

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVI. No. 18.

AUGUST 5, 1909.

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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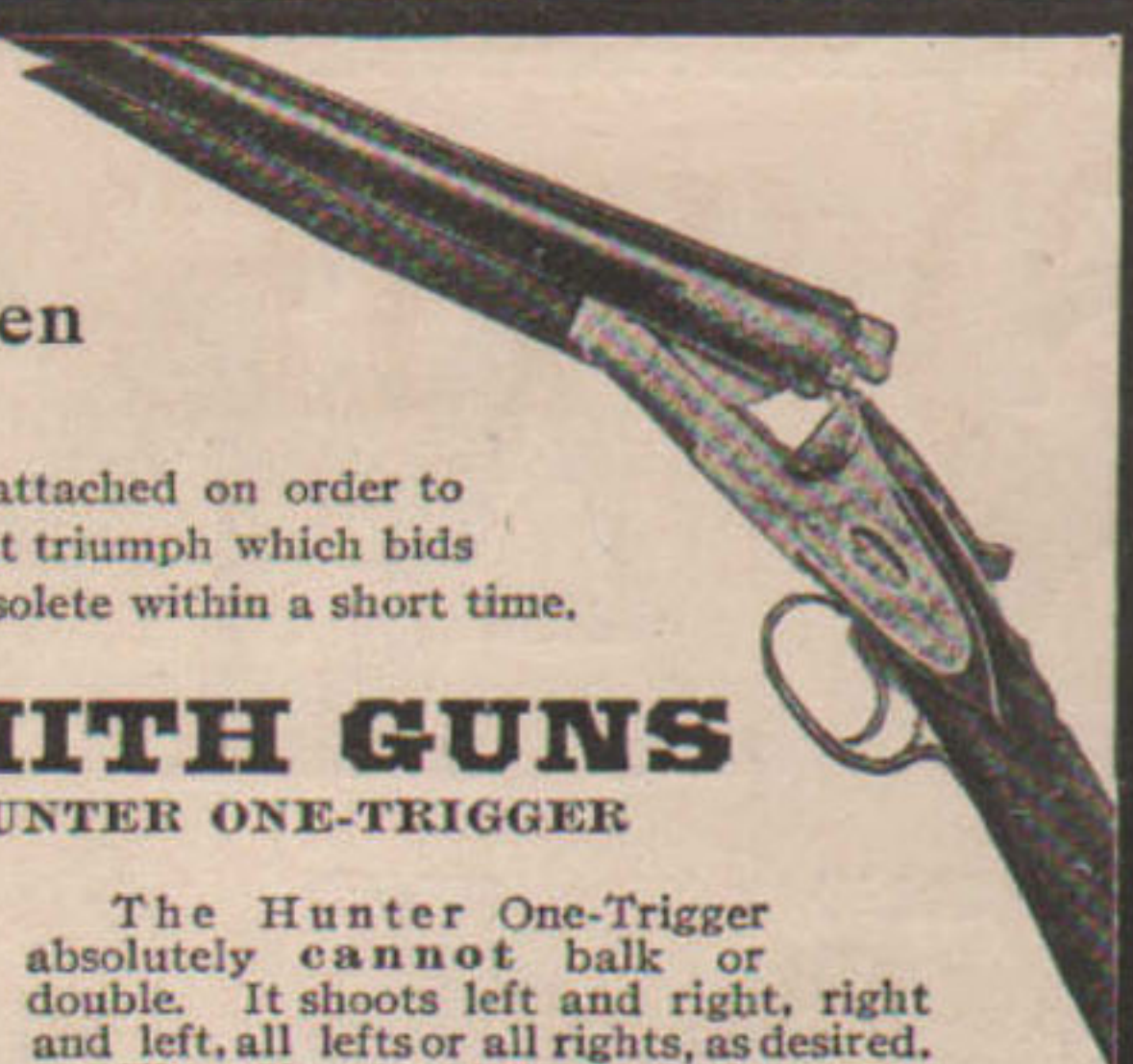
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Mr. Fred Shattuck won the Grand American Handicap from the 18-yard mark—score 96—and 20 straight in the shoot-off.

Mr. Fred Gilbert again won the Professional Championship with a score of 193 out of 200, which included 40 doubles, of which he broke 37—making his second consecutive winning of this classic event and the fourth consecutive winning for THE PARKER GUN.

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ARMS AND THE MAN



FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVI. No. 18.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 5, 1909.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

NEW ENGLAND MILITARY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

THE first important matches of the year, those of the New England Military Rifle Association, held at Wakefield, July 26 to 31, inclusive, demonstrated very clearly the correctness of the prophecy recently made by ARMS AND THE MAN that the scores of this year would far excel those of last.

Of course, bullseyes in reentry matches are not of equal importance with those gained in squadded competition, but even so, a record of sixty consecutive bullseyes as made by Capt. Stuart W. Wise at 500 yards convinces us that the scoring bullseye at that range is too large for the rifle and ammunition which we now use. Given ideal conditions, there is no reason why

the average shot of today cannot stay in the bullseye for twelve hours at a time. If he ever gets out it is his own fault. Neither his rifle nor ammunition will take him out. This is a condition of affairs which did not exist except in isolated cases until this year.

Perhaps a better idea of how the scores compared with those of last year can be given by publishing again in detail the scores of the members of the Army Infantry Team, the winning aggregation in last year's National Match. These scores in detail are shown in the left hand column:

The scores made by the Navy Team at Wakefield last week in the Army-Navy Interstate Match were in detail as follows:

U. S. INFANTRY TEAM, 1908.							Aggre- gate.
200 Yds.	600 Yds.	800 Yds.	1000 Yds.	200 R. F.	Sk.		
Capt. Paul A. Wolf.....	42	41	48	42	37	66	276
Lieut. William B. Wallace.....	42	40	46	35	37	73	273
Lieut. John F. Clapham.....	44	42	41	44	32	65	268
Lieut. Clarence H. Farnham.....	38	46	43	42	37	69	275
Lieut. Smith A. Harris.....	37	44	48	41	33	62	265
Lieut. Joseph O. Manborgne.....	41	42	46	44	33	62	268
Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, Jr.....	40	40	46	42	33	59	260
Sergt. Albert Hayes.....	44	43	48	29	38	65	267
Sergt. John Ditmer.....	37	42	40	30	36	64	249
Sergt. James A. Landers.....	41	45	43	44	39	90	302
Sergt. Charles Ric.....	39	34	49	28	41	72	263
Sergt. Arthur Brest.....	40	46	44	46	39	43	258
Totals.....	485	505	542	467	435	790	3,224

U. S. NAVY, FIRST TEAM.							Total.
200 Yds.	600 Yds.	800 Yds.	1000 Yds.	200 Yds.	Sk.		
Midshipman Wilson.....	43	45	47	48	36	99	318
Midshipman Heiberg.....	46	49	46	47	40	94	322
Ensign Stewart.....	43	44	45	43	37	81	293
Midshipman Arnsden.....	44	46	47	35	39	96	304
Midshipman Denney.....	44	44	47	40	39	89	304
Midshipman Lee.....	46	47	47	40	40	95	315
Midshipman Vossler.....	42	44	43	40	39	85	293
Ensign Griffen.....	44	47	47	45	38	96	317
Ensign Doherty.....	45	46	46	35	36	92	300
Coxswain Hughes.....	43	44	45	35	40	89	296
Midshipman Osborn.....	45	46	47	40	36	90	303
Ensign Thomson.....	44	44	49	39	36	86	299
Totals.....	529	546	557	487	456	1089	3664

The differences at each range show a gain in 1909 over the previous best in competition in 1908 at 200 yards of 44 points; 600 yards, 41 points; 800 yards, 15 points; 1,000 yards, 20 points; rapid fire, 21 points; skirmish, 299 points. Ignoring the skirmish gain, which on account of the change in target is of no particular use to us, we find the actual gain in points to be 141. This, in spite of the fact that the conditions at Wakefield this year are described to us as being far less satisfactory than those at Camp Perry last year. A tricky wind and rain interfered at Wakefield, particularly at the longer ranges.

The detail scores which we present practically tell the whole story of these matches. The marking was done by men of the Marine Corps, for whom there was much praise for snappy and accurate work. Lieut.-Col.

N. B. Thurston was the Executive Officer, and Lieut.-Col. Thomas Talbot, chief range officer. Everything upon the range ran like clock work, as it should under such direction and with the excellent range officers who were serving.

Col. John Caswell, Chief of Ordnance of Massachusetts, captain of the Massachusetts Team, remarked that he had not seen a large match conducted with so much perfection of detail since the National Matches of 1903. Governor Draper, of Massachusetts, and Governor Quimby, of New Hampshire, were present for a short time on Thursday, the 29th.

The matches were the most largely attended and most successful of any which the Association has given. The scores in each match of this the fifth annual event of its kind are shown in detail on page 388.



COL. JOHN CASWELL, M. V. M.
Captain Massachusetts State Team.



LIEUT.-COL. N. B. THURSTON, N. G. N. Y.
Executive Officer New England Military Rifle Association



CAPT. S. W. WISE, 6TH INFANTRY, M. V. M.
Who made sixty consecutive bullseyes at 500 yards,
during the New England Matches.

THE MOST RENOWNED SNAKE.

UNDER THE MAGICIAN ALEXANDER'S GUIDANCE, IT INFLUENCED GOVERNMENTS IN ITALY.

NO snake that ever lived won greater fame for the time than Alexander's. Lucian tells the story. Apollonius, a master of the magic arts, had many disciples, among whom was a practicing physician who lived in Abonotichus, a small town on the shore of the Black Sea. There Alexander was born of humble parentage and imbibed from the old doctor all that he had learned from Apollonius of medicine and magic. He was a lad of striking appearance, tall, handsome, with a fine head of hair, lustrous brown eyes and a voice sweet and limpid. "God grant," wrote Lucian, who knew him, "that I may never meet with such another. His cunning was wonderful, his dexterity matchless. His eagerness for knowledge, his capacity for learning and power of memory were equally extraordinary."

Such was the well-favored young peasant who sallied forth from his native town in search of fame and fortune. Soon he fell in with one Coconnas, a shrewd tipster for the races and somewhat of a juggler. The two rogues joined forces and meandered about telling fortunes. Arriving at Pella, they found a great number of huge, harmless snakes, which lived in the houses, played and slept with the children and destroyed poisonous rats. Alexander promptly purchased one of the largest, a veritable monster, so tame that it would coil about his body and remain in any desired position. Then he made a human face for it out of linen, painted it ingeniously and shaped it so that the mouth would open and shut by an arrangement of horse-hair, letting the forked tongue shoot in and out at the will of the master. Having no further use for Coconnas he either administered poison to him or let him die from some infection and returned with his snake to his native town. There he declared himself a prophet and announced that the god Æsculapius was about to appear. The people were credulous, excitable and eager for a new divinity.

When the great day arrived Alexander pretended to discover in a puddle of water a goose egg which he had placed there after removing the contents, substituting a small embryo snake just born and carefully sealing the shell with wax. When the multitude had gathered he broke the shell and produced the tiny creature, which in a few moments grew to be the monster from Pella by the simple process of substitution. Thereafter the big snake, believed to be Æsculapius, led a busy life. He gave seances, told fortunes in writing and even spoke freely, with the aid of the prophet's ventriloquial powers. Alexander grew rich and powerful, kept a small army of retainers and spies, wielded no little influence over the government even at Rome and died at a ripe old age in the fullness of his renown. What became of the snake nobody knows. Probably at the last the prophet despatched the faithful creature to prevent the discovery of his deception after his death.—George Harvey, in The North American Review for August.

SOUNDS LIKE BUSINESS.

By St. Louis.

NOTE with much pleasure that the matter of organizing a league of revolver clubs is being taken up by your various correspondents throughout the eastern States. They are all in favor of a league of some kind, but seem to have different ideas as to what the conditions should be. Some of our friends from the National Guard are inclined to inject some of the army regulations into the matches; others think we should use the international target; some want to use .22 caliber pistols because of a sort of natural preference for this most accurate little weapon, and others because revolver ammunition, they say, is too expensive for some people who like to shoot. Of course, we cannot make conditions to suit all of these different minds. They should all be heard, however, and each one's pet theory have proper consideration.

This matter of detail is of very little consequence anyhow, as the majority of target shooters have a number of revolvers and pistols and many of them do not decide what gun or what ammunition they will use in a certain match until time to shoot. Any reasonable conditions will suit most of them.

Were we a lot of professionals, whose very existence depended on winning high averages, we would probably settle down to one gun and one load and shoot to win. When we come to this, those of us who are shooting for pure love of the sport will have to take up something else. One thing is certain—there is nothing to shooting but sport.

I have been interested in the game all my life, commencing with a cheap muzzle loading shotgun and gradually working up through the different stages until I had become the proud possessor of a collection of firearms that would stock a small gun store.

The average shooter enjoys taking out a new or different gun occasionally. No matter how many he has each one looks good to him at times and he will take it to the range.

The United States Revolver Association took a very liberal view of this question when they made the conditions for that most popular of all matches, the revolver championship. Now we 'uns out west would like to see the U. S. R. A. adopt this revolver league business and take a kind of fatherly interest in it.

In forming this league let us not forget that the idea is not original with us revolver shooters. Credit for it belongs to the Northern Kentucky Gun Club, of Louisville, a shotgun organization.

If we can get the U. S. R. A. to handle it, Secretary Humphrey could arrange a schedule for the season, appoint representatives in each city where matches are held, compile and publish an accurate record of the standing of each team and each individual member. In this way a table could be run in all the sportsman's journals showing matches won and lost by each team in league, and at end of season team and individual averages published. Teams could be charged a nominal entry fee and trophies should be provided for winning teams, say first and second, and also prizes or medals for high aggregate score for entire series, medal for highest ten-shot card and medal for team making highest score in any match. These medals or trophies need not cost much and should be purchased with funds raised from entry fees.

The accompanying table will show how the series could be run, and the number of weeks required.

Clubs in League.	Springfield.	New York	Portland	Los Angeles.	Boston.	St. Louis.
Springfield.....	.....	Nov. 11 Dec. 16 Jan. 20	Nov. 25 Dec. 30 Feb. 23	Nov. 4 Dec. 5 Jan. 13	Nov. 18 Dec. 23 Jan. 27	Dec. 3 Jan. 6 Feb. 10
New York.....	Nov. 11 Dec. 16 Jan. 20	.....	Nov. 18 Dec. 23 Jan. 27	Nov. 25 Dec. 30 Feb. 3	Dec. 3 Jan. 6 Feb. 10	Nov. 4 Dec. 5 Jan. 13
Portland.....	Nov. 25 Dec. 30 Feb. 23	Nov. 18 Dec. 23 Jan. 27	.....	Dec. 3 Jan. 6 Feb. 10	Nov. 4 Dec. 5 Jan. 13	Nov. 11 Dec. 16 Jan. 20
Los Angeles.....	Nov. 4 Dec. 5 Jan. 13	Nov. 25 Dec. 30 Feb. 3	Dec. 3 Jan. 6 Feb. 10	.....	Nov. 11 Dec. 16 Jan. 20	Nov. 18 Dec. 23 Jan. 27
Boston.....	Nov. 18 Dec. 23 Jan. 27	Dec. 3 Jan. 6 Feb. 10	Nov. 4 Dec. 5 Jan. 13	Nov. 11 Dec. 16 Jan. 20	.....	Nov. 25 Dec. 30 Feb. 3
St. Louis.....	Dec. 3 Jan. 6 Feb. 10	Nov. 4 Dec. 5 Jan. 13	Nov. 11 Dec. 16 Jan. 20	Nov. 18 Dec. 23 Jan. 27	Nov. 25 Dec. 30 Feb. 3	.....

If the United States Revolver Association will agree to handle the league and get busy at once the series can be arranged in plenty of time for the indoor season. Unless something is done shortly, St. Louis shooters will have to take the initiative in this as they have done in many other new departures in the shooting game. If they had gone ahead with this business last spring when they first had the matter up a summer or outdoor series could have been run off.

A weekly story by the secretary of League giving details of matches shot week before would appear something like this:

NATIONAL REVOLVER LEAGUE.

Boston Loses Close Match with Portland and Drops from First Place—Smith Makes High Score.

LAST WEEK'S MATCHES.

Boston again dropped—

NATIONAL REVOLVER LEAGUE.
STANDING OF CLUBS—1909.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Springfield.....	5	1	83.3
New York.....	4	2	66.6
Portland.....	3	3	50.0
Los Angeles.....	2	4	33.3
Boston.....	1	5	16.6
St. Louis (Browns).....	0	6	0.0

Editor's Note.—ARMS AND THE MAN will not only be glad to publish weekly bulletins of the standing of clubs and accounts of matches, but will also be willing to contribute to the first prize list.

TREMENDOUS RIFLE MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

THE Imperial Chancellor of the German Empire has issued a decree giving permission to 2,402,644 members of 27,676 veterans' societies to practice rifle shooting on the military rifle ranges throughout the Empire. The shooting will be done with army rifles on an annual charge of 87 cents apiece. Cartridges will be supplied to the firers at 62 cents a hundred. All of these men have served in the army and to keep them up to a constant state of efficiency in rifle firing means

that they will be always ready to take their places in the ranks, fit to do efficient service.

A consideration of the amount of money spent by Germany on its army and a realization of how much such an action as that just indicated will add to the fighting strength of the nation, should lead us to a conviction that in denying sufficient appropriations to allow the free issue of military rifles to civilian riflemen, together with a sufficient amount of ammunition to make the issue of some use, the Congress of the United States has been blind beyond belief.

