

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVI. No. 8.

MAY 27, 1909.

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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The score made at Eagle Grove, Ia., May 11 and 12, by Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Ia., who shot through THE ENTIRE PROGRAM both days under the most trying weather conditions and who used



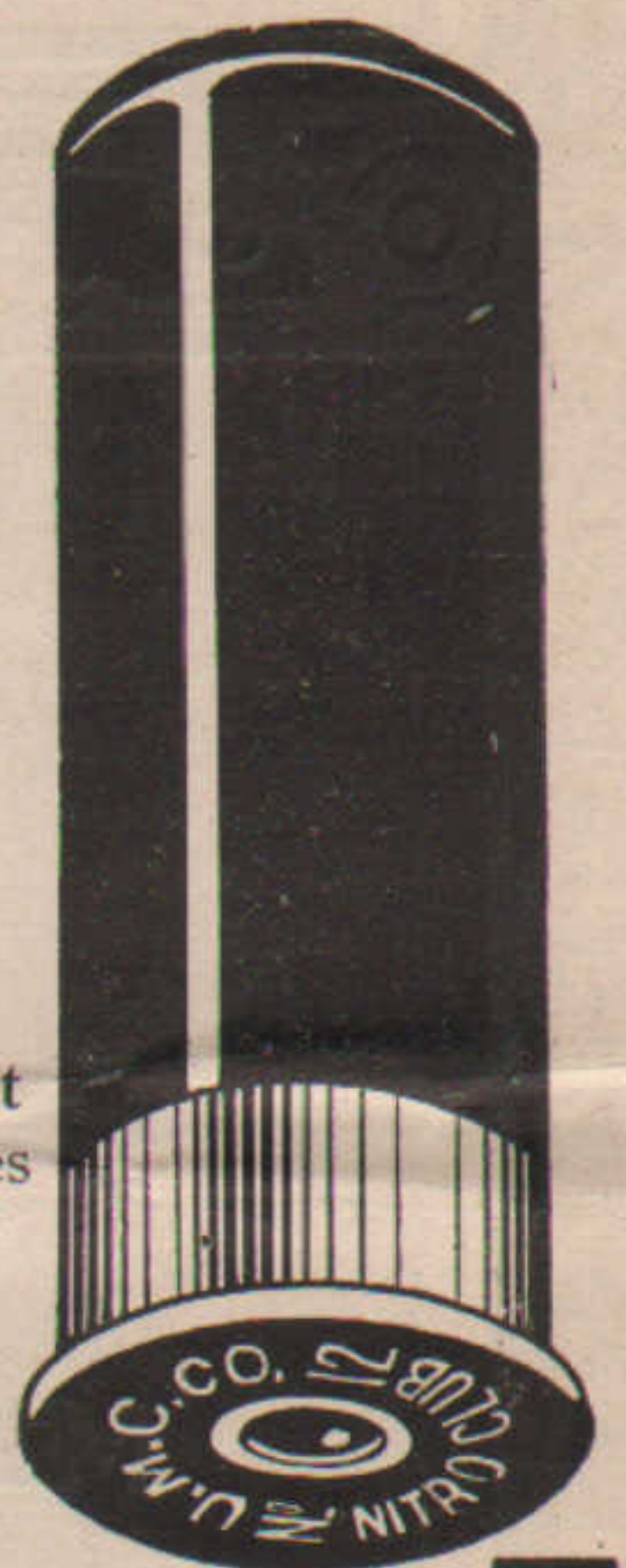
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Idaho State Shoot—General Average, won by P. J. Holohan, U M C Steel Lined Shells.

U. C. T. Trophy at Idaho State Shoot—won by Sherman Johnson, 40 straight, U M C Steel Lined Shells.

Oklahoma State Shoot—General Average, won by W. H. Heer, 390 out of 400, with U M C Steel Lined Shells and a Remington Gun.

Bankers' Handicap at Oklahoma State Shoot—won by Lou Reed, 95 out of 100 from 19 yards. U M C Steel Lined Shells.

Annual North West Tournament—at Walla Walla, Wash., Amateur Average, won by J. E. Cullison, U M C Steel Lined Shells. Professional Average, won by F. C. Riehl, U M C Steel Lined Shells.

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ARMS AND THE MAN



FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVI. No. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 27, 1909.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

TESTING REVOLVER AMMUNITION—ALMOST.

THERE was a gathering at Sea Girt last Friday morning of those who were to direct and those who were to compete in the trials of pistol ammunition for the National Matches. But there was another gathering at the same time and place, one which put the first at naught and made fruitless the attempt to determine which of the five kinds of .38 caliber ammunition was best for use in the National Matches for the hand arm this year.

The latter was a gathering of storm clouds which, when they had developed their full power, produced a northeast gale that drove every one indoors. Even the hardy Marines in their rifle practice camp by the shores of the Atlantic, accustomed as they are to meet the buffets of the sea and to combat the fierce winds of foreign climes, sought refuge in the brown tents which offered them a partial protection against the onslaught of the elements. On the shore behind the butts, over which myriads of well directed bullets have flown, the grey old Atlantic, white-topped and furious, boomed and roared. Instead of the battle of a close competition to decide the relative excellence of ammunition for our pygmy arm, those who had journeyed to Sea Girt to assist in the trial clustered close around the blazing logs in the fireplace of the clubhouse, and hoped in vain for a change in the weather.

The Committee on testing ammunition, the representatives of the different competing interests and a few enthusiastic spectators present to perform and see the last act of the drama entitled, "What Is Our Best Service Rifle And Revolver Ammunition For The Year," were a disappointed lot. All are busy men and the time spent at Sea Girt can only be given by most of them by taking it from that which is regularly devoted to other important pursuits. But there was no help for it. Firing was impossible under the conditions.

The exhaustive tests of the week before had demonstrated that the rifle ammunition offered for competition was superior to any which had been turned out by machines in previous years, and it was expected that the trials of revolver ammunition would disclose almost if not quite as great an improvement in the smaller cartridges.

There was no abatement of the storm during Friday afternoon; rather there was an acceleration in the velocity of the wind and an increase in the volume of the downpour of rain. Refuge was had in bridge and dominoes and a discussion of everything on the earth, in the skies above or the depths beneath, concerning soldiering and arms and ammunition. Stories were passed about, of course, and some were good, some were bad and some were not so bad. We believe it was Col. Jack Dooley of Maine, who, apropos of a remark that some men were born without a sense of humor and barren of capacity to take a joke, told the story of a Jew merchant in about these words:

A Jew had a fire in his store and it is thought that the Jew made the fire with his own little match. When it was nicely blazing he rushed to the front of the building and cried aloud so that all passers-by might hear: "Oh! I am ruint! I am ruint! Mein shtore ish burning ub! I vish I coult die! I vish I coult die!"

The bystanders looked on with deep sympathy, while once again the Israelite threw his hands aloft, palms upward, and lamented, "Oh, mein peautiful shtore! mein peautiful shtore! it is all burning ub! my peeness is destroyt! Oh, I vish I coult die! I vish I coult die!" Just then a brick dislodged from the top of the building by an active fireman engaged there, fell and hit the Jew on the head. As he reeled back half stunned against the building, he threw up one protecting hand and said in a surprised and pitiful voice: "Say vat is der madder mit you, Gott, gant you dake a choke."

Dooley is not without a good story for any situation but his popularity among riflemen does not depend alone upon that characteristic. He has a serious and intensely practical side. It is said that the lecture which he delivered to the officers and men of the Marine Corps detachment at Sea Girt, Thursday night, was a gem of its kind. He spoke of range management, work in the pit, handling of targets, marking, scoring and kindred topics.

Among those who came to see were Maj. E. Claude Goddard, of Pennsylvania and Capt. Frank E. Evans, U. S. M. C., Retired.

ARMS AND THE MAN told last week of Colonel Thurston's purpose to organize a night stick regiment as a force to successfully combat men armed with the modern rifle, subject as this weapon is to frequent repetitions of the "dope" process. His idea was to advance after the enemy had fired a few shots and destroy it by aid of the night sticks while the metal fouled guns were being given attention. Captain Phillips of the Ordnance Department, with the ready adaptability and rich fertility of resource which has ever been the dominant characteristic of our people, suggested an amendment of the Field Service Regulations calculated to defeat the effective offensive tactics proposed by Colonel Thurston. Captain Phillips' remedy is simple. He proposes that hereafter only one-half of a command be allowed to fire at one time; then if it be necessary these may dope while the other half repels the night stick attack. What would happen if there were two commands of night stick men or if they were armed with double barreled night sticks, has not yet been determined.

Some one told a story, perhaps it was Captain Doe—he is capable of telling good ones—of a soldier engaged with his command in making camp. The day was hot and he perspired freely as he used a heavy maul driving tent pegs home. Pay day had been delayed purposely so that its disturbing influence might not be felt during the hard labor of pitching a new camp. As he toiled he spoke to a comrade alongside, saying: "Gee! don't you reckon we are going to get no pay? Pay day is ten days gone by and we aint seen a trace of the color of Uncle Sam's money yet." "Waal," replied the other between swings, "you are better off as it is. You'd feel like h—, wouldn't you, pounding tent pegs in this hot sun with thirteen whole dollars in your pocket?"

And then some one contributed another characteristic bit of soldier humor, to this effect: During an inspection of stables and equipment, a very tedious process, the men of a certain command stood for some hours practically unemployed. Patience wore thin and finally one of them said to another: "Bill! how long do you reckon this is going to last? Aint they ever going to get done?" "Dunno," rejoined Bill, "but you aint got no cause to worry. You enlisted in this man's army for three years and when they get done with you they'll let you know."

All Friday night the wind shrieked and tore around the clubhouse and those who had not been fortunate enough to secure extra blankets dreamed themselves back into midwinter again. Saturday morning disclosed to anxious eyes no abatement. Rather was there an increase in the violence of the storm. There was no help for it; the test had to be postponed.

The Committee adjourned until Thursday morning, May 27. It is the purpose to complete pistol firing on that day and the next and this is entirely possible unless the weather be inclement. By eleven o'clock Saturday morning about all of the visitors had gone and none but the permanent range employees and the Marine Corps were left to hold the fort.

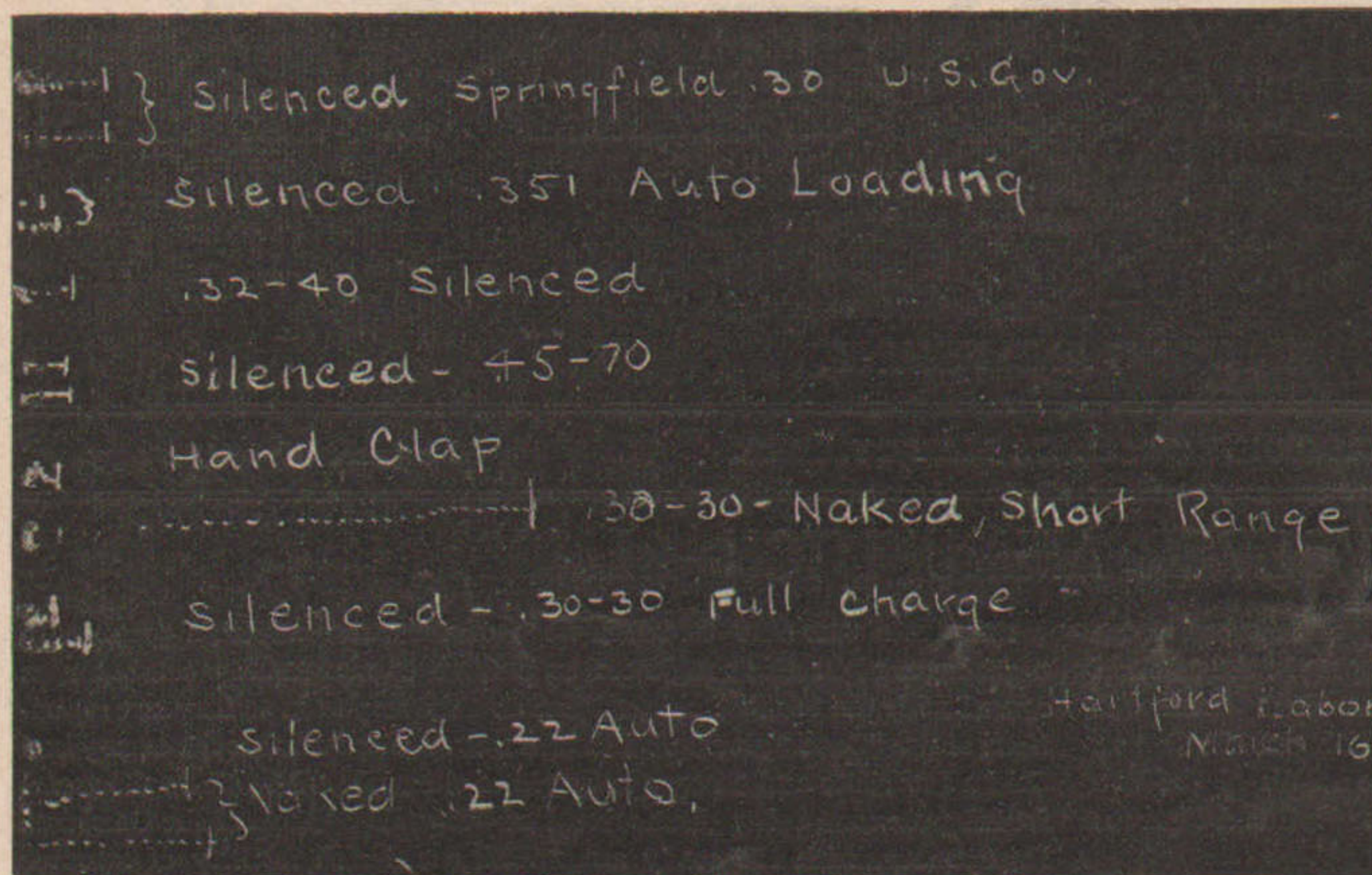
Captain Harlee, in command of the Marine Corps detachment, reports good progress by the men of his command. This is not surprising in view of the fact that, taken as a whole, they create the impression of being about the highest class of enlisted men to be found in any organization.

DESCRIPTION OF BORLAND SOUND RECORDER.

BY HIRAM PERCY MAXIM.

THE Borland Sound Recorder is intended to record on a smoked plate the intensity of gun noise. It is constructed on a very simple principle, which is easily understood. For measuring the noise made by a gun the gun is fired across the mouth of a small megaphone which projects from the back of the machine. The gun muzzle is placed opposite the center of this megaphone, so that the muzzle noise only is measured. In the naked Service rifle the gun must not be nearer than four feet from the end of the megaphone. The operation of the instrument is as follows:

Upon the gun being fired the shock of the powder gases suddenly discharging into the air, shocks a very thin metallic diaphragm in the instru-

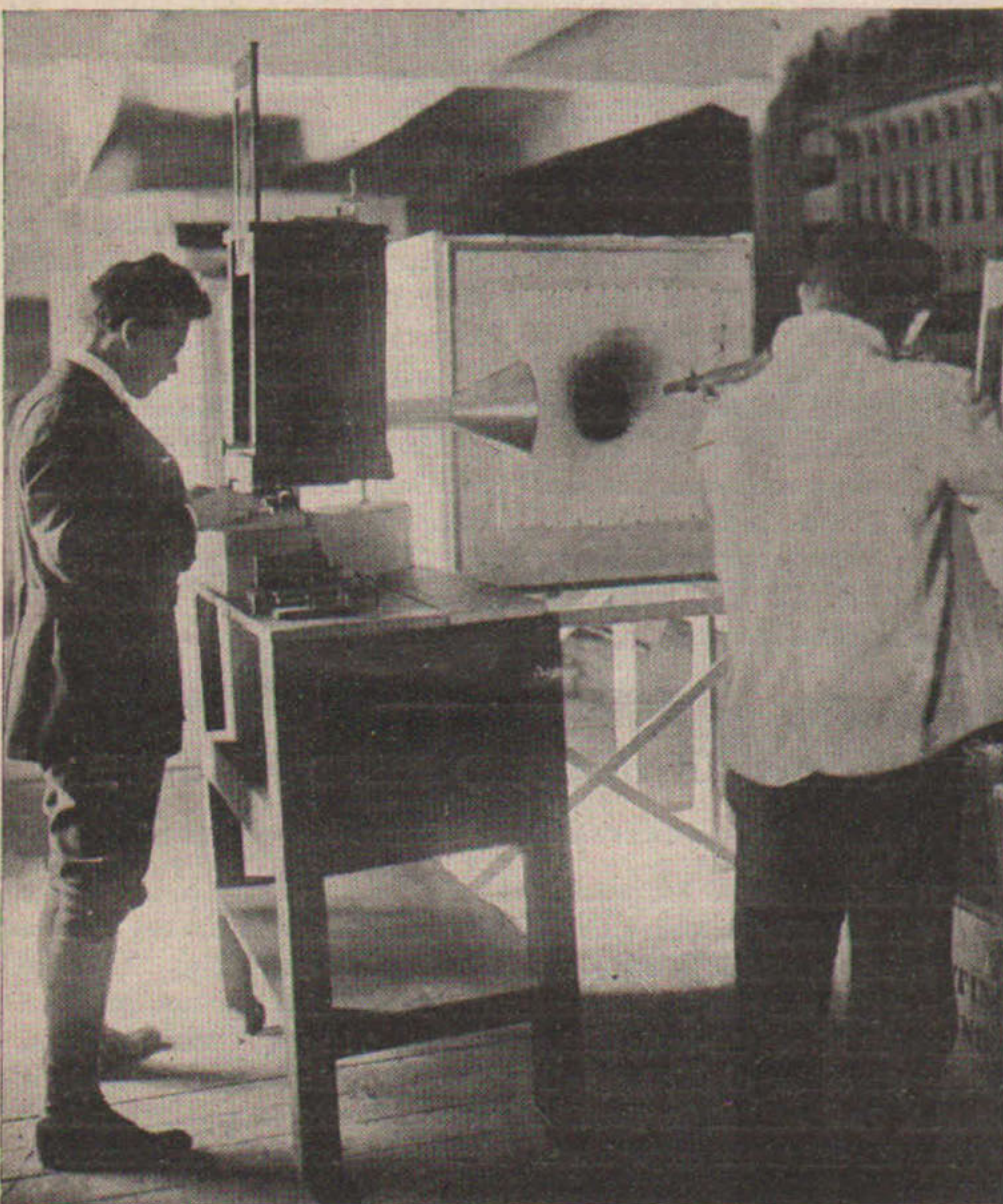


RECORD MADE BY THE SOUND RECORDER.

ment. Gently resting against this diaphragm is an ivory ball, which is suspended like a pendulum at the end of a very thin metallic wire. The ball has a small metallic point projecting from the under side. When the diaphragm receives a shock, it in turn transmits this shock to the ball, which swings out, as would any pendulum. A metallic plate covered with candle smoke is adjusted, so that the small metal projection underneath the ball just clears. An ordinary induction coil is then so arranged that a series of sparks will continue jumping from the bottom of the ball to the smoked metallic plate. Thus, when the ball swings out, the playing of these sparks leaves a mark which registers the distance it swung. One noise may be easily compared with another by comparing lengths of the marks made in the smoke.

