

# ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVI. No. 24.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1909.

**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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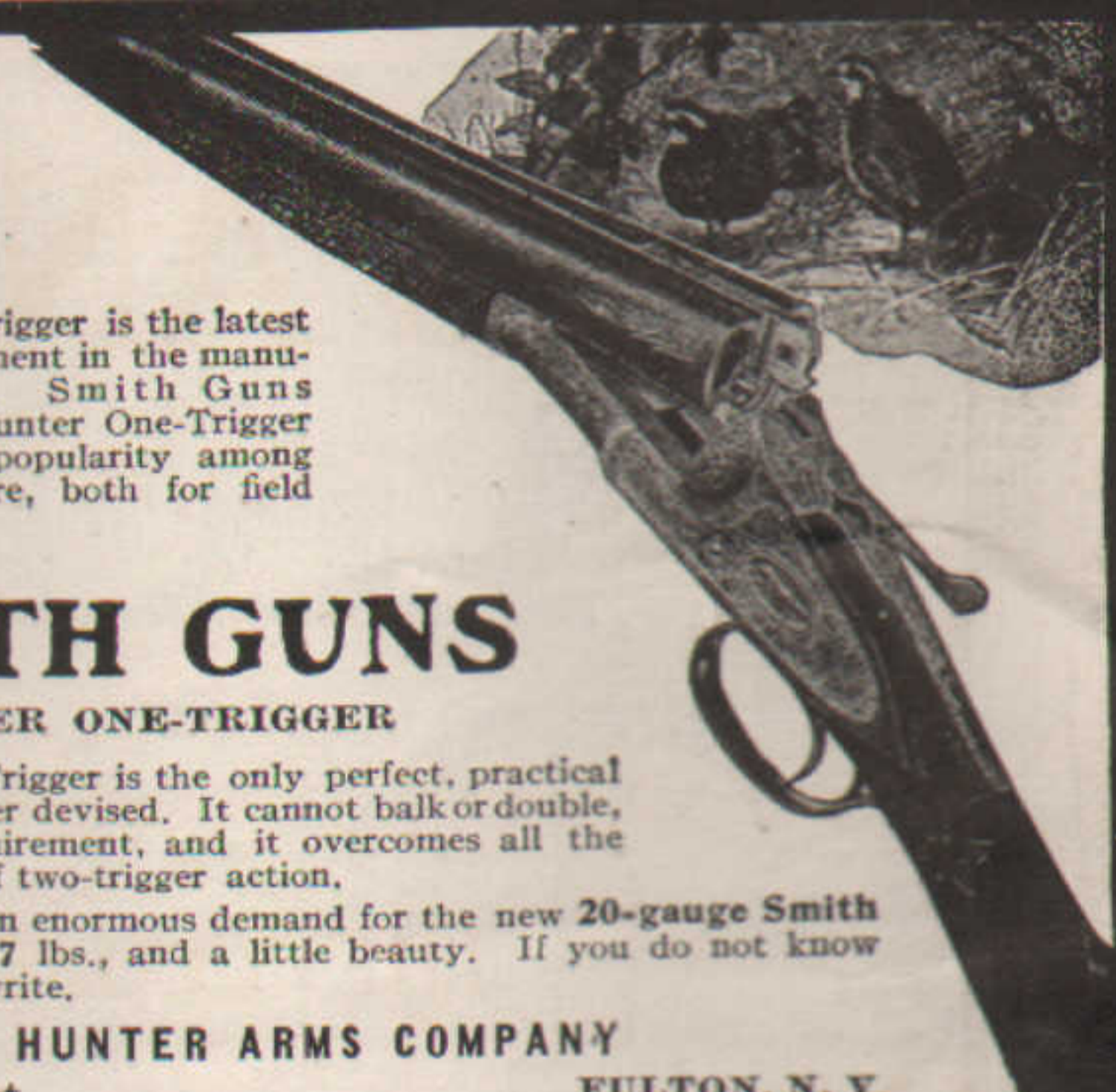
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Won by Fred King, score 48 x 50. Woolfolk Henderson, second, with 46 x 50

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FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.  
GENERAL AGENTS**

# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVI. No. 24.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 16, 1909.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

## THE CLOSE OF THE SEA GIRT MEETING.

**"D**OCTOR HUDSON'S first and last shot for record a four."

It was thus that a quick-witted marine scoring for the target upon which the well known international crack was shooting, announced for the benefit of amused spectators the elimination of the Doctor from that particular event.

This was in the Swiss Match at Sea Girt last week, a match which has for its essential conditions elimination of the firer when he goes out of the bullseye. We believe that this style of contest was suggested by Mr. Hugo Neuburger of the New Jersey State Rifle Association. At any rate Mr. Neuburger presented a beautiful figure of William Tell and his boy as a first prize in this competition this year. He has also signified his intention of giving a similar prize for next year.

The match was at 500 yards and, as we have said, the winner of it had to be the man who last got out of the bullseye. J. W. Hessian won, with eleven bulls. G. W. Chesley was second with eight of the black spots.

A second match of the same kind was the "Libbey Trophy," shot on Saturday. Here the distance was 1,000 yards, and contestants were dropped as soon as they got out of the four ring. Chesley went out on the second, Hessian on the third as did also Casey and Winder, but Maj. W. B. Martin, of New Jersey, won by staying in the four ring until the twenty-fourth shot when he went out for a three.

Lieutenant Douw, of Maryland, landed second with eleven inside; Captain Sylvester, of New Jersey, third with nine in, and Lieutenant Coyle of the Marine Corps did the same. This makes a very interesting match for a change, but it is not the sort of contest we would recommend for a general program.

Another different feature at Sea Girt was the resumption of the contest for the Nevada Trophy, marked for particular notice on account of the 1,200-yard range being introduced in it. Shooting 1,200 yards is no new thing on the Jersey Range by the sea, though recent years have seen little or none of it.

### THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY.

Away back in 1878 there was a match on the Brinton Range of New Jersey, the predecessor of Sea Girt, located on the meadows near Elizabeth, called "The Spirit of the Times" long range match. It was an individual event, open to all comers, any rifle, any position, without artificial rest, fifteen shots for record at 1,000, 1,100 and 1,200 yards, no sighting shots, or previous practice on the day of the match, no telescopes or field glasses, except those in use by spotters.

F. Hyde, whose name appears often in the reports of matches of those days, won with a score of 191 out of a possible 225. He made 66 at 1,000, 65 at 1,100 and 60 at 1,200, a score which does not compare badly with

the scoring done at Sea Girt in the 1,200-yard stage of the Nevada. Chesley, the winner of the Nevada, which was shot at 600, 900 and 1,200 yards, two sighters and ten shots for record at each range, made a 50, 48 and a 45 respectively. His 45 at 1,200 was tied by Sergeant Lund of the Marine Corps.

The old scores are not so bad when compared to these, especially if we consider that they were made without sighters. All the more reason why we should do more shooting at ranges greater than 1,000 yards. If nobody else can be induced to do so ARMS AND THE MAN will come forward with a prize for a contest next year at 1,500 yards.

On the Bennings Range of the Columbia Rifle Association of the District of Columbia, a 1,000, 1,100 and 1,200 yards match was shot July 4, 1879. This was won by Col. J. O. P. Burnside with a total of 187; his 1,200-yard score was 59. The conditions of the match were the same as those of the

one previously mentioned, but the weather was most unfavorable, the wind blowing a gale.

They had some rattling matches in those old days. Do you recall having read of one shot at Creedmoor on Thanksgiving Day, November 25, 1880? In the account of this event it is listed as "Thanksgiving Rifle Match and Thanksgiving Dinner." It commenced at 10 a. m. and continued all day without intermission until 4 p. m. The distance was 200 yards, the weapon, the Remington rifle (then the State arm of New York), and open to everybody.

Parenthetically, the describer of the match remarked: "This match was especially designed to encourage young and inexperienced riflemen, the element of chance embodied in the conditions placing competi-

tors upon an almost equal footing.

Look at the schedule of prizes which follows, and then see whether or not it is to laugh; but it is not such a bad idea after all, if you were wanting, as they did then, and we do now, to popularize the game. The same year a Christmas match was shot at Creedmoor with the same conditions as to rifle and distance, but in this 150 prizes were hung upon an immense Christmas tree on the range, each prize numbered.

Upon the close of the shooting at 4 p. m. the competitors assembled at the clubhouse and the maker of the highest aggregate score (two entries) drew from a box ten numbers or tickets, and the prizes on the tree bearing numbers corresponding thereto became then and there the property of the competitor drawing. The second man had eight tickets and so on down. The prizes were everything from papeterie boxes (whatever they may be) down through a line of pounds of tobacco, wall-pockets, dressing cases, cigarettes, silk hats, gold dollars, and yes, there was one case of wine, likewise a writing desk and a doll, or maybe two dolls, and one fortunate fellow was endowed with a fruit cake.



OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS ON DUTY AT THE CAMP OF RIFLE INSTRUCTION, SEA GIRT, AND SOME OF THE CELEBRATED TROPHIES WON BY THE MARINES THIS YEAR.

From Left to Right—Trophies: Catrow, Wimbledon, and Marine Corps.

Officers—Standing: Lieutenant Matthews, Lieutenant Torrey; Sitting: Lieutenant Merriam, Lieutenant Smith, Captain Harlee, Captain McDougal, Lieutenant Wirgman.

You can imagine the look on his face as he reached in, with a confidence born of merit, to draw the capital prize of \$20.00 in gold, and the following discouragement that would cover his countenance as a cloud when he unfolded the announcement that his gold had turned to plum cake! There were 662 entries in this match, which must have been a large source of rich joy to all of the participants and spectators.

#### RETURNING TO A NEARER TIME.

We told something last week about the Sea Girt matches and we explained that through no fault of our own we were unable to furnish absolutely authentic detailed scores up to that moment. We are now in possession of the scores, and supplement those published last week with others which will be found in our score columns of this issue. The whole week's shooting ran along smoothly until Friday. On that day rain blew in from the sea and the wind which brought it stayed—so did the rain.

Friday morning nothing was done although the Dryden Trophy was scheduled to begin that morning, and to finish on Saturday it was almost imperatively necessary that this premier event of the Sea Girt program should be pulled off according to schedule. However, it was not to be. Not until after luncheon did firing in the Dryden begin; then the wind was blowing a howling gale from three to four o'clock with a velocity which ran from fifteen up to thirty miles.

Between the wind and the rain the conditions for 200 yard shooting were about as bad as they could possibly be. The scores show that. When every team shot under centers, you may know that conditions were frightful. Only one man on the line got above 40. That was Major Benedict of Ohio, whose 43 was one of the most meritorious scores we have ever seen made on a range.

The other contestants joked Major Benedict a great deal about this, saying that it was luck, but it does not look much like luck when a man puts twelve straight shots inside the four ring with three in the bull, against the opposition of a wind which seems demoniacal in its attacks and with a downpour of rain sufficient to disconcert any one.

The Ohio men outshot all the other teams at this stage, and owing to that fact they finally won. The Ohio 200 yard score was 295, eleven points better than the next, that made by the Maryland team, and twenty-three points above the Marine Corps team score.

The 600-yard stage was also a trying experience, as the rain did not let up and the wind kept it company. The 376 of the Marine Corps and the 374 of Ohio at this firing point under these conditions were excellent work. The total scores appear in our score column.

Nothing more than the 600 was fired Friday night, the only other match attempted being the Press match for which the trophy had been donated by ARMS AND THE MAN. J. Frank Wilson of the Woodbury Daily Times won this event, with Capt. C. M. Voelker second and Capt. C. S. Atkinson third; William Wolff Smith, of Washington, D. C., coming forward with a grand rush at the finish, edged into fourth place by a hair.

Saturday morning the 1,000 yard stage of the Dryden was shot. Ohio and the Marine Corps had a very pretty contest here for first place, but the Ohio lead obtained at 200 yards was too great for the plucky Marines to overcome. They gained two points at 600 and added another nine at 1,000, but they had to be satisfied with second, twelve below Ohio. Maryland made a grand pull up, making a 351 at the 1,000, and thus sailed safely into third place over the Cavalry, New York, District of Columbia, Army Infantry and New Jersey. The Maryland team has been shooting well this year and in no event has it done more credit to its team captain, Colonel Gaither, than in the Dryden.

#### THE INTERNATIONALS DINE.

On Friday night a dinner was given by Gen. Bird W. Spencer, President

of the Association of American International Riflemen, to the members of the Organization and a few invited guests. Gov. J. Franklin Fort, of New Jersey, an honorary member of the Association, and Adjutant General Sadler of that State were among those present. Addresses were made by the host, Governor Fort, General Sadler, Colonel Church of the Army and Navy Journal, and one of the original founders of the National Rifle Association of America, General Drain, and Colonel Thurston. The dinner was given in the general dining room of the club of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, and it was a model of culinary excellence. After the addresses Capt. Frank E. Evans, Secretary of the Association, read a short report, which concluded the formal portion of the evening's entertainment.

The Association of American International Riflemen was organized last year. Its history and the qualifications for membership were stated at that time in ARMS AND THE MAN very fully. Briefly it may be said that the Association seeks to bring together officers or members of International Teams for the purposes of good-fellowship and advancement of the cause of rifle practice. Other than to meet and eat the Association has not yet attempted anything very seriously, although Capt. K. K. V. Casey, chairman of a special committee, has recently addressed a communication to the President of the National Rifle Association of America, enclosing an invitation forwarded by him to the President of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, for an annual rifle match between teams representing Canada and the United States. The conditions of the competition as proposed by the Committee are as follows:

Title of Match—The North America.

Personnel of teams—Six principals, two alternates, and such officials as each country may deem necessary, each member to be a citizen of the country he represents.

Place—Alternately at Sea Girt, New Jersey, and Ottawa, Ontario.

Date—Between September 1 and November 1.

Arm—The military rifle in use by the armed Services of the respective countries.

Ammunition—Any fixed.

Sights—Military pattern (not telescopic) as permitted by the National Rifle Association of the United States, or Dominion Rifle Association of Canada.

Ranges—200, 600, 900 and 1,200 yards.

Number of shots—Two sighters and 15 for record at each range.

Targets: At 200 yards—National Rifle Association of Great Britain.  
600 yards—National Rifle Association of United States.  
900 yards—National Rifle Association of Great Britain.  
1200 yards—National Rifle Association of United States.

Positions—Prone at all ranges.

Coaching—Allowed.

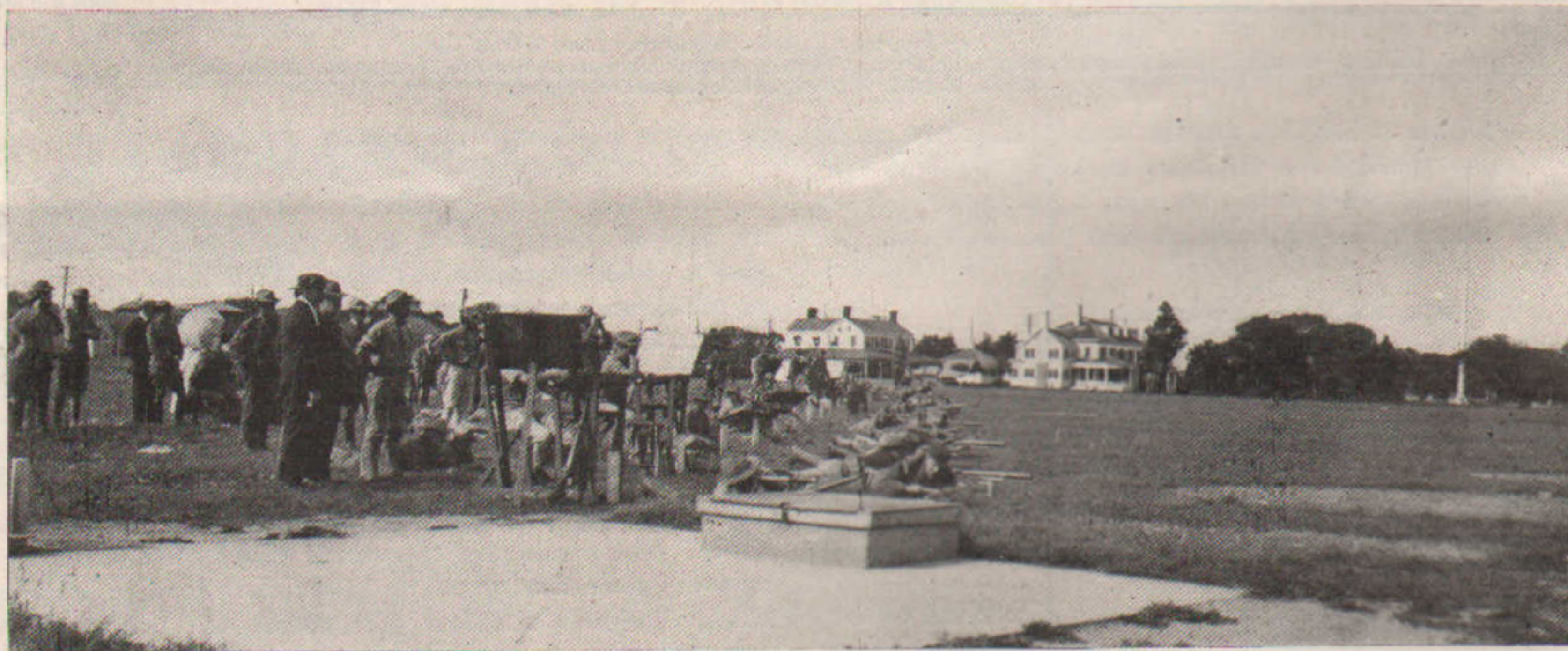
Order of firing—First day—200 and 600 yards.

