

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. XLVII, No. 15.

JANUARY 13, 1910.



**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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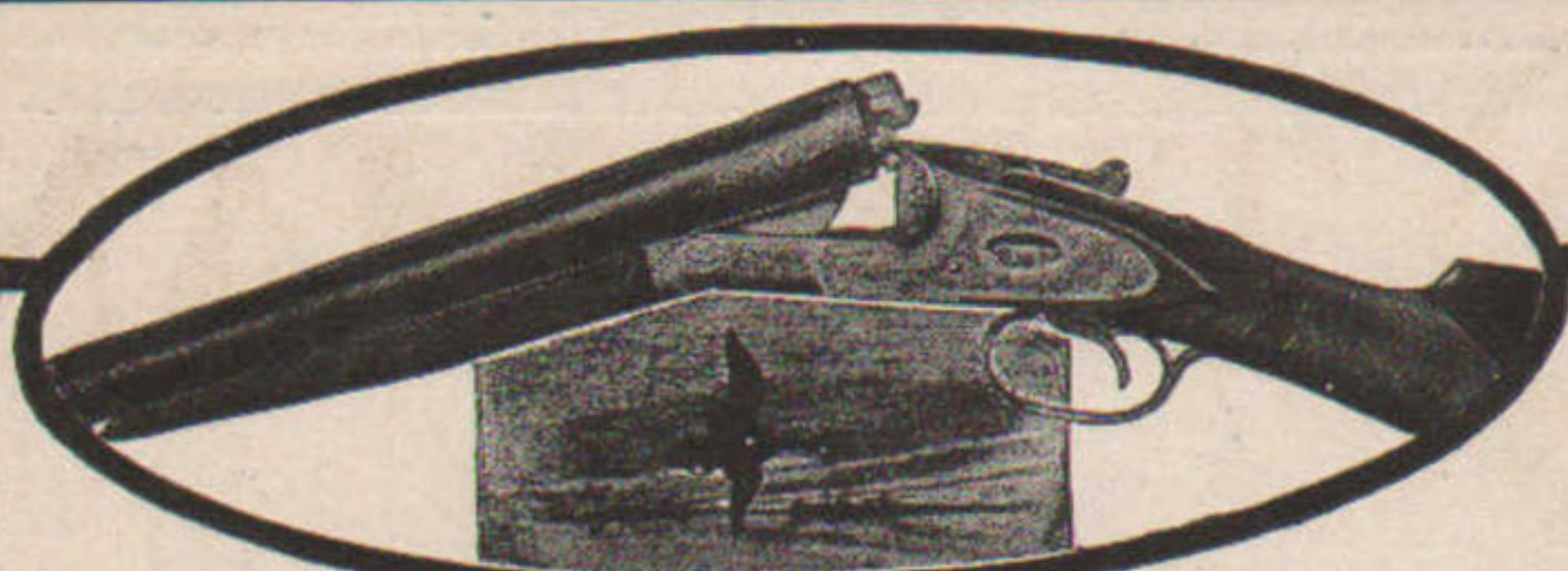
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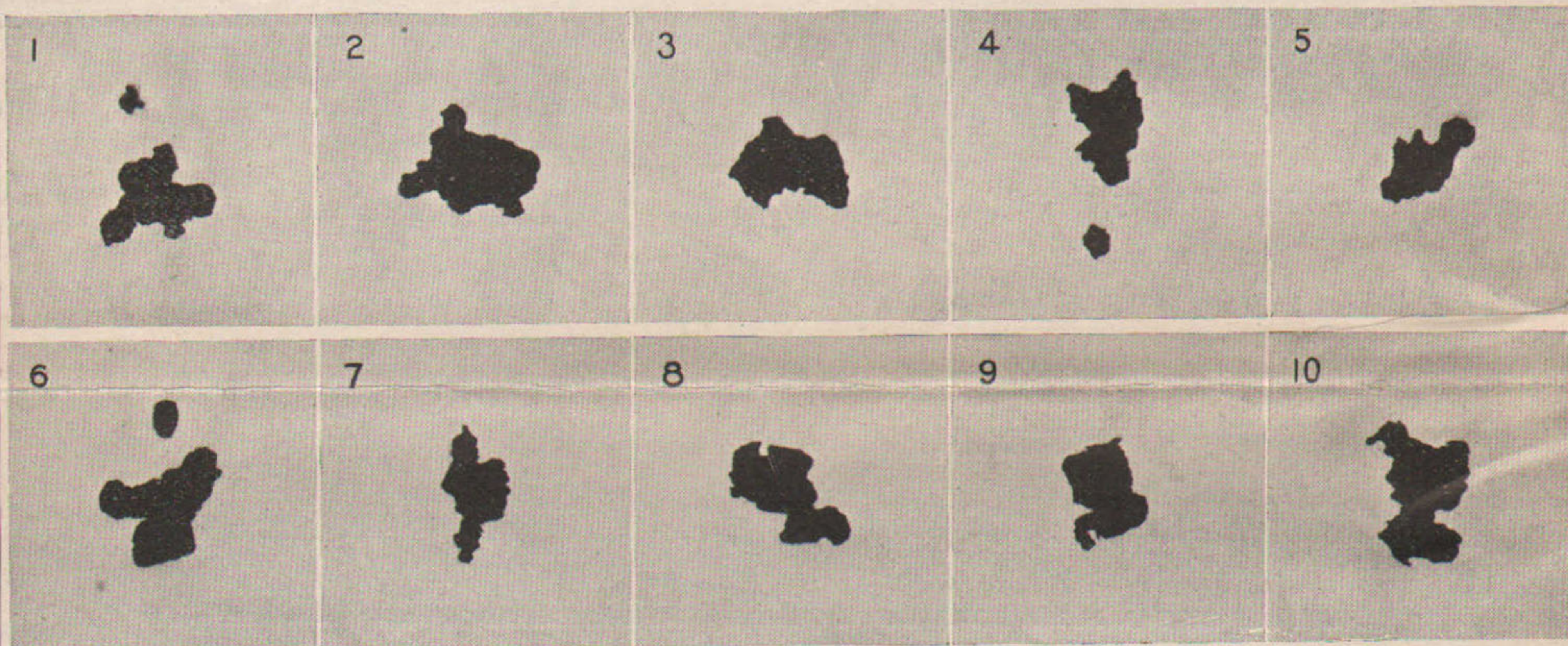
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OVAL BORE RIFLES.

BY CHAS. NEWTON.

If any branch of human endeavor proves more than another the truth of the maxim, "there is nothing new under the sun," it is the making of rifles and ammunition therefor.

Large numbers of men are constantly engaged, either for pleasure or as a business, along these lines and every little while some one invents an improvement in either the rifle or its ammunition and is greatly rejoiced thereat until he finds, upon reading some work, either old or dealing with the ancient history of firearms, that some one has, as early at least as the first half of the nineteenth century, invented and tried the very same thing, found it was not practical and it has been abandoned. The writer has been through this experience repeatedly and knows just how it feels.

In the development of the rifle there have been made two radical changes of prime importance, the adoption of lead bullets intended to upset upon discharge and thus fill the bore completely, instead of the use of bullets mechanically fitted to the grooves, and the adoption of the small bore, high-power rifle with its metal-patched bullet and slow-burning smokeless powder. The adoption of the breech loader, while of vast importance from the standpoint of convenience and efficiency, was secondary to those above mentioned as far as the bringing into use of new principles was involved.

As results of the two elementary changes above mentioned, many devices theretofore tried and found wanting were found, under the new conditions presented, to be of much practical value, and these devices have been repeatedly reinvented or rediscovered by investigating riflemen who had never before heard of the original device.

Among these devices none have been, since the development of the smokeless rifles, more frequently reinvented than the oval bore system of rifling.

This system of imparting the spin to the bullet was, to the best of the writer's knowledge, first developed by Charles Lancaster, an English gun-maker, about 1850 and its primary importance was for use in a barrel intended to fulfil the ideal of the British sportsman, namely, to permit the use of shot and ball in the same barrel and to be effective with either.

The system has been in use by this firm since that time and their rifles for the 6.5 mm. Mannlicher and .303 British Service cartridges as at present turned out, have many warm admirers.

This system of rifling was subject, in the black powder days, to certain objections, not absolute disqualifications, however, which prevented its universal adoption in place of the land and groove system, the principal of these objections being that, with the powder then in use, it was more likely to become foul through the powder residue sticking to the sides of the bore and caking on, than was the case with the land and groove system. This is well illustrated by the difference in action for a long series of shots of the shallow grooved Metford rifles and the deeper grooved Enfield type, when used with black powder. The Metford was the most accurate until fouled, but the Enfield was superior after that point had been reached.

This point of difference, however, disappeared with the advent of smokeless powder, but the habits and points of view formed and confirmed by decades of use are not easily abandoned, and, as far as information at hand indicates, the firm of Charles Lancaster is still alone in the regular manufacture of rifles on this system.

The merits of this type of rifling were thoroughly tested out, from the standpoint of accuracy only, by the Ordnance Department of the United States Army in 1902, when, the idea having been reinvented by a Dr. Cole, it was brought before that board for test.

A rifle of this type was made similar to the Service rifle except as to form of rifling, and it was thoroughly tested for accuracy in conjunction with one of the regular Service rifles and proved superior to the regular rifle, the average deviation of the bullets being about 90 per cent of that of the Service type. A number of these oval bore rifles were then made and tested against a number of Service rifles and upon being tested by firing alternate shots from oval bore and Service barrel, by the same marksman, thus giving the same weather conditions and same skill in firing, the oval bore uniformly outshot the Service rifles by about the same margin.

A full report of these tests is published in the Report of Chief of Ordnance for 1902, pages 221 to 234. However, after this thorough and impartial test had incontrovertibly established the superior accuracy of the oval bore, when the National Matches at Sea Girt came on the Ordnance Department sent two of the New Springfield rifles, which were then still in the experimental stage, to that meeting for test.

One rifle was of the oval bore type and one with the regular rifling. These weapons were shot by the visitors indiscriminately and a careful record kept of the entire scores. This record showed that those marksmen who had shot the Service type of rifle had made a slightly better score, in the aggregate, than had those who fired the oval bore, although the difference was slight, and therefore the system of oval boring was dropped.

This was rather singular in view of the fact that exhaustive tests of several rifles fired by the same men under the same conditions had uniformly proven the oval bore to be superior, while in the Sea Girt tests there was but one rifle of each type used (and some individual rifles will shoot better or worse than others of the same type), and those two rifles were shot by marksmen of different degrees of skill, and in different conditions of weather, therefore intelligent comparison was impossible. Yet this wholly unreliable experience was allowed to outweigh the results of the careful tests first made.

The system of oval boring was urged by a civilian, not by an army officer.

I must, however, commend the Ordnance Department for the frank and straightforward manner in which these tests were reported and the reports published where all who wish may read.

As will be noted, these tests were solely from the standpoint of accuracy. Since that time this system has been tested twice; once with a view to ascertaining its durability from the standpoint of erosion only, and once to ascertain whether or not it would be more free from metal fouling, and in both instances no marked superiority over the Service type of rifling was noted.

Therefore as far as official tests by the Ordnance Department are concerned we find the system to be more accurate than the groove and land rifles, but of the same susceptibility to erosion and metal fouling, and inferior nowhere.

But there are other points of importance in a rifle barrel aside from accuracy and resistance to erosion, and metal fouling. One of these is durability in resisting the wear occasioned by the friction of the bullet in its passage out of the bore. Another is the ease of cleaning, thus preventing rust, and still another the amount of deformation of the bullet in the bore and consequent diversion of energy. In all these points we believe the oval bore system to be superior.

In the ordinary Service four groove rifling the greater amount of friction and consequent wear comes on the lands which represent but about one-fourth the circumference of the bore, therefore these are worn away far faster than would be the case if the wear were distributed uniformly over the entire circumference of the bore. When the lands are worn down to a certain point they will no longer spin the bullet and the barrel is ready for the scrap heap. With the oval bore the wear is uniform and the barrel will rotate the bullet properly until it is worn so large that the upset of the bullet will no longer fill it completely, consequently will endure many times the amount of frictional wear required to destroy a barrel of the land and groove system. Of course, in considering this point, allowance must be made for the fact that the erosion is likely to destroy the barrel before the frictional wear of the bore has had its full effect, but the modern efforts to diminish erosion may be successful and in that case the frictional wear will become of greater importance.

And the modern military bullet does upset. True, it will not upset so as to completely seal the bore, if originally too small, owing to the fact that the lands of the rifle are supporting the jacket against the upsetting wherever they touch it, and the expansion of the bullet under upsetage is not powerful enough to drive the jacket tightly into the corners of the grooves; if so it would not be necessary to use full-sized bullets, and we could trust to the upsetting to get a tight fit, but the stiffness of the jackets bridge over the corners of the grooves letting the gas leak past.

That the full metal-cased bullet does upset is well established by Mr. Mann in his new book, "The Bullet's Flight from Powder to Target," and has been proven by the fact that when fired in a barrel measuring .310 inches in diameter a full metal-cased bullet of that diameter gives 1,000 pounds more pressure per square inch than a soft-point bullet of the same shape, weight and bearing but measuring .311 inches in diameter.

Therefore in the oval bore the upsetting of the bullet, not being restrained by the lands, will fit it to the inside of the bore perfectly until the latter is worn far too large.

Further, as is well known, the rifle begins to wear, whether from erosion or friction, at the breech end and the wear progresses toward the muzzle, and the rifling at the muzzle will look to be in good shape when it has completely disappeared from the breech. We would naturally expect this muzzle rifling to of itself spin the bullet but it does not, although I believe certain instances have been cited where it was claimed to do so.

The writer's experience has been that in this case the bullet passes into the worn barrel where the lands are very light and do not cut into the bullet sufficiently deeply to rotate it. However, they do have the effect of swedging the bullet slightly smaller as it rides over their tops, and as they increase in height keep up the swedging process, gradually reducing the diameter of the bullet until it has passed out the muzzle without rotating in any way.

The writer's experience has been limited to thoroughly wearing out one barrel and the above is the way it operated and he could fire soft-point bullets, .003 inch supercaliber, from it without their being rotated at all when the rifling at the muzzle showed but slight signs or wear, although nearly worn next the breech. We believe the oval bore would eliminate to a great extent this condition and permit, even under the influence of erosion, far greater accuracy life of the barrel.

On the score of ease of cleaning, and that this is important no one will question, the oval bore is vastly superior to the land and groove system, as it permits a scratch brush or a wiping rag to reach every point in the bore with equal effect. There are no sharp corners of the grooves in which a little fouling can lodge undetected and start a corrosion which will ruin the rifle. The writer has lost two high-power barrels through rusting and both were started in this way, by a little fouling being overlooked in the corner on the "front" side of the lands. And this point is of great importance in a military rifle which does not always receive the loving care bestowed by the rifle crank upon his favorite weapons.

From a ballistic standpoint it is desirable that the bullet be discharged from the barrel with the least possible deformation, and that the exterior be as smooth as possible as it passes through the air.

With the ordinary land and groove system of rifling from four to eight furrows, according to the style of the barrel used, are cut along the bearing length of the bullet to a depth of from .003-inch to .004-inch, thus absorbing energy in cutting the grooves through the jacket metal, rendering the outside of the bullet rough for its passage through the atmosphere, and weakening the jacket, thus necessitating the use of thicker jackets, as our ordnance officers learned when they developed the New Springfield.

With the oval bore, which, as applied to our military rifles, consists in smooth-boring the barrel to .300-inch and cutting the two oval grooves to a depth of .004-inch, making the bore an oval with its minor axis .300 inches and its major axis .308 inches, the only deformation of the bullet is a compression of the two opposite sides until the minor diameter is reduced from .308 inches to .300 inches and this requires far less power than to cut the grooves through the cupro-nickel or copper jackets and leaves the sides of the bullet perfectly smooth.

In conclusion we have failed to find any point in which the land and groove system is proven or even claimed to be superior to the oval bore in a smokeless powder rifle, and the latter is conclusively shown by the Ordnance Department experiments above cited, to be more accurate and it will hardly be questioned that it is more durable, more easily cleaned and delivers its bullets in more perfect condition than the land and groove type.

Also it should be possible with this type of rifling to use cast bullets with metal gas checks under far higher pressures than they can be used in barrels rifled on the land and groove system, since the tendency to stripping would not be nearly as great.

Therefore we think that the use of the oval bore type of rifling would be a pronounced improvement in both sporting and military rifles.

FLORIDA LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

WE desire to present for the consideration of our readers a law which has been passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, approved by the Governor of that State, June 7, 1909.

This law is not altogether new but it contains some features which we are confident have not yet been represented in the rules and guides of conduct adopted by the other States. Particular attention is directed to those sections of the law which appear in italics.

It is presented in connection with an editorial appearing in this same issue for the consideration of every active American man. The subject is one of an importance justifying the devotion of enough time and attention to insure a comprehension of the situation.

"AUTHORITY OVER CIVILIANS INTERFERING WITH MILITIA.

It any person shall interrupt, molest or insult, by abusive words or behavior, or shall obstruct or interfere with any officer or enlisted man while on duty at any parade, drill or meeting of his military organization, or while engaged in the performance of any other proper military duty, he shall immediately be put under guard and may be kept, at the discretion of the commanding officer, until the parade, drill, meeting or duty is concluded; and the commanding officer may commit such person to any police officer or constable of any town or city where such parade, drill, meeting, or duty is held, or to the Sheriff of the county, who shall detain him for examination before a court having jurisdiction of the place.