In the case of testing the noise left when a Silencer is fitted to a regular Service rifle it is usual to take an ordinary .22 caliber repeating rifle with a 22 inch barrel and .22 long rifle smokeless ammunition, and use the noise made by this gun as a standard. The regular Silencers as supplied today leave less noise at the gun than is made by this .22 caliber rifle.

In measuring the percentage of muzzle noise which the Silencer annuls the problem is a difficult one, because the naked gun is liable to injure the machine if it is fired as near to the latter as is necessary in order to make



MR. MAXIM AND AN ASSISTANT MEASURING THE SOUND MADE BY A RIFLE.

any record at all when the Silencer is fitted. The only way that it can be done is to utilize the full length of the smoked plate in making the record of the naked gun. The silenced gun will then make a mark which, although very short, is long enough to be measured.

In the case of the Service rifle, the Silencer annuls 96 per cent of the muzzle noise, and in the case of a regular .30-30 caliber rifle, the annulment is 99 per cent, according to this test.

This instrument, of course, does not record the noise made by the bullet in the air. This noise is a very curious phenomenon, its magnitude depending entirely upon the terrain over which the bullet flies. If the bullet is shot directly up into the air the noise of the complete operation of shooting does not exceed that made by a boy's air rifle. On the contrary, when the gun is fired parallel with the ground, or across the face of woods, trees or bushes, the noise is very considerable.

A FILIPINO BAILE.

By MEX.

In the interesting contribution which appears below, the opinions of an officer of the Army concerning "The little Brown Brother" are set forth. We consider this a highly interesting human document, written as it is in evident candor and sincerity.

ALADY of high social standing who was once in the Islands for about five minutes gave it out as her opinion that Army officers over here were too snobbish in their social relations with our "little brown brothers" and she considered that a quick solution of our troubles here would be secured by treating them as our equals.

Having this in mind, I tried it on the other night in company with two other officers at a *baile* given by the *Presidente* of the town of Calbayog, Samar, to the officers and ladies of the regiment.

The invitation was general and formal enough, having been written by the postmaster, an American. The night was abominable, rainy and windy, and it precluded any of the ladies attending had they so desired. So three of us decided to represent the regiment.

We were ushered up the wide, dirty stairs, past the barefooted band in the hall and into the ballroom, a large open room in a private house lit by several kerosene lamps. One end of the ceiling was patched linoleum while around the top of the wall ran a gaudy strip of red cloth.

As soon as we were seated, we were informed that now we could open the ball. We were glad to hear it but did not know exactly how to begin; however, we were not long in doubt for three *hombres* soon came up leading three bashful *senoritas* by the hand and without any further unnecessary introduction we were expected to dance with them.

The first dance was a waltz, but not a gliding one by any means, for the scuffle of their *chinelas* on the floor sounded for all the world like a buck and wing dance on a sanded stage. I soon found that walking around in one, two, three time gave better results than the waltz step.

The captain who had been over here before soon stopped dancing and led his partner to a seat. I followed suit, but the lieutenant kept it up till all the other couples had quit. A Filipino band must play as long as anyone wants to dance, and the man must be the one to stop. Finally this girl had enough and she stopped contrary to the usual etiquette. The lieutenant, as he came over to sit down, wiped his forehead and said, "I thought that blamed music never would stop." If one don't mind the odor of cocoanut oil, cheap pungent perfume and sweat the dances may be fairly enjoyable. There can be no conversation carried on between dances for there is nothing in common to talk about.

It was not long before the *Presidente* asked us whether it would be beer or whiskey and, being told the former, excused the coming delay by explaining that he had a contract with an American saloon nearby to furnish a supply by the glass as needed.

Between dances I had a chance to take in the surroundings. In one door sat a woman with a two-year-old baby in her lap. After a time she had to move to make a passageway and then took up a position of observation in a hammock in an adjoining room where, with enough others to fill it full, she was able to "rubber" without further molestation.

In another room a crowd of neighbors stood up and sat on tables, like tailors, discussing the *baile* and the dancers in regular gossiping style. The dim light of the room was frequently increased by the light of a match as some woman lit her cigar.

The orchestra played without music or "paper" as they called it. The violinist and the guitar player had the advantage of the others for they could and did smoke while playing. One old baritone player sat with his horn held horizontally across his knees and he was doubled up over it while playing but his eyes followed the dancers and little that happened got away from him. The leader beat time with his bare foot, the heel on the floor and the big toe acting as a metronome. The tunes played were indescribable, being mixtures of everything. At one time while they were playing the "Rigadon," a sort of native lancers, one could hear strains of the "Georgia Camp Meeting," but that soon merged into something else.

We were invited into supper and it took a lot of explaining to get out of it. The supper looked appetizing enough. There was an Eiffel Tower of confectionery with tooth pick railings around the landings, post bakery bread, and the *piece de resistance* was a very tempting looking ham, but we knew the pig's habits too well in life to forget them in death.

After supper we were treated to several of the native dances which could plainly be seen to be adaptations of the old Spanish dances like the fandango and zapatero. One of these dances was danced by the Chief of Police (an American) with a native partner, and the applause before and after showed his popularity. He explained afterward that it was the only dance he had ever been able to learn. We asked him why he did not try some of the simpler ones first. He replied that he had learned this one in the interior among the primitive natives.

When we decided to return to the post about eleven o'clock our departure plainly pained the worthy *Presidente* and it required some more explaining to smooth things over. These Filipinos are exceedingly sensitive and shy and it requires the exercise of a great deal of tact and care to avoid offending them. From my first experience in social intercourse in a small town I am convinced that the gap is too wide to be bridged. No one would insist on social intercourse and equality in the south between whites and blacks, and as the average Filipino is greatly inferior to the average negro in the states it is not clear to me why there should be an attempt at social equality here.

In this connection I am reminded of the small American who was leaning out of the window one day, talking to a darkey and giving him something. His mother said, "Bill, don't give all those things away to that Filipino." Bill replied with some heat, "It is not a Filipino, it's a good American nigger." The good American nigger went down the street chuckling to himself.

THE TRUE STORY OF SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

IN *Harper's* for June is printed the narrative of one of Sheridan's scouts in which he tells the true story of Sheridan's famous ride.

"I looked across a large clear field and saw a black horse at full speed coming out of the woods, and I said to Campbell, 'There comes the "Old Man"'—we always called General Sheridan the 'Old Man'; and he said, 'Can't be; he's in Washington.' I looked again for a moment, and then said, 'It's him; there come a couple of his staff officers a hundred yards behind.' We stopped, and General Sheridan came up, pulled in his horse, and said, 'Boys, how is it?' Campbell replied, 'General, it's a rout!' He threw his eyes quick at me, and said: 'Not quite that bad! The Eighth and Nineteenth are scattered, but the Sixth is solid!'

A young lieutenant with a Nineteenth Corps badge on his cap was hurrying by; Sheridan wheeled around to him. 'Lieutenant, where is your command?' 'I don't know,' the lieutenant shouted, and was hurrying on again. 'Damn you, turn back and find it!' Sheridan yelled, and passed on. The lieutenant stopped. 'Who was that, scout?' 'That was General Sheridan,' I said. 'I'll turn back!' he cried.

It was the same all along the road; the men were coming back up the Valley faster than they had run down it; ahead of us they were running toward the road, and lining up on either side, and as we rode along there was just one great roar of cheers."

He told of the ride back to the front, where the Sixth Corps and remnants of the Nineteenth had been sullenly battling—holding off the Confederate Army all the day; of how the ebb-tide that had turned came roaring back to the fight in a flood of men who could scarce be held back from the attack until the lines were sufficiently reinforced and reformed. And when he told of Sheridan, bareheaded, riding along in front of his battle line where it waited the command to advance, he rose from his chair, and his eyes alight with the old battle fire, he pounded the desk with his fist. "There has been a lot told and a lot written of what Sheridan said that day, but here is what he did say—the very words: *I was there, I heard, and these are his very words.* A man, out of the ranks, called, 'General, where will we sleep tonight?' General Sheridan stopped his horse and turned; he didn't speak loud, but in the hush that fell his words seemed to ring: 'We'll sleep in our old camps tonight, or we'll sleep in hell!' And

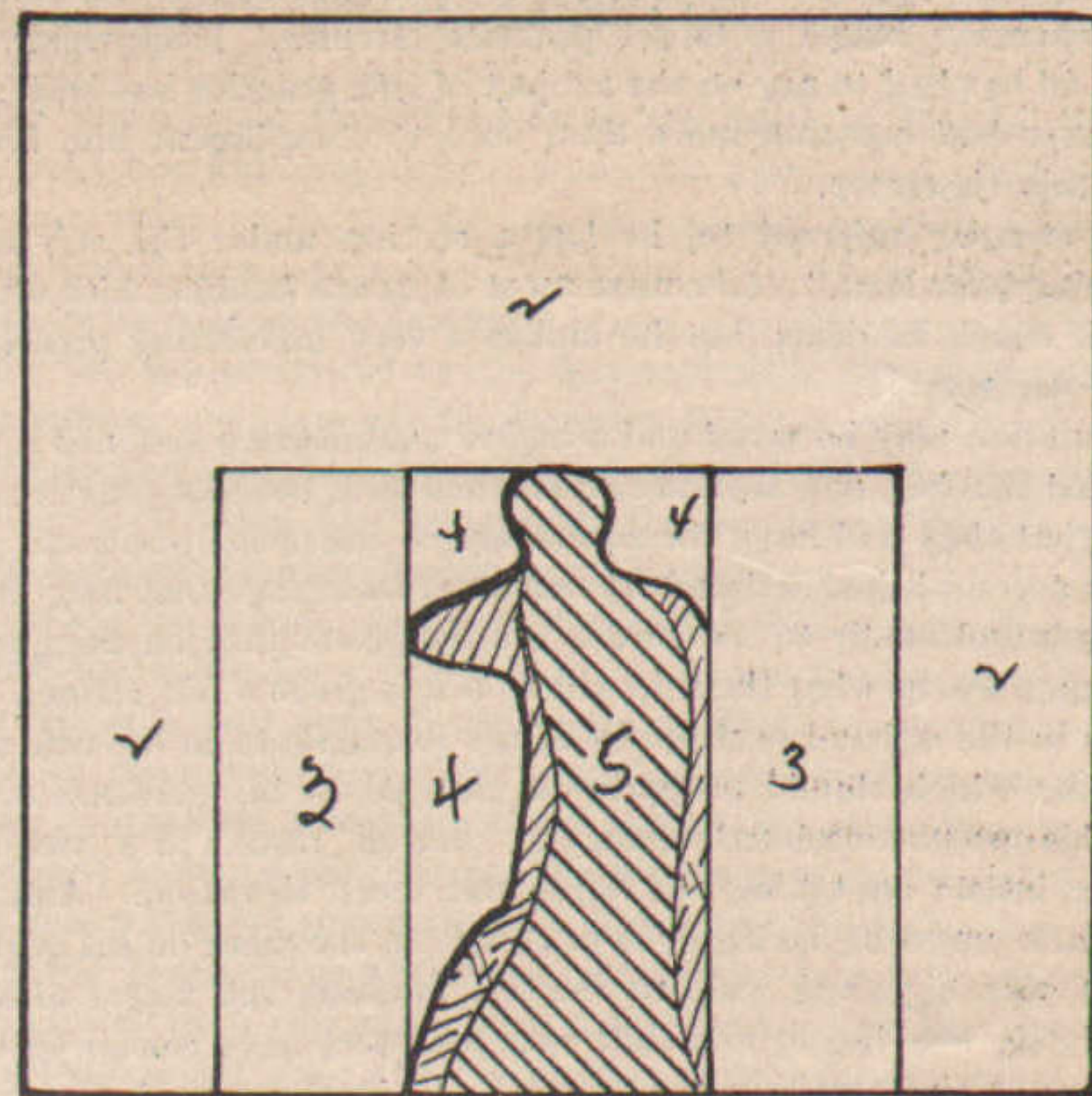
a moment or two after that he gave the signal to advance, and the whole line moved out, cheering like mad. History tells the rest."

THE TARGET THEY WOULD TAKE.

BY H. N. COLEMAN, *Major*, and WILLIAM E. MICKLE, JR., *1st Lieutenant*, *First Infantry, Alabama National Guard.*

A MAJOR and his Adjutant were recently discussing the pros and cons of rifle shooting in the office of a local physician in a small town. They concluded that the present system of targets was wholly incorrect and inconsistent with the conditions which obtain in actual warfare.