Second day—900 and 1,200 yards.

Trophy—A trophy to be presented by Brig.-Gen. Bird W. Spencer, President of the Association of American International Riflemen.

Should the establishment of this Match meet with favorable action by the Dominion Rifle Association of Canada, and the conditions be accepted, the United States will be prepared to inaugurate the Match with a contest at Sea Girt between this date and November 1, 1909.

Saturday was marked by bright sun and no rain, so that the day was filled with the closing events. By Saturday evening the program had been disposed of and most of the contestants had departed for their different homes. The end of the shooting at Sea Girt marked the disintegration of the three Service teams attending and the break up of the last of the State teams held together from the National Matches.



A FAMILIAR GLIMPSE OF THE FIRING LINE AT SEA GIRT WITH THE GOVERNOR'S COTTAGE IN THE BACKGROUND.

## THE NEW FIRING REGULATIONS.

WE have mentioned often, and of course our readers all know, that the Provisional Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1909, to take effect January 1, 1910, are now available for issue on requisition. What they may not know and cannot learn until they have studied those regulations is that a decided change of ideas, a positive and considerable advance in comprehension of the subject is evidenced by the contents of this excellent work. The book is full of good things, and such points as require adverse comment are so minor as to be unworthy of notice. Portions of this work read like sections lifted bodily from the editorial and general columns of ARMS AND THE MAN, but they have not been. The resemblance is but the proof of a full conception of the true inwardness of the situation, the importance of rifle practice, the best methods of instruction, the items of knowledge which should be imparted and the order in which they should be presented for most effective results.

Read you this first chapter of Part I which appears under the caption "General Scheme," and make up your own mind whether the volume which follows is not liable to be the most rational text-book upon the subject which has ever been put out. We like them so much that we are going to quote further from these Regulations on other days.

## GENERAL SCHEME.

## IMPORTANCE OF RIFLE FIRE.

In an engagement of all arms rifle fire must always be the most important factor, and by it will the results of battles be most frequently decided.

## NUMBER OF HITS ALL-IMPORTANT.

As the effect of rifle fire depends upon the number of hits made, not upon the number of shots fired, it follows that troops untrained in fire discipline, fire direction, and fire control, and who cannot hit what they shoot at, are of little value on the field of battle.

To send troops into battle without thorough preparatory training in the use of their arms is to expose them to death uselessly.

## OBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The sole purpose of rifle training for the soldier is to make of him a good shot under war conditions, and a scheme of instruction will be effective in so far as it tends to produce that result. Such a scheme should be progressive in character, beginning with simple and easy exercises and advancing by stages to the more complex and difficult field firing exercises which represent as nearly as possible conditions which will confront the officer and soldier in action. The preliminary drills and the range practice, in sequence, are a preparation for field practice in which war conditions are simulated, and in each of these classes of instruction the idea of progression from the simple to the more difficult is kept in view.

The course herein prescribed has been arranged as follows:

1. Nomenclature of the rifle; care and preservation of the rifle.
2. Sighting drills.
3. Position and aiming drills.
4. Gallery practice.
5. Deflection and elevation correction drills.
6. Estimating distance drill.
7. Individual known distance firing, instruction practice.
8. Individual known distance firing, record practice.
9. Field practice, individual and collective.
10. Company proficiency test.

The course of revolver firing includes the following:

1. Nomenclature of the revolver; care and preservation; general facts and principles.
2. Position and aiming drills, and rapid-fire drills; dismounted and mounted.
3. Practice with blank cartridges, mounted, on the track at targets.
4. Individual firing, instruction practice.
5. Individual firing, record practice.

## PERIOD OF PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION.

The portion of the year which immediately precedes the instruction of the soldier upon the target ground will be utilized by laying, by a thorough course of the preliminary drills and gallery practice, the only enduring foundation for future proficiency. This especially applies to recruits and those who in the last season failed to qualify. The instructors will also improve this opportunity for explaining the different theoretical principles, as far as the capacity and interest of the men appear to render it advantageous; and for conducting such exercises in estimating distances as may be prescribed. Recruits will also receive preliminary instruction during the month after joining their commands.

As the successful education of the soldier in rifle firing requires that the causes of his errors as well as their nature should be determined before they can be overcome, and as this can be done only under the most favorable conditions, department commanders should include in the regular practice season the months most favorable for this instruction.

## INSPECTORS OF SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

In each department and division an inspector of small arms practice,

selected with reference to his special fitness and practical qualifications for supervising the course of instruction, will be appointed.

## DUTIES OF POST COMMANDERS.

For the instruction of their commands, and for the degree of proficiency which they manifest, post commanders will be primarily responsible, and it is expected that they will exact from the troops under their command the highest degree of proficiency attainable. It will be their duty to direct and conduct the instruction of their officers in the general theoretical principles of the subject, and by frequent supervision of the preliminary drills and exercises, and of the practice of the companies, to assure themselves that the captains and their assistants are thoroughly conversant with all the details of the course; that they conduct the instruction of their men with energy and judgment, and where any deviations are made from the prescribed methods of instruction, that they are only those best adapted to secure the most favorable results.

## DUTIES OF BATTALION COMMANDERS.

Battalion and squadron commanders will supervise the practice of their commands.

## THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION OF NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Company commanders will so conduct the theoretical instruction of their noncommissioned officers that they may be enabled to render intelligent assistance in the instruction of the company.

## DUTIES OF COMPANY OFFICERS.

The education of the men in small arms firing will be under the immediate supervision of the company commander, assisted by his lieutenants, noncommissioned officers, and expert shots. The different steps in the general system of preliminary drills and instruction will be kept in view, but the details of the various methods may be modified by the company commander if the particular circumstances of any special case appear to render a change advisable.

## PARTICIPATION OF COMPANY OFFICERS.

*As progress in rifle and revolver firing depends not only upon the method of instruction, but to a great degree upon the capabilities of the instructors, it is essential that the company officers should themselves become proficient, not only in the theoretical but in the practical details of the subject. They will participate in the preliminary drills and exercises and in the other parts of the course; they will always attend target practice, firing with the men (subject to the provisions of paragraph 87) and endeavoring to excel the company in proficiency with the rifle or revolver. (Italics ours.)*

## PROFICIENCY OF A COMPANY.

If the preliminary drills and the higher principles of target firing are thoroughly taught, every soldier, unless he is subject to some physical defect, can by careful practice become so proficient in the use of his weapon as to make his fire effective.

To attain this result a most earnest and energetic effort on the part of officers will be required. They should endeavor to awaken the enthusiasm of their men and to foster the spirit of emulation; they should take all possible pains to avoid discouraging the poorer shots, reminding them that while at first they may seem to make but slight progress, yet that careful attention to the instruction and advice that they receive will ultimately be amply rewarded.

The course of target practice herein prescribed has been arranged with a view to obtaining the maximum of efficiency in field practice, which is the nearest approach to firing under actual war conditions that can be obtained in time of peace, and in the instruction imparted on the range this end must be kept in view.

The proficiency test for organizations will be prescribed annually, as hereafter provided.

## DISCRETION ALLOWED INSTRUCTORS.

While in the following pages the methods of instruction are often described in considerable detail, it is not intended that they should be necessarily implicitly followed. In many cases the company commander, directly present with his men and noticing from day to day their peculiarities, can substitute other methods of instruction with advantage; but as this manual offers a guide which if faithfully adhered to will usually produce in any body of men a number of good shots, and will so educate a company that the effect of their fire at the different distances met with in action will be greatly increased, it is recommended that they be departed from only after due consideration.

## FIELD PRACTICE.

The practice on the range, having been conducted at known distances, at targets which are selected for their visibility, it then becomes necessary to extend this training so as to properly fit troops to make the best use of the rifle in war. Instruction and practice in the estimation of distances must therefore be carried further than the few exercises and tests laid down to qualify in known distance firing. Troops must be practiced in locating and picking up an indistinct target such as would in all probability be offered them under the conditions of actual war; in quickly estimating

range to such an objective, opening fire upon it, and making the best use of the ground. *Company officers and higher commanders will be exercised in the enforcement of fire discipline, and in fire control, fire direction, and use of ground. The officers and men should be impressed with the fact that target practice and instruction is not for the sole purpose of making good shots on the range, but the making of good shots on the battlefield, and special attention should be devoted to cultivating in troops, by suitable exercises, those habits which are essential to success in any battle, but the greatest protection lies in the ability of the soldier to overcome the fire of his adversary with his own. What should be striven for are units composed of men so trained as to be able to take full advantage of the ground and their weapons in action.* (Italics ours.)

The trials of new kinds of targets, of new methods of firing, and the working out of new problems in field firing will be encouraged.

#### UNIFORMITY TO BE PREFERRED.

*The object of target practice should be to produce uniformity rather than develop expertness in particular men. A man who has been a good shot seldom, if ever, loses his ability to shoot well. The attention of the instructor should, therefore, be concentrated on the poorer shots rather than on the best shots.* (Italics ours.)

#### ECONOMY OF AMMUNITION.

The course of known distance practice admits of saving ammunition on the best shots and using the extra ammunition in the instruction of the poorer shots.

#### RECORD COURSE.

Record course is prescribed for the purpose of classifying enlisted men with a view of awarding insignia and the increased pay for excellence in marksmanship.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY PRACTICE SEASON.

A supplementary course of instruction is prescribed for the benefit of recruits. This supplementary practice is for the purpose of preventing an accumulation, for an extended period, of recruits totally uninstructed in target firing. It takes place, as nearly as practicable, midway between two regular seasons.

### MAINLY ABOUT PANTHERS.

BY CERTUS IN INDIAN FIELD.

**M**UCH has been written and spoken on the subject of shooting over a kill, and there are many who decry this form of shikar as unsportsmanlike. Be that as it may, there can be fewer more fascinating sights than the cautious approach of the tiger to the kill, which he has half devoured, or the lightning-like spring of the panther as it seizes the unfortunate goat which has been tied as a bait.

As regards the question of whether this method of shooting is sportsmanlike, or the reverse, my own view is that this question can only be answered with reference to the person of the shikari. There is one type of sportsman, who, whether he shoots his quarry in a beat, or over a kill, never fairly earns his reward. This is the type of man, who, having obtained the services of a clever shikari, leaves everything to him, and merely takes up his position when everything has been prepared. All that he does is to hold the rifle straight, or otherwise, at the critical moment. Is such a man a better sportsman, when he has a tiger driven up to him by a crowd of unarmed beaters, than when he shoots it over a kill?

The other type of sportsman is the man who is not content to leave all arrangements to his subordinates. He will personally choose the spot where the bait is to be tied and, when there is a kill, will himself go out to ring the tiger, and locate him in his lair if there is to be a beat, or will supervise the building of a *machan* if he decides to sit up for the beast on its return to the kill.

All this means very hard work, especially in the hot weather, but there are many compensations. The sportsman will acquire an intimate knowledge of the denizens of the jungles, and however he kills his tiger, whether in a beat or over a kill, or by one of those rare chances when the tiger is found and shot on the kill in the early morning, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that, by the sweat of his forehead, he has fairly earned his trophy.

One drawback that is often urged against shooting from a *machan*, is the tediousness of the waiting. To a certain extent this is unavoidable, but in the case of panthers, provided the arrangements are good, it will seldom be necessary to wait for more than a couple of hours.

The position of the *machan* should be selected before the bait is tied, and it should be fairly close to cover in which the panther can lie up during the day. If the tie is in the open near a village, the panther can hardly be expected to return to its kill until after dark. A goat is, of course, the best bait for a panther, and it is advisable to tie a pair of them together. If only a single goat is tied, it will frequently happen that a panther will devour the whole of it in a single night. If a pair of goats are tied together, there will always be enough left to bring the panther back a second time; and unless disturbed, a panther almost invariably returns to its kill.

It is necessary to tie the goats securely, otherwise the panther will drag them off to some thick cover, where it may not be possible to find a satisfactory position for a *machan*.

Having seen the *machan* prepared, a live goat should be picketed near the kill. The advantages of this plan are two-fold. In the first place the panther will be attracted by the bleating of the goat and will very likely turn up earlier than it otherwise would; in the second place the panther's whole attention will be taken up in stalking the goat, and it will be far less likely to spot the hidden sportsman. A panther approaching a kill, will constantly stop and look round to make sure that all is right. If there is a live goat tied up, the panther has eyes only for its victim.

In many cases the sportsman has no warning of the approach of the panther. A noiseless approach to within a few yards is followed by a lightning spring, and the goat is lying beneath the fangs of its destroyer. Occasionally, however, the proceedings are varied. I have seen a panther rush out at a goat, miss its spring and dash off as swiftly as it had come. In about a minute it was back again, and sitting down on its haunches, it surveyed the goat quietly from a distance of six or eight yards. Satisfied with the survey, the brute then proceeded to walk slowly up to its victim. The goat, which at the first rush had retired to the full extent of the short rope by which it was secured, now advanced to meet the panther, poking out its nose toward it as if fascinated. All this time I had been sitting in my *machan* on the ground within five yards of the goat but unable to make any movement lest the panther should spot me; and it was not until the brute was right opposite the loophole that I was in a position to fire. As the rifle was thrust through the loop-hole the panther and goat were standing with their noses almost touching. There was to be no spring upon the goat; the panther had realized the helpless condition of its victim, and was about to walk up to it and seize it in a most cool and bloodthirsty fashion. Before, however, the brute could achieve its purpose the sights had been brought to bear on it, and though it noticed the slight movement and looked round, it was not in time to escape the bullet which laid it low.

On another occasion, I have seen a panther rush out at a goat, check itself when in the act of springing, and stand quietly surveying its victim. It would seem that a panther takes a pleasure in gloating over the helpless condition of an animal which cannot escape, just as a cat will play with a mouse which it has caught, before killing it.

The method adopted by panthers in killing their prey is a subject of some interest. The tiger as a rule breaks the neck, while the panther frequently strangles its victim by retaining a firm grip of the throat until life is extinct. Blandford says, "I am disposed to believe that they frequently (leopards) either tear open the throat, or hold it in their jaws and strangle their victim." Several instances of the latter method of killing have come to my notice. On one occasion I was sitting up over a half-grown kid in a *machan* about ten feet from the ground. The ground was perfectly clear, having been under cultivation, and as the kid was only five yards from the foot of my *machan*, everything that occurred was distinctly visible by the light of a moon that was within a day or two of being full. About 7 p. m., without any warning of its approach, the panther suddenly sprang on the kid, and seized it by the throat. The kid was not thrown down, but remained standing, while the panther, sitting in front of it, held it by the throat. They remained thus for about half a minute, and then the kid fell over, the panther retaining its hold. While this was taking place, I had brought my rifle to my shoulder, but under the shadow of the tree it was not easy to find the foresight. As I moved the muzzle gently to and fro trying to catch one of the rays of moonlight which were flitting through the leaves, the panther suddenly caught the slight movement, and dashed off before I had time to fire, nor did it ever return. Altogether the panther had the kid's throat in its jaws for about three-fourths of a minute or perhaps a little more. The kid lay as if dead, as I naturally supposed it to be, but after several minutes, rose to a kneeling position, and shortly after got onto its feet again. Next day it was quite well, and I was astonished to find that the panther's teeth had not penetrated through the skin, and had left merely slight superficial wounds. Two days later I was sitting up again for a panther. This time my *machan* was in a clump of bamboos on the ground, and the same kid, chosen because of its vocal powers, was tethered at a distance of five paces. Shortly after moonrise the panther appeared and sprang on the kid, when the same scene as before was enacted. On first springing on its victim, the panther had placed one of its paws on the neck of the kid, but only retained it thus till it had obtained a firm grip of the throat. As on the previous occasion, the kid remained standing, while the panther sat in front of it, holding it by the throat, and the pair were in this position when I fired. On this occasion the panther had the kid's throat in its jaws for about fifteen seconds, and as before there were very slight marks on the skin. The kid was none the worse for having been twice in the very jaws of death.

Perhaps even more extraordinary than these two incidents was the case

(Continued on page 532.)

## THEN AND NOW.

BY WASHINGTON BOWIE, JR., Major, Maryland National Guard.

IN looking over an old order-book of one of my ancestors, I came across the following, which I think might interest you as it is apparently the first change from "The Roast Beef of Old England" to our present mess call, although you will note it is dated twenty-five years after we declared our independence.

14 APRIL, 1801.

GARRISON ORDERS,  
Fort Adams:

In future the signal for Dinner will be "Pease upon the Trencher," in place of the usual "Beat of Roast Beef."

HENRY GAITHER,  
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

The Fort Adams mentioned above seems to have been located somewhere on the Mississippi between New Orleans and Natchez as some of the Garrison Orders speak of ascending the river to Natchez and other orders mention sending the boats to New Orleans and provide that as a detail is to go into Foreign Countries, the men for same should be especially selected as to appearance and behavior. The Senior Captain at the post was Capt. John Wade, possibly an ancestor of our friend Capt. "Jack Wade of the Second Cavalry.

Incidentally, discipline in those days was pretty rigid as the favorite sentence of the Garrison Court for absence from drill or for drunkenness was one hundred lashed with "Wired Cats" on the bare back, which was usually administered at evening parade and in some instances when the surgeon reported the man's back unfit to receive further punishment, the sentence was changed so that the balance were administered on the lower posterior portion of his anatomy.