(b) Every commanding officer when on duty may fix necessary limits or bound to his parade or camp, not including a public road within such bounds, in such manner as to prevent traveling therein; and within such bounds and limits no person shall enter without leave; and the commanding officer at any post may refuse to unauthorized persons entrance into any armory, or other building in which troops may be quartered, whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the Service make this expedient. Whoever intrudes within the limits of any parade camp, armory or building occupied as quarters, after being forbidden, may be ejected, forcibly if necessary, or may be confined under guard, as provided for in the foregoing paragraph; and whoever resists a sentry endeavoring to exclude him from such limits may be arrested by order of the commanding officer and tried upon his complaint for assault.

(c) *No person shall discriminate against any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard of Florida because of his membership in the Militia.* No person shall prohibit or refuse entrance to any officer or enlisted man of the Army or Navy of the United States or of the National Guard of this State, into any public entertainment or place of amusement because such officer or enlisted man is wearing the uniform of the organization to which he belongs. No employer or agent of any corporation, company or firm shall discharge any person from employment under them because of being an officer or enlisted man of the Organized Militia, or because, being a regularly commissioned or enlisted member of the Militia, he shall have been called away to perform some proper military duty legally required of him.

(d) Any person violating the provisions of the foregoing paragraph of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction before a court of competent jurisdiction, may be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or sentenced to confinement for not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

(e) *It shall be unlawful for any association, club, society or other organized body, of a fraternal or social character, or organized for the mutual protection and benefit of its members, to incorporate in its charter, constitution or by-laws, or to adopt any rule seeking to or having the effect of debarring from its membership or from the equal enjoyment of its privileges, the members of the Organized Militia. Any association, club, society or other organized body violating the provisions of this Section shall forfeit any charter granted it by the State and all privileges granted to or enjoyed by it under the State law.*

(The italics are ours.)

FOR AN OUTDOOR REVOLVER LEAGUE.

By OTIS.

TOGETHER with a good many more I have watched the progress of the United States Revolver Association League with a great deal of interest and satisfaction. When your paper first advocated such an organization it struck me as a good idea because the purpose seemed to be to make the sport a national one and bring it more to the public attention.

Very few people have any idea of the large number who regularly practice with the pistol and revolver. These enthusiasts spend a great deal of time discussing the merits of their respective arms; experimenting with different loads in endeavors to increase the accuracy and secure consistent work. The number would be a revelation.

It was with gratification that I saw quite a number were shooting the .38 and .44 caliber revolvers, but lately I have noticed that about eighty per cent of the contestants are using the .22 pistol to good effect. The San Francisco revolver team is using the pistol exclusively and stands at the head of the league, closely pressed by the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association team of New York City, according to the total aggregate scores published by you up to date.

Now right here is where the injustice comes in of allowing the use of the pistol in these matches. There is no doubt that better work can be done with the .22 pistol with its longer barrel and finer sights.

It also works an injustice on those men who do not possess a pistol but who practice with and use the military weapon with the Service sight. The man who shoots the .38 or .44 with a seven and a half or eight inch barrel, equipped with target sights has a better chance, of course, against the man shooting the .22 pistol.

Take for instance the revolver club in your own city, the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club. Glance at the names of those who constitute the team and you will see among them men who are of known ability with the revolver, both target and military. They have a good team but so far have been unable to win a match. Why is it? Simply because they have been handicapped by shooting the revolver against the pistol.

If one can afford to maintain and shoot several different kinds of hand guns it would be very nice and one could thus keep up to date on the question. But the ordinary man who indulges in this fascinating pastime has to keep his nose close to the grindstone to enable him to pay his dues and ammunition bill, not forgetting to mention his annual subscription to your good paper, to keep him informed on what's doing in the shooting world.

If I am not mistaken the United States Revolver Association, in its annual matches, handicaps the pistol three points on each ten shot string. Does this not seem to be unjust when it is considered that in the league matches no handicap is used?

There are only two proper solutions of this question and they are to bar out either the pistol or the military and target guns or to make two classes of matches, one for the pistol and the other for the revolver, thus putting all on an even footing. Handicapping is unfair and unsatisfactory in this kind of work.

What I really want to suggest is this: There is no question that the present league has been a success from the start.

Why not think about organizing an outdoor league, to be conducted on the same plan?

The only change should be to fire 25 shots at 50 yards with the target and military revolver exclusively. I feel quite sure that this can be accomplished.

All that is necessary is to write to Mr. A. L. A. Himmelwright, secretary-treasurer of the United States Revolver Association, Flat Iron Building, New York City, and no doubt as soon as he has a sufficient number of requests to justify it he will present the subject to the executive committee of the Association for action, as was the case with the indoor league.

There is no doubt that there are numerous clubs now regretting their mistake in not coming into the present league.

Probably the best plan for the outdoor league would be to divide it into two parts consisting of ten clubs each. These might be an eastern and western sub-league. Then at the end of the season pit the two winning teams against each other for the five man revolver team championship of the United States. The sport will acquire an impetus from which it will grow into one of the popular sports of the country. Then, and not until then, will the revolver take its rightful place. So let us have it by all means.

If this is done revolver shooting will for the first time in the history of the country become what it should be by virtue of its own worth and merit—one of the most popular of national sports.

ON ITS WAY.

THE Army Appropriation Bill has been making its tortuous way through the House during the few days preceding this issue. Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Military Committee of the lower of our national law-making bodies, has as usual directed the course of the Bill with masterly skill. The amount of knowledge which he has accumulated and which he seems to be able to have constantly on tap is nothing less than amazing.

Take for instance his impromptu discussion of the proposition put forward by a member of Congress that our military expenses for wars past and for current expenses amounted to 72 per cent of our revenues. A portion of what Mr. Hull said on that subject is:

"Mr. Speaker, I am willing to add all of that also. I am willing that he should take out of his sundry civil bill the entire amount for the maintenance of the Department of War, and also to have him take out the \$4,000,000 appropriated for the Militia. Now, put that altogether and add it to this sum, taking the total appropriation, and it is impossible for me to see how he can arrive at the percentages he states to the country. Taking what may be known as the legitimate expenses, it amounts to less than 25 per cent. I know the gentleman includes in his calculation \$160,000,000 spent for pensions. What has been done is hardly chargeable to now. Of course we had a great war in this country some forty-five years ago, and if he includes the amount now paid for pensions for wars past, why not go further and say that we expended over \$6,000,000,000 during that war, independent of the pensions?"

There is not a man on this floor who would challenge the pension roll or the cost of the war which preserved the life of the nation, because it was the best investment this nation ever made in peace or war. (Applause.) The pension roll now amounts to \$160,000,000. Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to something else. We have expended something over \$6,000,000 because of our military occupation of Cuba. We are expending money every day with the Army in carrying on the civil government. Let us take the Engineer Corps of the army, a body of trained, able men. They are confined almost entirely to civil duties in the river and harbor works, and they are saving the Government hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars, because of the fact that they hold a commission and have a high sense of honor, and are doing this work for less than it would cost if it were done by civilian employees. I do not know that I am in favor of doing it all by the Army. I would be glad if the Army were relieved of all of it. But that cannot be done. There is not a man on this floor who would support a measure to take the river and harbor work away from the War Department and place it entirely in the hands of civilian employees, and yet this is reckoned as part of the military expense, so-called, of this nation. Not only that, but I have here a report of the Secretary of War showing the details of Army officers, and so forth, other than river and harbor work, and I find with the Philippine government that there are 15 officers engaged. That does not include the scouts or constabularies; with the Cuban Government, at the time this report was made, there were 3; with the Isthmian Canal Commission there are 29, all of them doing civil work, and you remember when a distinguished officer of the Army, not of high grade, only a lieutenant-colonel now, was placed in charge of that work the Government was paying \$30,000 a year to a civilian engineer, and the work was not prosecuted with the vigor, the intelligence, and with the harmony that has existed since Colonel Goethals took charge of the work. (Applause.)

And yet you charge this up to the military expenses. The people of this country are naturally and properly opposed to great armies and great armaments, but the people of this country are not opposed to doing justice to any branch of the Service, and I say that it is absolutely unfair to send out to the country the misleading statement 72 per cent of all our expenditures are for wars past and wars to come. I will say this to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Tawney), who is one of the ablest of our membership, that if we had expended a little more money each year prior to 1898 in preparation for war we would not only have saved thousands of valuable lives in the camps at home, but we would have saved millions of dollars of extraordinary expenses forced upon the Government in the hour of its peril. (Applause.) A large number of officers are on duty with schools and with the Militia of the States. In my judgment this nation pays less than any other great nation of the world for its military and naval defence. It has the least army, and we need the least army. If we paid the same wages that are paid in other nations, the cost of our army would be a mere bagatelle. Take Japan. They pay 60 cents a month for enlisted men. Is there anybody here who wants to see the American soldier put on a 60-cents-a-month basis? Germany pays \$2.50 a month; France, \$2.50 a month; Austria, 90 cents; and so on through the nations; but you remember they are not volunteers. They are compelled to serve whether they want to or not and receive these wages. If we were to adopt their military system of conscription, it would not make any difference what we pay. It would be simply saying to every citizen: 'You owe the Government your service in the Army and the Government will not permit you to escape that service, even by trying to run off to some other country.' We do not want that system, and nobody here wants it. What we desire is the most economical administration we can get and the smallest Army and Navy that we can do business with, in order that this nation may always defend its integrity, resent any insult to its flag, and maintain the safety of American citizenship in every country on earth. That is all we want. (Applause.)

Why, if my friend from Minnesota (Mr. Tawney), with his great ability, and my friend, the apostle of peace, from Missouri (Mr. Bartholdt), would get together and have England and Germany and the United States and Japan form an alliance of peace and say to all the nations that this continued and increasing armament must stop and it will be regarded as a hostile act on the part of any nation to build a battleship or to enlist a soldier, it would not be long until we would only have Navy enough to police the seas and Army enough to do police work at home. It is an ideal condition, and I hope it can come, but I confess Mr. Chairman, I can at this time see no hope that any of the great nations propose to go into an alliance that will compel the peace of the world, and until that time does come this great nation of ours must be ready at all times to meet all contingencies, without threatening any nation, but with the assurance of strength, give all the world notice that we know our rights and have the power, men, and money to defend them. That is all I desire to say on that, but I wanted above everything else to correct this idea that out of \$1,044,000,000, 72 per cent goes to wars past and for preparation of wars to come."

The Bill passed Thursday without material change. Something of a fight was made on the item of \$1,350,000 for joint encampment purposes. A proposition to reduce this met with immediate and much opposition. Mr. Hull of course defended the item in the Bill, although he said that he thought more good would come from sending the Army to State encampments than could be gotten out of joint encampments.

Mr. Hay of Virginia, Mr. Kahn of California, Mr. Prince of Illinois, Mr. Craig of Alabama, and Mr. Sulzer of New York, all spoke sensibly, wisely and well in favor of the retention of the amendment.

Mr. Mann, of Illinois, the official objector, apparently made his *pro forma* objection to the item but did not insist upon it, and Mr. Sherley, of Kentucky, objected on grounds of economy, and because he did not think joint encampments necessary. However, the result was that the item was retained in the bill by a vote of 90 to 6.

During the course of the discussion many sentiments favorable to the

Organized Militia were expressed, but one gentleman seemed to have a wrong idea, saying that he thought that through additions to appropriations and increase in the efficiency of the Militia we might be enabled to decrease the Army.

This opinion is not held in Congress or out of it, certainly not in the National Guard or Army, or by any one who has studied the military needs of the country.

Increasing the National Guard will make it possible for the country to better prepare for war without too largely increasing the Regular Army, but no increase which we could make in the National Guard will make it safe to reduce the Army at all, or in fact to leave it for any length of time at its present inadequate strength.

APPLIED MINOR TACTICS.

SOLUTION OF MAP PROBLEMS FOR FORCES COMPOSED OF THE THREE ARMS OF THE SERVICE.

BY CAPT. FREDERIK L. KNUDSEN, 8th U. S. Infantry.

(Paper Delivered at the Convention of the National Guard Association.)

TACTICS, derived from the Greek word *τακτική*, signifying "arrangement," is the art of leading troops, of arranging and disposing them for the purpose of obtaining a certain result.

Tactics is often divided into Minor Tactics and Grand Tactics; the first pertains to the movements and dispositions of a detachment or a single division, the second to the handling of larger bodies of troops.

This division of tactics is not essential, however, as the general principles of tactics are the same whether the body of troops considered be large or small.

Tactics is also divided into elementary or formal, which is built upon scientific principles and finds its expression in the different regulations, and applied or intellectual tactics which comprises the application of the formations to the ground when in the presence of the enemy, due consideration being given to the correlation of the three arms; it is therefore also called the tactics of the combined or three arms.

Elementary tactics treats of the training of the individual man and the tactical unit in the elementary formations and this is taught by means of drill; the training in shooting also forms a part thereof.

Applied tactics comprises, besides the art of applying the elementary formations to the purposes of an action, also the other requirements of field service, that is, to say, advance and rear guards, outposts, reconnaissances, etc.

Mere drill will never suffice to prepare men for war, neither will theoretical instruction alone do so. Theory and practice must therefore go hand in hand. War has become not only more psychological, that is to say, more dependent on the spiritual nature of both individuals and peoples by reason of the growing culture and civilization, the larger masses employed and the increasing refinements in the tools, but it has also become more intellectual; it requires reflection, knowledge and understanding, which finally become crystallized through practice and experience into a delicate intuition for what is correct, for the requirements of the moment, into a keen perception—the essence of all tactics.

This keen perception, which enables a man to distinguish the true from the false, the principal from the accessory, that which will accomplish the object and that which will not, and which consequently enables him to decide promptly and correctly what to do when confronted by a certain situation, is called "tactical judgment."

A uniformly developed and widely disseminated tactical judgment is at the present an essential requirement for success in war of any army. Tactical judgment has become almost more valuable than bravery and it is, besides, physical soundness, the most indispensable equipment of the officer. Where such tactical judgment is awakened and cultivated with respect to the requirements of war, it will have an excellent effect on the education and training of the troops in time of peace. Tactical judgment gives to every duty in the Service, even to the most irksome, an intellectual foundation, a military importance; it acts in a stimulating and convincing manner, gives and obtains the most important results in a long period of peace, namely, the soldierly zeal and the soldierly readiness; it turns the mind to the study of war and creates the soldierly spirit.

Tactical judgment, like every superior ability, springs from a natural aptitude, but it can also be awakened and developed by study and reflection combined with practical exercises.

The best practical exercises would, of course, be maneuvers with troops divided into two bodies, one opposing the other. Such maneuvers are undoubtedly the best training for war in time of peace, because they require of the commander an immediate carrying out and solution of a tactical problem against a real commander at the head of a real body of troops and on real ground. And with the commander the men also learn. But maneuvers with troops are restricted by many considerations, hence something else must be resorted to for developing tactical judgment in all

officers, and the solution of map problems offers such an aid. In this work the map replaces the ground and the troops are imaginary. A possible situation is given and the officer will have to make up his mind as to what course of action he will pursue under the conditions as given in the situation.

In order to decide upon a reasonable course to be followed in the solution of map problems, the officer who solves them must know, besides the regulations pertaining to his own arm of the Service, also those pertaining to the other arms. Thus the Infantry officer must know the use of the Cavalry and Artillery if he is to employ these two arms properly in a problem dealing with the three arms combined, because in every action in war, as in a tactical exercise which is a preparation for war, all troops must act together in order to accomplish a certain purpose.

A thorough knowledge of the Field Service Regulations is also necessary, but this general preparation is sufficient to solve tactical problems intelligently. For a beginner it is best not to confuse his mind by studying complex tactical and strategical writings.

In making up his mind as to what he wants to do when confronted by a certain situation, the officer makes a mental survey thereof. This mental survey has become known as the "Estimate of the Situation." In order to be able to make this estimate as quickly and unhesitatingly as the exigencies arising in war will demand, it is necessary that some method be used therein, a logical sequence which will cause the mind to arrive quickly at a decision. Therefore, in order to estimate a situation properly, the commander must consider:

1. His mission, or what he is ordered to do. The time of the day or night, the season of the year; the state of the weather.
2. What force is likely to be opposed to him. (This is usually stated in the problem.)
3. His own force; whether it is superior or inferior to that of the enemy as regards numbers and morale; whether his troops are fatigued or fresh, and whether the same is the case with those of the enemy.
4. The ground; here only such features as will influence his action should be considered, for instance, positions available for his own and the enemy's Artillery, points which can be reached within a given time by his own and the enemy's troops, the effect of the ground on the fields of fire for Infantry and of close country on reconnaissance by Cavalry or on defensive tactics; but to write descriptions of the scenery or give topographical details that are, in fact, better given on the map, is a mistake.
5. What methods are there for accomplishing his mission? Consider the situation and the various courses that may be adopted, with their advantages and disadvantages. If the enemy remain where he is, where should he be attacked? If he is in position, where are his flanks? If he retire, where can we come up with him? If he advance, where will we meet him? What preparations are advisable? What time is available for constructing artificial cover? Are our own flanks and line of retreat secure?

(Continued next week.)

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the United States Revolver Association will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, 33rd Street and Park Avenue (33rd Street entrance), New York City, on January 17, 1910, at 8 p. m.