But we must not in the first instance blame Congress. The blame should fall upon the American people, childishly, stupidly oblivious as they are to their own best interests. If the people would ask the Congress, the Congress would give laws under which within two years 2,000,000 Americans outside of any military service might be shooting the Service rifle upon 1,000 ranges.

The men will do the shooting if they are only given the chance. It is up to the people to see to it that the Congress does offer this chance. An attempt will be made to induce the coming session of Congress to make an appropriation for rifle practice. At the proper time we shall speak more definitely on the subject. In the meantime, every one who realizes the necessity for it should lose no opportunity to impress the importance of such action upon any member of Congress with whom he may come in contact.

TO BE SHOCKED TO SLEEP.

A DISPATCH to the Washington Post from New York under date of July 30, says a special cablegram from London just received runs as follows:

"I have it from an excellent source, which, from motives that may be surmised easily, must remain anonymous, that the reason the American government remains apparently so little concerned about the advances in aerial navigation made by the foreign experimenters is that an officer of the American army stationed at Fort Omaha has worked out an electric invention which is likely to paralyze all the other existing or proposed engines of war.

The invention, he is reported as saying, is to be exclusively the property of the United States government, and up to the present essential detail have been guarded carefully. The machine is said to project through the air a column of electric energy of almost any desired strength at any given object for a distance of many hundred yards.

My informant, who is himself an expert in war, said to me today:

'Such an electric column would queer every mechanism on a warship, stop the engines, annul the dynamos, kill the signaling apparatus, and make the guns unworkable.

'It would slay hundreds of men by the shock alone, and might even explode the magazines. Its possibilities for offensive warfare are almost unlimited.

'Of course, I do not say that its absolute efficiency is yet assured, but from certain knowledge I can say with entire confidence that every result of the experiments made points convincingly in this direction.'

With the newspaper containing this article under one arm, a notebook under the other and a lead pencil between our teeth, we hastened to visit Gen. James Allen, commanding the Signal Corps, seeking confirmation of this report, and desirous of securing, if possible, a photograph of the last new bid of the Signal Corps for particular notice.

The incursions of Orville Wright into the realm of the birds, undertaken under the particular guidance and espionage of the Signal Corps, has kept that branch of the Army under a romantic public press spotlight which makes the beams from the ordinary high-power searchlight look like the flickerings of a half-inch tallow candle.

Never mind, they deserve it. It is a good Corps, from commandant down, and now that their trials of the Wright aeroplane have been completed and the machine passes into the possession of the Signal Corps, we may expect, with the fullest assurance of not being disappointed, many important additions to our airship knowledge.

But to return to our currents. When we asked General Allen point-blank what he knew about the report of an alleged invention by an officer of the American Army at Fort Omaha, he answered: "What do you know? I don't know anything, but it would be a grand idea, wouldn't it?"

We dropped the subject, believing that if the General knew anything about it he did not propose to tell. Well, why should he? If any of our people have succeeded in making a discovery of this kind, which would allow us to decimate the army or navy of an enemy without wasting an atom of energy or an ounce of gunpowder, all right.

If we tell them about it now, that is, tell them how we were going to do it, they can prepare to accomplish the same thing on their own account; but if we keep mum, knowing how but not telling, the first time some over-

confident and foolish nation jumps the reservation and starts toward our preserve, we will husk a few million of them with our electric current, hang them on the bushes to dry, and let the surviving ones at home agree to the terms of peace which we shall modestly propose.

Maybe instead of this it would be better to scorch a few of them around the edges in the beginning without killing many, and thus scare the rest into instant submission and the rest of the world into a conniption fit, which would allow us to make the peace of the world for an indefinite period, unless some other man stumbled upon our way to utilize electricity as a peace promoter.

JAPANESE MEMORIAL TO PORT ARTHUR DEAD.

FRANK G. CARPENTER, writing in the Los Angeles Times, describes the memorial to the Japanese dead, a great temple of silver grey granite, which, when finished, will be about 300 feet high, now being constructed on Quail Hill near Port Arthur. When completed, the memorial will be a most conspicuous object, visible for many miles in every direction from Port Arthur.

Mr Carpenter reports that a Japanese officer, speaking to him about the war, said:

"But would not the Russians have beaten you if the war had gone on much longer?"

"I do not know," was the reply. "We were in a bad way when the hostilities were suspended. Our money was almost used up, and it is doubtful if we could have kept on fighting. Indeed, we owe everything to your President Roosevelt. It was his offer of peace that saved us, and I can tell you we appreciate his work at that time. The Japanese worship him, and if he ever visits Japan, we will just kill him with kindness in showing our gratitude."

Speaking further upon this subject, Mr. Carpenter remarks:

"Just here I would say that I have many such expressions concerning Theodore Roosevelt. He is a hero to the Japanese, and they cannot speak of him too highly. His biographies, printed in their language, have been sold by the thousands, and even the school children know all about him. During a call upon Prince Ito a few months ago, His Excellency referred to Mr. Roosevelt in the highest terms. He said:

'Theodore Roosevelt is a friend of Japan and we honor him much.' The Prince thereupon ordered his servant to bring in a photograph of the ex-President. It was originally of cabinet size, which Mr. Roosevelt had sent to Prince Ito with his autograph at the foot conveying his regards. The photograph had been enlarged to more than life size, and it was beautifully framed. Prince Ito ordered it placed on a chair facing us, so that our ex-President seemed to be a part of the interview."

Rather an interesting glimpse of far east sentiment, is it not?

THERE WILL BE PRESENT AT CAMP PERRY.

ALL eyes are turning Camp Perryward about now and some teams have already started for the place where the greatest National Matches ever shot will take place. They will be the greatest because the scores made there, and the consistency of the shooting, will far exceed anything which has been done before. A number of the teams competing will not be quite so great as last year, but the number of individual shots bids fair to be larger.

Among the elements which make the National Matches and the accompanying matches of the National Rifle Association pleasant to rifle cranks is the presence of so many gentlemen of the "trade." It is astonishing how many good men and how few objectionable ones are connected with the ammunition and shooting lines. Commercial Row, the place where the different trade representatives have their headquarters, will be a busy place, a spot where sooner or later practically every man who visits the camp will gravitate.

Sergt. P. J. O'Hare will be there, of course, representing the Ideal Manufacturing Company, with its line of riflemen's specialties, and he will also look after the interests of Thomas J. Conroy on the ground. He will have a full line of all those little articles which a rifleman needs and which at the last moment he finds himself without—micrometers, shooting bags, telescopes, and Elliott Ear Protectors. These in satisfactory quantities and excellent quality will be available through O'Hare.

The U. M. C. Company will have Mr. Burton Call, of Ohio, Mr. John Cole, their missionary in southern Michigan, with probably Mr. Thomas (you all know U. M. C. Thomas), and possibly other representatives from the factory. John W. Hessian, who is with the U. M. C. Company this year, will also be present. At U. M. C. headquarters there will be an exhibit of Remington rifles and shotguns, while U. M. C. ammunition and advertising matter will be available.

The United States Cartridge Company will maintain headquarters as previously on Commercial Row, and will be represented by Mr. C. W. Dimick, Col. J. J. Dooley, C. J. Brantzell, Lieut. J. E. Burns, and several lesser lights. Of course, there will be "U. S." ammunition and literature at their place for everybody.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company will be well represented, probably by Mr. Seneca G. Lewis, who has so often looked after their interests in the past, and by other Winchester men. They will have rifles and shotguns as well as ammunition on exhibition and for sale.

The annual event would not be complete without Thomas H. Keller (Tom for short to so many of us) to represent the Peters Cartridge Company. Beside Tom, Lieut.-Col. William A. Tewes and Maj. C. S. Benedict will be present to demonstrate for the Peters Company.

The Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company will have a tent this year and will show a full line of their arms. Arthur C. Hurlburt is expected to represent them with the assistance of some other strong and frisky Colts.

There will be others on Commercial Row, but our information concerning them is not complete enough at this time to allow us to discuss their plans. It might not be amiss in this connection to say that ARMS AND THE MAN will have a tent there and that no earnest soul desirous of buying score-books, rifle or shooting literature, or anxious to subscribe for the best weekly paper for men which is published in all the world, will be turned away.

THE DEFENSE OF DUFFER'S DRIFT.

By CAPT. E. D. SWINTON, D. S. O. R. E. (Back sight Forethought.)
Reprinted by the Franklin Hudson Publishing Company with permission from the United Service Magazine, England.

The last of six dreams, in each of which a young lieutenant in the British Army is set down with 50 "Tommys" at a crossing of a river in South Africa during the Boer War. He has entrenching tools, plenty of stores and tents, and his instructions are to resist to the last gasp the passage of the river by an enemy. He makes four total failures, one partial success, and at last does what he could have done at first had he only known how. All of these things are set forth in complete but pleasing detail in the dreams.

SIXTH DREAM.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity."

ONCE more was I fated to essay the task of defending Duffer's Drift. This time I had twenty-two lessons below my belt to help me out, and in the oblivion of my dream I was saved that sense of monotony which by now may possibly have overtaken you, "gentle reader."

After sending out the patrols, and placing a guard on Waschout Hill, as already described, and whilst the stores were being collected, I considered deeply what position I should take up, and walked up to the top of Waschout Hill to spy out the land. On the top I found a Kaffir kraal, which I saw would assist me much to concealment should I decide to hold this hill. This I was very inclined to do, but after a few minutes' trial of the shape of the ground, with the help of some men walking about down below, and my eyes a little above ground-level—I found that its convexity was such that, to see and fire on the drift and the approach on the south side, I should have to abandon the top of the hill, and so the friendly concealment of the Kaffir huts, and take up a position on the open hillside some way down. This was, of course, quite feasible, especially if I held a position at the top of the hill as well, near the huts on the east and south-east sides; but, as it would be impossible to really conceal ourselves on the bare hillside, it meant giving up all idea of surprising the enemy, which I wished to do. I must, therefore, find some other place which would lend itself to easy and good concealment, and also have the drift or its approaches under close rifle fire. But where to find such a place?

As I stood deep in thought, considering this knotty problem, an idea gently wormed itself into my mind, which I at once threw out again as being absurd and out of the question. This idea was—to hold the river bed and banks on each side of the drift! To give up all idea of command, and, instead of seeking the nearest high ground, which comes as natural to the student of tactics as rushing for a tree does to a squirrel, to take the lowest ground, even though it should be all among thick cover, instead of being nicely in the open.

No, it was absolutely revolutionary, and against every canon I had ever read or heard of; it was evidently the freak of a sorely tried and worried brain. I would none of it, and I put it firmly from me. But the more I argued to myself the absurdity of it, the more this idea obtained possession of me. The more I said it was impossible, the more allurements were spread before me in its favor, until each of my conscientious objections was enmeshed and smothered in a network of specious reasons as to the advantages of the proposal.

I resisted, I struggled, but finally fell to temptation, dressed up in the plausible guise of reason. I would hold the river bed.

The advantages I thus hoped to obtain were—

Perfect concealment and cover from sight.

Trenches and protection against both rifle and gun fire practically ready made.

Communications under good cover.

The enemy would be out in the open veldt except along the river-bank, where we, being in position first, would still have the advantage.

Plentiful water-supply at hand.

True, there were a few dead animals near the drift, and the tainted air seemed to hang heavy over the river-bed, but the carcasses could be quickly buried under the steep banks, and, after all, one could not expect every luxury.

As our clear field of fire, which in the north was only bounded by the range of our rifles, was on the south limited by Waschout Hill, a suitable position for the enemy to occupy, I decided to hold the top of it as well as the river-bed. All I could spare for this would be two N. C. O.'s and eight men, who would be able to defend the south side of the hill, the north being under our fire from the river-bank.

Having detailed this party, I gave my instructions for the work, which was soon started. In about a couple of hours the patrols returned with their prisoners, which were dealt with as before.

For the post on Waschout Hill, the scheme was that the trenches should be concealed much in the same way as described in the last dream, but great care should be taken that no one in the post should be exposed to rifle fire from our main position in the river. I did not wish the fire of the main body to be in any degree hampered by a fear of hitting the men on Waschout Hill, especially at night. If we knew it was not possible to hit them, we could shoot freely all over the hill. This detachment was to have a double lot of water-bottles, besides every available receptacle collected in the kraal, filled with water, in anticipation of a prolonged struggle.

The general idea for the main defensive position was to hold both sides of the river, improving the existing steep banks and ravines into rifle-pits to contain from one to four men. These could, with very little work, be made to give cover from all sides. As such a large amount of the work was already done for us, we were enabled to dig many more of these pits than the exact number required for our party. Pathways leading between these were to be cut into the bank, so that we should be able to shift about from one position to another. Besides the advantage this would give us in the way of moving about, according as we wished to fire, it also meant that we should probably be able to mislead the enemy as to our numbers—which, by such shifting tactics might, for a time at least, be much exaggerated. The pits for fire to the north and south were nearly all so placed as to allow the occupants to fire at ground-level over the veldt. They were placed well among the bushes, only just sufficient scrub being cut away to allow a man to see all round, without exposing the position of his trench.

On each side of the river, just by the drift, were some "spoil" heaps of earth, excavated from the road ramp. These stood some five or six feet above the general level, and were as rough as the banks in outline. These heaps were large enough to allow of a few pits being made on them, which had the extra advantage of height. In some of the pits, to give head-cover, loopholes of sandbags were made, though in most cases this was not needed, owing to the concealment of the bushes. I found it was necessary to examine personally every loophole, and correct the numerous mistakes made in their construction. Some had the new clean sandbags exposed to full view, thus serving as mere whitened sepulchres to their occupants, others were equally conspicuous from their absurd cock-shy appearance, others were not bullet-proof, whilst others again would allow of shooting in one direction, or into the ground at a few yards' range, or up into the blue sky. As I corrected all these faults I thought that loopholes not made under supervision might prove rather a snare.

The result was, in the way of concealment, splendid. From these pits with our heads at ground-level we could see quite clearly out on to the veldt beyond, either from under the thicker part of the bushes or even through those which were close to our eyes. From the open, on the other hand, we were quite invisible, even from 300 yards' distance, and would have been more so had we had the whiskers of the "brethren." It was quite evident to me that these same whiskers were a wise provision of nature for this very purpose and part of her universal scheme of protective mimicry.

The numerous small dongas and rifts lent themselves readily to flanking fire, and in many places the vertical banks required no cutting in order to give ideal protection against even artillery. In others, the sides of the crooked waterways had to be merely scooped out a little, or a shelf cut to stand upon.

In one of these deeper ravines two tents, which, being below ground-level, were quite invisible, were pitched for the women and children, and small caves cut for them in case of a bombardment. The position extended for a length of some 150 yards on each side of the drift along both banks of the river, and at its extremities, where an attack was most to be feared, pits were dug down the river-banks and across the dry river bed. These also were concealed as well as possible. The flanks or ends were, of course, our greatest danger, for it was from here we might expect to be rushed,

(Continued on page 382.)

FIRING REGULATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

ANENT the discussion which has gone on at different times during the past in these columns in relation to a course of firing for the National Guard it would appear that the consensus of opinion in that force is in favor of retaining Special Course C practically unmodified, for the present. Our belief that this opinion on the part of National Guardsmen is a correct one is strengthened by a recognition of the fact that the new small arms firing regulations for the Army embody a very radical departure from established target practice methods, and as a consequence they are necessarily of a more or less tentative character. Changes will have to be made, and it would seem desirable, as long as we wish to make the National Guard regulations correspond to those used in the Army, that we ought not to be in a hurry to change Special Course C. No harm will result from waiting until we are quite sure that the Army firing regulations have settled down into shape; twenty-five per cent or more of the men in the National Guard are recruits each year and will have to follow some system of firing like Special Course C. We can always put our advanced men in training in advanced firing, under the present system. The option being open to a State to follow the regular Army course if it desires, there is nothing to prevent a State providing for part or all of its troops following the Army course. We have just had a communication on this subject from one of the most progressive Adjutants General, Gen. C. R. Boardman, of Wisconsin, which we reproduce for the information of those who are interested in the subject.

"Some time ago you published in ARMS AND THE MAN certain suggestions in the way of possible changes in the firing regulations as they apply to the Organized Militia.

I have made a rather incomplete canvass of the officers of the Wisconsin Militia to obtain their views in reference to this subject. I say incomplete because quite a number of the officers failed to answer the letter sent them. The questions were submitted about as follows:

1. Should the prone instead of the standing position be used at 200 yards? 18, yes; 2, no; 9, yes, but only for the first training of beginners.
2. Should collective fire be by squad, section and platoon as well as by company? 19, yes; 4, no.
3. Should firing by company at unknown distances be made a part of the work? 24, yes.
4. Should no man except cook, artificer or trumpeter be carried on the company rolls unless he has qualified as marksman or better? 6, yes; 9, no; 2, yes, after second year; 3, yes, after third year; 1, yes, first class; 1, yes, second class.
5. Should expert riflemen be trained in firing at unknown distances at obscure and moving targets? 24, yes.

Most all who answered questions 2 and 5 in the affirmative say that while this class of work is desirable there is not sufficient time that can be given to it.

The following are some of the more general and pertinent comments made: Course C is all right. No changes are needed. Carry it out faithfully.

Objections to the present form of collective fire are made that unless over unknown ground and the officers required to give the right distances the training is valueless.

'Collective fire should be all "Fire at Will" and no volleys.'

'A different skirmish target should be used so a man can tell where his shots go.'

WHAT ONE WOMAN CAN DO.