## THE RIFLE PRACTICE MOST SUITABLE FOR WAR.

BY JOHN H. PARKER, Captain 28th Infantry.

YOUR number of September 2 is just at hand, and is a wonder of interest to all rifle cranks. For technical interest there is no Service paper that begins to approach you.

On rifle shooting, the undersigned wishes to propose the idea for discussion that mechanical improvements have very far outrun methods of instruction. Along the lines you have suggested so forcibly it is, no doubt, practicable to make further mechanical improvements. Notably, the improvement in ammunition has been remarkable. Reduction of recoil is in-sight, thanks to Maxim, with the resultant decrease in "flinching," that ban of the recruit on the range.

Possibly the change in pitch of the rifling will react favorably on accuracy, not so much because of actual increase of accuracy as because, when the metal fouling is eliminated, rifles will not be so quickly worn out by improper cleaning in efforts to remove the metal fouling by mechanical means. Illustrating this point. It was necessary to condemn every rifle in the writer's company this year, mainly on account of erosion of the bore near the muzzle—all caused, beyond doubt, by use of metallic ramrods in efforts to remove metal fouling and keep up the shiny appearance required at guard mounting, at which oil on a rifle seems to be the unpardonable sin.

But we have about reached the limit in mechanical improvements, because we have about reached the limit of the human eye to see. Last year at Monterey we showed that with the Maxim machine gun, having practically the same trajectory as the rifle, we could do good work up to at least 3,000 yards. The Government extended the limit of target practice for these guns, as one result, to include 2,000 yards. The rifle can do the same distance if the human eye were able to see anything at that range unaided. When the mean dispersion at a thousand yards is down to only *nine inches* it would seem that mechanical improvements are not much required.

What we want now is to make the *average* rifleman, soldier or civilian better able to take advantage of the perfection of his rifle; to translate this mechanical possibility into *hits*.

Our methods of instruction seem to the writer not to have kept pace with the improvements of the rifle. For example, what have we done to eliminate flinching, or to make its detection certain?

Of all the causes which prevent the recruit (and our wars are fought with recruits) from making *hits*, it will be conceded without question that this one cause is the greatest. We teach him how to aim—with an empty rifle, or a gallery load. He does not learn under the same conditions that will exist when he must shoot on the range or in the field. The errors he makes in aiming during instruction are not the same he will make on the range or in action.

Now, we cannot use Service ammunition during this preliminary instruction, but we can now, thanks to Maxim, reduce the recoil so as to make

the conditions of actual firing more nearly the same as those of the preliminary instruction. Why not do this?

We go on in the same old way with a tripod rest that recruits were taught to aim on twenty years ago. The writer, by necessity, was compelled to give a trial in earnest this year to the sub-target gun machine. Five recruits were assigned with only four days in which to shoot, or else the alternative of classifying them as third-class, spoiling an excellent company record. Obviously, there was no time for the usual methods of instruction. So these men were worked to the limit of their endurance on this machine, and the results were made to depend wholly on this effort. Three sharpshooters, one marksman, and only one third-class, was the result, a result wholly unexpected and very convincing.

Now of course these men were lucky in the weather. Once on the target, they were able to shoot their scores through without change of sights due to changes of weather. No doubt they would fall down on a bad day, but in four days' time we were able to get results that are usually expected only as a result of several weeks of training by the old methods.

This same machine, if improved to allow Service charges to be used, would enable the instructor to detect the individual error of the man under Service conditions in every case. It would appear that such an improvement in *methods* is worth making.

This same machine, if improved so as to allow *any* rifle to be used with Service charge, would make it possible to detect absolutely the equation of the rifle, in addition to that of the man. It would appear that such a change of *methods* might be worth making.

The writer is not at all trying to advertise a particular machine. No doubt it is within the range of inventive genius to devise a simple attachment for any rifle which would record accurately the exact point of aim at the moment of firing. Such a device would do more to aid instruction than all the books in the world. Help us to that. The recruit needs it and the instructor needs it; for at present we must take the word of the recruit as to his exact point of aim, and he most generally shuts his eyes at that instant and does not know the exact point of aim.

Our next war will be fought with recruits, just as all our wars have been. All your Camp Perry shooting, all the perfection attained both mechanically and theoretically, will be of no more practical use than to give these recruits a perfect rifle and their instructors more or less imperfect methods of teaching recruits *in the most limited time how to hit*.

Help us to new and better methods of instruction. It is thought that the aiming machines, perfected to permit the use of ball cartridges with any rifle, so that the recruit can try out his own rifle in the machine at all ranges and the reduction of the recoil and noise so as to eliminate "flinching," are the key-notes to success. Primarily, the problem is to shorten the time necessary to make a good shot of a raw recruit. Whatever contributes to this is practical—is "most suitable for war."

## NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

**S**HORTLY after this issue of ARMS AND THE MAN reaches its readers, indeed before that time in the case of some, the delegates to the Eleventh Annual Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States will have started for the meeting place, Los Angeles.

The program of the Convention will not be fully made up until about the time the meeting begins, but it will be a valuable one and full of interest.

The Alexandria Hotel will be Association headquarters. Los Angeles is fortunate in having many good hotels, and the proprietors of those hostleries are public-spirited enough to refrain from increasing prices on account of an occasion of this kind. A list of the Los Angeles hotels with their accommodations and prices, furnished by Gen. J. B. Lauck, Adjutant General of California, is reproduced below:

Alexandria Hotel. Rooms without bath \$3.00 per day for two persons; with bath \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day for two persons.

Van Nuys Hotel. Rooms without bath \$1.50 per day and up; with bath \$2.00 per day and up.

Angelus Hotel. Rooms without bath \$1.50 per day and up; with bath \$2.00 per day and up.

Hollenbeck Hotel. Rooms without bath \$1.00 per day and up; with bath \$1.50 per day and up.

Lankershim Hotel. Rooms without bath \$1.00 per day and up; with bath \$1.50 per day and up.

Hayward Hotel. Rooms without bath \$1.00 per day and up; with bath \$1.50 per day and up.

## THE GERMANS AS TARGET MAKERS.

**T**HE Germans are not so thick-headed as many believe them to be. We noticed the other day an innovation for which the Teutonic gentlemen may be thanked. It is desirable in a target to interest the firer enough so that he may feel he is playing a game rather than going through the hard drudgery of dull work.

The Germans have done a number of things along this line of real merit. They have made silhouettes of soldiers which fall when struck; they have constructed moving targets which actually look like living figures proceeding across the field of view, and now, just lately, they have produced little balloons about the size of a man's head painted with features and all complete. These balloons float not in the air, but in the water, bobbing up and down in the most realistic fashion.

They ought to be very hard to hit, and firing at them ought to furnish bully good fun. Of course when a bullet strikes the empty-headed imitation soldier it is "pop" and goodbye, the target has disappeared, and the firer knows that his shot has gone home.

### A SURVIVOR OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

**A** SURVIVOR of the famous Indian Mutiny—the native rebellion against British rule in India of 1857—has been interviewed by Robert Shackleton for Harper's Magazine, and Mr. Shackleton writes the man's story in the October number. James Ervine was a private in the English army and was sent to India in the days when it took more than four months to get there. The story is told in Ervine's own language, and it is a tale straight from life of hard fighting among strange scenes and stranger people. "There was always by way of speaking," he said, "a sort of what you'd perhaps call mystery about it—about the land itself and the men there and the strange women, and you came to like it all." Even the fighting this old soldier liked. "There wasn't any quarter given. No prisoners taken . . . We just killed all we met."

### HERE IS A FINE IDEA.

**M**AJOR EDWARD D. ELLIS, of Detroit, Mich., has suggested to the Detroit Free Press that the great silver punch bowl forming part of the beautiful table service just purchased by the State of Michigan for the battleship of the same name, be filled every year with one thousand silver dollars to be divided as prizes among the men of the ship at the end of the target season as rewards for excellence in all classes of firing.

The suggestion of Major Ellis is that the necessary sum be raised by subscription and he shows his good faith by agreeing to contribute \$50 annually for the purpose for at least five years. On this subject he says:

"This sum could be distributed under direction of the commanding officer of the ship, or as the Secretary of the Navy desired, and to accomplish the desired end the amount should be duplicated for a continued period annually.

Such a pot to fight for would result in stiff practice, and good shots would seek service on the ship, and soon the Michigan might lead the Navy as the best shooting vessel.

Our people are greatly interested in boosting anything which tends to improve the marksmanship of our sailors and soldiers, and a little publicity will quickly bring the subscriptions."

The suggestion meets with the approval of the Free Press, which comments editorially upon it in most favorable terms. It seems probable that the initiative and originality of Major Ellis thus displayed will result in providing this extra target prize money for the battleship Michigan. Of course, if the Michigan has extra prize money her men may try harder than those of the other ships and the result may well be that she will lead her sister ships. Other States honored by having battleships named for them cannot afford to have their namesakes outranked and will have to follow the Michigan idea.

### NEW ZEALAND DEFENSE FORCES.

BY CLAUDE L. JEWELL, EX-SOLDIER (SOUTHERN AFRICAN WAR SERVICE WITH 1ST N. Z. MOUNTED RIFLES), JOURNALIST, RIFLE-SHOT, HUNTER AND TRAVELER.

**I**T is a pardonable weakness for the young people of a young country to believe that the eyes of the nations are glued to telescopes watching with intense admiration the doings of a handful of people. It is for instance quite certain that the teeming millions in the United States of America desire to know exactly what New Zealand and its one million of people are doing so that Americans may learn things they did not know before.

Political experiments, which have been possible in New Zealand only because of the fewness of the people, have interested many nations until now there are distant folk who have overcome the prevailing idea that New Zealand produces nothing but Acts of Parliament, frozen mutton, footballers and horse soldiers.

The vivid success of the volunteer horse soldiers sent from New Zealand during the South African war to fight for the British Empire had a particularly bad effect on New Zealanders, for it left them with the dominant thought that nothing remained of the art of war that the hastily raised and equipped New Zealand farmer did not know.

The fact that men living in great spaces on hard food and hard work were slightly better at the "slim" games of Oom Piet and could as a general thing "verneuk" the Dutchman, made even famous British military leaders say that "the troops with the fernleaf on the collar were the best mounted troops in Africa."

The best of these "best" troops were men who had not only lived a hard backcountry life, largely in the saddle, but who had also been trained as volunteer soldiers. Contingents solely recruited from volunteer corps never "got out of hand." The exigencies of the South African War made it necessary to recruit the larger part of New Zealand's contribution to the Imperial Army from men trained well enough as far as physique and horsemanship were concerned, but who were generally unable to see that the first essential to adequate and successful soldiering is discipline—unreasoning, blind, absolute and entire obedience.

One trained colonial in Africa was worth two untrained colonials and his knowledge of country made him much more valuable for some military work than his splendid comrade of the Imperial Army, who couldn't be expected to find his way anywhere and everywhere in the veldt when his vision had hitherto been curtailed by the tricks of the barrack square wall or the trees of an English park. So on the whole New Zealand got swelled head about its soldiering and it is still taking a large sized helmet about the same thing.

At the time of the war the commandant of the military forces of New Zealand was an imperial soldier. This had always been so. It was usual to get the advice of the British War Office in the matter and generally a man of at least the rank of major would be sent to the colony and he of course always arrived in New Zealand understanding that he was to have supreme command of any forces there might be either existing, or on paper.

The British field officer by reason of his training exacts obedience, is frequently a martinet, and because the idea is bred in his bone he hates interference except by his superior in rank.

No New Zealand commandant either prior to the South African war or subsequent to it held real command of the forces. Political influence determined all military appointments and still determines them.

The history of all alleged supreme military command in New Zealand is that commandants have arrived with their own ideas of running a small volunteer army, have been met early in their careers by politics, and have usually in disgust put in most of their time golfing, fishing or playing polo until the engagement terminated and they simply drifted back to their regiments in Britain.

The faults of the system were naturally visited on the heads of the commandants by politicians who dominate everything in the small democracy, so that the war having trained to a larger or lesser extent a few New Zealand officers the State ultimately decided that it should replace one commandant with half a dozen, each with ideas of his own; each a small king in his own right and each highly jealous of the other fellow.

The Council of Defense (which, by the way, as this is being written, has orders to quit) consists of a Chief of the General Staff, an Inspector-General of the Forces, an Adjutant General (an Imperial Army officer), a Financial Member (who is also Secretary to the Treasury) and a Secretary.

All these people control a Department, have staffs of officers and suites of offices. All have the rank of colonel. The obvious reason for the appointment of colonial officers to these "supreme" positions was that the one-man-martinet-Imperial-soldier-commandant offended the volunteer army. That is probably why the Chief of the General Staff and the Inspector-General are soon to go to England in order to learn the art of war as taught in the British Army.

The four districts in New Zealand are each commanded by an officer who is supposed to have control over the few hundred soldiers in his vicinity. Such officers are not chosen by merit or for useful service and the appointments are purely political. None of these district commandants are asked to pass examinations which is the only method of qualifying for a commission in a volunteer company, so it follows that technically the average volunteer officer is more highly qualified than his commandant.

A regulation was recently issued calling on colonels and others to pass examinations. This highly delightful command is reminiscent of the quaint Roosevelt story in which he was said to be guilty of turning out all the fat office colonels and making them parade mounted. Of course the command would never be considered seriously. The "backbone" of the New Zealand defense force is the Permanent Artillery, a remarkably fine regiment whose place is in detachments at the various coast forts. The authorized establishment of this force is 272 and even with the assist-

(Continued on page 532.)



# ARMS AND THE MAN

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

Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor

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

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

## MUST SET THE EXAMPLE.

A consideration of those things of which the doing would make the National Guard better inevitably brings one to the reluctance which employers exhibit when asked by those who work for them for leave to perform necessary National Guard duty.

We had occasion not long ago to point out in a general article the action of one of the great corporations of the country, namely, the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, which, through the broad-minded action of its First Vice-President, Gen. George F. Randolph, gave unusual concessions in the way of leave to its men who were members of the Maryland National Guard.

In connection with that our attention has been again directed to the fact that officers and men of the District of Columbia Militia in the Government Service are allowed leave with pay for National Guard service. This is right and proper. It should be done. But it is not a privilege which should be limited in its application to the District of Columbia. Inquiry develops the fact that no law exists under which the heads of various Government departments can allow leave with pay to any National Guardsman except those of the District of Columbia.

It either is or is not desirable that men in the National Guard shall be allowed to attend camp and target practice duty for such periods during each year as the United States and the States will appropriate money to care for them. If, as seems to be pretty well acknowledged, it is for the best benefit of the country that these men should so serve, then employers should be given every encouragement to allow their men to get off without a sacrifice of pay. In many instances this pay is really necessary for the comfort or even existence of the men.

One of the largest employers in America, if not in the world, is the United States. She stands in a class somewhat distinct from that of any commercial employer because she has a doubly great interest in training citizens in the art of arms. The obligation falls upon the United States naturally and logically to set the example to all other employers of labor by granting full leave with full pay to every man who serves her in any capacity who is desirous or who has been ordered to do duty with the National Guard organization to which he belongs.

Moving in the matter of securing leave without jeopardy to employment but without pay for Government employees to perform all ordered duty with the National Guard, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association was successful in securing an Executive Order from Mr. Roosevelt during the time that he was President which so provided.

It is not believed that it would be an impossible task to convince Congress that National Guardsmen who are in the Government service should be allowed leave with pay for say two weeks every year for camp or target practice and limited leave under the same circumstances, say up to

sixty days, in the event of active service; thereafter unlimited leave without pay and a guarantee of their places back when they returned. Such action on the part of the United States would set the mark for other employers. It would have a decided effect upon every corporation or man standing in the relation of employer.

Every question of legislation for the National Guard has its regular and correct way of being handled; that way is submission to the National Guard Association of the United States at its Conventions, where, if the proposition meets with the approval of the delegates there assembled, it may be promulgated in a proper and official way, canvassed and discussed with Members of Congress and ultimately passed. This proposition is one which the Chairman of the Executive Committee will submit to the Association at its next convention for the consideration of the delegates.

It may not be amiss to say at this time that any efforts to secure legislation on behalf of the National Guard, undertaken with no matter how honest a purpose or with how worthy a desire to serve that organization, will be useless and worse than useless if they are undertaken in any other way than through the organization which represents and has for some years now represented the crystallized best sentiment of the National Guard on all questions effecting legislation for that body.

It is the right of every National Guardsman to suggest to those delegates who will represent his State in the Convention subjects for the consideration of the Convention, topics for discussion or matters of legislation; they will be thoroughly considered in the Convention and fully discussed; those which are found good will be adopted and unanimously supported. There are many factors which enter into questions of Federal legislation affecting the Militia. It is not well that we should go too fast. A reasonable rate of advance will take us much farther than efforts which in our present state of development are beyond our strength.

All of these and many other factors of the National Guard legislative situation the Association in Convention can deal with from the broadest view-point.

## DIVISION RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

The New England Military Rifle Association and the Department of the Lakes Rifle Association are examples of what we think could be profitably done in the way of local organizations in the south, southeast, southwest, and west coast. If from three to six States in different parts of the country will get together and organize rifle associations, affiliating them with the National Rifle Association of America, the meetings of these organizations for the purpose of holding matches will locally serve the purpose which was originally the chief cause for the existence of the National Rifle Association of America.