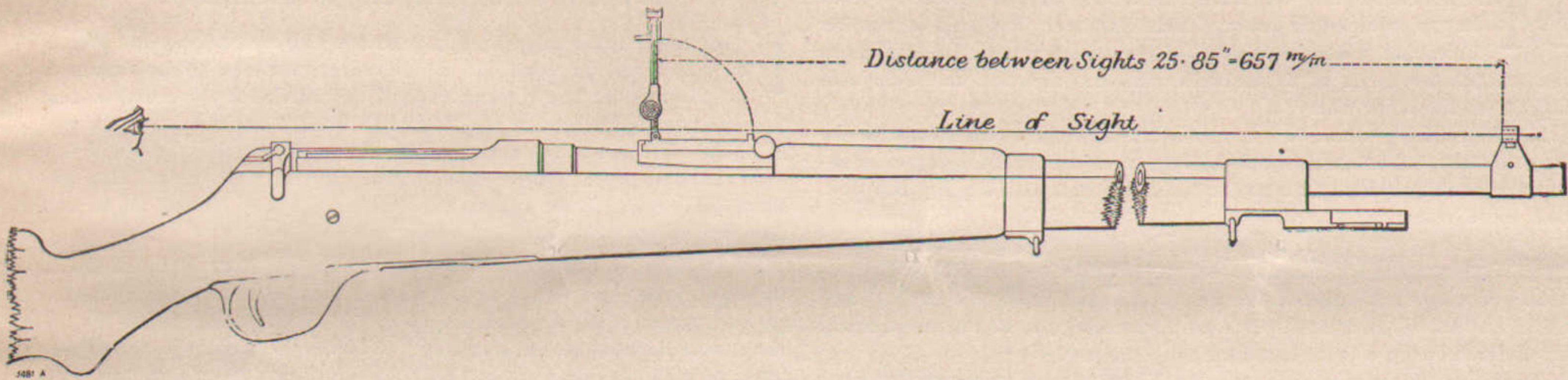
A blank form of ballot, a statement of dues and an addressed envelope have been sent to each member.

In the statement and appeal of the Executive Committee which accompanies the notices of this meeting attention is called to the very pressing need of the Association for more funds to carry on its commendable activities. Upon this subject the Executive Committee says:

"It is obviously undesirable to change the conditions of the annual contests so as to make them profitable, as such an action would detract from the interest in those events and reduce the entries. The same is true of the medal competition. It would seem, therefore, that the most practical way of increasing the revenue of the Association is to increase the membership and make the strongest appeal possible to all the members to pay their dues promptly. If the membership could be doubled in 1910 the Association would be able to pay for a competent assistant, who could do all the clerical and routine work that can be delegated to an assistant. The affairs of the Association would then be conducted in a prompt and business-like manner. It does not seem a difficult thing for each member to secure at least one new member and send in the new member's dollar with his own; and yet that little interest in the welfare of the Association would solve the problem that is now confronting the Association.

It is hoped that each member receiving this communication will consider this a personal appeal, not only to pay his own dues promptly but to devote such little time as may be necessary to induce at least one other person to join the Association at this time. Once the membership approximates 2,000 the Association will be on a self-sustaining and permanent footing. The good work which the Association has accomplished in the past and the benefit which each pistol and revolver shot derives from it surely warrant a little personal effort and cooperation to make the Association self-sustaining. Will you not do your part to put it in that condition?"

NEW APPLICATION OF AN OLD PRINCIPLE.



THE crude types of sight first placed upon missile-throwing weapons answered their purpose well enough. The inaccuracies produced by barrel deformities and irregular ammunition nullified any chance which a firer might have had to do accurate shooting. It was a question of loosing off in the general direction of the thing to be hit, and then trusting to luck.

From the development of the rifle gun and the increase in perfection of manufacture of barrels as well as ammunition there arose a real demand for a sighting device which should at least be equal to the responsibilities imposed upon it by an accurate delivery of the bullet.

Our British friends have experienced great difficulty in convincing their military authorities that the bar and barleycorn did not offer the only examples of rear and front sight adapted for use by a soldier.

There came a break in the solid front of opposition to aperture sights last year at Bisley, and improved forms of sights which recognize the aperture as a proper form of rear sight, will be still more used in Great Britain this year.

In the United States the aperture sight has long been much in favor, but not until recently has it seemed probable that a proper form of aperture sight, one containing a large opening, might become available for battle fire. American expert riflemen have been using the peep sight not only for long ranges but for rapid fire and skirmish. The peeps fitted to their rifles have often been too small, although sometimes reamed out to a larger size.

The Bassell & Blenkner sight, which was introduced to our readers not very long ago in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN and which has been favorably passed upon by the School of Musketry and a number of Army Boards to which it has been submitted, has for its distinguishing feature a disk on the rear-sight slide which has five apertures. These embrace peeps of four different sizes, and an open sight.

Now, upon the suggestion of the Ordnance Department, the makers of the Bassell & Blenkner sight have attached a large peep to the back portion of the rear sight, so that putting the sight leaf down will throw its large aperture up in place.

It scarcely needs argument to convince the man who has had experience in shooting moving objects with the rifle, of the benefit to be obtained through the use of a large aperture rear sight. It is manifestly true that a soldier after he gets within 600 yards of an enemy is not ordinarily going to have much time or be possessed of an inclination to fix and adjust his rear sight for elevations.

More than that, it is quite likely that should he attempt the adjustment under such circumstances, especially if he is in the open or only partially concealed, he will be so nervous that mistakes will be easy. It would therefore seem desirable on every account to have a sight through which a man may look quickly, find his object and then off-hold for the necessary amount to make his bullet go where he wants it to go.

The Bassell & Blenkner sight in the latest form, that is, with the large peep sight for battle use, has been sent to the School of Musketry, Monterey, for final test and trial.

In connection with the English sights we have recently come into possession of descriptive matter relative to a late invention there called the Peddie-Calichiopulo sight.

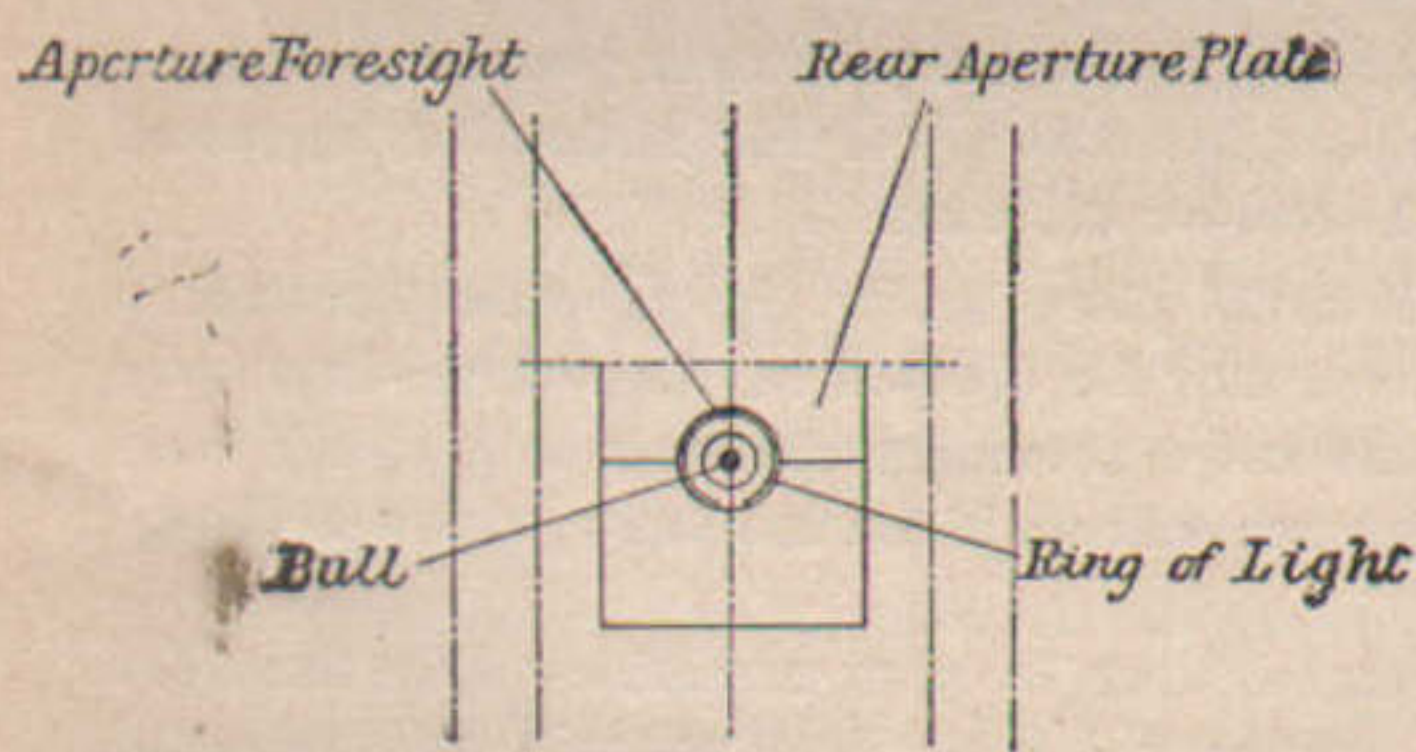
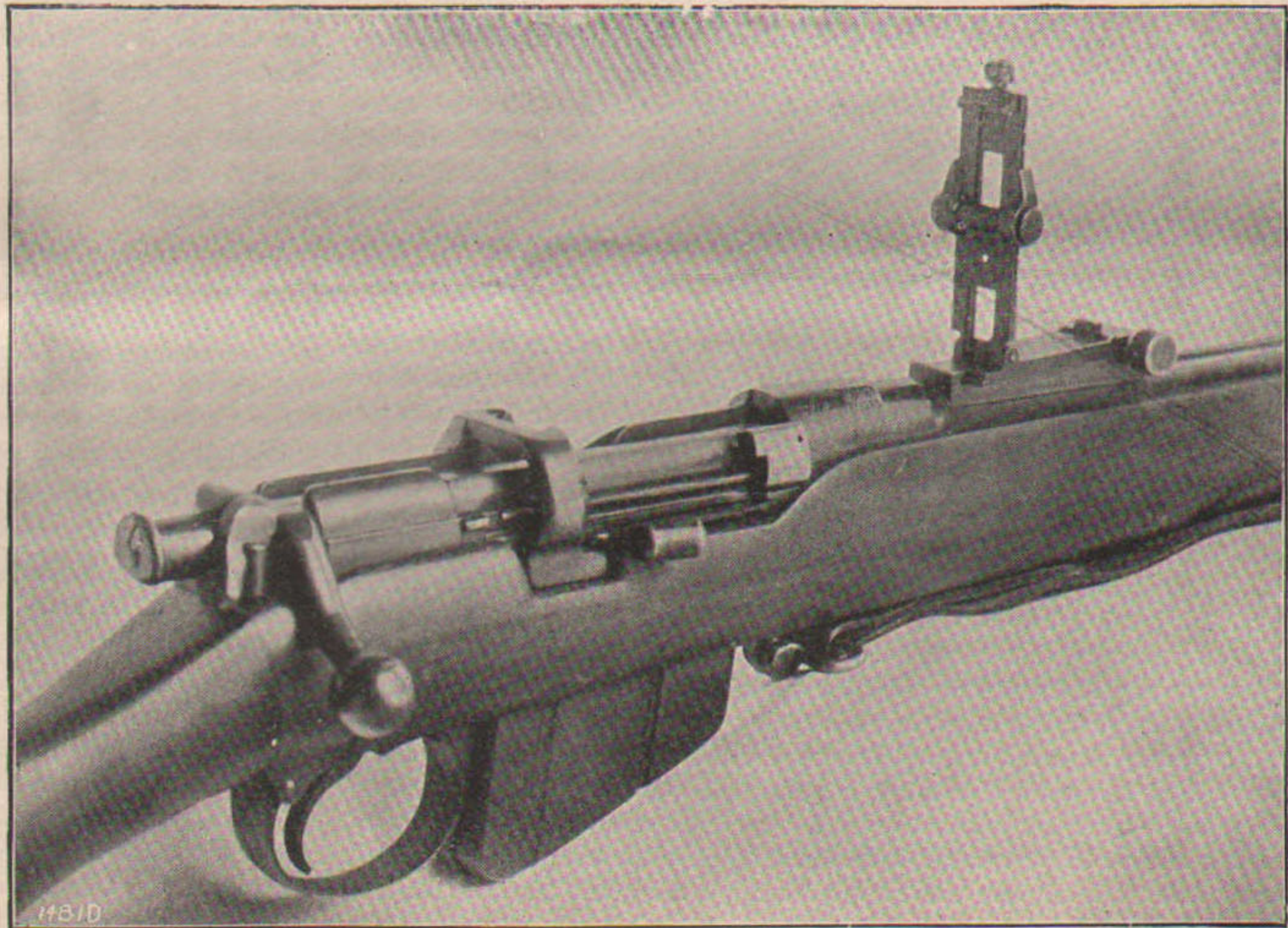
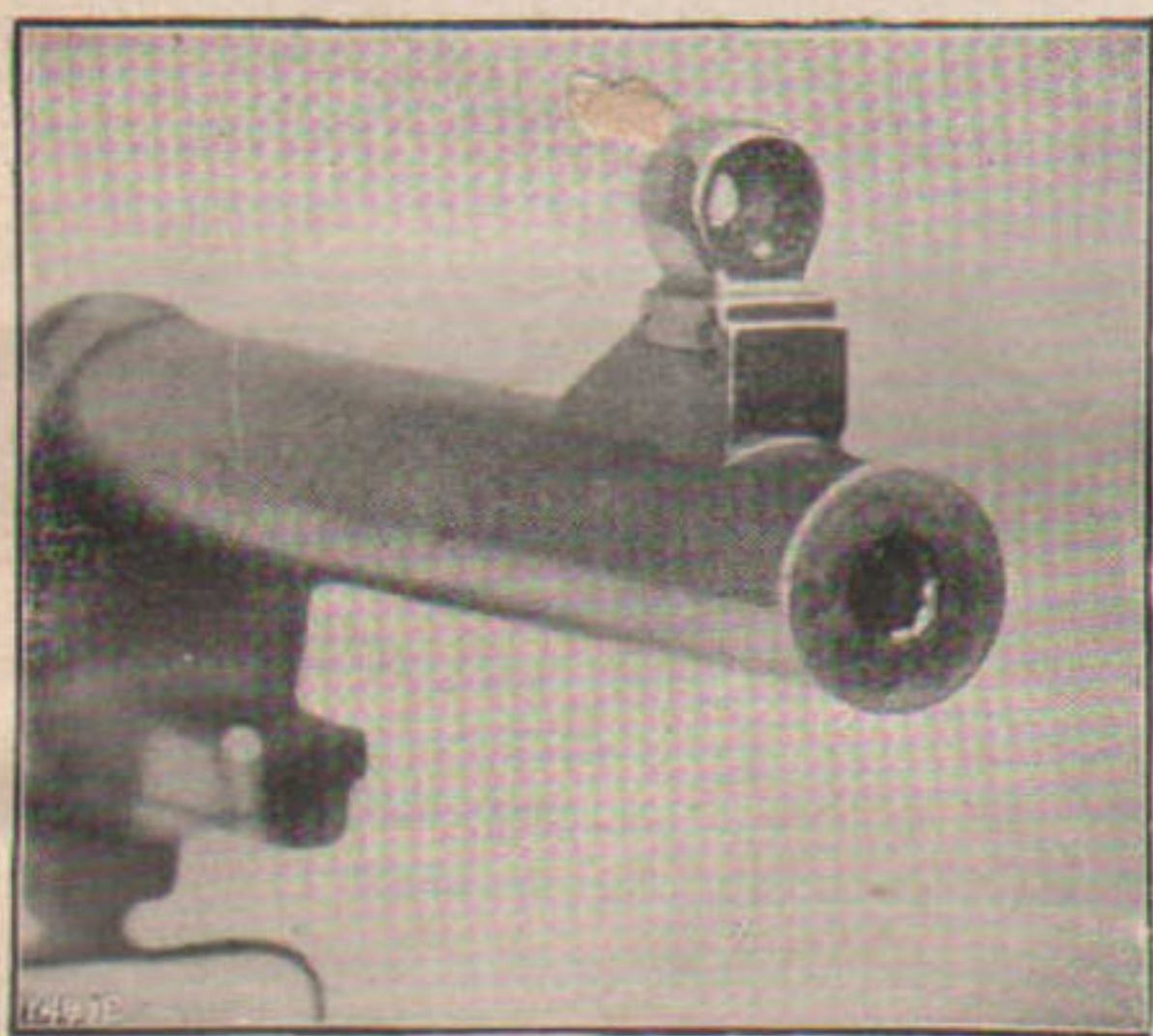
From the illustrations which we are able to present through the courtesy of Mr. John Taylor Peddie, late lieutenant London Rifle Brigade, one of the inventors, a very clear idea of the front and rear sights may be obtained.

It will be seen that the feature in the rear sight which principally distinguishes it from ours is the micrometer method of adjustment for elevation. The front sight, while not new, is of a form not previously used on a military rifle. The principle is an old one and well known. It is employed successfully on match rifles, and for certain kinds of shooting it will be of unquestionable value.

It ought to be a very good target sight, but we do not think it will be as satisfactory for field shooting or military use as a front sight which presents the appearance of a bead.

We are informed that this sight is now in the process of adaptation for military service by Messrs. Vickers Sons & Maxim, London.

We shall expect British riflemen using such a sight to improve their already excellent scores.



VISION AS SEEN BY MARKSMAN WHEN SIGHTING

THE FORESTER LOST HIS HEAD.

MR. PINCHOT was educated much abroad, and dotes on trees in an autocratic way. Mr. Ballinger had his education here, and while he is fond of our forest growth he is able to see around the trunk of a tree with sufficient clearness to distinguish objects on the other side.

Mr. Pinchot is an honest man; so is Mr. Ballinger. They have fallen out, and the public service suffers, because Mr. Pinchot became insubordinate and President Taft had to discharge him, like a sulky boy or a bad hired man.

Meanwhile, on a resolution presented by Senator Jones of Washington, upon the request of Mr. Ballinger, an investigation of the Interior Department, of which Ballinger is Secretary, and an incidental inquiry into the operations of the Forestry Bureau of the Agricultural Department will be undertaken by a joint committee of Congress.

