentys, San Francisco.. 431	P. Hanford, New York..... 431	A. M. Poindexter, Red Bank, N.J 430	J. E. Wilburn, Spokane..... 428	L. R. Hatch, Portland..... 426	K. D. Jewett, Boston..... 426	L. B. Rush, Spokane..... 423	W. T. Smith, Philadelphia... 422	J. E. Silliman, New York.... 422	C. Crossman, St. Louis..... 421	F. E. Alexander, New York... 421	H. B. Vanderveer, New York. 421	G. P. Sanborn, New York.... 420	M. Hays, New York..... 418	William Almy..... 417	R. Merrill, San Francisco... 417	H. A. Harris, San Francisco.. 417	W. L. Schrader, St. Louis... 414	A. Bradley, Portland..... 414	O. E. Gerrish, Boston..... 413	Capt. Wakefield, Springfield.. 412	J. H. Wessels, New Orleans... 411	H. A. Hill, Boston..... 411	A. M. Blamphin, New Orleans. 407	Nathan Spering, Philadelphia. 404	A. L. Mitchell, Portland..... 404	W. H. French, Paterson..... 403	C. K. Field, Pinehurst..... 403	Lt. J. S. Upham, Ft. Douglas.. 402	Geo. Armstrong, San Francisco. 402	H. E. Williams, Red Bank, N.J. 401	R. A. Summers, San Francisco. 400	H. C. Miller, Providence..... 400	D. R. Stansbury, Spokane... 400	Geo. Springsguth, Philadelphia 400	Capt. F. B. Edwards, Ft. Casey. 398	T. C. Hay, Philadelphia..... 398	W. A. Siebe, San Francisco... 397	Lt. H. L. Walthall, Ft. Douglas. 395	Chas. Dominic, St. Louis..... 394	W. C. Hinn, Paterson..... 393	W. C. Ayer, St. Louis..... 393	Geo. C. Olcott, St. Louis... 386	W. B. Gardiner, Providence.. 385	Paul Frese, St. Louis..... 383	W. A. Briant, New Orleans... 381	Capt. F. L. Buck, Ft. Casey... 381	C. Bartholomew, Spokane... 381	Maj. W. E. Purriance, Ft. Doug's. 379	H. Windmuller, San Francisco. 377	Walter Hansen, Portland.... 375	L. C. Hopkins, Pinehurst, N.C. 373	G. E. Wightman, Portland... 372	C. J. Doehring, San Francisco. 370	Lt. N. M. Green, Ft. Douglas.. 370	C. Whaley, San Francisco... 367	H. Justins, San Francisco... 367	S. Scott, New York..... 367	E. A. Stosverg, St. Louis... 366	Dr. B. L. Rawlins, Chicago... 363	John Kracke, New Orleans... 362	Mrs. Wurdemann, Pinehurst... 359	J. Liepert, Paterson..... 358	F. W. Skiff, Portland..... 354	John Wald, Duluth, Minn.... 354	Lt. R. F. Anderson, Ft. Casey.. 353	Lt. C. E. Reese, Ft. Douglas... 345	S. C. Priestley, Portland..... 328	Capt. Larson, San Francisco... 322	J. H. Misenhimer, Portland... 303
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Score of 450 in 50 shots at 20 yards by Lieut. R. H. Sayre, New York, winning Match A, Indoor Revolver Championship, United States Revolver Association, with .44 Colt New Service revolver and U. M. C. cartridges. Reduced from 2.72 inch bullseye.



Score of 456 in 50 shots at 20 yards by Frank Fromm, Spokane, Wash., winning Match B, Indoor Pistol Championship, United States Revolver Association, with .22 Smith & Wesson pistol and Peters Stevens-Pope-Armory cartridges. Reduced from 2.72 inch bullseye.



Score of 190 in 25 shots at 20 yards by W. G. Krieg, Chicago, Ill., winning Match F, Indoor Pocket Revolver Championship, United States Revolver Association, with .32 Smith & Wesson revolver and U. M. C. cartridges. Reduced from 2.72 inch bullseye.

MATCH F, POCKET REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

25 shots on the Standard American target. Possible, 250.

William G. Krieg, Chicago.....	37	36	39	35	43-190
Lieut. R. H. Sayre, New York.....	33	39	36	28	39-175
Chas. Nelson, New York.....	28	36	37	35	35-171
G. H. Weideling, Chicago.....	33	39	30	38	31-171
C. F. Armstrong, San Francisco.....	40	29	33	36	29-167
Geo. Hugh Smith, Phila.....	163				
O. E. Gerrish, Boston.....	162				
W. H. Ricker, Phila.....	158				
W. H. Hubbard, Portland, Ore.....	155				
J. A. Dietz, New York.....	150				
F. Lincoln, Springfield, Mass.....	145				
J. H. Wessels, New Orleans.....	145				
A. G. Heintz, New York.....	142				
B. Glaser.....	141				
Frank Fromm, Spokane, Wash.....	137				
D. B. Wesson, Springfield.....	136				
John Kracke, New Orleans.....	131				
W. G. Church, Chicago.....	128				
Geo. Wilson, Portland, Ore.....	127				
Nathan Spring, Phila.....	126				

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Match A, Revolver.