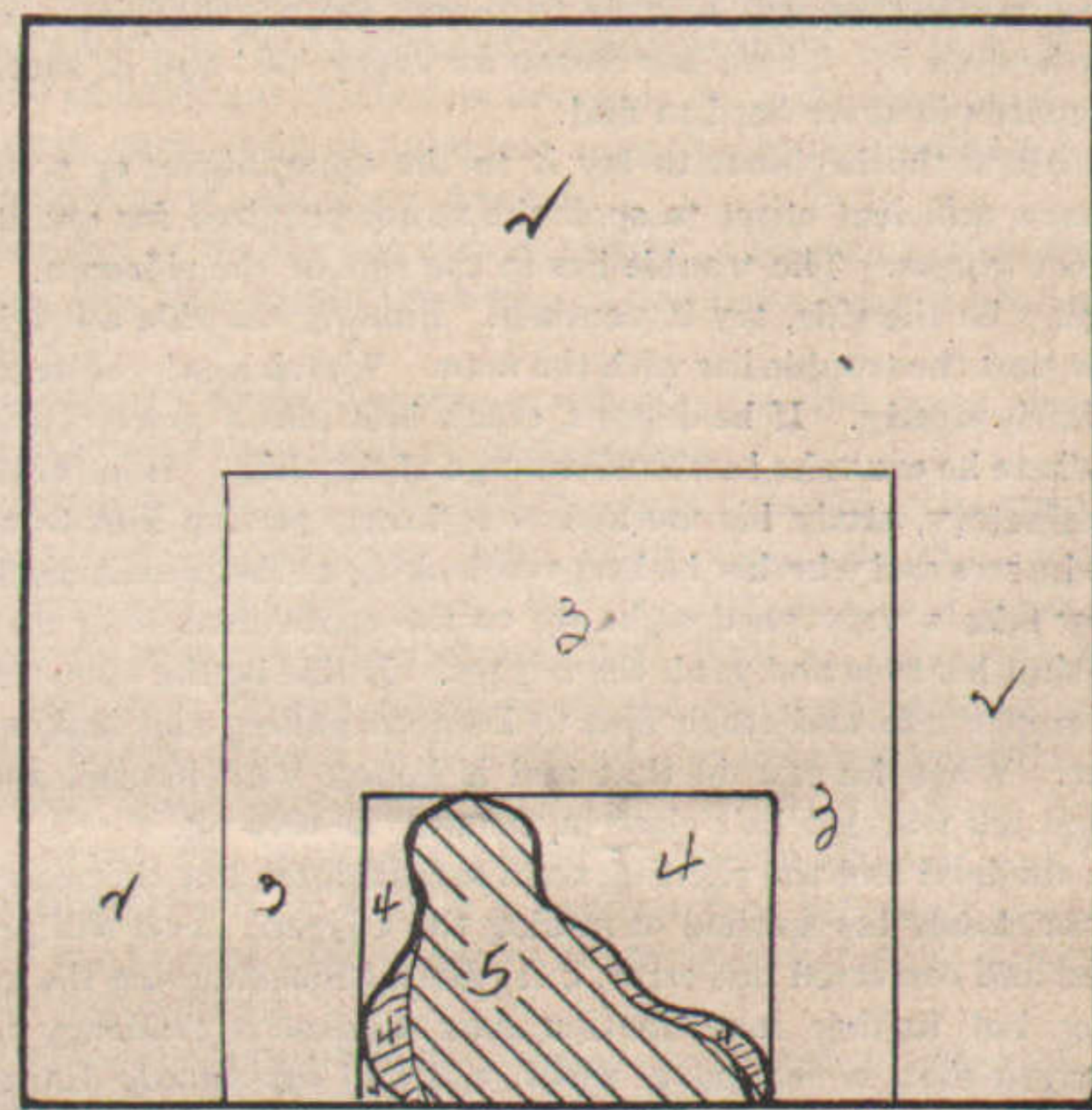
It is generally conceded that when the enemy comes within rifle range



SCALE 1/2" = 1'

FIGURE 1. 800 YARDS AND OVER.

he will be in extended formation. As you approach he will most probably seek cover and assume the kneeling position and will probably keep this position until you have approached to within 800 yards, when he will likely take the prone position. To simulate these conditions we suggest using a target as shown in figure 1, using a silhouette and marking with white



SCALE 1/2" = 1'

FIGURE 2. 600 YARDS AND UNDER.

lines the vital parts of a man and giving to shots in this space the value of five. Flesh wounds and the part of the target shown in drawing would be valued four and the remainder of the target divided and valued as shown.

For distances of 600 yards and under use a target as shown in figure 2 with a prone silhouette marking the vitals with a white line as shown in the drawing and valuing as in the target for longer ranges. This same

target should be used in the skirmish with halts and distances as at present.

The rapid fire would be had on the target shown for 800 yards. The same conditions as at present would be well.

These suggestions have been prompted by the fact that the present target system does not in any way resemble the actual Service conditions, and a soldier may be a crack shot at the bullseye target and yet he is usually poor at the skirmish.

This is possibly due to the fact that he has had all of his practice or the greater part of it at the bullseye target.

We offer these suggestions to the shooting fraternity and invite discussion through your magazine.

INSTRUCTING NEW MEN IN RIFLE PRACTICE.

GEN. Elliott C. Dill, lately Chief of Ordnance of the State of Maine, now its Adjutant General, as one of his last official acts in the old capacity issued a target practice circular. Everything which General Dill has had to say on the subject of rifle practice has been sound, and we have had occasion more than once to compliment him for good work of this character.

In the circular referred to, he has a section under the sub-head of "Instructing New Men." Of course most of us are familiar with all of the facts with which he deals, but he makes a very interesting presentation of them. He says:

"Ammunition may be saved and a higher qualification attained if, under experienced coaches, new men are given their first outdoor practice at 500 yards so that they will have the advantage of the prone position. When they have accomplished satisfactory results at this range they may be taken to 300 yards and finally to 200 yards. In the prone position using the gun sling the man learns what the rifle will do if it is given a fair chance, but at 200 yards in the offhand position he is apt to attribute to the rifle a great many faults which should properly be charged to his personal account.

When his own unconscious tendency to 'pull off' results in a 'two' at five o'clock he insists on taking left wind and more elevation. And when, in his erratic newness, he happens to throw up the piece on his next shot, the bullet goes high and wide to the left, missing the target altogether and absolutely convincing him that circumstances have conspired to give him the worst shooting rifle ever issued. It is the experience of every company inspector that it often takes a great deal of ammunition to get a new man past the 200 yard stage, and it is the testimony of all who have used the 500 yard method that men very quickly acquire confidence in the rifle when they find the bullets going where they hold. *But regardless of whether the recruit be started at 200 or 500 yards, he should never be permitted to go to the range save under the direction of an experienced coach, nor until he has had practice on the gallery range.*

With new men the first range practice should be watched with the utmost care and every effort made to correct the novice's errors in holding, sighting and pulling so that he will be able to round out a qualifying score and know how he does it. There is a reason for every 'off' and in short range work the reason is never hard to find.

Do not allow the beginner to lay it to the ammunition or poor light. Neither have sufficient effect to spoil the scores required for qualification on the short ranges. The trouble lies in the rifle or the rifleman. If you think it may be the rifle, try it yourself. Finding the rifle all right, you then know that the trouble lies with the man. Watch him! Note whether he holds fairly steady. If he doesn't, coach him into a more comfortable position where he can take better advantage of the sling. If his hold seems to be satisfactory, study his method of sighting, getting him to tell you just what he sees and whether he keeps on looking as the piece is discharged.

He may take a very good sight up to the exact instant of discharge, and then shut his eyes and yank the trigger. If this be the case, start him with the empty rifle and teach him to keep on pulling and looking till it is all over. When he can do that and is honest with himself and with you, he can tell whether he's close in, far out, or way off.

If both the hold and the sighting seem satisfactory, but the score is not, study more closely his method of pulling the trigger. You will probably have found and corrected this error, if it exists, while studying the question of holding, but further investigation may disclose a tendency to exert more strength than is necessary, which will pull the muzzle down at the instant of discharge. Or there may be a tendency to do the last end of the pull in 'double time,' so to speak, and this is very unsteady. At all times be careful that the novice keeps his sight plumbed by the side-lines of the target.

If the instructor will observe all these points in his early coaching the novice will soon be calling his shots with certainty and, good or bad, will know where he is going, and a cold three, called before the disk comes up, is far better than a bull when you have just told your shooting mate that you were 'way' out when you pulled. It is understood that all of this instruction should have been imparted on the gallery range, but it will be found

that men have difficulty in getting their feet under them outdoors, even after putting up excellent scores indoors. Careful heed to these suggestions will save ammunition and increase the Figure of Merit."

THE INSTRUCTION OF A COMPANY OF SIGNAL CORPS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

By CAPT. E. LE ROY BOURNE, *Signal Corps, National Guard of Utah.*

(Continued from last week.)

While he was drilling his men along the lines mentioned, he had written a letter to the chief signal officer of the Army asking for suggestions as to the best way to develop a company of signal troops. The painstaking care and courtesy of the chief signal officer in furnishing the information needed was a pleasant surprise for the new signal officer. A list of equipment needed for a signal company was sent, together with a list of military publications bearing on the subject. The reply to this letter was most satisfactory and helpful. It also advised that communication be opened up with the commandant of the Service School at Fort Leavenworth. This was done and the courtesy of the chief signal officer was duplicated. Regularly in the mails thereafter a variety of valuable publications were sent to him and much helpful suggestion was resultant. Letters of inquiry upon points not clear were answered with care and no sparing of detail. The courtesy of the officers both at the War Department and at the Signal School was perhaps the most pleasing feature of the work of preparation. Among the books and publications which were advised for use were the following:

- Signal Corps Manuals Nos. 2, 3, 6 and 7.
- Provisional Drill Regulations for Signal Corps.
- The Transmission of Military Information, Scriven.
- Electricity and the Electric Telegraph, Prescott.
- Practical Lessons in Electricity, Swoope.



AN AUTOMOBILE SIGNAL CORPS STATION.

Weapons and Munitions of War, furnished by the Signal School at Fort Leavenworth.

Standard Text Books on Physics for High Schools.

Organization and Tactics, Wagner.

The Service of Security and Information, Wagner.

Field Service Regulations.

A look at a book dealer's catalog convinced him that many other books of suggestive title would be helpful, and upon request the Adjutant General of his state furnished several valuable volumes.

It required only a month's study of *Signal Corps Manual No. 6*, which treats of visual signaling in its every phase, to provide enough material for a two months' course of study, numerous chapters of the book being condensed somewhat into lectures which were typewritten and delivered before the organization by the commanding officer and then copies were handed to each man to peruse between times. Supplemented with drill with the flag, heliograph and flash lantern, these lectures provided for two months of time well spent and at the end the command was fairly proficient in the use of all three of these devices. Constant practice was kept up to guard against the possibility of forgetting the lessons learned. In fact 15 minutes of each drill night were devoted to visual signaling while the telephone, telegraph and buzzer were being studied. At first the two codes, Meyer and Morse, were troublesome in their confusion, but this disappeared after a short time.

The study of the Meyer code is worth some additional mention. The use of the flag with this code was first undertaken. The men, armed with

bamboo canes about 4 feet long, procured from a Japanese novelty shop, were assembled in line as for drill with the rifle. Previously each had been required to learn the alphabet in sections, 5 or 6 letters being assigned as a lesson. At the improvised command, "Make (1)-K(2)," the word *make* being used as the preparatory command and the *letter* desired as the command of execution, the men were required to make the letters of the alphabet in the same cadence as for rifle drill. The spirit of competition thus developed seemed to work wonderfully well. The man who made a motion to the right when he should have moved to the left felt so awkward and abashed that he kept his mind more to his work than he would have done had he been instructed individually. The progress of the men was rapid and exceedingly satisfactory under this system. Progression to the point where reading of messages was accomplished was a task comparatively easy. The collective method of study is remembered as most helpful.

It will be remembered that it was while the men were being drilled in the ordinary military subjects common to all branches that the study of visual signaling was taken up by this signal officer. In this way he kept "ahead of the game," so to speak. This was equally true while studying the first elements of signaling with electrical apparatus. While putting his command through visual signaling, the signal officer pursued diligently a course of home study with a high school text book on physics, taking up the first principles of electricity and magnetism and progressing gradually to other subjects. As he went along he wrote into lecture form such material found as he believed would prove needful to his command. Simple experiments with magnets, permanent and electro, simple battery cells, telegraph sounders, induction coils, telephones and other pieces of needed apparatus were not at all difficult, and the apparatus was easily constructed of few materials or easily borrowed. Sometimes it became necessary to seek telegraph operators, linemen, telephone installers or others acquainted with the instruments in use, and where the officer's acquaintance did not run he found it easy to become acquainted with these technical men through telephone exchange managers or managers of telegraph offices. In all cases these men were found by him to be most accommodating. In time he became quite familiar with the fundamentals necessary. His progress surprised him. He soon found that he had collected material for four or five lectures to the men and that he could perform several interesting experiments before them—all of which stimulated their interest in their work.

Now, while he was delivering these lectures and performing these experiments he had about five weeks in which to undertake the study of telegraphy. A telegraph operator was found who was willing for a slight compensation to "start him off" in operating. Close application for 30 minutes each evening convinced him that it was not at all difficult for him to learn to "send." Receiving, of course, was a different matter. This, however, came later, and with a comparative ease that surprised him.

He found that by the time he had passed over the four lectures on elementary subjects that he was qualified to begin instructing his men in actual operating. The study of the alphabet was undertaken in short sections as with the Meyer code, though, of course, the method was of necessity different. It was a matter of practice for three or four months with home study for the men required before efficiency was developed, but by this time the men could send and receive short messages of short words with a satisfactory showing of progress. When this stage was reached, it became absolutely imperative that constant practice be required. The fact that the Militia was providing the members of the command with knowledge that could be put to good use commercially stimulated effort and before many months had passed the organization was in a gratifying state of efficiency.

Still trying to keep ahead of the game, the signal officer diligently pursued his *Signal Corps Manual* Number 3, dealing with electrical instruments. The methods of line construction were next taken up while the student officer was instructing his command in telegraph operating. By the time the men were well on their way with operating, the signal officer was fairly well prepared to take a selected portion of the command for instruction in construction. A telephone lineman was also found who was quite willing, for slight compensation, provided through the office of the Adjutant General of the state, to spend an hour each drill night with this construction squad. In a short time quite a creditable showing was made by the men and some of them having less remunerative employment secured employment with a telephone company as linemen and thus benefited not only themselves, but also gained practical experience worth a great deal to the organization.

Now, owing to the fact that a great deal is to be expected of signal troops, the opinion is current that a vast amount of equipment is needed in order to do this work. This is not entirely true. It was eight months before the equipment ordered upon the organization of this signal company arrived, with the exception of the books mentioned, which were received by mail within ten days after being requested. In the meantime, with the bamboo rods mentioned the work in visual signaling with the flag was

undertaken and prosecuted satisfactorily. When the work advanced to telegraphy, the first work being undertaken with a buzzer, the signal officer procured two ordinary call buzzers, two telegraph keys and two dry cells. These were connected in the same manner as sounders, with the exception that they were not connected set to set. This proved to be a most satisfactory method of learning the buzzer, as the volume of sound enabled the entire squad room of men to hear the buzzer distinctly. After the alphabet had been mastered by the men, the instructor made the different letters for them and required them to record them as received, comparisons being made after each lesson to test the accuracy of each in receiving. The men also sent short messages and the instructor also listened and recorded them, the instruction being mutually profitable.

(To be continued)

N. R. A. NOTES.

ONE more of the Southern States, the State of Florida, has fallen into line and organized a state rifle association. Arrangements are being made to hold the first annual matches of the newly organized association in connection with the state rifle competition, which will probably be held on the new state range. In addition to the members' match for the cup presented by the National Rifle Association there will be incorporated the National Marksman's Reserve competition and the Junior Marksman's Reserve competition. Capt. J. W. Blanding, the N. R. A. secretary for Florida, has been elected the secretary of the new organization with Adjutant General Foster as the President.

This makes the second southern state which has organized a state rifle association and affiliated with the N. R. A. within the last month. There are now left only four more of the southern states to fall in line. When these states have perfected their organizations there probably will be organized a Southern Interstate Rifle Association along the lines of the New England Rifle Association and the Department of the Lakes Association. Those states yet to organize are North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia. Steps have already been taken in Georgia to organize.

Two more civilian rifle clubs were added to the list last week. They were the Manchester Rifle and Pistol Club of Manchester, N. H., and the Calumet Sharpshooters of Chicago, Ill.

It would be a great assistance to the work of the office of the N. R. A. if affiliated organizations would pay their dues and make their requisitions for National Marksman's Reserve score sheets as early in the year as possible. It will get the preliminary work out of the way and enable the secretary to take up new work and incidentally help at many of the competitions throughout the country during the summer.

It is gratifying to see the number of state associations that have included in their annual competitions the new outdoor match for schoolboys called the Junior Marksman's Reserve. The medal given as a prize for the boys who qualify is one of the handsomest medals issued by the N. R. A. Owing to the lack of sufficient funds it is necessary to make this match self-supporting until such time as Congress provides by appropriation for the proper promotion of schoolboy shooting.

The members of the famous 13th Regiment of Brooklyn, New York, have organized a rifle club within the regiment and have become affiliated with the N. R. A.

The Governor's Horse Guards of Atlanta, Georgia, have also become affiliated as a third class military organization.

Applications for annual membership are not coming in as they should. Among the new members are, Capt. H. A. Quinnely of Laurel, Miss.; J. H. Wessels, Mathews, La.; Lieut. Bret W. Eddy of Lake Charles, La., the New State Secretary for Louisiana; Capt. Wm. L. Luhn, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who is to be the Adjutant of the National Matches this year; Lieut. S. A. Harris, of 4th U. S. Infantry, who was the winner of the military championship last year; Wm. A. Dopke, Barneveld, Wis.; Austin C. Hinton, Altoona, Pa., who paid five years' dues in advance, and W. Noel Corbet of Brooklyn, N. Y. It is a peculiar fact but most encouraging, that up to the present time as many nonshooters as active shooters have applied for membership.

Gen. McCoskey Butt, of New York, is the latest addition to the life membership roll of the Association.

Notices are being sent to all those educational institutions throughout the country having a military department of the action of the National Rifle Association of America in throwing open its championship regimental and company matches and the inter-club match to teams of cadets. It is expected that several of the more advanced military schools will take advantage of this action and send to Camp Perry cadet teams that will make some of the older National Guard organizations hustle. Last year there was a team sent to Camp Perry from the Culver Military Academy for the purpose of observation but it did not shoot as there were no team matches open to cadets.