Upon the subject of the conservation of our national resources President Taft and his Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ballinger, are quite as sound, probably more sound in their beliefs, opinions and positions, than were Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Garfield (Secretary of the Interior under Mr. Roosevelt, although Mr. Pinchot thought for him).

The reputation of Judge Ballinger for truth, veracity, honor, and reliability, in the State which has been his home for all of his mature life, the State of Washington, is absolutely unimpeachable. No man could stand higher. He is known to be an honest man, fearless, perhaps a little undiplomatic, a good lawyer, although somewhat inclined to a too literal interpretation of the law. He was a judge of the Superior Court in his State and is the author of an excellent code of the laws of the State.

Mr. Pinchot knows more about forestry and thinks more about the conservation of our national resources than any man in the country. Moreover, he is an honest man. His reputation for doing what he thinks right is unassailable. Unfortunately he is almost, if not quite, a fanatic on the subject of conservation.

His belief in the importance of the conservation of the national resources blinds him to many truths which would otherwise be plain to his fine mind.

It seemed to him when he was forester that his Department was the most important under the Government, and that he was licensed to ignore the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom he should have been subordinate, or any other Department Chiefs and go directly to the President of the United States or to the Senate with those things which affected his Department.

Of course he was wrong, and Mr. Taft has told him that and in telling him has discharged him. The people agree that Mr. Taft was right.

Out of the investigation will come the vindication of Mr. Ballinger, and it is not probable that anything which will be discovered will take away from the personal reputation of Mr. Pinchot. The only possibility of finding blame for either of them would be on account of the wrong act of some subordinate.

TARGET TROUBLE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

AFTER much pressure the Council of the National Rifle Association in Great Britain finally yielded the point urged by the Army Council and incorporated in the conditions for the competitions of 1910 authorization to substitute a figure target for the bullseye at 500 yards. The British figure target is one of obscure color, being blue and brown.

Shooting men in England are up in arms over the change. Petitions are being circulated and every effort is under way which may have the effect of causing the innovation to be deferred at least for another year. The chief complaint seems to be that the target is a less satisfactory one for scoring than the bullseye, and besides this the protestants think they see in this change the purpose of the Army Council to entirely do away with bullseye firing.

We can sympathize with the distress of those good sportsmen and fine shots who have so long fired at the familiar bullseye, but we think that they might quite as well save their energy. In England, as well as the United States, the natural national characteristic of good sense will control the conditions of the national competitions as time goes on, so that they may reach a closer resemblance to Service firing.

It must not be forgotten, when the question of a form of target is considered, that consistent with maintaining an equality between competitors every change must be introduced which will make the firing more like that which a soldier would do in action. So far as the matches themselves are concerned, such changes as we have referred to are not so important, but they must be introduced because the course of firing by many thousands of men will be regulated by the great National Match events.

A COMPANY COMMANDER'S OPINION.

BY CLAUDE STANLEY, *Captain 55th Iowa Infantry.*

IN response to your suggestion in ARMS AND THE MAN asking for opinions of officers of the National Guard with reference to legislation to be proposed by the National Guard Association to Congress, looking towards better efficiency of the National Guard, I desire to say that as I have the situation as a company commander, I heartily agree with the proposition that the Guard shall receive pay for drill work. However there are several other questions which if properly solved might add efficiency to the Service.

I have been in command of a company in the Iowa National Guard for eight years and during that period I have seen and experienced a gradual increase in the demands upon the commanding officer for his time to be devoted to the company. While eight years ago a company received little assistance from either the State or the nation, little was expected of them and little time was required of the company commander, but with the increase of appropriations more work was required which necessitated more of the commander's time in planning and carrying out the work so that at the present time the commander of a National Guard company requires so much time that many of the company commanders are considering whether they had better quit their work and devote all of their time to the company or—which they usually do—resign their commissions.

I have thought for a considerable length of time that it would not only add to the efficiency of the Guard but would insure to keep better officers at the head of the companies, if an arrangement could be made by which the Quartermaster-Sergeant in each company could be placed on reasonable pay and his time required. His time could be well occupied, for during the winter months it is necessary that the armory be open at least three nights a week in order that the indoor range work may be properly done. The Quartermaster-Sergeant could also have absolute control then over the issuing and care of the property; could be the janitor and in that way it would insure the armory being open every night for the use of the men. He could take charge of the indoor rifle practice and would be there at all times to assist in coaching recruits.

During the summer months he could have charge of the outdoor range. With the companies in small towns like the one in which I am located, and which I believe to be true of most companies throughout the United States, such an arrangement would insure the outdoor range being open at all times during the summer with a noncommissioned officer thoroughly responsible to do such work.

We find it very difficult to set any particular day for range work and insure a large attendance, and as the company commander cannot afford to put all of his time in on the range it is hard to get dates which would be convenient for all of the members in the company. Many of the members find that on certain days they could go to the range and if the range were open at all times they could get the use of the same.

There has been some consideration of putting an officer on duty with each company but I do not believe that would be the best method of handling the matter as it would reduce the value of a commission and make it rank with that of janitor, while in the present organization of the Guard, the Quartermaster-Sergeant would be the proper person. Most of the National Guard officers with whom I have become acquainted are engaged in business which requires their time and many very efficient company commanders have found it necessary, owing to the increased duties of their command, to take some staff position in order to remain in the Guard.

While I believe that the pay that I first suggested would be a great benefit to efficiency in the Guard yet I believe that in a majority of the companies, and I know this to be especially true in the State of Iowa, such an arrangement of having the Quartermaster-Sergeant on duty would add greatly to the instruction of the recruits, military discipline in the company and to the percentage in both indoor and outdoor range work.

I know that most of the company commanders are willing to do their work for their company without compensation if they can only do it without danger to their other business.

I wish this proposition or suggestion, for whatever you may deem it worth, should be mentioned at the meeting of the committee suggested in the issue of your paper December 16, 1909.

One other matter that I would place before the payment for drill is that each member of the company be allowed at least three days' pay for rifle practice on the home range providing the work is properly done under the supervision of proper officers of the company; this would help to get the men out.

Knowing that the work that is done by your committee is in the right direction for promotion of efficiency, I hope that you will be successful in the work of getting the necessary legislation.

ARMS AND THE MAN

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

Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor

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

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

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

IS THIS A LAND OF FREE MEN.

For the purpose of correcting the manifest evil of an unjust discrimination by certain of the labor union organizations against the National Guard it is well to consider the example set by the State of Florida.

We continue to receive advices from the different States which, if they are to be believed, and there is no disbelieving them, show a disposition on the part of some of the organized labor bodies to sharply discriminate against those members of the union who join the National Guard.

We have discussed this very serious and important question upon other occasions and we have expressed ourselves very freely upon it. An attitude of opposition to the National Guard, that force which is organized of men who voluntarily give their services at great expense and much sacrifice that they may in peace prepare themselves for service in war and be liable as well as ready to give their services in war, is as un-American and unpatriotic and as reprehensible an act as the worst malefactor could possibly perform.

A reasonable amount of fair representation of the case should precede any resort to more serious methods of correction, but corrected the error must be.

Here is an evil as odious, as harmful an excrescence upon the body politic as the most malignant cancer upon the person of a human being. It must be cured, destroyed, removed.

It is the part of every well-regulated, honest and honorable labor union man to assist in the correction of this evident error. The stigma which is unjustly attached to the good men who compose the majority and the bulk of the membership of labor unions should be removed.

Indifference to the situation, lack of interest in what the general public may think, or what the facts may be, should no longer blind the majority of labor union members to the real crime which is being committed by those unions or the members of those unions who oppose membership of their men in the National Guard.

A lack of appreciation of the necessity for military preparation is explainable, such an attitude does not necessarily spell lack of patriotism, it may merely indicate inattention; but when any body of men undertakes to say that an American citizen may not become a member of the National Guard without placing his employment, peace, happiness, and civil rights in jeopardy, then the time has come to call a halt. That time is now. This has been said by labor unions not once, but often.

There are unions, more than one union, so misguided, so wrong headed

and so utterly opposed to all that is right and just and proper that they will not allow their members to enlist in the National Guard, and they promptly expel from the union and thus cut off from a chance of employment those of their members who persist in maintaining their National Guard affiliations.

The Florida law passed to meet this situation was approved June 7, 1909, by the Governor of the State. The sections immediately applicable to this question are as follows:

"No person shall discriminate against any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard of Florida because of his membership in the Militia."

* * * * *

"It shall be unlawful for any association, club, society or other organized body, of a fraternal or social character, or organized for the mutual protection and benefit of its members, to incorporate in its charter, constitution or by-laws, or to adopt any rule seeking to or having the effect of debarring from its membership or from the equal enjoyment of its privileges, the members of the Organized Militia. Any association, club, society, or other organized body violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit any charter granted by the State and all privileges granted to or enjoyed by it under the State law."

That the context of the law may be realized the whole of the section is reproduced in another portion of this issue. There are other features in it which are excellent, such as, for instance, the prohibition of discrimination against the wearer of the uniform of the Army, Navy, or National Guard. That or similar matters, while important, are neither here nor there in the consideration of the main subject which we have been discussing.

The question actually is: Shall we allow men to organize societies in this country which by their direct instructions and purpose seek to compel their members to violate the Constitution and the laws of the United States and the constitutions and laws of the several States?

There can be but one answer to such a question. We cannot allow such organizations to exist; they should be compelled either to change from this wrong and harmful attitude or they should be put out of business altogether.

Holding such opinions as these, making rules and by-laws which keep their members out of the National Guard outside of its original error serves also to keep alive and fan to a fanatical heat the mistaken impression that the National Guard is opposed to labor unions.

Once and for all, the National Guard is not opposed to labor unions!

The National Guard is not opposed to any institution which legitimately exists under the sanction of the law.

The National Guard is primarily, as we have often said, a school for soldiers; an institution of instruction in which men are taught in time of peace those things which they should best know in time of war.

Secondarily, the National Guard is that arm of the State government which in the absence of the will or power on the part of the civil authorities to establish and maintain peace is called forth by the highest civil power in the State, the Governor thereof, to back up, to enforce and to make effective, the laws of the land.

In such an endeavor the National Guard should be and usually is supported by every law-abiding citizen. The National Guard can no more be used for the benefit of one class than for the aggrandizement of another.

Its interests no more lie with the capitalistic crowd than with the labor unions; scarcely as much, indeed, with the former as with the latter, because the majority of men who serve in the National Guard work for a living and are dependent upon the proceeds of their labor for their daily bread. Every honest hearted American who comes to understand what the National Guard means is distinctly, emphatically, and positively for the institution. It is essentially American in all its characteristics. It has been a part of the country since we have had a country. Grown strong with the increase of intelligence and world-knowledge among our citizenship it has taken the place to which it is entitled; as an auxiliary force, inactive in time of peace or in the absence of an emergency, but ready in every sense of the word to step into its place as part of the first line with the Army whenever war shall be declared.

It deserves, it is entitled to, and it should command the support, aid, assistance and sympathetic interest of every man devoted to the best interests of his country.

Any one may be excused for not wholly appreciating the National Guard,

but no one under any circumstances should be relieved from criticism for standing in direct opposition to it.

ARMY NONCOMS WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Unofficial reports have been reaching us of the excellent work which is being done by the sergeants of the Regular Army, who under the new law have been detailed for duty with the States. A new line of endeavor such as this, is always contemplated by the thoughtful man with a certain amount of doubt. So many experiments which seem upon the surface fit to succeed, prove failures, that the man who does things, rarely ever enters upon a new enterprise without at least a small mental reservation as to the success of his plan.

The War Department seriously undertook in the most sensible way to do all that it could do to insure satisfactory results from the detail of these men. To begin with, the selections were very carefully made, and then those sergeants, picked out because they were the best men in the opinion of their officers for this especial duty, were sent to school and there given a course which was intended to make them still better equipped for their new duties.

The sergeants have now been with the State troops long enough to give a line on what we may expect, and without exception the reports which have come to us are favorable. Sometimes the men have not shown themselves immediately adaptable, but this condition has quickly disappeared in every case.

We believe, from the way things have been going that the service of sergeants of the Army with the National Guard will assist and make more possible the fulfilment of the desire of National Guardsmen to attain a greater degree of military efficiency.

If we can only hasten the day when we shall have young and active officers of the Army detailed for duty with every National Guard organization, at the rate of not less than one to each regiment, we shall indeed be making steps, and long ones, in the right direction.

WHERE THE UPSET IN A BULLET OCCURS.

Extract from "The Bullet's Flight From Powder To Target,"
By Dr. F. W. Mann.

SHORT-barrel shooting was undertaken to determine, if possible, where the bullet upsets; but it led us into new fields, from one complication to another, and did not solve the question. Some competent advice, however, was received about this time regarding a method that would assist in solving it, which was to shorten the .32-40 shell $\frac{1}{8}$ inch so that amount of base of bullet might be left in rifle chamber. In this case, if the base upsets before point is started, it would fill the chamber, which is larger than bore, and on being forced forward the bore would draw circumference of the base backward, leaving it cup-shaped.

Such a test was made in a normal barrel and bullets recovered in sawdust, and their bases were found much concaved, showing all signs of having been drawn back by the rifling and bore, proving the bullet upsets before its point is moved forward.

A test to determine where the bullet would cease to upset, if it had space, would be interesting, but has only been carried far enough to satisfy the writer, and may be stated as follows:

The 187-grain bullet, fired from a .32-caliber rifle by 45 grains black powder, will upset .007 inch after leaving the muzzle of a 10-inch barrel, and there can be little doubt that if pressure is great enough to upset the bullet after leaving muzzle it is great enough to upset the same if in the bore. It was found that a bullet failed to upset after leaving muzzle of an 11-inch barrel, with same bore and charge as used in the 10-inch. If there is a slight ring in bore anywhere within 10 inches of chamber, the bullet, when discharged, will upset into it and partially or wholly fill it, but beyond 11 inches it might not. Evidently the bullet is upset into the first space that offers itself, whether back into the chamber, sidewise into the grooves, or into the air when freed at muzzle from barrels less than 10 inches in length.

The conclusion thus arrived at is not now a theory with the writer. The unusual experiments with short barrels have demonstrated the character of a lead bullet and its behavior under confinement, and out of confinement when subjected to the sharp blow that is communicated by the sudden expansion of exploding powder. Though it has taken years and many useless experiments to determine this property of lead, hoping thereby to eliminate an error from the path to the goal of accurate rifle shooting, these experiments had their educating influence, sufficient at least to encourage the writer to solve other questions still presenting themselves.

AN INDOOR PRACTICE HAND ARM.

SOMEONE has been talking about a .22-caliber revolver for indoor pistol practice, and some trials are being made to ascertain the usefulness of such a weapon. In theory at least, a .22-caliber revolver of the same weight balance and shape as the full size larger caliber weapon would possess some advantages for indoor practice. Chief among these would be the saving in ammunition cost, and a lessening of the disagreeable effects produced by the sound of a full charge fired indoors.

The Ordnance Department with its usual alertness has bought a few .22-caliber revolvers for trial, but there is no probability of the adoption of such an arm for the use of the Army and the National Guard. Certainly not unless there should be a decision to adopt the revolver for the Service hand arm.

If, as seems probable, the automatic pistol is chosen for the Service weapon, no matter what the type or make, then the ideal indoor substitute for it would be an automatic pistol using the .22-caliber commercial ammunition. We shall expect this to be the outcome.

Peace if He had to Fight for It.

Recruiting Officer—"If you are a married man, why are you trying to join the army?"

Henpeck—"Cause I'm such a lover of peace.—Judge."

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH MILITARY RIFLE SHOOTING?

BY SAMUEL SQUIBB.

MUCH has been and can be written on how to promote shooting with the military rifle; those methods which seemed most likely to prove effective are in operation. The result, as every interested person knows, has fallen far short of expectations.

Various theories are advanced to explain the failure and new ideas offered to correct it. One writer in a recent number of ARMS AND THE MAN said he would wager that not one-half the membership of Government clubs shoot enough to keep in practice, and in the same article stated the great cause of backwardness in shooting as the difficulty of obtaining rifles.

Doesn't one assertion conflict with the other?

The Chief of Ordnance says in his report for 1909 that 400 rifles have been sold to Government clubs, which means that about 89 per cent of those eligible and having the Government rifle within such clubs choose to do without it.

Red tape is not responsible for the small number of rifles sold, for the authorities of New York State, at least, are very prompt and courteous in authorizing requisitions, and surely there can be no well-grounded complaint against the quality of those furnished.

Perhaps some good may be done by the manufacture of military rifles in private factories, but the decreasing area of hunting grounds open to the public will prevent that from accomplishing very much.

It may be unduly pessimistic to say that if men were stationed on street corners distributing military rifles gratis a lot of people would be supplied with ornaments but the number of riflemen increased by very few; still conditions at present warrant that statement.

When the rifle was necessary at all times as a weapon of defence and a food getter its popularity was natural and inevitable, but it appears almost impossible to ever raise it by stimulation to that point.

Outside his small circle of shooting cronies the average rifleman is looked on as having a harmless streak of lunacy—the only extenuating thing said of him is, "he might do worse."

Carry a rifle through a city; a man will sidle up with an ingratiating smile and say, "What are you after—ducks?" Just answer, "No, target shooting," and watch the smile come as the man goes.

Glance at reports of clubs published in ARMS AND THE MAN; a newly organized club will make a brave flourish with a string of names at first but finally dwindles down to a very few of the genuine "dyed in the wool," "never say die" cranks.

Even in this small number of the "elect" there is a division; the schuetzen men refuse to adopt conditions which would let the military rifle have a look in and regard its introduction to the 200-yard ranges with a jealous eye.

The military rifle exponents on the other hand are very intolerant of the schuetzen, regarding it as a survivor of mediævalism and only fit for a relic.