California.		
J. E. Gorman.....	450	R. P. Prentys..... 438
Sheridan Ferree.....	436	J. C. Bunn..... 430
W. G. Krieg.....	445	Geo. Springsguth..... 403
Fred Keller.....	411	H. W. Mattmiller..... 392
J. H. Wessels.....	394	John Kracke..... 317
L. R. Hatch.....	428	R. H. Crosby..... 397
L. M. Rawlins.....	395	Wm. Renchan..... 395
B. W. Percival.....	436	W. A. Smith, Jr..... 435
Frank Russel.....	368	Col. F. E. Resche..... 366
M. R. Moore.....	438	C. C. Crossman..... 434
W. H. French.....	420	A. Gibson..... 372
Lieut. R. H. Sayre.....	450	B. Glaser..... 422
District of Columbia.		
A. B. Douglas.....	420	
Illinois.		
W. J. Macdonall.....	369	
Kentucky.		
G. C. Hall.....	354	
Louisiana.		
Maine.		
A. L. Mitchell.....	394	
Maryland.		
J. S. Reese.....	394	
Massachusetts.		
W. A. Smith.....	426	
Minnesota.		
S. E. Sears.....	425	
Missouri.		
C. H. Petry.....	347	
New Jersey.		
A. L. A. Himmelw't.....	409	

Geo. W. Wilson.....	392	J. W. Bowie.....	361	V. Hood.....	348
W. T. Smith.....	440	G. H. Smith.....	430	W. H. Ricker.....	420
E. C. Parkhurst.....	423	W. Almy.....	386		
Frank Fromm.....	412				
MATCH B, PISTOL.					
California.					
J. E. Gorman.....	454	R. P. Prentys.....	431	R. Merrill.....	417
Geo. Springsguth.....	400	B. L. Rawlins.....	363		
J. H. Wessels.....	411	A. M. Blamphin.....	407	W. A. Briant.....	381
L. R. Hatch.....	426	A. Bradley.....	414		
E. A. Taylor.....	445	B. W. Percival.....	436	K. D. Jewett.....	426
Dr. M. R. Moore.....	433	C. C. Crossman.....	421	W. L. Schrader.....	414
H. N. Hoyt.....	442	A. M. Poindexter.....	430	W. H. French.....	403
Lieut. R. H. Sayre.....	455	A. L. A. Himmelw't.....	439	P. Hanford.....	431
E. E. Patridge.....	439	C. K. Field.....	403	L. C. Hopkins.....	373
W. Hansen.....	375	G. E. Wightman.....	372	F. W. Skiff.....	354
Geo. Hugh Smith.....	439	W. T. Smith.....	422	N. Spering.....	404
W. Almy.....	417	H. C. Miller.....	400		
Lieut. J. S. Upham.....	402	Lieut. H. L. Walthall.....	395	Maj. W. E. Purriance.....	379
Frank Fromm.....	456	J. E. Wilburn.....	428	L. B. Rush.....	423
MATCH F, POCKET REVOLVER.					
California.					
C. F. Armstrong.....	167	R. Merrill.....	124		
W. G. Krieg.....	190	G. H. Weideling.....	171	W. T. Church.....	128
J. H. Wessels.....	145	John Kracke.....	131		
O. E. Gerrish.....	162	F. Lincoln.....	145	D. B. Wesson.....	136
Lieut. R. H. Sayre.....	175	Chas. Nelson.....	171	J. A. Dietz.....	150
W. H. Hubbard.....	155	Geo. Wilson.....	127	W. Hansen.....	62
Geo. Hugh Smith.....	163	W. H. Ricker.....	158	N. Spering.....	126
Frank Fromm.....	137	W. H. Whitney.....	39	John Baitson.....	26

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

May 26 to June 14—France. 9th Annual International Shooting Festival. \$35,000 prizes. Write for program, invitation card, etc., to the Secretariat Général, 7 Bd René Levasseur, Le Mans (Sarthe).

July 26 to 31—Fifth annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass., Maj. John M. Portal, Woburn, Mass., secretary.

Aug. 9 to 19—Ohio State Rifle Association Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Aug. 20 to 26—National Team and Individual Rifle Matches and National Individual Pistol Match, at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Aug. 26 to Sept. 2—National Rifle Association Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Sept. 3-11—Nineteenth Annual Sea Girt Tournament at Sea Girt, N. J., includes the matches of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, New York State Rifle Association, and Pennsylvania State Rifle Association.

LOS ANGELES RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

The much delayed Member's Medal shoot was pulled off March 14, with 14 men facing the targets. Not until the last was fired and the shades of evening were creeping across the Schuetzen Park cañon, was the contest settled. A "three" for the last shot would have changed the result around, so close was the fight, although the scores were not high and averaged far below the usual run of the contestants.

A. H. Aikin of the National Guard grabbed off the trophy by making a bull on his last shot, giving him a total of 64 and beating Crossman out by one point. The conditions called for five shots per man at 200, 300 and 500 yards and the short score played hob with the nervously inclined ones. The results would show that all those shooting were of this class.

Old Sergeant Harry Miles, 70 years old and the oldest man in the California National Guard in point of years and service, had to withdraw after firing a couple of shots, on account of his eyes going back on him for the first time in years.

A few dark horses gave the field a scare by making high scores at the different ranges and when the 500 yard stage was reached the match was anyone's. Half the field bored out scores at 500 yards, higher than 21, but Aikin's good average for the lower ranges made his 500 yard 23 good enough to take the coveted chest protector.

