

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVI. No. 12.

JUNE 24, 1909.

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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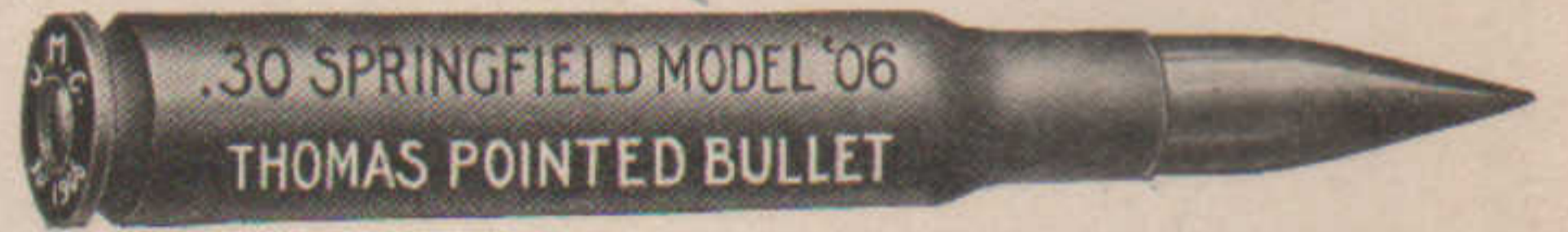
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ARMS AND THE MAN

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SOLDIERS IN THE MAKING.

KNOWLEDGE is power." The way to gain knowledge is to go to school. There are schools and schools. The school of experience is a good one, but from it we only graduate to the grave. In the school of experience we may learn; indeed we do learn, but as long as we live we are students.

There have been many controversies between scholars old and new over the best way to impart knowledge. Some say books, and in truth we may learn much from books. Others urge that practical knowledge cannot be given through books. The first is wrong; so is the second, and the last is right as well as the first. In other words, if we wish to give boy or man all the knowledge which his mental capacity will allow him to assimilate we should employ both books and practical methods.

When you have but a short time to impart knowledge, an appeal to the imagination, a graphic method is the best which can be found. A man will remember what he has seen with his own eyes long after he has forgotten that which he has read in books. Further, the average man is more liable to make an immediate personal application of principles which are demonstrated to him by action than those which he laboriously acquires by delving into the solid contents of a sober book.

In the National Guard the ever-present, all-important, principal and chief problem always before us is the education of officers. It is a problem of far greater importance than would appear upon the face of it. We are not attempting to educate these gentlemen so that they may be satisfactory officers of the National Guard alone, but we are trying to teach them that which would make them efficient volunteer officers in time of war.

At the outset we are confronted by a serious obstacle. The time at the disposal of the National Guardsman for military purposes is limited. He does not make a living from his soldier service. He has to provide an income for himself and family by activities carried on outside of his military occupations, or he needs to conserve the resources which are his by time thus devoted. In a word, he is a citizen first and a soldier afterwards. Military service with him is a side line. It has always been and it will always be difficult to get as much of the National Guardsman's time as will allow all of the indispensable items of military knowledge to be imparted to him.

No one supposes for a moment that you can make a National Guardsman officer or man as good as the best Regular officer or man. That is to say, if the professional soldier has been properly trained he should be a better fighting man than the individual who does not devote all of his time to the profession.

At the same time it is worthy of consideration that a really first-class National Guardsman is better than a second-rate Regular. And it is also worth thinking about that it is wholly within the bounds of reasonableness that we can in peace by using the right methods teach the National Guardsman all that he needs to know about actual war. We can teach him so much that he will be superior to any Regular we have ever put into the field up to this time. We can make him so capable that he will be a better soldier than any other soldier in the world, except the Regular

of his own blood who has been prepared for his work in turn by the best instruction which could be given to him.

All of which places upon the writer an obligation to discuss what he believes to be the right kind of instruction to make a National Guardsman what he ought to be. Briefly, then, we wish to teach him how to shoot, cook, camp, march, maneuver, be healthy and obey orders. We must decide upon those things which are essential, important, and imperatively requisite, and upon inculcating knowledge of the essentials we must concentrate. We must also decide upon the best way of passing the necessary knowledge from the teacher to the student.

The National Militia Board at its last meeting made a very strong recommendation to the Secretary of War on the subject of schools for the Organized Militia. The recommendation was approved and the detail of Capt. Monroe C. Kerth as assistant to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs followed. Since that time Captain Kerth has been almost continuously employed in studying the schemes of instruction now employed by the different States and in considering how he could best carry out the

the instructions of his Chief, Colonel Weaver, and of the Secretary of War, to provide a proper plan of instruction for officers of the National Guard. The task is a difficult one, because, to a certain extent, every State, indeed often each organization in every State, presents a different problem. The methods of instruction not having been uniform, the environment differing so greatly, the schools are as variously organized and as widely separated in their methods as they are geographically distant from each other.

One of the States to first carry on a comprehensive scheme of instruction for its officers, and one which has a method which possesses many good features, is the State of Wisconsin. A correspondence school was early inaugurated there.

The work of the correspondence school is supplemented by an annual school for officers. It will be of much use as well as of great interest to consider somewhat at length the last event of this kind.

In the general order issued a month before the school, announcement was made of the date when the school would begin. This date, by the way, was May 4. Under the law of that State—and it is well to know that the annual school is provided for by law—two days are set aside for the school, including travel to and from it. Each officer is allowed pay at the rate of \$3.00 per day for these two days. The sessions began at 7.30 a. m. of the first day, opening with roll call, payments for attendance being based thereon.

A general mess was conducted on the State reservation where the school was held and quarters were provided. Attendance at the school was voluntary and about seventy-five per cent of the officers were present. The course of instruction was: Patrols, Outposts, Advance and Rear Guards. In scope the work covered the course of the correspondence school conducted during 1908 and 1909. Special instruction to the officers of the Medical Corps and to Quartermasters and Commissaries was arranged for.

The school opened with map problems of the same general nature as those covered in the correspondence school. These problems were four



WINCONSIN OFFICERS ON A TACTICAL WALK.
(Note No Side Arms and Service Uniform.)

in number, and the ground to be covered was limited to the confines of the reservation. While the general plan of the school and the larger direction of affairs was under the control of Gen. C. R. Boardman, Adjutant General of Wisconsin, the problems were prepared and the work conducted by Maj. John F. Morrison, U. S. A.

The school was very successful, the plan proving admirably adapted to the purpose in mind. The eminently practical talks and the scientific way in which Major Morrison conducted the school contributed materially to the result. The tactical walk during the solution of each problem was followed by a brief lecture on the subject from Major Morrison.

Immediately after the completion of each problem and the lecture thereon, while the matter was fresh in the minds of all the student officers, a written examination for all below the rank of major was held. The examinations in each regiment and battalion were under the direction of the field officers in command of the organizations. At the completion of these papers they were turned in to the battalion commander and by him to the colonel commanding, thence handed to the Adjutant General, without alteration, before the close of the school.

Those officers who, upon examination, obtained an average of seventy-five per cent or more, were given a certificate of proficiency and their names recorded on the records kept for that purpose in the office of the Adjutant General. Officers who obtained seventy-five per cent in any subject are excused from examination in that subject for promotion, so long as no material changes are made in the text book therefor in use by the Army. On the evening of the second and last day of the school three lectures were delivered and discussion was indulged in of a general character. Regimental meetings were also encouraged.

Now, it will be agreed that this plan of an annual school was admirably conceived, and our information is that the plan as executed was quite equal in excellence to the original conception. Of course, such a school could only follow reasonable instruction in a correspondence school. The problems were very practical ones, and as they are not long and as every officer, either in the Army or in the various sub-divisions of the Organized Militia, will be interested in knowing what they embraced, we reproduce them having been enabled to do so and to furnish the accompanying picture of one of the incidents of the school through the courtesy of General Boardman, who, upon a request from ARMS AND THE MAN for information concerning his school, gladly furnished us the necessary data.

The problems 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the three sets of examination papers are reproduced herewith. They are, as will be seen, quite simple, and at the same time the working out of them without any embarrassment of troops to complicate matters could not fail to be of very great service to officers whose minds had been prepared by a course in a correspondence school upon this same subject.

PROBLEM NO. 1—PATROLING.

Situation:

A Blue army is concentrating forty miles north of Camp Douglas, A Red army is concentrating at Madison.

The Blue commander, 1909, ordered the 1st Infantry to proceed to Camp Douglas and hold the railroad junction. Supporting troops to follow in two or three days. This section is friendly to the Blues.

This morning the 1st Blue Infantry is marching via Wilcox Bridge on Camp Douglas. As the head of the advance guard is crossing the boundary line of the reservation a hostile patrol is seen to the west on the road and another south of the road. Both withdrew toward the village.

The colonel commanding at once decides to halt his command until he can find out whether the military camp ground and village are occupied and by how large a force.

Lieutenant A, with a patrol, is sent toward the camp ground and buildings.

Lieutenant B, with a patrol, is sent to reconnoiter the village.

Required of all officers above the rank of captain:

1. The size of these patrols.
2. Give them their orders and instructions.
3. Reasons for your action.

Required of all officers below the rank of major:

1. As Lieutenant B, conduct this patrol.

PROBLEM NO. 2—ADVANCE GUARD.

Situation:

A Blue army is concentrating at Madison and a Red army at La Crosse.

The Blue commanding general on May, 1909, sent General A with the 1st Brigade of Infantry by rail to Camp Douglas to hold the junction until the army was ready to move. The brigade bivouacked last night south and east of the village.

Yesterday afternoon telegraphic communication was broken with all towns more than thirty miles west of Douglas.

General A, early this morning, ordered Major B, with the 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, to move out ten miles on the road running northwest between the railroads and determine whether the enemy was advancing.

Smaller parties were sent out on other roads.

Required of all officers above the rank of captain:

Major B's order for the march, one company, Captain C, to be in the advance guard.

Required of all officers below the rank of major:

1. Advance guard order of Captain C.
2. Conduct the march with the director.

NOTE.—Both railroads are temporarily disabled west of Camp Douglas.

PROBLEM NO. 3—REAR GUARD.

Situation:

As Major B's battalion reached this point in its march as ordered in previous problem and were halted to rest, a mounted orderly, who had been sent forward, reported the approach of a force of over a regiment of hostile Infantry now about one and one-half miles away.

Required of all officers above the rank of captain:

Major B's orders and actions and his reasons.

Required of all officers below the rank of major:

Rear guard consists of your company—give your orders and conduct the march.

PROBLEM NO. 4—OUTPOST.

Situation:

A Blue army is at Madison, a Red army at La Crosse. Small parties of Red troops have been seen to within twenty miles northwest of Douglas.

The 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, was ordered to Camp Douglas from Madison to guard the railroad junction.

Major A with his battalion arrived here at 4 p. m. and went into camp on the ground used by the Wisconsin guard for that purpose, and issued his outpost order.

Required of all officers above the rank of captain:

Major A's order and his reasons therefor.

Required of all officers below the rank of major:

Your company is detailed for the outpost.

1. Give your outpost order.
2. Give the detailed dispositions of men.

The questions for examinations were:

OUTPOSTS.

1. What is the object of an outpost?
2. In locating your outpost what is of the first importance?
3. Is a continuous line of sentinels ever necessary, if so, when?
4. When your line of observation is not continuous what is generally necessary?
5. What is meant by a double sentinel post?
6. What is a cossack post?
7. What is a detached post?
8. Are day and night dispositions the same?
9. What is an examining post?
10. In rolling country what points must be particularly avoided by sentinels and patrols on outpost?

ADVANCE AND REAR GUARDS.

1. What is the effect of the following conditions on size of advance guard:
 - (a) Close pursuit of retreating enemy?
 - (b) Enemy believed to be distant?
 - (c) Enemy believed to be near by?
2. With an advance guard consisting of one company of Infantry what would be the distance from reserve to head of main body in the general case?
3. How is the distance between advance guard and head of main body effected by a night march?
4. Give two cases in which flankers would not be thrown out from a small advance guard.
5. How many men should belong to the point of an advance guard composed of one company?
6. Do you always have a reserve to an advance guard?
7. What is the duty of the advance guard commander with regard to small parties of the enemy encountered on the march?
8. When the column halts for a considerable time what is required of the advance guard?
9. Give some of the principal objects to be obtained by a rear guard.
10. What are the two principal dangers in a rear guard continuing a delaying action too long?

PATROLS.

1. What precautions must be taken in marching a patrol when enemy is believed to be near?
2. What should a patrol leader always carry?
3. An officer conducting a patrol on reconnaissance should carefully avoid carrying what articles?
4. Two hostile forces, a Blue and Red, are near each other. The Blues have taken a position which it is important for them to hold, they are in hostile country and their exact position is undoubtedly known to the enemy. The movements and location of the Red force are probably unknown to the Blues; both send out patrols. A Blue patrol of eight men sees a hostile patrol of four men but is not itself seen. Each patrol is working toward its opponent's line. What should the Blue patrol leader do?
5. In the general case where reconnaissance patrols are sent out to gain information what should be their rule as to fighting?
6. A patrol is approaching small hill that commands the country to the front, how should the patrol proceed?
7. The patrol comes to a narrow defile about fifty yards long, how should it be passed?
8. The appearance of the enemy has been expected but nothing has yet been seen of him and the direction of his approach is uncertain. You are sent out on patrol and see an enemy's patrol, would you send a messenger back with report to that effect?
9. Take the case given in question 8. Your patrol, consisting of seven men besides yourself, has reached a position well out to the front and you see what you take to be the head of the advance guard of a hostile force in march. Woods or other obstructions conceal the road beyond this advance party. As leader of the patrol give in detail what you would do.
10. The column is too far away to be counted but you note that the Infantry of the main body was twenty-four minutes passing a given point. What do you estimate the strength of the command in Infantry?

A NATIONAL REVOLVER LEAGUE.

BY NEARSHOT.

YOUR article on a National Revolver League, in ARMS AND THE MAN of June 12, is extremely interesting and a subject which the U. S. R. A. and every organized club interested in hand gun shooting should take up and encourage. For the benefit of the promoters of this "New Thought" it might not be amiss to here relate the experience obtained by the Myles Standish Club this spring in a series of matches which they arranged for the month of April. I might further state that a more complete series is now in view for next winter which we would very gladly set aside should the National Revolver League become a reality.

Finishing a reentry tournament of three months' duration, brought our members facing the month of April with nothing but practice shooting which for many seemed pretty tame sport. Our "Club Inspirator" communicated with various clubs shooting hand guns, and, peculiar as it may seem, the list included all the clubs mentioned in your article except the Newark Revolver Club of whose existence we were not then aware. Providence at that time was not in a position to accept matches and the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club we never heard from. This brought the number down to six clubs when the match tournament was arranged. It was our original intention to shoot but one match with each club, but on the eve of our first match, which was with the Boston Revolver Club, they requested a return match which we arranged, and later we shot them another match, so in all we had a series of eight matches. This series developed so much interest among the club members that we had another series along larger lines doped out for next winter's sport. A close study of the conditions has developed some features which should be eliminated in the event of a National League being organized, which the writer will mention as they present themselves.