A little compromise on both sides and united effort would strengthen many civilian clubs.

Up to the present, civilian clubs have not succeeded in holding matches, open to the military rifles only, which anywhere equal in importance those held by the schuetzenbund.

This failure is not due to expense, for the first cost of a schuetzen is

about three times that of a military rifle and the cost of ammunition about the same for the short ranges.

It is not due to superior shooting qualities for the writer has seen many fine schuetzen rifles and owned a few excellent ones.

He has now a New Springfield which will equal any of them for close grouping of shots and his is not an exceptional case, either, for he knows of a number of other Springfields just as good.

When considering expense, clay bird shooting is worthy of mention for it is far more costly than rifle shooting, yet it grows in popularity each year.

A few instances of attempts to promote rifle shooting in New York City are illuminating. Secretary Jones of the N. R. A. wrote to a civilian club requesting it to assist the boys of a High School in holding their medal competition. The club furnished range, rifles and ammunition; many members were on hand to help and show every courtesy to the boys.

During the match it became apparent from remarks that many of the boys considered their presence a sacrifice; a ball game on for that afternoon was uppermost in their thoughts.

After shooting was done, their secretary warmly praised and thanked the club for its kindness. He was told that the appearance of a boy on the range occasionally would be the only reward expected or desired.

They have come—like that "million of riflemen."

An attempt to hold a match, open to the military rifle only, met with little success. In spite of the fact that the great dailies published notices of the event, that all military and civilian organizations in the vicinity were notified and the entire section gone over with a fine tooth comb, but sixteen men turned out. The entrance fee barely covered expenses. A sister club in a neighboring State made a similar effort a short time previous which met with even less success.

The hard task of the N. R. A. to get a team together for the international match last spring and the failure to form an indoor league in the fall of 1909 are other examples of how badly men want to shoot. Surely there is something more the matter with this sport than the difficulty of obtaining rifles.

Lack of ranges is one great drawback. In the cities the use of armories is denied to civilians. Near New York City are vast stretches of land of no value at present. A public spirited citizen could easily and cheaply turn a part of this into a safe 500-yard range; perhaps this opportunity for rifle practice would create enough lovers of the sport to maintain it.

There certainly is no use in giving a man a rifle unless he has a place to use it. An appeal to the editor of a New York paper to use the influence of his columns for the establishment of a range accessible to all in the city was answered by an editorial attack on the Hull Bill, a bill which authorizes the free issue of Krags and a supply of ammunition to colleges.

An analysis of the foregoing shows that the N. R. A. has a monumental task before it—the education of the people. The great majority are indifferent. Patriotism manifests itself by making bombastic speeches on Fourth of July, "Your Uncle Samuel is on top of the heap; let an enemy come, we will annihilate him, Hooray!"

Others, and they are very active, are hostile; they heap sneers and insult on men who point out the lamentable military weakness of the nation. "War is a disgrace to civilization; preparation for it useless and sinful" is their cry, forgetful that the millennium is yet far off and being a lamb is dangerous while the lion has his appetite.

Education, a knowledge of the true conditions, will alone correct that. Then we can hope for military instruction and rifle practice conducted in an energetic fashion in the public schools.

There is no good purpose served in nursing delusions. If this nation is ever in time of peace made strong for war the start must be made in the schools.

To get the public to see the necessity of this is the true work of the N. R. A., the holding of matches a mere accessory and test of the growth of that understanding.

We are at present able to get a fine rifle, honestly made, for a low price. The United States Ordnance Department is composed of an able, progressive body of men; no smell of graft is attached to it. Its capacity can be made equal to any demand for rifles. Let present arrangements alone.

NEW BOOKS.

FOR EVERY INFANTRY PRIVATE.

We have been looking forward to the completion of the work of Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 23rd U. S. Infantry, Assistant to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, on the handbook which we knew he was preparing. The book is finished, and it is now ready for issue. It has been named "Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia of the United States."

The military life of the National Guardsman is peculiar. He has to crowd into a little time, labor, instruction, and comprehension which from the gravity of the subjects discussed and the importance of the results to be obtained should consume a great deal more time.

The work of preparing this book was undertaken in response to an almost

universal demand on the part of National Guardsmen for some book which should contain all or nearly all that an Infantry private ought to know and which in addition would be cheap enough to be within reach.

The book contains many extracts from existing Service manuals and there is not a great deal of original matter in it, although what there is is good. It was compiled by Captain Kerth under the direction of Col. E. M. Weaver, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, and many of its sections have been referred to the Chief of Staff and other officers who are authorities upon the subjects in question. It can therefore be accepted as authoritative.

The table of contents will be enlightening and it is therefore given: "Enlistment, Oath; Obedience, Loyalty, Discipline, Military Courtesy, Salutes, out of ranks; Conversation, courtesies in; Rank and Precedence, Regulations Governing Militia, Uniforms, Service Kit, Rations, Rifle, Advice to Riflemen, Infantry Drill Regulations, Manual of Bayonet Exercises, Extracts from the Manual of Guard Duty, Marches, Patrols, Advance and Rear Guards, Outposts, Combat, Care of Health, First-Aid Rules."

It is manifestly impossible to put into one book absolutely all that the Infantry privates of the National Guard could be taught by books, but this book comes about as close to containing everything as any one could expect. It is an extremely valuable handbook.

Some of the matter in it, such as Marches, Patrols, Rear Guard, and Combat, deserve special mention. The soldier who reads these passages will be dull indeed if through them he is not made to understand more clearly what his part will be in the field.

These books may be obtained by a State upon regular requisition at a cost of 16 cents, either as an issue under Section 1661, or the Act of May 27, 1908, or as a sale for cash to the State. Individuals may obtain the book from the Superintendent of Documents, Office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., at 20 cents per copy. If the latter style of purchase is pursued money order to cover the price of the book will have to come with the order.

We almost forgot to say that the book has an excellent index which adds much to its value.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE BATTLESHIPS.

It is manifestly proper and fitting that an enlisted man of the Navy should chronicle the events of the momentous, around-the-world tour of our battleships and present them in book form to the American people.

We are fond of thinking of the high class intelligence possessed by our sailors; and a general impression which is abroad in the land that the enlisted personnel of our Navy is far superior in quality to that found on the ships of any other nation, is well-founded.

The world-encircling voyage of our ships was so thoroughly chronicled by the newspapers that the appetite of the public has been more or less satisfied. When the feeling of satiety disappears, as it must soon do, then the book "Around the World with the Battleships" will come to be read with increasing pleasure as time goes on.

It is well described as a log of the battle fleet cruise around the world, with many pictures. It is published by A. C. McClurg & Co., and it can be bought of ARMS AND THE MAN for \$1.50.

HERE AND THERE.

Airships for the English Navy.

Vickers' Sons & Maxim are building an airship for the British Navy. The new craft should be ready for delivery early in the spring, and tests of it by the sailors will be immediately undertaken.

It is thought that the whole subject of defence of ships against airships or dirigible balloons will be thoroughly gone into at the same time.

Germans Declare They Have a Unified Projectile.

It is reported from Germany that the Ordnance officers have brought to a satisfactory conclusion their experiments to secure a unified projectile, combining the qualities of common shell and shrapnel. A projectile which will answer with complete satisfaction all the demands made upon it for use either as shrapnel or common shell will be a sweet boon to the Field Artillerymen. We shall be glad to know how the Germans have accomplished it.

WANTS INFORMATION ABOUT RIFLES.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN.

I lately purchased a .351-caliber Winchester self-loading rifle. It is fitted with the ordinary factory sights. I hoped to find a gun suitable for use from the saddle that would be really accurate up to about 300 yards.

On my range here in Alberta we raise many horses. To make profit from the business it is of no use to attempt to produce anything less than high class stock. The progeny of an imported Clyde or Percheron are just as susceptible to the pointed arguments of the big timber wolf or the coyote as the ordinary Indian cayuse.

When one of these big youngsters is killed a \$100 bill is destroyed out of hand at the click of the marauder's teeth. In addition to this there is a lot of damage to the stock through the indiscriminate biting of it, to say nothing of the harm which comes through the contact of frightened animals with the barbed wire.

We pay a bounty of \$50 for a timber wolf as a bonus to the Government bounty, and if we paid \$500 it would really be money in our pockets. So you can see why it is very necessary for me to have a rifle which will make it extremely unpleasant, not to say hazardous, for any wolf to prowl about the place.

I have been much disappointed in the rifle as it is now sighted, that is, with the ordinary buck horn rear and corresponding fore sight. When shooting it I used Winchester cartridges and I am a steady, good, reliable shot with any good rifle.

Before firing the gun at game I adjusted it to my holding and shot it at fifty, 150 and 200 yards. At fifty yards the accuracy was sufficient to cut

off a prairie chicken's head with some certainty. But still you might not hit just where you intended. That is, you might get a higher or a lower shot along the central line. At 100 yards this tendency toward variable elevations was still more in evidence. In fact I am certain that I could not hold a four-inch bull, either sitting or prone, at 100 yards.

On one occasion I got a high shot out of a string of five which went about eighteen inches above the others and with what I thought was a good hold. Two of the shots in this group fairly centered the four-inch bull. I used cartridges loaded with soft-nosed bullets.

I tried again at 100, 150 and 200, and out of more than twenty-five shots I did not once succeed in hitting a regulation 6-inch bull. My usual score at 200 yards with the military rifle is about 32 out of 35.

To some extent I blame the buck horn sight, as it makes it unnecessarily hard to maintain the elevations. I have ordered a Marble aperture sight which has not yet arrived, on account of being delayed by the customs.

I would like to know if any of the readers of ARMS AND THE MAN have had experience with this rifle, whether they experienced the same difficulty and if so whether a change of sights disposed of it.

I have a Roumanian Mannlicher .256-caliber, and find its accuracy all that could be desired. But I want a rifle that I can fire the five shots out of without leaving the saddle, and without taking the gun from my shoulder.

I would like to know also if any of your readers have had experience with the Remington .351 automatic or with the new Remington auto. 25-35, which I understand has been put out.

ALBERTA.

ARMY AND NAVY.

TO DEFEND THE ISTHMUS.

The first meeting of the joint Army and Navy Board to prepare plans for the defence of the Panama Canal occurred on Thursday of last week.

Plans have been made for the Board to leave for the Isthmus of Panama late in the month of February where it will consider the questions involved in the protection of the extensive new American waterway upon the scene.

The Board is an exceptionally strong one and recommendations from it will on this account have particular value. It is of much consequence that



ARMY AND NAVY PANAMA DEFENCE BOARD.

Left to right, sitting: Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, Brig.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Brig.-Gen. Arthur Murray, Brig.-Gen. William W. Wotherspoon. Standing: J. E. Powell. (Secretary to Board), Maj. William G. Haan, Brig.-Gen. William L. Marshall, Capt. H. S. Knapp, Commander William J. Maxwell.

we should prepare in advance for adequately guarding our bridge between the western and eastern oceans.

When the Panama Canal is finished its shores will resound with the strange chorus of passing seamen of a thousand tongues. If the United States should be at war with an enemy in the East or in the West the best of strategy would involve a blow at the Panama Canal, which if effective would limit the activities of our Navy to one hemisphere or the other.

Having built the Panama Canal we must guard it with the greatest care. In full realization of this fact the present Board has been appointed and with an earnest and intelligent purpose to carry out its appointed task it will approach the question with the design of making Panama impregnable.

Ordnance Promotion.

A Board of officers of the Ordnance Department has been ordered to meet for the purpose of making a recommendation for the detail of an officer for the grade of Major in the Ordnance Department. We like the idea of a Board sitting to choose from among a list of officers one to be recommended for promotion.

The vacancy among the list of Majors in the Ordnance Department will arise through the promotion of Maj. Wm. S. Pierce, who will shortly be given his step to fill the place vacated by Lieut.-Col. O. M. Lissak, who has been found physically incapacitated for further active service.

Chaplains May Now Be Capped.

Those much respected and industrious gentlemen of the Military Service who wear a cross upon their shoulders, the chaplains, will hereafter wear the dress cap with the dress uniform.

Infantry Equipment Board Still Pegging Away.

The Infantry Equipment Board, which has been for a long time in session, is still discussing and trying out in a very practical way articles of field equipment.

One of the latest signs of activity which the Board has exhibited is a

request for two expert commissary officers whose presence is desired in connection with the selection of a suitable field range for the Army.

Captains Lucius R. Holbrook and Francis J. Koester have been sent to Rock Island by the Commissary-General in response to the request.

Officers' Horses.

The amendment of paragraph 1103, Army Regulations, to provide a method under which mounted officers of the line may have reasonable assurance of realizing something from a horse or horses which they own, is one which meets with the hearty approval of officers who have studied this question.

It is manifestly impossible for an officer to crumple up his horse like an opera hat and carry him over to the Islands. The cost of taking him in the regular way provided for animals is prohibitive and it seems a shame to leave him behind without a master. The exchange of horses between officers has often resulted, but circumstances do not always make this possible.

The new regulation may assist to alleviate difficulties of this kind.

Infantry in the 1910 Matches.

The January Infantry Journal, in which, by the way, we discover a pleasing advance in manner and matter, contains the following editorial observations on the National Matches for 1910.

"The first business of the Infantry is to be first. It has some other duties, but if it attend well and successfully to the performance of this first duty the others will take care of themselves. The history of the National Matches for 1909, so far as they concern the Infantry, is well told elsewhere in this number by an officer well qualified to tell it. For the record of the Infantry team in 1909 there is much credit due and The Infantry Journal extends sincere congratulations to every one connected with the team for his efforts in attaining the place secured. Nevertheless, while there may not be universal agreement concerning the value of competitions of this nature in the development of Infantry fire, there is no room for disagreement in the Infantry that so long as competitions take place it is the business of the Infantry to lead in rifle fire. It is its business to lead in everything else, of course, to be first in peace and in war, in the hearts of its countrymen, and on the list of general officers and in other pleasant places, but rifle shooting is the Infantry's reason for being and so leaves us with little excuse when explanations are necessary. No explanations are necessary now, thanks to the work of the 1909 team. But we should like to emphasize the suggestion made by its captain concerning preparation for 1910. It is to be hoped that something along the line of his recommendation can be done. It is to be hoped in any event that everybody interested in the success of the team in 1910 will commence now to work toward that result."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Events in Maine.

The organization of the Coast Artillery Corps of Maine, consisting of twelve companies and a band, with the necessary officers and noncommissioned officers, has been announced in orders.

The report of the Surgeon-General recently published shows that the sanitary conditions of the camp of the 2nd Regiment, N. G. S. M., 1909, were superior to any that have existed in a previous encampment.

Another Prominent Pennsylvanian Gone.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. F. Richardson, Division Quartermaster, N. G. P., died in Philadelphia on the afternoon of January 1.

Colonel Richardson was known to many officers of the National Guard in various portions of the country and his reputation as an officer of great ability was of the highest. The condition of affairs in Pennsylvania, whereby that State has the name of having the most correctly organized and highly efficient Quartermaster's Department of any of the States, is largely due to the efforts of Colonel Richardson. In a personal way he will be missed by many men who knew him and were fond of him.

New Jersey Retirement Law Unconstitutional.

The Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey last week pronounced unconstitutional the retirement law passed by the legislature of that State last year.

The law required officers to retire at 64 years. A number of retirements have taken place under its provisions and the situation in which the State authorities find themselves is extremely embarrassing.

Georgia Inspection.

The annual Federal inspections of the National Guard of Georgia will be made by Maj. F. C. Palmer, U. S. A., retired, at the home stations from January 18 to April 25.

In his order for this inspection the Adjutant General of Georgia directs that all officers and men lay aside all other business to attend inspection. Every absentee without a legitimate excuse will be required to pay a fine of \$10.

The inspections are to be divided into two parts, day inspections and night inspections. The day inspections will begin at 9 o'clock, all company officers being present and at least one noncommissioned officer and four privates. Property records and quarters will be closely scrutinized. Night inspection, to begin at 8 o'clock, will be of the troops under arms.

Report of Small Arms Firing in Maryland.

The report of small arms firing of the Maryland National Guard for the year 1909, which is just at hand, shows the figure of merit for the brigade, consisting of three regiments of Infantry, one Separate Company of Infantry, a Troop of Cavalry and a Company of Coast Artillery, as 81.67, a slight decrease from last year when the figure of merit was 85.98. The high regiment is the First, with 86.09; the high company, Company M, 5th Infantry, with 147.03.

Mention is made in the report of the participation of the State Team in the National Matches, where, as it will be remembered, it finished in thirteenth place, and won the second prize in B Class.

Another Armory in Pennsylvania.

As soon as the state of the weather will allow it, work will be begun on a new armory for the 18th Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, at Pittsburg.

It is expected that the building will be completed by early fall.

Massachusetts Inspections.

The regular annual Federal inspection of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia will not differ in any material particular from previous inspections. Several officers of the Regular Service have been detailed for this duty and the inspections which will begin January 17 will have all been completed by February 1.

Iowa School.

Orders are out for a correspondence school for officers of the Iowa National Guard. The school will be in charge of Brig.-Gen. Jas. Rush Lincoln, brigade commander.

Questions will be mailed to the officers upon the 1st and 16th of each month, and answers will be returned to General Lincoln on the 15th and last day. After marking, the papers will be sent to their makers, except in cases where student officers fail to obtain a marking of 50 per cent.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Duties of Enlisted Men Detached with the National Guard.

Paragraph 280, Militia Regulations, as published in Circular No. 6, Division of Militia Affairs, March 29, 1909, prescribes that—

“The duties of enlisted men of the Regular Army detailed for service with the Organized Militia * * * include all matters pertaining to the theoretical and practical instruction of the Organized Militia of the State which may be assigned to them by the officer of the State under whose

orders they are serving. The Department desires that the State military authorities shall take every advantage of the experience the enlisted men so detailed may have had in, and the knowledge they may have of, matters of drill, instruction, discipline, and customs of the Regular Service. It is to be clearly understood, however, that enlisted men detailed under the provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall not be employed in any other than a military capacity.”