The ten New Springfield rifles ordered by the club not having arrived, the number shooting was smaller than would have otherwise been the case, through the scarcity of military rifles and ammunition. The scores:

	200	300	500	Tl.
A. H. Aikin.....	20	21	23	46
E. C. Crossman.....	20	21	22	63
Geo. T. Kellogg.....	21	19	23	63
H. Decius.....	19	23	21	63
P. S. Hansen.....	20	21	21	62
C. F. Nichols.....	17	20	23	60
E. A. Marsh.....	19	17	19	55
A. R. Rose.....	18	15	22	55
H. T. Bathey.....	21	18	15	54
E. D. Nichols.....	17	23	10	50
R. E. Larsen.....	13	18	16	47
Sanford Watson.....	16	15	12	43
J. M. York.....	17	Unfinished		17
H. C. Miles.....	20	Unfinished		20

We bit off more than we could chew April 14, when we tackled the Southern California Rifles and by the time the match was over some of our team began to feel that the date was April 1, as far as they were concerned. The final score of 867 for the Rifles to our own 824 just about shows the relative difference of the two teams, although our team did not represent the club's real shooting strength.

The trouble started at the 200 yard range, only two of the Los Angeles Rifle & Revolver Club team boring out more than 40. The Rifle & Revolver Club green men shot just about as they were expected to do, York getting but 31, with a couple of clean misses and three others but 35. The Rifle & Revolver Club team showed the lack of practice at this range, while the Rifles, who have been shooting all winter, held up well, but one man falling below 40.

The hoodoo pursued the Rifle & Revolver club team to the 300 yard range, although they led their opponents at this stage by the scant score of two points, but with the Rifles still in the lead in the grand total.

At 500 yards the California Rifles put up a splendid even score, but one man falling below 44 and three of them making better than this. Backus held up to his reputation as a good reliable shot by making 47 in spite of the tricky wind.

Crossman of the Rifle & Revolver Club team nearly kinked his barrel in his effort to pull up the total for his team, making 48 at this range and getting twelve bulls and three fours in his 15 shots—practice and record, but this was not enough to stop the landslide.

The shooting of the Rifles was particularly fine all through the match, the scores being even and free from skyscraping runs in one place and furrow cutters in another. The Rifle & Revolver Club score ranged from York's 31 to Crossman's 48, a fine exhibition of team work—for the other fellows. A return match will be held the early part of May and the losers in this instance will get out a provost guard the night before and round up the team for safe keeping.

The shoot for the Western Hardware & Arms "Offhand Trophy" will be held April 18; conditions, 15 shots at 200 yards, winner to land medal three times to retain it permanently. The ten New Springfield rifles and 1000 rounds of ammunition are expected to arrive before that date and a good turnout is looked for. Rifle shooting is taking a new lease of life in Southern California, Leonard, Hubbs and Crossman of the two clubs boosting the game and working to get the other shooting clubs to join the National Rifle Association, a Southern California Rifle Association, with regular interclub shoots, being in mind.

Conditions 10 shots per man at 200, 300 and 500 yards, seven men per team, military rifles to be used.

Southern California Rifles.

Yards.....	200	300	500	Tl.
C. S. Backus.....	40	45	47	132
E. D. Neff.....	43	42	45	130
G. S. Wotkyns.....	40	42	44	126
C. B. Hubbs (Capt.).....	40	40	44	124
S. Andrews.....	40	38	45	123
E. W. Stein.....	37	39	44	120
Dr. E. Alden.....	41	32	39	112
Total.....				867

Los Angeles Rifle & Revolver Club.

Edw. C. Crossman (Capt.).....	38	42	48	128
H. Decius.....	40	42	45	127
Geo. Kellogg.....	42	42	41	125
H. T. Bathey.....	35	42	45	122
C. F. Nicols.....	35	35	39	109
P. S. Hansen.....	35	36	38	109
John York.....	31	40	33	104
Total.....				824

Southern California Rifles won by 43 points.

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

The following scores were shot Wednesday evening, April 14. The rain kept a number of the members away, but those present made up in enthusiasm, Mr. Coons was with us, sighting in a Savage .22 repeater.

Pistol Scores, 20 Yards.

R. N. Ryder.....	79	83	86	86	91
J. A. Bauder.....	74	77	79	62	
T. P. Nichols.....	80	82	83	83	86
W. H. French.....	88	87	91	91	
Mr. McGuirk.....	80	82	83	87	
Mr. Hinn.....	78	79	80	77	83



WINCHESTER

.22 CALIBER AUTOMATIC RIFLE.

This handsome, handy little take-down rifle, like history, repeats itself. As a means of pleasure and sport it is as far ahead of any other .22 caliber as an automobile is ahead of the historic one horse shay. True lovers of sport find great fun with it shooting moving small game where shotguns have heretofore generally been used. After loading this rifle, all that it is necessary to do to shoot it ten times is to pull the trigger for each shot. Although automatic in action, it is simple in construction and not apt to get out of order. For city, country or camp it is the gun of the day. To get the best results always use Winchester make of cartridges in this rifle.

Ask your dealer to show you one.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., - - NEW HAVEN, CONN.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL SEA GIRL TOURNAMENT

SEA GIRL, N. J.
SEPTEMBER 3d to 11th
Includes the matches of

NEW JERSEY STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION
NEW YORK STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION AND
PENNSYLVANIA STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION

For program address Post Adjutant, Sea Girt, N. J.