You will find throughout the country members of one club who also belong to another club. As for instance, when we faced the Lynn Revolver Club in the series, we noted in the results three contestants who had faced us in the Boston matches. This feature would be all right in match shooting as we conducted it this spring, but in the event of a league some ruling should be drawn up to cover this situation. My suggestion would be, prior to the opening of the League have each club name fifteen of its members who would be likely to constitute the team, or substitute thereon.

Occasionally it happens a contestant accidentally places two targets in the carrier at once, not learning of this fact until too late. A ruling should cover this point in about the same manner as an accidental discharge. Of course, this is carelessness and if the U. S. R. A. penalizes accidental discharges, in the writer's opinion (and in the event of the League) this mistake should be penalized.

The matter of targets and their counting seem the most important to the writer. We are informed the U. S. R. A. has under consideration the feasibility of adopting the Continental target, so-called. Why not do so? Let the next U. S. R. A. championship matches be shot on these targets and have these targets reduced for League shooting. It is the custom now in match shooting for each club to furnish targets for the opposing club, and there is some expense attached to this procedure that could be overcome as well as each club shooting on identically the same target, if the U. S. R. A. would take hold of this League proposition. Our suggestion would be to adopt the Continental target, reduce it to 20 yards for indoor shooting, and have the U. S. R. A. furnish them to the clubs in the League; the League match targets to be numbered or otherwise inscribed for each match, these targets to be returned to the U. S. R. A. secretary after each match and he to announce the results officially.

In the event of each club exchanging targets for the matches, there are only two clubs with targets anywhere near uniform size, that is, the St. Louis Club and Myles Standish Club. Their targets are the regulation U. S. R. A. targets and on the best card, so that the shot hole is distinct. Some clubs have targets as large as ten by twelve inches outside measurements and count as low as three; I am not averse to this if all clubs have to shoot on this size target all the time. But if we go into a League let's have these matters thrashed out before the season opens and sufficient rules drawn up to cover all points, with a view to fair field and no favors. We are also of the opinion that some targets gotten out by various clubs are not exactly true to measure. This is another feature which would not work out very well in the event of each club exchanging targets.

The original article states each man to use a .38 caliber revolver, either target or Service, the target revolver to be handicapped. I wish to raise a serious objection to the handicapping feature. There isn't any handicap that is fair. It is the writer's personal opinion that you will make more shooters, create more interest and enthusiasm, by allowing each shooter to choose his own weapon, placing them all upon an equal basis. Of course the writer would expect pistols to comply with the U. S. R. A. requirements for this class; Service revolvers to comply with the U. S. R. A. requirements for this class; target revolvers to comply with the U. S. R. A. requirements for this class.

We understand the League to be formed with the intention of promoting revolver and pistol work, and for the development of finer shots. With this in view, adopt your Continental target and count by the center of the shot hole and you will be doing more for the development of your shooters than if you obligated each contestant to use a .38 caliber revolver. The pistol is an arm which is very cheap to shoot, and in the writer's opinion the arm for the beginner to use until he has mastered the art fairly well; then if he prefers to shoot the revolver he can do so with little additional expense.

There are a great many shooters, men who enjoy the sport very much, who are not in a position financially to secure a revolver and shoot same often enough to become proficient in its use; there is also another class who are in a position to own a revolver but who haven't the time required to reload shells and who do not feel like paying out the money for factory loaded ammunition. Thus I say, and vehemently too, for the sake of the sport and the sake of many a good shot who would feel obligated to buy a new revolver outfit to get into the League which his finances would not permit, allow each contestant to choose his own weapon and have them entered upon the same basis, adopting the Continental target and counting by the center of the shot hole.

The three months of January, February and March would be a very good time of the year for the League matches, and would fit all contestants for the Indoor Championships in such a manner that I believe you would see a great improvement in the general average. Thirty-shot matches with a ten-man team should be agreeable to about everyone, although I would suggest here that we shoot but five shots on a target. This would eliminate a great deal of discussion when close groups were shot. I believe you mentioned the series to consist of one match with each club. It has been suggested by various members of the Myles Standish Club that three matches with each club be shot, holding the matches twice a week and either beginning in December or extending the time into April; the winner of the tournament to be the holder of the trophy.

In regard to our present method of scoring. The writer is not aware where this system originated, but it has always seemed the wrong way to score good shooting, or to encourage it. Of course, we have all seen some cold shots claimed because it was the impression of the shooter or scorer that they just touched the line. But imagine the same shooter going after game or a policeman chasing a burglar over the back-yard fence, how would a shot at either the game or the burglar under our present method of scoring affect them? Adopting the newer method of scoring, by the center of the shot hole, and you would come pretty closely to getting the game or the burglar. Personally the writer is very much in favor of the Continental target and scoring by the center of the shot hole.

WAR SECRETARY AT THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

JUDGE Dickinson in his capacity of Secretary of War grows upon his associates and acquaintances. A man to be a satisfactory cabinet officer must be large enough to somewhat more than fill the office. He should not be of the size (and when we say size we refer to mental magnitude) which will allow him to rattle around in his new place like a dry pea in a pod, else the dignity of the office and the overwhelming importance of the momentous tasks entrusted to him will give him such a monstrous idea of his own transcendental significance in the scheme of things that he will not be able to pay much attention to anything else.

Dickinson is as much the other way as a man could or should be. It is related of him (whether truthfully or not; probably, however, with entire truth), that a letter reached him not long ago from an old Tennessee friend. The letter began "dear sir" and ended "yours truly." The head of the War Portfolio, the man charged with the direction of affairs in Panama and the control of the Philippine Islands, the most important member of the Cabinet after the Secretary of State, took his pen in hand and replied in about the following terms: "My dear———: I do not know what the h—l I have done to be treated in this way, but I do know that I shall not file any letter from an old friend like you which begins "dear sir" and ends "yours truly." I, therefore, send it back and request that if you cannot write me in a sensible fashion as you used to as my friend, that you do not write to me at all."

In other words, there are no "lugs" on Jacon McGavin Dickinson, Tennessee farmer, lawyer, sportsman, and now member of the Cabinet of the most powerful ruler in the world.

And the Secretary is a sportsman. Besides an admitted fondness for horses, dogs and the shotgun, he has long borne the reputation of being one of the best offhand rifle shots in the country. He can sustain that reputation when necessary, as was demonstrated upon a recent occasion when the big War Secretary, with General Aleshire, Quarter-

master General; Hon. W. E. Humphrey, Member of Congress from Washington (himself a well-known big game shot) and another man, went to a local range and spent the better part of an afternoon there firing at the targets under all kinds of conditions. While the Secretary had never used the Service rifle before, he knocked out a score of 42 offhand for his first time up at 200 yards, eight 4's and two 5's. He was intensely interested in every phase of range firing and watched each shot and its scoring as closely as the very crankiest of the rifle cranks.

The Secretary of War knows that the National Matches and those of the National Rifle Association take place at Camp Perry in August, and in response to an invitation from the President of the National Association he has promised to attend during two or three days. He will be the first Secretary of War who has ever lent the approval of his personal attendance to the important national events.

It may be said that in Mr. Taft's case he wished very much to come when he was Secretary of War but that he was so much away that it was practically impossible.

In the case of General Oliver he was so frequently charged with the labors of the Secretary in addition to his own, because Mr. Taft was so often absent, that he could not get away, though wishful. Secretary Dickinson has promised to come and he looks like a man who keeps promises. The riflemen of the country will be glad to see him there, and so far as he is concerned there is no doubt that he will enjoy every minute spent within the sound of the rifle's spiteful crack.

THE MEXICAN-SPANISH VIEW OF IT.

WE HAD a feeling, of course, that the Spanish were not particularly fond of us and that what happened in 1898 had left a sore place, but we had no idea that the point of view could give the Don quite such a mistaken impression of us as is indicated by the article which follows. It appeared in the "El Correo Español" (Organ of the Spanish Colony in the City of Mexico), and is as follows:

"Assuredly the news of an order for arms recently placed in Europe for the equipment of the Cuban army has infuriated the Yankees. No doubt Magoon advised the creation of a standing army in Cuba in the hope that the United States would be its providers.

As the expectation was not realized, the disappointment of the would-be regenerators of Cuba is manifest, and they have resolved to send the arms anyway, but borne on the shoulders of their soldiers, and afterwards to send in the bill once more to the Cuban people.

It will be seen that the ambition, the rapacity and the violence of the North Americans know no limits. The persecution of Castro scandalized the world; Panama constitutes a dark page of human history; the American intervention in Venezuela and the abuses committed there are past description; the intrigues in Central America are likely yet to cause much talk, and the affairs of Porto Rico and the Philippines complete the picture of a policy which has no equal for ambition, arbitrariness, rapacity, fraud and violence.

This is a huge orgy of filibusterism, exhibiting itself to the world in all its nakedness, and the world will have to put itself on its guard against such machinations."

TACTICAL TEACHINGS.

BY LIEUT.-GEN. IAN HAMILTON.

(Continued from last week.)

THE new equipment has not only rendered the task of the commander much easier in respect to such concealment, but has more than doubled the value of the gun in the attack. Now that the Maxim has at last been equipped on lines recommended in India 16 years ago, it will be found possible in most cases to work it up by winding and concealed approaches close behind the firing line. Under such conditions it may sometimes be wise to keep this arm in reserve for use in the final fire position, rather than to employ it in the customary manner only in the preliminary stages of the attack. The arrival of a few machine guns at the last fire position, with unexpended ammunition in their belts, should prove a decisive factor in the conclusive struggle for superiority of fire.

DEFENSE.

The principles of an active defense appear to be thoroughly understood by all commanders, and on some occasions a separate reserve was kept in hand and posted wide of a flank with no other idea than that of attack. This is the true conception of defensive action and leaves nothing to be desired.

As regards the translation of these principles into action, it is necessary, however, to recall the fact that, more than once, when reserves posted in rear of a defensive line were moved away to a flank, with the object of delivering a counter stroke, adequate precautions were not taken by the commander of that reserve to protect himself during his maneuver. All

detachments on a battlefield, directly they get beyond the area covered by their own troops, must adopt such formations and take such precautions as to avoid any chance of being surprised and taken at a disadvantage.

Although a tendency to take up an extent of front too great for the size of the force available to occupy it was sometimes noticeable, yet, on the whole, the allotment of troops in due proportion to the strong and weak parts of the line of defense was carefully calculated. Partly, no doubt, this tendency is due to the open nature of the country on Salisbury Plain, which is apt to give an undue idea of strength to the defense. It must be remembered, however, that Majuba Hill looks a very strong position but that it is actually very weak. The slopes are convex, and so also the open slopes of Salisbury Plain are almost invariably convex, affording dead ground in which the attack can assemble for assault whilst the defenders are fully occupied with other bodies of infantry and with the artillery of the attack, who are occupying a fire position farther back.

The general commanding-in-chief is glad to be able to accord unstinted praise to the schemes of cooperation between the artillery and infantry of the defense. A proportion of guns was invariably kept in a position of readiness for the unexpected in the early stages of the fight; guns in the open were supposed to be carefully entrenched and the ammunition supply question was thoroughly thought out. Ranges were taken on all prominent points, and indeed the only criticism of any sort which can fairly be made is that the posting of the first line of wagons was sometimes such as to expose them to the view of the attacking troops from an oblique direction, or that they were so placed as to catch the shells which passed over the entrenched batteries.

The withdrawal of outposts, or of an advanced guard, before a heavy attack gave rise to interesting situations, and taught the troops some useful lessons. In an open country such operations are difficult, not only because the retiring outposts are much exposed during their retirement, but mainly perhaps because the weakness of the retreating troops is obvious to the attack, who are then able, if skilfully handled, to press on with great vigor behind the mask thus formed in front of the defender's main position.

The result of these experiences certainly seems to show that in an open country it is best for detachments thrown out in front of a defensive position to fall right back on their main body by predetermined definite lines the very moment they have caused the attackers to deploy. If the outposts seek to delay the enemy further by the occupation of a series of positions, they will not only get into difficulties themselves but they may also compromise the effectiveness of the main defense. In close country the conditions are quite different, and there, in the opinion of the general commanding-in-chief, advanced detachments may operate with success and sufficient security even comparatively close to the front of the main line of defense.

SECURITY.

The service of security has not attained to so high a standard as the conduct either of the attack or of the defense. During the 2 or 3 years which immediately followed the South African war a very remarkable improvement took place in scouting and in outpost work generally. Since then, that is to say during the past three training seasons, there has been an inevitable steady process of replacing war trained subalterns, sergeants and corporals, by young officers and noncommissioned officers of similar rank who have not as yet been able to profit by the experiences of field service. It is the loss of so many of these men, invaluable to any army, which has, in the opinion of the general commanding-in-chief, counterbalanced the efforts made by commanders of every force to maintain their rate of progress.

From time immemorial, concealment and secrecy have been insisted upon by military leaders, but since the days when bows were superseded by muskets, these factors have never been so vital as now, when smokeless powder enables a rifleman to fire, and yet remain as invisible as the archers of olden days. One week of contact with the enemy in war would suffice to convince the youngest soldier in the southern command how vital was the element of concealment. But in that week national disaster may occur in consequence of a simple want of imagination on the part of men who seem unable to realize a fact fully unless it is set down before their very eyes in letters of blood. Some nations seem to be so constituted. Certainly the Russians exposed themselves so unreservedly before the battle of the Yalu that their position and their plans for holding it were revealed, like so much printed matter in an open book, to their attentive foes. On the same occasion, although comparatively few of the Japanese had personal experience of war, not one single soldier; no, *not one military coolie or camp follower*, betrayed himself, his general or his Emperor by letting himself be seen, although for weeks the two armies lay watching and waiting within easy gunshot of one another.

Turning now to Salisbury Plain, it was repeatedly noticed during the past season that sentries and scouts took little care to conceal themselves. If a hostile scout can see a sentry before the sentry sees him, he will take care not to be detected by that sentry during his subsequent movements.

(Continued next week.)

A BULLDOG IN THE FIELD.

IT is always interesting to know how other men take their sport. From the reminiscences of an Englishman writing to the "Shooting Times & British Sportsman" we extract the following quaint bit of description of shooting in the English fields. It is of particular interest inasmuch as it relates the astonishing acts of a mongrel dog which had all the appearance of a bulldog but which to find game or retrieve was equal to the best.

Many sportsmen will agree with us that the greatest pleasure to be gained from shooting over a dog is that drawn from watching the intelligent animal do his part of the work. The more reason, then, why other sportsmen should be interested as we were in this account.

"It was early in November, but so far the weather had been very open, and the drive to my friend's house was very pleasant.

Next morning S. said we would have a look round the outlying hedgerows and spinneys. My readers will laugh when I tell them the dog we took with us was a cross between a mastiff and something else—I know not what—bulldog, I should think. He was a heavy, good-natured brute, that would retrieve from both land and water as tenderly as the best retriever. S. apologized for the dog, but said his spaniel had met with an accident some months before and died, and the retriever pup he had was not sufficiently trained to be of any use; in fact, he feared he was going to be a failure. I asked S. if the bulldog was any good, and he told me he had bought him for a guard, not believing the yarns he had been told about the dog's usefulness with game, ground and otherwise, but that when his spaniel was run over, remembering what he had been told about 'Bully,' he tried him, and said he was never so astonished in his life to see the way the dog worked. That was enough for me, and I said, 'Bring the dog, by all means. I don't care what people say or think. So long as we kill our game in a sportsmanlike manner appearances are quite secondary.'