The meetings of those interstate associations should be set for times when attendance upon their matches would result in the least inconvenience to the contestants. In the south this would be one season; in the north, another.

The problem which has been confronting us, the undertaking which we wish most effectually to carry out, is the instruction of the largest possible number of men to a reasonable condition of efficiency in the use of the rifle. To do this we must encourage beginners. To secure the best results we must lead every man to believe that a fair advance in skill will insure for him a chance to enter competitions, there to win glory and, incidentally, to acquire prizes.

This purpose may be best served by limiting the men who may shoot in the interstate competitions, or, at any rate, to providing competitions which shall be open to tyros exclusively.

Men who have shot on National teams ought not to be allowed to shoot in many of the local matches. If they do so shoot, it should be with a handicap or in matches especially set aside for them.

Our constant desire must be, not to educate a small number of men to the highest possible point of rifle efficiency, but, as we have many times said, to make the largest possible number of men as good shots as they can be made.

This can be done only through stimulating a spirit of competition among the men who are indifferent shots, the new men, the rookies.



# Results at

**The Sea Girt Championship, the Blue  
ment, Won from a Field of the  
Marksmen. Also, More  
Than Any Other Ma**

## *Rifle Matches Won with UMC Cartridges*

### SEA GIRT CHAMPIONSHIP, 1909.

10 shots—200, 600, 900 and 1,000 yards each.

1st, J. W. Hessian.

### MAXIM LONG RANGE MATCH.

10 shots—1,000 yards.

1st, Captain Romeyn, Cavalry, score 49.

### SWISS TROPHY MATCH.

500 yards—miss and out.

1st, J. W. Hessian, 11 consecutive bull's-eyes.

### HAYES MATCH.

10 shots—600 yards.

1st, Dr. W. G. Hudson, 12 consecutive bull's-eyes.

### MID RANGE MATCH, PA.

10 shots—500 yards.

1st, Captain Nissen, Cavalry, 12 consecutive bull's-eyes.

### ROGERS ALL-COMERS MID RANGE MATCH.

10 shots—600 yards, three best scores.

1st, Dr. W. G. Hudson, 149 out of possible 150.

### GEN. E. P. MEANY MATCH.

10 shots—500 yards.

1st, J. W. Hessian, 16 bull's-eyes.

2nd, Dr. W. G. Hudson, 12 bull's-eyes.

### N. J. S. R. A. TROPHY MATCH.

10 shots—600 yards.

1st, Capt. Edw. Wells, 71st Regiment, 35 consecutive bull's-eyes.

**A World's Record Made in One  
Continuous Match. A Su-  
preme Test of Ammunition.**

### RAPID FIRE MATCH.

10 shots—200 yards.

1st, Captain Kemp, N. Y.

2nd, Sergt. W. F. Leushner, N. Y.

### WINGATE ALL-COMERS SHORT RANGE MATCH.

10 shots—200 yards.

1st, Dr. W. G. Hudson, score 47.

### ALL-COMERS MILITARY MAT

5 shots—200 and 300 yards

1st, Sergt. W. E. Reynolds, N. Y.

2nd, Dr. W. G. Hudson, N. Y.

3rd, J. W. Hessian, N. Y.

### OFF-HAND MATCH.

10 shots off-hand—200 yards

1st, Dr. W. G. Hudson, score 47.

### SPENCER MATCH.

15 shots—1,200 yards.

2nd, J. W. Hessian.

### KEYSTONE MATCH.

10 shots—800 yards.

2nd, J. W. Hessian.

### NEVADA TROPHY MATCH.

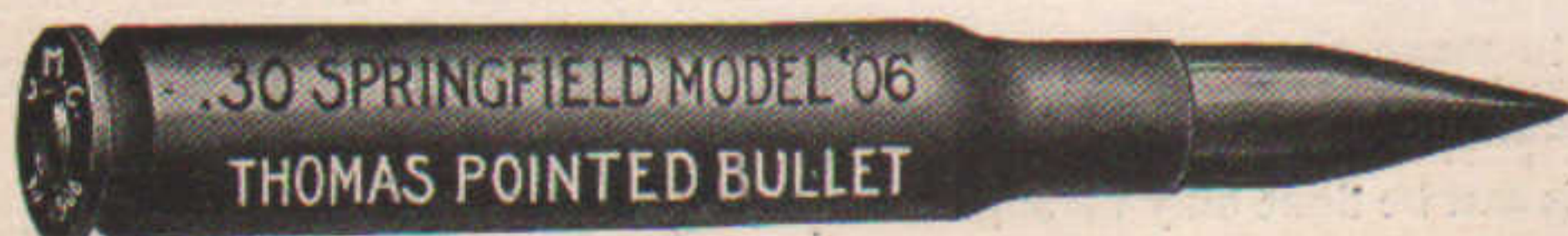
10 shots each at 600, 900

2nd, Sergt. W. F. Leushner.

3rd, J. W. Hessian.

**Four World's Records, the Wimbledon Cup, the Sea Girt Championship,  
the Important Matches at Wakefield, Camp Perry, and S  
with 172 Grain Thomas Pointed Bullets**

**THE UNION METALL**



**Note the Point—It's Different**

AGENCY,

BRIDGEPO

315 BROA

# Sea Girt UMC

**Ribbon Event of the Sea Girt Tournament  
The World's Most Distinguished  
First and Second Places  
Takes of Ammunition.**

## *Revolver Matches Won with UMC Cartridges*

### REVOLVER TEAM MATCH, N. J.

1st, Squadron A, N. Y.  
2nd, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association,  
4 used U. M. C. cartridges and 1 another make.

### ALL-COMERS MILITARY REVOLVER MATCH.

1st, Sergt. H. E. Williams, N. J.  
2nd, Lieut. R. H. Sayre, N. Y.  
3rd, Sergeant Herrick, N. Y.

### BOBBER MATCH.

1st, Lieut. R. H. Sayre, N. Y.

### NOVICE MILITARY REVOLVER MATCH.

1st, Sergeant Muller.  
2nd, A. M. Poindexter.  
3rd, Captain Nissen, Cavalry.  
4th, Captain Coppeck, Cavalry.  
5th, O. Smith.

### REVOLVER TEAM MATCH, N. Y.

1st, Squadron A, N. Y.  
2nd, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association,  
4 used U. M. C. cartridges out of 5.

### DISAPPEARING TARGET REVOLVER MATCH.

2nd, Captain Nissen, Cavalry.  
3rd, Lieut. R. H. Sayre.

### ALL-COMERS MILITARY REVOLVER MATCH.

3rd, Lieut. R. H. Sayre.  
4th, Sergt. H. E. Williams, N. J.  
5th, John Dietz, N. Y.

### ALL-COMERS SQUADED REVOLVER MATCH.

2nd, Thos. Le Boutillier.

### ANY REVOLVER MATCH.

3rd, Lieut. R. H. Sayre.  
4th, Thos. Le Boutillier.

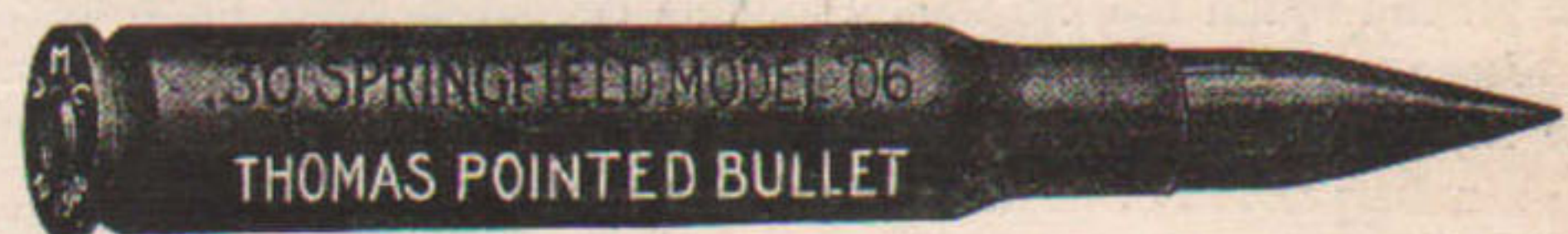
**the Marine Corps Cup, the Adjutant-General's Cup, and the Majority of  
Sea Girt—All Won with UMC .30 Cal. Cartridges Fitted  
s.—A Great Record in a Record Year!**

**UMC CARTRIDGE CO.,**

**HART, CONN.**

**DWAY,**

**NEW YORK CITY**



**Note the Point—It's Different**

## NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NOTES.

THE checks for the Camp Perry winners were mailed from the office of the Association on Friday, September 10. Most of those for the Service teams were forwarded to Sea Girt. It is understood that they were not received by noon on Saturday. If any winner left Sea Girt without receiving his check or leaving his forwarding address behind, it is suggested that the Postmaster at Sea Girt be notified at once where mail can be forwarded.

The medals for the members of the American team which shot in the International Small Bore Match last spring have been received from England and will be sent out to the members of the team this week. Not by any stretch of imagination can these medals be considered handsome, but, nevertheless, they will answer as souvenirs of the occasion for those who were unfortunate enough to shoot on this losing team. We hope for better success next time.

With the opening of the schools the Secretary of the Association will again take up the matter of organizing rifle shooting divisions in the high schools and private schools of the country. Members of the Association can assist him in this work by speaking to the local school authorities and by sending in the names of the superintendents of schools so that literature may be forwarded to them.

## MAINLY ABOUT PANTHERS.

(Continued from page 526.)

of a panther beginning its meal on a goat before life was extinct. A goat had been tied up about a mile from my bungalow, and one morning a man came running up to say that he had found the goat partly eaten but alive. Of course it never struck him to put the poor brute out of pain.

On arriving at the spot, I found that the goat was now dead. The panther had only just commenced his meal when interrupted, and had taken one or two mouthfuls of flesh from the thighs. There were slight marks on the throat of the goat, and no other wounds. It was evident that the panther had seized and throttled the goat in the manner above described, and probably because he was in a hurry to begin his feed before daybreak, had not troubled to finish off his victim before commencing his meal.

Three recent experiences must bring this article to a close. The first has already been related in the journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, and the account there given may be quoted here.

I was sitting up over the carcass of a bullock which had been killed by a panther about one hundred yards from a village. Just as the last remnants of daylight were fading away, I saw three or four village buffaloes approach, and begin grazing within twenty yards of the kill. As I was watching the buffaloes, I suddenly made out the form of the panther beside the dead bullock. Simultaneously one of the buffaloes spotted it, and snorting loudly, advanced toward it. The panther immediately decamped, and the buffalo thereupon went on grazing. In a minute or two the panther returned and lay down beside the carcass, in which position I could no longer make it out. Presently the buffalo grazed up to within five yards of the kill; as it took no notice of the panther I concluded that the brute had sneaked off unnoticed by me. At this moment, however, I heard a crunch as the panther commenced to feed. The buffalo looked up and advanced a pace toward the kill. The panther continued its meal, and the buffalo, after a prolonged stare, went on grazing, paying no more attention to the panther than if it were a pariah dog. It was actually grazing within five yards of the brute, and broadside on to it. For the next twenty minutes or so the buffalo remained grazing unconcernedly within fifty yards of the kill. The other buffaloes seemed to take no interest in the proceedings though I could hear them moving about in the vicinity. The buffalo's behavior seems inexplicable; being so close to the panther, I should have expected it to show some signs of excitement and either charge or decamp. The absolute indifference which it exhibited was most extraordinary.

A few weeks after this incident, I had another unusual insight into the ways of the jungle folk. A panther having killed and half devoured a buffalo, I had sat up for it, but as the brute had not turned up by eight o'clock, I had returned to camp, leaving another buffalo tied up beside the dead one. Next morning the second buffalo was found killed, with a little eaten off the neck. Four o'clock saw me once more in the *machan*, and this time I was prepared for an all-night watch. All the conditions were favorable. It was the middle of April, and being camped in an elevated tract, the temperature was just right for a night in the jungle. The *machan* was built in a leafy tree and well concealed by the foliage; the ground round the kill was absolutely devoid of cover for a distance of fifteen paces; finally the moon was full, and there was not a cloud in the sky. Till eight o'clock there was no sign of the panther's return.

(Continued next week.)

## NEW ZEALAND DEFENSE FORCES.

(Continued from page 528.)

ance of volunteer garrison gunners (the best disciplined and most expert volunteers in the Dominion) there are not enough men to find two reliefs for fort manning and for "casualties."

The Permanent Artillery is recruited from the best physical class and the men are high grade in regard to intelligence, smartness, education and appearance. They live an excellent life and are extremely keen on matters of hygiene, exercise and physical prowess. There are few cavalrymen in the world who could beat the pick of the New Zealand Artillery as horseback wrestlers although of course horsemanship is merely a side line. The police force in the past has been largely recruited from the Permanent Artillery. The methods of running this fine corps are comic beyond description. If a company is commanded by a permanent professional soldier, the company forms one of a division.

The officer commanding the division is a volunteer officer, so that the professional officer who soldiers all the time sings small to the man who soldiers once a week.

The Permanent Artillery are the flunkeys of the State on all occasions. They police polling booths during elections, are called out in cases of fire, and are detailed for clerical work. They are called on in time of shipwreck, must clean up camps for volunteers, find guards for public buildings, so that at any time the whole regiment had to be recalled to the forts there would be a very small proportion of these fine men who would not have to begin recruit drill all over again.

There are about 15,000 troops—nearly all volunteers—in New Zealand. This does not include cadets of the high schools who are armed and may therefore be deemed to belong to the defense force.

Neither does it include about 3,000 men of the rifle clubs who are almost wholly and solely target shooters and pothunters. The latter conform to no discipline and are a weakness to the system.

The rifle club man is the type of soldier who desires the rifle range to be carefully rolled for him before he fires at a black and white target for fear a blade of grass may blur his orthoptic. New Zealand pays for playing at soldiers upwards of one million dollars annually. Apart from special branches—garrison gunnery, field artillery (six batteries using discarded British field guns), engineering, including field telephony and signaling, searchlighting and so on, the money is paid for an ineffective force that has little usefulness, little keenness, and lacks *esprit de corps* and discipline.

The soldiering material is finer than could be obtained in Britain, but the colonial is such a thin skinned person that he must not as a general thing be spoken to except in a carefully modulated voice, nicely oiled at the hinges. If there is anything to fight he would fight it, if he knew how, but he doesn't rush in big heaps to get to the place where people who know how to soldier can teach soldiering. The infantryman's idea of soldiering is largely confined to the drill halls, and New Zealand is so full of hills that he could become the best infantryman in the world if someone would drag him out by the neck and set him working.

Councils of defense which tremble at the sound of a politician's tread are not the sort of people to persist. New Zealand towns raise the largest foot corps and the worst. Somehow the swell drapers and the successful sock merchants are not the men who make good officers or bring good men rushing to the colors.

The New Zealand volunteer chooses his own officers by ballot, so that if a large number of men think that the local draper is a fairly harmless sort of person, frightened to roar out an order and to insist on obedience to it, he would be the man for the job. Civilians in New Zealand are at present teaching professional soldiers their duty and shortly—there seems to be no doubt about it—the volunteer system will go by the board. Meetings have been held all over the country advocating universal compulsory military service for men between the ages of 18 and 24 with penalties for non-attendance or non-efficiency. The scheme which emanated from Wellington, the capital city, lays down that a man during three years between the ages mentioned shall give up each alternate half-holiday to the State for military training and one evening in each alternate week.

The New Zealander is the most prodigious "sport" in the world and how he will reconcile himself to the rifle in place of the football, or the bayonet in place of the cricket bat, is a problem that isn't solved yet. And anyhow New Zealand might decide to worry along in its present expensive, inefficient, haphazard way, its military business subordinated to politics, until some wicked foreigner coveting the gem country of the world pokes a number of cold steel noses into the blue harbors of Maoriland and sings out "Hands up."

Less Dangerous.

"So you don't guide hunting parties any more?"

"Nope," said the guide. "Got tired of being mistook for a deer."

"How do you earn a living now?"

"Guide fishin' parties. So fer, nobody ain't mistook me fer a fish."

Kansas City Journal.

# WINCHESTER

## Military Rifle Cartridges

THE RED **W** BRAND

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

## PROVE THEIR SUPERIORITY

AT WAKEFIELD, CAMP PERRY AND SEA GIRT WITH

### 6 WORLD'S RECORDS

40 Firsts

27 Seconds

30 Thirds

THE three most important Rifle Shooting Tournaments of the year are now over, and Winchester cartridges emerge from the classic contests overwhelmingly triumphant over all other makes of ammunition. Again the Red **W** Brand has proven its superiority, as it did at slow fire—the supreme test—in the Government Trials, again it has established new World's Records—six to be specific—and again at Short, Mid, Long and Extreme Ranges it has demonstrated its uniformity and accuracy so conclusively as to leave no question of its superiority. The results at Wakefield and Camp Perry, which have been given, were indicative of the way Red **W** Cartridges were to sweep the field at Sea Girt. Their shooting there has never been equalled, and fully justify the early season's claim that Winchester rifle cartridges were not only better than ever, but better than all other makes. Read the long list of winnings with Winchester rifle cartridges and decide for yourself.