MONMOUTH REVOLVER CLUB, RED BANK, N. J.

The pistol range is occasionally productive of singular accidents and plural effects. A recent recruit of this club in practice a few nights ago distinguished his name to undying fame through inadvertently plunking at a bunch of 27 targets. This member, true to his profession, dentistry, painfully probed the entire bunch almost dead center, resulting in 27 tens or a count of 270 on one shot. What the result would have been had he continued the gait is problematical and pales Marathon propositions into utter insignificance.

20 Yard Revolver.

Williams.....	87	87	83	83	82
Hope.....	74	65	64		
Doremus.....	78	74			
Van Dorn.....	76	70			
Hoyt.....	92	90	90	87	87
Poindexter.....	94	91	90	87	85

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB, NEW YORK.

The last gallery practice shoot of the season of the Zettler Club took place at its gallery, 159 W. 23rd St., on April 13. The following scores were made in 10 shot strings out of a possible 250, at 75 feet.

G. L. Amouroux.....	1197	W. A. Tewes.....	1219
A. Begerow.....	1156	G. Schlicht.....	1222
L. C. Buss.....	1237	W. E. Reynolds.....	1210
O. Smith.....	1228	B. Zettler.....	1183
L. P. Hansen.....	1219		

The scores of April 6 were:

G. L. Amouroux.....	1177	W. A. Tewes.....	1233
A. Begerow.....	1184	G. Schlicht.....	1223
L. C. Buss.....	1227	W. E. Reynolds.....	1214
L. Maurer.....	1205	B. Zettler.....	1190
L. P. Hansen.....	1199	O. Smith.....	1216
T. H. Keller.....	1160		

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

At Armbruster's Park, Greenville, N. J., April 10.
50 Yard Revolver.

J. L. R. Morgan.....	85	80	82	87	83	81	86	86	82	82
L. P. Nichols.....	89	93	84	88	85	90	92	91		
P. Hanford.....	79	85	79							
J. E. Silliman.....	91	86	94	91	92	94	95	90	89	86

200 Yard Rifle.

Dr. W. G. Hudson.....	220	221	231	233	229	224
L. P. Hansen.....	211	206	217	208	193	

At 2628 Broadway on April 8.
20 Yard Revolver.

W. F. Hutchinson.....	89	80	84	78		
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The United States Infantry Association

COLORADO BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A purely mutual, non-commercial society, devoted to the technique of foot troops in particular and to military science in general. Its membership is made up of officers of the Regular Infantry, the Marine Corps, the National Guard, the Philippine Scouts and the Volunteers. Write for a copy of its constitution.

J. L. R. Morgan.....	86	86	84	83	83	80
J. R. Hicks.....	90	85	84	83		
G. P. Sanborn.....	95	87	87	85	83	81
Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	98	88	86	85	85	
G. Grenzer.....	86	85	88	89	90	
M. Hays.....	83	83				86
R. Knowlson.....	84					P. Hanford..... 86
H. A. Reitzenstein.....	77					P. Devlin..... 80

25 Yard Rifle.

J. E. Silliman.....	243	241	240
Dr. W. G. Hudson.....	245		

At 2628 Broadway, April 15.

20 Yard Revolver.

A. M. Poindexter.....	86	85	85	79				
M. Hays.....	86	83	82	81	80			
J. L. R. Morgan.....	87	80						
J. R. Ryder.....	85	84	84	84				
A. L. A. Himmelwright.....	90	88						
G. P. Sanborn.....	92	88	85	84	83	83		
Dr. C. Philips.....	89	84	84					
T. P. Nichols.....	90	89	87	86	86	85	85	84
H. A. Reitzenstein.....	79	78	77					
A. Knowlson.....	83	80	79					
Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	89	88	87	86	83			
G. Grenzer.....	92	88	87	83	83			
J. E. Silliman.....	87	86	84					

At Armbruster's Park, Greenville, N. J., April 17.

50 Yard Revolver.

P. Hanford.....	88	92	86	93	94	93				
J. L. R. Morgan.....	82	86	89	88	83	93	88	84	90	
Dr. C. Philips.....	76	89	79	85	90	79				
J. W. Hessian.....	76	80	88	89	88	81	84	84	84	84
T. P. Nichols.....	94	96	83	87	90	83	83	87	85	91
J. E. Silliman.....	90	86	92	96						

200 Yard Rifle.

Dr. W. G. Hudson:	23	23	23	22	23	23	24	23	23	22	228
	24	23	21	23	24	25	20	23	20	23	226
	24	20	23	23	23	24	24	24	25	24	234
J. W. Hessian:	21	17	23	25	17	21	23	24	25	22	218
M. Hays:	23	21	17	22	20	21	16	21	21	20	202
	21	23	22	22	20	19	20	20	15	18	200
	17	23	24	22	19	23	24	19	20	23	214
	20	21	20	19	23	17	21	24	19	17	201
C. E. Payntor:	17	25	20	18	15	16	21	20	24	23	199
	23	22	21	19	22	22	23	20	19	23	215

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It has been demonstrated that it

Prevents Metal Fouling

Price 40 cents per lb., or 60 cents postpaid

INTERNATIONAL ACHESON GRAPHITE COMPANY

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

L. P. Hanson.....	205	213	205	210	221
G. P. Sanborn.....	197	204	183	201	
T. N. Sanborn.....	191	176	184	202	187

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

The following scores were shot Wednesday evening at our indoor range, 230 Washington street.