COMPANY FIGURES OF MERIT IN RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE two letters which we publish below supply some interesting information upon the subject of Company Figures of Merit in Rifle Practice. For the information of Captain Russell, we might say that the Regular Army course is not only quite different, but it is very much harder than Special Course C. In the regular course, preliminary practice is indulged in, and then record practice follows. Record practice can only be gone through once. If a man fails to qualify on his first time through he may not try any more until the next season. On the other hand, in Course C, not only may an unlimited number of trials be made, but the two best scores at each range are taken for qualification. There is therefore a great difference between the two courses. The record for high figure of merit in the Army is held by Troop K, 5th Cavalry, which in 1906 attained a figure of 150. With relation to the question raised as to the possibility of securing so high a figure of merit under Course C, Captain Russell is assured that it is entirely practicable. A higher figure has been attained in a number of cases, and under circumstances which did not admit of a possibility of a doubt as to the authentic character of the record.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

We noticed in a late issue of your paper a reported figure of merit for Company I, 8th Infantry, M. V. M., Capt. William C. Jones, Lynn, Mass., of 165.79. We have also noted a statement that a company of the 6th Infantry of the same state has a figure of merit of 160.00.

Being interested in boosting figures of merit in our own regiment, we would be benefited by an explanation of how these high figures are reached and hope the following questions may be answered.

As far as recollection serves us the record in the Regular Army for an Infantry company is 129. Is Special Course C so much easier than the regular courses as to cause such a discrepancy?

Or is the personnel so much more skillful in rifle practice as to make this difference?

Do these companies use more than their regular allowance of ammunition? What is the percentage of attendance at drills for these companies?

Must a man qualify as Marksman before he can enlist in these companies?

Do these companies qualify in groups on certain days, or may a man use the range any day during the season for practice or qualification?

These figures of merit are phenomenal and unless explained will, with most Militiamen, cause the remark "I'm from Missouri." (Which same is our native state.)

Believing the explanation asked for will be of profit to ourselves and our friends of the Militia, we trust you can obtain the information asked.

Respectfully,

THOMAS RUSSELL, JR.,
Capt. Commanding Co. H, 13th Inf. N. G. P.
MOORE, Sergeant.

Range Officers, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing communication from Capt. Thomas Russell, Jr., Commanding Company H, Thirteenth Infantry, N. G. P.

Our allowance of ammunition last year was 7,200 rounds. We purchased, in addition to this, 7,150 rounds, making a total of 14,350 rounds. By an order in this state, our Experts of the previous year were not required to shoot at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards slow fire, 200 yards timed fire or do a skirmish run—to requalify, they were required to get a 40 out of the two best strings at 800 yards and a 35 out of the two best strings at 1000 yards. That saved considerable ammunition. We had it positively understood in the company that every man must qualify as a Marksman or better or be discharged. Our men had training in aiming, sighting, holding, trigger pull and were required to make good scores on the Sub-Target gun—all this before the shooting season opened on May 1.

When we did begin shooting we had officers and noncoms at the range every Saturday afternoon to coach, to watch and sign scores. Men who could not get to the range on Saturday afternoons, we met at the range whenever they could be present and many times during the shooting season we had officers at the range to remain over night so as to be on the spot at daybreak to commence shooting that the shooting game might not interfere with their business. These men got their qualifications and yet were not handicapped in their business. After getting men qualified as Marksmen, we got them up to the range again and again and made them shoot and shoot and shoot until they got there—that is how we got our thirty-eight Experts.

The personnel is much more skillful now because we kept at the men and coached them until they could shoot to hit.

I don't see what the percentage at drills has got to do with shooting.

No—we take a greenhorn and teach him what we can about shooting and if we find we cannot make a shot out of him we discharge him. We do not qualify men on certain days but get there with them whenever they can get to the range.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. JONES,
Captain 8th Mass. Infantry.

BY THE DAWN'S EARLY LIGHT.

BY WILL ADAMS.

ON the back steps of the barracks, one fine moonlight night, sat old Q. M. Sergeant Lee enjoying a comforting pipe before taps should sound. The Sergeant sat comfortably on the top step leaning against a pillar and watching with head thrown back some super-excellent smoke rings that were emerging from his mouth and curling upward till they were lost like thin wreaths in the moonlight. Huddled humbly on a lower step was a rooky who had sought the seclusion of the back porch, probably to muse on home and mother, and who had retreated to a lower sphere at the advent of the Sergeant. The recruit put his hand in his pocket, brought forth a small box and extended it ingratiatingly toward the Sergeant, saying in a self-conscious, throaty voice:

"Have a Sweet Caporal, Sergeant?"

"No, thanks. No cigaroots fer mine. I stick tuh me ol' corn-cob—it's sweeter 'n any other smoke goin'. Thanks just the same."

The rook expanded under the sun of the Sergeant's notice.

"Say," he said, "I was readin' a right good book up to the post-exchange library this afternoon just before stables. It was all about the Dutch an' English. It couldn't 'a bin Hist'ry fer it was right int'restin'; told stories sorter. One of 'em was right funny. Seems that in one of them first scraps the Dutchmen had with the English down to the Cape in South Africa the Dutchies had a secret agent in England ter see if England could raise any more men to fight 'em—bein' as they knew she had her han's full with other wars right then. When the agent gits 'round to Cornwall where the mines is he nigh goes crazy with fear an' sends a quick message back home, 'Fer Gawd's sake stop the war. The English are bringin' up men from hell, eight at a time, in cages.'"

The Sergeant took his pipe out of his mouth and chuckled; then he sat up and grew reflective.

"Son," said he, "That makes me think of somethin' I ain't thought about in years. Men from hell! Men from hell! I seen them comin' up out of the earth that' a way onct—but they wasn't in cages—wish ter Gawd they had 'a bin."

"Me an' Bant Peters," said the Sergeant, "was buck privates in the 5th Horse out to old Fort Grant—Camp Grant it was then, an' a meaner, more low-down, ornery Post didn't exist in all the U. S. or out of it. (No reflections on the grand man it was named after either). That was in December, '72, that we was there, an' the Ol' Gray Fox—Crook, yer know—was out there as C. O. of a big bunch of us, Horse an' Foot, that he'd rounded up at last to let loose after the 'paches who was raidin' an' massacreein' an' raisin' heap much scalps an' the deuce generally.

The country was in a sweet state an' had bin fer some time but Congress wouldn't let Gray Fox fight, from some crazy kink they'd got in their heads. Same as ever, son—same ol' story; nothin' new, an' one the Army's always up against; only every day's delay then meant lives. But at last, as I said, Gray Fox had his chanst, an' he sent out a big column to break up an chase the 'paches—beat 'em at their own game of trailin' an' dodgin' an' put out their lights fer keeps.

Me an' Bant was great pals. He was called Bant, yer know—that's what the fellers called him—because he was so little yit so game an' scrappy an' always lookin' fer a fight. Had big, pale blue eyes an' a tow head like punkin' an' milk an' a funny trick of sort o' clikin' way back in his throat when he got real mad, an' he warn't much taller'n a peck measure. How he ever got in the Army you may search me, fer he warn't up ter my arm-pit, honest, an' I ain't no 'Molasses O' Roads' as I heard the Major sayin' onct, whatever that may mean.

Bant he was small but he was hot stuff, all same a little Mex pimento an' if you ever monkeyed round his band-wagon you'd be down and out before you knowed what hit yer—'ceptin' of course if you was his friend. He could be a friend to a finish better'n anyone I ever knew, an' I must say too, that folks was either stickin'-closer-than-brother friends with him or hated him like pizen.

There was Nantija, the head man of our Injun scouts, a moon-faced, fat, squatty, little buck 'pache with such a broad chest that he looked top heavy. He adored Bant simply outrageous. He was jus' dirt fer

(Continued on page 171.)

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.

ONCE MORE REMEMBER.

With commendable spirit and with a just and proper appreciation of what is right and fitting, the Adjutants General of a large number of the states have been issuing orders for the cooperation of the organizations of the National Guard with the veterans of the Civil War, that the young soldiers may assist the older ones in the observance of Memorial Day. Similar action could with propriety be taken by every Adjutant General.

A reasonable recognition of the virtues and valor of its soldiers dead and alive helps to make a nation strong. The officers and men of the National Guard are the most practical patriots of this country. They go further and do more for the nation with less return to themselves than any other class of citizens. It is therefore especially becoming that they should be associated with the survivors of our last great war in paying tribute to those who fell in that struggle.

We have lost men before and since the Civil War, the Spanish-American War cost us the life of many a brave fellow, but the great war between the North and the South is the one which brought us most of our soldier dead.

Shortly after this issue of ARMS AND THE MAN has gone to its readers, long before it reaches some of them on the other side of the globe, Memorial Day will have come and gone. To the younger men—and it is the younger men who form the great bulk of the National Guard—each Memorial Day must bring a quick pang of pain as they see the depleted ranks of the old soldiers.

Of these old soldiers it may be said that the spirit is yet strong but the flesh has grown weak. In their minds still burns the light of undying patriotism but their heads are grey, their eyes are dimmed, their steps more faltering year by year. No man who loves his country can stand unmoved and watch them pass. They fought in a great war, the most horrible war of modern times. They fought that the nation might live.

On the other side of the line and arrayed against the men of the North were the men of the South, as deeply imbued with the belief that their cause was just as were their brothers of the North. Is it not a comforting thought that a little over forty years after the crash of the last gun of the Civil War that almost all of the bitterness inseparably connected with such a struggle has disappeared? Surely now at last we can lay aside the question of who was right and who was wrong and honor equally for their bravery and their devotion those men who were of the North and those who fought for the South.

Thinking of those who fought and died, let us not forget those who fought and lived. In venerating both of these classes let us pay heed to those who now stand ready and willing to fight if a new need should arise; of the men of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard on whose devoted shoulders would first fall the chief weight of a war.

The American who, proud of the bravery and patriotism of his countrymen, gives them due meed of admiration and appreciation, and stops there thinking that enough; would do well to reconstruct his ideas of his obligations toward his country. If he goes no further than this he is like one who, seeing distress, offers sympathy instead of material aid.

Every wholesome thought, every worthy aspiration, should be the inspiration of a noble deed. If the death of every man who fell fighting on either side during the Civil War stimulates but one of us to be a better citizen, a more ready defender of his country at some future time of stress or trial, then, regardless of the first cause and effect of his death, such an one has not lived and died in vain.

The lives of other men offer us a lesson. Let us put the knowledge which is thus afforded us to some practical use. Let us remember that from peace to war is but a step and a step which we may be forced to take any time.

Let us, then, in time of what seems to be an everlasting peace, consummate those adequate preparatory measures which shall give us the material, the moral and the spiritual strength to protect our own rights and defend the rights of those who may be helpless around us.

The first step in the application of that which we have learned is proper legislation and sufficient appropriations to make the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard as good as they can be made; to create and maintain a reserve of honorably discharged men from those forces; and to teach the boys and the men of the nation how to use the weapons which would be placed in their hands in the time of the nation's peril.

TAKE YOUR MEDICINE.

Not long ago our attention was directed to some complaints which were being made by officers of the National Guard of a state. The ground of this complaint was that an officer of the Army who had been detailed to inspect the organization of which they were a part, had in a report seen fit to point out such shortcomings and derelictions as he had observed. Now, it may be that the Inspecting Officer was not one of sufficient experience to enable him to fully judge of the merits or demerits of those whom he inspected. But, on the other hand, it is more probable that he was competent.

Let it be granted that some officers of the Regular establishment are still ignorant of the peculiar conditions of National Guard Service, and therefore unable to conduct a fair inspection or to pass criticisms which shall be just. At the same time it must be admitted that officers selected to make inspections in the states are usually chosen by the War Department with great care, and it is safe to say that in the majority of cases they will be found fully qualified.

It has been well, during the inspections which have taken place since 1903, for Inspecting Officers to make considerable allowances for the lack of those proper facilities which make toward efficiency in the National Guard. Being aware of what the conditions really are, an officer who would hesitate to point out errors which were actual would be falling far short of performing his full duty. If the inspections are to be of any use at all, they must be honest inspections, and the observations of the Inspector must be candidly and truthfully expressed. If this is not done, the inspections are a farce, and they should be discontinued.

If an officer or man has fallen short of doing all that he could reasonably be expected to do, proper authority should be informed of the fact when once it has been ascertained. It does not speak well for officers of the National Guard that they should complain of any just criticism. If the remote possibility should exist and they have been unjustly criticized, they should find their correct redress in replying to the criticisms through those to whom they are responsible and not through the public press.

ONE MORE MEMBER.

The President of the National Rifle Association of America has been able to add one more member to the One Hundred Thousand Club. When the Club membership is full, the Association will have \$100,000 for an endowment fund. The Honorable Robert Bacon agreed last fall to be one of twenty men to give \$5,000 toward such an endowment. He was

number one. Gen. McCoskey Butt, of New York, is the second member. General Butt last week signified his purpose to be one of twenty or more men to contribute \$5,000 each toward an endowment fund for the Association. Thus we now have two out of twenty, but eighteen more are needed. Surely this great, fine, tremendously magnificent country of ours should contain within its borders eighteen more men of enough public spirit to permit if not to compel them to contribute this small sum to such a worthy cause.

We Love the Band for its Teuton.

"Speaking of the Filipino band, have you heard it play?" said one Washington citizen to another. "Yes," was the reply, "and those little brown men certainly play well. It reminds me of the Mexican national band which was in this country a few years ago, in that its members are particularly strong on the reed instruments but not quite strong enough on the brass."

"Well, in that they resemble the other people of Latin race or descent, they have not the lung power. It takes the German for that; the German is a great man on the brass horn. In fact that is where they get their name. They are called 'Teuton,' you know, and necessarily that is because they toot on their horns so well."

The base ball bat which was used in this case as a weapon of self defense was shattered to the hand grip, but one putrid punster will pun no more.



THE BRONCO-BUSTER.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company some years ago presented to the National Rifle Association of America a trophy to be competed for annually in the Winchester Rapid Fire Match. This was an excellent bronze called "The Last Drop." The trophy was won permanently by Sergt. Marcus Farr of the New Jersey National Guard last year.

The Winchester Company has now presented to the Association to take the place of the former trophy the famous bronze of Frederick Remington, so well known to all Americans, "The Bronco-Buster."

The new trophy will be contested for at Camp Perry this year under the same conditions as governed former contests, namely, an unsquadded competition at 200 yards on target A. Any rifle with not less than three-pound trigger pull and any ammunition may be used. Position, any without artificial rest.

At a signal from the firing point the target will be raised, and remain in view for one minute. The competitor to fire as many shots as he can during this time. To become the permanent property of a winner, the trophy must be won by him three times, not necessarily in succession.

New French Equipment.

The new French equipment, which has recently been under trial, is of much lighter pattern than its predecessor. The greatcoat, which has a single row of buttons and a small hood attached to the collar, is much less heavy. The water bottle is of aluminum, and the mess tin and kettle have a capacity of one litre or three litres. The covering serves the soldier as a plate, and the new drinking cup of aluminum is screwed to the water bottle. The pack is without framework, and contains only a shirt, a fatigue cap, a mess tin, six biscuits, and a pair of light shoes, the latter being for night use, with canvas tops and a thick sole. The pack and valise are not fastened by heavy straps pressing upon the chest. The cartridges are eighty-eight in number, distributed in three pouches, but as soon as the soldier enters the zone of fire, he receives a further supply.

HERE AND THERE.

Lord Robert Says it Again.

Lord Roberts has been saying that the British Army was no good for so long that if he does not look out somebody will commence to believe him. This veteran soldier of brilliant record has become imbued with the belief that England must have compulsory military service and every impression which he now draws of current events is colored by this desire. We fear that Lord Roberts presents another case of a good man who has lived too long.

Waterproof Matches.

Army or Navy men finding themselves in situations requiring waterproof matches will find of value this explanation of the process of waterproofing, says the *United Service Gazette*. Into some melted paraffin (care being taken that it is as cool as possible) dip a few ordinary matches. After withdrawing them and allowing them to cool it will be found that they scratch almost as easily as before being coated with the wax. Several have been held under water for six or seven hours and yet light as easily as before immersion. When the match is scratched the paraffin is first rubbed off and the match lights in the usual way. This process is especially valuable in moist climates, where ordinary matches absorb moisture and become useless.

Those Dreadful Germans.

The lobster or rarebit fed Englishman no longer has dreams haunted by a nightmare. His present bogie is an air ship manned by cruel Germans. Mothers in England do not tell their children that the bogie man will get you if you don't watch out, but they say "the bad Germans will come and invade you if you don't look sharp." We know as well as if we were there that transplanted American yellow press methods are mostly responsible for all the excitement.

Size of Windflag for Rifle Ranges.