MRS. B. R. BUFFHAM, who has the unique distinction of being the only lady game warden in the country, writes us entertainingly from Roswell, N. M., her home, in the following terms:

Yesterday, as I took a walk along North Spring River, I noticed a bad hawk. I returned and took a new 20 gauge Ithaca hammerless gun; which had been left in my care to use by a lady visitor who was enjoying the cool summer breezes of New Mexico's high altitudes. The hawk had flown up stream, but I felt sure he would return.

A well dressed gentleman came up and asked me if there was any chance to try his gun, saying, "What do you think of it?" With this he handed it to me; I opened the gun and remarked: "Never hand a loaded gun to anybody." I laid mine down after taking out the shells. "What do you think of it?" he said again. "The owner guarantees it to kill ducks one hundred yards." It was a very cheap Belgium hammer gun.

I saw the hawk coming and asked him to shoot as it passed over the trees. He shot; I heard the big 2's hit feathers. When he said "gone," I pulled my Ithaca over ten feet ahead of the hawk. I was loaded with a Texas 20 gauge load; when the gun cracked he folded his wings and hit the hard, dry ground, dead.

The gentleman picked it up; one shot had broken its neck, both wings showed No. 7 shot had split the bones. "How much does a gun like that

cost?" he asked. I told him it was not mine, but belonged to a Miss C. at Gilgerson Hotel. I also advised him to beware of all one hundred yard guns.

Since my appointment by the Territorial Governor as a Deputy Game Warden, I have stopped men from destroying thousands of baby bass with their minnow nets. No law on the subject has been their excuse. I told them that I had enough law to take them to jail if they would not obey a woman's request in New Mexico. There was only one time when any of them showed any desire to continue, but when I explained he said: "Yes, Marm, I'll never catch another baby bass, as you say I mustn't."

I have saved thousands of meadow larks and yellow hammers from being shot. It's healthy exercise; I am getting stronger every outing.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING BY BALLOON.

SAN Jacinto and San Bernardino were blue behind when luck forgot us and our globule of floating gas. The barometer was firm at sixteen thousand five hundred feet when the wind turned fickle. With the sweep of a northern chinook, from the south, where the waters of the Gulf of California breed coolness, a whipping breeze clutched the balloon. Our flight was checked and, from the warmth of a moment before, we shivered.

Instantly the gas contracted. The needle that showed our height trembled and whirled away from the three-mile mark. I gasped as we fell and looked at Mueller for the signal "Sand overboard." He had seized the barometer in his hand. Its point flew toward zero.

The desert rushed up to meet us. Sage-brush and cactus that had been mere dots sprang into vivid relief. Hills became mountains while the watch ticked once. Bottomless canyons yawned under us with jaws wide for prey from the skies. In all the wilderness of rock and ruin there was but one tiny spot of yellow sand where death, perhaps, would look the other way.

My ears seemed to burst. Blood rushed to my head and drummed in my temples. My head reeled in the heavier atmosphere. I saw the horizon that had been a thousand leagues away swept out of sight by the teeth of the peaks that hemmed us in. And still we dropped as though a catapult had hurled us.

Mueller said never a word. Motionless, he watched the patch of level sand. A reef of lava, sharp as a knife, bordered it. Yet he made no sign.

He dropped the barometer and clutched at a sandbag. The ground seemed crouching for the blow, and I heard through the throbbing of my ears a voice that shouted: "Hang to the ring! Don't jump."

I grabbed at the stout wooden ring that held the ropes above my head. We struck. Sand flew into my face and my head roared with the terrific impact. My body swung across the basket and flattened Mueller against the rigging. Then, before I had time to think, we were racing skyward again, and I was lying limp against the wicker-work.

As rapidly as a moment before it had whirled to zero, the barometer was now dancing over the thousands toward the black mark that registered sixteen thousand five hundred feet, as far as the barometer would go. Again we were back in the skies, that tossed us to destruction one moment, and the next as suddenly snatched us from the claws of rock.

So fast did we rise that we shot through the colder wind in the rush of a second. The barometer needle cast a shadow on the last mark on the dial, and still the big bag of gas careened upward. Mueller had brushed the dust from his face, and now stood silent, watching the world drop away.

"Eighteen thousand," he figured, "nineteen, twenty—we're far over twenty thousand and still rising."

Here our lost wind gripped us again, and we went kiting eastward. The San Jacintos were but a mere blur of fading blue, and the hollow into which we had been thrown was far lost among the desert ranges that our speed piled behind us.—Joseph K. Hutchinson, in Harper's Weekly.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NOTES.

MR. CHARLES RYDELL, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been elected to life membership in the association.

Twelve names have been added to the annual members' list. It was expected, in view of the approaching Camp Perry tournament, that nearly all those competitors who expected to take part in the Camp Perry shoot would be making application for membership so as to enable them to take advantage of the reduced rates in some of the matches and to be eligible to compete for the handsome gold badge representing the championship of this class of membership. The names of the new members are: John W. Hessian, Wilmington, Del.; Frederick W. Moore, Laconia, N. H.; Robert Doble, Denver, Colo.; Priv. Michael Kelley, U. S. Engineers; Clayton Coolidge, Ogden, Utah; N. F. Darling, Boston, Mass.; Sergt. Wm. F. Leushner, 74th N. Y. Infantry; George R. Searing, Jr., Newark, N. J.; Dr. Wm. Rausch, Johnstown, Pa.; Walter Langstroth, Washington,

D. C.; Sergt. George Sayer, 15th U. S. Infantry, and Col. John J. McGuinness, of Helena, Mont.

The Secretary would again urge those organizations who have not paid their dues to get in good standing before the Camp Perry shoot opens, as those organizations in arrears will not get the benefit of reduced entrance fees for their teams in the Regimental and Company matches or be eligible to be represented and vote at the annual meeting.

Much importance attaches to the meeting this year as new directors are to be elected who will have a say in the election of a new president the first of the year. General Drain, the present incumbent, who is serving his third term, announced at the last annual meeting, in January, in unqualified terms, his intention to not again be a candidate for, nor accept election to the office.

A schoolboy rifle club has been organized in the Highland Military Academy at Worcester, Mass. The club starts out with 31 members and with an indoor rifle range and an outdoor pistol range.

Affiliated organizations are again reminded that the office of the association will be moved to Camp Perry on or about August 10, and are urged to transact such business as they may have at this time with the Secretary before his departure and thus relieve the situation at Camp Perry.

The newly organized Cumberland Rifle Club, of Cumberland, Maryland, has been successful in securing a lease on a desirable plot of land which gives it a 200, 300 and 500 yard range. Targets have been installed and active practice has begun. The club bids fair to become a very successful organization.

HE CAN TAKE A JOKE.

A SENSE of humor, a capacity to appreciate according to its deserts every joke, good, bad, or indifferent, which may flash meteor-like or smudge faultily across one's mental horizon, is a God-given gift, vouchsafed to few. Still less common is that enviable attitude of mind which will allow its fortunate possessor to laugh heartily and return joke for joke all in good temper, when the original humorous ebullition is at his own expense.

Mr. E. L. Stevenson, of Pasadena, has shown himself to be possessed of this rare quality in his letter to us, which we offer to you herewith. This letter is the finest sort of an example of a gentle, sweet-tempered and humorous rebuke, brilliantly conceived and perfectly expressed.

"Like many others, I have long mourned the passing of Artemus Ward, Bill Nye and other humorists of the past who generally amused the public by the spinning of yarns that had no foundation in fact.

I had feared that no one would ever be found to take the place of those who years ago were in the front rank of American entertainers, so was much relieved to find such a likely candidate in the present secretary of the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.

But my relief was not so great as my surprise to find myself the victim of the new 'Jokist.'

I refer to a report of the medal shoot of the L. A. R. & R. Club held on June 20, a report of which appeared in ARMS AND THE MAN July 8. One paragraph reads as follows: 'E. L. Stevenson, of Pasadena, was supposed to be at church, but came sneaking over to the range about noon with many a nervous glance over his shoulder. He jumped every time any one mentioned religion to him. Using a three barrel gun with a telescope sight, etc.'

As Artemus Ward used to say—'this is a goak' and such a good one that all the readers of ARMS AND THE MAN should be able to enjoy it instead of merely a dozen or so. The point is this. I did not attend this or any other Sunday shoot and on this occasion was about 20 miles from the range. Also, I do not own a three barrel gun or any gun with a telescope sight.

A report of the shoot, somewhat similar but not quite so graphic, appeared in the Los Angeles Herald the next day after the shoot. About two weeks later I was again in the Herald's limelight, that article being still better than the one in your columns, which make me think the California editor was right when he said, 'Practice makes perfect in everything but Salvation Army Brass Bands.'

For some time I wondered whether I had offended our genial secretary or whether he was merely subject to fits, but finally discovered that he was so swelled up over the arrival of his first-born son that he simply had to blow off or blow up. However, I think the latter would not have hurt him any, as he has been blown up more times through the columns of various sportsmen's magazines than any one I know of and still seems as well as ever.

I understand my friend would like an answer to the following two questions: Can the Maxim silencer be adapted to the Model 1909 small boy? If the present size silencer muffles the new Springfield so the report can be heard but 1,500 yards, what size will put a fifteen-foot limit on a case of midnight colic? The kick is not severe enough to be noticeable so far.

It is possible that an improved copy of the last Herald article will appear in these columns before this appears and the readers can judge of the new humorist's improvement. If by practicing on me he can work himself up to the heights now occupied by Mark Twain, I shall feel that I have suffered in a good cause.

Let us hope that if he is ever called on to act as Twain's successor, he shall be so well developed when the time comes that when placed in the breach he will insure the 'gas tight fit' so necessary for accurate work."

THE NATIONAL GUARD CONVENTION.

THE Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States addressed a letter to the Secretary of War some time ago inviting that official and officers of the Department to attend the Convention of the Association at Los Angeles. Reference was made in the invitation to the practice of the Department of detailing officers to attend conventions of the Association, where they delivered papers. Certain subjects for papers were suggested with request that details of officers should, if convenient, be made.

The request has been complied with and orders are out which provide for the presence at the Convention of certain officers, who will deliver papers upon the subjects indicated in the letter of the Chairman of the Executive Committee; their names and the subjects of the papers are as follows:

Lieut.-Col. E. M. Weaver, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs.—Subject: The Relation of the War Department to the Organized Militia. Capt. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th Infantry.—Subject: Applied Minor Tactics. Solution on map of problems for forces composed of the three arms of the Service. Capt. William L. Reed, 8th Infantry.—Subject: The Preparation and Issue of Orders. Capt. Frederick W. Stopford, Commissary.—Subject: The Army Ration. Its proper preparation and use. Capt. James L. Bevans, Medical Corps.—Subject: Army Sanitation and Military Hygiene. Lieut.-Col. Robert R. Stevens, Deputy Quartermaster General.—Subject: The Work of the Quartermaster. The transportation of troops and supplies and the establishment of camps. 1st Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps.—Subject: Military Communications. A non-technical discussion of field work of the Signal Corps.

SHOOTING BY SEARCHLIGHT.

USING the Service field searchlight of the Army to illuminate the target, Maj. James E. Bell, Inspector of Rifle Practice, District of Columbia National Guard, shot on the range of his organization last Saturday night. The light, which has three million candle power, was placed 500 yards in the rear of the firer, or 1,000 yards from the target. At that distance the illumination covered a space which would include five or six targets, say, about 75 feet.

When interrogated by a representative of ARMS AND THE MAN, Major Bell said:

"Yes, I found it easy enough to hit the target under those conditions."

"Major, did you have any illumination of your front or rear sight to assist you?"

"No, there was no light on the sight whatever. I used the battle sight and though the night was very dark it seemed to me the definition was more clear than that which I get in the daytime. I made 23 out of 25 and could have done better if I had been a better shot."

We have discussed this question of shooting by searchlight on previous occasions and have pointed out that through this means rifle practice could be carried on at night outdoors and at full ranges. There are great possibilities in such shooting. It would possess novelty and charm, which would be an advantage, but perhaps its greatest use would be because night shooting, once successfully inaugurated, would allow men to fire whose daily occupations were such as to keep them from the range at other times.

We wish some progressive organization near a large city would install a night-firing apparatus and try the experiment on a large scale.

It Shirts, but no Matter, 'Tis Orders.

A company of an Infantry battalion was sent on detachment to a remote village in Ireland, to be stationed there for some months. During this period copies of regimental orders of a permanent nature were forwarded to the officer commanding the detachment in the usual manner. One of these read: "All men in the battalion shall change their shirts at least twice a week," and the captain gave directions to the color-sergeant to see this order carried out. "But, sir," said the color-sergeant, "there's only a shirt apiece to every man in the company. How can they?" "I don't care a rap," retorted the captain, "orders are orders, color-sergeant. Let the men change shirts with one another." And so they did, every Wednesday and Saturday.—United Service Gazette, England.

ARMS AND THE MAN

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

Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor

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

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

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

PROGRESS.

While the burning beams of the summer sun beats down relentlessly upon their devoted heads, while the dust clouds choke, or the mud makes marching a misery, the officers and men of the Organized Militia of forty-six States, not to mention some territories and the District of Columbia, are in joint field exercises or in maneuvers of their own, trying to put into graphic existence the lessons which they have been endeavoring in school, in armory and in practice march, to learn.

At the shoulder of those gentlemen who, by virtue of their high rank in the State sub-divisions of the Organized Militia, exercise control over the operations of their commands, stand certain carefully selected officers of the Army. Clothed with wide discretion to do what seems to them fit, but carefully coached upon the general principles which they must observe, these officers are rendering service of incalculable value to the country. Back from the camps, we get the echo of approval and satisfaction of and for the manner in which these gentlemen have conducted themselves and performed the difficult duties assigned them.

A fine tact, a perfect diplomacy, an admirable self-control, are prerequisite accomplishments of officers on Militia duty. Without any intimate knowledge of National Guard service, such as can only be obtained by being a National Guardsman, these officers must put themselves in the places of those with whom they serve. They must make allowances for lack of detailed knowledge; they must give credit for initiative, intelligence and good judgment; they must take into consideration the spirit, the design, the desire to learn and to be of use.

It is with the very greatest of pleasure that we record a unanimous and unbroken series of reports to us of genuinely successful work of this kind by officers of the Army detailed with the National Guard for field service. At the same time and with an equal pleasure we comment upon the fact that the National Guardsmen themselves have shown an earnest desire to profit to the fullest extent from their association with these admirable officers.

And why should not each do so? For no reason, of course. The officer of the Army who is worthy of the high honor bestowed upon him by the nation when he is commissioned as one of her perpetual defenders, cannot do less than aid by every means within his power the efforts of all those who, at a cost of pleasure and profit, voluntarily educate themselves in peace for war. Likewise the National Guardsmen, seeing in such officers a comprehension of these fundamental facts, must warm toward them;

must yearn to assist them, must desire to meet them more than half way in everything for the Army, the National Guard, and the country which they may undertake.

THEY SHOULD BE TOLD.

Upon a people like our own, alert, intelligent and progressive, the utterances of our newspapers may have a great effect. With whatever sordid motives the editorial policies of our multitude of publications may be conceived, yet, in time, being managed by Americans, they must swing back to a contention for what is right. Often they lead the people astray, but quite as often they bring them back safe out of the wilderness and help to plant the feet of the wanderers upon solid ground.

With respect to all national institutions it is true that an appreciation on the part of the people of the causes which underline the existence of such institutions, a knowledge of what they stand for, and a comprehension of what they do, is necessary for their successful administration.

Of no national institution is this more true than of the National Guard. When our local newspapers the country over come to understand what the National Guard is, why it exists, what it was made for; when the newspapers in every city, town and hamlet come to know that the National Guard is that part of the first line of defense for the country which depends most largely upon the volunteer spirit to sustain it; when our newspaper men become conscious that the great majority of the men in the National Guard are devoted to a lofty ideal, taking particular pains to live up to that ideal, they will wish to do as the editor of the Pittsburg Post has recently done, that is, editorially comment in terms which cannot fail to help, upon the duties, obligations, responsibilities and causes for existence of the National Guard. This is what the Post said:

"Efforts by local National Guardsmen to get the county and State to furnish them with an armory properly befitting the responsibilities the citizen soldiery have to face, should meet with general approval and assistance. The best safeguard against militarism and all the evils and extravagances that grow out of it, is an efficient State Militia respected at home and hence feared abroad by those who would overturn our free institutions. There is no better way to dignify the Service and impress public and Militia alike with its worth and importance than to give fitting quarters and support to the patriotic guardsmen."

Every periodical published in the United States which soils white paper with black ink should talk frequently and with force along similar lines. It is probable that they would so talk, did those responsible locally for the National Guard make it their particular business to see that the newspaper men were advised.

AMMUNITION AND TARGETS.

We have freely predicted a material increase in the excellence of the scores made during the rifle matches of this year. We based these predictions on the undoubted superiority of the 1909 ammunition for the Service rifle over any that has been previously turned out by the Ordnance Department. The majority of our riflemen have been shooting Ordnance ammunition. In the issue of this week will be found the scores made at the New England Military Rifle Association Matches last week. The large number of possibles at the shorter ranges is especially noticeable. These possibles are the direct result of increased ammunition and rifle excellence.

We doubt if riflemen themselves have grown much more expert; perhaps a little, but not a great deal. But the ammunition turned out by the Ordnance Department and by all of the commercial makers is far and away better than ever before. We can reasonably expect the quality to remain as good as it is now, and it is more than probable that there will be further increase in excellence, although it is impossible that future gains should be as great as those which we have recently known.

The truth is that we have now come very close to the maximum of rifle and ammunition efficiency. A weapon which will deliver a 150 grain bullet with a mean vertical deviation for a string of ten shots of not over four inches at 1,000 yards is so good that it is hard to see where improvement can take place. A heavier bullet will help us to reduce the effect of wind, but no combination of bullet, powder, or rifle is going to give us a much smaller pattern.