### New World's Records

45 OUT OF 50 AT 1200 YARDS, made by Musician G. W. Chesley, Conn., in Nevada Match at Sea Girt.  
68 OUT OF 75 AT 1200 YARDS, made by Lieut.-Col. C. B. Winder, Ohio, in Spencer Match at Sea Girt.  
837 POINTS IN INDIVIDUAL RAPID FIRE MATCH, 300 YARDS, made by John Sabo, Ohio, at Sea Girt.  
27 CONSECUTIVE BULL'S-EYES AT 1000 YARDS, made by Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio, at Camp Perry.  
224 OUT OF 225 AT 800, 900 AND 1000 YARDS, made by Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio, at Camp Perry.  
60 CONSECUTIVE BULL'S-EYES AT 500 YARDS, made by Capt. S. W. Wise, Mass., at Wakefield.

### At Sea Girt

#### NEVADA MATCH.

10 shots at 600, 900 and 1,200 yards.

Won by Mus. G. W. Chesley, Conn., score, 50 48 45—143.

#### SPENCER MATCH.

15 shots at 1,200 yards.

Won by Lieut.-Col. C. B. Winder, Ohio, score, 68. Colonel Winder used a Winchester barrel as well as Winchester cartridges.

#### THURSTON MATCH.

15 shots at 800 and 900 yards.

Won by Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio, score, 147. Lieutenant Simon used a Winchester barrel as well as Winchester cartridges.

#### NEW YORK STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH.

7 shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

Won by Mus. G. W. Chesley, Conn., score, 196.

#### OFFICERS AND INSPECTORS MATCH.

10 shots at 600 and 1,000 yards.

Won by Captain McDougal, U. S. M. C., score, 45 50—95.

Third, Major W. B. Martin, N. J., score, 45 48—93.

#### DRYDEN TROPHY MATCH.

10 shots at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards.

Won by Ohio Team, score, 1024, using Winchester cartridges, and part another make of ammunition. Highest scores of the winning team were made with Winchester cartridges.

Second, U. S. M. C. Team, score, 1013, using Winchester cartridges.

#### CRUIKSHANK TROPHY MATCH.

7 shots per man at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Won by Second Regiment, New Jersey Team, score, 566.

Second, First Regiment, District of Columbia Team, score, 562.

#### ROE LONG RANGE MATCH.

10 shots at 1,000 yards, 3 best scores.

Won by Lieut.-Col. C. B. Winder, Ohio, score, 145.

Second, Mus. G. W. Chesley, Conn., score, 140.

Third, Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio, score, 139.

#### McALPIN TROPHY MATCH.

10 shots per man at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards.

Won by U. S. M. C. Team, score, 1083.

Second, New Jersey Team, score, 1076.

Third, U. S. Infantry Team, score, 1075.

The winning team all used Winchester cartridges, the 2nd and 3rd teams part Winchester cartridges.

#### HALE MATCH.

10 shots at 600 yards.

Won by Corporal Peterson, U. S. M. C., with a possible score and five extra bulls.

Second, Corporal Hagan, U. S. M. C., with a possible score and four extra bulls.

#### LIBBEY TROPHY MATCH.

1,000 yards.

Won by Maj. W. B. Martin, N. J., 24 hits.

#### 71ST REGIMENT MATCH.

Won by District of Columbia First Team, score, 804.

Second, District of Columbia Second Team, score, 774, both using Winchester cartridges.

#### KEYSTONE LONG RANGE MATCH.

Won by Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio, score, 49. Lieutenant Simon used a Winchester barrel as well as Winchester cartridges.

#### COMPANY TEAM MATCH. TYRO.

Won by Second Troop of Philadelphia, score, 137.

#### INDIVIDUAL RAPID FIRE MATCH.

Won by John Sabo, Ohio, score, 837.

Second, Capt. A. F. Laudensack, Conn., score, 745, both using Winchester Automatic rifles as well as Winchester cartridges.

**Results Count. Winchester Cartridges Give the Best Results**

# US

# CARTR

## STANDARD O



## Opinions from the States using our

### PENNSYLVANIA

"As Inspector-General for 11 years I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best ammunition we ever used."

F. K. PATTERSON,  
*Colonel and General I. R. P.*

### ILLINOIS

"The best I ever used."

R. J. SHAND,  
*Team Captain.*

"In my opinion your ammunition loaded with pyrocellulose powder and the 150 grain bullet is the best ammunition to hold its elevations ever made for the U. S. Service rifle."

JOS. L. TOPHAM, Jr.,  
*Second Lieutenant, 13th U. S. Infantry.*

### ALABAMA

"The best ammunition and the best I have ever used."

BIBB GRAVES,  
*Adjutant General.*

### ARKANSAS

"Best ammunition we have ever used in any match."

COMPERE.

### CALIFORNIA

"I wish to compliment you in making the best ammunition ever used at the National Match."

J. B. LAUCK,  
*Adjutant General.*

### OHIO

"The ammunition used this year is far the best we ever used in the National Match."

E. S. BRYANT,  
*Team Captain.*

### SOUTH CAROLINA

"The ammunition has given great satisfaction and while all the teams have largely increased in efficiency I think the improved ammunition has done its part."

T. T. HYDE,  
*Team Captain.*

### TEXAS

"The ammunition furnished for the 1909 National Matches is, in my opinion, the best ever used by the Texas team."

J. W. NEWTON,  
*Adjutant General.*

### MISSISSIPPI

"I know from the ten days' practice my team has had with your ammunition that it improved their scores. This is, I think, due to a great extent through U. S. ammunition. Best Service ammunition I ever used."

ARTHUR FRIDGE,  
*Adjutant General.*

### CONNECTICUT

"Without doubt the ammunition used in the National Matches this year is the best ever furnished."

WM. M. STARK,  
*Major Ord. Dept., Team Captain.*

### MASSACHUSETTS

"We won the Herrick Trophy with your regular ammunition against special hand-loads of all other makes."

"Your ammunition we found simply great. You are fast pacemakers."

JOHN CASWELL,  
*Colonel, Acting Chief of Ordnance.*

### KANSAS

"We consider the U. S. ammunition far superior to any we have used in our target practice."

C. I. MARTIN,  
*Adjutant General.*

### FLORIDA

"Most accurate and dependable ammunition we ever used."

J. CLIFFORD FOSTER,  
*Adjutant General.*

### GEORGIA

"The most accurate ammunition our team has ever used. Men have absolute confidence in its accuracy."

WALTER E. CONEY,  
*Major.*

### MISSOURI

"The first time in my experience that I have not had unaccountable shots. Your ammunition is the best ammunition I have ever seen. I am speaking from the work done by team."

WM. L. CHAMBERS,  
*Major.*

## Such Universal Praise Never Before

## UNITED STATES CA

NEW YORK

LOWELL, M

# EDGES



OF THE WORLD



## Ammunition in the National Matches

### IOWA

"The Service ammunition made by the U. S. Cartridge Company for the National Matches of 1909 is the best machine-loaded ammunition I have ever shot. It seems to be as near perfection as it is possible to make Service ammunition."

MORTON C. MUMMA,  
First Lieutenant, 2nd Cavalry, U. S. A.

### TENNESSEE

"I consider the U. S. ammunition used at the 1909 National Matches far superior to any we have ever used."

H. C. ALEXANDER,  
Team Captain.

### NEBRASKA

"The U. S. ammunition is the best we have ever used."

E. H. PHELPS,  
Major and Team Captain.

### WYOMING

"We have found the ammunition the best we have ever used in the National Competition, or any other competition."

C. Z. A. ZANDER,  
Team Captain.

### NORTH DAKOTA

"Extremely pleased with U. S. ammunition at all ranges."

AMASA P. PEAKE,  
Adjutant General.

### NEW YORK

"Without doubt the best machine ammunition ever produced."

N. B. THURSTON,  
Team Captain.

### MINNESOTA

"In twenty-five years' experience I have never seen such perfect ammunition."

FRED B. WOOD,  
Adjutant General.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

"The ammunition is the best we ever used."

C. H. ENGBESBY,  
Adjutant General.

### DELAWARE

"The ammunition used this year is the best ever furnished in my experience as team captain."

J. CRAMER REED,  
Major and Team Captain.

### OREGON

"Best ammunition ever used in a National Match."

W. E. FINZER,  
Adjutant General.

### MONTANA

"Ammunition is A-1. I don't want to use any better."

JOHN J. MCGUINNESS,  
Colonel and Inspector-General.

### MICHIGAN

"Members of Michigan team made higher scores than ever before. I think this is largely due to your ammunition."

CARL A. WAGNER,  
Brigadier-General and  
Inspector-General.

### WISCONSIN

"Most excellent ammunition for accuracy. Best we ever had."

C. R. WILLIAMS,  
Major and Ordnance Officer.

### COLORADO

"The best ammunition my team has ever used."

C. A. KELLEY,  
Team Captain.

### VIRGINIA

"The best ammunition my team has ever used."

S. W. MARTIN,  
Major.

### ARIZONA

"Fine, indeed."

L. W. COGGINS,  
Colonel, Arizona N. G.

### HAWAII

"It is all right."

J. W. JONES,  
Adjutant General.

"The best ammunition I have ever used."

W. R. RILEY,  
Major and Team Captain.

## are Known in Ammunition History

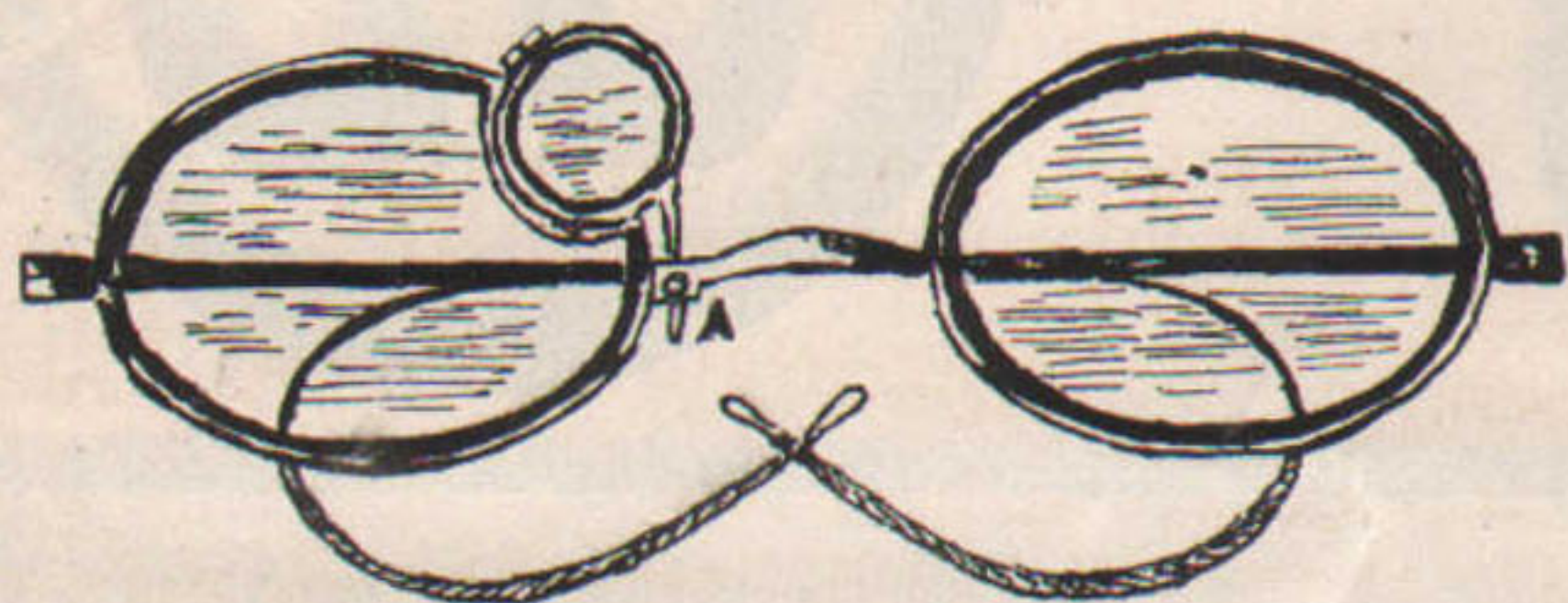
# WELLS RICHMOND & COMPANY

MASS.

SAN FRANCISCO

## TO HELP THE EYE.

COL. A. H. RUSSELL, Ordnance Department, retired, whose great interest in ordnance material, but particularly in everything affecting small arms, is well known, was for the latter part of his service in the Army on duty in Washington as principal assistant to General Crozier. Colonel Russell is now in Europe. Nothing seems to quench his interest in small arms matters, and while he is engaged in taking a well earned rest in pleasant, foreign places his heart seems quite with us on this side.



A letter to a brother officer which it has been our privilege to see expresses this feeling quite clearly. It is full of odds and ends of suggestions and observations on Service subjects. One of the things about which the Colonel speaks is a marksman's eye-glass which he saw used in Switzerland. The purpose of this device is to provide a lens directly in front of the eye, one which presents a surface at right angles and thus assists correct aiming through the correction of faulty vision. It appears to us that the same effect is produced by the use of a toric lens. However, the matter is of interest and we present a drawing of the glass for the benefit of our readers.

## PREPARATION FOR DEFENSE.

UPON this subject, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Glassford, of the Signal Corps U. S. A., has contributed an able article to the July-August, number of *The Military Service Institution*. Speaking with reference to the want of preparation for active military defense by his country, he says in part:

"The enormous sacrifices made in the great conflict at home, caused mainly by the want of foresight in regard to military preparation, had but little effect on the feeling of security against a foreign attack, and the notion that the ocean constitutes an efficient barrier between this country and European powers still prevails to an extent sufficient to hamper preparations for defense. The public mind fails to see the changes in circumstances which have diminished the value of the ocean as a barrier between us and possible foreign enemies. In the times of sailing ships, which had relatively very small carrying capacity, four weeks were required in transport between a European shore and our own; whereas, at the present day a week would more than suffice for a modern steamship, carrying say six times as many men, to reach almost any point on our coast. This increase of carrying power and speed practically reduces the distance which separates us from Europe, measured in terms of transportation, to one twenty-fourth of what it was a century ago, when our present military policy had its origin. Under such conditions, the ocean, instead of acting as a barrier, really becomes a facility for the enemy, as was fully demonstrated in the case of the Confederacy, in which the immense ocean front proved its principal weakness, enabling the Union Army to choose its own point of attack.

Failure to provide trained men wherewith to increase the army may still prove to be as costly in the case of a foreign enemy as it did in the case of the Confederacy. To the ordinary man this country, with its ninety million inhabitants, situated as it is between two oceans with no formidable enemy on our continent, seems invulnerable to invasion from any source whatever. On this subject, however, much might be said; but, would an extensive invasion be necessary in order to impose upon the country a humiliating peace? Our urban population now numbers more than one-third of the whole, and its maintenance depends on commerce and the manufacturing industries, which, in turn, depend to a very large extent on our foreign trade. Were our foreign trade to be stopped by the seizure of three or four ports, vast numbers of our urban population would be without employment, and were such a state of siege to continue for a long time, the population would have to be redistributed. The cost to the country of such a measure as this might be so much greater than the demands of the enemy that public opinion as to the feasibility of continuing the war would be likely to become so much divided as to make a renewal of effort undesirable. Moreover, a numerous population and distance from an enemy do not in this age in themselves constitute military force. Twenty thousand men embarked in Europe, proceeded to China—a distance twice as great as separates us from Europe—landed, marched to the capital, took it and dictated terms of peace to a country containing four hundred million inhabitants; as did 3,500 invaders burn our own capital when we had 7,000,000 people."

On the subject of a military policy, with particular reference to that phase of it which has to do with the protection afforded this nation by the oceans which surround it, he says:

"The military policy of the United States has been one of expediency based on the balance of power in Europe rather than upon sentiment at home. As a small, weak power, the position of this country in respect to the great powers of Europe was in many ways similar to Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, and differing mainly from them by the distance which separated it from Europe. As long as the balance of power remained practically the same as at the beginning of our independence, and also on account of the time required to assemble and embark troops and of the difficulties of transportation, large military preparation in time of peace was not as essential as at present in order to protect us from foreign aggression. As the country grew, so did Europe likewise, the balance of power shifting with the general development, and this, together with the enormously increased facilities of transportation, places the United States in a very different position relative to the other powers than at the beginning of its history.

Calculations have been made which show that the Germans could embark at the shortest notice, using the ships which happened to be in port at any one time, from 70,000 to 100,000 men, who could be transported to our coast in about a week's time. This is a force which is equal to our entire Regular Army. In the British transport service from two to three tons' space is allowed for each man, and this rule is found to agree very closely with our own service in transporting troops to the Philippines. Thus the *Sherman*, having a gross tonnage of 5,780 tons, sailed from New York with a passenger list of 2,017. The *Lusitania*, according to these measurements, could transport at a single trip 11,410 men, and ships now building will carry 20,000 men. The German transatlantic liners sailing between New York and European ports have a total capacity for transportation of about 160,000 troops, while the four British lines could carry 150,000. The entire foreign fleet of regular transatlantic passenger steamers trading at the port of New York alone have a capacity for transporting about 414,000 troops at a single trip.

To be more precise, it is customary for short voyages of a week or less to allow 2.25 tons per man and 6.25 tons per horse, while for longer voyages 2.75 tons per man and 8 tons per horse are found to be necessary. The total gross tonnage of English vessels available on short notice for the transportation of troops is 1,050,000 tons, or sufficient to carry on a short voyage 466,000 men. Germany's gross tonnage of 1,100,000 tons available at short notice would accommodate 488,000 men, while the tonnage of French vessels, aggregating 800,000 tons, has a capacity for 355,000 men. The gross tonnage of Japanese vessels available for this purpose amounts to 700,000 tons, which could carry, according to the rule for long voyages, 254,000 men.