A subscriber having asked us for information in regard to the size of streamers necessary for use as windflags on rifle ranges at 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards, the following is published for the information of all: There is but one size of flag used at all of the above ranges and it is 18 feet long, 6 feet wide at one end and 3 feet wide at the other. It is made of scarlet serge, reinforced on the 6 foot end with white cotton duck. The reinforced piece has a brass eye-strap riveted to each end for attaching the streamer to the halliard.

Automobiles for Mobile Army.

Some enthusiastic gentlemen in New York are considering the question of organizing a motor corps for the Army. The information makes good reading for the daily papers and if the movement were properly directed it might prove to be of actual service to the country. There is no reason why it should not.

Examination for Officers of Volunteers.

A board of officers has been appointed to meet at Fort Jay, N. Y., at 10 o'clock a. m., June 1, for the purpose of conducting an examination of any who may present themselves at that time as applicants for commissions in the Volunteer Reserve.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army Target Practice.

In the report of target firing with the rifle and pistol for the target year of 1908, the comparative proficiency of the different organizations is shown to be somewhat in excess of that of the previous year. The increase represents 345 expert riflemen, 2,131 sharpshooters and 310 marksmen. The best records made by the troops of the Regular Army, excluding those stationed in the Philippines, during the past target season, as compared with those made during the year before, taking those divisions which were high in their class, is shown by the accompanying table.

Designation of unit.	1908.		1907.	
	Successful unit.	General figure of merit.	Successful unit.	General figure of merit.
Department.....California.....	79.47	Lakes.....	75.23	
Regiment of cavalry...Fifteenth.....	81.62	Fifth.....	73.23	
Regiment of infantry..Fifteenth.....	97.88	Fourteenth....	94.51	
Troop of cavalry.....B, Fifteenth...	107.89	F, Second.....	98.10	
Company of infantry...E, Fifteenth...	116.82	C, Fourteenth..	111.11	

The individual figure of merit of troops shows an increase, as the figures for 1907 were 79.63 and for 1908, 82.21.

Three Midshipmen Get Prizes.

Three annual prizes much sought after by the midshipmen have been awarded in the following way:

By his general excellence in seamanship and international law, Midshipman Theodore S. Wilkinson, of Myrtle Grove, La., won the sword offered by the National Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The handsome sword offered by the class of 1871 for general excellence in theoretical and practical ordnance went to Midshipman William Ward Smith, of Springfield, N. J., and the trophy cup, the offering of the Sons of the American Revolution for excellence in practical ordnance, was won by Midshipman Harold T. Smith, of Tacoma, Wash.

Investigate the Navies Abroad.

Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers has gone abroad to look into the arrangement of the Navy Yards of England and the Continent. His trip is undertaken by the direction of Secretary Meyer who wishes to obtain

data upon which to make recommendations to the President for such changes in the Naval Establishment as are necessary. The Secretary of the Navy takes great interest in the questions which have been agitating the friends of the Navy and it is believed that whatever report he submits to President Taft will be based upon the best unprejudiced information obtainable.

Captain Hinrichs on Sick Leave.

Capt. Frederick W. Hinrichs, Jr., Ordnance Department, who was named as an original member of the Committee for testing National Match ammunition, has been relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance and ordered to Fort Bayard, N. M., for observation and treatment at the General Hospital there. Captain Hinrichs is seriously ill but it is hoped that the change of climate and good care will restore him to health.

Atlantic Coast Joint Maneuvers.

The joint maneuvers planned by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, to take place this summer within the district under his command, namely, the Department of the East, will be of exceptional interest. General Wood proposes to eliminate theory to the greatest possible extent and reduce the whole work of the summer tour of duty to a practical basis.

BY THE DAWN'S EARLY LIGHT.

(Continued from page 168.)

Bant ter walk on—an' I don't know as I blame him much either bein' as Bant had done him a turn that might 'a got himself the medal o' honor, provided he'd lived about twenty-five year more fer the War Department to hear about it an' take notice. An' he done it fer a Injun too!

Seems that about two years before, Bant's troop that he was in then with Nantija along was bein' chased through a cañon by a band of Injuns four or five times agin as strong as they was. Toward the end of the cañon was a marsh the Calvery had to wade through an' right in the middle of it the Injuns plugged Nantija's cayuse an' killed it under him an' there the pore cuss was left, stuck in the tule swamp. Bant, who's in the advance of the column, happens ter look round an' see what's doin' an' comes swarmin' back through a storm of bullets, yanks Nan out, puts him in front of him on his horse an' makes the get-away. But it was a tight squeeze. Fourteen out of that troop of fifty-four said 'Adios' fer the last time there. An' ever since that Nantija's been Bant's dawg.

But one of the Injuns who was after them—Chojota his name was (sounds like somethin' stuck in yer throat, don't it?) was Nantija's own partic'lar bosom enemy on account of some hidjus ol' 'pache squaw, I've heerd ("Shareshayler fem" as Peer Le Duc of H troop says), an' it was him—this Chojota—who had killed Nan's horse an' was fixin' ter have his heart out an' pay him several other little attentions, so of course he was dead sore on Bant fer deprivin' him of his pleasure at the last minute an' marked him out fer his share if they should ever meet up agin.

Some of Bant's folks lived in Arizona—settlers, yer know. He had a brother down to Florence on the Gila who was married an' had a little boy about five year old; a likely little cuss with a tow head jus' like Bant's. I seen him several times an' he was cute as a young possum. Bant set great store by him an' used ter take up all the leaf he could git goin' ter see Johnny. He thought he was the finest kid out.

It was bitter weather that December an' our detachment of the 5th was scoutin' 'round in awful country. Bad enough in summer, but in them cold days an' nights—Ugh! It gives me the shivers ter think of it even after all these years. All over the Superstition, Mazatzal an' Sierra Ancha ranges. Golly, what a country! An' rocky! Why, say, some nights the ground was so rocky—pure stone in some places—that we couldn't drive a picket-pin an' the horses were walkin' over us half the night. We got little enough sleep, Lord knows, what with night trailin' an' the cold that kep' us awake the nights we *did* make camp; but then to have them cayuses trampin' us up—wouldn't it just shatter yer? Wouldn't it just!

We didn't have no rest scarcely, it was scout, scout, scout all the time over them rocky ranges with the detachments generally in s'portin' distance of each other an' drivin' the 'paches, drivin' 'em, drivin' 'em, till at last we'd got 'em corralled in three bunches; one bunch on top of Turrit Butte with the North Wind searchin' through 'em, another stickin' on the sides of the Superstition cliffs, an' the rest burrowin' like rabbits in the big cave in Salt River Cañon. That last was the round-up our detachment—three troops—was detailed to finish up; that is, that was the band we was followin' though we didn't know where they was till Nantija told us.

It must 'a been about the twenty-seventh of December. I remember 'cause it was about two days after Chris'mas. Say, that was a Merry Chris'mas I *don't* think! Everythin' friz, even the grins on a feller's face, an' nothin' ter eat fer dinner but the same ol' grub, hardtack, sowbelly an' coffee—we'd like ter died sometimes if it hadn't a been fer the coffee. Well Nantija he come crawlin' in that time with the big news. He said the 'paches had made a raid down nigh to Florence, massacred two or three families an' carried off a kid an' he had tracked 'em to this cave in

Salt River Cañon where there was whole bunches of 'em—squaws an' papposes an' ol' men an' dogs an' baggage an' household stuff all jam-packed in fer the winter an' dead sure the Calvery couldn't track 'em in there on account of the terrible trails, an' if we ever did git down there they could kill us all off afore ever we could git up them canon walls agin.

'But,' says Nantija, 'Me take you down so they no hear. Heap bad trail, but can do. They no hear, you kill first. Start now. They make three days feast, no think of danger.'

It was up to us. Startin' out when failur meant three troops of dead ones took grit, but the Major had it all right an' issued marchin' orders on the jump. But Bant was near wild when Nan told about the Florence massacre. He was daft over that kid he was uncle to.

'Look here, Nan,' says he, as soon as he could git at him, 'What sort of a kid was that the Injuns got? What did he look like?'

'Him boy. Poco-little. So high. Paleface hair same as you.'

'Johny!' says Bant an' goes whiter'n snow an' begins tremblin' at the knees. 'An' his father an' mother,' he says, 'Did you see 'em?'

'Dead. Injun take scalp.'

Then Gee! You oughter seen Bant! His face come crimson red all in a rush, an' he gives that little click in the back of his throat an' shook his fists high over his head at the sky—hard an' cold an' steely grey it was like a piece o' armor-plate.

'Oh Lord,' he says with his teeth tight together, (an' it sounded more like a swear than a prayer), 'If I leave an Injun alive in that cave an' ain't killed myself my name ain't Bant Peters. An' if I don't git Johnny back again you kin *let* me die.'

'What, what?' says Nantija, worried to death over Bant's takin' on so, for he looked fearsome Bant did. I tried to explain ter Nan an' say, you jus' oughter seen the wild eyes of him. They snapped fire an' hate like a fightin' bob-cat's. Says he,

'Chojota kill them. Him chief. Him must have savvey. Him got poco John now. Nantija heap kill Chojota. Heap kill Chojota squaws, papposes—all. Come quick!'

We didn't need much urgin', you bet, when it come to be spread about Bant's brother'n sister'n their kid. We had ter leave the horses behind under guard 'cause it was no use takin' 'em in the kind of climbin' an' slidin' we had ter do. We wore moccasins so's not ter make no noise on the rocks—kep' us from slippin' too. Most horse-soldiers would 'a made the loudest kind of a kick at havin' to pad the hoof that way, but this time you didn't hear a murmur, we was all so hot ter kill off the 'paches an' git the kid back alive. Each man didn't carry nothin' but three days grub, his carbine, an' all the cartridges he could pack, so it didn't take us long to make a start.

We started out at eight o'clock in the evenin' an' went slow till we got to the top of a big mesa where we closed up an' waited fer Nantija ter locate a star he set great store of steerin' by. It was cold as blazes an' the wind blowin' six ways to onct an' how Bant did fume an' fret at every delay. 'They'll hurt Johnny 'fore we git there; They'll kill Johnny before we git there; they'll be gone before we git there.'

'No fear,' says Nantija. 'They feast threedays. Come.' An' he started off on that lopin' sort of dog-trot that 'paches kin keep up day in an' day out fer Lord's knows how long. They kin kill a horse at it, honest. Four hours, six hours, eight hours, he kep' it up on that narrow trail never stoppin' excep' at the top of a rise till the column of files could close up at the rear, an' then on agin through the scrubby cedar an' over the rocks, up an' down places steep as the side of a house an' most as slippery, wigglin' through holes in walls of rock hardly large enough fer a man to git through.

I remember our Lootenant, a round little man, got stuck once an' lay there cussin' under his breath till some of the boys pried him out. Then on we went in the pitch dark—not a light but them gre't sharp stars miles overhead, not a sound but now an then a rollin' stone or pebble that went down kickin' up a gre't clack in the stillness, or some feller's hard breathin'—the fat Lootenant in partic'lar—'fore we quit he was puffin' like a porpus. That was a run to try a man's legs an' lungs. We was all hard as nails or we couldn't 'a done it. But it was cruel work, an' I remember watchin' the back of the feller ahead of me an' prayin' to the Lord he'd stop, but he couldn't unless Nantija did. I wouldn't want ter do that over now; I'd drop in my tracks.

The north wind was cuttin' with all kinds of knives, but we was goin' so hard an' pumpin' so much blood we was hot as blazes an' like to burst—I never see nothin' like Bant though. He was that eager he run like an Injun—jus' as even an' easy—an' seemin'ly as fresh at the finish as at the start.

Onct Nantija stopped dead an' the whole file nigh fell over him an' then sort of riz up an' backed an' boiled over like you seen the wheel an' swing team of a gun do, comin' to a quick halt from a run all chock-a-block onto the leads. He an' the other scouts commenced a gre't jabberin' an' whisperin', an then they took a blanket an' laid down on the trail an' spread it over their heads an' lit some matches an' looked at the trail.

(To be continued.)

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Detailed for South Dakota.

Maj. Alfred S. Frost, U. S. A. retired, has been detailed for duty with the National Guard of South Dakota.

Veteran Club Idea a Good One.

The second troop, Philadelphia Cavalry National Guard of Pennsylvania, has a ten-year service veteran club. The name explains the purpose, and it is only necessary to say that the waiting list for the club contains almost every present member of the troop. There is a suggestion in this for company commanders who desire to keep good men in the Service.

Indiana Improving.

The Adjutant General of Indiana has published for the information of the officers and men of the Indiana National Guard remarks extracted from reports of officers of the Army in regard to that portion of the Indiana National Guard which participated in the Camp of Instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison last year. Shortcomings were found only in those directions where a lack of proper facilities had operated to impede advancement. In spirit, in morale, in a desire to learn, officers and men are reported to have been above reproach. It is evident that the Indiana organizations, like the rest of us, have yet much to learn, but it is apparent that they have been making progress.

Insurance on National Guard Stores.

We note from a late order issued by the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania that the state carries fire insurance upon the property issued to organizations on a basis of \$1,500 for each company, \$2,000 for a troop, \$3,000 for a battery, and \$500 for each band.

Rhode Island Gets Two Officers.

1st Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, 2nd Field Artillery, and 2nd Lieut. Edward M. Zell, 7th Cavalry, have been detailed for duty with the National Guard of Rhode Island at Quonset Point, the former at the encampment to be held from June 13 to 19, and the latter at the one which will take place from July 11 to 18.

Pennsylvania Apportions Target Money.

An order from the general headquarters of the Pennsylvania National Guard fixes the maximum of expenditure from the allotment of the United States funds for the current rifle practice season at \$180 for each company. The purposes for which these expenditures can be made are: Rent of land for range purposes, pay of range master, caretaker, pitman, scorers and markers, ordinary repairs or improvements to the range and repairs to targets and butts, and the installation of new targets.

Maine Rifle Team and Field Exercises.

Col. John J. Dooley, Chief Ordnance, State of Maine, has been named as captain of the rifle team from that state for this year. His instructions require him to select a team to compete in the New England Inter-State Match and in the National Match. The tryout of candidates for the team will be held July 2 and 3, on the range of Company K, First Infantry, Brunswick, Maine.

The First Infantry will participate in joint coast defense exercises in the Artillery district of Portland from August 2 to 11. The Second Infantry will go into camp on the state camp ground, Augusta, August 2, for ten days.

Michigan Rifle Matches.

An individual and a team rifle match for the Michigan National Guard will be held on the home ranges of that organization beginning Saturday, May 29, and continuing up to Wednesday, June 2. A prize will be given to the Company Commander developing the greatest number of Marksmen in the Individual Match. The idea of an early contest upon the local ranges by units of a state organization is one which has meritorious features. Under a correct arrangement of details a similar plan could be carried out with profit in many states.

Officers of the Army for Wisconsin.

The following named officers have been detailed for duty at the encampment of the Wisconsin National Guard, at Camp Douglas, from June 26 to July 23:

Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, 12th Cavalry; Capt. Glenn H. Davis, 12th Infantry; Capt. George B. Pond, 20th Infantry.

Captains Caldwell and Davis will report at the encampment not later than June 26 and Captain Pond not later than July 10, 1909.

No More Brigade in New Hampshire.

The two regiments of Infantry heretofore existing in New Hampshire have been disbanded and in their place there has been made one new regiment of Infantry of twelve companies and band and a Coast Artillery Corps of four companies.

Maj. Arthur F. Cummings, Chief Ordnance Officer, will select the teams from the New Hampshire National Guard to represent the state in the New England Military Rifle Association Matches at Wakefield, Mass., and the National Matches. Major Cummings will be the team captain.

All the organizations of the New Hampshire National Guard will go into camp at Concord, June 14 to 19, except the Coast Artillery.

Kansas Rifle Practice.

A camp for rifle practice instruction will be carried on at Fort Riley for not to exceed six days, commencing June 21. Every company in the

Kansas National Guard will send its three best shots as a company team, and each regimental field and staff and the brigade staff will be entitled to send a team of the three best shots from each. All expert riflemen of 1908 and those who have qualified as such before June 13, who are not members of these teams, will be eligible as competitors. After the completion of the company team match the contestants who have made an aggregate score of 200 or more shoot the National Match course. From the 25 competitors having the highest aggregate score in the first and second events the military board will select fifteen men to compose the National Team. Col. Wilder S. Metcalf, First Infantry, will be executive officer.

Rhode Island Abolishes Brigade Formation.

Under a law recently passed, brigade formation in the Rhode Island National Guard, which consists of one squadron of two troops of Cavalry, two light batteries, one Coast Artillery Corps of 16 companies, Hospital Corps, and Signal Corps, has been discontinued and the organizations are attached directly to General Headquarters.

A Magnificent Indoor Record.