It now becomes increasingly evident that we must change our targets

for slow fire. It will not be wise to decrease the size of the sighting bulls but it is desirable to put within the sighting bull a scoring bull of lesser size. For instance, at 500 yards with a 20-inch bullseye we would make the scoring bull not over ten inches in diameter, and at 1,000, 20 inches for a scoring bullseye should be large enough. If we preserved this same proportion all the way up and down, it would give us a scoring bullseye at 200 yards four inches in diameter. That, we believe, is quite large enough. The limits of the scoring bullseye would be marked by a thin white line invisible from the firing point.

On general principles we think it is true that the scoring bullseye at any distance should not greatly exceed in size the rifle and ammunition dispersion limit for the range.

THE DEFENSE OF DUFFER'S DRIFT.

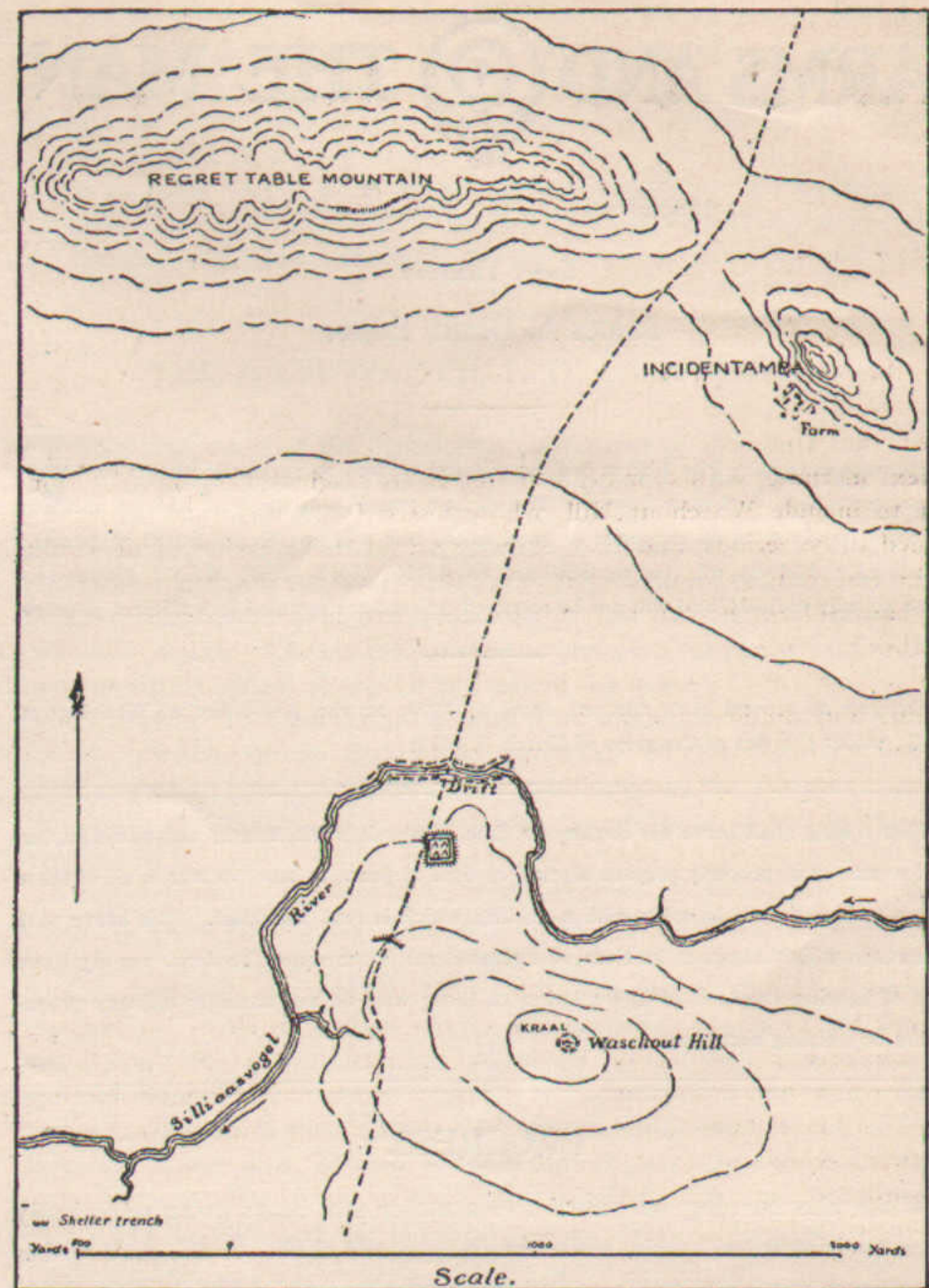
(Continued from page 378.)

and not from the open veldt. I was undecided for some time as to whether to clear a "field of fire" along the river-banks or not, as I had no wish to give away our presence by any suspicious nudity of the banks at each end of our position. I finally decided in order to prevent this, to clear the scrub for as great a range as possible from the ends of the position, everywhere below the ground-level, and also on the level ground, except for a good fringe just on the edges of the banks. This fringe I thought would be sufficient to hide the clearance to any one not very close. I now blessed the man who had left us some cutting tools. Whilst all this was being carried out, I paced out some ranges to the north and south, and these we marked by a few empty tins placed on ant-heaps, etc.

At dusk, when we had nearly all the pits finished and some of the clearance done, tents and gear were hidden, ammunition and rations distributed to all, and orders in case of an attack given out. As I could not be everywhere, I had to rely on the outlying groups of men fully understanding my aims beforehand, and acting on their "own." To prevent our chance of a close-range volley into the enemy being spoilt by some over-zealous or jumpy man opening fire at long range, I gave orders that fire was to be held as long as possible, and that no man was to fire a shot until firing had already commenced elsewhere (which sounded rather Irish), or my whistle sounded. This was unless the enemy were so close to him that further silence was useless. Firing having once started, every man was to blaze away at any enemy within range as judged by our range marks. Finally, we turned in to our pits for the night with some complacency, each eight men furnishing their own sentry.

We had about three hours next morning before any enemy were reported from Waschout Hill (the prearranged signal for this was the raising of a pole from one of the huts). This time was employed in perfecting our defenses in various ways. We managed to clear away the scrub in the dry river bed and banks for some 200 yards beyond our line of pits on each side, and actually attained to the refinement of an "obstacle;" for at the extremity of this clearance a sort of *abatis* entanglement was made with the wire from an adjacent fence which the men had discovered. During the morning I visited the post on Waschout Hill, found everything correct, and took the opportunity of showing the detachment the exact limits of our position in the river bed, and explained what we were going to do. After about three hours' work, "Somebody in sight" was signaled, and we soon after saw from our position a cloud of dust away to the north. This force, which proved to be a commando, approached as already described in the last dream; all we could do meanwhile was to sit tight in concealment. Their scouts came on in clumps of twos and threes which extended over some mile of front, the center of the line heading for the drift. As the scouts got closer, the natural impulse to make for the easiest crossing place was obeyed by two or three of the parties on each side of the one approaching the drift, and they inclined inwards and joined forces with it. This was evidently the largest party we could hope to surprise, and we accordingly lay for it. When about 300 yards away, the "brethren" stopped rather suspiciously. This was too much for some man on the east side, who let fly, and the air was rent by the rattle as we emptied our magazines, killing five of this special scouting party and two from other groups further out on either side. We continued to fire at the scouts as they galloped back, dropping two more, and also at the column which was about a mile away, but afforded a splendid target till it opened out.

In a very few moments our position was being shelled by three guns, but with the only result, as far as we were concerned, of having one man wounded by shell-fire, though the firing went on slowly till dark. To be accurate, I should say the river was being shelled, our position incidentally, for shells were bursting along the river for some half-mile. The Boers were evidently quite at sea as regards the extent of our position and strength, and wasted many shells. We noticed much galloping of men away to the east and west, out of range, and guessed that these were



MAP OF DUFFER'S DRIFT.

parties who intended to strike the river at some distance away, and gradually work along the bed, in order probably to get into close range during the night.

We exchanged a few shots during the night along the river bed, and not much was done on either side, though of course we were on the *qui vive* all the time; but it was not till near one in the morning that Waschout Hill had an inning.

As I had hoped, the fact that we held the kraal had not been spotted by the enemy, and a large body of them, crawling up the south side of the hill in order to get a good fire on to us in the river, struck a snag in the shape of a close range volley from our detachment. As the night was not very dark, in the panic following the first volley our men were able (as I learnt afterwards) to stand right up and shoot at the surprised burghers bolting down the hill. However, their panic did not last long, to judge by the sound, for after the first volley from our Lee-Metfords and the subsequent minute's independent firing, the reports of our rifles were soon mingled with the softer reports of the Mausers, and we shortly observed flashes on our side of Waschout Hill. As these could not be our men, we knew the enemy were endeavoring to surround the detachment. We knew the ranges fairly well, and though, as we could not see our sights, the shooting was rather guesswork, we soon put a stop to this maneuver by firing a small volley from three or four rifles at each flash on the hill side. So the night passed without much incident.

During the dark we had taken the opportunity cunningly to place some new white sandbags (which I had found among the stores) in full view at some little distance from our actual trenches and pits. Some men had even gone further, and added a helmet here and a coat there peeping over the top. This ruse had been postponed until our position was discovered, so as not to betray our presence, but after the fighting had begun no harm was done by it. Next morning it was quite a pleasure to see the very accurate shooting made by "Brother" at these sandbags, as betokened by the little spurts of dust.

During this day the veldt to the north and south was deserted by the enemy except at out-of-range distance, but a continuous sniping fire was kept up along the river banks on each side. The Boer guns were shifted—one to the top of Incidentamba and one to the east and west in order to enfilade the river bank—but, owing to our good cover, we escaped with two killed and three wounded. The enemy did not shell quite such a length of river this time. I confidently expected an attack along the river bank that night, and slightly strengthened my flanks, even at the

risk of dangerously denuding the north bank. I was not disappointed.

Under cover of the dark, the enemy came up to within, perhaps, 600 yards on the open veldt on the north and round the edges of Waschout Hill, on the south, and kept up a furious fire, probably to distract our attention, whilst the guns shelled us for about an hour. As soon as the gun fire ceased they tried to rush us along the river bed east and west, but owing to the *abatis* and the holes in the ground, and the fact that it was not a very dark night, they were unsuccessful. However, it was touch and go, and a few of the Boers did succeed in getting into our position only to be bayoneted. Luckily the enemy did not know our strength, or rather our weakness, or they would have persisted in their attempt and succeeded; as it was, they must have lost twenty or thirty men killed and wounded.

Next morning, with so many men out of my original forty out of action (not to include Waschout Hill, whose losses I did not know), matters seemed to be serious, and I was greatly afraid that another night would be the end of us. I was pleased to see that the detachment on Waschout Hill had still got its tail well up, for they had hoisted a red rag at the masthead. True, this was not the national flag, probably only a mere handkerchief, but it was not white. The day wore on with intermittent shelling and sniping, and we all felt that the enemy must have by now guessed our weakness, and were saving themselves for another night attack, relying upon our being tired out. We did our best to snatch a little sleep by turns during the day, and I did all I could to keep the spirits of the little force up by saying that relief could not be very far off. But it was with a gloomy desperation at best that we saw the day wear on and morning turn into afternoon.

The Boer guns had not been firing for some two hours, and the silence was just beginning to get irritating and mysterious, when the booming of guns in the distance aroused us to the highest pitch of excitement. We were saved! We could not say what guns these were—they might be British or Boer—but, any way, it proved the neighborhood of another force. All faces lighted up, for somehow the welcome sound at once drew the tired feeling out of us.

In order to prevent any chance of the fresh force missing our whereabouts, I collected a few men and at once started to fire some good old British volleys into the scrub, "Ready—present—fire," which were not to be mistaken. Shortly afterwards we heard musketry in the distance, and saw a cloud of dust to the northeast. We were relieved!

* * * * *

Our total losses were eleven killed and fifteen wounded; but we had held the drift, and so enabled a victory to be won. I need not here touch upon the well-known and far-reaching results of the holding of Duffer's Drift, of the prevention thereby of Boer guns, ammunition, and reinforcements reaching one of their sorely pressed forces at a critical moment, and the ensuing victory gained by our side. It is now, of course, all public knowledge that this was the turning point in the war, though we, the humble instruments, did not know what vital results hung upon our action.

That evening the relieving force halted at the drift, and, after burying the dead, we spent some time examining the lairs of the Boer snipers, the men collecting bits of shell and cartridge cases as mementoes—only to be thrown away at once. We found some twenty-five dead and partially buried Boers, to whom we gave burial.

That night I did not trek, but lay down (in my own breeches and spotted waistcoat). As the smoke from the "prime segar," presented to me by my Colonel, was eddying in spirals over my head, these gradually changed into clouds of rosy glory, and I heard brass bands in the distance playing a familiar air: "See the Conquering Hero comes," it was they were playing.

I felt a tap on my shoulder, and heard a gentle voice say, "Arise, Sir Backsight Forethought;" but in a trice my dream of bliss was shattered—the gentle voice changed into the well known croak of my servant. "Time to pack your kit on the wagon, sir. Corfy's been up some time now, sir." I was still in stinking old Dreamdorp.

[The End.]

Wanted—An Iron-Clad Dog.

Farmer Jones (to amateur sportsman): "There wasn't a better water dawg livin' until you shootin' gents took to borrowing 'im. Now 'is 'ide's that full of shots he'd sink to the bottom, like a brick!"—*Canterbury Times*.

HERE AND THERE.

United States Owns an Airship.

As a result of the final trial of the Wright areoplane, Friday, July 30, the machine has been purchased by the United States. Under the terms of the original specifications a speed of 40 miles an hour was required of the machine when carrying two passengers. In addition to this an endurance test was specified. We told last week about the machine passing the last named test.

For the speed trial the course laid off was one of about five miles out and back from the parade ground at Fort Myer to Alexandria. A balloon was anchored at the turning point and Orville Wright, accompanied by Lieut. Foulois, of the Signal Corps, made the journey at an average speed of 42 miles an hour. For every mile of speed in excess of 40 miles a bonus of \$2,500 was provided for by the terms of the contract. As Wright made a fraction over 42 miles, he secured a \$5,000 bonus, making the total sum paid for the machine, \$30,000.

As soon as this last trial, which was rather a difficult one on account of the broken character of the ground over which the flight was made, was completed, the Wrights returned to Dayton, leaving behind a promise that one or both would return to give further instructions to Lieutenants Lahm and Foulois in the management of the artificial bird. These instructions will take place in the vicinity of Washington and will probably commence within the next week or two. It is now reported that the Wrights expect to offer their machine to the German Government during the summer.

Wireless Mines Invented.

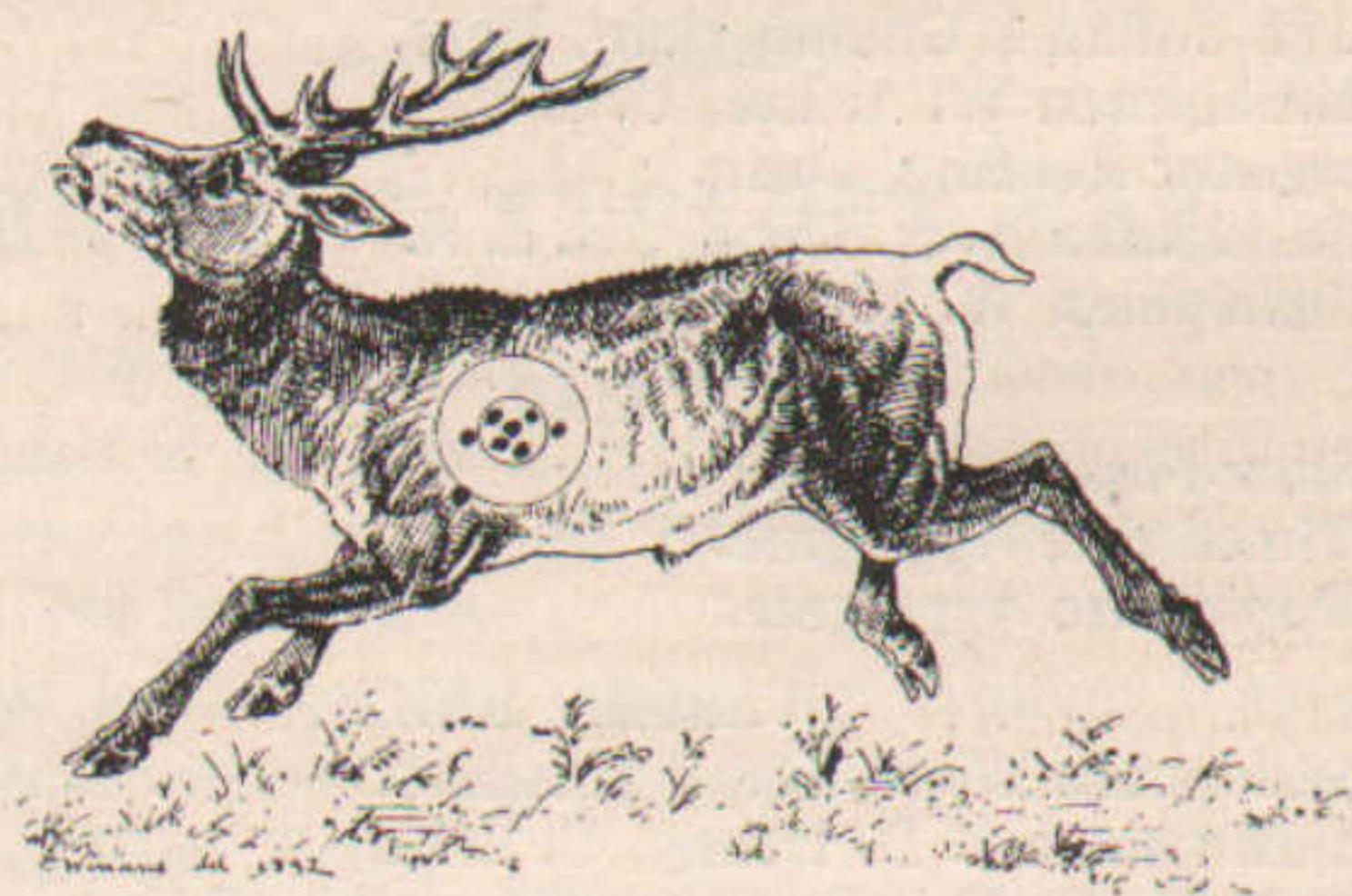
A German inventor has devised a way to explode mines without contact and by means of wireless electrical communication. In a test just made of his device, after placing an observing party of officers near the mine, to which a detonator had been attached (to the mine, we mean, not the officers), the inventor with other officers repaired to a village distant seven miles. At a signal the telegraphic key was pressed in the village, whereupon the mine instantly exploded. There were a number of trials and no failures.