We first went to a small dell, fairly well timbered, with plenty of undergrowth and full of rabbits, S. telling me to walk slowly round the outside while he and 'Bully' went in, adding, 'Please don't shoot hen pheasants.' My friend had hardly disappeared before he shouted out, 'Ware hen,' and a moment afterwards out came her ladyship, followed almost directly by a lordly cock, which latter I killed. 'Did you get him?' sang out S., and when I shouted back 'Yes' he said, 'Well done; I wanted that old bird, and could never get a shot at him.'

Two or three more hens were flushed by 'Bully,' and S. shot a rabbit. That was all the little place held that was visible. When S. emerged he said, 'There are a nice lot of rabbits in there, and tomorrow, as H. is coming over, we will have a turn with the ferrets.'

We next went to some outlying buildings, where some cattle were stalled, and while S. went to have a look at them he told me to walk up a field of very thick white turnips. 'Bully' stayed with me, and it was not long before I could tell game was afoot; but it proved to be a covey of Frenchmen, and they ran well out of shot before rising. However, just before we reached the far end of the field a covey of six English birds rose, and I managed to clip the last and to mark the remaining five birds into a large, deep sandpit at the other end of the field. When I rejoined my friend and told him about the birds he said, 'Good; I think we shall get a shot at them, because there is plenty of cover in the pit.'

Off we went, and, arriving at the spot, S. went round to the other side, while I stayed where I was, and 'Bully' was requested to do his duty. I was watching the dog and thinking how capably he worked when I saw him turn half round and make an apology for a point at a tangled mass of briars and long grass. I hied him on, and up got a single bird, which I killed. At the report of my gun the remaining four birds rose simultaneously and gave S. a beautiful chance, of which he took full advantage, securing a brace. The birds fell in the thick turnips, but 'Bully' was quite equal to the occasion and retrieved them both quickly and tenderly.

After luncheon, S. told me he must go down to the marshes to give some instructions to his man down there about some cattle that were grazing, and asked me if I thought the walk would be too much for me, because he would drive down if it was; but I was feeling so fit I said I would walk down with him. We took our guns and 'Bully,' because S. said we should be certain to see something, and, sure enough, we did. On the way we passed through some allotments, out of which we flushed a nice covey of birds, which settled in an osier bed on the marshes. We followed them, and with the aid of 'Bully' bagged a brace and a half.

Arriving at the marsh where the cattle were grazing, we met the marshman, and while S. was discussing matters with him I took 'Bully' for a walk by the side of a wide rush-fringed ditch which I thought might yield a teal or a snipe. We had not walked very far before a snipe rose, but he kept so close to the dead rushes that I could not see him properly, and missed. A little farther on two snipe rose together, one of which I stopped, but it fell some distance the other side of the dyke, and I wondered whether

'Bully' would retrieve it. The dog did not see the bird fall, and, I think, wondered what the dickens I wanted him to go over the ditch for; so, taking up a clod, I threw it as near the dead snipe as possible, telling him 'fetch it,' and after a second or two he swam over, found, and returned with Scolopax.

A little farther on I saw three ducks, but they, unfortunately, saw me first, my shots at the snipe having evidently put them on the *qui vive*. This was a pity, because I should very likely have walked almost on top of them, as they were in a bend and behind a fairly high bank.

When I rejoined my friend, and told him, in answer to his query, what luck I had had, he was surprised to hear 'Bully' had behaved so well, because he had not tried him at marsh. We had a few shots at lapwings on our way back and bagged a couple.

Next day, when I looked out of my window, I was pleased to observe there had been a pretty stiff frost in the night, and that the trees and ground were covered with hoar frost and the sun was shining brightly. H. arrived soon after breakfast, so S. called the boy, who usually accompanied him when rabbit shooting, to get the ferrets ready, and we were soon on the way to the dell first mentioned. We had some capital fun for a time, but, owing to the mildness of the season, there were a good many quite small rabbits, and one of the ferrets must have killed one of these, so it was a case of waiting. However, as we had plenty of ferrets, the boy did that part of the business while we went on, T., S.'s brother, acting the part of ferret handler.

The next burrows we visited were situated in a long fir plantation, and here we had more good sport, plenty of shooting, and fairly straight powder all round.

By the time we had finished this set of burrows we had worked our way to the pit out of which we shot the partridges the day before, and here we found S.'s sister and the luncheon. The keen air and the exercise we had had conducted to healthy appetites, and we all did ample justice to the delicate knick-knacks provided for us. Afterwards we ferreted this pit with more or less success till it was time to cry 'enough,' and so a most enjoyable day came to an end."

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE RIFLE MATCH AND OTHER N. R. A. NEWS.

THE fourth annual Intercollegiate rifle competition was held on the Sea Girt, N. J., rifle range June 19, 1909, with five teams competing, representing the Columbia University, Massachusetts Agricultural College, University of Pennsylvania, George Washington University, and Delaware College.

The weather was very near perfect for a good shooting day, it being clear and cool with a breeze wafted from the 5 o'clock quarter about eight miles per hour.

Col. Charles A. Reid of the New Jersey National Guard was the Executive Officer, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Wm. Libbey, also of the New Jersey Guard. The department clerk, H. L. Aspell, acted as statistical officer. Members of the United States Marine Corps under the command of Capt. Wm. C. Harlee handled the marking and scoring in a most excellent manner.

The match began at ten a. m. At the end of the first stage, 200 yards, the Columbia University team led by one point. At the finish of the 300-yard stage the George Washington University led the field by one point. The members of this team showed much superior work at the next and longest range, 500 yards, and made a score seventeen points better than the team from Massachusetts Agricultural College. The range totals for the teams were as follows:

Yards.....	200	300	500	Total.
George Washington University.....	232	239	267	738
Massachusetts Agricultural College.....	224	246	250	720
Columbia University.....	233	232	242	707
University of Pennsylvania.....	222	233	233	688
Delaware College.....	228	221	204	653

The highest score in the match was made by Pedro H. Agramonte of the Columbia University team whose total score of 134 quite outclassed all the others.

A protest was lodged against the George Washington University Team, the claim being made that the members of the team were not eligible under the rules to compete. The eligibility rule governing the match reads: "Competitors shall be in full academic standing in the undergraduate years of the institution represented." The team was unable to produce a certificate of eligibility from their university but on an investigation being made by the Secretary of the National Rifle Association a certificate showing the members of the team to be all undergraduates was furnished the National Rifle Association by the Secretary of the

University— All papers in the case have been forwarded to Colonel Reid who was Executive Officer of the Match, for his decision.

Members of the teams participating in the contest were enthusiastic over the Sea Girt range and the treatment accorded them there, and expressed a unanimous desire to have the 1910 competition held at the same time and place. It is very much to be regretted that more colleges and universities cannot organize teams to enter this very interesting match. The championship trophy, made of copper and bronze and mounted on a quartered oak shield, is one of the handsomest in competition today in this country and should be a welcome addition to any of the universities' trophy rooms. This trophy was won in 1905 by Princeton University; in 1906 by the George Washington University; in 1907 there was no contest; in 1908 it was won again by the George Washington University.

It is hoped by another year to enlarge this intercollegiate championship event by adding to it similar events for preparatory schools, both public and private, and probably, if a trophy can be secured, a special event for military schools.

The ancient and honorable organization, The Worcester "Continental," have made application to the National Rifle Association for affiliation as a third class military organization. Under the same class Company A, 1st Infantry, N. G. Delaware, comes in.

An application has been received from the 1st Infantry, Connecticut National Guard for affiliation. This now makes all the regimental organizations in that State affiliated.

Tucson, Ariz., has organized a civilian rifle club and has been elected to membership, as has also the Augusta, Me., Rifle Club.

The 13th Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, N. G. N. Y., has been elected to membership as a second class organization. Nearly all regimental organizations, Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry of New York State have now become members.

The following have been elected to annual membership in the Association: Ernest Lundeen of Minneapolis, who is a member of the 1st Infantry, and B. H. Branch of Richmond, Va.

GOOD RIFLE TALK.

BY CHARLES LEWIS GILMAN, IN "THE OPEN."

TRAP shooting is unquestionably more popular than rifle shooting. Nor is the reason hard to seek. Trap shooting gives the trap shooter a pretty fair imitation of, and excellent preparation for the hunting field.

Rifle shooting at a target, as generally practiced, does nothing of the sort. Instead, it serves to carry the rifleman further and further away from adeptness in the woods. The trouble is that target shooting as generally practiced forces the man with an automatic to follow the methods of the dead and buried user of the muzzle-loader.

Granted that our grand-dads could shoot almighty straight with their long Kentucky rifles, it must still be admitted that they were compelled to shoot thundering slow. Many a good man went hungry because he could not get in a second shot, and not a few found themselves prematurely hustled inside the gates of pearl because of this same defect in their otherwise excellent weapons.

Yet, for all the change in the method in firing at the non-military ranges has to show, we are still down driving our bullets from the muzzle instead of flicking the whole load into place with one throw of the lever or letting the recoil do all the work for us. To the fact that it has in no way recognized the advance in the construction of weapons, may be traced the decline of interest in mid-range rifle shooting.

Of course the time limitation system, which gives the shooter credit for combined accuracy and rapidity of fire, allowing the repeating rifle to be used as such, is the true solution of the question.

But where the words of such men as Arthur Corbin Gould and William Lyman have passed unheeded, the writer declines to venture his own feeble influence.

But there is one evil small and feeble enough for him to venture an attack—and that is the German ring target.

The German ring target may well be defined as a device for making a rifleman shoot exactly as he would not, should not, and could not shoot when using the rifle as either an implement of hunting or a weapon of war.

The German ring target is a one and one-fourth inch ring surrounded by circles of count three-fourths of an inch in diameter. It scores from twenty-five in the inner circle down to one at the outer. All the rings, including and above eighteen in value, are colored black to make an aiming bull. This whole contrivance is placed 200 yards away and then a bunch of enthusiasts commence wearing away their lives and draining their pockets in a vain attempt to place every shot in the inch and a half center.

In order to stand any chance of doing this consistently, the shooter must spend more time in aiming a single shot than would suffice to see and

shoot at a dozen deer in the woods. He must adopt a rifle whose weight alone precludes its being carried as a hunting arm. To secure absolute uniformity, he must employ a black powder load whose high trajectory and short range alike render it useless as either a service or a sporting charge. In order to hold fine enough to catch that dollar size inner, he employs sights which would not serve in the dim light of the woods even if they would stand the rough usage of the trail. Add to these a butt-plate which fits like a woman's corset, and takes as much time adjusting; that deadly enemy of snap shooting, the palm rest, and a set trigger which would be positively dangerous under the conditions of excitement and physical exertion obtaining in the field.

Here you have schuetzen shooting.

Mind you, nothing of this is meant or intended as a criticism of the sport in itself. Far be it from the writer to dictate to another how he should shoot or when or why. That is his business. Schuetzen shooting is all right for those who like it but not even its most ardent devotee can claim for it any semblance to shooting under field conditions.

And shooting with the field rifle under field conditions is what appeals to the average American rifleman, if he is at all like his brother of the traps.

Above is set out a condition which cannot but seem evil to many. Fortunately, there is a remedy.

For all practical purposes the man who can shoot into an eight-inch circle at 200 yards with sights suited to practical field work, and do it quick, is a good enough shot. That he is good enough for military purposes, the most serious use to which the rifle is put, is proven by the fact that the military 200-yard target is an eight-inch spot with a twenty-six-inch circle around it.

For the finer shooting of the sporting rifle in the hands of the civilian shot, who, when he is good is far better than the average of the military best, this target has been provided with three concentric circles of count within the bullseye and seven without it.

Here is a target which is well calculated to demonstrate the skill of a rifleman shooting a serviceable rifle, with serviceable sights in a practical way. And this is just the way the average American wants to shoot. This target is known as the Standard American target.

With all his advocacy of the Standard American, the writer is not for abolishing the German ring target entirely. It has its uses, and they have already been set forth herein. What is more important, it has its friends—and they deserve every consideration.

But for the rising generation of riflemen—if we are to make the riflemen at all—we must offer something which will enable them to fit themselves for the field at the target. The Standard American solves part of this question.

Some day, perhaps, we may be permitted to shoot a repeater as a repeater, not as a muzzle-loader, and be permitted to pump lead into the bull as fast as we can work the lever—and get credit for our speed as well as for our accuracy.

Who knows? Dreams do sometimes come true.

SECRETARY OF NAVY TO SEA.

AMUCH respected and entirely respectable Service Journal publishes a very nasty little paragraph of innuendo recently contributed to a daily paper by one Park Benjamin, said to be a graduate of the Naval Academy. This writer sees fit to sneer at the purpose of Secretary Meyer to go to sea with the fleet this summer to "observe its proceedings." He carries the impression that because Mr. Meyer is not a professional sailor he will gain no profitable knowledge and that the Navy will not receive benefit from such an experience. What gives the writer his attitude we do not know, but his opinion must be formed according to other rules than those dictated by common sense and good judgment.

The more Mr. Meyer can learn about what the Navy is actually doing first hand, the better it will be for the Navy. The critic further seeks to discredit the administration of Secretary Meyer by saying that the same old program of useless maneuvers will be carried out and that no maneuvers of the kind which would do the best good will take place.

Here is another case where a little knowledge is proved to be a dangerous thing. While no official announcement has been made, our information is that Admiral Schroeder when he takes the fleet to sea will have instructions to carry out maneuvers and firing of the most practical kind.

Mr. Meyer seems to be devoting himself very diligently to the Navy Department and he should not be criticised so early in his incumbency there, particularly as he has not yet done anything which could legitimately subject him to adverse criticism. Quite the contrary, indeed. He has been doing excellently well. After he has blundered, and at the time when he makes serious mistakes, will be soon enough to attack him. For ourselves, we believe that he is going to make an exceptionally able Secretary of the Navy.

ARMS AND THE MAN

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Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor

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

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

FIRE ACTION DECIDES BATTLES.

"Great care and attention must be devoted to musketry instruction, as it is by fire action that battles will in the future be won. No efficiency in other branches of the soldier's training can compensate for inefficiency in the use of his weapon."—Kings Regulations, England.

This is a true saying and worthy of all belief. Sometimes when we have grown more than ordinarily enthusiastic and earnest in our advocacy of instruction in rifle practice the thought has come to us that perhaps we were unduly emphasizing the superlative value of rifle efficiency. Cool reflection, however, has always confirmed us in the belief that nothing can be more important to the soldier than skill in the use of the weapon with which he is armed. You might just as sensibly put a workman in a shop without knowledge of the tools which he would have to use, expecting him to turn out first-class work, as to throw a soldier into the battle line who knows a gun chiefly as an instrument of torture as exemplified by drill.

Do not run away with the idea that we undervalue discipline, drill, health and hardihood, because we do not. All of these things are indispensable attributes of soldier efficiency. Lacking everything else, if we were to choose men for action who possessed but one of the qualifications of genuine military efficiency, we would, of course, pick the men who could shoot in preference to all others. It makes no difference how much the soldier knows about other things, if he cannot make his bullets go where they ought to go, he is a failure as a soldier.