Rifle Scores, 25 Yards.

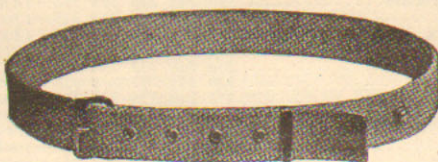
W. H. French.....	245	247	245	245	249	
R. Voneyfried.....	233	221	229	229	227	
G. F. Snellen.....	247	248	W. Hayes..	241	242	241

Pistol Scores, 20 Yards.

G. W. Jackson.....	76	79	80	85	86		
R. N. Ryder.....	81	83	84	82	85	85	94
G. F. Snellen.....	77	79	82	80	83		
T. P. Nichols.....	81	84	84	85	88	90	
W. H. French.....	85	91	80	90	94		
A. E. Graff.....	76	79	75	81	84		

The Annual Spring Tournament of the Milton Rod and Gun Club will be held on their grounds, at Rangler's Grove, Milton, Pa., Saturday, May 1.

MILLS STANDARD EQUIPMENTS



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U. S. MARINE CORPS MODEL.

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MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT COMPANY
WORCESTER, MASS.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

.22 CAL. CHAMPIONSHIP WON WITH PETERS CARTRIDGES

AT THE ZETTLER TOURNAMENT, NEW YORK, MARCH 13-20, 1909, FOR THE
12th SUCCESSIVE YEAR!

AN UNPARALLELED RECORD, MADE POSSIBLE BY PERFECT AMMUNITION

THE SCORES:

1st.—W. A. Tewes (Champion 1909),	2470	5th.—M. Baal,	- - -	2460	
2d.—A. Hubalek,	- - -	2466	6th.—G. F. Snellen,	- - -	2453
3d.—L. P. Ittel,	- - -	2463	8th.—F. C. Ross,	- - -	2450
		10th.—H. M. Pope,	- - -	2450	

PETERS CARTRIDGES were used by 7 out of the first 10 men, and 43 out of the 59 contestants—the largest number ever entered in any match of this kind in the U. S.

The winning score, 2470, is the highest ever made in the Zettler match and the highest made in competition anywhere, except the WORLD'S RECORD, 2481 out of 2500, established in 1906 by Mr. Tewes at Grand Rapids, Mich., with PETERS AMMUNITION.

As to the other events in the N. Y. Tournament:
 Continuous Match—Messrs. Ittel, Hubalek, Beam and Murphy, using PETERS, tied with three others for 1st, with three perfect scores of 75.

Bull's-eye Match—O. Smith and A. B. Woodhall tied for second, with 8 degree bulls, both shooting PETERS.

Most Bull's-eyes—C. P. Fay, Jr., 1st with 71; T. H. Keller, 2d with 64; S. N. Murphy, 3d with 57, all three using PETERS.

Zimmermann Trophy—L. P. Ittel second with 2 scores of 39 each (out of possible 39), and 9 scores of 38 each.

The above furnishes further proof that PETERS CARTRIDGES loaded with SEMI-SMOKELESS POWDER are the

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The first revolver shoot of the association was held at the Ventnor Range recently. Very good scores were made, the day being ideal for this sport.

Ward Middleton was high man with a total of 85 points, winning the handsome silver cup.

A. J. Henry was second, with a total of 83 points. The match proved very interesting, the rapid and slow fire giving all contestants a good tryout for the initial match. The scores follow:

	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	TI.
Yards.....	25	50	50	50	—
W. Middleton.....	22	23	20	20	85
A. J. Henry.....	20	22	21	20	83
E. W. McCann.....	20	23	8	14	65
G. Seeh.....	19	21	18	14	72
H. Voorhees.....	18	14	10	17	59
S. Iob.....	17	20	11	6	54
C. Voelker.....	4	13	15	17	48

COLUMBIA RIFLE CLUB, NEW YORK.

At the meeting of the club on April 17, the following were the scores made at the 71st Regiment Armory.

Novice Rifle Match (Concluded.)

	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.
2 Inch Bull, Creedmoor Target, 25 Yards.				
Roger F. Criado.....	25	25	24	74
J. Milton Hoffman.....	25	23	23	71
E. W. Stone.....	24	21	23	71
J. G. Bell.....	24	22	22	68
F. R. Ramson.....	23	23	22	68
J. M. Marder.....	23	22	22	67
T. S. Hente.....	23	22	21	66

Interclass Match, 2 Inch Bull, 40 Yards, 1911 S (Winners.)

Pedro H. Agramonte.....	48
A. A. Leach.....	45
A. J. Holman.....	45
J. R. Guiteras.....	47
R. W. Briggs.....	47

Total..... 232

The following were practice scores for the 10th and 17th:

	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.
2 Inch Bull, 40 Yards.				
P. H. Agramonte.....	48	50	48	48
W. A. Tripp.....	43	40	42	

R. N. Briggs.....	46	47	48	47	47
D. F. Tobias.....	42	47	J. R. Guiteras.....	47	44
A. J. Holman.....	45	46	D. G. Hubbard.....	46	45
J. M. Marder.....	47	45	J. A. Baker.....	42	
A. A. Leach.....	45		A. J. Hanke.....	47	
R. F. Criado.....	43				

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

The weekly shoot of the association was held at its range on April 10, a goodly number of competitors attending.