Convention of Military Surgeons.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States will take place in Washington, October 5-8. A meeting was held last week in the armory of the District of Columbia National Guard to prepare for the convention. Headquarters will be at the New Willard Hotel. The following sub-committee chairmen were selected: Selection of hall, Maj. M. W. Ireland, U. S. A.; hotel rates, Maj. C. A. Weaver, N. G. D. C.; transportation, Capt. J. B. Huggins, U. S. A.; finance, Gen. George H. Harries, N. G. D. C.; press, Maj. C. Fred Cook, N. G. D. C.; entertainment, Col. Louis A. La Garde, U. S. A.; registration, Maj. R. A. Foster, N. G. D. C.; information, Lieut. W. D. Fales, N. G. D. C.; and reception, Medical Director J. C. Boyd, U. S. N.

A New Record for Winans.

In the Leeson Competition at Bisley, given by the English gun maker, W. R. Leeson, Walter Winans (who last year won the Olympic gold medal for the United States in a similar competition) made a world's record for four double shots at the running deer, excelling his own record made two years ago by one point. His score, with a diagram of the target, is shown herewith.



Score: 4-3 4-3 4-4 4-2—28.

Field Firing for Russia.

The new firing regulations for small arms which have just been issued for the use of the Russian Army seem to follow the same general lines as those laid down in our new firing regulations, soon to be available. Moving targets and that kind of fire which will approach most closely the conditions of battle fire will be employed. For the first time in the history of Russia volley firing has been stricken out. A number of officers and men in each organization will be trained in estimating distances at all practicable rifle ranges.

Albany Will Have Her Tournament.

The preliminary details of the military tournament, to be held at Island Park, Albany, N. Y., during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration this fall, have been settled. The probable dates are October 4 to 10. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, has approved the plan, which had the original approval of General Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War. An attempt will be made to make this tournament equal in size and success to the one recently held in Toledo.

More Movable Kitchens for Austria.

The Austrian Army will soon have 2,000 movable kitchens. These kitchens consist of a four-wheeled vehicle, to be drawn by two horses. Each, when complete, will weigh about 1,000 pounds, with equipment



BUNCHED THE BULL'S-EYES AND POSSIBLES, MAKING A NEW RECORD THE NEW ENGLAND

Experts agree that this 1909 other ever put out.

UMC cartridges won all the revolver events, including:

THE NEW ENGLAND MILITARY REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP

- 1st. Sergt. Julian I. Chamberlain, Mass.
- 2nd. Midshipman W. A. Lee, U. S. N.
- 3rd. Sergeant Reisling, Conn.
- 4th. Midshipman A. D. Denny, U. S. N.
- 5th. Midshipman W. L. Highbery, U. S. N.

ALSO,

- 1st in Slow Fire Aggregate.
- 1st in Timed Fire Aggregate.
- 1st in Rapid Fire Aggregate.

VAUGHN MATCH

- 1st. Midshipman W. A. Lee, 3 possibles.
- 2nd. Midshipman A. D. Denny, U. S. N.,
Capt. W. R. Murphy, 2 possibles and a 24.

SEAR'S MATCH

- 1st. Midshipman A. D. Denny, U. S. N., 2 possibles and a 24.
- 2nd. Tie—Midshipman W. A. Lee, U. S. N., Capt. W. R. Murphy
and Sergeant Chamberlain.

ALDRICH MATCH

- 1st. Midshipman W. A. Lee, U. S. N.
- 2nd. Capt. W. R. Murphy.

UMC cartridges made a grand showing in all the rifle matches, winning:

THE HENRY MATCH WITH A WORLD'S RECORD SCORE

- 1st. Midshipman C. T. Osburn, U. S. N., 50-49-48. Possible, including 33 consecutive bull's-eyes, breaking the former world's record of 23 bull's-eyes.
- 2nd. Midshipman E. E. Wilson, U. S. N., 50-48-48.

NOVICE MATCH—500 YARDS

- 1st Surg. W. Neil MacDonald, U. S. N., 2 possibles, including run of 33 consecutive bull's-eyes and one of 22.
- 2nd. Ensign C. A. Jones, U. S. N., 2 possibles, including runs of 20 and 14 consecutive bull's-eyes.
- 3rd. Ensign R. R. Stewart, U. S. N., 2 possibles, including runs of 14 and 11 consecutive bull's-eyes.

BIGNEY MATCH—1,000 YARDS

- 1st. J. W. Hessian, with possible and 1 bull over.
- 2nd. Midshipman A. D. Denny, 49.
Lieutenant Fairfield, U. S. N., 47.
Lieutenant H. Williams, 46.
Seaman Ergerman, 45.
Midshipman Anderson, 45.
Surgeon MacDonald, 45.

**YOU ARE FOREARMED WHEN YOU ARE FOREWARNED. GO TO CAMP
.30 '06 MATCH CARTRIDGES FITTED WITH THOMAS 172 G**

**THE UNION METALLIC
BRIDGEPORT**

Agency

315 Bro

CARTRIDGES

PLUGGED THE TARGETS FULL OF
NEW WORLD'S RECORD AT
LAND MATCHES.

UMC ammunition is superior to any

Lieutenant Lyman, 45.
Lieutenant Keyser, 45.
Ensign Doherty, 45.
Midshipman Vossles, 44.
Midshipman Osborn, 43.
Midshipman Smith, 43.
Ensign Griffin, 43.

SHUMAN MATCH—500 YARDS

Tie for 1st, J. W. Hessian and Lieut. H. Williams, U. S. N., each
2 possibles.

NEW ENGLAND AGGREGATE MATCH

2nd. Midshipman A. D. Denny, U. S. N.
4th. Midshipman Doherty, U. S. N.
5th. Midshipman W. Amsden, U. S. N.

LAWRENCE MATCH—200 YARDS

2nd. Capt. F. A. Allen, 168.
3rd. J. W. Hessian, 167.
5th. Midshipman A. D. Denny, U. S. N., 164.

CUSHING MATCH—800 YARDS

Midshipman A. D. Denny, U. S. N., 50.
Lieutenant Williams, U. S. N., 50.
Ensign Doherty, U. S. N., 50.
Lieutenant Leahy, U. S. N., 50.

SMALL BORE RIFLE MATCH—50 YARDS

2nd. Electrician Eakin, U. S. N., 94.
3rd. Midshipman A. D. Denny, U. S. N., 93.
4th. Midshipman R. R. Pringle, U. S. N., 93.

WHAT THE EXPERTS SAY

Lieut. Hilary Williams, familiarly known as "Capt. Jack," team captain and coach of the 1909 U. S. Naval Academy Rifle Team, in speaking of the new UMC Model '06 ammunition with the 172 gr. Thomas pointed bullet, says:

"It is without doubt the most perfect ammunition I have ever shot, and my team will use it in all matches open to any ammunition at the Camp Perry shoot."

As Capt. Jack is one of the very best military rifle shots in the United States, as well as one of the most popular, his opinion is worthy of note.

Midshipman A. R. Denny, whose world record appeared in ARMS AND THE MAN, last issue, says that wherever possible he always prefers to shoot .30 caliber 172 gr. ammunition, and that it is the best stuff he ever shot.

PERRY WITH THE RESOLVE TO SHOOT IN ALL OPEN MATCHES UMC
GR. POINTED BULLETS. GIVE YOURSELF THE ADVANTAGE.

CARTRIDGE COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.

Madway

New York City

of four coppers, an oven, cupboards, tables, and other facilities for field cooking.

Shanghai Rifle Association.

Among those organizations recently added to the membership of the National Rifle Association of America is the Shanghai Rifle Association, of Shanghai, China. The club is composed of residents of the city of Shanghai, and a copy of the constitution and by-laws, as well as the program of the annual rifle meeting held during June, indicates a wide-awake interest in the subject. Classifications for the N. R. A. medal are being made with the Krag, but it is the purpose of the club to ultimately secure a supply of new Springfields.

NEW BOOKS.

UNDER THE RED AND GOLD.

The Franklin Hudson Publishing Company has just put out a new book under the above title. It contains the notes and recollections of the Siege of Baler by Capt. Don Saturnino Martin Cerezo. The book is translated from the Spanish by Maj. F. L. Dodds, Adjutant General's Department, U. S. A.

It is a valuable contribution to the literature of military operations. The translator seems to have happily caught and held the peculiar style of the Spanish author. We have read the book with much pleasure and we can recommend it as an interesting addition to any military library.

HAND-BOOK FOR NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The Franklin Hudson Publishing Company has just put out a fourth and revised edition of the Handbook for Noncommissioned Officers of Infantry, by Capt. M. B. Stewart, 8th U. S. Infantry. This book needs no introduction either to the Army or the National Guard, as several thousand copies of it are now in use. To bring the book strictly up to date, the new edition has been printed, enlarged by the addition of chapters covering the duties of Regimental Sergeant-Major, Commissary and Quartermaster-Sergeants and the Chief Musician.

The Manual is not designed to replace any of the adopted manuals, but to assist the noncommissioned officer in the study of all, by placing before him in brief and compact order a comprehensive idea of the scope of his duties and responsibilities, which have been more or less traditional. Cloth, fifty cents.

ARMY AND NAVY.

To the National Matches.

Recent details of officers for duty at Camp Perry during the National Matches include the following:

Maj. William M. Morrow, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Capt. Preston Brown, 17th Infantry; Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cavalry; Capt. James F. McKinley, 11th Cavalry; Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 26th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Frank P. Amos, 11th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Philip Mowry, 15th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Infantry; 1st Lieut. George S. Gillis, 26th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, 17th Infantry; 2nd Lieut. Resolve P. Palmer, 6th Infantry.

Old Ships to be Rebuilt.

The Brooklyn, the Columbia and the Minneapolis, each of which took part in the war with Spain, will be completely overhauled and rehabilitated. Just what service will be given these ships when they are put back into service is not now known, that they have been returned at all is something of a surprise.

Marines at Camp Perry.

The Marines Corps Rifle Team, which has been training at Sea Girt, N. J., under Capt. William C. Harlee, will leave there in time to arrive at Camp Perry about August 6. The team has been shooting in very good form.

There will be about 100 officers and men of the Marine Corps on duty in various capacities upon the range during the National Matches.

For War College.

The following named officers are detailed to enter the next class at the Army War College:

Maj. William C. Brown, 3rd Cavalry; Maj. Carl Reichmann, 24th Infantry; Maj. Charles L. Beckurts, 5th Infantry; Capt. Alexander L. Dade, 9th Cavalry; Capt. George LeR. Irwin, 2nd Field Artillery; and Capt. Malin Craig, 1st Cavalry.

Fire Control Equipment For Field Artillery.

The Signal Corps will furnish fire control equipment for field Artillery consisting of telephone, buzzer wire, flags, megaphones, field glasses, heliographs, and other similar equipment, proportioned upon the size of the force and the duty which it has to perform. The announcement of this issue is made in G. O. 150, W. D., July 22.

Medical Reserve Corps Examinations.

Boards of officers of the Medical Corps will meet September 2 in forty different posts of the United States Army to examine applicants for appointments as first lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps. Those who desire to obtain information upon this subject should address their requests to the Surgeon-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Compasses to Mobile Troops.

Authorization has been made in General Orders for the issue of six watch compasses by the Engineer Department, upon requisition, to each company of Infantry, troop of Cavalry, and battery of Field Artillery.

The supply of these instruments is limited and it is announced as impracticable to complete a full issue at this time. Issues will be made to as great an extent as the supply will allow.

FIELD DESK FOR THE ARMY.

THE illustration presented herewith shows the new field desk recently designed at the Rock Island Arsenal and adopted for issue by the Ordnance Department. The stand on which the desk rests can be taken apart and placed in a receptacle in the back part of the desk. The only change that will be made in the general design is that the lock will be made stronger.



The desk is bound with straps of iron around the edges to prevent it becoming damaged by rough handling. This convenient article of furniture will weigh about 140 pounds, filled. It is 18 inches high, 32 inches wide and 24 inches deep. As an issue article, it is, of course, available to the Organized Militia as well as to the Service.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A Good Man and a Fine Soldier Gone.

It is with very deep regret that we chronicle the death of Col. William C. Tatom of Tennessee. Colonel Tatom died early in last month after an illness which extended over the greater part of a year. He had a distinguished record as a newspaper man and also as a volunteer soldier and National Guardsman. Readers of ARMS AND THE MAN will readily recall the excellent article from his pen in relation to the capture of Reelfoot raiders. In this work, which was excellently accomplished, Colonel Tatom was in command of that portion of the Tennessee National Guard operating in the Reelfoot country.

Kansas Team Selected.

The membership of the team to represent Kansas in the National Matches has been decided upon. It will be headed by Brig.-Gen. Charles I. Martin, Adjutant General, as team captain, and consists of:

Coach, Maj. Aaron L. Hitchens, 1st Infantry; Spotter, Capt. Henry Z. Hissem, 2nd Infantry; Range Officer, Capt. Albert H. Herman, Inspector small-arms practice, 1st Infantry; Lieut. Frank Parmely, Co. C, 1st Regiment; Lieut. Guy N. Walling, Co. H, 1st Regiment; Lieut. Charles C. Clark, Field and Staff, 1st Regiment; Capt. Rodney J. Kessler, Field and Staff, 2nd Regiment; Sergt. Earl A. Cole, Co. I, 1st Regiment; Lieut. Guy P. Sawyer, Co. D, 2nd Regiment; Sergt. Albert C. Townsend, Co. E, 2nd Regiment; Mus. Preston C. Smith, Co. C, 1st Regiment; Lieut. Cyrus P. Eagle, Co. I, 1st Regiment; Sergt. Clayton V. Wood, Co. B, 1st Regiment; Lieut. Bruce E. Strvker, Co. E, 1st Regiment; Lieut. Clement O. Smith, Field and Staff, 1st Regiment; Maj. Bruce Griffith, Staff; Lieut. Esie C. Adams, Jr., Co. C, 2nd Regiment; and Lieut. William R. Fleeman, Co. E, 2nd Regiment.

New York National Match Team.

The New York team as selected by Lieutenant-Colonel Thurston is as follows: Captain, Lieut.-Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief O. O., Division; adjutant, quartermaster and commissary, Capt. William H. Palmer, O. O.,

7th Regiment; coach, Maj. Edward B. Bruch, 71st Regiment; spotter, 1st Lieut. Julius T. Westermann, 71st Regiment; team and alternates, Capt. Arthur Kemp, 74th Regiment; Ord. Sergt. William F. Leushner, 74th Regiment; Ordnance Sergt. George H. Doyle, 71st Regiment; Sergt. Frederick M. Dardinkiller, 47th Regiment; Musn. John Corrie, 22nd Regiment; 1st Lieut. Damase J. Cadotte, 74th Regiment; 1st Lieut. William B. Short, O. O., 1st Battalion, F. A.; Priv. Howard E. Crall, 7th Regiment; Capt. George W. Corwin, O. O., 71st Regiment; Battalion Sergt. Maj. Charles M. Smith, 12th Regiment; Capt. Arthur E. Wells, 71st Regiment; Sergt. Charles B. Spies, 71st Regiment; Capt. Robert E. Heun, 71st Regiment; Post Commissary, Sergt. Francis J. Laughlin, 12th Regiment and Priv. Daniel C. Meyer, 7th Regiment.

The team will leave New York on August 18, arriving at Camp Perry the next day.

Word From Tennessee.

Advice from Camp Dickinson, Waverly, Tenn., where the Tennessee State Team will be trained for Camp Perry, gives evidence of the fact if evidence were needed, that the Secretary of War means to shoot with the Service rifle wherever and whenever he can. Capt. W. H. Hyde of that State has forwarded to us a couple of cards shot by the Secretary, either of which would entitle him to rank in first-class company. With these Hyde also sent us some admirable score cards of the type used by Tennessee. The Tennessee team will be in Camp Perry about August 16.

The Secretary has signified his desire to present a handsome trophy for competition between members of the Tennessee National Guard. The prize will go to the man who makes the high skirmish run.

District Navy Departs.

The Naval Battalion of the National Guard of the District of Columbia left last Friday morning on a special train for Philadelphia. There it embarked at the navy yard about one o'clock on the Prairie for a cruise to last not longer than August 9. The service will take place on board the battleships of the Atlantic fleet, and it should prove of immense interest and value to the amateur sailors.