Instruction in rifle firing should not be carried on at the expense of other necessary teaching. The education of a man in military life should be symmetrical, well-balanced, sensible, and carefully thought out. Instruction in one branch and the other should dove-tail and interlock until when the new beginner, the raw rookie, the awkward recruit has become a smart, up-standing, alert, hard-muscled, clear-eyed, straight-shooting soldier he shall possess all of these qualities at their maximum at about the same time. This is assuming that you have plenty of time in which to teach your soldier what he ought to know. If you have not plenty of time, it is more important that you should make him a rifleman than that you should try to give to him any of the other things which a soldier knows. Even an undisciplined soldier if he can shoot is of great service. The Boers proved that to the world.

If we could but interest the people of this country sufficiently in rifle practice, so that they would understand how important it is, we could secure from Congress legislation which would give every able-bodied man a chance to learn how to shoot the Service rifle. If we had two or three million trained riflemen in the country, then, when war came along,

using the trained professional soldiers from the Regular Army and their less efficient but still capable brethren of the National Guard as teachers, we could soon knock into shape the raw levies which we should have to draw from the people. They would be raw levies only in the sense that they would know nothing about soldiering, except the rifle firing end of it, but it would take little to make soldiers of such men.

If, on the other hand, we should undertake to enlist citizens wholly untaught and transform them into soldiers, we would probably be forced to order them into the field and to put them in their first battle ignorant of how to use the weapons which we had given them. Being ignorant, they would be helpless, and, being helpless, afraid. Thus, would we not only fail to deliver a telling blow to an enemy, but the chances are that our men—men capable (with proper training) of the highest type of soldier devotion, the greatest courage, the noblest self-sacrifice—would flee from an enemy, even an enemy weaker than they, just because they were ignorant.

There are a thousand reasons why the United States cannot afford to parley with the question of instructing her men in the use of the rifle. Of all the nations of the earth she should be first in this. If her people would only see it so and would make the necessary provision for inculcating in the minds of her boys and men a proper conception of the value of rifle practice as a means of national defense, she, with her great wealth and tremendous size, could say *Peace* to the rest of the world in a voice so potent that no nation or combination of nations would dare disregard the command.

LESSONS.

We are printing this week in another column an article of some length upon schools for National Guardsmen. We devote considerable attention there to the correspondence school carried on in the Wisconsin National Guard, and the annual school, which, in reality, is an examination of the correspondence school student supplemented by a field demonstration of the principles involved.

We think it very important that the National Guardsman should be trained to use his own mind and warned to beware of too closely following the book. History is full of accounts of the failures of brilliant men who loved to live by rule.

There is just one grand rule and guide of action which applies in war as well as in peace; one and only one. That is, "Do the right thing in the correct way at the proper time." We admit that this is an extremely comprehensive rule. On the other hand, you will probably agree that the man who lives up to this rule is going to be successful.

Just the sort of problems which are included in the article to which we have referred, simple as they are, ought to set the average National Guardsman to thinking for himself. If he thinks correctly, he will be sure to ask himself the questions, "How can I make myself better ready to be an efficient officer in time of war? In what manner can I instruct my subordinates so that they may be of more service in a time of stress?" When he has asked these questions, if he be a practical man, he will not stop searching until he has found the correct answers.

It is a wonderful opportunity for any man which this National Guard Service does offer. Did you ever stop to think that the man who "finds himself" in one line of endeavor usually through this success takes his proper place with his fellowmen in the general scheme of things. This is true, and many and many a National Guardsman through his success in the National Guard has come to be recognized, first by himself, then by other men, as their equal or superior for the accomplishment of any difficult undertaking.

Upon first inquiry, at the initial glance, we could blame no one for thinking the officer or man in the National Guard blind to his own best good for becoming part of or remaining in that Service. But a little deeper investigation, a more serious consideration of the facts, will make plain that the man who honestly and earnestly strives to acceptably serve his country in the National Guard, by so doing not only benefits that country, but adds immeasurably to his own value as a citizen in peace as well as in war.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AERIAL EDUCATION.

The advances which have been made in the science of navigating the air make it incumbent upon this country to at least keep abreast of the progress which other nations are making. The success of the long distance trial of the Zeppelin airship, which, as is known, is a balloon with a semi-rigid frame propelled by engines and capable of being taken where its pilot chooses, and the acquisition by continental countries of the Wright aeroplane privileges show that the importance of aerial maneuvers is not being under-estimated abroad.

While the United States is not and cannot be in such danger as England from the descent upon her shores of a multitude of airships bringing death and destruction in their wake—thus preparing the way for an invading army—on account of her distance from any other mainland, yet, it is unavoidably evident that if airships can be used for offensive operations a short distance from a base they can also be employed for defensive purposes within the same geographical limits. It, therefore, behooves us to appropriate more money and devote more attention to the development of better types and a larger number of dirigible balloons and heavier-than-air ships.

Our Signal Corps is fully alive to the responsibility which rests upon it in this connection. Gen. James Allen, Chief of the Corps, asked Congress for \$500,000 last year to be devoted to aerial education and experiments, but his request was not granted. It is well not to go too fast because we have just touched the edge of the new field opened up by the conquest of the air by the Wrights; at the same time, we must keep close enough to the leaders to be sure that we shall not be left irretrievably in the rear.

HERE AND THERE.

Turning Night into Day.

The advent of electric light into nineteenth century life has made many changes. Rifle practice outdoors at night by the aid of electric lights has been successfully practiced, and, we believe, will become more popular as time goes on. It is to be hoped that this may be true, because many men who have to work during the day would shoot at night if that were possible.

Probably progress toward this end will be increased through the successful night game of ball played last week in Cincinnati. The grounds were illuminated by means of electric lights strewn in a new manner conceived especially for the purpose, and out of fourteen flies to the outfield but two were missed. Observers say that an improvement can be made over what was done. In that case it seems probable that night baseball will become a feature of twentieth century amusement. If night baseball, why not night rifle practice?

A Military Tournament.

In a model camp named Camp Taft, established in Bay View Park near Toledo, Ohio, two battalions of the 1st Infantry; the 10th Infantry; band and six companies of the 27th Infantry; headquarters and 3rd Squadron, 15th Cavalry; Battery F, 5th Field Artillery; Company L, 3rd Battalion Engineers; Company A, Signal Corps, with balloon attachment; Company C, Medical Corps, and various enlisted men, detailed to perform duty as cooks and bakers, will take part.

The camp will continue for ten days. Exhibition drills will begin after the troops have settled down in camp and be continued afternoons and evenings of each day. A grandstand has been erected and an admission fee of fifty cents will be charged spectators. The Chamber of Commerce of the city of Toledo has furnished the \$30,000 necessary to provide the grounds and necessities for camp. Proceeds from the sales of admission tickets will go to repay this sum and any balance left over will be given to the Army Relief Society.

The troops should suffer no damage through such a tour of duty. In fact, the extra special discipline which will have to be preserved should be of benefit to them. As an object lesson to the spectators, the camp should prove of value. Whether the idea originated with the Chamber of Commerce or with Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who will command, is a close question, but whoever it was should be praised for the conception.

Czar and Kaiser Meet.

The Czar of Russia and Emperor William of Germany met at Pitkipas Bay on the coast of Finland, June 17. Each monarch proceeded to the meeting place on his private yacht. Pitkipas is a little known bay on the south coast of Finland, about sixty miles from St. Petersburg. Here the Czar has his headquarters during his summer yachting cruises. William and Nicholas met at the same place under somewhat similar conditions in 1906. It is not believed that the meeting was of great importance, but it is taken as an indication of the desire of each ruler to continue upon friendly terms with the other.

An incident of the meeting, somewhat trivial in itself but which might under other conditions have proven of importance, was the firing upon a British merchantman by a Russian torpedo boat. It appears that the British trader blundered within the lines set to preserve the inviolability of the meeting, and that she failed to respond to signals, hence the shots, which were not fired until four blank shells had failed to stop

her. Four men of the English crew were slightly injured. The British Government with great good sense appears to realize that the occurrence was unavoidable and that the only blame which can be attached to any one belongs to the stupid captain of the merchantman.

Wrights Once More Medallized.

Gen. James Allen, Chief of the Signal Corps, for the Secretary of War presented to the Wright brothers at Dayton, Ohio, June 18, the medals authorized by Congress. At the same time a medal from the State of Ohio and one from their home city of Dayton, were given them. The Wrights, who do not seem to lose their right minds as do so many men newly come from obscurity, took their honors as they had taken the others rendered them, with due and becoming modesty, replying in simple but fitting terms to the addresses of presentation, saying only about enough and surely not too much.

The new Wright aeroplane to take the place of the one destroyed last fall at Fort Myer, when Orville Wright and Lieutenant Selfridge were dashed to the earth, resulting in the death of the latter, has already reached Washington and possibly before these words are in print the trials will have begun. It seems probable, however, that some little time will have to be devoted to the assembling of the machine and the flights will not begin for several days. The brothers Wright have come to Washington and are assisting to put their flyer in shape.

Germany Has Some Horses.

As a result of a horse census concluded about the first of last year it appears that Germany has 4,345,043 horses, and of this number 3,550,838 were then four years old or above. This number, of course, includes the horses then employed in the army service.

The King of England Presents Colors.

King Edward presented the colors of the Territorial Organizations at Windsor Castle last week. In the presence of a distinguished company, which included the Colonial Delegates to the Imperial Press Conference, Color Guards representing every regiment of the Territorial Army (a force corresponding somewhat nearly to our National Guard), received their colors from the hands of the King, after they had first been consecrated.

Commemorate Founding of G. A. R.

A granite memorial to Dr. Stephenson, Founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, will take place in the City of Washington, July 3. The President, the Secretary of War, and other dignitaries will be present, and there will be a parade of all the troops in the immediate vicinity of Washington.

Great Shooting.

It is reported that first-class petty officer Owens of the English torpedo boat destroyer Avon, during recent battle practice, did some very fine shooting with a twelve-pounder gun. The vessel steamed at full speed and the gunner, firing 1,000 yards at a target six by eight feet in size, made twelve hits in forty-five seconds out of twelve shots fired.

Russia Building Big Ships.

The keels of four battleships of the latest "Dreadnought" type were laid last week in St. Petersburg. Each ship will be of 23,000 tons, with a length of 608 feet and a beam of 82. Their speed will be twenty knots and the main batteries will consist of ten twelve-inch guns.

Japanese Cavalry Maneuvers.

During the two years last past, the two Cavalry brigades which constitute the total strength of Japan in that arm have had special maneuvers. A quantity of horse Artillery has also participated in these exercises. A third Cavalry brigade is now being organized and all three brigades will maneuver together, with such horse Artillery as is available.

Brazil Will Have a New Dry-Dock.

The Brazilian Ministry of Public Works has decided that the dry-dock to be constructed in that country shall be big enough to accommodate the largest vessels built, and that it shall be of a floating type.

A World's Fair For Boston.

In the year of our Lord 1920, Boston proposes to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers and the founding of New England by a World's Tercentennial Exposition at that place. New England is the only portion of the United States which has not heretofore had a world's fair.

Artillery Against Aircraft.

"The balloons and air-ships have made it necessary for artillerymen to work out a new set of mathematical tables for firing at air-craft," writes Newton Forest in the issue of Harper's Weekly for June 12. In the defense against aerial attack the firing of the gun must necessarily be of the high-angle kind, and the weapon must be capable of rapid training in a wide arc. Such a weapon has been designed and manufactured by the Krupp works at Essen, says the author, and has been placed at the disposal of the German War Office. The field-piece is of two-and-one-half-inch caliber and fires a nine-pound shell with a velocity of two thousand feet per second, and there is also a weapon designed for fortifications or shipboard.

The Navy of England Assembled.

Over 350 warships of the British Navy are now gathered together in the North Sea and vicinity for the annual maneuvers. So great a naval force was never before assembled for any purpose.

Machine Guns for the Italians.

The Italian government has recently purchased and issued over two hundred Maxim machine guns. They went to the Infantry regiments.

We hope so too.

"Enclosed you will find \$3 for renewal of my subscription to ARMS AND

THE MAN. I hope to see the day when every high school and preparatory college in our land has a copy of ARMS AND THE MAN on its reading table."

ARMY AND NAVY.

Infantry Equipment to be Tried.

Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th Infantry, and Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 8th Infantry, members of the Board of Officers appointed to try out Infantry equipment, have been ordered to Fort Benjamin Harrison for the purpose of making a demonstration of the tentative equipment devised by the Board to the officers of the 10th Infantry.

Naval Militia Will Return Honors.

In a General Order recently issued by the Navy Department it is directed that the Navy conform in its intercourse with vessels of the Naval Militia to naval usage, and so far as practical to the regulations for the government of the Navy. The Adjutant General of Connecticut has issued an order in which the Naval order is embodied. In the Connecticut order directions are given to the Naval Militia of that State to conform to the requirements of the naval order.

Examinations for Applicants to Medical Corps.

Boards of medical officers will meet on July 12 at thirty-seven Army posts in the United States and at Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama, for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examinations of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army.

Detailed for Michigan.

1st Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, 12th Cavalry, has been detailed for duty with the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Infantry, Michigan National Guard, for a period of ten days, commencing August 9, during the encampment to be held at Luddington.

For Duty at Camp Perry.

2nd Lieut. Hornsby B. Evans, 19th Infantry, Aide-de-camp, son of Lieut.-Col. R. K. Evans, has been detailed for duty during the National Matches.

Medical Officers for Schools.

Medical officers have been ordered to duty as commanding officers of camps for the instruction of medical officers of the Organized Militia as follows: Maj. Frederick P. Reynolds, at Antietam, Md.; Maj. Albert E. Truby, Camp near San Francisco, and Maj. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Camp at Sparta, Wis.

Detailed for New Mexico Inspection.

Capt. Albert S. Brooks, U. S. A., retired, has been directed to inspect the New Mexico National Guard while in camp at Los Vegas, August 1 to 14.

Officers for Michigan.

Captains Eli A. Helmick, 10th Infantry, Lorrain T. Richardson, 22nd Infantry, and Dana T. Merrill, 28th Infantry, have been detailed to inspect the Michigan National Guard while in camp at Ludington, Mich., August 9 to 16.

Wisconsin Details.

The following officers have been detailed to inspect the Wisconsin National Guard during its encampment at Camp Douglas, June 26 to July 23: Captains Frank M. Caldwell, 12th Cavalry; Glenn H. Davis, 12th Infantry; and George B. Pont, 20th Infantry.

Officers for New York.

Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 29th Infantry, and Capt. Romulus F. Walton, U. S. A., retired, have been detailed for duty at the encampments of the National Guard of New York, to be held at Crown Point and Plattsburg Barracks between June 27 and July 17. Captain Walton is also detailed for duty at Farnham for the same purpose from July 31 to August 21.

McClure to Massachusetts.

Capt. Nathaniel F. McClure, 5th Cavalry, will be on duty with the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia during the encampment of that force, August 14 to 21.

Additional Officers for Camp Perry.