The Second Infantry, N. G. N. Y., Colonel Lester, Commanding, stands first in the state for armory work and probably first in the nation. In 1907, out of a shooting strength of 907, all but twenty-three qualified on the armory ranges. In 1908, out of a strength of 924, all but seven qualified, nine companies having qualified 100 per cent. In 1909, out of a strength of 927, all have qualified and every company and headquarters has obtained 100 per cent. Such devotion to the indoor practice can only result in a high excellence in outdoor practice. We shall watch with great interest the shooting of this regiment on the ranges during this year, and we shall be surprised if it does not, at the end of the season, stand very high among the regiments of the country.

West Virginia Abolishes Brigade.

The brigade organization in West Virginia has been done away with and the brigade officers placed upon the supernumerary list.

Will Serve With D. C.

Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Infantry, and Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, Signal Corps, will serve with the District of Columbia National Guard during the encampment of that organization in the vicinity of Washington, July 11 to 25.

Details For Maryland.

Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 19th Infantry, Capt. Frank L. Wells, 11th Infantry, and 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, 23rd Infantry, have been assigned to duty with the Maryland National Guard during the field service of that organization July 18 to 25, at Elkton, Md.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Rifle Practice Scores.

In rifle practice, after a man has fired his two sighting shots, the record firing is commenced. Each group of five consecutive shots constitutes a string and must be so counted. It is not allowable to select any group of five shots in a continuous line of shots and call such selected group a string. The two best strings at any one range may be, of course, added together for the purpose of making a qualifying score, in Special Course C.

Canvas Bedding Roll Issues.

The estimated cost of the canvas bedding roll mentioned in Circular, No. 22, War Department, current series, is \$6.66.

The rolls are not yet available for issue either to the Regular Army or the Organized Militia, but, when a sufficient supply shall have been obtained by the Quartermaster-General to admit of their being furnished to the Militia, they could be obtained by the States and Territories either as a charge against their allotments, or as a sale for cash under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law.

Sales of Rifles.

The Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, authorizes the Secretary of War to sell, upon requests of the Governors of the several States and Territories, such magazine rifles belonging to the United States as are not necessary for the equipment of the Army and Organized Militia, for the use of rifle clubs formed under regulations prepared by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and approved by the Secretary of War. It is not seen, therefore, why the question of a State carrying a stock of arms should be raised.

It is contemplated by the law cited that rifle clubs desiring to purchase arms should forward their requests therefor to the Adjutant General of the State for approval by the Governor and transmittal to the War Department.

A club desiring to purchase arms under the law cited in paragraph 1 above, in forwarding to the Adjutant General of the State a request for such arms as are desired, should transmit therewith a certificate from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association of America showing the eligibility of the club to purchase the arms.

A Subsistence Guide for the National Guard.

Capt. Frank A. Cook, of the Subsistence Department of the Army, who has been Assistant to the Commissary General for the past two years, has in the hands of the publishers a book which will prove invaluable to the National Guard. It is entitled "A Subsistence Guide for the National Guard." It contains all the Regulations of the War Department relating to subsistence which affect the National Guard in any way. It weeds out from the Subsistence Manual for the Army, and various other Army publications, all those parts that do not concern the Militia. As a book for handy reference to settle any points relating to subsistence, it will be

appreciated by Militia officers, or noncommissioned officers seeking knowledge of Regular Army methods, knowledge which can at present be acquired only by a tedious and often unsatisfactory search of the various official Manuals and Regulations.

Michigan Rifle Practice and Field Service.

A camp of instruction in rifle practice will be held on the range at Grand Rapids, commencing June 22. At this camp the National Match Team will be selected. Only those who have qualified as expert riflemen will be eligible to compete. After going over the National Match course once, the 35 making the highest total scores will be retained for a second trial; then the highest 25, after which the high 15 will be selected.

Those officers who have been named for duty with the Michigan National Guard during its encampment at Ludington from August 9 to 16 are:

- Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th Infantry.
- Capt. Lorrain T. Richardson, 22nd Infantry.
- Capt. Edgar A. Sirmyer, 8th Cavalry.
- Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 28th Infantry.
- Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, Signal Corps.
- Capt. Clarence O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers.

TALKS WITH NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

BY GEO. T. BOWMAN, 1st Lieutenant, 15th U. S. Cavalry.



THE noncommissioned officer who wishes to be successful in his position will give earnest and serious consideration to the subject of how his men are to be handled by him, what relations should exist between his subordinates and himself, and in general what methods he should pursue that they may, as a result of his instructions, guidance and example, become more efficient soldiers.

The sentiments which the noncommissioned officer should endeavor, above all things, to inspire in his men, are respect, affection and esteem. "Those who gain the affection of their men, assure themselves of the most important support for successful leadership."

Looking after the comfort and welfare of your men, avoiding capricious or arbitrary conduct, quietly and firmly insisting on a strict compliance with your orders,

and by your own appearance and deportment setting them a proper example, will all tend toward gaining that affection and respect which is so much to be desired.

With the intelligent and well-meaning class of young men who form the great majority of the National Guard, discipline becomes largely a question of instruction and guidance. They wish to learn their duties and have a pride in performing them properly. Much depends on the ability of the instructor. If an instructor knows the subject which he is trying to teach, he is respected; if not, his success will be nil. He must study his men. Sternness may be necessary with one man while, in the case of another, a quiet word will accomplish the result.

There is in almost every human being a great preponderance of good and an inherent desire to do the fair and square thing by all. It is a very rare case in which a man is actually bad, and men are not generally controlled in their actions simply by a fear of punishment. If you will assume that all your men intend to and wish to perform all their duties in a correct and proper manner, and recognize when they have done well by giving them a word of approbation, at the same time making them understand that neglects cannot go unpunished, they must respect you and profit by your teaching. Of course you must practice what you preach and your own conduct must be such as to impress the men with the idea that such conduct is worthy of emulation and that your actions, as a soldier, can well be imitated.

It is provided by the regulations that deliberations, or discussions, among military men, conveying praise or censure to others in the military service, are forbidden. The value of this provision in the interests of discipline is at once apparent. It prevents the agitator from attempting to poison the minds of others with his pessimistic views. There is no place in the military organization for a shirker, grumbler, growler, or what is known as a "guard-house lawyer." That class of man merely breeds discontent and foments trouble by continually complaining and magnifying every trifling incident into an imaginary wrong. The sooner such a trouble breeder is gotten rid of, the better off will be the organization upon which he is inflicted.

It is not to be supposed that there will never, under any circumstances, arise an occasion for a legitimate complaint, but when such an occasion does arise the complaint should be made to the proper officer in a calm and dignified manner, and not talked about with others, who have no particular interest in the matter and no power to right the real or fancied wrong.

When an occurrence takes place which excites your wrath, do not at once rush to your company commander and begin to tell him your troubles. Wait until your anger has cooled and then respectfully and dispassionately make your report to him.

Right here it may be well to caution noncommissioned officers against the practice of running to their company commander with a report of every trifling matter concerning the men under their charge. There are many slight derelictions of duty which it is well within the province of a noncommissioned officer to correct and by a word of explanation, a little advice, or a mild reproof, prevent the recurrence of an act, which is probably due more to heedlessness or carelessness than to a deliberate desire to shirk a duty or commit a breach of regulations.

Do not fall into the error of treating your subordinates in a manner which would indicate that you are always looking for trouble and remember,

above all things, that any acts of neglect or sins of commission on the part of your men are not wrong-doings directed against you personally, but are military offenses and the wrong-doers are to be corrected or punished in strict conformity with military law.

Personalities must be avoided and the man who has misbehaved himself in any way should be made to understand that he has misbehaved himself as a soldier, and the consequence of his misconduct must follow quickly upon the occurrence and not be delayed if it is to have its desired effect of preventing a repetition of the offense by the same offender.

While you are not to go around hunting trouble, which action will result in your becoming feared and detested by your men, you are, on the contrary, not to overlook misbehavior which it is your duty to see and correct.

Learn early in your career to separate the official character and attitude, while on duty, from the personal feeling of friendship which you may have towards some, or all, of your subordinates. On duty all men are alike to you and favoritism or familiarity is inadmissible.

Lieut. G. A. Wieser, 15th U. S. Infantry, makes the following comments on the necessity of force in noncommissioned officers:

"Many of our noncommissioned officers lack the necessary force. Privates obey their orders with reluctance; it does not matter to the men how an order is executed, because they know if they go about a certain task carelessly and indifferently that the supervising corporal or sergeant will do the work himself while the private looks on.

A noncommissioned officer of this kind has not the grit to reprove a private for slovenliness. He seems afraid of his voice being heard; gives his orders, if they may be called such, in a tone that leaves their execution optional. He shows lack of force and energy in all his duties; at non-commissioned Officers' School we see him inattentive and not prepared to answer questions properly inasmuch as he fails to apply a sufficient amount of his time to study in subjects with which he ought to be thoroughly familiar. While on guard we find him very much the same. As a corporal he is generally slow in getting his relief ready to be posted at the proper time, gives his commands in an indifferent manner and does not exhibit the required alertness and attention to duty at any time during his tour of guard, whether he be corporal or sergeant.

And what is the natural consequence when a soldier of this description holds the position of corporal or a higher grade? The men do not respect him, they do not execute his orders to the best of their ability and in a cheerful and obedient way; they do not look upon him as one having authority, for that is rarely, if ever, asserted, and finally this noncommissioned officer—or if not he, then the captain—comes to the conclusion that he is unfit for the position, and resignation, or peremptory reduction, is the logical sequence of events.

Or again, we may find a noncommissioned officer who permits too great a degree of familiarity to exist between the privates and himself, such as playing games of cards, entering into useless discussions, drinking with privates or in making some of them his constant companions, which all tend to minimize his authority over the men in his charge, for they are inclined to look with contempt on orders from one whose conduct is evidently at variance with the dignity befitting his grade. We can very appropriately apply the old time proverb in this instance that "Familiarity breeds contempt."

When you are about to form a squad, determine first where you wish it formed and in which direction it is to face. Then place yourself so that the center of the squad, when formed, will be three paces in front of you and facing toward you. Give your command "fall in" and stand still yourself until the squad is formed. Many and many a time you will need to form a detail of some kind and unless you select some spot and stay right there, your men cannot know where you wish them to form.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT UNDERTAKINGS.

Among the recent activities of the Ordnance Department, as reported to the Chief of Ordnance, are re-designing of the caliber .38 revolver bullet and a change in the method of manufacture, which it is thought will give a bullet of much greater density and weight.

Thirty caliber blank cartridges will contain an inverted paper cup instead of the paper bullet of the model of 1906 this month.

At Rock Island Arsenal experiments are being carried on to secure a design of a semi-automatic shoulder rifle.

"K. N. S." Metal Fouling Solution.

Tests made at Springfield Armory of the "K. N. S." solution for metal fouling, made by the Kings Norton Company, Limited, England, seem to indicate that it falls far short of being a satisfactory agent for that purpose. The report on it is as follows:

This solution was used in eight different barrels, one of which was a Maxim automatic gun barrel which had been fired between 8,000 and 10,000 rounds. In most of the barrels there was considerable metal fouling, and by allowing the solution to remain in the barrel fifteen minutes it was found that the cupro-nickel was not entirely dissolved. By allowing it to remain thirty minutes and then replacing with a fresh solution for ten minutes the fouling was removed from three of the barrels. Two of the barrels required forty-five minutes and a second solution for ten minutes. In one barrel the solution left for an hour and a second solution for thirty minutes did not entirely remove the fouling.

This solution will remove the metal fouling but, if the fouling is bad, two or three applications are necessary.

Maxim Silencer at Springfield.

A full report of the different tests of the Maxim Silencer applied to the service rifle has appeared in ARMS AND THE MAN. On this subject the Springfield Armory reports to the Ordnance Department that:

This device consists essentially of a number of discs perforated in the center for the passage of the bullet, and assembled face to face in a tube. The tube is screwed into a base which is screwed to the muzzle of the gun, threads being cut in the exterior of the muzzle for the purpose. The disks

are of a peculiar shape, calculated to receive the gases of the discharge and prevent their escape with sufficient force to cause noise. The silencer weighs 11 ounces, length of body 5 15-16 inches, diameter of body 1 5-16 inches.

As a result of these tests the Board concluded that approximately 66 per cent of the noise is eliminated by the present form of silencer. In these tests the gun was fired into a butt so close to the muzzle as to eliminate the bullet noise and allow only the noise of discharge to be heard.

Tests made in a recoil measuring machine indicate that the recoil of the rifle with muffler attached is approximately 67 per cent of the recoil of the same gun with muffler removed.

Results of the tests also indicate an increase in velocity with muffler attached and that the use of the muffler does not cause any loss in accuracy.

The Board upon test of the Maxim silencer in rapid fire reported that in view of the fact that this silencer withstood 400 rounds, fired in series of 100 each, at a rate of 30 and 33 rounds per minute, before giving way, it was of the opinion that the body and other parts as at present constructed, except the front closing plate, are strong enough to withstand any rapid fire to which they would be exposed in service under ordinary conditions, but recommended an increase of one-half in the thickness of the front closing plate.

Angle-Of-Fire-Controller Experiments.

An interesting addition to the information previously published in our columns in relation to the Ely vertical-angle-of-fire-controller is contributed by Springfield Armory in these terms:

The object of this device is to limit the vertical dispersion of rifle fire and reduce the amount of wild fire and waste of ammunition in battle, insure better concentration of fire and make effective night firing possible.

The device was submitted on guns, fitted with models "A" and "B" blocks, the former intended to prevent fire above a given elevation and the latter to prevent fire except when the elevation of the piece is within a definite sector; also with two forms of receivers, models "A" and "B," the former having slots formed as continuous arcs and the latter having slots formed with a drop at the rear end.

The Board reported itself of the opinion that the device using either

the "A" or "B" blocks and model "B" receiver was mechanically satisfactory but that the model "A" receiver was not mechanically satisfactory. Also that this device promises to be of value to the United States Service.

Trying the Barrel for Pressures.

Experiments have been conducted at Springfield to determine:

(a) The curve showing the pressure in the bore which would strain the inner layer of metal at all points of its length to the elastic limit of the metal of which the barrels were made.

(b) A curve showing the strain on the layer of metal next the bore produced by the powder pressure developed with model of 1906 ammunition.

From the calculations made and from previous calculations it appears that the U. S. magazine rifle, model of 1903, chambered for the model of 1906 ammunition, has more than sufficient strength along the muzzle to withstand the pressure of 1906 ammunition.

Trying Out the Telescopic Sight.

Progress in the application of the telescopic sight is indicated in the following note from Springfield:

The telescope withstood the vibration and is a great help in laying the gun. It is hard to see anything through the telescope while the gun is firing, due to the rapid vibration; but at long range a string of shots can be fired and then by looking quickly through the telescope the hits can be seen if there is the least bit of dust or water thrown up.

Inasmuch as barrels and packing are changed the connection between the telescope and barrel is not so rigid as it is with the rifle, and the adjustment cannot be made so fine, but it is thought that one of these sights attached to the Vickers-Maxim machine gun would be an advantage.

A telescopic sight has been attached to the Benét-Mercie gun and given a thorough and extended test. This sight can be used to much advantage at all of the longer ranges, and little difficulty was experienced in keeping the target due to vibrations of the gun, much less than with the same sight on the Maxim gun.

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.

Aug. 29 to Sept. 5—Golden Jubilee and Shooting Festival of the San Francisco Schuetzen-Verein. \$21,000 in prizes. Contests arranged for Civilian clubs throughout the United States with rifle and revolver. To be held at Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Alameda Co., Cal.

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.

CYPRESS HILLS RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Quite a number of shooters were present for the weekly practice shoot of the Association, May 23. Weather conditions were fair, good light, stiff breeze blowing irregularly. The returns showed Philadelphia the winners by ten points in last week's military rifle match. More matches are in prospect with the representatives of Quakertown. Messrs. Baker, Agramonte and Schlichten of the Columbia Rifle Club were visitors on the 23rd. They fired no scores for publication, but smiles of satisfaction proved their rifles and ammunition were working right. Meyer was high with the schuetzen rifle while the military bunch broke about even. Scores shot with schuetzen rifles:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Meyer 84 89 86, Berg 71 71 68, Shedd 72 80, McLaurie 80.

Military Rifles.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Christensen 44 43 43, Lahm 43 42 45 44, Squibb 44 43 43 45.

50 Yard Revolver.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Green 74 79 79 80 81 83 84, Kalloch 77 79 78 83 85 85 78 78 88 83.

MYLES STANDISH RIFLE CLUB.

During the month of April, and following our regular indoor reentry tournament, we got together a team of hand gun men and went forth to capture a few scalps. Notwithstanding the fact that we had three green men, men who had never shot in a match, and two who had only been shooting the pistol or revolver less than two months, we captured five out of eight matches.