Wyoming Men for Camp Perry.

The personnel of the team to represent the National Guard of Wyoming in National Matches is as follows:

Col. Z. C. A. Zander, Captain; Capt. G. E. A. Moeller, Coach; 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Reed, Spotter; Maj. F. M. Williams, Range Officer; Brig.-Gen. P. A. Gatchell, Disbursing Officer; Color-Sergt. Arthur A. Underwood; Capt. Otto A. Swoboda, Co. G; Corp. J. W. Osborne, Co. D; 2nd Lieut. Joseph E. Toland, Co. D; Sergt. L. C. Bishop, Co. F; Col. John I. Kirby, I. S. A. P.; 1st Lieut. Moses J. Troyer, Co. D; Sergt. John Arp, Co. G; Sergt. Harry B. Deter, Co. C; Corp. C. A. Cox, Co. D; Capt. John H. Dasch, Co. A; Sergt. Claude L. Getty, Co. D; Corp. Irwin Bergersen, Co. G; and Sergt. Jake Long, Co. C.

To Take Part in the Massachusetts War.

A large number of officers have been directed to report to Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, at Governor's Island, in time to take part in the joint maneuvers to be held in Massachusetts August 14 to 21. Their names as announced up to this time are as follows:

Brig.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, General Staff; Maj. Eben Swift, General Staff; Maj. Guy Carleton, 4th Cavalry; Maj. Henry D. Todd, Jr., General Staff; Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Infantry; Capt. Fox Conner, General Staff; Capt. Wm. D. Connor, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, General Staff; Lieut.-Col. David Rumbough, 1st Field Artillery; Maj. Richmond P. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 23rd Infantry; and Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps.

To Inspect District Battery.

Maj. Edward P. O'Hern, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to inspect the 1st Battery, Field Artillery, National Guard of the District of Columbia.

An Admirable Idea.

Governor Fort of New Jersey has put into effect one of the most pleasing and valuable designs which it has been our pleasure to notice for a considerable time. We believe that he first invited all the clergymen of the State to visit the National Guard in its camp during the 1908 tour of duty. This year the invitation was renewed. The influence of the clergymen of a commonwealth upon the opinions of the people is tremendous.

Clergymen are usually devoted to an exposition of arguments for right living in addition to exhortations in behalf of the creed with which they are associated. Other States and governors will do well to take note of the broad-minded and sensible action of Governor Fort. If, in addition to the ministry of the State, the principal educators could also be invited, additional benefit would accrue to the cause of national patriotism which the National Guard so practically typifies.

Michigan Naval Brigade on Cruise.

The ships of the Michigan Naval Brigade will rendezvous off Thunder Bay, Lake Huron, and proceed from thence to Alpena, reporting to Commander March, U. S. N., for duty not later than August 10.

Pennsylvania Brigades Complete Camp.

The tours of duty of the 1st and 2nd Brigades of the National Guard of Pennsylvania were completed at Mt. Gretna and Somerset, respectively, on Sunday last. The 1st Brigade is commanded by Gen. Wendell P. Bowman and consists of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th Infantry; 1st and 2nd troops of Philadelphia City Cavalry and Troop A, Cavalry. The 2nd Brigade has for its commander Gen. Willis J. Hulings. It is composed of the 5th, 10th, 14th, 16th and 18th Regiments of Infantry, Battery B, Field Artillery, Sheridan Troop, and Troop F, Cavalry.

The work in both of these camps was more practical, of greater value and seemed to be more thoroughly enjoyed as well as understood by officers and men than in any other camp in which these organization have taken

part. Both brigades were visited by the Governor and Adjutant General Stewart.

The weather during the week of active service of the two brigades was inordinately and oppressively hot. The enlisted men bore the unusual hardships of service under the difficult conditions with much fortitude and good nature. Discipline in each camp was good, and it is felt that every unit has been returned to its home station much benefited, and far better prepared for the actual work of real war than ever before.

New Jersey Field Service a Success.

In point of attendance, in value of work done, in discipline, in health, in short, in every respect the field duty performed by the organizations of the New Jersey National Guard this year has been superior to any similar service ever rendered by Jerseymen. Regardless of the attempts of some local newspapers to carry an impression of ill feeling between officers and men, it may be said that an era of good sense and practical work for improvement seems to have dawned, giving promise of far better military conditions than have ever previously existed in the organization.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Retired Officers as Members of Teams.

A retired officer of the Organized Militia of a State or Territory is not eligible as a member of a State or Territorial team participating in the National Matches unless he had been placed on active duty at least twelve months prior to the matches, and had, during that time, performed seventy-five per cent of the military duty required in paragraph 17, G. O. 69.

No Campaign Badges for Contract Surgeons.

In view of the provisions contained in paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 129, War Department, series of 1908, campaign badges cannot be awarded to members of the Organized Militia for services rendered in a campaign as a contract surgeon.

Another Medical Property Return.

After December 31, 1909, the use of Form No. 22, Return of Field Medical Property, will be discontinued, and Forms 17, 17-A, 17-B, and 17-C, Medical Department, will be substituted therefor. Requisitions for a supply of these blanks should be made by the States and Territories some time before the 1st of January, 1910.

Shoeing Horses in Camp a Legitimate Charge.

The shoeing of horses used by the Organized Militia of a State or Territory during its encampment is a legitimate charge against the allotment of the State or Territory for "Arms, Equipments, and Camp Purposes," it being an item of expense incidental to the holding of the encampment.

National Match Information.

The expense of subsistence of the members of the Organized Militia of a State or Territory participating in a final competition for the selection of a team to represent it in the National Matches should be borne from funds allotted under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, for "Arms, Equipments, and Camp Purposes."

No special authority is required by Disbursing Officers for the payment of transportation, subsistence, and per diem to members of State or Territorial team participating in the National Matches, provided the items are included in the estimate submitted by the Governor of the State or Territory in making requisition for funds. Expenditures of this kind may be made by disbursing officers direct upon vouchers, in the usual manner. It is to be understood that the subsistence of officers cannot be paid from funds allotted under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

It is not necessary to enter State or Territorial teams through the War Department. The usual Certificate of Eligibility should be properly filled out and presented by the captain of the team to the Executive Officer of the Match, at Camp Perry, Ohio.

How Dare She Jest.

Does every Englishman who makes a two weeks' visit to America write a volume or so of "impressions?" It would almost seem so from the number printed. Some of them are excellent to take on a dull railway journey, or to give a sick friend who needs cheering up. In one of the latest the author states:

"The tales of lynchings in America are hardly exaggerated. While I did not actually witness one while in New York or Boston, one was proposed, in the most offhand manner, by a young lady in the former city.

A man had been playing upon the piano. A guest whispered to the young lady who was seated near him,

'What do you think of his execution?'

Imagine my horror when she coolly replied,

'I am in favor of it!'

The man who had put the question burst into savage though subdued laughter."—Harper's Weekly.

Go You and do Likewise.

"ARMS AND THE MAN is the thing. I never knew what I was missing until I subscribed recently."

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Just Ordnance Department Gossip.

A recent visit to the Office of the Chief of Ordnance in a search for news did not result in securing any considerable amount of the latter commodity, although a few items fell into our hands. The temperature was performing antics at the time when the call was made and Pennsylvania Avenue was so hot that by comparison we expect the infernal regions would seem like a summer resort.

Cigar smoke enshrouded, perspiring, but discharging business with

THE RED

W

TRADE MARK REG. IN U. S. PAT. OFF.

BRAND



MUSICIAN GEORGE W. CHESLEY,
2ND CONN.

THE RED

W

TRADE MARK REG. IN U. S. PAT. OFF.

BRAND

TWO NEW WORLD'S RECORDS MADE BY WINCHESTER MILITARY CARTRIDGES

To marksmen who know how Winchester .30 Caliber Military Cartridges outshot all other makes at slow fire at the recent Government tests, the news of the record-breaking shooting being done with them at the tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association, held at Wakefield, Mass., is no surprise. It simply substantiates the opinion held by many skillful and experienced marksmen that Red W Cartridges are not only better than ever, but better than all other makes. The following records and victories made and won with them speak for themselves:

25 CONSECUTIVE BULL'S-EYES AT 1,000 YARDS

Made by Musician George W. Chesley, 2nd Conn.—**A NEW WORLD'S RECORD.**

SHUMAN MATCH—Won by Capt. S. W. Wise, 6th Mass., with a string of 60 consecutive bull's-eyes at 500 yards—**A NEW WORLD'S RECORD.**

HAYDEN MATCH—200 yards, off-hand, won by Musician G. W. Chesley, 2nd Conn., with 14 consecutive bull's-eyes—**A NEW RANGE RECORD.**

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH—Won by 2nd Connecticut Team.

SPANISH WAR VETERAN TEAM MATCH—Won by Company A Team of Wakefield.

600-YARD RE-ENTRY MATCH—Capt. S. W. Wise, 6th Mass., and Musician G. W. Chesley, 2nd Conn., tied with one other shooter with two possible scores of 50.

Shoot Winchester Cartridges---the Red W Brand---at Camp Perry



THE GREATEST RIFLE INVENTION OF THE AGE

WILL BE ON THE MARKET ABOUT AUGUST 1st

THE SELF-OPERATING MODEL Automatic, gas-operated—simply by the pulling of the trigger. Adjustable also to hand operation. No recoil.

“STANDARD” HIGH POWER HAMMERLESS REPEATING RIFLES

THE HAND-OPERATED MODEL Only trombone or slide-action hand-operated Rifle using high-power ammunition. Greatly superior to lever action.

Every “STANDARD” Rifle represents the very finest materials and the most skilled workmanship—and every Rifle is fully guaranteed. The best for either large or small game and targets. Ask your dealer, or write to us for Catalog today.

STANDARD ARMS COMPANY 99 F STREET, WILMINGTON, DEL., U. S. A.

Table listing names and scores for various rifle matches, including Priv. Reid, Lieut. Burns, and others.

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.

Table listing names and scores for the Cushing Match, including Mid. Saunders, Lieut. Burns, and others.

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.

Lieut. J. E. Burns, Massachusetts, score 329; officers' aggregate, Capt. D. W. Wentworth, Maine, 144.

OFFICERS' 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 at the Hayden 200 yard range, the McLane 500 yard and 600 yard individual. For a trophy presented by the Old Guard of Massachusetts.

Capt. G. W. Wentworth, 1st Maine, of Sanford, captured the Old Guard of Massachusetts trophy.

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.

It will be noticed that the “novices” made “possibles” and over with great ease.

Past Assistant Surgeon W. Nell MacDonnell, U. S. A., 100 plus 30; Ens. R. R. Stewart, U. S. N., 100 plus 5; Ens. C. A. Jones, U. S. N., 100 plus 14; Sergeant Stanchfield, Mass., 98; Ens. T. A. Thompson, U. S. N., 98; Mid. Follett Bradley, U. S. N., 97.

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.

Capt. F. W. Allen, Mass., 100 plus 7; Capt. S. W. Wise, Mass., 100 plus 7; Mus. G. W. Chesley, Conn., 100 plus 2; Lieut. J. E. Parker, Mass., 99; Mr. J. W. Hessian, 97; Sergt. H. J. Patten, Mass., 95; Priv. G. W. Reid, Mass., 95.

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 of 10 shots each to count.

In this match some remarkable scores were made. Capt. S. W. Wise, Mass., 100 plus 59; Sergt. G. W. Reid, Mass., 100 plus 21; Mus. G. W. Chesley, Conn., 100 plus 12; J. W. Hessian, 100 plus 3; Ens. D. Dougherty, U. S. N., 99; Midshipman Bradley, 97.

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. Possible 100. Two scores to count.

G. W. Chesley, Co. D, 2nd Conn., 173; Capt. F. W. Allen, 168; J. W. Hessian, 167; F. C. Ross, 165; Mid. A. D. Denney, 164.

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. Midshipman A. D. Denney, U. S. N., 97.

Advertisement for Nestor rifles, featuring the text “NESTOR” and “The Original Egyptian” with a small illustration of a rifle.

GRAND AGGREGATE.

New England only. For a gold medal presented by The Hayes Bros. Co., Newark, N. J. Lieut. J. E. Burns, Mass., 424. New England aggregate, Lieut. J. E. Burns, Mass., 329. Officers' aggregate, Capt. D. W. Wentworth, Maine, 144.

HENRY MATCH.

Individual reentry match. Open to all. Distance—300 yards. Three scores to count. Midshipman C. T. Osborn, U. S. N., 147; Capt. F. E. Wilson, U. S. N., 146; Sergt. A. M. Sommers, 1st cadets, 142; C. D. Berg, Mass., 142; J. W. Hessian, 142; J. C. Speaker, U. S. N., 137.

THE VAUGHN MATCH.

For a trophy and cash prizes presented by Maj. Ira Vaughn, General Staff. Rapid fire reentry pistol match. Distance—25 yards.

Midshipman W. A. Lee, U. S. N., 75; Midshipman A. D. Denney, U. S. N., 75; Capt. W. R. Murphy, Mass., 74; Midshipman Follett Bradley, U. S. N., 72.

THE SEARS MATCH.

For a trophy and cash prizes presented by Maj. Philip S. Sears, General Staff. Timed fire reentry pistol match. Distance—50 yards.

Midshipman A. D. Denney, U. S. N., 74; Midshipman W. A. Lee, U. S. N., 72; Capt. W. R. Murphy, Massachusetts, 72; Sergt. J. R. Chamberlain, Massachusetts, 71.

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.

Conditions: Pistol, slow, timed and rapid fire at 75 yards, 25 and 50 yards, 15 and 25 yards. Sergt. J. I. Chamberlain, 1 Company, 6th Mass., 267; Midshipman W. D. Lee, U. S. A., 266; Mus. E. G. Reising, A Company, 2nd Mass., 264. Highest aggregate at slow fire: Priv. D. K. Jewett, B Company, 8th Mass., 92. Highest aggregate at timed fire: J. I. Chamberlain, 1 Company, 6th Mass., 95. Highest aggregate at rapid fire: Midshipman A. D. Denney, U. S. N., 95. Conditions: Distance, 50 yards; 10 shots.

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.

This match was shot evenings and was enough of a novelty to attract considerable attention. Mus. G. W. Chesley, Conn., 97; Midshipman C. T. Osborn, U. S. N., 94; Midshipman Eakin, U. S. N., 93; Midshipman Denney, U. S. N., 92; Midshipman Lee, U. S. N., 92; Midshipman Dougherty, U. S. N., 91; F. Simpson, 91.

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.

B. W. Percival, 75 plus 13; Midshipman W. A. Lee, U. S. A., 75 plus 5; Capt. W. R. Murphy, Mass., 75 plus 1.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., REVOLVER CLUB.

A pistol contest between the Smith & Wesson Pistol and Revolver Club, of Springfield, Mass., and the Los Angeles Revolver Club was held July 11. The Smith & Wesson Club made the fine score of 1,565, defeating the Los Angeles Club by 41 points.

The conditions were: 6 men on a side, 30 shots per man, at 50 yards, on the Standard American target. U. S. R. A., Match B, rules.

Smith & Wesson Club.

Table listing names and scores for the Smith & Wesson Club, including Dr. Calkins, F. H. Wakefield, G. Chandler, C. S. Axtell, Dr. Armstrong, and Dr. Smith.

Team total.....1565

Los Angeles Club.

Table listing names and scores for the Los Angeles Club, including Will A. Wright, Dr. L. M. Packard, A. B. Douglas, H. D. Thaxter, J. E. Holcomb, and I. C. Douglas.

Team total.....1524

Smith & Wesson Club won by 41 points.

A contest between the revolver marksmen of the Philadelphia Rifle Association of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Los Angeles Revolver Club took place July 18, the Los Angeles Club winning the contest by 87 points. The conditions were: 4 men on a side, 60 shots per man, at 50 yards, on the International pistol and revolver target, either revolver or pistol being used as preferred. This match was shot under the same conditions as the American revolver team shot at Bisley, England, when the American team defeated all comers.

George Hugh Smith, of the Philadelphia team, made the excellent score of 501.

Philadelphia Rifle Association.

Table listing names and scores for the Philadelphia Rifle Association, including Geo. Hugh Smith, Harry L. Reeves, Nathan Sperring, and Dr. R. L. Dubbs.

Team total.....1802

Los Angeles Revolver Club.

A. B. Douglas.....78 86 76 85 81 84—490

Table listing names and scores for a match, including Will A. Wright, H. D. Thaxter, and I. C. Douglas.

Team total.....1889

Los Angeles Club winning by 87 points. The regular monthly revolver medal shoot for the gold, silver and bronze medals took place July 25, and were won by H. D. Thaxter, I. C. Douglas and Dr. L. M. Packard. This being the third consecutive time that Thaxter won the gold trophy it became his own property. Following are the scores:

Revolver Medal Shoot.

Table listing names and scores for the Revolver Medal Shoot, including H. D. Thaxter, I. C. Douglas, Dr. L. M. Packard, W. E. Smith, Oscar Lillemo, J. E. Holcomb, Will A. Wright, and A. M. Smith.

GOOD WORK WITH THE REVOLVER.