In addition to the officers previously named, Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3rd Cavalry, 2nd Lieut. Owen S. Albright, 13th Infantry, and 2nd Lieut. Roger G. Alexander, Corps of Engineers, have been detailed for duty during the National Matches. Lieutenant Alexander will be a statistical officer for the meeting.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Map Reading and its Importance.

Col. E. M. Weaver, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, has addressed a letter to each Adjutant General in relation to instruction in the following terms:

"In carrying out the desire of the Division of Militia Affairs to be of use to the Organized Militia in matters pertaining to the instruction of the personnel thereof, arrangements have been made to place in the hands of all combatant officers of the Organized Militia a copy of 'Studies in Minor Tactics,' and, for use in connection therewith, a pamphlet on map reading prepared especially for the needs of the officers of the Organized Militia by Capt. C. O. Sherrill, Engineer Corps. It is the intention of the office, further, to supply the officers of the Organized Militia from time to time with simple map problems and with pamphlets on orders, patrols, advance and rear guards, outposts, combat, camping, camp and personal sanitation

in the field, etc., prepared especially for the needs of the officers of the Organized Militia.

The Chief of Staff has been requested to have the officers of the Regular Army who are detailed for duty with the Organized Militia during the coming summer take advantage of the opportunity, presented to deliver a few talks on the subjects mentioned above, particularly on the subject of map reading, and to endeavor to impress upon the officers of the Organized Militia the necessity of devoting as much time as may be practicable to the study of these subjects with a view to better preparation for active service in the field.

The office of the Division of Militia Affairs invites, from officers of the Organized Militia, comments, suggestions and recommendations pertaining to matters of instruction of the Organized Militia which, in their opinion, would tend to increase the military efficiency of the Organized Militia; these comments, suggestions or recommendations to be submitted through regular military channels with a view to obtaining thereon, by way of indorsement, the views, opinions and suggestions of the higher military authorities of the States and Territories."

Instructions for Guard Duty.

Circular No. 8, War Department, Division of Militia Affairs, has been brought out in the form of a small forty-six page pamphlet. It is called "Instructions and Problems in Guard Duty for the Private Soldier, and upon the outside of the front cover appear the words, 'Prepared in the Division of Militia Affairs by Capt. M. C. Kerth, 23rd Infantry, U. S. A.'" The pamphlet is intended to give all the instructions in Guard Duty which it is necessary for a private to know. The little book is made up of extracts from the Manual of Guard Duty with pertinent and sensible comments thereon and simple problems relating thereto. It will be issued to the States at cost (about three cents) upon requisition. Specimen copies have been sent to each Adjutant General for his consideration. The pamphlet should be found very useful.

Medical Officers May Be Paid from Regular Funds.

The Governors of States need not make separate requisitions and estimates for funds to pay the medical officers of their Organized Militia attending the camps of instruction for medical officers of Militia; but any funds remaining to the credit of the Disbursing Officers of the States for the payment of expenses of field Service, under Section 14 of the Militia Law, may be used for the purpose. The medical officers attending the camps should be paid on a special roll.

The expenses of the officers should not be made a matter of separate accounting by the Disbursing Officers; but should be stated with their general accounts for field Service.

One Musician with Hospital Corps.

Musicians ordinarily are not included in the personnel of the Hospital Corps of the Regular Army; but when the Hospital Corps is serving in the field, paragraph 25 of the Field Service Regulations, 1908, giving the details of organizations of different branches of the Service, provides that a Hospital Section and an Ambulance Company Section shall have one private first-class, as musician.

Additional Publications for Issue to the Militia.

The Assistant Secretary of War has approved the following list of publications for issue to the Organized Militia and they may be obtained upon the requisition of a Governor of State, the value thereof being charged to the State's allotment.

1. Studies in Minor Tactics.
2. Seven problems and solutions (Part 1); Five problems and solutions (Part 2); A 6-sheet map of Fort Leavenworth and vicinity.
3. Pamphlet on Map Reading.
4. Pamphlet on Patrolling.
5. Pamphlet on Advance and Rear Guards.
6. Pamphlet on Outposts.
7. Pamphlet on Combat.
8. Pamphlet on Orders, Messages, and Reports.
9. Twenty problems and solutions (Parts III and IV).

Captain Kerth to Make Some Visits.

To carry out the policy of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs to get a better first-hand knowledge of the conditions existing in the Organized Militia of the States, Capt. M. C. Kerth, Assistant Chief of the Division, will visit a number of States at the time field Service is going on in them, and conclude his journey by spending some time at Camp Perry during the National Matches. His itinerary is:

St. Augustine, Florida, July 11; Alexandria, Louisiana, July 12; Jackson, Mississippi, July 16; Montgomery, Alabama, July 20; Atlanta, Georgia, July 24; Morehead City, North Carolina, July 28; Greenville, South Carolina, August 2; Nashville, Tennessee, August 7; Earlinton, Kentucky, August 9; Dardanelle, Arkansas, August 15; Camp Perry, Ohio, August 20.

Mississippi Guardsmen Quick.

Under what appeared to be a local necessity, the Adjutant General of Mississippi telegraphed Col. E. B. Baker, of the 3rd Mississippi Infantry, at Natchez, to mobilize Companies B and C for service in another portion of the State. Within fifty-five minutes after the order was received, at 5.02 p. m., the two companies with a full complement of officers were ready in full marching order to take their departure. Orders countermanding the order for service were received shortly afterwards. This is a record for quick dispatch for assembling for duty which it would be hard to beat.

West Virginia Annual Competition.

The Annual Rifle and Revolver Competition of the West Virginia National Guard and the matches of the West Virginia State Rifle Association will take place on the State range at Camp Dawson, July 22, 23 and 24. The commanding officer of each organization will send a team of three principals and one alternate, these to be the four persons making the highest score in record firing during the regular practice season. Not more than one officer will be allowed on each team and not more than two members of any prize winning team of last year. The events will consist of a company team match, regimental match, and various matches for individuals. The twenty highest competitors will shoot twice over

the National Match course and the fifteen highest will constitute the National Match Team.

D. C. Enforces Attendance.

An enlisted man of the District of Columbia National Guard was placed under arrest last week because he had been absent from drills without an excuse. It is obvious that some severe measures will have to be taken to enforce a better attendance in the District Militia. At any rate, men who remain absent wilfully and through no cause which they can avoid must be made to suffer the consequences of their wrong doing. Under the new law governing the National Guard of the District it will be possible to summarily punish offences of this kind. The course of those officers who caused the arrest of this man in an attempt to execute the law is highly approved. A few more cases of this kind would probably remove the evil altogether.

Northeast Coast Maneuvers.

The mystery which has been thrown around the maneuvers which are to take place on the New England Coast this summer has greatly enhanced the interest taken by the National Guardsmen in these events. We are of the opinion also that the practical value of the maneuvers will be greatly increased by reticence concerning the plans to be pursued. So far this secret has been admirably kept and no one who could do so has given out any information upon the subject. It is probable that when the actual movement commences the transports carrying troops will leave under sealed orders. This method of procedure meets with our heartiest approval.

Another Range in Kentucky.

A ten-year lease has been taken upon land for a State rifle range in West Frankfort near Frankfort. It is expected to make this one of the best ranges in the south.

Pennsylvania's Cooking School.

Major Mueller, Commissary of the First Brigade National Guard of Pennsylvania, has been conducting a cooking school for the benefit of his organization. The instruction of cooks before going to camp is a thing which is often overlooked. It is of so very great importance, that it is impossible to overstate the good which may result from the employment of well-trained cooks, or the harm which follows the use of unfit ones. Major Mueller takes an enthusiastic interest in his work and his course is commended for the consideration of other subsistence officers.

Maryland Encampment Fixed.

The First Brigade, Maryland National Guard, except First Company of Coast Artillery, will encamp on the Alms House farm near Westminster, from July 18 to 25, inclusive. The camp will be called Camp Crothers, in honor of the Governor of the State.

Washington Changes.

By the assignment of officers and organizations and by the creation of new ones, four companies of Coast Artillery have been added to the National Guard of Washington. These companies, which will be under the command of Capt. E. G. Griggs—formerly of the Cavalry but transferred to the Coast Artillery for the purpose—are known as the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th companies, and they will camp at Fort Worden from July 15 to 24, to take part in joint coast defense exercises.

Drill for Night Workers.

The proposal has been made and favorable action will probably be taken on the creation of a company for drill purposes which shall contain those members of the National Guard of the District of Columbia who are engaged in night work. The company would of course drill in the day-time. If any considerable number of men in any National Guard organization work at night a plan of this kind could be carried out with great benefit to them. It is believed the experiment has not been tried elsewhere and no reason is known why it should not be.

Our Greatest Need.

Knicker: What is the crying need now?
Bocker: An auto that knows its master's voice.—"Harper's Bazar."

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

ADDING CARBON TO REDUCE EROSION.

An interesting article appeared in the Journal of the Franklin Institute for February under the title of "The Addition of Carbon to Powders with a Nitrocellulose and Nitroglycerin Base." The article was written by Captain Monni of the Italian Army and translated from the *Moniteur Scientifique* by W. J. Williams, F. I. C. It was too long and in a measure too technical for full reproduction here. It deals with the question of the introduction of a larger carbon element into powder as a means of decreasing erosion. The main argument of the author is contained within the following extracts:

The results obtained by the use of the new nitro powders in firearms have caused their rapid adoption by all armies and navies. Generally speaking, these powders consist either of a mixture of nitroglycerin and nitrocellulose or of nitrocellulose alone. It is needless to describe the properties of nitro powders, for they are well known; it need be said only that from the economic and ballistic points of view, the addition of nitroglycerin offers advantages. But practical use has shown that these powders erode the bore of the pieces to such a degree that after a limited number of rounds they become useless. This harmful effect, which increases with the length of the weapon, is augmented in proportion to the quantity of nitroglycerin contained in the powder, and when it is taken into consideration that the products of the decomposition of these nitro powders are all the same, the cause of this fact must be sought in the temperature of the decomposition of nitroglycerin, which is far higher than that of nitrocellu-

lose. Moreover, the decomposition products of nitroglycerin contain a great excess of carbon dioxide, which removes carbon from the metal. In view of this rapid attack, the governments which have adopted powders with a nitro-glycerin base, find themselves under the necessity of either abandoning their advantages or eliminating their drawbacks.

Italy chose the second method, and made a series of experiments to attain this end. For ten years I was detached to the government factory of Fontana Léré and put in charge of the experiments conducted by distinguished chemists. I do not intend to detail all that was done, but I can show the grounds by which I arrived at the solution of the problem.

It is known that the Italian Army and Navy make considerable use of balistite, which is a mixture of equal parts of nitroglycerin and nitrocellulose. This mixture is brought by a special method to a nitration of 12 per cent, which corresponds almost exactly to a 9-nitrocellulose.

Certain calorimetric determinations were made which are only valuable for comparison. Thus it was found—

Percentage of carbon in the balistite.	Charge.	Rise of temperature.	Percentage of carbon in the balistite.	Charge.	Rise of temperature.
0	100	45°	10	116.5	35.5°
2.5	103	44°	11	118	34.2°
5.0	109	42.6°	13	122	33°
7.5	112	39°	(1)15	123	30.3°
8	113	37.6°	(2)19	137	31°
9	115	36.3°			

It is obvious that the values found for the rise of temperature decreases progressively and in a very notable degree in proportion as the temperature (sic; charge) increases. It is true that neither the charge nor the rise of temperature follows the percentage of carbon exactly; but that is because in manufacturing on the small scale, it is impossible to avoid all the defects which influence the ballistic properties of the explosive. Moreover, the last two results (1 and 2) do not really contradict each other; if the temperatures are considered in relation to the weights of the explosive which would contain the same quantity of nitrated products, the temperature for 2 would be 29.5°, lower than that found for 1.

In proof of the fact that the carbon actually reacts, as in the equations given, it is well to emphasize the fact that during the explosion there is neither smoke nor residue produced. Hence the inference is strong that carbon determines the quantity and the nature of the products of explosion.

Must it not be concluded from these results that balistite, and all powders which produce a large proportion of carbon dioxide, act upon the steel of the muzzle of the gun by removing its carbon?

To answer this question, an apparatus was constructed, analogous to that described by Vieille (*Mém. des poudres et salpêtres*, vol. xi) to measure the erosion. Vieille, in his experiments, always used the same weight of powder. But in this way an exact expression of the damage done by different powders cannot be obtained. It is preferable, and more logical, to experiment with such quantities of powder as give the same ballistic effect, while keeping the other factors which may influence the result as constant as possible. Hence the powders are granulated so that the duration of combustion shall be the same for all. The following results were obtained:

	Atmospheres.	Erosion.
Ordinary balistite.....	3413	0.3038 Gm.
Balistite with 11.28% carbon.....	3768	0.3048 Gm.

Vieille found that with the same powder the erosion is proportional to the pressure developed in the gun:

	Atmospheres.	Erosion.
Ordinary balistite.....	2162	0.3038 Gm.
Balistite with 11.28% carbon.....	2366	0.1461 Gm.
Ordinary balistite.....	2313	0.3874 Gm.
Balistite with 8.00% carbon.....	2323	0.2108 Gm.
Balistite with 11.28% carbon.....	2543	0.1730 Gm.

It is seen, that in spite of a heavier charge of carbonated products and in spite of higher pressure, the erosion is less.

The following comparative experiments were made:

	Atmospheres.	Erosion.
Balistite with 8% carbon.....	1050	0.0041 Gm.
Balistite with 11.28% carbon.....	911	0.0031 Gm.
Black powder.....	1077	0.0118 Gm.
Rottenciler powder.....	1020	0.0100 Gm.
Smokeless powder.....	1438	0.0110 Gm.

These results need no comment. But this point may be insisted on; if, as Vieille assures us, it is admitted that erosion is produced in the same manner in the apparatus for measuring the erosion as it is in fire arms, the results prove that carbonated balistite is the least erosive of the explosives.

But, it may be asked, what guarantees can be offered for carbonated balistite from the chemical, physical, and ballistic points of view? The only answer is that these are the same as for ordinary balistite, that is, it is easily and conveniently manufactured, it offers considerable resistance to variations of temperature and humidity, and its ballistic effect is constant; its combustion is a little slower. Both in economy and in practical results, it corresponds to what was sought.

My official position prevents my going into detail concerning the experiments made to determine the best proportion of the components, the general properties of the powder, and the method of making it suitable for different weapons. The Italian patent is open to the public and any one can study the process.

An interesting question, from the practical point of view, is the use of carbonated balistite as a sporting powder. In fact its production is one-half more economical than that of the commercial powders made for this purpose, and there is no fear that the guns will be deteriorated.

Those who have used balistite as a sporting powder and have not obtained the expected results, may claim that it would have been just the same notwithstanding the addition of carbon. But it is easy to refute this objection. Once its chief fault, the erosive property, is eliminated, the rest is only a comparatively simple question of granulating the powder.

Carbonated balistite can be sold at a price as advantageous for the merchant as for the manufacturer. It is sufficient to say that the cost of production should not exceed 5 fr. 50 (\$1.10), and that the charge is about one-third of the equivalent charge of black powder.