The Department intends that this paragraph shall be construed to exclude from the duties of noncommissioned officers detailed with the States all employment as clerks, janitors, laborers, etc. It is intended that these noncommissioned officers shall be used only as instructors, both theoretical and practical, and in work directly incident thereto. Classifying and assorting, and boxing and shipping quartermaster's and ordnance stores, keeping memorandum receipts, receiving reports from company commanders, and filing the same away, and clerical work in the Adjutant General's office are not considered to be in accordance with the paragraph cited. It is the opinion of the Department that the duty of making inventory of property is not a duty which pertains directly to instruction.

Officers May be Detailed for Monthly Instruction.

The Adjutant General of a State has been advised that an officer of the Army serving in a Department may instruct officers of the Organized Militia of a State within the Department once each month in applied tactics, and other subjects, if considered advisable by the Department commander.

Encampments for 1910.

A circular letter has been sent out to the Adjutants General of all States requesting an indication of the desires of the State authorities in relation to participation of any part of its Organized Militia in encampments during the year 1910. Upon the replies received it is hoped that the program for the year's work may be made up. It is of course understood in this connection that no maneuvers or joint encampments can be carried out unless Congress makes the appropriation which the Department has asked for the purpose.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 7-12—22 Caliber Indoor Championship Match under the auspices of the Iroquois Rifle Club of Pittsburg: \$1,000 in cash and prizes have been set aside for this very important shooting event. Further information and programs which are ready will be furnished upon application to James Lewis, 619 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

March 12-19—Fourteenth Annual Indoor Championship Match of the Zettler Rifle Club. F. Hecking, secretary, 159 West 23rd Street, New York City.

The Hartford, Conn., Revolver Club, A. C. Hurlburt, secretary, shoots every Wednesday and Saturday night at 474 Asylum street. Visitors are welcome.

The National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club's new range is located at 424 Ninth Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Shooting, Thursday night. Come and see us.

The Lost Angeles, Calif., Revolver Club range is located at 716 South Olive Street. Club shoots are held every Wednesday evening.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association shoots every Thursday night at 2628 Broadway, New York City.

Philadelphia Rifle Association shoots at 1406 Washington Street.

The range of the Newark, N. J., Rifle and Revolver Association is at 230 Washington Street.

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

UNOFFICIAL STANDING OF TEAMS, JANUARY 6.

W. L.	W. L.
San Francisco 6 0	Newark 4 2
St. Louis 5 1	Portland, Me. 3 3
Portland, Ore. 5 1	Boston 3 3
New York 5 1	Belleville 0 6
Springfield, Mass. 5 1	Chicago 0 6
Philadelphia 4 2	Los Angeles 0 6
Providence 4 2	Washington 0 6

UNOFFICIAL RESULTS OF JANUARY 6.

St. Louis 1052	Los Angeles 1016
Philadelphia 1058	Washington 1028
Portland, Me. 1052	Portland, Ore. 1023
New York 1108	Providence 1034
Newark 1024	Belleville 922
Springfield 1098	Chicago 976
San Francisco 1081	Boston 1031

STANDING, DECEMBER 30.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Portland, Ore.	5	0	1000
San Francisco	5	0	1000
Providence	4	1	800
St. Louis	4	1	800
Springfield	4	1	800
New York	4	1	800
Philadelphia	3	2	600
Boston	3	2	400
Portland, Me.	2	3	400
Newark	2	3	400
Belleville	0	5	000
Chicago	0	5	000
Los Angeles	0	5	000
Washington	0	5	000

ST. LOUIS—LOS ANGELES.

	St. Louis.
January 6.	
Dr. M. R. Moore	47 39 40 42 41—209
W. C. Ayer	40 45 42 38 41—206
C. C. Crossman	40 42 43 47 44—216
W. H. Spencer	37 42 48 39 41—207
S. E. Sears	41 37 47 43 46—214
Unofficial score	1052

Los Angeles.

A. B. Douglas	215
I. C. Douglas	211
H. D. Thaxter	203
J. W. Siefert	201
W. E. Smith	186
Unofficial score	1016

WASHINGTON—PHILADELPHIA.

	Washington.
January 6.	
Sheridan Ferree	43 47 44 46 41—221
Dr. L. H. Reichelderfer	42 39 39 43 46—209
Maurice Appleby	42 42 40 41 39—204
J. C. Bunn	41 39 44 42 36—202
F. W. Holt	42 33 41 40 36—192
Official score	1028

Philadelphia.

William T. Smith	45 47 43 50 44—229
George Hugh Smith	45 45 47 43 46—226
Harry L. Reeves	42 46 39 39 41—207
Nathan Spring	44 38 37 42 39—200
W. H. Richey	41 40 42 35 38—196
Official score	1058

PORTLAND, ME.—PORTLAND, OREGON.

	Portland, Me.
January 6.	
L. R. Hatch	42 47 45 49 42—225
M. S. Folskins	40 37 35 43 42—197
S. B. Adams	40 36 41 42 45—204
J. L. Hughes	40 41 40 45 42—208
H. W. Stevens	47 44 43 39 45—218
Unofficial score	1052

Portland, Ore.

January 6.	
G. W. Wilson	42 42 40 40 49—213
F. L. Sanders	39 44 39 36 43—201
W. Hansen	42 37 39 40 39—197
J. T. Moore	42 40 43 35 35—195
W. H. Hubbard	41 42 45 47 42—217
Unofficial score	1023

NEW YORK—PROVIDENCE.

	New York.
January 6.	
Dr. R. H. Sayre	41 43 46 44 41—215
B. F. Wilder	43 42 46 47 45—223
Dr. J. R. Hicks	43 45 45 43 46—222
P. Hanford	45 46 46 48 45—230
J. A. Dietz	41 43 46 44 44—218
Unofficial score	1108

Providence.

Walter H. Freeman	44 49 42 42 47—224
E. C. Parkhurst	43 44 44 42 40—213
George E. Joslin	45 39 44 42 42—212
W. Bert Gardiner	40 37 43 43 31—194
Herbert C. Miller	43 41 28 41 38—191
Unofficial score	1034

BELLEVILLE—NEWARK.

	Belleville.
January 6.	
Rich	46 39 37 45 39—206
Zerban	37 39 32 45 37—190
Duyall	38 37 41 37 33—186
Mertens	31 32 39 28 41—171
Merk	38 30 32 30 39—169
Official score	922

Newark.

January 6.	
Jackson	41 34 36 39 44—194
Ryder	39 45 38 40 39—201
French	39 44 41 43 39—206
Hinn	42 44 41 40 41—208
Nichols	47 40 42 44 42—215
Unofficial score	1024

SPRINGFIELD—CHICAGO.

	Springfield.
January 6.	
C. S. Axtell	44 49 46 45 45—229
G. H. Chandler	46 35 45 45 48—219
Dr. W. A. Smith	45 42 46 45 41—219
Dr. I. R. Calkins	47 44 45 40 42—218
Capt. F. A. Wakefield	44 41 44 43 43—213
Official score	1098

Chicago.

January 6.	
W. H. Whigam	46 41 43 46 44—220
G. Springsguth	33 42 41 38 39—193
J. W. Mattes	39 40 38 43 32—192
S. Peterson	34 39 35 34 41—183
Turner	39 42 32 41 34—188
Official score	976

SAN FRANCISCO—BOSTON.

	San Francisco.
January 6.	
C. W. Linder	44 43 42 48 41—218
J. E. Gorman	44 42 47 46 45—224
Geo. Armstrong	45 43 47 41 41—217
G. Barley	41 41 37 40 42—201
A. J. Brannagan	41 44 47 43 46—221
Unofficial score	1081

Boston.

January 6.	
Taylor	44 48 40 43 46—221
Heath	41 39 45 43 43—211
Thamsh	40 39 38 35 45—197
Percival	36 38 45 41 44—204
Jewett	36 38 41 42 41—198
Unofficial score	1031

Portland, Oregon.

December 30.	
G. W. Wilson	45 35 39 37 41—197
F. L. Sanders	42 43 47 41 42—215
W. Hansen	37 39 39 40 35—190
W. H. Hubbard	37 42 41 39 41—199
J. T. Moore	45 35 44 34 39—197
Official score	998

Springfield.

December 30.	
S. R. Calkins	46 35 48 42 49—220
C. S. Axtell	46 43 44 46 46—225
F. A. Wakefield	45 39 44 41 39—208
G. H. Chandler	41 43 43 45 38—210
W. A. Smith	47 44 43 39 45—218
Official score	1081

San Francisco.

December 23.	
R. P. Prentys	43 46 46 47 43—225
A. J. Brannagan	48 44 44 39 46—221
G. Armstrong	41 43 46 44 44—218
J. E. Gorman	45 47 44 46 43—225
C. W. Linder	44 48 44 37 45—218
Official score	1107

NOTES.

By the official scorer increasing B. F. Wilder's total to 211 instead of 210, the Manhattanites go into the 1100 column for the first time for a 1100 score, instead of 1099 as published last week.

The official score of the Belleville team for the week of December 23 is 960 instead of 962.

As Josh Billings would say, this is "2 much." The Manhattan team has gone and done it. They made 1108 on January 6 in the match with the Providence club. Parnly Hanford helped materially with a neat little 230, shooting a .22 pistol and the new black cartridge, long rifle. B. F. Wilder was runner up with 223, using a .38 military and hand loaded (Manhattan). The low man, Dr. R. H. Sayre, had a 215 score, using a Colt .44 New Service and midrange cartridges. Dr. J. R. Hicks made 222 with a .38 military and hand loaded (Manhattan). John Dietz shot a .22 pistol and black long rifle.

The high man for Providence was Walter H. Freeman, 224, using a .22 pistol and Pope-Armory cartridges. Edward C. Parkhurst used the .38 Colt Officers and hand loaded. The rest used the .22 pistol and Pope-Armory cartridges.

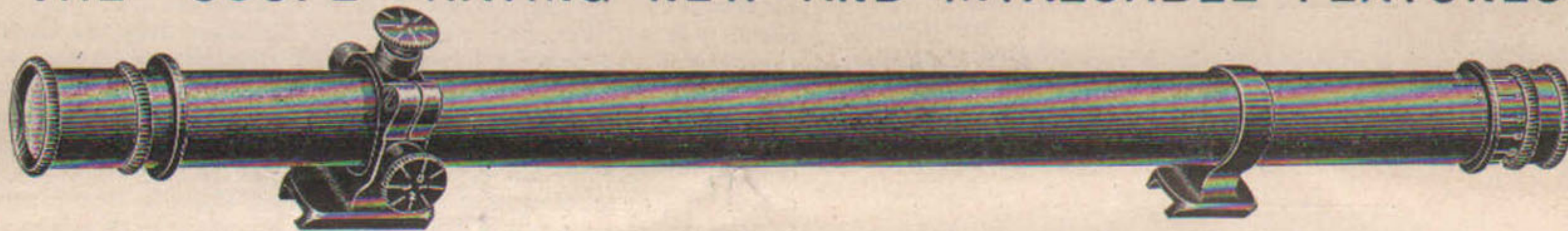
C. S. Axtell was high man for Springfield, with 229. Their 1098 total looks good with the low man at 213. G. H. Chandler had a bad half moment and let a 35 slip into his score, but he finished with a 219 at that.

By Sheridan Ferree putting on a 221, which is by far the best score made by anyone on the Washington team, the club jumped into the 1,000 column with a 1028 score. He shot a .22 pistol as did F. W. Holt. The balance used the .38 military.

The Smith brothers, Wm. T. and George Hugh, performed in their usual graceful manner and helped to put it on the Washington team in good shape with a 229 and 226. Wonder if they are twins. They both shot a .22 pistol, as did the balance of the team. The Quakers

WINCHESTER TELESCOPE RIFLE SIGHTS

THE "SCOPE" HAVING NEW AND INVALUABLE FEATURES



Interchangeable Reticules:—Five different styles of reticules can be used with the Winchester Telescope Sight. They are:



Single Cross Hairs



Double Cross Hairs



Triangle



Aperture



Pin Head

THE WINCHESTER APERTURE RETICULE AN INNOVATION

In using a Telescope Sight a reticule is sometimes required having a very small aperture with the least possible obstruction to the field. This requirement is provided for in the Winchester Telescope by an aperture reticule made from a single piece of wire, and comprising a ring and a twisted stem. A reticule made in this way has a much smaller area than one stamped out of sheet metal, and consequently offers the least possible obstruction to the field. Another decided advantage a reticule of this kind has over one made of sheet metal is the smoothness of its surface. Stamped out aperture reticules have ragged edges, which under the lenses are so greatly magnified as to be objectionable and an interference with clear vision.

NO OTHER SIMILAR SIGHT COMPARES WITH IT

Send for an illustrated circular fully describing this wonderful instrument, which not only embodies several valuable improvements, but corrects faults common to other telescope sights.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

are shooting mighty well and should finish well in the first division.

1052 for St. Louis, with C. C. Crossman high with 216, defeated Los Angeles, who made 1016.

The Douglas brothers, A. B. and I. C., were high for Los Angeles with 215 and 211, respectively.

L. R. Hatch put on a pretty neat 225 with a 49 in the score, shooting a .22 pistol and black long rifle cartridges. H. W. Stevens made 218, shooting the same outfit. J. L. Hughes used a .22 pistol and long rifle, and S. B. Adams shot a Remington pistol and .22 long rifle. M. S. Folkins shot a .22 pistol and black long rifle cartridges.

So far we have been able to discover but three possible 50 scores. C. W. Linder, of the San Francisco club, on December 9, recorded one. F. A. Wakefield, of the Springfield club had one in his 225 total on December 9, and Wm. T. Smith, of Philadelphia, did the trick on January 6.

231 by Roland Prentys, of the Frisco team, on December 9, seems to be the high 10 shot total made to date.

The official score for the Portland, Oregon, team on December 23 is 1032 instead of 1031. The point is given to Wm. H. Hubbard, making him high man on 220 instead of 219.

The score of 1111 made by San Francisco, on December 23, has been cut down to 1107; which is the official score for them.

There have been only three 230 totals made so far.

Three of the San Francisco team men have made 237 each in practice. G. Armstrong shot a 50, 49, and 48 consecutively, and a 98 and 97 right following on January 2, and on January 5 he made several 47's, 48's and a 49 for good measure. Pretty fine work that.

If some of the club secretaries would furnish a little local color with their scores each week, we feel sure that a little good natured chaff would go good once in a while.

J. E. Gorman put over a 224 for San Francisco on January 6 and was high for the team. All shot the .22 pistol and long rifle ammunition.

The scores of the Portland, Oregon, team have just come in from Jos. Willms, scorer, with the information that the night before a burglar entered the home of Mr. F. L. Sanders, a member of the team, and made off with his target revolver, 44 Russian, .22 pistol, a suit of clothes, and an overcoat. Surely this is hard luck, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Sanders will pot his man, and if he makes a bullseye at about half past one we are sure Mr. Burglar will burgle no more. Mr. Sanders had to shoot a strange gun.

On January 6 there were only two clubs who went below 1,000.

ST. LOUIS U. S. R. A. LEAGUE TEAM.

Individual Averages.				
	No. Matches.	Points made.	Possible.	Average.
Crossman	6	1296	1500	86.4
Moore	6	1274	1500	84.9
Sears	6	1263	1500	84.2
Ayer	5	1026	1250	82.
Frese	2	416	500	83.2
Spencer	4	787	1000	78.7
Olcott	1	193	250	77.2

Team average, 83.4 per cent.
Total points by St. Louis team, 6,255.
Total points by opposing teams, 6,046.
Won five and lost one match.

Struggling hard to put up a good score on January 6 in the match against the Philadelphia Rifle Association the local club went into the 1,000 column for the first

time on a 1028 score. It looked good for awhile but when George Hugh Smith sent us the scores it was a sorrowful little bunch that gathered around to talk dope, and to wonder why they can't win a match. It was the irrepresible president, Sheridan Ferree, who remarked, "There is a divinity that shapes our ends rough, hew them as we may." Placing the comma after the word rough makes quite a difference.

NATIONAL CAPITAL RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following scores were made by Sheridan Ferree in practice on the dates named, with a .22 pistol:
January 5—25 shots..... 48 87 88—223
January 7—25 shots..... 42 87 93—222
January 8—25 shots..... 43 87 91—221
January 10—25 shots..... 49 87 90—226
January 10—15 shots..... 49 82

OHIO AND KENTUCKY REVOLVER LEAGUE.

This league was organized last summer and finishes its first series of matches the first part of January. The Cincinnati Police Revolver Club is well in the lead now, but the improvement which the other teams have made since the series started, make the outcome of the prize series, to be started the latter part of January, very uncertain. Following are the rules of the organization and the conditions governing the prize series. The schedule for the first match in this series is as follows: First Regiment, O. N. G., with Norwood Police Club; Cincinnati Revolver Club with Covington, Ky., Police; Cincinnati Police Revolver Club with Fort Thomas, U. S. A., Club. The matches will take place on the first and fourth Fridays in each month until June 15.

The name of the organization will be the Ohio and Kentucky Revolver League, and will consist of the Cincinnati Police Revolver Club, the Cincinnati Revolver Club, the Fort Thomas Revolver Club, the Norwood Police Revolver Club, the Covington Police Revolver Club, and the First Regiment, O. N. G., Revolver Club. Teams, consisting of six men, representing each of the above clubs, hold contests each month in accordance with the schedule.

The officers of the League number a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary-Treasurer. A committee, composed of one representative from each club, vote on all matters pertaining to the League.