First came the Boston Revolver Club, and as the figures were given broadcast it resulted in a tie, but the Boston members kept poking the embers until three weeks later they claimed the match by two points and we very graciously gave them the first match. Smith and Wesson Club of Springfield defaulted their match. Then the Boston Revolver Club came back for a second match in which they defeated us fair and square this time for which we were thankful. The Lynn Revolver Club then took us into camp very handily, and then the old Myles Standish blood began to circulate a little more freely and our old timers got right down to business so when we met the Boston Club for their third match, we walloped them but not as decisively as we wished because they claimed their best man was away. Then came St. Louis Revolver Club and we got our bearings, and every member of the Myles Standish Club shooting for the center of the ten ring, the match coming to us.

Manhattan Revolver Club next came into our camp and left their scalp, followed very closely by the undefeated Los Angeles team.

Messrs. Hatch, Mitchell, Adams, Hayden, Foster, Crosby, Wilkins, Folkins, Fawcett, Thomas, Berry, Cobb and Stevens participated in the Myles Standish team work.

All matches were at 20 yards indoors, ten-man teams, thirty shots per man. We regretted being unable to have the Providence and Washington Clubs on our list. The summary:

Table with 3 columns: Club Name, Myles Standish Club Score, and Total Score. Includes Boston Revolver Club, St. Louis Revolver Club, etc.

Total 17035 *17260

*Omitting Smith and Wesson score.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., REVOLVER CLUB.

A five man contest between the Colonial Revolver Club of St. Louis, Mo., and the Los Angeles Revolver Club, took place May 16. Each team shot on its own range, exchanging scores by wire.

The Los Angeles team made the fine score of 2177, an average of over 87 per man, winning the match by 85 points.

The conditions were five men on a side, 50 shots per man at 50 yards, on the Standard American target. Following are the scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. A. B. Douglas, 38 Cal. Rev., I. C. Douglas, 38 Cal. Rev., etc.

Los Angeles Revolver Club total 2177, Colonial Revolver Club total 2092.

Los Angeles Revolver Club won by 85.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

F. Carter was the star performer at the shoot on May 22 though the storm kept down the number of gunners appreciably. He made 48, 46 and 42 at the 1000-yard range with the new Springfield Service rifle and ammunition. The scores:

Offhand practice match—J. E. Lynch, 78; H. C. Bowen, 70.

Offhand medal match—F. C. Fitz, 94.

Military medal match—W. R. Baldwin, 42.

Long range rifle match, 1000 yards—F. Carter, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5—48, 46, 42; F. Daniels, 46, 42, 41; E. E. Partridge, 44, 44, 44; R. L. Dale, 41, 41.

Pistol and revolver match—E. E. Partridge, 95; W. R. Baldwin, 87, 83, 82.

Pistol medal match—W. R. Baldwin, 87.

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

At 2128 Broadway on May 20 the following were recorded:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. J. L. R. Morgan, M. Hays, A. M. Poindexter, etc.

At Armbruster's Park:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. W. H. French, J. A. Dietz, G. F. Snellen, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. G. P. Sanborn, Dr. J. R. Hicks, W. J. Coons, etc.

L. P. Hansen 200 Yard. 224 209 212 227 210 217

PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The telegraphic rifle match between teams from the Philadelphia Rifle Association and the Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., was shot May 18 and 19, resulting in a victory for the Philadelphia team by a score of 440 to 430.

Philadelphia Rifle Association.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. N. Spering, J. D. Jaques, J. G. Dillin, E. C. Goddard, Geo. Hugh Smith, etc.

Total 440

Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Otto, Schedd, Christensen, Lahm, Squibb, etc.

Total 430

Owing to unfavorable weather conditions and wet grounds, the members of the Association shot the Saturday competitions at the indoor range, 1406 Washington avenue.

25 Yard Rifle Match.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. J. D. Jaques, R. L. Dubbs, Geo. H. Smith, etc.

20 Yard Revolver Match.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. E. A. Palmer, H. L. Reeves, etc.

20 Yard Pistol Match.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Harry L. Dill, Thos. C. Hay, etc.

SHELL MOUND PARK, EMERYVILLE, CAL.

The Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, at its meeting held last Friday, May 14, decided to take an active part in the golden jubilee festival and shoot of the San Francisco Schuetzen-Verein, to be held at Shell Mound from August 29 to September 5, and appointed the following committee to make arrangements and provide prizes for that occasion: President William R. Servis, Vice-President Christopher Otten, Past President A. M. Poulsen, B. T. Schullerts and William A. Siebe. The Possible Pistol Club, an adjunct of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, will hold its monthly competition on Thursday, May 27 at the Shell Mound range, under the auspices of the United States Revolver Association.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL SEA GIRT TOURNAMENT

SEA GIRT, N. J.

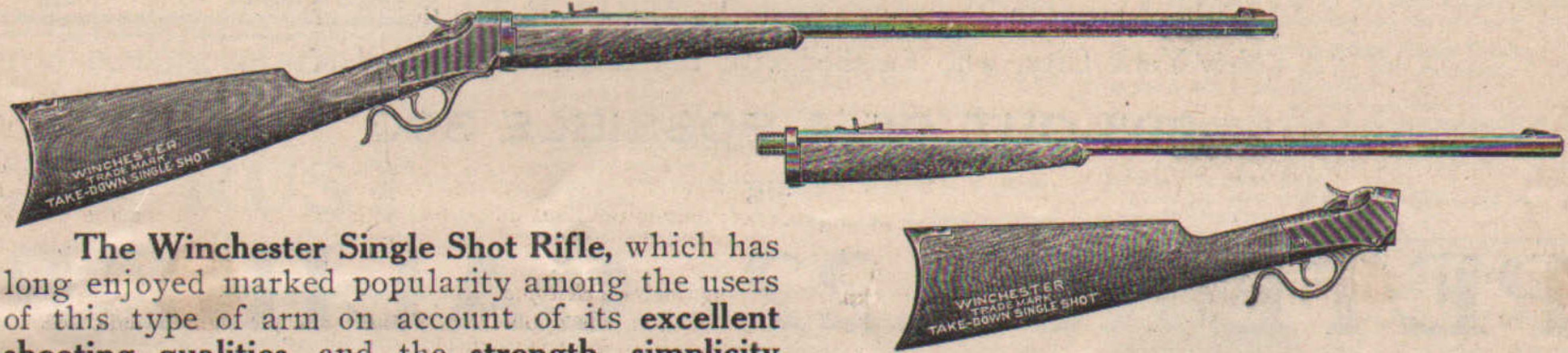
SEPTEMBER 3d to 11th

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.

Winchester Take-Down Single Shot Rifle



The Winchester Single Shot Rifle, which has long enjoyed marked popularity among the users of this type of arm on account of its excellent shooting qualities, and the strength, simplicity and certainty of its breech action, is now offered in the handy take-down form, in all desirable calibers. The two-part take-down system used on this rifle is simplicity itself. This new rifle is equipped with a special hammer fly, which leaves the hammer at half instead of full cock when the action is opened and closed. It has a quick spiral mainspring, which is entirely housed in the receiver. In other detail the take-down rifle is the same as the solid-frame model, and can be furnished with the usual extras for this gun.

The list price of the standard rifle with octagon barrel is \$19.00. It retails for less.

Send for circular fully describing new gun.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The Golden West Revolver Club held its fifth official shoot on the Shell Mound range, with a good attendance yesterday. The competition for the three medals offered by the club, was very spirited and the scores close. The following are the scores:

F. Spencer	77	75	86
A. Spencer	69	78	78
H. A. Deline	88	79	69
W. C. Greenfield	58	46	62
H. Howard	39	57	52
J. Thompson	34	27	39
F. Schafer	40	42	53
B. Anderson	29	24	16
R. J. Schmidt	51	30	56
E. Baldwin	60	58	59

IDEAL SHORT RANGE MILITARY MATCH.

When the records were published some time ago in ARMS AND THE MAN of the results of the Ideal Short Range Military Rifle Match, no record of any shooting could be found for the week of March 6, but it later developed that P. J. O'Hare had made 34 consecutive bullseyes during that week and was therefore entitled to the prize of \$5, which was included in the offer of the Ideal Manufacturing Company when it donated \$100 in cash for the largest number of consecutive bullseyes made. The record forwarded to us by P. J. O'Hare during the week of March 6 was inadvertently misplaced, and was not found until a short time ago. It was immediately forwarded to the Ideal Manufacturing Company, with the request that a check for \$5 be forwarded to Mr. O'Hare.

NAVAL ACADEMY WINS MATCH.

By defeating the 71st New York on Saturday, May 19, at Annapolis, the Midshipmen have completed a season of uninterrupted victories, having won four matches straight. New York, Maryland, and the District of Columbia were the victims. The middies have been shooting exceptionally well and their score of 2,529 against 2,452 for the 71st New York last Saturday was a fitting climax for the season's work. The scores at the different ranges were:

Naval Academy.					
Yards	200	600	800	200 R.F.	Tl.
	496	800	759	438	2529
71st New York.					
	486	785	788	393	2452

The program for the 10th Grand American Handicap Tournament to be held on the grounds of the Chicago Gun Club from June 22 to June 25 inclusive, has been received. Monday, June 21, is devoted to preliminary practice. There are ten events at 20 targets each, entrance, \$2.00 in each event.

The first day, June 22, there are five events, entrance in each \$2.00. Events 1 and 2 are 20 targets; event 3 is at 10 double targets; events 4 and 5 are 20 targets.

On the second day, June 23, the Preliminary Handicap is scheduled. There are 80 single and 10 double targets in this event, entrance, \$7.00; targets included; Handicaps 16 to 23 yards; \$100 added to the purse.

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.

The handicaps of contestants for the Grand American Handicap will govern in this event.

The Grand American Handicap takes place on the third day, June 24, and is at 100 targets, unknown angles, \$10.00 entrance—targets included. Handicaps 16 to 23 yards, high guns—not class shooting; \$200 added to the purse. In addition to the first money, the winner will receive a trophy presented by the Interstate Association.

On the fourth day, June 25, the Amateur Championship for amateurs only and the Professional Championship for professionals only are scheduled. The amateur championship is at 100 targets, 60 single and 20 double, unknown angles, \$20.00 entrance—targets included, 18 yards rise, high guns—not class shooting. \$200.00 added to the purse. In addition to the first money, the winner will receive a trophy presented by the Interstate Association. Contestants will be advanced 2 yards when shooting at the double targets. The same conditions exist for the professional championship except that \$100 is added to the purse.

Guns, ammunition, etc., forwarded by express must be prepaid and sent to Von Lengerke and Antoine, 277 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Mark your own name on the box that goods are shipped in, and it will be delivered at the shooting grounds without charge. Regular entrance for the Grand American Handicap must be made on or before Saturday, June 12. For further information, address Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, 219 Colt Square, Pittsburg, Pa.

The program for the sixth annual tournament of the New Jersey State Sportsmen Association to be held June 1, 2 and 3 has been received. The cash prizes to be donated amounted to \$375 and the merchandise prizes to \$300. The tournament will be held on the grounds of the Jersey City Gun Club, Jersey City, N. J.

On the first day of the tournament there are nine events all at 20 targets with the exception of event No. 5, which is at 30 targets and is for the three-man team State Championship.

On the second day there are ten events on the program, event No. 5 at 50 targets per man and for the two-man State Championship. Event No. 10 is at 10 pairs thrown as double targets.

On the third day there are ten events at 20 targets with the exception of event No. 5, which is at 50 targets

and is for the Amateur State Championship, and event No. 10 is at 25 targets.

The Lafin and Rand trophy, which is emblematic of the State Championship, is a trophy donated for that event. Guns and shells marked with owner's name and shipped express prepaid, care of John Weippert, 1123 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., will be delivered on the grounds free of charge.

PALEFACE SHOOTING ASSOCIATION, WELLINGTON, MASS.

Clarke was high gun this afternoon at the Hasaam special matinee shoot over the Paleface traps on May 22. The weather conditions were bad. The winner was high both in the actual number of targets broken and in the total with the handicaps added.

Clarke broke 80 out of 100 and his handicap of 18 targets made his score 98. The scores:

100 Targets, Added Handicaps.							
Targets	15	15	20	15	20	Tl.	
Clarke, 18	12	12	12	15	12	17	98
Cole, 30	7	10	16	10	9	14	96
Heard	7	11	10	11	11	15	95
Mixer, 30	10	8	14	9	10	13	94
Redway, 0	9	9	18	12	0	0	48
Lewis, 0	14	10	14	8	0	0	46
Codman, 0	11	9	12	11	0	0	43

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION GUN CLUB.

Owing to the bad weather only four members of the B. A. A. gun club appeared at the traps at Riverside on May 22. The scores:

Hcp. Tl.		Hcp. Tl.	
R. Fay	2 89	A. Knight	24 81
T. C. Adams	2 86	F. Whitney	16 79

MONTCLAIR, N. J., GUN CLUB.

The final leg on the Duke Trophy was run off May 22 (event 2), and resulted in a tie between Messrs. Bush and Winslow, each scoring with their handicap 23 out of a possible 25. In the shootoff tie Winslow won out (event 3) with three to spare. Messrs. Colquitt and R. Jacobus have tied with three wins each for first and

MILLS STANDARD EQUIPMENTS



MILLS WOVEN TROUSERS BELT, U. S. MARINE CORPS MODEL.

In Cotton, Khaki or Olive Drab, 35 cents, postpaid. In Silk, Black or Olive Drab, gold mountings, \$2.50, postpaid.

We tell you now, and it is true. Send for our catalog, it contains much that you ought to know.

MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT COMPANY

54 UNION ST. WORCESTER, MASS.

You know that we make the best Military Cartridge Belt in the world because you have seen it in service.

Has any one ever told you that we also manufacture Haversacks, Holsters, Packs, Rifle Slings, Revolver Belts, and Holsters of perfect form and fabric, or that our Woven Waist Belts are incomparable?

High Score in International Match

on the American Team was made by Mr. W. E. Reynolds, of New York City, who finished with the remarkable record of

298 OUT OF A POSSIBLE 300

using

PETERS .22 CALIBER CARTRIDGES

To be high gun on the American Team in an International Match of the importance of this one, is indeed a great honor which was fairly won by Mr. Reynolds. His marksmanship and his ammunition formed a combination that could not be beaten.

In the INTER-SCHOLASTIC MATCH recently finished, 28 teams competed, representing schools in all parts of the country. The Morris High School Team of New York City won, score 953 out of a possible 1000, using

PETERS CARTRIDGES

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

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

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

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

second prizes, while Messrs. Boxall, Allan, Guenther and Winslow are tied for third prize with one win each. In event 4 for the Dupont Trophy Messrs. Dukes and Jacobus tied at 24, Jacobus winning out with one to spare.

	25	H. 25	H. 25	H. 25	H. 25
Thos. Dukes.....	24	1 24	1 21
R. Jacobus.....	21	1 22	..	1 24	1 22
G. W. Boxall.....	22	2 21	..	2 23	..
E. Winslow.....	13	4 23	4 22
C. L. Bush.....	21	4 23	4 19
E. Jacobus.....	..	1 22	..	1 18	..

In checking up the records of the Southern Handicap Tournament it was found that Mr. C. O. Le Compte broke 325 out of the 340 targets shot from the 16-yard mark, instead of 323 as stated in ARMS AND THE MAN'S report of said tournament.

SHOOTING AT ARTIFICIAL LIVE BIRDS.

The Aurora Gun Club, organized some months ago by E. E. Thresher, inventor of Artificial Live Bird Targets, held its first practice shoot, Saturday, May 8, and the second shoot Saturday, May 15.

We have a two-bird system at present but expect to add a pit system in the near future. Our system is, in shape, like a very broad "A," the two points being 72 yards apart and the bar across the letter "A" represents about the position of the pit from which the birds will fly out, and up, over the others, on the lines of clay target flights.

We expect to hold a Decoration Day Tournament on Monday, May 31, and a Fourth of July shoot on July 5, because both of these holidays come on Sunday this year.

Our club practice shoots occur every Saturday afternoon and all lovers of trap shooting are cordially invited to attend and try their skill at these wonderful birds—they are so life-like and are such perfect killers that shooting at them becomes at once a most enjoyable and interesting pastime.

Mr. Thresher has made many improvements in the Artificial during the past year, one of the most notable

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGETS

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

TARGET PASTERS, 40 Cents a Thousand

C. W. HINMAN

127 Portland Street, •

Boston, Mass.

of which is the Rear Kill which fits the bird for the pit system, and we are to have the first tryout of this system, and we know from what we have seen that it is absolutely perfect and will prove entirely successful in its performance and will add much to the usefulness of these truly wonderful birds.

The following scores were made at our last practice shoot.

	Shot at.	Bk.		Shot at.	Bk.
Noble.....	136	94	Isham.....	50	26
Beenus.....	90	45	Treat.....	50	43
Hurd.....	100	70	Hatch.....	50	31
Crandall.....	75	25	Harmon.....	50	20
Nieman.....	90	22	Norman.....	50	21
Kims.....	50	30	Rodgers.....	50	25
Reynolds.....	50	40	Edgbert.....	50	20
Kennedy.....	50	26	Thresher.....	50	43

YALE WINS SHOOT.