THE NEW
WINCHESTER
"TOURNAMENT"
SHOTGUN

LIST PRICE, \$42.00

IT RETAILS
FOR LESS



The Sign of the



Reliable Repeater

The Repeater that Meets
Every Trap-shooting Requirement.

SPECIFICATIONS: 12-Gauge, Take-Down, 30-inch Winchester Rolled Steel matted barrel, bored to shoot trap loads close and hard. Special-shaped straight grip stock and action slide handle of selected walnut, checked. Length of stock 14 inches, drop at comb 1 1/8 inch, at heel 1 1/8 inch. Rubber butt plate. Stock oil finished. Weight of gun about 7 1/2 pounds.

Send for a circular fully describing the "Tournament" Gun, or step into your dealers and examine one. It is

A GUN THAT WILL HELP MAKE HIGH SCORES.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

- July 22, 23 and 24—The Annual Rifle and Revolver competition of the West Virginia National Guard and the West Virginia State Rifle Association at State Range, Camp Dawson.
- 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. 2 to 7—Annual Matches of the Maryland National Guard and the Maryland State Rifle Association at Saunder's Range.
- Aug. 9 to 19—Ohio State Rifle Association Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.
- Aug. 12 to 14—Fourth Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Rifle Association, Camp Logan, Ill.
- 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., Calif.
- 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.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following scores were shot at the indoor range, 1406 Washington avenue, during the week of June 12:

25 Yard Rifle Competition.

J. D. Jaques.....	239	244	240	238
C. R. Dougherty.....	230	232	229	228
W. T. Smith.....	235	236		

20 Yard Pistol Competition.

G. H. Smith.....	90	90	83	88	88	87	83	87	84	83
	89	88	86	87	90	87	85	81	86	85
N. Spering.....	83	90	88	89						
H. A. Dill.....	79	69								

20 Yard Revolver Competitions.

Wm. T. Smith..... 87 81 81
The competition for the medal donated by the National Rifle Association to affiliated organizations will be held at the Arlington range of this association, on July 4, conditions call for 2 sighting and 10 shots offhand with military rifles at 200 yards. No reentries allowed. We trust that any member who has not won this handsome medal will be interested in this special event for the day only and attend.

NATIONAL CAPITAL RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

We had Mr. Geo. L. Marble of the U. M. C. Company with us last Saturday night, which was the occasion of the regular practice shoot of the club. Mr. Marble is a great favorite with the members and they hold many pleasant recollections of his numerous visits in the past. Lieutenant Farrow was with us for the first time in several months and he did some good work with his .38 revolver. McCaskey has got his Colt Target Model sighted about right and nothing but 9's and 10's will be accepted from now on. We have several new members since the schoolboy shoot and unless all signs fail we will add considerably to our membership in the near future.

On June 20 a committee on an outdoor range, consisting of Sheridan Ferree, president, Major Wheeler, treasurer, and F. J. Kahrs, secretary, made a journey to Robey, Va., about one hour's ride from Washington on the interurban cars, to inspect the site of the proposed outdoor range. It is situated on a farm comprising about 15 acres of ground, surrounded by dense woodland, beyond which toward the northeast is a sharp rise of ground which

will make the range quite safe. It is proposed to put out 15, 25, 50 and 75 yard revolver targets, probably one of each at first, and then make additions afterwards. A 200-yard range will be had as soon as the revolver targets are in working order. Lieut. W. Milton Farrow was one of the party, together with Mr. King and Mr. Scharf, a new member. Some practice was had with revolver on improvised targets at 20 yards, and an 80 with a 79 was the result for Sheridan Ferree and a 75 for Lieutenant Farrow.

MONMOUTH REVOLVER CLUB, RED BANK, N. J.

The Monmouth Revolver club is not dead, although as far as connecting the scores with ARMS AND THE MAN is concerned it would appear that the club were in the hands of a receiver.

The last meeting was held on June 11 and some of the scores went 90 or better, but more time was squandered in the "masticating of the proverbial lint" than in the scientific study of the marksmanship possibilities of the one arm gun. The following scores were made on the above date:

20 Yard Pistol.

Hoyt.....	89	91	Doremus.....	77	78
Hamlet.....	71		Williams.....	81	84
E. C. Taylor.....	76	77	Poindexter.....	86	90

NEW ENGLAND MILITARY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The program of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the New England Military Rifle Association to be held on the range of the Bay State Military Rifle Association, Wakefield, Mass., July 26 to July 31, inclusive, 1909, is as follows:
(Continued from June 10.)

No. 9. *Essex County Match:*
For a trophy and \$30. Individual match. Open to all. Distances—200 and 500 yards rapid fire.

No. 10. *The Bigney Match:*
For a trophy and cash prizes presented by Col. Sidney O. Bigney, Massachusetts. Individual single entry match. Open to all. Distance—1,000 yards.

No. 11. *The Cushing Match:*
For a trophy and cash prizes presented by Capt. J. Stearns Cushing, Massachusetts. Individual single entry match. Open to all. Distance—800 yards.

New England Rifle Aggregate:
For a trophy and cash prize presented by Lieut.-Col. Walter L. Sanborn, M. V. M. Trophy to become the property of any one winning it three times, not necessarily consecutive; all ties to be shot off.

No. 12. *Massachusetts Rifle Association Match:*
For a trophy presented by the Massachusetts Rifle Association. Individual skirmish run. Open only to the 20 men whose scores in the New England Rifle Aggregate are the highest. One skirmish run of 20 shots.

Grand Aggregate:
New England only. For a gold medal presented by The Hayes Bros. Co., Newark, N. J.

Officer's Aggregate:
Open to commissioned officers of New England, active retired or honorably discharged, of the Militia, National Guard, Army or Navy, making the highest aggregate scores in Matches Nos. 6, 7 and 8. For a trophy presented by the Old Guard of Massachusetts.

INDIVIDUAL REENTRY MATCHES.

No. 13. *Gen. S. C. Lawrence Match:*
Individual reentry match. Open to all. For a trophy and prizes presented by Brig.-Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, Massachusetts. Distance—200 yards. Two scores to count.

No. 14. *Henry Match:*
Individual reentry match. Open to all. Distance—300 yards. Three scores to count.

No. 15. *The Shuman Match:*
Individual reentry match. Open to all. For a

trophy and cash prizes presented by Hon. Samuel Shuman, Massachusetts.

Distance—500 yards. Two scores to count.

No. 16. *Governor Quimby Match:*
Individual reentry match. Open to all members of the New England Militia. For a trophy presented by His Excellency Governor Henry B. Quimby, New Hampshire, and cash prizes.

Distance—600 yards. Two scores to count.

No. 17. *Individual Reentry Practice Skirmish Match:*
New England only. Morning Team Skirmish. Tuesday, July 27, Maine and New Hampshire. Wednesday, July 28, Rhode Island and Vermont. Thursday, July 29, Massachusetts and Connecticut. From 6 to 8 a. m.

No. 18. *Novice Match:*
Individual reentry match. Open to all who have never won a prize in any National or Interstate Competition. For a trophy and cash prizes. Distance—500 yards. This match will be open at all times when target accommodations permit.

REVOLVER MATCHES.

No. 19.* *The Vaughn Match:*
For a trophy and cash prizes presented by Maj. Ira Vaughn, General Staff. Rapid fire reentry pistol match. Open to all residents of the New England States. Distance—25 yards.

No. 20. *The Sears Match:*
For a trophy and cash prizes presented by Maj. Philip S. Sears, General Staff. Timed fire reentry pistol match. Open to all residents of the New England States. Distance—50 yards.

No. 21. *The Aldrich Match:*
For a trophy and cash prizes presented by Maj. Talbot Aldrich, General Staff. Slow fire reentry pistol match. Open to all residents of the New England States. Distance—50 yards.

No. 22. *Lewis R. Speare Match:*
Individual. Open to members of the Organized Militia of any of the New England States, or Regular Army stationed therein. For gold, silver and bronze medals presented by Lewis R. Speare, Boston, and Military Pistol Championship of New England.

No. 23. *Bank Officers Revolver Match:*
Open to teams from any Bank or Trust Company in New England, for trophy presented by the National Shawmut Bank. Other prizes and conditions to be announced later.

No. 24. *Small Bore Rifle Match:*
Open to all. Single entry. Distance—50 yards. Weapon; Any .32 caliber with any sights not containing glass. Ammunition; Any. Number of shots: 2 sighting and 10 for record. Position: Prone with head toward the target.

No. 25. *Small Bore Rifle Match:*
Open to all. Individual reentry match. Distance: 25 yards. Weapon: Any .22 caliber rifle with any sight not containing glass. Ammunition: Any. Number of shots: 5. No sighting shots; best 5 tickets to count. Target: German ring, regular club. Position: Standing.

The following are the names of the winners of the various trophies which have remained in competition for more than one tournament, up to the present date:

- Match No. 1.*
1905. D Company 1st Regiment, National Guard, Me.
1906. D Company, 1st Regiment, National Guard, Me.
1907. K Company, 2nd Regiment, M. V. M.



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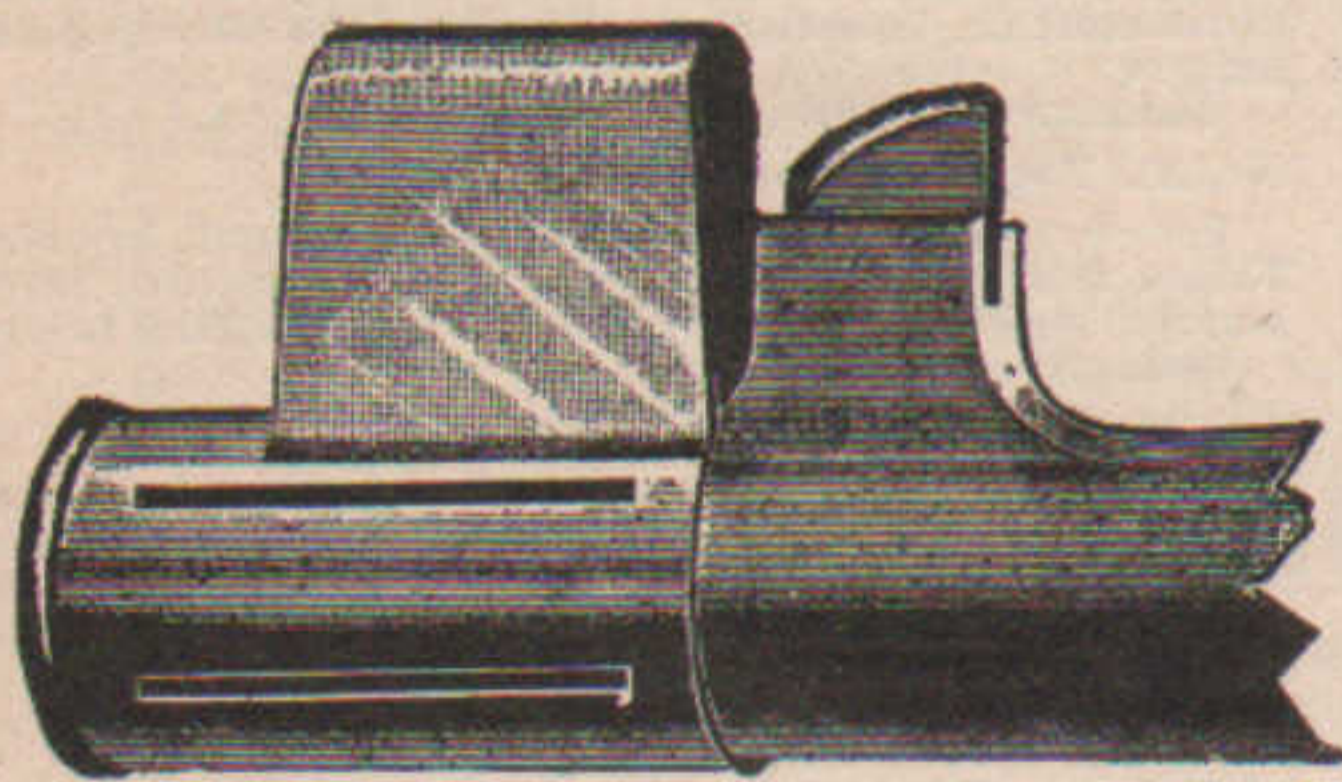
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Match No. 2.
1907. G Company, 5th Regiment, M. V. M.
1908. C Company, 6th Regiment, M. V. M.
- Match No. 3. "Bancroft."*
1905. 5th Regiment, M. V. M.
1906. 6th Regiment, M. V. M.
1907. 1st Regiment, National Guard, Maine.
1908. 1st Regiment, National Guard, New Hampshire.
- Match No. 4. "Interstate."*
1905. Massachusetts Team.
1906. Massachusetts Team.
1907. Massachusetts Team.
1908. Massachusetts Team.
- Match No. 7. "Hayden."*
1905. S. W. Wise, M. V. M.
1906. Private R. E. Gibson, M. V. M.
1907. Sergeant D. I. Gould, National Guard, Maine.
1908. Private G. W. Chesley, National Guard, Conn.
- Match No. 8. "McLane."*
1905. F. A. D. Bullard, M. V. M.
1906. Sergeant H. Baptist, M. V. M.
1907. Sergeant C. D. Berg, M. V. M.
1908. Capt. S. W. Wise, Ord. Dept., M. V. M.
- Match No. 9. "Essex Co."*
1905. Private James Durward, M. V. M.
1906. Musician G. W. Chesley, M. V. M.
1907. Musician J. E. Parker, M. V. M.
1908. Capt. M. W. Parker, Ord. Dept., M. V. M.,
- Match No. 10.*
1905. Sergeant Moses P. Styles, National Guard, Me.
1906. Sergeant C. J. Jeffers, M. V. M.
1907. Sergeant D. I. Gould, National Guard, Maine.
1908. Capt. S. W. Wise, Ord. Dept., M. V. M.
- Match No. 12. "Massachusetts Rifle Association."*
1905. S. W. Wise, M. V. M.
1906. G. M. Jeffs, M. V. M.
1907. E. C. Simson, National Guard, Connecticut.
1908. Capt. M. W. Parker, Ord. Dept., M. V. M.