It will be readily seen by the foregoing that there is no lack of facilities by which an almost unlimited number of European or foreign troops could be rapidly transported to our shores. Of course no landings of a considerable number of men could ever take place on our coast as long as our Navy is free to act in the neighborhood of such attempted landings. Landings, if they take place at all, would take place after naval engagements on the sea, in which our vessels might be obliged temporarily or otherwise to seek refuge in our ports. Should our Navy fail from any cause to prevent a landing, then the task of protecting the coast devolves entirely upon the army. In such a situation it is clear that the ports, the navy yards, and the shipbuilding plants should be defended at all hazards. By doing this we would confine the operations of the enemy to the sea. The effect of a blockade under such circumstances would be quite different from that caused by the occupation of our ports by the enemy."

The discussion of a military establishment which would meet the needs of this country leads him to say:

"The similarity of conditions and general development in this country and in Europe force the adoption of similar military establishments. Hence the plan of creating reserves in this country cannot differ very much from that of those countries. Germany has a standing army of over 600,000 men and a reserve force of trained men of twice that number. France has a somewhat smaller number in both the standing army and the reserve, while the other nations of continental Europe maintain forces of almost equal proportional strength. Some system of universal military training will have to be adopted in this country sooner or later. Our system of raising armies by untrained volunteers after war is declared will no longer be safe in view of the great number of trained men which could immediately be hurled against them. *At the outbreak of war every able-bodied man is supposed to respond to a call in defense of the country; then why should he not respond in a similar way for training in anticipation of war? The question of war or peace does not necessarily depend upon the will of a single nation, therefore in these times of general armament all men should have military training as far as compatible with the ordinary vocations of life.*

We need reserves of trained men wherewith to increase our army in



case of war, and we need a number of them several times greater than our present Regular forces. How this reserve force may be created under our volunteer system of recruiting is a question that is much easier to ask than to answer. The author has been long of the opinion that much can be accomplished in this direction by a short term of service without reenlistment and by making the Army a school for the training of reserves.\* By single-term enlistments for three years in an army of 100,000 men, about one-third of this number of trained men would be discharged each year, sixty per cent of whom, or say 20,000, would be fit for active service during ten years. This would produce a permanent reserve force in ten years of 200,000 men. As the number of reserves that can be so trained depends upon the size of the army and the duration of enlistment, it is evident that by increasing the army to 200,000 and reducing the enlistment to two years, 100,000 would pass into the reserve each year, which would in ten years produce a permanent reserve force of 600,000 men. The latter figure comes nearer to our present needs. The size of the Regular Army will then evidently depend upon the number of reserves required and the time necessary in training them."

In the foregoing extract the italics are ours. The questions asked there can only be answered in one way; that at any rate is the way the National Guardsman looks at it. We think that the opinion of the man who serves in the National Guard, that it is the duty of the citizen to train himself in peace for service in war, is gradually percolating through the whole mass of the people. It will take many years for the idea to reach the majority of them, although we think in time the result may be reached.

Colonel Glassford's final conclusions are embodied in the following extract:

"The military power of a nation goes hand in hand with the spread of public instruction. A numerous population and vast national resources are of little use in war if the former does not possess the cultivated intelligence to make the latter available. A system of universal military training has been on trial in Germany for over half a century and, instead of being a load and an impediment, it has been found greatly to facilitate the industrial and general development of the country. Its effect as an educational institution is now looked upon by all classes of the people as beneficial.

The present military development in Germany and in France is the outgrowth of the experience of invasion and of defeat. In Germany, where the system of training reserves has been carried to its highest expression, is found the lowest percentage of illiteracy of any other country.

This plan for creating a reserve requires consideration of the following:

1. Limitation of enlistments to one term only, except of noncommissioned officers who have acquired vested rights from length of service, and who may remain as instructors.
2. Enlistment of those only who have a sufficient preliminary education to become useful as soldiers.
3. Enlistment of young men between 18 and 25 years of age only.
4. That a system of education of all men in the army be introduced.
5. That men be transferred from one arm of the Service to the other in accordance with their aptitudes.
6. Permit a man to purchase discharge when his training is considered to be complete.
7. Provide for the immediate elimination of worthless characters."

### AUSTRALIA WILL TRY FOR THE MINIATURE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

**A**DVICES from Australia to ARMS AND THE MAN are that our cousins in the Antipodes who, it will be remembered, finished third in the three-cornered miniature match between England, Australia, and the United States, do not propose to occupy a tail-ender's place in the next contest.

They have already undertaken to arrange for the selection of an Australian team from 500 expert miniature shots instead of 100 as in the last match. The Commonwealth Defense Department has decided to officially recognize this class of shooting, and to financially assist the formation of a National Association of Miniature Rifle Clubs.

#### The Greatest General.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, in the course of a recent anti-suffragette argument in New York, said with a smile:

"Too many of my sisters appear to think that the woman should be the head of the house. They would have her dominate over her husband as Mrs. Cudlip was said to dominate over hers.

"Mrs. Cudlip—to give you an idea of her perfect domination—said one day to her husband, sharply:

"Jethro, who was the greatest general in history?"

"Jethro, not to be caught napping, answered, calmly and meekly:

"Joan of Arc."—Washington Star.

\* See prize and first honorable mention essay on "Volunteer Armies," Journal Military Service Institution, Vol. XXII, p. 471, 1898.

#### Active Service Conditions.

Lieutenant (at firing point): What is the meaning of this, Sergeant? There has been no signal from the butts this last half hour.

Range Officer: Please, sir, I think we must have killed the marker, sir!—Punch.

#### An Instance.

Knicker: Time brings strange changes.

Bocker: Yes; the boy whose mother can't make him wash his neck grows up to be a rich man who goes abroad for baths.—Harper's Bazar.

## HERE AND THERE.

#### Just One More.

"I thoroughly enjoy your most valuable paper, and do not like to miss a single number."

#### Queer Work of a Search Light.

During the maneuvers of the Austrian army a few days ago, a search light played upon a camp by an approaching enemy stampeded the picketed horses of the Sixth Dragoon Regiment. The frightened animals ran wildly through the camp, indiscriminately trampling on the sleeping soldiers. One man was killed and nineteen were seriously injured.

#### England Complains of Australian Preference for American Arms.

Advices from London indicate no little annoyance and displeasure there over the announcement that the erection and equipment of an Australian small arms factory will be undertaken by an American firm. The Australian Minister of defense gives excellent reasons for his action, which summed up may be expressed thus: perfect interchangeability of parts; greater dispatch in manufacturing; a less cost, and a better product. These reasons seem to be unanswerable.

#### German Maneuvering.

The War Lord of Germany, the Kaiser, is now presiding over the greatest war exercises ever held in his country. 80,000 men are participating in these make-believe combats over the plains of Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Baden. The dirigible balloon which has never been employed heretofore in German maneuvers is now being thoroughly tried out, with a view to determining its value as a substitute for Cavalry in reconnoitering. The Gross airship will be attached to the weaker of the two armies for this purpose and it is estimated that it will perform the work of an entire Cavalry division.

Before the beginning of the maneuvers no satisfactory basis had been decided upon for determining the theoretical injury to the balloon when fired upon. Probably, without more experience than is now available, that is a question which will have to be left unsettled. The amount of information secured from a captive balloon, even as far back as our Civil War, is justification for belief that a dirigible moving high enough above the enemy so that it may be safe will be able to convey information of the disposition of the opposing forces of the greatest service to the army which employs the airship.

The natural consequences of the use of airships and the difficulty which will be experienced in reaching them by missiles discharged from the earth will be the construction of other airships to meet and fight them in the air. We are on the eve of the actual experience which fanciful writers of fiction have previously depicted for us. It is unavoidable that an army which expects to be spied upon by dirigible balloons or aeroplanes, will have to supply itself with the same instruments of the air, to meet and off-set the efforts of the enemy.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

#### Armor Plate Awards.

Contracts for five-and-a-half million dollars' worth of armor plate to be used on the battleships Arkansas and Wyoming have been awarded about equally to the Carnegie, Bethlehem and Midvale Steel Companies. The prices are for class A, \$420; Class B, \$415; Class C, \$460; Class D, \$587; Class E, \$508 per ton. Deliveries are to begin in six months and continue after that at the rate of 600 tons per month.

#### Camp Oliver at Albany.

The coming military tournament at Albany, to be held during the Hudson-Fulton celebration between September 25-28, promises to be one of the most successful of its kind. The 1st Battalion of the 24th Infantry with one machine gun; the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Infantry with band and machine gun; one pack train from West Point; one squadron from the 10th Cavalry with machine gun; one field balloon from Fort Myer, and one Battalion of Field Artillery from the same place; two companies of Hospital Corps, A and C; and one company of Engineers, with a pontoon train, will be employed. Part of the troops will march in and the rest will be brought in by rail.

The camp will be named in honor of Gen. Robt Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, "Camp Oliver." There will also be a mobilization of State troops at Albany during this tournament.

#### Fourteen-Inch Guns Next.

Both the Army and the Navy are experimenting with 14-inch guns. The results are being kept secret, but it is known that guns of both the built-up and wire-wound types of this caliber will soon be ready for trial.

#### Navy Target Practice.

The large and small gun practice of the American War vessels off the eastern coast of the United States, carried on as it has been this year under new and more difficult conditions, has proven extremely satisfactory. Up to this year the development of accuracy and rapidity of fire in our Navy have been something wonderful, but a selection of smooth water conditions for firing left much to be desired.

The situation was akin to that of the sportsman who had learned to fire

accurately at fixed objects but whose ability to hit moving targets is unknown because untried. Fortunately it has been found that the still water practice of our sailors has been good training for rough water firing. Taking into consideration that this is the first year of the rise-and-fall-and-shoot style we should be more than satisfied with the result.

#### Another Battleship Added to the Fleet.

The Michigan has been completed and delivered to the Navy Department. She will be placed in commission within a few weeks as a member of the Atlantic Fleet. Her sister ship, the South Carolina, which developed great speed in her trials last month, will be finished in about twenty-five days. The battleships North Dakota and Delaware, the new dreadnoughts, are nearly finished. The other two dreadnoughts, the Florida and the Utah, are being advanced rapidly.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### MILITIA DIVISION DECISIONS.

#### Virginia Coast Artillery to Participate.

The first and second companies of a Coast Artillery of Virginia are to participate in the Coast Defense exercises to be held in the Coast Artillery District of the Chesapeake, September 15 to 25.

#### Strength of the National Guard.

The maximum strength of the Organized Militia of the United States is shown by the reports of inspection made in the spring of 1909 to be: Commissioned-officers, 8,976; enlisted men, 109,950. For the sake of comparison we also publish the strength shown at the Spring inspection of 1908. The strength is classified according to the arms of service as follows:

	1909.	1908.
General Officers and General Staff .....	1,697	1,600
Engineers .....	1,222	1,110
Cavalry .....	3,926	3,802
Field Artillery .....	4,718	4,298
Machine Gun Batteries .....	.....	54
Coast Artillery .....	5,625	4,156
Infantry .....	98,078	92,807
Hospital Corps .....	2,240	2,012
Signal Corps .....	1,420	1,102
Aggregate .....	118,926	110,941

#### States Must Pay Freight.

The cost of transmitting bandoleers, empty shells and clips to United States Arsenals, in accordance with a circular letter of the Division of Militia Affairs of February 5, 1909, must be borne by the States.

#### Sick Men Limited on Pay

An enlisted man of the Organized Militia who participated in the annual State encampment was placed on sick report and sent to hospital five days before the termination of the field service. He was paid for the full period of the field service, and subsequently made claim for pay for the period during which he was confined to the hospital, which covered eighteen days. The Acting Secretary of War decided that there was no provision of law under which payment of this claim could be made from funds accruing to the State in the operation of Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended and that there were no other Federal funds available for the purpose.

#### Target Practice Courses.

In response to an inquiry as to (1) whether Special Course "A" prescribed for troops of the Coast Artillery Corps of the Regular Army, must be followed by the Coast Artillery troops of the State and whether they are prohibited from pursuing Special Course "C" (2) if the Coast Artillery troops are entitled to qualify thereunder, can insignia be drawn upon requisition on the War Department; information was furnished that there was no obligation upon the Coast Artillery troops to follow Special Course "A," but that it was optional with the State whether Special Course "C" should be adopted for their instruction, and if this course was adopted that the proper insignia could be drawn on requisition of the Governor, a charge against the State's allotment under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

#### Disbursing Officers Must Be Prompt.

The attention of delinquent Disbursing Officers of the Militia, appointed under Section 14 of the Militia Law, was called to their failure to render the weekly statements of balances on hand from funds advanced to the States under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and to the fact that a statement is required for the information of the War Department and the accounting officials of the Treasury Department, and that the statements should be rendered promptly at the end of each week.

#### Minor Tactics and Map Reading in October.

The distribution by the Division of Militia Affairs of "Studies in Minor Tactics" and "Military Map Reading" will be begun early in October, and the distribution of papers, pamphlets and maps connected with the "studies in Minor Tactics" will be issued shortly thereafter.

#### For the National Guard Association Convention.

Pennsylvania will have a full delegation of twenty-one members present at the annual Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States at Los Angeles, September 27. New York will also be represented but by a smaller number of delegates. Maine will have present General Dill and Colonel Dooley. It now seems probable that the attendance will be almost as large as when the Convention has been held further east. Most of the delegates from east of Chicago appear to have decided to leave that city on the evening of September 21.

#### Camp and Target Practice for Washington.

All organizations of the National Guard of Washington will conduct a

six days practice march and shelter tent camp from September 20 to 25 inclusive, at the target ranges of their home stations.

The annual contest for the Governor's trophy between teams of six men from each organization and the individual skirmish march will be held at the range at Orillia, October 4 to 9. The rules governing the National Team Match for 1909 will govern.

#### For Duty With Colorado.

Maj. William B. Stone, U. S. A. retired, has been detailed for duty with the Colorado National Guard.

#### Maine Makes Coast Artillery.

The 1st Infantry, National Guard of the State of Maine, will be transferred to Coast Artillery, January 1, 1910. Its new designation will be Coast Artillery Corps. Col. Chas. Collins, now the regimental commander, will command the Coast Artillery. Companies of the Corps are assigned to batteries in the Artillery District of Portland for instruction purposes.

#### Michigan Rifle Practice Instruction and Competitive Camp.

The annual rifle and revolver competition of the Michigan National Guard will be held on the Detroit National range, September 22 to 24. A varied program will be shot, including many team and individual matches.

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

### THE NEW SPRINGFIELD AS A SPORTING RIFLE.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

(Continued from last week.)

THE main objection to the New Springfield as a hunting rifle is its weight. Its bulky appearance and feel are also detriments in the rifle as at present issued. The sights, while the best in the world for military use, are not adapted to hunting. The finish, while as good as the ordinary sporting rifle and better than some of them, can be much improved by the expenditure of a little "elbow grease" by a good gunsmith.

The cost of the rifle is proof of the fine material in it. The average American sporting rifle sells for about \$20.00, some for less and others for more. Made by private makers and sold in the ordinary way, the New Springfield would have to bring nearly \$40.00 to make its manufacture profitable, taking 100 per cent of the first cost, \$15.60, as the manufacturers' profit and 25 per cent of the \$40.00 as the retailer's share.

The quality of the material being beyond doubt, it remains but to cut off the military fittings of the rifle to make a fine hunting rifle out of it. The weight can be cut down to 7½ pounds by the mere removal of the things that are not necessary or desirable in a sporting rifle. Few high-power rifles, using cartridges of the power of the 1906 ammunition, are made as light at 7½ pounds.

The things to be removed and their weights run as follows: Rear sight and base, 5½ ounces; hand guard, 2 ounces; front and rear bands, 4 ounces; oiler and thong case, 3¼ ounces; 12 inches of the forward end of the stock, 2 ounces; thinning down stock and grip, 3 ounces. Total weight removed, 19½ ounces. The rifle weighs about 8 pounds 11 ounces at present. Subtracting 19 ounces, the modified New Springfield would weigh about 7 pounds 8 ounces a weight which the average man will agree is not too heavy to carry comfortably and not too light for the powerful cartridge used. By substituting a rubber or thin steel butt plate for the heavy cumbersome one used on the rifle, 2 ounces more could be cut off.

If it were desired to leave the rifle in such shape that the military sight could be used at times, it would be necessary to turn the rear sight as far over as possible with the wind-gauge screw, driving it until the threads of the screw did not engage the teeth in the forward end of the movable base. The entire movable base and rear sight can be lifted off the pivot in this position, leaving the rifle with only the flat fixed base and windage screw in the line of sight.

The stock should be finished off at its forward end about like the stocks of the sporting Mausers sold in this country, cutting off about a foot of its front end. The hand guard should be dispensed with. The front and rear band would be of no use. A lug would have to be brazed on the barrel, with a hole drilled and tapped to receive a screw to pass through the forward end of the stock, similar to the fastening used on the ordinary sporting rifle.

The Lyman people say they can fit the New Springfield with a rear sight of their design if the rifle is sent to them. For a front sight, the writer would prefer a Sheard bead, which that maker can easily fix on the front sight blade if sent to him. The front sight blade should be cut down considerably. This would be possible of course with the high rear sight and hand guard out of the way. Or a telescopic sight as turned out for the Government, or one made by John Sidle or Goertz would be still better for sighting equipment.