Poor shooting conditions prevailed, the wind coming strong and unsteady from 9 o'clock, and the light being extremely variable.

W. Charles and F. Daniels were tied for high score at 1,000 yards with 44, which was all that could be expected on such a day.

H. E. Tuck was top man in the off hand match with 88, a big score for the day.

Several fine pistol scores were made by D. G. Fox, five of them being 90 and better. The summary:

Offhand practice match—H. E. Tuck, 88, 80; J. Busfield, 86, 82; M. T. Day, 80.
 Medal and badge offhand match—L. Lewis, 87, 86, 85; H. Cushing Jr., 82.

Long range rifle match, 1,000 yards—F. Daniels, 44, 43; W. Charles, 44, 41, 41.
 Pistol and revolver medal match—D. G. Fox, 93, 93, 92, 92, 90, 89, 88; W. R. Baldwin, 88, 86, 82; M. T. Day, 81, 81, 81; J. B. Hobbs, 80, 77, 77.

WILLIAMSBURG SHOOTING SOCIETY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Society held its weekly shoot at Heine's Casino Gallery, 50 shots a man at 80 feet, offhand.

Hoffman.....	245	245	247	248	244	—1229
Kaufmann.....	240	245	245	244	246	—1220
Baal.....	237	238	242	244	248	—1209
Worn.....	240	237	240	241	242	—1200
Capt. Martin.....	237	240	232	234	231	—1177
Andrassy.....	236	240	233	236	227	—1172
Muth.....	229	231	235	238	226	—1159
Mathews.....	231	239	225	224	234	—1153
Wm. Martin.....	222	230	230	229	230	—1141
Goenewich.....	205	215	220	225	229	—1094
Metz, Jr.....	220	212	209	227	200	—1068
Rohr.....	213	215	200	214	212	—1052

THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS

- 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.
- Apr. 29, 30, May 1—Union City, Tenn. Union City Gun Club. D. A. Edwards, secretary.
- Apr. 30—Berwick, Pa. Berwick Rod and Gun Club. W. I. Shrader, secretary.
- Jersey City, N. J. Gun Club shoots Saturday afternoons and on all holidays.

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.

THE INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION'S FOURTH SOUTHERN HANDICAP.

The program for the Interstate Association's Fourth Southern Handicap, which will be held at Nashville,

A MILITARY PRIMER: The beginner's introduction to the military profession, and instructor in the services of security and information.

Speaking of A MILITARY PRIMER, Captain Frank E. Locke, 5th Infantry, O. N. G., says:

"The information obtained from the larger and more elaborate text books by even the most careful reading is comparatively small to the average layman, but your work puts the subject matter in so concise and understandable form that it is quickly grasped and readily understood by any student. I feel that we of the Guard owe you everlasting gratitude."

The Primer may be purchased from ARMS AND THE MAN, or from Captain F. C. Marshall, Fort Sheridan, Ill. Price, \$2.25 per copy, by mail prepaid.

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 for oiling trigger, lock, every action part. Does not dry out quickly like heavier oils, gum, harden or collect dust no matter how long gun stands. "3 in One" cleans out the residue of burnt powder (black or smokeless) after shooting, leaving the barrel clean and shiny. It actually penetrates the pores of the metal, forming a delicate permanent protecting coat that is absolutely impervious to water or weather. No acid.
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Tenn., May 4, 5 and 6, has been issued by the Association. Monday, May 3, will be devoted to preliminary practice, the shooting to start at 1 p. m. There will be four events of 15 targets each, entrance \$1.50 in each, and two events at 20 targets, entrance, \$2, Rose system division of money.

The first day, May 4, there are twelve events, the first seven at 15 targets; event 8 at ten double targets; events 9, 10 and 11 at 15 targets; event 12 at 20 targets. The foregoing events are open to amateurs only.

The second day, May 5, there are seven events: events 1 to 4 at 15 targets, event 5 at 10 double targets; event 6 at 15 targets. The Preliminary Handicap is event 7, and is open to amateurs only. This event calls for 80 single targets and 10 double targets; handicaps, 16 to 23 yards.

Thursday, the third day, there are 7 events: 5 at 15 targets and event 6 at 20 targets. The Southern Handicap, the main event of the tournament, is the last on the program, and is open to amateurs only. This event calls for 100 targets, unknown angles; handicaps 16 to 23 yards.

Guns, ammunition, etc., shipped prepaid to Gray & Dudley Hardware Company, Nashville, Tenn., will be delivered to the shooting grounds without charge.

Further information will be cheerfully furnished by Elmer Shaner, secretary-manager, 219 Coltart Square, Pittsburg, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA TRAP SHOOTERS LEAGUE.

The first tournament of the Western Pennsylvania Trap Shooters League will be held under the auspices of the Pittsburg Gun Club, on April 27, at Bells School House, Pittsburg, Pa.

Your club should send a large delegation of shooters to this tournament, as the management of the League desires to make this tournament a howling success, owing to the fact that the Pittsburg Gun Club has not held a tournament for a number of years, and is the oldest organization in this part of the country.

The following gentlemen comprise the executive committee of the Pittsburg Gun Club, and are men of wide reputation, and are known all over the world. Elmer E. Shaner, president; C. M. Hostetter, secretary; Louis Lautenslager, vice-president; F. S. Davidson, member of finance committee; Charles G. Grubb, chairman of entertaining committee.