CANADIANS WIN MATCH.
By the narrow margin of 10 points, the crack shots of the 46th Regiment, Port Hope, Canada, defeated a rifle team of the Eighth Separate Company on the Bushnell's Basin rifle range on June 12.
Although the Canadians secured a big lead at the 200 and 500 yard ranges, their gain was materially reduced by the local men, at 600 yards, and it was nip and tuck until the last shot was scored.
The members of the Canadian team used the Lee-Enfield rifle, while the local men shot with the new Springfield. The Lee-Enfield is of .303 caliber. Two of the Canadians used the Ross rifle, with which the Canadian militia is being equipped. It is of the same caliber as the Lee-Enfield.
Aside from the ultimate outcome of the match, and which team would capture honors for the day, there was a spirit of badinage over who would be the "high man," and capture individual honors. Interest naturally centered in the work of Lieut. F. H. Morris, who last year at the British shoot at Bisley, England, made high score, which virtually carried with it the championship of the British empire for the year 1908.
The first range to be fired upon was at 200 yards. Each man had 2 sighting and 7 shots for record.
The firing on the 200 yard range was completed early in the morning, and the men promptly moved back to the 500 yard range, the Canadians confident because of the lead of 13 points secured at the 200 yard point.
The shooting at 500 yards was begun under the orders of Gen. William Wilson, of Geneva, colonel of the 3rd Regiment, who had arrived to act as range officer upon the invitation of Captain Couchman. Accompanying General Wilson were Capt. George E. Gasper, the regimental commissary, and Capt. L. D. Collins, the regimental quartermaster.
The shooting at the 500 yard range was finished at 11 o'clock.
The Canadians led by 21 points at the 500 yard range, or a total lead of 36 points. Under this handicap the local men went to the 600 yard range with such odds against them that they conceded there was little chance of overcoming them. Nevertheless they continued to fight gamely, declaring that the match would not be over until the last shot was fired.
A "fish-tail" wind, blowing first from the northwest and then from the southeast, had sprung up, and the men had to wait for lulls, or take chances.
As the close of the match drew near, with only two shots more to be fired by each of the last four competitors, the watchers seemed even more anxious than the veteran shots, as a run of hard luck was liable to throw the match either way.
Lieutenant McLaughlin held steady, and the Canadians finished at 600 yards with a score of 189. At this range the Eighth Separate team gained 26 points, but as the Canadians had 36 points to the good the match went to the visitors by a margin of 10 points. The steadiness of the local men in the wind-up of the match elicited praise from the Canadians.

Eighth Separate Company.				
Yards	200	500	600	Tl.
Corporal Hunt	31	29	25	85
Private Mason	28	24	27	79
Sergeant Raymond	32	26	27	85
Sergeant Brown	30	28	30	88
Captain Couchman	31	31	28	90
Sergeant Wood	32	31	30	93
Private Rosenberg	27	25	19	71
Lieutenant Smith	32	20	29	81
Totals	243	214	215	672
46th Regiment.				
Major King	35	30	24	84
Sergeant Laurie	32	25	13	70
Lieutenant McLaughlin	31	29	31	87
Sergeant Morris	33	33	25	91
Captain Ralston	33	28	26	87
Lieutenant Rowe	33	32	25	90
Lieutenant Hoar	29	28	21	78
Sergeant McMillan	32	30	24	86
Totals	258	235	189	682

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505 x 510—Actual Score. In gun event No. 11 six shooters tied with 25 straight; Mr. Ford won the shoot-off with 30 straight. The second day's gun event also resulted in a tie; in the shoot-off Mr. Ford broke 29 x 30. 59 x 60 in the two shoot-offs makes the total score 505 x 510.

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DENVER, COLO., RIFLE CLUB ASSOCIATION.

The feature of the shoot on June 7 was the return match between the Denver Rifle Club and the Milwaukee Sharpshooters Society. For the first time this season weather conditions were ideal for good shooting. Denver was again without the services of one of their best shooters; notwithstanding this loss, they won their match by 111 points, thus making it two straight from the Milwaukee boys.

Conditions—5 men to team; 200 yards offhand, 50 shots on German ring target.

Denver Club.

J. W. Young.....	230	229	225	226	223	1133
A. G. Bitterly.....	210	221	213	210	210	1064
A. W. Peterson.....	221	225	221	219	208	1094
J. M. Duncie.....	158	164	189	204	213	948
Geo. Edwards.....	178	177	194	189	188	926

Grand total..... 5165

Milwaukee Sharpshooters Society.

E. Richter.....	190	217	202	210	192	1011
John Rupp.....	181	208	216	198	207	1010
Wm. Stachle.....	192	214	196	204	203	994
Wm. Finger.....	190	214	218	204	203	1029
S. Memmier.....	205	215	202	188	207	1010

Grand total..... 5054

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

The following scores were shot June 2 in a military match with Atlantic City Rifle Association, with 22 Winchester muskets and Creedmoor targets at 25 yards:

W. H. French.....	132
T. A. Gabriel.....	136
G. F. Snellen.....	142
P. J. O'Hare.....	146
A. Foster, Jr.....	125

Total..... 681

Atlantic City Team..... 616

Practice scores, 25 yards, Winchester musket.

John Bauder... 44 42	T. A. Gabriel... 46 47 43
A. Foster, Jr... 43 44 47	P. J. O'Hare... 47 48 45
W. H. French... 43 45 45	G. F. Snellen... 43 49

Pistol Scores, 20 Yards.

R. N. Ryder.....	83	85	85	86	87
F. P. Nichols.....	84	87	90	88	
W. H. French.....	79	88	85	82	89
G. F. Snellen.....	71	81			
T. A. Gabriel.....	70	70			

The following scores were shot June 9, in a match with the Philadelphia Rifle Association:

**Pistol Match, 20 Yards, 50 Shots per Man,
Newark Team.**

O'Hare.....	67	72	67	80	72	358
Ryder.....	85	77	78	84	78	402
Jackson.....	79	84	81	84	81	409
Nichols.....	86	80	84	87	90	427
French.....	85	90	94	86	83	438

Total..... 2034

Philadelphia Team.

T. C. Hay.....	76	71	69	78	76	370
Dr. Dubbs.....	82	78	72	82	84	398
W. T. Smith.....	83	81	80	80	86	410
N. Sperring.....	84	77	89	85	87	422
G. H. Smith.....	87	84	86	88	87	432

Total..... 2032

Practice Scores, 20 Yards.

Ryder.....	85	85	88	88	91	
Nichols.....	85	89	89	93	89	95
French.....	85	86	90	91		
Jackson.....	85	87	83	82		

**MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, N. Y.
At 2628 Broadway on June 10.**

20 Yard Revolver.

M. Hays.....	86	85	85	84	84	81	81
J. L. R. Morgan.....	88	84	83	82	81	81	
J. R. Ryder.....	90	86	85	84	84	82	
G. Grenzer.....	85	83	81	81			
Dr. C. Philips.....	88	85	84	80			
A. L. A. Himmelwright.....	75	72	72				
J. E. Silliman.....	86	84	83				
Dr. J. R. Hicks... 83 80	Dr. R. H. Sayre... 95 90						
A. E. Barry..... 75	Dr. W. Luckett... 89 89 83						

At Armbruster's Park on June 12.

50 Yard Revolver.

W. H. French.....	91	93	88	89	91	88	95			
J. L. R. Morgan.....	83	86	90	89	83	84	88	84	83	83
G. P. Sanborn.....	90	83	92	86	91	86				
S. P. Nichols.....	90	87	85	90	87	84	90	90	94	87
G. W. Jackson.....	90	85	87	83	82	91	89	83		
J. E. Silliman.....	89	90	93	87	90	94				
M. Hays..... 78 86	C. E. Layntor... 79 85									

200 Yard Rifle.

M. Hays.....	22	22	22	20	23	23	18	22	24	21	217
											207
Mr. Mac Lauen.	21	23	23	21	23	24	22	23	23	23	224
											212
											204
											204

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

On June 6 Company I, N. G. C., of Pasadena, and the Southern California Rifles held their first match on the range of the latter at Devil's Gate.

The place is finely situated for the work, being enclosed on the sides and behind the targets by high mountains with a level floor to shoot over. It is studded with sycamores and live-oaks and the Arroyo Seco sends a fine stream down the middle of the range. If a rifleman wouldn't go out and practice on a range like that he had better quit the Service.

Company I showed themselves particularly weak at rapid fire, the Rifles gaining 50 points at that stage. The writer believes that if the members of the Militia rifle teams were allowed to take their rifles home and practice sighting and trigger pull exercises—both slow fire and rapid fire—they could greatly improve their work. As it is they are greatly handicapped.

We will have a return match June 20. Scores:

Southern California Rifles.

Yards.....	S. F.			R. F.			S. F.	Tl.
	200	200	500	200	500	500		
C. S. Backus.....	41	32	49				122	
C. B. Hubbs.....	40	36	41				117	
E. D. Neff.....	38	33	45				116	
S. Andrews.....	35	38	43				116	
Dr. Eliot Alden.....	42	28	44				114	

Total..... 585

Company I.

Maj. S. D. Collins.....	37	35	47	119
Capt. C. Hutchins.....	37	23	38	98
Sergt. W. B. Corday.....	37	17	39	93
Sergt. G. S. Hammond.....	41	14	39	94
Sergt. S. Walker.....	32	28	37	97

Total..... 501

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MONMOUTH REVOLVER CLUB, RED BANK, N. J.

The regular weekly practice is developing material for match work. On June 18 we essay to shoot against the Newark Rifle and Revolver Club. Like men we are prepared to take our medicine as gracefully as possible. As to whether the pill proves to be one of the little pink kind for pale people remains to be seen.

May 28, 20 Yards.	
Wood.....	71
Taylor.....	90 83 81 75
Hamlet.....	74 70
Williams.....	85 88 89 89 90
Poindexter.....	87 88 88 81
Hoyt.....	86 86 87 90 96

June 4, 20 Yards.	
Doremus.....	74 71
Taylor.....	81 84 77 77 76
Hamlet.....	68
Wood.....	63 57
Poindexter.....	87 86 89 87

We have instituted a monthly handicap cup shoot. The scheme will support itself and create more interest.

KRANTZ RIFLE GALLERY, STRASBURG, OHIO.

The following scores were made at Krantz's Rifle gallery, Strasburg, Ohio, 25 yards, on one-fourth inch ring target:

May 29.	
A. J. Krantz—	247 243 242 248 246 245 244 245 245 245—2450
June 5.	
A. J. Krantz—	245 246 244 243 242 245 244 245 244 247—2446
June 12.	
A. J. Krantz.....	245 244 246 244 246—1225

A prize shoot will be held at this gallery the coming winter and will be run on the same plan as the U. S. Indoor Rifle League Reentry Matches on one-eighth inch ring target.

FORT PITT RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

The Fort Pitt Rifle Club 20 yard revolver and pistol match held Saturday afternoon, June 12, showed low scores to be general, possibly due to this being the first match with these arms this season, causing some of the best shooters to develop "Buck Fever."

Jas. L. Mason led with a margin of seven points, winning the club medallion, while R. O. Hodges took second prize and G. H. Stewart third prize. The scores follow:

Jas. L. Mason.....	75	J. M. Davidson.....	52
R. O. Hodges.....	68	G. S. Bassett, Jr.....	46
G. H. Stewart.....	67	M. C. Hazlett.....	45
T. C. Beal.....	67		

Scores shot for club record at 20 yards:
J. L. Mason 72 71 77 75

The rifle ranges were well attended, most of the shooting being done on practice cards of which no account is taken, but the results in general appeared to be satisfying.

The following members shot for club record, which is considered in season aggregate prizes.

200 Yards.			
Dr. E. A. Waugeman	44	W. Paulson.....	40
T. C. Beal.....	44	F. J. Dodson.....	33
G. S. Bassett, Jr.....	40		
500 Yards.			
N. R. Lippincott.....	48	F. J. Dodson.....	38
G. H. Stewart.....	45	J. R. Wise.....	30
W. Paulson.....	44		
800 Yards.			
Chas. Leacy.....	43	W. Paulsen.....	40

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

The weekly shoot of the Massachusetts Rifle Association was held at its range on June 5, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the attendance was the best for several weeks.

A few scores were shot at long range by W. Charles in the morning, but the rain about noon hid the target, and shooting for the remainder of the day was confined to ranges of 200 yards and less.

L. Lewis was high in the offhand shooting with 86, although the 84 made by R. L. Dale with a military rifle is fully as good a score.

The annual competition for the Creedmoor offhand trophy will take place on Saturday next. The scores:

Offhand practice match—R. L. Dale, 84, 79; J. E. Lynch, 83, 75; A. Neidner, 80, 79, 72.
Off and medal match—L. Lewis, 86, 83, 82; F. C. Fitz, 82, 73.

Long range rifle match, 1,000 yards—W. Charles 42, 41, 38.

Shield medal pistol match, 3 shots, Columbia target—Louis Bell, 7, 8, 8, 13; B. J. Smith, 16, 16, 17, 17.

Pistol medal match—C. F. Lamb, 84, 82, 80.

The weekly shoot of the association was held at its range on June 12 and, in spite of the unpromising conditions, good scores were made at the several ranges.

In the morning, F. Daniels, after getting several misses at long range with a bullseye in the middle of the bunch, ran sixteen straight shots with only one out of the bull, his last ten counting 49 for the best score of the day. F. Carter made a good attempt later in the day to equal or surpass this fine score, and came within one point of doing so, getting 48 out of the possible 50, and shooting a new Springfield Service rifle in the prone position.

F. C. Fitz had the best offhand score of the day, a medal score counting 88.

Several good pistol scores were made by O. E. Gerrish, who secured 460 points in 50 consecutive shots which included a fine score of 97. The summary:

Members offhand match—J. E. Lynch, 85, 84; R. L. Dale (Mil), 85; A. Niedner, 81, 81.

Medal offhand match—F. C. Fitz, 88, 77; L. Lewis, 84, 82, 77.

Military medal offhand match—H. R. Noyes 40.

Long range rifle match, 1,000 yards—F. Daniels, 5* 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5—49, 42; F. Carter, 4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5—48, 46; W. Charles, 44; H. R. Noyes, 40.

Pistol medal match—C. F. Lamb, 81, 81, 80.

Pistol practice match—O. E. Gerrish, 97, 92, 91, 90, 90, 90, 90, 89; C. E. Heath, 88, 87, 87, 86; M. T. Day, 83, 82, 81.

WILLIAMSBURG SHOOTING SOCIETY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The following scores were shot by the members of Williamsburg Shooting Society at Cypress Hills range, 200 yards offhand.

Hubalek.....	25 24 24 25 23 25 19 24 23 18—230
Keim.....	22 24 24 22 18 24 22 22 21 23—222
Kaufmann.....	24 20 22 20 22 22 25 23 24 19—221
Andrassy.....	19 23 22 20 19 22 20 19 23 19—206
Hoffmann.....	205 Grennewich..... 172
Captain Martin....	203 Wm. Martin..... 157
Muth.....	199 Rohr..... 148
Worn.....	197

COLONIAL REVOLVER CLUB.

The following scores were made at the regular shoot recently, at 50 yards.

Cup Shoot, 30 Shots.	
W. L. Schrader.....	87 84 87—260
Crossman.....	88 85 85—259
Mrs. Crossman.....	88 87 81—256
Paul Frese.....	87 78 80—245
M. Summerfield.....	72 81 71—224
W. C. Gray.....	64 75 59—198

King Medal.	
Low man out after each round.	
Gray.....	7
Summerfield.....	8 7
Schrader.....	8 9 7
Frese.....	9 10 10 7
Crossman.....	9 10 8 9 6
Mrs. C. C. Crossman.....	10 10 8 10 9

Rapid Fire Match.	
Schrader.....	67 63—130
Gray.....	60 74—134
Mrs. Crossman.....	59 66—125
Crossman.....	63 71—134
Crossman won shootoff, 84, 70.	

Practice Scores.	
Schrader.....	89 86 92 92 85—444
Mrs. Crossman.....	85 85 81 87 88—426
Frese.....	88 81 79 84 82—414
Gray.....	81 78 83 79 85—406
Summerfield.....	75 76 85 86 80—417
Crossman.....	84 79 86 82 86—417

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

was won by Mr. F. S. Wright, South Wales, N. Y., with the score of 472 out of 500, at Syracuse, N. Y., June 8-10.