The ordinary telescopic sight, made with the elevation obtained in the mount, will not stand the jar of a high-power rifle nor the hard knocks of the hunting trip. Only sights having the elevation obtained within the tube and using fixed and strong mountings, or the strong Service telescopic sight, will do for the rifle.

The oiler and thong case are too heavy for the hunting rifle. An ordinary

pull-through—preferably of the heavy cord used in the English type—will do for the field; oil and other stuff for cleaning should be left in camp.

The sling as issued is too heavy and bulky for a hunting rifle. A single sling, two-thirds the width and with an ordinary buckle in the middle, will answer the purpose and will make the rifle easier to handle. The bolt handle would be neater, bent still closer to the stock, similar to the Mauser, and would in that form be less likely to catch on brush although the writer has never experienced any trouble in this respect.

The bolt should be polished with crocus cloth on its rubbing surfaces, as shown by the streaks worn in the bluing. The cocking cam, extracting cam, cocking nose and cocking notch on the bolt should receive a good polishing with the crocus.

The rear ends of the locking lugs, the ejector, the magazine follower where it rubs against the bolt and the friction surfaces of the receiver channels should receive a thorough "croccussing" and all the polished surfaces afterwards treated with Acheson 1340 graphite and oil every time the rifle is cleaned for a couple of months. The difference in the feel of the bolt is wonderful, once these bearing points receive a thorough polishing and graphiting.

The stock is too bulky for a hunting arm. The grip alone measures 1 1/4 inches in diameter more than it should and the remainder of the stock is correspondingly heavy. A new stock of selected wood and pistol grip can be fitted for about \$10.00 or the old one made into a neat, straight-grip sporting stock for about half this amount.

The changes made in the rifle depend upon the amount the owner

wishes to spend, or the trouble that he wishes to go to. Much of the work, refinishing the parts, etc., can be done by anyone with gun knowledge enough to tell where the friction parts of the bolt lie. The work on the stock should be done by a gunsmith. A competent gunsmith can make the rifle into the counterpart of the expensive imported Mauser at a cost not to exceed \$15.00, thus keeping the cost of the refinished arm much below the price of the Mauser and in addition giving an arm built to use the American army cartridge instead of one that is designed for a foreign caliber.

If the owner wishes to use a sling strap, it would be necessary to get a combination screw and swivel to use in fastening the fore part of the stock to the barrel, or one of the swivels could be used that are screwed into the stock of the rifle.

There exists a strong prejudice in the United States in favor of the lever actuated repeating rifle, due probably to the fact that this type of action was used on the first American repeaters and we have gotten in the habit of believing that a good hunting rifle should be built that way.

However, let a man who believes in the lever action type take his New Springfield to a good gunsmith, have it changed over into the hunting type and he will never go back to his more complicated lever gun when he is once acquainted with the all-round goodness of the bolt gun.

The rifle is of course at its best work when it is puncturing the elusive bull or standing off foreign gentlemen who have taken a dislike to our government, but it is far too fine a rifle to rust its life away through the absence of a range, if the owner be a hunter.

DETAILED SCORES OF SEA GIRT SHOOTING.

THE DRYDEN TROPHY MATCH.

Open to teams of eight. Each man firing 10 shots at 200, 600 and 1,000. Service rifle, any ammunition, Ohio.

Yards	200	600	1000	Tl.
Captain Richard	38	47	47	132
Lieutenant Stemple	39	45	41	125
Captain Simon	36	49	43	128
Major Benedict	43	45	42	130
Lieutenant Rothrock	39	48	42	129
Captain Eddy	37	48	44	129
Captain Emerson	33	46	48	127
Lieutenant Simon	30	46	48	124
Totals	295	374	355	1024
2 U. S. Marine Corps	272	376	364	1012
3 Maryland State Team	284	350	351	985
4 U. S. Cavalry Team	273	365	342	980
5 New York State Team	257	367	340	964
6 District of Columbia	266	366	331	963
7 U. S. Army Infantry	265	357	331	953
8 New Jersey State Team	274	360	301	935

GOULD RAPID FIRE MATCH.

Open to teams of 6 men. One skirmish run of 20 shots and 10 shots rapid fire at 200 yards.

	Sk.	R.F.	Tl.
1 U. S. Cavalry Team	572	217	789
2 U. S. Marine Corps (Team No. 1)	552	230	782
3 District of Columbia Rifle Team	552	223	775
4 U. S. Army Infantry (Team No. 2)	535	239	774
5 U. S. Army Infantry (Team No. 1)	549	222	771
6 U. S. Marine Corps (Team No. 2)	551	214	765
7 First Infantry, N. G. D. C.	543	214	757
8 U. S. Marine Corps (Team No. 3)	543	202	745
9 7th Regiment Infantry, N. G. N. Y.	484	203	687
10 Squadron A, N. G. N. Y.	286	50	336

SEA GIRT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Squaded competition. Open to everybody with Service rifle, any ammunition. 10 shots at 200, 600, 900 and 1,000 yards.

Yards	200	600	900	1000	Total
1 John W. Hessian	44	48	48	49	189
2 H. E. Simon	42	49	48	48	187
3 Col. W. A. Tewes	40	47	50	46	183
4 Dr. W. G. Hudson	46	43	48	45	182
5 H. Minervini	45	45	48	43	181
6 Captain Wise	41	49	44	46	180
7 Lieut. W. Baker	41	48	46	45	180
8 Capt. A. Kemp	44	45	47	44	180
9 W. Langstroth	41	48	43	47	179
10 W. F. Leushner	40	45	50	44	179
11 Captain Evans	39	48	44	47	178
12 G. W. Chesley	44	46	44	42	176
13 Capt. K. K. V. Casey	38	43	46	48	175
14 Sergeant Muller	42	45	48	40	175
15 Capt. B. Hamilton	41	46	41	46	174

OFFHAND MATCH.

10 shots at 200 yards. Any military rifle.

1 Dr. W. G. Hudson	47	6 Lieut. W. A. Baker	42
2 H. Minervini	47	7 Maj. Wm. Martin	42
3 G. W. Chesley	43	8 Capt. Owen Smith	41
4 Maj. W. S. Price	43	9 Maj. F. Phillips	41
5 E. G. Simon	42	10 L. A. Clausel	40

SWISS TROPHY PRIZE WINNERS.

Distance, 500 yards. Each competitor fires two sighting shots and continues to shoot so long as he remains in the bullseye. A competitor failing to hit the bullseye is out of the match.

1 J. W. Hessian	59	5 F. M. Dardingkiller	24
2 G. W. Chesley	44	6 C. B. Winder	19
3 Col. W. A. Tewes	39	7 F. E. Evans	19
4 Maj. W. B. Martin	34	8 H. Hawley	19

HALE MATCH WINNERS.

10 shots at 600 yards. Any military rifle.

1 Corporal Peterson	50	6 W. B. Short	49
2 Corporal Hagen	50	7 Lieutenant Hodgson	49
3 Lieut. Burlington	49	8 Sergeant Andrews	49
4 Private Higginbotham	49	9 Sergeant Doyle	49
5 Corporal Fragner	49	10 Captain Casey	48

LIBBEY TROPHY MATCH.

Each competitor fires two sighting shots and continues to shoot so long as he remains in the bullseye or four ring. A competitor making a hit on the target outside the four ring is out of the match.

1 Maj. W. B. Martin	24	6 John W. Hessian	2
2 J. Douw	13	7 W. F. Leushner	2
3 Capt. C. F. Silvester	8	8 Capt. G. H. Emerson	2
4 Lieutenant Coyle	8	9 Lieut. H. E. Simon	2
5 Capt. S. W. Wise	2	10 Captain McBride	2

PRESS MATCH.

Squaded competition. 10 shots at 500 yards for the Press Trophy, donated by ARMS AND THE MAN.

1 J. Frank Wilson, Woodbury Daily Times	43
2 Capt. C. M. Voelker, Atlantic City	40
3 Capt. C. S. Atkinson, New Brunswick	35
4 Lieut. T. C. Walker, Atlantic City	32
5 Wm. Wolf Smith, Washington, D. C.	30
6 Maj. C. Fred Cook, Washington Star	23

The scores in the following three events were published last week, but owing to faulty reporting small errors occurred in them. They are therefore reprinted here in full and corrected form.

KEYSTONE LONG RANGE MATCH (PA.)

10 shots at 800 yards.

1 Lieut. H. C. Simon	49	6 Lieut.-Col. Tewes	48
2 John W. Hessian	49	7 Lieut. W. H. Caughey	48
3 Lieut.-Col. Rowland	49	8 Lieut. J. K. Boles	48
4 Lieut. H. T. Smith	49	9 Capt. Emerson	48
5 Col. C. B. Winder	49	10 W. E. Reynolds	48

NEVADA TROPHY MATCH.

10 shots at 600, 900 and 1,200 yards.

C. W. Chesley, 600 yds.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50
900 "	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	48
1200 "	5	4	4	3	5	5	4	5	45-134
W. F. Leushner 600 yds.	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	48
900 "	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	49
1200 "	5	5	3	4	5	5	3	3	41-138
J. W. Hessian, 600 yds.	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	48
900 "	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	46
1200 "	3	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	43-137

Yards 600 900 1200 Tl.

Sergeant Lund	47	44	45	136
J. C. Semon	46	48	42	136
K. K. V. Casey	46	48	38	132
C. F. Silvester	49	46	37	132
Sergeant Elsworth	44	49	38	131
H. E. Simon	48	47	36	131
A. E. Wells	45	46	38	129
F. E. Evans	44	45	39	128

INTERSTATE REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

(The Briggs Trophy Match.)

Teams of 6, 10 shots at 200, 600, and 1,000 yards.

Yards	200	600	1000	Tl.
1 First Regt. Inf., N. G. D. C.	244	274	246	764
2 Fourth Regt. Inf., N. G. N. J.	240	268	241	749
3 Second Regt. Inf., N. G. N. J.	226	269	253	748
4 Third Regt. Inf., N. G. Pa. (1 team)	228	265	240	733
5 Seventy-first Regt. Inf., N. G. N. Y.	234	276	221	731
6 Third Regt. Inf., N. G. N. J.	238	266	225	729
7 Second Regt. Inf., N. G. D. C.	230	267	226	723
8 7th Regt. Inf., N. G. N. Y. (1 team)	228	262	218	708
9 7th Regt. Inf., N. G. N. Y. (2 team)	238	255	207	700
10 22nd Regt. Eng., N. G. N. Y.	227	258	214	699
11 Third Regt. Inf., N. G. Pa. (2 team)	230	258	156	644
12 7th Regt. Inf., N. G. N. Y. (3 team)	214	240	147	601

VETERAN TEAM MATCH.

Teams of five, 10 shots each at 200 yards.

1 Veteran Club of the 2nd Troop, Phila.	234
2 Old Guard, 2nd Regiment, N. G. Pa.	199

OFFICERS AND INSPECTOR'S MATCH.

Ten shots at 600 and 1,000 yards, Service rifle.

1 Capt. D. C. McDougal	4	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	5	45
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50-95
2 Capt. A. Kemp	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	47
	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	47-94

3 Maj. W. B. Martin	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	45
	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	48-93
4 Capt. S. W. Wise	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	4	45
	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	46-91
5 Capt. F. E. Evans	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	46
	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	45-91

CONTINUOUS COMPETITIONS.

INDIVIDUAL RAPID FIRE MATCH.

On target A at 300 yards; time limit one minute. Competitor to fire as many shots as he can.

1 John Sabo	837	4 Captain Emerson	571
2 A. F. Laudensack	745	5 Capt. B. South	505
3 Major Benedict	678		

ALLCOMERS' MILITARY MATCH.

Five shots at 200 and 300 yards, prone at 300.

1 W. E. Reynolds	49	4 S. W. Wise	46
2 Dr. W. G. Hudson	49	5 Col. D. Flynn	38
3 H. E. Simon	48		

HAYES MATCH.

Ten shots at 600 yards and until out of the bullseye.

1 W. G. Hudson, 50 & 2 ov.	4	J. W. Hessian	49
2 Corporal Peterson	50	5 G. W. Chesley	49
3 J. E. Givan	49	6 W. E. Reynolds	49

GEN. E. P. MEANY MATCH.

Ten shots at 500 yards and until out of the bullseye.

1 J. W. Hessian, 50 & 6 ov.	4	B. Hamelton	49
2 W. G. Hudson, 50 & 1 ov.	5	Captain Wise	48
3 Major Martin	50	6 G. H. Smith	48

MEMBERS MATCH—N. J.

1 Colonel Flynn	59
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MEMBERS MATCH—PA.

1 Nathan Spering	71
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N. J. S. R. A. TROPHY MATCH.

Ten shots at 600 yards and until out of the bullseye.

1 Capt. Wells, 50 & 24 ov.	4	C. W. Chesley	48
2 W. G. Hudson, 50 & 14 ov.	5	W. E. Reynolds	47
3 J. W. Hessian	50	6 Col. D. M. Flynn	46

READING MATCH.

Reentry match. Five shots at 200 and 300 yards.

1 Sergeant Brown	47	5 W. Gallina	46
2 Lieut. L. A. Clausel	46	6 B. Hodgson	45
3 Captain Higgins	46	7 L. Alfieri	44
4 J. R. Fehr	46	8 H. Neuburger	44

LEHMBERG TROPHY MATCH.

Five shots at 200 and 300 yards prone.

1 Langstroth	50	3 Fred Parker	49
2 Sergeant Dabb	49		

NOVICE MILITARY REVOLVER MATCH.

Five shots at 50 yards, slow fire, Standard American target.

1 A. M. Poindexter	146	3 A. C. Nissen	133
2 J. A. H. Noller	139	4 Lt. E. R. Coppock	129

# INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES

won at Camp Perry, Ohio, by Major C. S. Benedict, using

# PETERS AMMUNITION

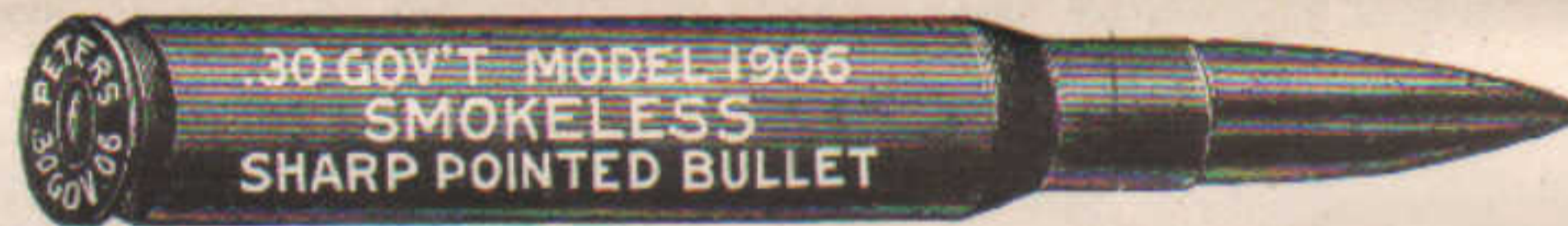
Score 319. In the Ohio State Rifle Association competitions, Private J. H. Snook won the All-Comers Military Revolver Match, score 147; the Rapid Fire Revolver Match, score 143; the Revolver Championship, score 424; and tied the winning score in the All-Comers Long Range Military Revolver Match, 140, using PETERS CARTRIDGES.

In the Matches of the Ohio N. G., Aug. 9 to 13, more FIRSTS were won and more HIGH SCORES made with PETERS CARTRIDGES Than With All Other Makes Combined

<b>HALL MEDAL MATCH—800, 900 and 1,000 yds.</b>			
1st, Major Roll	score 100	possible 105	
<b>LILLEY MEDAL MATCH—800 yds.</b>			
1st, Lieut. Rothrock	score 50	possible 50	
30 straight bulls in match and shoot-off			
4th, Lieut. Stemple	score 50	possible 50	
<b>CLEMENT MEDAL MATCH—1,000 yds.</b>			
1st, Capt. Ben South	" 48	" 50	
2nd, Capt. J. C. Semon	" 48	" 50	
<b>EXPERTS' 800 YD. MATCH</b>			
1st, W. C. Andrews	" 50	" 50	
<b>EXPERTS' 600 YD. MATCH</b>			
1st, W. C. Andrews	" 50	" 50	
<b>EXPERTS' 1,000 YD. MATCH</b>			
2nd, Capt. H. S. Dyar	" 47	" 50	
3rd, W. C. Andrews	" 46	" 50	
<b>EXPERTS' SHORT RANGE</b>			
3rd, Capt. W. A. Morrall	" 43	" 50	
4th, D. Clutle	" 43	" 50	
<b>BRYANT MATCH</b>			
1st, W. C. Andrews	" 45	" 50	

<b>SIXTH INFANTRY MATCH</b>			
1st, W. C. Andrews	score 50	possible 50	
2nd, Jesse Rutledge	" 50	" 50	
<b>SECOND BRIGADE TROPHY</b>			
1st, Jesse Rutledge	" 50	" 50	
<b>DIVISION TROPHY</b>			
4th, W. C. Andrews	" 42	" 50	
<b>EXPERT AGGREGATE</b>			
W. C. Andrews tied for HIGH SCORE			187
<b>NOVICE AGGREGATE</b>			
W. C. Andrews made HIGH SCORE			185
Jesse Rutledge won 2nd place			176
E. H. Richards won 4th place			168
<b>REVOLVER TEAM MATCH</b>			
1st, Troop B, all using PETERS CARTRIDGES			1678
<b>INDIVIDUAL REVOLVER MATCH</b>			
1st, J. H. Snook	score 219		
2nd, R. B. Dennis	score 205		
Bell Medal won by Capt. W. A. Morrall	score 194		

## Shoot



## and Win!

**DISAPPEARING TARGET REVOLVER MATCH.**  
5 shots on a silhouette target of a man, subdivided into 4 counts.

1 A. C. Wissen	66	5 Captain Ferree	59
2 Sergeant Snook	66	6 Capt. Owen Smith	44
3 R. H. Sayre	65	7 Lieut. L. Schenck	24
4 Colonel Young	59		

**BOBBER MATCH.**  
5 shots at disappearing targets, unknown angles, 75 yards, time limit 20 seconds, 3 tickets to count.