Original target showing 25 shots at 50 yards, by Charles Dominic, with a .38 caliber pistol, built by a St. Louis gunsmith named Spaedy. Target sent you is not the best one made by Dominic, but will show how he shoots when he is feeling good—and he generally feels good. Dominic is a comparatively new man in the shooting game, this being his third year as a regular member of a club and shooting in open competition with other good shots. He had had some little experience before becoming a member of the Colonial Revolver Club, and was able to make a fair target; but constant practice with men who made him extend himself soon brought out a determination on his part to excel the other members. This he has succeeded in doing, and while occasionally one or more of the boys beat him, it is generally the man who turns in the high score. To do this repeatedly on a team composed of the pick of the Colonial Club shows the kind of stuff he is made of. Dominic conducts a store and at times sells electrical fixtures when he can find no one to go to the range with him. He is a native born American, as was his father before him, although his name would indicate that he came from the land of bandmasters and tropical fruits. In the last outdoor championship match A. Dominic finished a close second to Dr. Sayre. His shooting this summer would indicate that the man who beats him in September will have to raise last year's record.



25-shot score of 234, at 50 yards, by Charles Dominic, of St. Louis, with a .38 caliber pistol built by a St. Louis gunsmith.

LOS ANGELES RIFLE & REVOLVER CLUB.

Table listing names and scores for the Los Angeles Rifle & Revolver Club, including Seattle Rifle & Revolver Club, Los Angeles Rifle & Revolver Club, Spokane Rifle & Revolver Club, and Tacoma Rifle & Revolver Club.

That's the way things looked when the smoke cleared away July 11, in the big four-cornered match. All in all we were very well satisfied, except that Seattle beat us, which might have been improved upon from our own standpoint. The line-up called for teams of six men, ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards, ten shots per man at each range, with two sighters. Scores were wired at the end of the shoot, with the name and score of the high man for each team.

At our own end of the line, conditions were good, except that the bull had shrunk over night and it took the whole match to find out the truth. It was hot, as it usually is in Southern California in the summer; the wind did not have much to say about the destination of the various bullets it encountered and we had no reason for howling for the blood of the weatherman. Everybody shot reloaded ammunition at 200 and 300 yards, using the Ideal bullet 308334.

For the northerners, Fromm, the pistol shot, was high for Spokane with 127. Ellison was high for Tacoma with 126, Bruno was high for Seattle with 133 and Crossman was high for the locals with another 133, tying with Bruno and Hatton for high individual score of the four clubs.

The post-mortem is of course the interesting part of a shoot and the locals in theirs, decided that if Miles had



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All accessories required by up-to-date military rifle-men, Verniers, Micrometers, Anemometers, Telescopes, British Shooting Bags, Shooting Glasses, Military Compasses (Day and Night), Telescopes and Rifle Rests, Spring Trigger Testers, Score Books, Front and Rear Sight Protector.

LORD BURY TELESCOPE \$26.00

Conroy's Ball Bearing Brass Covered Solid Steel Cleaning Rod, \$1.25.— Brass Wire Brush for Same, 25c.

Bullet Micrometer Calibrator. Price \$4.50.

Micrometer \$3.00.

Vernier \$2.75.

The only Micrometer and Vernier made especially for the new Springfield Army Rifle, reads plus at all ranges, has two steel bushings, one above and below, which prevent any lost motion, made in special hard German silver and will not rust.

None genuine unless stamped "Thos. J. Conroy, Maker."



Russet Leather Case, Containing Hygrometer, Barometer and Thermometer. Price \$7.50.

MILITARY MAP READING

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Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

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FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.
GENERAL AGENTS

The United States Infantry Association
COLORADO BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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.

shot up to form, he would have landed his team in first place. The results are satisfactory in view of the reputation the Washington boys have accumulated as a rifle shooting State and the high standing of their State team each year.

Knoble of Tacoma avers that he has worked out a load using a cast bullet that gives the same velocity as the Service stuff in the Springfield. Whereat we marvel muchly and have written for particulars of this seemingly impossible combination. *Mirabile dictu!* The Spokane boys are awaiting us with a stuffed club; Tacoma say that we can't do it again and that their hold slipped, so that we have trouble awaiting us in August some time. Seattle have not written us as yet but we hope for sweet revenge. The scores:

Seattle Rifle & Revolver Association.				
Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
L. H. Bruno	42	46	45	133
E. M. Hatton	42	46	45	133
B. F. Burgess	40	43	43	126
L. V. Newcomb	38	41	46	125
A. McBean	41	40	44	125
A. L. Head	36	34	41	111
Total				753
Los Angeles Rifle & Revolver Club.				
E. C. Crossman (Capt)	43	42	48	133
G. T. Kellogg	43	42	43	128
R. H. Umsted	42	41	42	125
H. Decius	43	40	39	122
Capt. S. B. Pearson	40	41	38	119
Sergt. H. C. Miles	36	35	39	110
Total				737
Spokane Rifle & Revolver Club.				
Frank Fromm	42	43	42	127
F. S. Merrill	40	39	45	124
W. H. Whitney	42	40	42	124
P. L. Dirking	40	39	42	121
J. E. Wilburn	38	41	39	118
F. R. Finkelson	35	40	41	116
Total				730
Tacoma Rifle & Revolver Club.				
S. W. Ellison	40	40	46	126
W. B. Knoble	41	41	35	117
S. L. Blair	38	36	41	115
H. O. Schofield	37	37	43	117
P. Thelman	34	39	40	113
E. Eschelmann	38	40	33	111
Total				699



10-shot score of 250 at 75 feet, by Jesse Smith, on July 27, with U. M. C. .22 shorts, black powder.

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

At 2628 Broadway, July 29.

20 Yard Revolver.						
M. Hays	86	84	84	83	83	80
J. L. R. Morgan	88	86	86	85	85	84
G. Grenzer	86	84	82	81		
E. Schnitzler	86	84	83			
Dr. C. Philips	88	87	86			
C. W. Green	85	83	80			
Dr. W. G. Hudson	85	83				
J. E. Silliman	86					

At Ambruster's Park, Greenville, N. J., July 31.

50 Yard Revolver.									
G. Grenzer	94	84	84	86	85	88	84	80	91
M. Hays	86	85	87	88	89	84	84		
Dr. J. R. Hicks	85	86	87	85	85	88	81		
T. P. Nichols	85	82	88	85	84	87			
J. E. Silliman	90	88	94	80	92	89			

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

The following scores were made at our gallery, 230 Washington street, July 28:

Pistol and Revolver, 20 Yards.							
French	81	82	87	88	91	91	
Jackson	79	80	82	85	88		
Snellen	72	75	78	Graff	70	73	77
Olmsted	73	75	77	Q'Hare	71	76	
Rifle, 25 Yards.							
Foster	230	231	235	235	237	238	
French	240	241	242	243	244		
Olmsted	241	242	242	242	245		
Hayes	241	243	Snellen	245			
Von Seyfried	223	228	O'Hare	243			

Scores made at Greenville, July 24.

Rifle, 200 Yards.				
French	211	214	217	226
Foster	194	207	215	221
Olmsted	200	205	207	210

GOLDEN GATE RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB.

The following scores were made at the regular monthly medal shoot on July 25:

Rifle—W. F. Blasse, 225, 225, 214; M. W. Housner, 212, 208, 207, 215, 217; J. Williams, 202, 202; B. Jonas, 213, 213; C. M. Henderson, 217, 217; August Studer, 208; K. O. Kindgren, 210, 197, 196; G. M. Barley, 212,

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SEPTEMBER 3d to 11th
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224, 217, 214, 202; C. Rueser, 165; George A. Pattberg, 215, 212; J. M. Klassen, 219; Herman Enger, 214, 224, 212, 193; J. F. Bridges, 212, 195, 193; Otto A. Bremer, 219.
Club button match—August Studer, 209, 199, 200. E. Schierbaum, 209, 210, 195, 209, 193; William Ehrenpfort, 174, 166.
Pistol and revolver—G. Armstrong, 93, 92, 89; C. W. Whaley, 85, 78, 87, 91, 83; L. Hawxhurst, 78, 6, 80 K. O. Kindgren, 75, 76, 69; A. Williamson, 63, 59, 59; W. H. O'Connor, 72, 72, 59; E. Schierbaum, 72, 69, 66; J. E. Gorman, 97, 95, 93; R. J. Fraser, 92, 92, 89, 87, 85.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.
The range of the association was occupied on July 24 almost entirely by the National Guard, large numbers of whom were trying for their qualifying scores at all distances. Only four civilian shooters competed in the regular match.
F. C. Fitz was high man in the 200 yard medal match with 85. The scores:
F. C. Fitz, 85; L. Lewis, 84. Short range match, 100 yards, Roberts, 86, 83, 75; O. C. Hubbard, 72.

THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

- REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.**
Aug. 7—Whitman (Mass.) Gun Club. E. F. Cavicchi, secretary.
Aug. 9-10—Portland (Me.) Gun Club. Chas. F. Jordan, secretary.
Aug. 10-11—Rome (N. Y.) Gun Club. J. H. Putnam, secretary.
Aug. 10-11—Lock Haven (Pa.) Gun Club. C. A. Jobson, secretary.
Aug. 10-12—St. Paul, Minn. The Interstate Association's fourth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the St. Paul Rod and Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 11-12—Laingsburg (Mich.) Gun Club. R. E. Simpson, secretary.
Aug. 11-13—Ogden, Utah. Idaho-Utah Sportsmen's Association tournament, under the auspices of the Wasatch Gun Club. Henry L. Ernstrom, secretary.
Aug. 12—Evansville (Ind.) Gun Club. Al. Willerding, secretary.
Aug. 12-13—Holly Springs, Miss. Remington Gun Club. P. H. Anderson, secretary.
Aug. 13—Clarksburg, W. Va. Monongahela Valley Sportsmen's League. Ed. H. Taylor, secretary.
Aug. 13-14—Atlantic City (N. J.) Gun Club. A. H. Sheppard, secretary.
Aug. 16-18—Memphis (Tenn.) Gun Club. John W. Turner, secretary.
Aug. 17-18—Novinger (Mo.) Gun Club. R. D. Frankford, secretary.
Aug. 17-18—Ortley, S. D. Owl Gun Club. F. Hayden, secretary.

WESTERN BOOSTERS TOURNAMENT.
Programs are out for the tournament of the Western Boosters to be held at Anaconda, Mont., August 17, 18, and 19. Monday, August 16, is given over to preliminary practice at five events of 20 targets each. The first day, August 17, there are ten events at 20 targets, entrance in each, \$2. On the second day the program is duplicated. On the third day there are but five events, all at 20 targets, and then the main event of the tournament "The Western Boosters Handicap," open to all, at 100 targets, \$500 added, entrance, \$10.

THE FOURTH PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.
The Interstate Association's Fourth Pacific Coast Handicap Target Tournament will be held at Seattle, Wash., under the auspices of the West Seattle Gun Club, on August 24, 25 and 26. In addition to the tournament itself, a strong attraction to the lovers of the sport of trap shooting will be had in the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which will still be on in Seattle at that time. The climatic conditions in Seattle at that time of the year cannot be surpassed, and out-of-door life may be enjoyed to the fullest extent. These and other numerous reasons should attract a large number of trap shooters to the last of the Interstate Association's big tournaments of the year.
Monday, August 23, is practice day, shooting beginning at 1 p. m. There are five events of 20 targets each, entrance, \$2 in each. The Rose system of division of moneys, 8-5-3-2, will be used.
On the first day, August 24, there are ten events, the first five being at 15 targets; events 6 and 7 at 20 targets; event 8 at 10 double targets; events 9 and 10 at 20 targets.
On the second day, August 25, there are six events, the first five at 15 targets, and event 6 is the preliminary handicap, open to amateurs only, at 80 single and 10 double targets, \$7 entrance—targets included, handicaps 16 to 23 yards, high guns—not class shooting, \$100 added to the purse.
The price of targets will be three cents each, in place of two cents as stated in the program of the tournament.
On the third day, August 26, there are six events, the first five being at 20 targets. Event 6 is the Pacific Coast Handicap, open to amateurs only, at 100 targets, unknown angles, \$10 entrance—targets included, handicaps, 16 to 23 yards, high guns—not class shooting, \$200 added to the purse.
Shooting will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning each day. No guns larger than 12 gauge will be allowed. Targets are thrown about 50 yards, and the price of targets is included in all entrances. The shooting grounds are located on Spokane and Kitsap Avenues. Guns, ammunition, etc., forwarded by express must be prepaid, and sent to A. J. Hall, 1111 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash. Any further information desired will be furnished by A. L. Mottinger, 2113 Thirty-second Avenue, South Seattle, Wash., or Elmer E. Shaner, 219 Coltart Square, Pittsburg, Pa.

YACHT TO GO.
George E. Painter, who shoots under the *nom de plume* of Kelsey, has placed his private yacht at the disposal of the shooting fraternity to attend the Brownsville tournament August 24. The yacht leaves the foot of Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa., Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp, August 23. All shooters in the United States are cordially invited to partake of one of the most delightful trips known to man.
Without a doubt, Kelsey is one of the most magnificent entertainers one would care to meet, being a gentleman of pleasing manner and his willing disposition to serve has made him a general favorite among both sexes throughout the world. His yacht is one of late construction, containing berths, private baths, electric lights of sufficient magnitude to see the smallest spots, and telephones direct to culinary department.
Should you decide to accept of this invitation, kindly notify Charles G. Grubb, 1739 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., on or before August 20.

PALEFACE SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.
George Hassam, of Needham, with a score of 112 out of 125 targets, won the honors in the matinee contest at the association grounds on July 31. Hassam had a close race in the first 100 targets with Powell, the second best man for the day.
At the end of the first 100 birds Powell had a lead of two. In the final round Hassam came within one of returning a clean score of 10, while Powell fell off in his work and missed three. In the last 15 targets Hassam again came away in the lead, missing two to Powell's three, Hassam taking the win by one target.
The race for third position was interesting, Mrs. Parks holding Marden to a tie with a score of 108 for the place. In the team match Mrs. Parks' team won with a score of 120, she scoring 43 out of the 50 targets.

Targets	15	15	20	15	15	20	10	15	Tl.
Hassam	15	14	18	14	13	16	9	13	112
Powell	15	14	18	15	13	17	7	12	111
Marden	14	14	15	14	12	18	8	13	108
Mrs. Park	13	13	15	15	11	17	9	15	108
Todd	11	12	12	9	13	17	9	15	98
Langstrom	11	10	15	13	14	17			80
J. Fraser	11	7	10	10	10	12	6	9	75
Freeman	7	10	17	9	11	13			67
H. Fraser	13	10	13	10	6	9			61
Smith	14	10	9	14					47

50 Target Team Match.
Mrs. Park, Powell and Fraser, 120; Marden, Todd and Freeman, 118; Hassam, H. Fraser and Langstrom, 112.
Old Sol and the band of 10 trapshooters of the association had a red-hot contest on July 29 at Wellington, to see which could make the best record, Old Sol on the thermometer or the trapshooters in hitting the "clay-boys" at the traps. Old Sol won by a margin of five

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The double extractors pull any shell, two special safety devices prevent the explosion of a cartridge while action is unlocked, and the automatic recoil lock removes all danger from hang-fires, making it the safest breech-loading gun built.

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HIGH AVERAGES WITH PETERS SHELLS.

C. A. Young and C. O. LeCompte won second and third professional averages at Dayton, Ky., July 25, scoring 140 and 137 respectively out of 150, both with Peters shells.

C. G. Dockendorf won second professional average at Webster, S. D., July 25, with Peters shells, scoring 136 out of 150.

Peters shells were used by the winner of the Preliminary Handicap at the Eastern Handicap tournament under the auspices of the Interstate Association, Buffalo, N. Y., July 20 to 22. The victor was Harry I. Hess, of Nanticoke, Pa., who scored 93 out of 100 from the 20-yard mark. In the Eastern Handicap proper he scored 95 out of 100 from 21 yards; also scored 75 straight on the second day of the tournament, and was high amateur in the regular events of the program, breaking 522 out of 550. On practice day, July 19, Neaf Apgar was high over all, breaking 98 out of 100, also with Peters shells.

The high average at Lancaster, Pa., June 30, was won by Mr. Neaf Apgar with Peters shells, 188 out of 200. The high amateur of this tournament was also captured by Peters shells, the man behind the gun being Henry Powers, of Atlantic City.

High amateur average at the tournament of the Missouri and Kansas Trap Shooters' League held at Lexington, Mo., July 26 and 27, was won by Mr. J. S. Thomas, of Pleasant Hill, Mo.; score 380 out of 400; Harry Snyder, of Kansas City, was third high amateur, both shooting Peters shells, as was also Mr. Fred Rogers, who was high over all the second day with 195 out of 200.

George Elliott, of Butler, Pa., won high amateur and high general averages at Aspinwall, Pa., July 27, with Peters shells. He broke 140 out of 150.

L. N. Moeser, of Houston, Texas, was high amateur at the shoot at that place July 24—94 out of 100; L. H. Atwell second amateur—90 out of 100; H. A. Murrelle, third professional—92 out of 100, all using Peters shells. Mr. Moeser was also high amateur and high over all at La Grange, Texas, July 25, where he again used Peters shells and scored 117 out of 125.

J. M. Hughes was high professional at the Northside Gun Club shoot, Milwaukee, Wis., July 25, 145 out of 150, with Peters shells.

THE RED W COMBINATION HARD TO BEAT.

The big shoots in particular seem to return more than the quota of winnings for the Winchester Red W goods. This was no better exemplified than at the big shoot at Aberdeen, S. D., July 20-22, where 124 representative shooters participated. Very nearly half of these used Winchester shells and 50 used Winchester guns, being an ocular demonstration of the popularity of these reliable goods. As to the practical demonstration of their merit, it is only necessary to say that Mr. F. G. Bills, who won high professional average for the entire shoot, and Mr. S. A. Huntley, who won the high amateur average, both used Winchester guns and shells. Mr. J. P. White, who won second amateur, also used the same unbeatable combination.