In addition to the above, we desire to call your attention to the fact that Miss Annie Oakley, the greatest woman shot in the world, will attend this tournament and give a grand exhibition. She is without equal in the line of shooting.

HOLLAND GUN CLUB, BATAVIA, N. Y.

We began our summer season on April 15 and will shoot twice a month until October on the second and fourth Thursdays, with the following exceptions: June 1st and 3rd Thursdays, shoot of July 22 will be shot July 15, shoot of September 23 will be shot July 15, September 30. Seventh Annual Tournament August 18.

We have made a start at the clay balls with rifles but will refrain publishing scores till we can manage to break one.

We are shooting a sliding handicap 16 to 20 yards for our summer program and today's scores follow:

	10	20	20		10	20	20
"39"	9	14	19	Tomlinson	6	15	16
Gardiner	9	16	16	C. Robson	9	13	15
Watson	8	16	16	Lortz	4	9	8
Brumber	8	16	15	Cottis	4	7	7
Walls	5	16	17	Wells	2	9	6
With totals of 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 37 it looks like the first seven men were playing tag.							

MONTCLAIR VS. PRINCETON.

Some of the members of the club visited Princeton on Saturday, April 17, to shoot a return match with the Princeton University team. But four of the Princeton team were able to take part and so two of their men shot at 100 targets each as against 50 targets for all of the other competitors. Montclair was the victor by the close margin of one target. The match was noticeable for the good work of Wight of the Princeton team and Colquett and Guenther of Montclair. Scores:

Targets	25	25	25	25	Tl.
Medina	18	14	32
Este	18	16	34
Latta	20	17	20	22	79
Wight	23	21	21	20	85
Total					230

Montclair Gun Club.

Colquett	25	24	49
Guenther	22	24	46
Frazer	20	20	40
Cockfair	19	18	37
Winslow	12	12	24
Bush	19	16	35
Total			231

TRADE NOTES.

PETERS SHELLS ON TOP.

At the tournament of the Hilltop Gun Club, Paris, Ky., March 31, Mr. Woolfolk Henderson tied for second amateur average, scoring 173 out of 200 with Peters factory loaded shells. Mr. Henderson was high amateur on the following day, April 1, at Lexington, breaking 135 out of 150 from the 20 yard mark. At this shoot C. A. Young, also using Peters shells, broke 148 out of 150.

At Council Bluffs, Ia., April 4, J. M. Hughes and R. R. Barber broke 89 and 88 out of 90, winning second and third professional averages respectively. They both shot Peters shells.

Recent winnings made with Peters shells include the following: T. F. Norton, at Moberly, Mo., April 2, 87 out of 100.

H. W. Cadwallader, at W. Lebanon, Ind., April 6, won 191 out of 200, winning third professional average. At this tournament Mr. Benedict, of W. Lebanon, was third amateur with 181.

The shoot at Stamford, Conn., brought out Neaf Apgar in his usual stunt of winning high average, his score on this occasion being 100 out of 105. Mr. Sim Glover was second with 94, both using Peters shells.

The tournament at Allen's Park, Ill., April 4, was a field day for Peters shells. Mr. F. E. Rogers made the fine score of 97 out of 100; Mr. A. Killam 92, and Mr. T.

NO RIFLEMAN CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT
THE
Bull's-Eye Score Book

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The Pistol and Revolver. A. L. A. Himmelwright. Cloth \$1.00, Paper	.60
The Sporting Rifle. Walter Winans	5.35
The Military Score Book for the New Springfield. John Davidson	1.00
Suggestions to Military Riflemen. Lieut. Townsend Whelen	1.10
The New Springfield Indoors	.25
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Keough's Score Register	.75
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The United States Service Rifle, Model of 1903, with 1906 Ammunition; Its Mechanism and Its Use	.10
Our Military Rifle and How to use it	.10

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Instructions for the Infantry Private of the National Guard. John W. Norwood	.25
The Law and Customs of Riot Duty. Byron L. Bargar	3.00
Officers' Manual for use of Subalterns. Moss	2.50
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A Military Primer. Capt. F. C. Marshall and Capt. Geo. S. Simonds	2.25

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No. 308241



62 CONSECUTIVE BULLSEYES were made in the Ideal Short Range Military Rifle Match by Capt. C. B. Chisholm of Co. C, 5th Ohio Infantry, with Ideal bullet 308241 and 10½ grains of DuPont New Schuetzen powder. Distance 50 yards. Bullseye 2 inches, Rifle .30 U. S. Model 1903.

58 CONSECUTIVE BULLSEYES were made in the same match by P. J. O'Hare, Co. L, 1st New Jersey Infantry, with bullet 308241 and 10 grains Marksman powder. Distance 100 yds. Bullseye 4 inches, Rifle .30 U. S. Model 1903.

Bullet 308241 is fine for all .30-30 and .303 caliber rifles for all ranges up to 300 yards.

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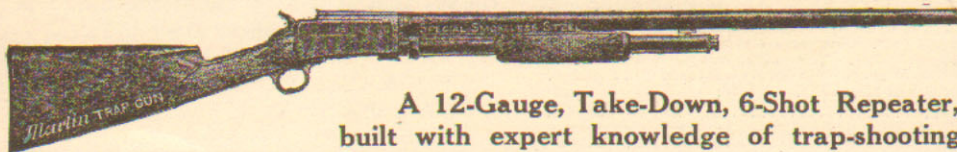
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The Marlin Firearms Co.