1 Lieut. R. H. Sayre	22	3 W. B. Alexander	5
2 A. M. Poindexter	9		

**ALL COMERS' SQUADED REVOLVER MATCH.**  
Each man to fire 15 shots, deliberate fire, time limit one shot per minute, and 15 shots in three strings of 5 shots each, fired in the time limit of 10 seconds for each string on Standard American target at 50 yards. Time regulated at the target.

1 Sergt. T. Anderton	9 8 10 10 7 9 10 9 10 8 9 9 9 10 8	135
2 Thomas LeBoutillier	8 10 7 9 10 8 10 10 8 7 9 9 8 9 7	129
3 J. E. Stedje	8 7 8 9 8 7 10 9 7 10 10 10 10 8 8	129
4 A. M. Poindexter	10 7 10 8 7 8 7 7 9 8 10 10 10 8 10	129
5 Captain Ferree	8 9 9 9 8 9 7 6 10 10 9 8 8 7 9	126

**REVOLVER TEAM MATCH.**  
Open to teams of five, each man firing 15 shots deliberate fire, time limit one shot per minute, and 15 shots in 3 strings of 5 shots each, fired in the time limit of 10 seconds for each string, on Standard American target.

Squadron A, N. G. N. Y.

Lieutenant Sayre	241
Ordnance Sergeant Herrick	195
Sergeant MacNaughton	182
Sergeant LeBoutillier	159
Private LeBoutillier	229
Total	1006

2 Manhattan Revolver Association	995
3 National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club	869
4 Battery A, N. G. N. Y.	673

**NEW YORK STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.**  
Open to teams of four; 7 shots per man at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Yards	200	500	600	Tl.
1 Headquarters, N. G. D. C.	128	129	125	382
2 Headquarters, 71st Regt., N. G. N. Y.	117	124	130	371
3 Co. C, 4th Regt., N. G. N. J. (No. 1)	120	126	123	369

4 Co. C, 4th Regt., N. G. N. J. (No. 2)	115	122	127	364
5 Headquarters, 6th Regt., N. G. Pa.	114	114	128	356
6 Co. E, 7th Regt., N. G. N. Y.	114	126	113	353
7 Headquarters, 12th Regt., N. G. N. Y.	111	121	112	344
8 Co. K, 22nd Regt., Eng., N. G. N. Y.	116	112	110	338
9 Co. H, 71st Regt., N. G. N. Y.	118	113	102	333
10 Co. L, 2nd Regt., N. G. N. J.	112	110	100	322

**MCALPIN TROPHY MATCH.**  
Teams of eight, 10 shots per man at 200, 600 and 1000 yards.

Yards	200	600	1000	Total.
U. S. Marine Corps.				
Sergeant Lund	43	46	47	135
Sergeant Andrews	40	49	49	138
Corporal Fragner	42	46	44	132
Private Farnham	44	48	45	137
Sergeant Wahlstrom	44	48	48	140
Sergeant Joyce	45	48	42	135
Private Higginbotham	43	46	41	130
Private Stevens	42	48	46	136
Totals	342	379	362	1083

2 State of New Jersey	350	365	361	1076
3 U. S. Infantry	349	370	356	1075
4 District of Columbia	346	376	348	1070
5 U. S. Cavalry	344	372	351	1067
6 State of New York	340	371	353	1064
7 State of Ohio	344	369	347	1060
8 State of Maryland	342	359	341	1042

**CRUIKSHANK TROPHY MATCH.**  
Open to teams of six, 7 shots per man at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Yards	200	500	600	Tl.
1 Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.	178	196	192	566
2 First Regiment, N. G. D. C.	181	191	190	562
3 Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y.	177	188	193	558
4 71st Regt., N. G. N. Y. 558	9	6th Regt. N. G. Pa.	526	
5 4th Regt., N. G. N. J. 554	10	3rd Regt. N. G. N. J.	523	
6 22d Regt., N. G. N. Y. (1) 549	11	7th Regt. N. G. N. Y. (2) 518		
7 2nd Regt., N. G. D. C. 545	12	22d Regt. N. G. N. Y. (2) 476		
8 7th Regt., N. G. N. Y. (1) 529	13	7th Regt. N. G. N. Y. (3) 460		

**71ST REGIMENT TROPHY MATCH.**  
Open to teams of six. Same as the skirmish and rapid fire of National Match.

	R.F.	Sk.	Tl.
Lieutenant Caldwell	42	99	141
Private Fehr	34	96	130
Private Clauser	39	97	136
Lieutenant Powers	39	98	137
Sergeant Brown	35	95	130
Sergeant Schriver	40	90	130
Totals	229	575	804
2 Second Regiment, N. G. D. C.	209	565	774
3 Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y.	228	491	719

4 Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.	205	506	711
5 Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y.	199	437	636
6 Squadron A, N. G. N. Y.	122	331	453

**THE THURSTON MATCH.**  
Open to all. 15 shots at 800 and 900 yards.

Yards	800	900	Tl.
1 H. E. Simon	73	74	147
2 K. K. V. Casey	73	74	147
3 H. Minervini	74	73	147
4 G. E. Bryant	74	73	147
5 G. W. Chesley	73	73	146
6 F. Gammell	73	73	146
7 C. B. Winder	74	72	146
8 F. M. Dardingkiller	74	72	146
9 G. H. Doyle	74	72	146
10 A. Kemp	74	72	146
11 A. E. Wells	74	72	146

**NEW YORK STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH.**  
Open to members of the New York State Rifle Association only. 7 shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The twenty highest scores in slow fire will compete in one skirmish run under the same conditions as the skirmish run in the National Trophy Match.

	Sk.	Tl.	
1 G. W. Chesley	101	95	196
2 W. A. Tewes	101	95	196
3 K. K. V. Casey	104	91	195
4 W. B. Martin	101	93	194
5 F. J. Loughlin	97	92	189
6 S. W. Wise	99	90	189
7 S. H. Doyle	96	92	188
8 G. W. Corwin	96	91	187
9 W. F. Leushner	98	88	186
10 F. E. Evans	100	84	184

**REVOLVER TEAM MATCH.**  
Open to teams of 5, each man firing as follows: Distance—50 yards, 15 shots deliberate fire, 1 shot per minute, and 15 shots in three strings of 5 shots each fired in the time limit of 15 seconds for each string on Standard American target, 8 inch bulls-eye counting from ten down to the 4 ring, and anything outside of that to count as misses.

1 Squadron A, N. G. N. Y.	1064
2 Manhattan Revolver Association	1020
3 National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club	947

**PENNSYLVANIA COMPETITION.**  
MIDRANGE MATCH (PA.)  
10 shots at 500 yards.

1 Capt. A. C. Nissen	50
2 Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes	50
3 J. R. Fehr	48
4 Capt. K. K. V. Casey	48



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.

Another thing: It doesn't wear out the rifles.

Ideal Micrometer Sight Gauge, price \$1.50, is the proper thing for accurate work on all ranges, including skirmish, with Model 1906 ammunition.

Send three two-cent stamps for sample bullet 308334 and for our latest Ideal Hand Book full of useful information to all shooters.

IDEAL MANUFACTURING CO., No. 5 U ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.



You do not know what you are missing

IF YOU DO NOT GET

ARMS AND THE MAN

EVERY WEEK

That may be our fault for not having tried hard enough to tell you. Not jestingly, not flamboyantly, but in just simple, plain United States earnest, if you miss one number you lose a lot, and to let yourself be without more than one means that you are out of step with the military, the shooting, in short, with the real man's world.

It costs \$3.00 a year and a club will reduce that price for you. Try it a year or two, and then if you are not satisfied, subscribe for some other paper. There are others, but none so good.

N. Y. SCHUETZEN CORPS WILL SHOOT.

The 52nd annual shooting festival of the corps will be held at Union Hill, N. J., on September 21 and 22. An attractive program has been arranged. \$162 will be distributed in prizes on the ring target, beginning with a first prize of \$25, and running down to \$2. The bullseye target has a good sum in prize money.

THE CUMBERLAND, MD., RIFLE CLUB.

The Cumberland Rifle Club held its first annual N. R. A. Medal Match, Monday, September 6, the day for the match being an ideal one but owing to a large number of our members being out after squirrels (it being the opening day of the season) the attendance was not what it should have been as only eleven members shot through for the medal. Geo. M. Clise, the winner, made his appearance for the first time at the range, and taking into consideration that it was the first time that he had ever shot the Service rifle, his score is a good one. We have just recently completed our range and hope to qualify a number of our members as marksmen before the season closes. The scores of the eleven shooting were as follows:

Table with columns: Yards, 200, 300, 500, TL. Lists names and scores for various distances.

Weber had a streak of bad luck at the 500 yard stage, getting off the target twice. Our president has very kindly donated to the club a medal to be shot for in the near future which will be known as the President's Match.

FORT PITT RIFLE CLUB, PITTSBURG, PA.

The long range revolver match scheduled for Saturday, September 11, by the club at the Highland Range, proved to be a great success both as regards scores made and weather conditions. Dr. Wilson, shooting in his first match on the range, took first prize with the very good score (at the distance of 75 yards) of 81, closely followed by W. C. Hazlett—a new member this year—with 78, an unfortunate 3 in his first shot making his score low. The balance of the scores were very fair considering the distance and lack of steady practice.

Some good scores were turned in from the 800-yard firing point, G. H. Stewart coming in with 49 out of a possible 50 and getting first place by reason of his only 4 being in the early part of his string. F. B. Fisher turned in a good score in the Marksmen's Reentry. The occasion was also noteworthy by reason of the highest score of the year at 200 yards, 46 being turned in by Dr. Waugaman.

75 Yard Revolver or Pistol Match. Table with names and scores.

800 Yards Record. Table with names and scores.

300 Yards Record. Table with names and scores.

200 Yards Record. Table with names and scores.

Marksmen's Reentry. Table with names and scores for 200, 300, 500, TL.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.

The sixth monthly shoot of the association, held September 5, was well attended and was the first for a long time that conditions were perfect, regarding temperature and light. Scores were correspondingly good and especially the ten shots of Emil Berg's, breaking the record of the range. It was formerly 231, made by C. F. Denkman. Mr. Berg says this about the performance: "I want to recall the shooting done by the writer at Lyons, Iowa, last year, of 237 under same conditions, and this so far as I know is the record in the United States. The 226 at Highland on King

target last June is also the record in the history of the Central Sharpshooters' Association, shot by the writer." All shooting was at 200 yards, offhand.

Honor Target. Three Shots—Possible 75. First Class. Table with names and scores.

Second Class. Table with names and scores.

Third Class. Table with names and scores.

Stitch Target. Table with names and scores.

Best shots measured in 1-100th inches. Degrees. Table with names and scores.

Peoples Target. Three Shots—Possible 75. Table with names and scores.

10-Shot Target. Possible, 250. Only one entry. Table with names and scores.

Man Target. Three Shots; Possible, 60. Table with names and scores.

Pistol Target. 60 Feet, 10 Shots, Possible, 100. Table with names and scores.

GOLDEN JUBILEE ENDS.

The great shooting contests, incident upon the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, came to a close on Sept. 5.

The competitions included rifle contests on a variety of targets, and pistol and revolver contests, and the noted marksmen of the Pacific Slope and some from Colorado and the Atlantic seaboard competed with local champions for honors, medals and trophies.

California marksmen attracted world-wide attention when their famous centennial team won the first prize in Philadelphia during the centennial in 1876, in competition with the best marksmen of all nations. The members of that team proved title to championship by their scores in subsequent contests held in the United States and in different places of Europe.

Philo Jacoby, a member of that team, was received by Emperor William I of Germany, who presented Jacoby with a needle-gun as a token of appreciation of his marvelous performance with the rifle at several noted competitions held in Germany.

Adolph Strecker, another member of that team, became king of shooters in a competition of the best marksmen in the United States, and held the championship of this country for many years. His 200-shot score on the king target during the National Bundes shoot held in Shell Mound in 1901, was the best made up to that time, and has been surpassed only once since. Strecker still ranks with the foremost marksmen of the world, while his old mates, Jacoby, Ehrenfort and Rahwyler, manage to pierce the black center.

The golden jubilee shoot very forcibly demonstrated that younger marksmen are in line to uphold California's reputation for excellence in shooting. McLaughlin, Henderson, Mason, Pape, Shuster, Pattberg, Heise, Huber, Faktor, Studer and a few others are equal to the best of the old school, while Gorman, Harris, Armstrong, Fraser and Douglas are world champions with pistol and revolver.

Persons who have made a study of the skill and practice conducive to marksmanship claim that the climatic conditions of San Francisco permitting outdoor practice at an almost even temperature all the year aid good marksmanship.

The prizes offered at the golden jubilee shoot were equal to those of a national or international contest, and the champions with rifle and pistol from different sections competed. The aggregate value of the medals and trophies is estimated at \$30,000, and fully 300 prizes, medals and trophies were distributed.

D. W. McLaughlin, president of the Golden Gate Rifle

and Pistol Club, and a noted marksman, made 360 points, the highest score on the King target, and was acclaimed festival king, an honor second only to that won by Rathjens, the golden jubilee king. J. E. Gorman won the highest honors in both the pistol and revolver contests, in spite of the phenomenal scores made by A. B. Douglas, the young champion from Los Angeles, and other new stars of the range. Frank Mason won second place on the King target, with a score of 352, only 8 points less than McLaughlin. D. Salfeld made 147, the best center in the jubilee medal target.

King target—D. W. McLaughlin, 360; F. E. Mason, 352; A. McBean, 335; F. P. Schuster, 329; R. J. Fraser, 288; L. Merz, 279; D. B. Faktor, 269.

Jubilee medal shoot, best centers—D. Salfeld, 147; E. A. Hettlinger, 235; August Studer, 359; W. A. Siebe, 379; C. B. Morris, 454; S. B. Lyon, 465; J. Claussen, 498; Edward M. Stehn, 576.

Standard American target, highest scores—C. M. Henderson, 49; L. Hawxhurst, 48; A. H. Pape, 47, 46; A. J. Brannagan, 47, 41; D. W. McLaughlin, 46, 46, 45; Joseph Singer, 46, 46, 43; F. P. Schuster, 46, 45, 45; C. Schroder, 46, 45; H. Huber, 45, 44, 42; H. Bornholdt, 45, 44, 36; A. McBean, 45, 43; W. S. Green, 45, 42, 41; G. M. Barley, 45, 41; M. E. Taber, 45, 39, 39; A. Gehret, 44, 44; J. M. Klassen, 44, 43, 43; O. Pachmeyer, 44, 42; D. B. Faktor, 44, 41, 41; C. M. Hammond, 44; W. Glindemann, 43; H. Enge, 43.

Revolver scores—J. E. Gorman, 479; H. A. Harris, 468; G. Armstrong, 466; A. B. Douglas, 462; O. Lillemo, 452; C. W. Linder, 440; A. M. Paulson, 427; W. A. Siebe, 426; J. R. Trego, 422; F. Paulter, 421; J. E. Klein, 411; F. Spencer, 391; C. M. Daiss, 386.

Co. G, 5th M. V. M.

Co. G, 5th regiment, M. V. M., defeated Co. H, 6th regiment on Sept. 10 in a team match at the Bay State range, 615 to 565. The scores:

Table with columns: Co. G, 5th, Yards, 200, 300, 500, TL. Lists names and scores for Co. G and Co. H.

AT THE TRAPS.

HIGHLAND GUN CLUB, HYDE PARK, MASS.

Our first tournament, which was a success, was shot on September 11. We are very much indebted to those that helped to make it so. Our traps worked fine, no hitch of any kind. Every one seemed to enjoy himself. The morning was very wet and did not look as if it would clear up and this kept a good many shooters away, but luckily for us it turned out to be an ideal day.

Shot at Bk. Table with names and scores for Highland Gun Club.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., GUN CLUB WINS.

The Fairmont Gun Club defeated Wheeling in the fifth annual shoot for the W. J. Lukins cup in Wheeling. The cup, a handsome trophy, valued at \$250, is now the property of the Fairmont marksmen. The scores were:

Table with columns: Fairmont, Sh. at Bk., Wheeling, Sh. at Bk. Lists names and scores for Fairmont and Wheeling.

LABOR DAY TOURNAMENT—SPRINGFIELD, MASS., SHOOTING CLUB.

The annual fall tournament of this club was held on its grounds at Red House Crossing, Labor Day, September 6, with a large attendance of scatter gun enthusiasts. The program for the day called for 200 Blue Rock targets. All shooting was from 16 yards rise. A more perfect day for trapshooting could not have been made, the sun was warm and there was scarcely



## MAXIM SILENCER



DO YOU WANT YOUR HEAD JARRED OFF

every time you fire your rifle?

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