Mr. Huntley, who seems to be shooting up to professional form of late, was also high amateur at Webster, S. D., July 23-24, scoring 281 out of 300 with his trusty Winchester outfit. Geo. Kreger, who was second high professional, scored 278, with the same kind of outfit.

Again at Redford, S. D., July 27, the Winchester combination gobbled up both the high professional and high amateur averages, Geo. Kreger scoring 189 out of 200, and S. A. Huntley 188, of course using their Winchester combination. 75 per cent of the participants of this shoot used Winchester shells and almost 40 per cent used Winchester guns.

In another State also the popularity and winning quality of the Red W goods was shown, H. W. Van Nest being high professional at Nappanee, Ind., July 20, while K. C. Shepardson was high amateur, both using the Winchester combination. H. H. Hontz, who was second amateur, used Winchester shells. There's no gainsaying the fact that the winning quality of Winchester goods is recognized.

At Aberdeen, S. D., July 20-21, F. G. Bills won high professional average, scoring 412 out of 460 targets; while S. A. Huntley was high amateur, with the better score of 417, both shooting Winchester repeating shotguns and Leader shells.

At Manning, Iowa, July 13-14, Fred Gilbert won high general and high professional average, score 386-400, shooting Winchester shells. Fred Ellett was high amateur, score 376-400, shooting Winchester shells and a Winchester gun. Jesse Aylesworth and John Maland were second and third amateurs respectively, both also shooting the above winning combination.

Geo. Kreger was high professional at Watertown, S. D., July 15-16, score 389-400; while S. A. Huntley was high amateur, score 384-400, and P. J. White second high amateur, score 381-400, all shooting Winchester shells and guns.

WITH DEAD SHOT SMOKELESS.

During the week ending July 24 Mrs. Ad. Topperwein made the following scores, shooting Dead Shot smokeless powder:

July 18, Saginaw, Mich.	100-90
July 20, Clare, Mich.	100-94
July 24, Grand Rapids, Mich.	100-94

At the tournament at Aberdeen, S. D., July 20-22, S. A. Huntley won high general average with 595-600, using Dead Shot smokeless powder.

At the tournament at Webster, S. D., July 24, S. A. Huntley won high average with 281-300; and R. R. Barber high professional average with 280-300. Both of these gentlemen shot Dead Shot smokeless powder.

THE STANDARD AUTOMATIC AND HAND-OPERATED RIFLES.

The Standard Arms Company, of Wilmington, Del., has been for some time perfecting and manufacturing automatic and hand-operated rifles under the Smith-Condit patents. In an advance prospectus it is stated that the plant of the Company is complete in every detail and equipped at the present time for turning out about 100 rifles a day. The latest and best machinery has been installed, skilled workmen of the highest grade are employed and the materials used are the best obtainable. The great velocity, long range, flat trajectory, light weight and speed of fire combine to make the Standard automatic rifles most desirable for both large and small game. With this rifle six shots may be fired as rapidly as the operator can pull the trigger, without moving the rifle from the shoulder, and very little recoil is noticeable. The rifle is operated by gas pressure in the following manner:

The bullet moving through the barrel passes over a small port near the muzzle. This port admits gas

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points, the mercury registering 98 degrees, while the trapshooters' highest score, made by W. F. Clarke, of Melrose, was just 93.

W. F. Clarke, besides winning the high gun honors in the day's program of 100 targets, also passed local records for straight runs under regulation conditions by breaking 55 straight in the match.

The fifth and final shoot for the six Jordan trophies decided the permanent ownership of these prizes. J. C. Todd won yesterday with a full score, 44. The trophies awarded to the holders of the six highest scores in three out of the five shoots of 50 targets each, with added bird handicaps, were won by E. A. Jones of Boston, 149; J. C. Todd, of Newburyport, 147; Charles of Newton, 140; R. N. Burnes, of Cambridge, 136; Thomas, 135; and W. F. Clarke, of Melrose, 126.

One Hundred Targets.

Targets	15	15	20	15	15	20	Tl.
Clarke	13	15	20	15	13	17	93
Todd	15	12	19	12	14	18	90
*Dickey	11	13	18	13	15	20	90
Kirkwood	14	13	18	14	13	17	89
Cavicchi	11	13	19	13	12	19	87
Hassam	12	13	17	13	13	14	82
Jones	12	12	16	14	12	16	82
Charles	13	12	16	12	10	17	80
Howe	10	11	17	11	13	18	80
Freeman	13	11	17	12	13	13	79

*Professional.

SEVENTH ANNUAL SHOOT OF HOLLAND GUN CLUB.
The 7th annual registered tournament of the Holland Gun Club of Batavia, N. Y., will be held Aug. 18. The feature of the shoot will be the contest for the Watts L. Richmond trophy for the Western New York Amateur Championship at inanimate targets. Any shooter winning this cup three times entitles him to permanent ownership and the Holland Gun Club agrees to replace the cup, thereby making this a permanent event, and that same shall always be known as the Watts L. Richmond Trophy.

There are ten events to be shot, at total of 225 targets, with a total entrance of \$19.50.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., SHOOTING CLUB.
The practice shoot of the club, held on the grounds at Red House crossing on July 17, was poorly attended, only six shooters showing up. The day was very windy for good shooting and low scores were the rule. High gun went to L. A. Gridley, who broke 53 out of 80 targets

shot at in regular events, double target events not counting on average. Scores by events follow, all shooting from 16 yards' rise:

- Event No. 1, 10 targets—Twiss 6, L. A. Gridley 5, Millner 2.
- Event No. 2, 15 targets—Twiss 10, Millner 7, L. A. Gridley 7.
- Event No. 3, 10 targets—W. Gridley 7, Twiss 7, Kites 5.
- Event No. 4, 15 targets—Kites 9, Twiss 9, L. A. Gridley 9, Frary 6.
- Event No. 5, 5 pairs doubles—L. A. Gridley 6, Frary 5, Twiss 5.
- Event No. 6, 15 targets—L. A. Gridley 13, Twiss 10, Frary 7.
- Event No. 7, 10 targets—Twiss 8, L. A. Gridley 6, Frary 4.
- Event No. 8, 15 targets—Kites 9, Twiss 9, L. A. Gridley 8, Dr. Calkins 4.
- Event No. 9, 5 pairs doubles—L. A. Gridley 6, Twiss 4, Frary 4, Dr. Calkins 3.
- Event No. 10, 15 targets—L. A. Gridley 12, Twiss 11, Dr. Calkins 10, Frary 7.

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

ALL SHOOTING U. M. C. STEEL LINED.

R. R. Barber broke 280 out of 300 at Webster, S. D., July 23-24, which gave him second high gun, one bird behind Mr. Huntley. He used U.M.C. Steel Lined shells. Burton Call only missed 7 out of 180 at Norwalk, Ohio, July 21, using U.M.C. Steel Lined shells and a Remington gun. George Volk scored 176 out of 180, also shooting U.M.C. Steel lined shells.

At Raymond, Cal., July 18, D. W. King was high gun with a score of 148 out of 160. Dick Reed was second with 146 out of 160 and Fred Willett broke 135 out of 160. They all shot U.M.C. Steel Lined Arrow shells.

At Whitehall, Ill., July 21, U.M.C. Steel Lined shells made a splendid showing. Arthur Killam was high gun the first day with 196 out of 200 and J. A. Groves finished the tournament in a tie for high professional with 386 out of 400. Mr. Killam was second with 374 and Jesse Young, of Chicago, was high over all with 387 out of 400. Groves, Killam and Young all used U.M.C. Steel Lined shells.

At Staples, Minn., July 25, George E. Trent was high gun, breaking 185 out of 200 with U.M.C. shells and a Remington gun. E. A. Fredman was one bird behind, shooting U.M.C., and R. D. Guptill one bird behind Fredman with U.M.C. shells and a Remington gun.

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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pressure which acts promptly upon a piston, causing a rearward motion which is transmitted through the connecting rods and the bolt cams. This tends to unlock the bolt, withdraw and eject the empty shell and compress the action spring. The bullet passing out of the muzzle instantly relieves the gas pressure on the piston, and permits the action spring to immediately impart a forward motion to the bolt. Placing the next cartridge in the chamber and cocking the rifle, the operator has only to maintain his aim and press the trigger.

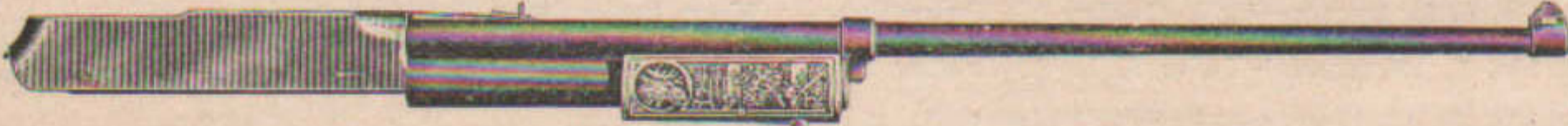
bullet passes the port and the gas actuates the piston. This makes the rifle absolutely safe against a premature opening of the breech, and the danger of a flare back is eliminated, regardless of the rapidity of fire. The operating mechanism is safely housed in the frame and receiver and is, therefore, better protected from the elements.

All rifles are equipped with Lyman ivory tipped front and sporting rear sights and holes are provided in the tang for attaching peep sights. The accompanying



If it is not desired to use the rifle as a gas-operated arm the port may be closed and the rifle effectively used as a hand-operated gun.

illustration shows the Model H, which is fitted with tapered ordnance steel barrel, the length, 25 inches; a bronze metal butt plate and action slide, fine Circassian walnut stock, the length, 13 1/2 inches. It weighs but 7 1/2 pounds. This rifle takes Remington rimless, smokeless cartridges, either metal case or soft point of .25-35, .30-30 and .35 caliber, and may also be used as a hand-operated rifle.



The self-operating differs from other automatics in that it is gas-operated instead of recoil-operated, that is, the automatic action is operated by the power of the gas from the exploded charge.

A cut showing the take-down feature is reproduced herewith. By slight pressure the take-down lock is released and the frame and receiver may be instantly parted. In reassembling, the parts are merely pressed together. This applies to both automatic and hand-operated rifles. All rifles may be cleaned from the breech when the action slide is drawn back.



The barrel is made of ordnance steel and is carefully bored and rifled. One good feature of the rifle is that no screws are used in assembling the mechanism, which can be readily taken apart without tools, and be conveniently packed in a trunk or suit case. Another feature is the safety lock which prevents a premature discharge. It is impossible for the firing pin to reach the primer until the breech bolt is fully locked, and the breech cannot be unlocked automatically until the

The Model M, a cut of which is shown herewith, can only be operated by the hand, and is similar to the Model H, excepting that it weighs but 7 pounds.

The hand operated rifle is the only trombone or slide action, large-caliber rifle on the market. The .30-30 caliber will be ready for shipment at once, followed by the .25-35, and the .35-40 about January 1. The .32 caliber rifles will handle smokeless, rimless ammunition. Considering the quality and finish, material and workmanship, the Standard rifles are relatively lower in price than any other similar rifles on the market. They are fully guaranteed, and the Model H lists at \$35.00, the Model M at \$30.00. The manufacturers will be glad to supply any further information in regard to these rifles and will send a catalogue upon application.

ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.

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ALL WITH DEAD SHOT SMOKELESS.

During the week ending July 17, 1909, Mrs. Ad Topperwein made the following scores: July 11, Mt. Clemens, Mich., 95-100; July 13, Lansing, Mich., 95-100; July 15, Owosso, Mich., 191-200; July 17, Saginaw, Mich., 180-200, or 93 1/2 per cent for the week.

All this shooting of Mrs. Topperwein's was done with Dead Shot Smokeless powder.

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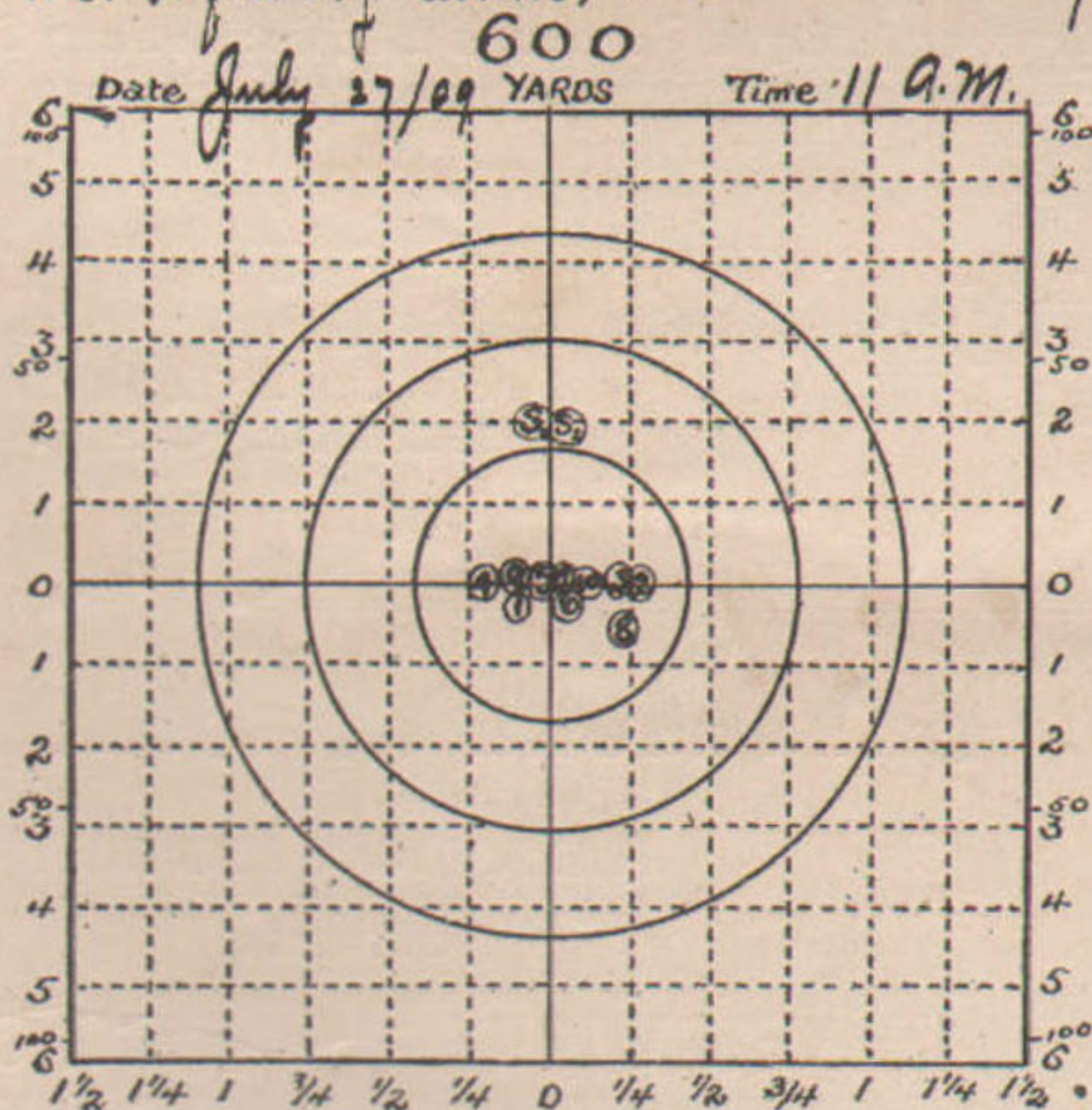
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Ammunition keeps elevations. That is the reason it shoots where you hold. You can follow shots when you use U. S. Ammunition. It is dependable, and that is why it always wins when tried out against other ammunition. You do not need to experiment; there are no peculiarities to learn. U. S. Ammunition shoots right, from the first trial.

Here is a target shot by Lieut. J. L. Topham, of the Army Infantry Team, which is an elevation object lesson. It will be an elevation revelation to non-professional shooting men who may have been struggling along trying to make consistent scores with other ammunition.

U.S. Infantry Team, Practice at Camp Logan, Ills Range



BAROMETER	THERMOMETER	HYGROMETER	AMMUNITION	RIFLE NO.	ZERO		
29.20	70°	—	U.S. 150	176660	0		
WIND	FLAG	LIGHT	MIR	NO	ELEVATION	WIND GAUGE	SCORE
Direction Force	F Point	Targt			Yards Mic.	Left Right	Call Val.
125 1/2	A	B D	←	S	650 48	- 1/2	5
" "	" "	" "	" "	S	" "	" "	5
				1	625 47	- 3/8	5
				2		1/2	5
				3		3/8	5
				4		1/3	5
<i>Started with foul sun.</i>							5
<i>Light on targets had.</i>							5
				7		"	5
				8		"	5
				9		"	5
				10		"	5
							Total 50

U.S.C. Co. Ammunition, April 4, 09 - 2700 f.s. Velocity - 150 gr bullet, Dupont Pyrocellulose Powder Lot No 214.

Lieutenant Topham is enthusiastic, as he may well be, about Ammunition. In writing to us on the subject, he says:

"The team had just received its allowance of U. S. Ammunition for the National Match and this was my first trial of it.

I thought perhaps you would like the score, as it shows how splendidly your ammunition holds its elevations. You will notice that the two sighting shots were fired with the same elevation and struck in the same spot and that by correcting my sights the ten record shots were fired without change of elevation. The eighth shot, which is slightly off, struck exactly as I called it before it was marked and I certify on honor that the shots are plotted as the spotter indicated them.

I went back to 800 yards and continued with 11 consecutive bull's-eyes, counting the 'sighters,' but had the misfortune to get blown out by a puff of wind on my 10th record shot, for a close four. The whole 12 shots were splendid for elevation."

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