41 WILLOW STREET

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

F. Norton, 89. All used Peters shells. Among the amateurs J. W. Bell was high, with a score of 90, also with Peters shells.

At Riverside, Mass., March 27, Roy A. Faye broke 167 out of 175, and on April 3, 94 out of 100, using Peters Ideal shells on both occasions.

Peters shells in the hands of R. R. Barber won high professional average at Lincoln, Neb., tournament, April 6 and 7, scoring 362 out of 400. The shooting was exceedingly difficult. On the second day J. M. Hughes was high with 284 out of 300, also with Peters shells.

THE NEW MARLIN TRAP GUN DOES GOOD WORK.

George W. Hansell of Lebanon, Pa., has just bought one of the new Marlin trap guns and tried it out at the shoot on March 7. He broke 93 out of his first hundred Blue Rocks and 92 out of the second hundred. That's pretty good shooting for a gun on its first tryout; he will surely head the list when he gets better acquainted with his new gun.

Geo. B. Buchanan of Toledo, Ohio, was high amateur at the Columbus, Ohio, spring tournament on April

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7, winning the valuable prize—a framed hunting scene—with his new Marlin trap gun.

In the three days' shooting at Jewell, Iowa, March 23, 24 and 25, O. N. Ford, the well-known amateur shooter of Central City, Iowa, using his new Marlin trap gun, made the high score over all for 500 shots. Very severe weather conditions in the shape of heavy winds and several inches of snow and water covering the ground made shooting very difficult, but Mr. Ford made the exceptionally fine score of 484 out of 500, 96.4-5 per cent.

THE RED W COMBINATION.

The big Kansas shoot at Larned, Kans., April 14 and 15 which was largely attended, developed some very high scores among the amateurs. On the first day, Freeman Houston was high amateur with the fine score of 193 out of 200, shooting Winchester Repeater shells and a Winchester gun. The second and third high amateur averages were also made by shooters who were using the Leader shell. On the second day, Jerry Whitney made the high score of 203 out of 210, tying another shooter, both of whom were using Winchester Leader shells. Mr. Whitney also shot a Winchester gun. The third high amateur average was made by Mr. Arnold, who also shot Winchester leader shells. Jerry Whitney, in addition to being high amateur, won the special event with the magnificent score of 50 straight.

At the Parkdale Gun Club's tournament, held at Toronto, April 9 and 10, the veteran J. A. R. Elliott, who is always in great demand in the Provinces, was leading professional with a score of 368 out of 400, shooting the Winchester combination of shells and gun. J. E. Jennings, who was the high amateur, scored 349 out of 400, also shooting Winchester shells. The second high amateur, C. D. Henline, whose score was 340 out of 400, also pinned his faith to the Winchester brand of shells.

At the shoot of the Columbus Gun Club on April 9, Fred Gilbert won high general average, scoring 385 out of 400 with Winchester Leader shells. Altogether the past week was a very favorable one for the Winchester Red W Combination.

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O. E. Leiser	45	48	93	E. F. Emmicks	46	50	96
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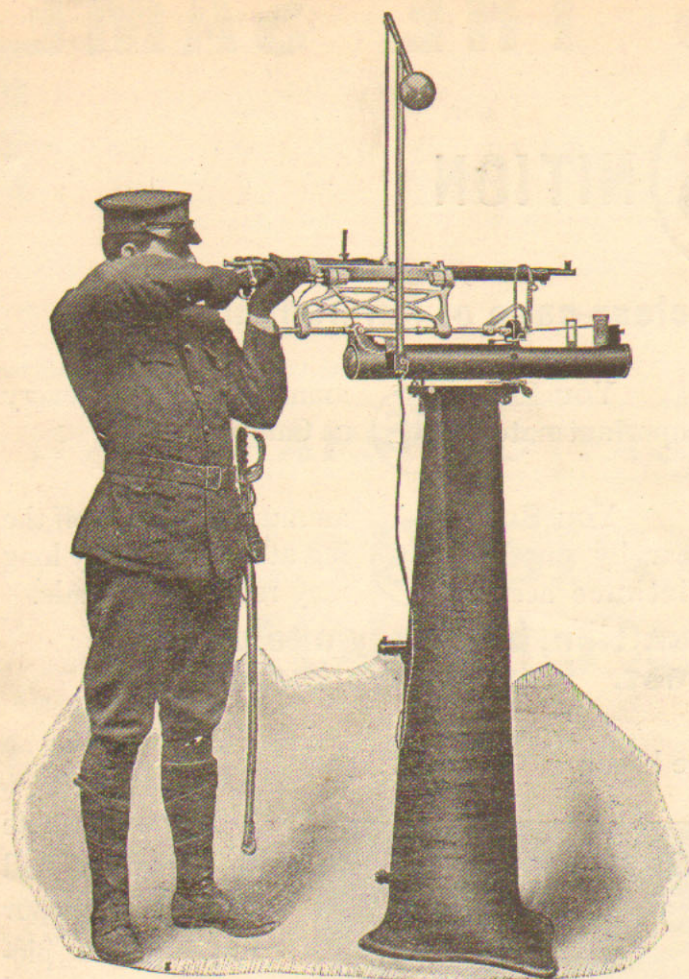
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