The annual meeting of the League, at which all members of the clubs in the League are entitled to a vote, will be held on or about the first of January of each year, and at this meeting officers and members of the Committee shall be elected by a majority ballot for one year. Each club pays an initiation fee of one dollar.

The contests of the League are governed by the following rules:

- No revolver of greater than .38 caliber to be used.
- No trigger pull to be less than 2½ pounds.
- No barrel to be longer than 6½ inches.
- Sights must be strictly open and in front of the hammer.
- The position shall be standing, free from any support, the revolver being held in one hand, with arm extended, free from the body.
- The distance shall be 20 yards, indoors, with artificial light.

The standard American target for 20 yards shall be used, the bullseye, or eight ring, being 2.72 inches in diameter.

Each man to fire twenty shots in strings of five. No revolver shall be loaded until the competitor has taken his position at the firing point and the revolver must then be loaded in five chambers.

A NEW RIFLE CLUB IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

A new rifle club has been organized in Bridgeport, and bears the name of The Park Club. While the name does not signify the object for which the club was organized, just the same it is a rifle club composed of twenty-five members, an up-to-date rifle range, consisting of four targets, and plenty of light, etc., shooting at 75 feet, on the second floor of the building, occupied by The Park Club, Inc. Club shoots are held on Tuesday.

The club is directly affiliated with The Park Club,

Inc. The first floor is occupied by the governor's room, reception room, etc., the third floor by the billiard and pool rooms. When a man gets tired of playing pool or billiards he can occupy the balance of his time on the rifle range, and when he gets tired of shooting he can adjourn to the billiard room, etc., *ad infinitum*.

The club is affiliated with the N. R. A., and expects to have a very busy season. The following officers were elected at the last meeting: President, George Peck; secretary, Arthur Birks; treasurer, B. F. Pike; shooting master, Geo. L. Marble.

HARTFORD REVOLVER CLUB, HARTFORD, CONN.

Still in its infancy, but the members are trying diligently to hit the bullseye a sufficient number of times to allow the secretary to place them on record.

At the meeting Saturday evening, January 8, the following scores were secured:

Woglam	79 75 76 75 75
Mewsome	74 76 75 74 78 75 89 80
Field	81 78 78 77 76
Hurlburt	78 80 81 84 69
Sedgwick	69 82
Losty	77 80 79

and others.

ST. LOUIS REVOLVER CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS.

The annual meeting and election of officers was held on January 3, and the following were elected: President, Paul Frese; vice-president, W. L. Shrader; secretary-treasurer, Geo. C. Olcott.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following scores were recorded in our regular weekly club shooting.

Revolver and Pistol at 20 Yards.	
George Hugh Smith	89 90 90 94
Harry S. Reens	88 78 85 84 84
N. Spering	82 89 84 85
N. H. Richey	81 77 80 82
W. T. Smith	92 93 92 80 87 88 90

INDEPENDENT N. Y. SCHUETZEN CORPS.

This corps, Capt. Gus Zimmerman, held its practice shoot on January 7, and the following scores were recorded:

Gus Zimmermann	493	Henry J. Behrens	457
F. Liegibel	483	Jac Bittschier	439
A. Begerow	482	Jos. Hoegerl	429
A. Stahl	476	W. Cosgrove	424
Geo. T. Zimmermann	462	F. C. Halbe	423
Frank A. Young	459	C. K. McGuire	369

Bullseyes: F. C. Halbe, W. Cosgrove, Gus Zimmermann, A. Begerow, A. Stahl, F. Liegibel, Geo. T. Zimmermann, Henry J. Behrens, Jac Bittschier.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

There was a small attendance at the range of the association on January 8. F. C. Fitz was high on the German ring target and H. Cushing, Jr., led in the medal and badge match. The scores:

German ring target, 200 yards, offhand—F. C. Fitz, 215; M. Weeks, 202; R. L. Dale, 198.
Medal and badge match, 200 yards, offhand—H. Cushing, Jr., 87; M. Darling, 57.

KRANTZ'S RIFLE GALLERY, STRASBURG, OHIO.


The following scores were made at Krantz's Rifle Gallery, January 1, 25 yards, on one-fourth inch ring target, 50 shots; possible, 1250.

A. L. Wilkinson	247 244 247 248 248—1234
A. J. Krantz	236 232 243 242 230—1183

January 3.
A. L. Wilkinson..... 247 244 237 244 245—1217
A. J. Krantz..... 239 243 244 244 241—1211

Mr. Wilkinson is an excellent gallery shot, and is noted for shooting 5 and 10 shot possibles. In this class of shooting he has few superiors.

In any kind of Weather



The Marlin

No. 24-12 Repeating Shotgun


does perfect work. It has the simplest and strongest repeating mechanism. It can't freeze or clog up in service, for the solid top and closed-in breech keep out rain and all other foreign matter.

The automatic, recoil-operated hang-fire safety lock, the side ejection and double extractors are further features of safety and convenience. The full choke guns shoot close and hard, and are unequalled for ducks, geese, foxes and all long-range work.

The new take-down construction is very simple, quick and efficient. You can take the gun apart in 10 seconds anywhere, yet the threads of barrel and frame are not cut away or weakened and the joint is always as strong and rigid as in a solid gun.

Illustrated circular of this handsome, new gun sent free on request, or complete 136-page catalog for 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.,
41 Willow St. NEW HAVEN, CONN.



To all Trap and Brush Shooters we express a wish for a Happy and Prosperous New Year

Mrs. Ad. Topperwein's
1909 Yearly Average:
Of 13,210 broke 12,381—93.72 per cent

Exhibition and Registered Tournament Targets, using

DEAD SHOT SMOKELESS

MANUFACTURED BY
AMERICAN POWDER MILLS
CHICAGO, ILL. BOSTON, MASS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB, NEW YORK.
Scores of the Zettler Rifle Club, January 4, at Zettler's gallery. 10 shot strings:

C. Gerken.....	240	242	243	233	242	1200
	239	241	239	238	234	1191
T. H. Keller.....	227	221	233	234	231	1146
	230	222	228	225	235	1140
G. Schlicht.....	246	244	243	244	246	1223
	245	241	245	247	242	1220
W. A. Tewes.....	246	248	238	243	246	1221
	245	242	245	248	246	1226
B. Zettler.....	239	234	237	237	240	1187
C. Zettler.....	243	241	241	243	238	1206
F. Hecking.....	232	236	239	232	230	11969

NEWARK, N. J., RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.
The following scores were made on January 6. We were pleased to receive a visit from C. H. Halevy, of the Boston Revolver Club, who rolled up some fine scores in the usual Boston style. The latch string is always out for visiting marksmen when journeying through Newark.

Practice Scores, 20 Yards.

Jackson.....	81	84	86	87					
Ryder.....	84	84	88	90					
Nichols.....	83	86	87	89	88	90	91	91	95
French.....	84	88	90	87	92				
Hinn.....	80	83	87	85	88	90			

50 Yards.

French.....	92	93	83	93	85	90
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Rifle Scores—25 Yards.

Snellen.....	247	246	247	245	245	1230
Wilson.....	227	236	238			
French.....	240	244	245	247	247	1223

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.
At 2628 Broadway, on January 6.

20 Yards—Revolver.

J. A. Dietz.....	70	84	83			
M. Hays.....	87	86	84			
J. L. R. Morgan.....	88	86	85	85	83	
R. F. Criado.....	84					
B. F. Wilder.....	93	85				
J. A. Baker, Jr.....	88	84	83	82	81	80
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	91	90	88	88	87	
P. Hanford.....	94	93	91	91	88	87
E. G. Toel.....	86	85	85	82	82	
W. MacNaughtan.....	84	84	83	83	82	
Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	90	88	87			
J. W. Hessian.....	88	88	88			
G. Grenzer.....	83	82				
J. E. Silliman.....	89	87	82	81		

25 Yards—Rifle.

M. Hays.....	243	237	
J. W. Hessian.....	247	246	246
H. M. Pope.....	245		
Dr. W. G. Hudson.....	250	248	

GOLDEN GATE RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB.
The following are the results of the recent prize distribution:

Ten-Shot Competition, First-Class.

J. M. Klassen.....	2275	A. J. Brannagan.....	2243
D. W. McLaughlin.....	2256	F. E. Mason.....	2226

Second Class.

W. F. Blasse.....	2239	B. Jonas.....	2194
M. W. Housner.....	2239	August Studer.....	2070
G. M. Barley.....	2225		

Third Class.

J. Williams.....	2116	K. O. Kidgren.....	2032
C. W. Seeley.....	2115		

Bullseye Competition, Five Best Shots for Count.

B. Jonas.....	1415	R. J. Fraser.....	2335
George A. Pattberg.....	1583	M. W. Housner.....	2386
J. Williams.....	1853	H. Huber.....	2668
W. F. Blasse.....	1918	O. A. Bremer.....	2787
J. M. Klassen.....	1963	C. M. Henderson.....	2939
M. Blasse.....	2066	L. S. Hawxhurst.....	3122
D. W. McLaughlin.....	2146	Herman Enge.....	4100
August Studer.....	2179	E. Schierbaum.....	4666

Pistol and Revolver Scores, First Class.

James E. Gorman.....	975	C. F. Armstrong.....	925
G. Armstrong.....	955		

Second Class.

C. W. Linder.....	932	R. J. Fraser.....	925
C. W. Whaley.....	929		

Third Class.

M. W. Housner.....	867	J. C. Day.....	842
R. W. Jones.....	856		

Special Match.

J. E. Gorman.....	969	C. W. Whaley.....	853
G. Armstrong.....	943		

MILES STANDISH RIFLE CLUB, PORTLAND, MAINE.
With a team entered in the N. R. A. Rifle League and another in the U. S. R. A. League it looks as though we might keep the enthusiasm up to fever heat during the balance of the indoor season.

We note the article in last week's ARMS AND THE MAN regarding our distinguished Russian friend. We heard from this "honorary member" the early part of December on the same old postal card and asking the same old questions.

Hughes still retains the lead in the pistol division of the reentry tournament while Wilkins holds down first place on the rifle division.

Rifle.

Wilkins.....	48	48	48	48	48	49	49	49	49	49	49	485
Stevens.....	47	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	49	480
Winslow.....	47	47	47	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	476
Hughes.....	47	47	47	47	47	47	48	48	48	49	475	
Eastwood.....	46	46	46	46	46	47	47	48	48	48	467	
Manning.....	45	45	45	46	47	47	47	47	47	48	465	
Besse.....	46	46	46	46	46	47	47	47	47	47	464	
Hall.....	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	47	47	47	463	
Stiles.....	45	45	45	45	45	45	46	46	46	47	455	
Eveleth.....	44	45	45	45	45	45	45	46	47	47	454	
Stoughton.....	44	44	45	45	45	45	46	46	46	46	452	
Scribner.....	44	44	45	45	45	45	45	46	46	47	452	
Chapman.....	44	44	44	45	45	45	46	46	46	47	452	
Libby.....	44	44	44	45	45	45	45	46	47	47	452	
Sherry.....	44	44	45	45	45	45	45	46	46	46	451	
Keith.....	43	44	44	44	44	44	45	45	46	47	446	
Berry.....	44	44	44	44	44	44	45	45	45	45	445	
Thomes.....	42	42	42	43	43	44	44	44	46	47	437	
Barbour.....	42	42	42	42	43	43	44	45	46	46	435	
Adams, J. H.....	42	42	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	45	430	
Frost.....	42	42	42	42	43	43	43	43	43	45	427	
White.....	41	42	42	42	43	43	43	44	44	44	426	
Stuart.....	41	42	42	42	42	42	43	44	45	45	425	

50 Consecutive Shots.

Wilkins.....	47	46	46	48	46	233
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Pistol.

Hughes.....	91	91	91	92	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	922
Wilkins.....	87	87	88	89	89	89	89	90	91	92	891	
Stevens.....	84	85	85	86	87	87	87	88	88	89	866	
Crawford.....	84	84	85	85	86	87	88	88	89	90	866	
Fawcett.....	84	84	85	85	85	85	85	89	90	91	863	
Mitchell.....	82	84	84	85	85	86	86	87	87	88	854	
Hall.....	81	82	82	82	83	86	86	87	91	92	852	
Berry.....	72	74	74	76	77	77	79	79	81	84	773	
Mesmith.....	69	70	71	71	72	72	74	74	75	80	728	

50 Consecutive Shots.

Hughes.....	93	81	93	93	92	452
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LOS ANGELES, CAL., REVOLVER CLUB.
The following practice scores were made on the indoor range at 716 South Olive street, Wednesday evening, December 29:

20 Yard Revolver.

J. W. Siefert.....	90	80	80	90	81	89	82
A. B. Douglas.....	89	78	81	82	88		
Will A. Wright.....	79	85	81	78			
W. E. Smith.....	90	89	80				
A. M. Smith.....	81	77	75				
H. D. Thaxter.....	82	80	82				
E. G. Richardson.....	78	80					
A. C. Edison.....	69	69					
I. C. Douglas.....	80	89					
Peter Peterson.....	80	70					

20 Yard Pistol.

C. B. Hubbs.....	80	93	85	82
I. C. Douglas.....	86	79		

The following scores were made January 2, on the indoor range:

20 Yard Revolver.

H. D. Thaxter.....	81	80	95	88
E. G. Richardson.....	80	80	78	

20 Yard Pistol.

A. B. Douglas.....	88	81	94	95	89
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COMPANY L, 1ST INFANTRY, N. G. N. J.
In its first match of the season Company L, of the First Regiment, was victorious last night, defeating Company D, of the same regiment, by five points in a five-man match. The final score was 423 to 418. The men of Company L have challenged Company G's rifle team to a match on the regimental range next Friday night. The scores of last night's games:

Company L.

Priv. Brower.....	Stg.	Pr.	Tl.
	43	42	85
Sergt. Terwilliger.....	40	46	86
Priv. Fillipone.....	26	37	63
Corp. Snellen.....	47	47	94
Priv. O'Hare.....	47	48	95
Grand totals.....	203	220	423

Company D.

Sergt. Atkinson.....	39	46	85
Sergt. Pudney.....	42	45	87
Sergt. Sykes.....	39	45	84
Corp. Eberhardt.....	43	45	88
Corp. Maxham.....	38	36	74
Grand totals.....	201	217	418

A WHIRLWIND FINISH

Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, of Lexington, Ky., who has made an unprecedented record during the year 1909, finished at Houston, Texas, Dec. 20-22, with the following:

High Amateur Average,	- - - -	800 ex 825
Longest Run, Unfinished,	- - - -	252 Straight
High Gun, Last Day,	- - - -	274 ex 275

At this shoot Mr. Henderson used the same load in

PETERS SHELLS

that he has shot throughout the year. His scores are an eloquent witness to the shooting efficiency of these goods. See a little later advertisement for full particulars.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE CO., - - - CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St. T. H. Keller, Mgr. SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St. J. S. French, Mgr. NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St. J. W. Osborne, Mgr.

SHELLMOUND PARK, EMERYVILLE, CALIF.

The San Francisco team of marksmen shooting against teams of fourteen cities of the United States, is in the lead in the competition of the league formed by the United States Revolver Association, with a fair chance of winning first place.

The San Francisco team consists of members of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club.

Indoor shooting by artificial light is a novel experience for California marksmen. A range has been constructed for this contest by Ludwig, Siebe & Sons, and will remain a permanent feature.

J. W. Phillips and G. Armstrong win the first souvenir spoons awarded by the Shell Mound Club in the monthly competitions.

The following are the principal scores made on the Shell Mound range on January 2.

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, Monthly Rifle Competition.

Champion Class.			
J. M. Klassen...	207 218	L. S. Hawxhurst	214 214
First Class.			
J. G. Day.....	161 188	F. P. Poulter...	169 163
R. Long.....	172 215	C. Otten.....	185 192
J. Logue.....	183 208	K. O. Kindgren...	197
P. Poulsen.....	120	A. M. Poulsen...	175 180
W. Guild.....	185 148	A. Thompson...	185 192
J. W. Phillips...	207 186	R. S. Wixson...	163 192
Second Class.			
Dr. R. Summers	193 167	G. Holstein.....	176 181
P. Larkin.....	150 186	W. R. Servis....	161 197
C. W. Whaley...	183 164	L. Erickson.....	170 134
J. D. Phillips...	153 158		
Third Class.			
C. Thiele.....	158	S. Phillips.....	195
George Larson..	175 167	W. Christie.....	114
Pistol and Revolver Scores.			
Champion Class.			
G. Armstrong...	95 91	James E. Gorman	93 94
C. W. Whaley...	75 75	W. A. Siebe.....	72 89
H. A. Harris...	87 91		
First Class.			
Dr. Summers...	88 79	A. L. Poulsen...	73 88
Capt. G. Larson.	78 83	H. Windmueller.	84 84
Second Class.			
J. G. Day.....	88 79	J. A. Jones.....	76 67
K. O. Kindgren..	54 65	William Guild...	86 69
C. J. Doehring..	80 66	L. S. Hawxhurst	69 47
Third Class.			
C. Thiele.....	28 77	F. Poulter.....	86 84
W. G. Williamson	76 74	C. Otten.....	51 50
A. L. Thompson..	70 77		
Unclassified.			
H. O. Gaetjen..	58 46	W. H. Christie..	73 71
P. C. Petersen..	46 29	R. Long.....	14

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

We found the roof and tacked it on again all right but the next time we hold a schoolboy shoot we'll plant machine guns on all the commanding spots. The owner of the ranch won't speak to us and his cows still glance nervously over their shoulders when a voice is raised louder than usual. Anyhow the boys had a good time and won a few medals in spite of the supplementary proceedings of initiation through which the new members were put, consisting of carrying them to the top of the range hill, tying them together in pairs and then rolling them down the steep, brushy hillside.