MR. WRIGHT USED THREE DRAMS OF



SMOKELESS

More Honors for the Parker Gun

At the Illinois State Shoot, held at Chicago May 25, 26, 27, High Professional Average was won by Mr. Fred Gilbert, with Mr. Wm. Crosby and Mr. Lester German tied for second average. All three of these men were shooting the

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All the way your comfort will be looked after by Santa Fe men and you will have your meals served by Fred Harvey. That alone will insure you a pleasant trip.

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377 BROADWAY NEW YORK

THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

THE CANADIAN AND AMERICAN INDIANS JOINT TOURNAMENT AND POW-WOW.

The program for the Canadian and American Indians' joint tournament and pow-wow, to be held on the grounds of the Queen's Royal Hotel, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, June 29, 30 and July 1 and 2, has been received. It is a most elaborate program and contains much of interest to those who follow the sport of trap-shooting. Fitting tributes are paid to those members who have but recently passed away.

On the first day there are 10 events of 20 targets, with a total entrance of \$20. The high average prizes for the first day are: first, silver cup, presented by the Canadian Indians; second, silver cup, presented by J. A. R. Elliott; third, silver cup, presented by Ed. Vorhis; fourth, silver cup presented by the Canadian Indians.

The second day, July 1, the program is a duplication of the first day, with some more silver cups for high averages. On the third day, July 2, there are eight events of 20 targets. The ninth event is for the Mallory Bros. cup, and the tenth is for the Queen's Royal Hotel cup. The ninth is at 50 targets and the tenth is a five-man team race, 25 targets per man. Some more silver cups will be handed out for high averages.

A feature of the meeting will be the presence there of Mr. and Mrs. Ad. Topperwein, who will, besides shooting through the entire program, give their usual exhibition stunt with rifle and revolver.

WISCONSIN AND UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN LEAGUE OF GUN CLUBS TOURNAMENT.

Ninety shooters faced the traps in the opening events on June 12 and some exceptionally good scores were made. Max. Hensler, former Grand American champion, captured first honors among the professionals with a score of 175 out of 180. F. G. Bills was second with 174. Three were tied for third place: Mrs. Ad. Topperwein, L. H. Fitzsimmons, and W. D. Stannard, with a score of 173 each.

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.

Jessie Young of Chicago made the best record among the amateurs with 177 out of 180. F. J. Dreyfuss, Milwaukee, was second with 175 and Dr. Braun of Ashland was third with 173. F. G. Bills broke the ground record by scoring 152 straight, including 15 shot in practice. The former record was 125.

Conditions were favorable to good shooting as the accompanying scores indicate. A large crowd witnessed the events.

The tournament was held at the Sharpshooters park along the Muskego lakes car line.

Guy V. Dering of Columbus, Wis., was elected president of the Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula of Michigan league of gun clubs, and Milwaukee was selected as the tournament city for 1910, at the annual meeting of league members on June 12, at the Hotel Charlotte. The Badger Gun club will conduct the next shoot, as heretofore.

Other officers elected on June 12 are: First vice-president, Henry Brown, Milwaukee; second vice-president, J. B. Lake, Milwaukee; third vice-president, J. V. Winters, La Crosse; treasurer, H. Hammersmith, Milwaukee; secretary, Ed. F. Leidel, Milwaukee; director, five years, W. H. Schultz. Following are the scores.

Shot at. Bk.	Shot at. Bk.
*Marshall..... 180 169	Shumway..... 180 166
Famechon..... 180 163	Merrill..... 180 167
*Bills..... 180 174	Leide..... 180 153
*Fitzsimmons... 180 173	Dr. Braun..... 180 173
*Stannard..... 180 173	*Hughes..... 180 172
J. Graham..... 180 169	H. Dannel..... 180 171
Roll..... 180 167	Barto..... 180 167
Yahr..... 180 157	*Clancy..... 180 167
Captain Jack... 180 170	*Mrs. Topperwein 180 173
H. Brown..... 180 154	Van Brunt..... 180 165
Schultz..... 180 167	W. Raup..... 180 169
*E. Graham..... 180 170	J. Raup..... 180 149
Francis..... 180 147	Voght..... 180 163
Mashek..... 180 153	Sonsthagen... 180 153
Holverson..... 180 153	Lake..... 90 70
*Vietmeyer..... 180 159	*Hensler..... 180 175
Hammersmith... 180 165	Woessner..... 180 160
Dreyfuss..... 180 175	McVickar..... 180 144
Gibson..... 135 110	Barr..... 180 148
Pierce..... 180 164	Fleek..... 180 169
Reinke..... 180 162	Harrison..... 180 157
Hammes..... 180 146	Melius..... 180 165
F. A. Nolan.... 180 167	Young..... 180 177
Fuller..... 180 171	Dessert..... 180 149
Gruhn..... 180 170	Lang..... 180 150
R. Miller..... 180 153	Peterson..... 180 167
Kelley..... 180 154	O. G. Johnson... 180 158
Thieman..... 180 140	Cox..... 135 121
Henshaw..... 180 154	Molle..... 180 147
Higgins..... 180 130	Drought..... 180 160
Hoyer..... 180 153	Wutchell, Jr... 180 157
Downton..... 180 134	H. Kreoning... 180 145
D. Miller..... 180 163	Pollard..... 180 162
Deiter..... 180 160	Meusel..... 180 144
St. John..... 180 167	F. J. Brown.... 180 152
Reed..... 180 151	Puffer..... 180 160

L. C. Johnson... 180 81	Anthony..... 180 143
Schendel..... 180 160	Keel..... 180 154
Buetow..... 180 152	J. H. Johnson... 180 148
Rose..... 180 148	Look..... 180 145
Schwalm..... 180 139	Klapinski..... 180 135
J. Floss..... 90 60	Rebholz..... 45 26
Doelle..... 45 32	Groffy..... 90 71
J. Meunier..... 60 36	Crosby..... 90 73

*Professionals.

F. J. Dreyfuss of Milwaukee won the state amateur shooting championship title on the second day of the tournament. In the first event at 50 targets, Dreyfuss, F. G. Fuller of Mukwonago and R. E. St. John of Green Bay, tied with 49 targets each. In the shootoff, at 25 targets, Dreyfuss broke 24 while Fuller and St. John broke 23 each. Dreyfuss shot after Fuller and St. John, and when he broke 24, winning the title, he made no effort to break the final target. It is believed that Dreyfuss could have made a straight score if he had wished.

In the regular shoot, J. R. Graham of Chicago made the best record among the amateurs, with 148 out of 150. F. G. Fuller was second with 146 and Guy V. Dering of Columbus, Wis., was third with 145.

F. G. Bills won first honors among the professionals, breaking 147 out of 150. Max Heusler was second with 144 and Mrs. Topperwein was third with 142. The scores:

Shot at. Bk.	Shot at. Bk.
*Marshall..... 150 139	Dr. Machus..... 150 124
Shumway..... 150 120	T. Drought..... 150 120
Famechon..... 150 129	Hoyer..... 150 128
Merrill..... 150 134	Downton..... 150 111
*Bills..... 150 147	Mitchell, Jr... 150 143
Leidel..... 150 129	H. Kreoning... 150 114
*Fitzsimmons... 150 141	D. Miller..... 150 137
Dr. Braun..... 150 136	Pollard..... 180 125
*Stannard..... 150 142	Dieter..... 180 131
*J. M. Hughes... 150 138	Mensel..... 180 123
J. Graham..... 150 148	St. John..... 180 136
Dannel..... 150 142	Reilly..... 180 124
Roll..... 150 141	Mashek..... 180 124
Barto..... 150 136	Voigt..... 180 131
Yahr..... 150 134	Reed..... 180 127
*Clancy..... 150 137	Puffer..... 180 129
Captain Jack... 150 144	Anthony..... 180 140
*Mrs. Topperwein 150 142	Krause..... 180 105
H. Brown..... 150 118	Klug..... 90 56
Van Brunt..... 150 130	J. H. Johnson... 180 130
Schultz..... 150 130	Gies..... 180 120
W. Raup..... 150 138	Schendel..... 180 124
*E. Graham..... 150 139	Look..... 180 107
J. Raup..... 150 129	Schwalm..... 180 127
Francis..... 150 121	Engel..... 120 100
Groffy..... 150 121	Herman..... 180 122
P'penhagen... 150 118	Weiss..... 180 123
Sontagenu..... 150 138	Burton..... 180 119
Flaherty..... 150 112	Allen..... 180 109
C. W. M'hell... 150 129	Matson..... 180 133
*Vietmeyer..... 150 128	Keutche..... 180 107
*Hensler..... 150 144	Host..... 180 135

61—QUALIFIED—61

308334



On May 19, 1909, Company "F," 2nd Regt., Conn., qualified as marksmen 61 men out of 64 present. They used Ideal Gas Check bullet No. 308334 and 25 grs. (wgt.) of DuPont Lightning powder. Shells reloaded with the Ideal Armory loading outfit.

Captain A. B. Peak of Company "G," 2d Inf., N.G. N. Y. states that with the above ammunition he can qualify more men and save labor in cleaning rifles.

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Table of names and scores for various shooting events, including Hammersmith, Woessner, Dreyfuss, etc.

Table of names and scores for the State Amateur Championship, listing 50 targets and various participants like Captain Jack, Van Brunt, etc.

Mermod at St. Louis, June 13, with a perfect score of 100 straight, shooting Winchester shells and a Winchester gun. O. N. Ford won high amateur average for the tournament with 446 out of 450, shooting Winchester shells, while Fred Ellett was second and Mr. Mermod third, both shooting Winchester shells and gun.

At Sioux City, June 8, 9, 10, Fred Gilbert was high professional, scoring 578 out of 600 with Leader shells; while L. A. Gates was high amateur, shooting a Winchester gun.

F. J. Dreyfus, scoring 49 out of 50, won the State championship of Wisconsin with a Winchester gun.

WITH DEAD SHOT SMOKELESS. During the week ending June 12, Mrs. Ad. Topperwein made the following scores:

June 6—Chicago, 141-150 (75 from 20 yards). 7—Rockford, Ill., 129-135. 9—Mt. Horeb, Wis., 140-150. 12—Milwaukee, Wis., 173-180.

This good shooting of 94.8 per cent shows the great regularity of Dead Shot smokeless powder.

At the tournament of June 1 to 3, at Haines Landing, Me., Geo. H. Hassam won the high amateur average with 546-600, using Dead Shot smokeless powder.

At the New York State Shoot H. S. Welles again won the New York State cup, giving him final possession of same, with the score of 98-100. Mr. Welles also broke 96 straight which was the longest run of the tournament, and broke 470-500 during the three days' shoot, winning first professional average. This particularly good work was done with Dead Shot smokeless powder.

THE U. M. C.-REMINGTON COMBINATION. H. H. Stevens broke 184 out of 200 at New Haven, Conn., May 31, with his U. M. C.-Remington combination.

A. J. Wagner was high amateur at Brodhead, Wis., June 4, with only six misses out of 175. He also won the merchandise event with 25 straight, using U. M. C. Steel Lined shells.

J. F. Wulf was high amateur at the La Crosse, Wis., shoot, June 1 and 2, with the excellent score of 359 out of 380. J. V. Winters was second, H. Hammersmith third and W. H. Shultz fourth, all shooting U. M. C. Steel Lined shells. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, is going some.

H. L. Welch won the Guides' Event at the Haines Landing, Me., shoot, June 1, 2, and 3. Chas. Mink won the Fox Gun with a score of 20 straight. Both shot U. M. C. Steel Lined shells.

C. A. Jobson broke 49 out of 50 in the Team Race at Hicks Run, Pa., May 31, with U. M. C. Nitro Club shells and a Remington Pump Gun.

In the Telegraphic Team Race, the St. Louis team contesting against the Chicago team, at St. Louis, May 30, broke 479 out of 500. J. W. Bell, W. H. Clay, Peter Baggerman, Wm. Baggerman and W. H. McNicol composed the St. Louis five. Of these, Messrs. Bell, Clay and P. Baggerman used the Steel Lined shell, and naturally finished high. Mr. Bell, with 97 out of 100, was best. In one event of 20 targets each, the team lost but one target or 99 out of 100. The Steel Lined shell users, of course, went straight.

A. J. Stauber won the high amateur average at Morris, Ill., tournament, June 2 and 3. He also made the highest run of the tournament—93 straight. He used U. M. C. Steel Lined shells.

THE NEW WINCHESTER TOURNAMENT GUN. In the new "Tournament" shotgun which the Winchester Company have just put upon the market, trap shooters will find all the features which devotees of this popular sport consider essential for making high scores.

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THE NEW WINCHESTER "TOURNAMENT" GUN.

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

ALL WITH REGULAR FACTORY LOADS.

At the Kansas City tournament, May 31, Ed. O'Brien won high professional and high general averages, scoring 169 out of 180 single targets, and 18 out of 10 pairs. Harvey Dixon was high amateur with 168 out of 180 singles, and 16 out of 10 pairs. Both gentlemen used Peters factory loaded shells.

At the Decoration Day tournament of the St. Paul Rod and Gun Club, St. Paul, Minn., G. Adolph Olson, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won high professional and high general averages, score 148 out of 150. Mr. Olson had an unfinished run of 102 straight.

Second amateur average was won by Mr. Clapper of Minneapolis, who scored 140 out of 150, also with Peters shells. This exceptionally fine work drew general attention to the unsurpassed and unequalled quality of Peters ammunition.

J. M. Hughes won second professional and second general averages at La Crosse, Wis., June 1-2, score 362 out of 380 with Peters shells, and H. D. Freeman tied for second professional and second general averages at Bay City, Mich., May 31 and June 1, score 376 out of 400, also with Peters shells.

Lester German won high professional average at the Ohio State Shoot, Columbus, Ohio, June 2-4, breaking 582 out of 600, H. D. Freeman being third professional with 572, both gentlemen using Peters shells. On practice day Mr. German broke 99 out of 100, and these scores, together with his record of 196 out of 200 at Dayton, Ky., May 31, makes a total of 877 out of 900, an average of 97.4 per cent, which would be considered an exceptionally fine week's work by any shooter in the business. The entire 900 was shot with Peters regular factory loaded Ideal shells, and better ammunition was never put in a gun.

THE WINCHESTER RED W COMBINATION.

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Camden Station.

Lv. Baltimore . . . 3.48 pm
Camden Station.

Lv. Baltimore . . . 3.52 pm
Mt. Royal Station.

Ar. Wilmington . . . 5.17 pm

Ar. Philadelphia . . . 5.50 pm
24th and Chestnut.

Ar. New York . . . 8.00 pm
Liberty Street.

Ar. New York . . . 8.10 pm
23d Street.

SOUTHBOUND.

Lv. New York . . . 3.50 pm
23d Street.

Lv. New York . . . 4.00 pm
Liberty Street.

Lv. Philadelphia . . . 6.12 pm
24th and Chestnut.

Lv. Wilmington . . . 6.44 pm

Ar. Baltimore . . . 8.09 pm
Mt. Royal Station.

Ar. Baltimore . . . 8.13 pm
Camden Station.

Lv. Baltimore . . . 8.16 pm
Camden Station.

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