Handicapped by poor weather conditions the Yale, Crescent Athletic of New York and the New York Athletic gun clubs held their joint match at the Yale traps on May 22.

The result was not decided until the last man had shot when it was found that the collegians had won with a total of 426 birds, their nearest competitor being the New York Athletic Club team with 416. The Crescent team's score was 397.

The greater part of the match was shot in a drizzling rain with a high wind blowing into the marksmen's faces. The highest individual score of the day was made by Noel of the Yale team with a total of 91 out of a possible 100 birds. The scores:

Yale.		New York Athletic Club	
Dickey.....	89	Billings.....	89
Hebard.....	84	Lenane.....	75
Noel.....	91	O'Donoughue.....	83
Thaw, Jr.....	81	Sheffler.....	83
Morrison.....	81	Pelham.....	81
Total.....	426	Total.....	416
Crescent Athletic.			
Stephenson.....	77		
Brigham.....	87		
Palmer.....	83		
Damrond.....	73		
Peabody.....	77		
Total.....	397		

RED HOOK, N. Y., GUN CLUB.

At the shoot on May 20, J. S. Fanning was high professional and E. M. Hurd finished high amateur. H. H. Stevens made second high professional.

	Shot at.	Bk.		Shot at.	Bk.
*J. S. Fanning.....	200	185	J. L. Daly.....	180	131
*H. H. Stevens.....	200	177	Robert Navins.....	180	126
*Sim Glover.....	200	173	E. M. Martin.....	180	122
*C. B. Brown.....	200	151	S. W. Hainor.....	180	119
E. M. Hurd.....	180	158	C. B. Hoffman.....	180	104
J. B. Sanders.....	180	157	John W. Bain.....	120	97
H. H. Valentine.....	180	155	B. C. Schutte.....	100	81
W. A. Gregory.....	180	151	Clark Snyder.....	120	76
H. S. Benson.....	180	145	Dr. R. J. Carroll.....	80	57
Wm. Massonneau.....	180	141	F. I. Whitnall.....	60	31
R. Lovings.....	180	140	Leonard Smith.....	20	18
B. R. Horton.....	180	136	R. I. Fraleigh.....	20	12
*Professional.					

TRADE NOTES.

A NEW WINCHESTER TAKE-DOWN SINGLE SHOT RIFLE.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company has just placed upon the market a new take-down single shot rifle which is made in all desirable calibers. The two-part take-down system used on this rifle is simplicity



itself. It is equipped with a special hammer fly, which leaves the hammer at half instead of full cock when the action is opened and closed. It has a quick spiral mainspring, which is entirely housed in the receiver. In other detail the take down rifle is the same as the solid frame model and can be furnished with the usual extras for this gun.

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.



NITRO POWDER SOLVENT No. 9

For Cleaning High Power Rifles, Shotguns and Revolvers

PREVENTS **RUST**
REMOVES

Positively removes the residuum of any high power powder now on the market.

If you fail to clean your rifle thoroughly, Nitro Powder Solvent No. 9 will do it for you.

This has been tested and endorsed by the most prominent riflemen of America.

No rifleman or military organization can afford to be without it. If your dealer does not keep it, order direct.

FRANK A. HOPPE, Sole Manufacturer,
1741 N. Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS' MANUAL
THE WHAT'S WHAT OF THE ARMY

By Captain JAMES A. MOSS, 24th Infantry

THIRD EDITION, Revised and Enlarged.
(32 Chapters; 560 pages.)

1. WHAT has experience shown to be the best way to command a company, and also the best method of regulating the administration of a post?

2. WHAT reports, returns, estimates and requisitions are rendered by, and what are the usual duties of company commanders, adjutants, quartermasters, commissaries, aides-de-camp, recruiting officers, etc? When are the reports submitted, what blank forms are used, what Army Regulation paragraphs and War Department orders bear on the subject, etc.?

3. WHAT are the usual duties of company and other non-commissioned officers?

4. WHAT is the present organization of the Army, and what is the meaning of such expressions as "Rank and File," "Field and Staff," "The Line," "Field Officers," etc.?

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Is the figure 13 unlucky? Is it a hoodoo? Is the 13th day of any month likely to be a breeder of bad luck? The DuPont Company says "No" most emphatically to each query, and for good reason. On March 13, 1901, Mr. W. R. Crosby made his record long run in the Continuous Match at Interstate Park, Queens, L. I., N. Y., his total being 345 straight, all broken in actual competition and without leaving the score except to get more shells! And now look at May 13, 1909. Here are some century runs made by shooters on that date all shooting DuPont powders:

- May 13, 1909, Fred Bills at Jamesville, Wis., broke 141 straight.
- May 13, 1909, W. A. Weidebusch at Sisterville, W. Va., broke 120 straight.
- May 13, 1909, W. R. Chamberlain at Circleville, Ohio, broke 111 straight.
- May 13, 1909, Woolfolk Henderson at Lexington, Ky., broke 108 straight.
- May 13, 1909, Lester German at Ossining, N. Y., broke 104 straight.
- May 13, 1909, C. O. Le Compte at Lexington, Ky., broke 100 straight.

WITH THE NEW MARLIN TRAP GUN.

At the registered tournament of the Herndon Gun Club at Herndon, Pa., May 20, D. A. Herrold of Sunburg made the excellent score of 189 out of 200—94½ per cent—breaking the last 81 straight. Also, in the three-men team race, Mr. Herrold made a straight score of 25 targets, making his team the winner of the silver loving cup with 66 out of 75. Mr. Herrold was shooting his new Marlin trap gun.

At the weekly shoot of the Hyde Park Gun Club, Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 8, H. D. Freeman was high over all in the big event with 99 out of 100, missing the 96th target—a run of 95 straight. His total for the day was 124—125, using his new Marlin trap gun.

In the International Small Caliber Rifle Match shot by teams of 50 men, representing England, Australia and the United States, the high score of the American team, 298 out of a possible 300, was made by W. E. Reynolds, of New York City, using Peters .22 caliber ammunition loaded with Semi-smokeless powder.

Other high scores on the American team made with this ammunition were those of W. A. Tewes, 295; Owen Smith, 293; M. Dorrler, 292; L. C. Buss, 290.

The Inter-Scholastic Rifle Match recently finished at twenty-eight entries, representing colleges and high schools in all parts of the country. Each team consisted of ten members, and the team representing Morris High School of the City of New York won first place with a score of 953 out of a possible 1000. This entire team used Peters Semi-smokeless cartridges.

Ed. O'Brien, shooting Peters factory loaded shells at the Oklahoma State shoot, Oklahoma City, May 12-13, was third professional with 376 out of 400. Second amateur average was won by Mr. Harvey Dixon, 383 out of 400, also with Peters shells.

D. D. Gross, shooting Peters Ideal shells, broke 98 out of 100 at Fort Smith, Ark., May 8, which was the high score for the day.

Chas. Wiggins won high general average and high amateur average at Danville, Ill., on the first day of the tournament there, May 13, scoring 193 out of 200 with Peters Ideal shells.

Neaf Appar was third professional at Ossining, N. Y., May 12-13, scoring 360 out of 400 with Peters shells.

C. A. Young was second professional at Niles, Ohio, May 15, 182 out of 200.

At this tournament J. T. Atkinson, of New Castle, Pa., was second amateur, scoring 185 out of 200. Both used Peters shells.

L. H. Fitzsimmons was third professional at Breda, Iowa, May 13-14, using Peters Ideal shells, scoring 377 out of 400.

WITH U. M. C.

H. Justins made the high score at Douglas, Ariz., May 9, breaking 92 per cent. George Maxwell seemed to be shooting up to his standard in a strange country at Raton, N. M. He made the top score. Both Justins and Maxwell used U. M. C. Steel Lined shells.

At Niles, Ohio, May 15, William Lee was high amateur and tied with a high professional, Mr. Cumberland, with 187 out of 200. S. W. Bilising made the splendid score of 184. All were shooting U. M. C. Steel Lined shells.

The first three high men at Sonora, Cal., May 9 were all shooting U. M. C. Steel Lined shells. Dick Reed led the bunch with 111 out of 120. Clarence Haight was second with 98, and F. F. Ball, third with 94. Every man except one of the twenty-five on the ground was shooting U. M. C.

Things were moving fast at the Jamesville, Wis., Tournament, May 13 and 14. J. R. Graham won the high amateur average with 393 out of 400 with a Remington Pump gun and U. M. C. Nitro Club shells. J. V. Winter, also shooting Nitro Club but a Remington Autoloading Gun, was second amateur with 376 out of 400.

A. W. Kirby was high gun at Muncie, Ind., May 14, breaking 94 per cent, using U. M. C. Steel Lined shells. Ex-Mayor Marshall showed his heels to the field on May 8, on the Chicago Club grounds. He broke 94 with the Remington Double gun and U. M. C. Arrows. Note: Ex-Mayor of Keithsburg, Ill.—not Chicago.

The home friends of J. A. Anderson thought it was about time he made good his boast as to his 93 and 94 per cent averages away from home, so just to show that he had not been a member of the Ananias Club he took 94 out of 100 at Richmond, May 8. Wm. R. Boyd was second with 93 per cent. Both shot U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells.

Don't be confused in the name: this is the Southland Handicap—almost like the Southern Handicap. It was won by H. R. Howard at Dallas, Tex., recently, with almost the same combination as the winner of the Southern. Mr. Howard used a Remington Pump Gun instead of a Remington Autoloading Gun, and U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells.

Touching upon that pertinent question, "Are progressive ideas popular?" the Beaver Dam, Wis., Gun Club has a word to say: Twenty-two shooters took part May 9, twenty-one using U. M. C. Nitro Club Shells. Nine of the twenty-two used Remington Solid Breech Hammerless Autoloading Shotguns. Is that an answer?

Court Thomson took part in the Balmy Beach Gun Club Shoot at Toronto, Ont., May 8, and broke 94 out of 100 with U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells.

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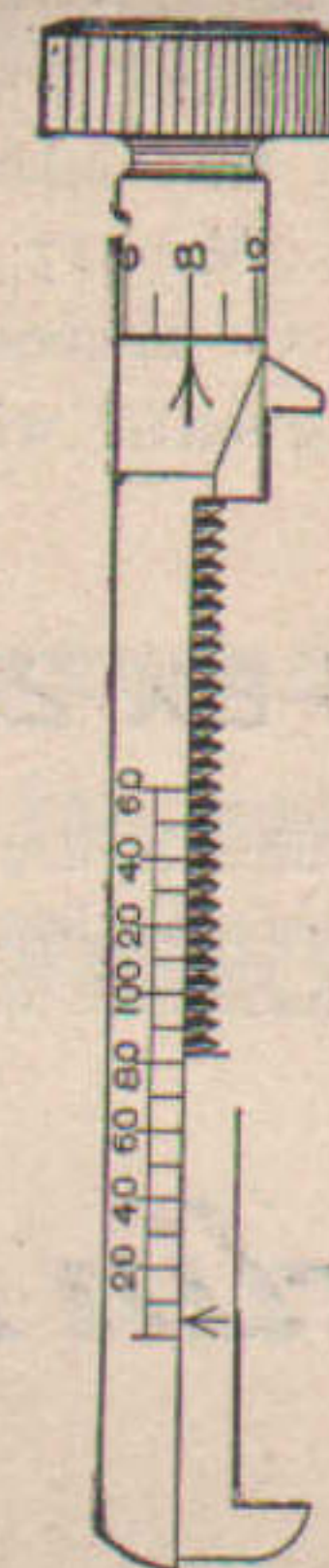
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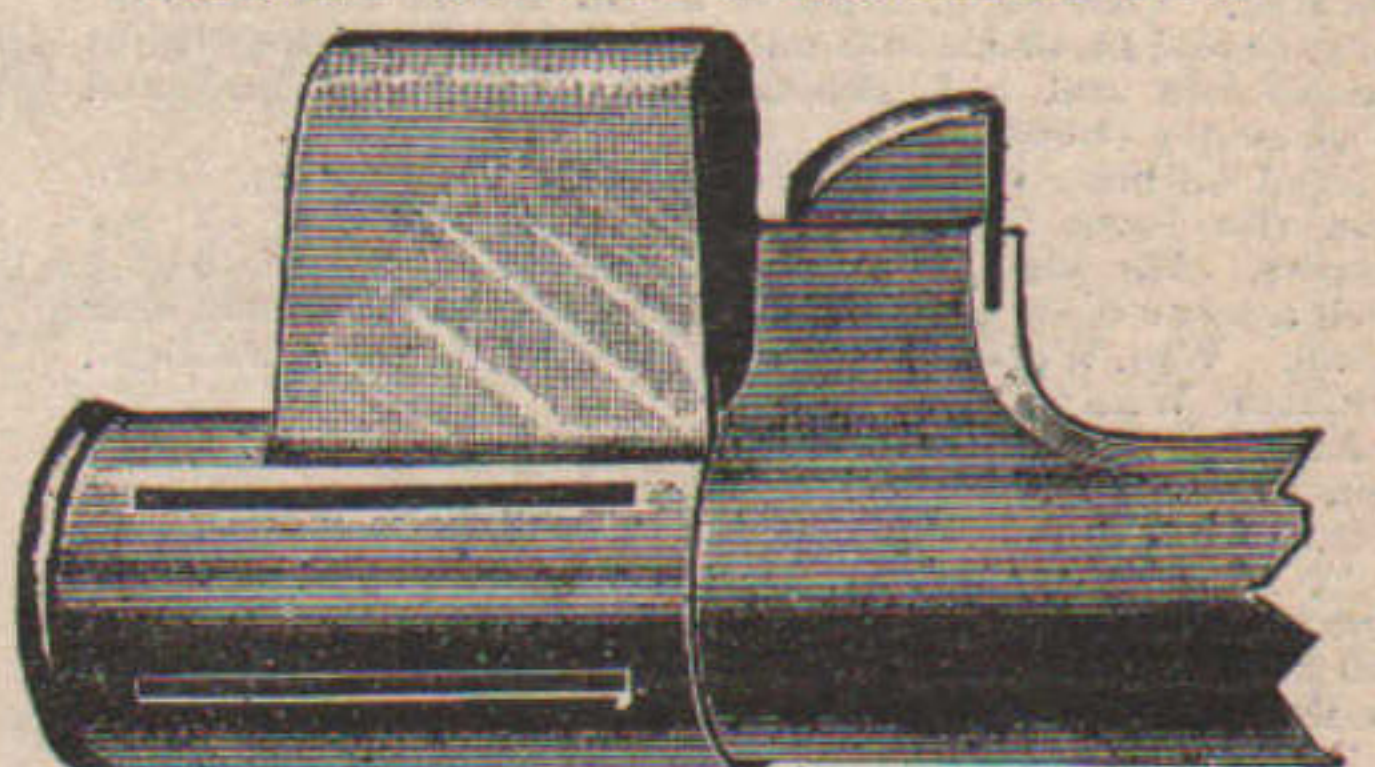
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GOOD SCORES WITH THE WINCHESTER.

Some of the top notchers in the shooting world of late have been adding fresh laurels to their already large wreaths. Charles G. Spencer at the Breda Tournament, May 13 and 14, broke 395 out of 400 targets with straight run of 106 and 143, shooting his Winchester gun and Winchester shells.

Fred Gilbert, on May 17 to 20, at Burlington, Iowa, won the Iowa State Shoot, breaking 540 out of 560 targets. He also won the Ottumwa diamond badge with a score of 44 out of 50 at 22 yards, using Winchester shells. Wm. Wetleaf, who won the high amateur average, also shot Winchester shells.

At Thornville, Ohio, May 19 and 20, Frank Foltz won high amateur average, scoring 389 out of 400 targets, with a Winchester gun and Winchester shells.

At Danville, Ill., May 13 and 14, H. J. Borden won high general average with the high score of 394 out of 400 targets, shooting Winchester gun and Winchester shells.

Dr. C. H. Burr, the well known trap shot of Montpelier, Vt., won high amateur average at the two-day tournament held there May 12 and 13, scoring 327 targets. Dr. Burr was using Winchester Repeater shells.

At Sistersville, W. Va., May 13 and 14, W. A. Wiedebusch won high general average for the tournament, scoring 389 out of 400, with Winchester Leader shells,

running far ahead of the professional shots present.

At Raton, N. M., May 10, 11 and 12, A. J. Lawton won high amateur average for the tournament, scoring 386 out of 400, using both Winchester shells and Winchester gun. Fred King, who was second, also used the above combination, while George Nicoali, who was third, shot Winchester shells.

At Capron, Ill., May 19 and 20, J. S. Young, scoring 381 out of 400 targets, won high amateur average, shooting Winchester Repeater shells. This score was only one under that made by the high professional for the tournament, Fred G. Bills, who, shooting his Winchester pump and Repeater shells, scored 382.

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