Crossman invited the bunch out and started to engineer the shoot, but left in haste about the middle of the day when the gang got hungry and found they had eaten all their lunch earlier in the morning. Not that he looked at all good to eat but the gang declared that he might make soup stock, cooked long enough over a slow fire.

The trouble started with our invitation to the schoolboy clubs affiliated with the N. R. A. to come out and hold their rather delayed shoots for their outdoor decorations, on our range. Harvard had just been armed with new Krags and had about 6,000 rounds of ammunition nearly shooting itself. About 25 of them appeared on the scene with Captain Hague, who was ostensibly in charge, walking bashfully along in the rear and hoping that if he carried the 2,000 rounds of ammunition, they might overlook him. Colonel Kelly of the Urban Academy put in an appearance with 11 boys so small that the entire near-dozen, laid end to end, would be two inches shorter than a New Springfield.

The Los Angeles Military Academy boys left Friday for home, most of them being boarders, but two of the faculty came out to represent the school and shoot for Marksman Reserve buttons.

The Y. M. C. A. Triangle Cadets are not in the schoolboy class, being a civilian club, but they came out to help along as their last chance to shoot in 1909.

The results of the shoot proved what the writer has held for a year—that the score of 40 offhand required outdoors of schoolboys for the Outdoor Junior Marksman's Medal is absurdly high and without sense or parallel in the other courses of the N. R. A. This score is higher than the average of the teams competing in the National Match at this range and in addition to this, the boys who shoot on the outdoor ranges are few of them used to the heavy rifles and the recoil.

The sooner the powers that be cut out this rank nonsense of 40 offhand for boys who rarely shoot outdoors—a score that the average Militia shot cannot make—and get the score down to a reasonable figure, the sooner will we get the boys to come out and try again. For example, the Harvard boys shoot well indoors. The writer was N. R. A. judge in the schoolboy shoot here last year and knows by observation. Yet outdoors, out of 22 competing, but two of them managed to get the 40 necessary, although two of them shot 47 and 48 prone. Many of them, failing to make their 40 offhand, shot poorly on the prone end of the game or did not finish their scores, knowing they could not get the decoration.

The writer would like to know who in thunder evolved

the offhand score of 40 for a lot of kids to make with strange heavy rifles when full-grown men accustomed to the guns cannot get this score on an average for the season.

The Urban boys were all under 14 years of age and some of them looked as though milk still formed the principal part of their diet. They brought out .22 caliber rifles, which pitched the bullets into a nice mound half way to the target and they were forced to use the New Springfields, with some very light loads brought out by Hanson. Colonel Kelly got up a little informal shoot on the 50 yard pistol target with the .22's but his shoot failed miserably for the reason that the gang refused to have any truck with it, one and all insisting on shooting the big guns. Some of them protested vehemently that they were not babies and desired muchly the Service cartridges used by the Marksman Reserve competitors.

The Y. M. C. A. boys had their preliminary training on a sub-target gun which the makers in their intense wisdom had fitted with a hair trigger—pulling about three ounces and no more like a military pull than the set trigger of a Schuetzen rifle. This made the scores poorer than would have been the case, but they did quite well for the hurry in which they shot and the cold, raw day.

The Y. M. C. A. officials are fitting up an indoor range in the basement of the new \$500,000 building just finished, in which we are to go halves. We with the Y. M. C. A. people are going to frame up some schoolboy shoots on this range during the coming year.

Harvard School.	
Mitchell.....	87
"Judge" Connolly...	85
Garner.....	84
Schaeffer.....	78
Daniel.....	69
National Rifle Association Marksman Reserve.	
Abraham.....	52
Hanson.....	53
Urban Academy.	
M. Smithson.....	77
L. Alexander.....	76
M. Nelson.....	72
R. Stahl.....	62
D. Stahl.....	65
Y. M. C. A. Triangle Cadets, Marksman Reserve.	
Sergt. Brown.....	52
Lieut. Phillips.....	51
Private Wiggins.....	50
Capt. Young.....	44
Capt. Merideth.....	41
Los Angeles Military Academy Marksman Reserve.	
Capt. Geo. Lockwood..	57
Walter Bailey.....	56

We shot for chickens and ducks on the 19th and played discovering the North Pole in between events. It was so blame cold the powder wouldn't burn and the lovely spectacle was presented of the competitors warming their rifles over our bonfire before attempting to shoot. A scientific problem presented itself early in the game of how to tell the right temperature to get the rifles and

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cartridges. The warmer we got 'em the higher they shot until finally the contest resolved itself into one of strictly scientific calculations as to heat. There was no trouble in holding, one had to merely get his arm where he wanted it and it promptly froze into position without the least sign of a wobble.

Hanson let his rifle burn on the bottom by not stirring it enough and got kicked half way across the range when he fired the beast. The game was quite fascinating.

The Glendale boys did better than usual in the shoot. They found a member with a rich whiskey breath and got him to blow into their guns, which promptly got hot. So did anyone else coming within range of that distillery zephyr.

Hague, a new member from the Harvard School, got the first bird, a bidy. E. D. Nichols took the second one, the thinnest duck in Los Angeles county, while May got the chicken. Nesby made two bulls and a four in his three shots in the third event and nobody wanted the bird worse than he did. Crossman got up two events at 300 yards and won them both when nobody was looking. C. F. Nichols landed the last duck and then we went out and melted the marker loose from his seat.

The shoot for the Offhand Medal resulted in the hardest fight and the highest scores made since the trophy has been hung up. The highest scores up to Sunday were Crossman's and Nichols 64's. E. D. Nichols shot a 67 that looked good for the trophy, although it is the first time he has shown winning form. His brother, C. F., who has won the trophy twice, failed to class owing to the cold and his chilled fingers. Andrews shot a 66, with the first part of his score mostly bulls, but failing to hold the pace. Crossman got his usual 63, while Kellogg and Miles got but 59 each. Hague shot last and proceeded to scare Nichols out of a year's growth by making another 67. A bad cartridge and a two at 6 o'clock lost the shootoff for Hague and Nichols took the bauble with 22 for his five shot shootoff.

A new medal, the John M. York trophy, will be hung up by the Vice-President of the club the first of the year; conditions 10 shots at 200 and 300 yards and ten shots rapid fire.

AT THE TRAPS.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- Feb. 22—Herkimer, N. Y., Gun Club. Leon Klock, secretary.
- May 3-5—Hutchinson, Kans. Kansas State Tournament under the auspices of the Hutchinson Gun Club. C. T. Rankin, secretary.
- May 17—Pillow, Pa., Gun Club. J. A. Bingaman, secretary.
- May 31, June 1-3—Cleveland, Ohio. Ohio State Tournament under the auspices of the Cleveland Gun Club. F. H. Wallace, manager.
- June 2-4—Atlantic City, N. J. New Jersey State Tournament. A. H. Sheppard, secretary.
- June 8-9—Sullivan, Ills., Gun Club. Ben Cochran, secretary.
- June 16-17—Charleston, W. Va. West Virginia State Tournament under the auspices of the Charleston Gun Club. Dr. Gwynn Nicholson, secretary.
- Sept. 28-29—Sullivan, Ills., Gun Club. Ben Cochran, secretary.

THE MONTCLAIR GUN CLUB.

But four men showed up on January 8, and as there was nothing special on the men amused themselves by trying each other's guns and in consequence no very high scores were made. Frazee probably showing up best of all, breaking nineteen out of his first twenty-five. Van Tassell is a very good field shot, and did his best to let the target almost reach the ground before firing.

Targets	15	10	25
Winslow	9	6	14
Frazee	10	9	18
Van Tassell	6	7	11
England	9	6	15

PALEFACE SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.

In a matinee shoot of the Paleface Association here on January 8, George Hassam of Needham retired with the high gun honors for the day with a score of 93. The scores:

Targets	15	15	20	15	15	20	Bk.	Hcp.	Tl.
Hassam	14	11	16	13	11	17	82	8	90
Brinley	13	11	16	12	15	18	85	4	89
Dingle	10	8	16	13	11	19	77	12	89
Clarke	11	13	20	14	11	15	84	4	88

PHILADELPHIA TRAP SHOOTERS' LEAGUE.

Haddonfield turned the tables on their opponents in the opening trap match of the Trapshooters' League season by taking the second match yesterday from the Highland Gun Club over the latter's own traps, at Edge Hill, by the narrow margin of three targets, the scores being: Haddonfield, 421; Highland, 418, and Meadow Spring, 363. Like the first match, the result was in doubt until the last squad sheet had been turned in, and there was keen interest in the scores of those who shot late in the afternoon, as a good score would have turned the tide of victory. E. Tomlinson, Webster and Bennett, who were almost the last to shoot for Haddonfield, swung the victory to the Jersey club, Tomlinson getting a valuable 41 and the other two contributing useful scores of 39 each. With the exception of William Dalton, who made 40, Highland had shot their bolt, and the last squad failed to improve matters.

While Charlie Mink carried off the high-gun honors of the day with 48, and H. L. Brown rolled up 47 for the Highlands, it was the consistent shooting of the Haddonfield team that rounded out their first league victory. Lawrence was the visiting star, with 47.

Haddonfield.		
	Bk.	Tl.
Lawrence	23	24
F. Holloway	22	22
H. Chew	21	23
J. Peacock	22	22
Shreve	20	22
E. Tomlinson	18	23
Gaskill	20	20
C. Thomas	21	19
F. Tomlinson	18	22
Tule	21	18
Total	421	

Highland.		
	Bk.	Tl.
Mink	25	23
H. L. Brown	25	22
Pflegar	20	24
F. Bender	21	21
Herman	22	18
Kahler	17	23
Schwartz	23	27
Harkins	18	21
Dr. Carooks	20	19
N. Clark	21	18
Total	418	

Meadow Spring.		
	Bk.	Tl.
Garrett	20	22
Jackson	21	19
Mace	20	20
Bush	21	18
Kollock	17	21
Coyle	15	21
F. Merriman	16	20
Pepper	18	17
Murdock	16	16
Chambers	10	15
Total	363	

THE PINEHURST MIDWINTER HANDICAP.

PINEHURST, N. C., January 8, 1910—"Mr. Sousa was right, no doubt about that," remarked Jack Fanning, the famous trap shot, at the Holly Inn the other evening, "sportsmen everywhere are talking Pinehurst and the third annual Midwinter Handicap for January 19, 20, 21 and 22. I hear it everywhere I go and among the best class of sportsmen—just as I hear the country's biggest shots talked of during the summer season. You've got a big lead here which is going to bear compound interest year after year, mark my word."



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Inquiries and entries are coming from every quarter, and the New York, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern delegations will be large and embracing some of the fastest men in the country. Prominent among those who participated in last year's tournament were John Philip Sousa, A. W. Church, T. S. Baskerville and J. A. Sproul, of New York; D. A. Upsom and E. S. Rogers, of Cleveland; C. A. Lockwood and D. T. Leahy, of Brooklyn; A. R. Allan, of Montclair; D. Herbert Hostetter, of Pittsburg; H. S. Lee, of Lenox; P. H. Powell, of Newport; J. Cushing Todd, of Newburyport; D. L. Culver, of Jersey City; Jesse S. Young, of Chicago; F. W. Moffett, of Montclair; W. D. Hinds, of Portland, and a large number of prominent southern shooters. The list of professionals was a brilliant array including Fred Gilbert, J. A. R. Elliot, A. M. Hatcher, T. A. Marshall, H. A. Wells, T. H. Keller, G. W. Maxwell, J. R. Taylor, J. T. Skelly, W. B. Darton, Harold Money, Guy Ward, Walter Huff, F. E. Butler, E. H. Storr, and not only this brilliant aggregation of amateurs and professionals but many important additions will participate this season.

Details of handicapping are in the hands of the following: Charles W. Billings of the New York Athletic Club, as chairman; Charles A. Lockwood and David T. Leahy of the Crescent Athletic Club; Charles Newcomb of the Independent Gun Club, of Philadelphia; Frank L. Hall of the Carterette Gun Club, of Ridgefield, and H. I. J. Johnson of Raleigh, one of the best known trap shots in the South.

The attractive program has been previously outlined. HERBERT L. JILLSON, Secretary

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Warren, Ohio.

professional with a score of 99 out of 100, using Peters factory loaded shells. C. L. Bering was second amateur, 97 out of 100, and Woolfolk Henderson third amateur, 96 out of 100, both using Peters loads.

On December 20, 21, and 22, the Houston, Texas, Gun Club gave a tournament at which high amateur average and second general averages were won by Woolfolk Henderson, with the exceptionally fine score of 800 out of 825. Mr. Henderson used Peters factory loaded shells, of the same make and the same load that he has shot throughout the entire year.

At the Christmas shoot of the Badger Gun Club, Milwaukee, Wis., J. M. Hughes won high general average, 189 out of 200, with Peters factory loaded Ideal shells.

At Washington C. H., Ohio, December 30, C. A. Young won high general average, 118 out of 125, and also made high professional score at the Fayette County Championship race, 44 out of 50. The race was won by H. D. Kilgour, 43 out of 50. Both Messrs. Young and Kilgour shot Peters shells.

At Colorado Springs, January 1, O. E. Searles, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won third professional average, score 182 out of 200.

At Dayton, Ohio, January 1, 20 shooters participated in a program comprising 100 targets, and C. A. Young, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won high general average with the score of 96.

Emory H. Storr won high general average at the New Year's day shoot, at the Greensboro, N. C., Gun Club, scoring 94 out of 100, with Peters factory loaded Ideal shells.

At Catasauqua, Pa., December 31, J. Englett, of Catasauqua, won high amateur average and high general average with a score of 142 out of 150. Third amateur average was won by Allen Hiel, 142 out of 150. Both of these gentlemen shot Peters factory loaded shells.

At Columbus, Ohio, January 5, C. A. Young, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won second professional average, 133 out of 150, from the 20-yard line.

SMITH GUN CLUB, NEWARK, N. J.

An exceptionally large crowd of shooters turned out to compete in the monthly shoot of the club on January 8. As the monthly shoot is for worthy merchandise prizes, great interest is usually aroused as to the winners. In spite of the fact that it was in some ways an ideal day for shooting, few of the scores were up to the standard, perhaps due to the cold weather. P. Coffin made a brilliant showing by taking first prize in the main event. Following closely was G. Knight, who has been making a fine showing for a beginner.

In addition to the prize event there were numerous other small shoots, which consumed the remainder of the afternoon. Shooting was continued until dark. The shooters of the afternoon and their scores are as follows:

Sh. at. Bk.		Sh. at. Bk.	
S. Glover.....	100 93	W. Squires.....	100 75
N. Apgar.....	100 88	H. Higgs.....	100 74
H. Keller.....	100 57	W. Jacobson.....	100 72
B. Williams.....	100 81	H. King.....	100 59
P. Coffin.....	100 83	C. Fascher.....	75 62
J. Davis.....	75 59	J. Stoger.....	75 64
R. Bercaugh.....	75 53	P. Skellenger.....	75 50
Chas. T. Day.....	75 63	J. Riley.....	75 58
A. Lindsley.....	50 44		

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION GUN CLUB.

In the weekly 100-bird shoot of the club at the Riverside traps on January 8, H. W. Knight, with a handicap of 22, was high gun, scoring 95. The scores:

Targets.....	25	25	25	25	Net	Hcp.	Tl.
H. W. Knight.....	14	20	18	21	73	22	95
P. H. Powell.....	21	22	23	23	89	4	93
J. C. Todd.....	21	20	22	21	84	8	92
J. E. Lynch.....	17	17	18	17	69	20	89
E. E. Gleason.....	23	23	22	21	89	0	89
W. B. Titcomb.....	22	19	22	18	81	6	87
Roy Faye.....	22	20	23	21	86	0	86
S. W. Ellis.....	16	18	23	21	78	2	80
C. B. Tucker.....	16	18	13	20	67	8	75
G. B. Clarke.....	20	13	17	12	62	12	74
F. Whitney.....	12	17	15	12	56	16	72
J. H. Daggett.....	16	12	18	16	62	10	72
O. R. Dickey.....	19	19	16	18	72	0	72

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB, BAY RIDGE, N. Y.

Under almost ideal conditions yesterday the trapshooters of the Crescent Athletic Club enjoyed one of the best day's sport of the season on their grounds at Bay Ridge. In the nine matches contested some 5,000 clay birds were used, and there was keen competition in several of them.

The feature of the day was the 300-bird championship match. Fifteen gunners competed in this, the first leg of this contest, each man shooting at 100 bluerocks in strings of 25. F. B. Stephenson proved high gun. He broke 18 out of his first string and 23 for his next. His third and fourth strings showed 24 each, making his total 89 out of the possible 100. The second man was F. W. Moffett, who returned a score of 86, and the third was F. P. Fairchild, with 84 to his credit. The two other legs at 100 targets each are to be shot off on January 15 and 22.

The January match cup had nineteen entries and there was some close shooting here. M. Stiner won the leg, with 22 out of the possible 25, and with six others tied with scores of 21. Of the six pair who competed in the team shoot A. E. Hendrickson, with W. C. Damron for his partner, returned a total of 48 against 46 made by J. P. Fairchild and George E. Brower.

In the match for the Stake Trophy—a season prize—F. B. Stephenson, W. C. Damron, and J. J. Keyes tied with scores of 23, and in the shootoff Damron won with a full score of 25. Twenty shot in this match, which was closely contested throughout. M. Stiner was the winner of a sweepstake shoot in which eighteen competed. He shot a full score of 25, beating Damron by one bird. F. W. Moffet and F. B. Stephenson tied in the scratch contest, and in the shootoff Stephenson won with a score of 13. J. J. Keyes, J. H. Ernst, and F. W. Moffett each won trophy matches.

WYKAGYL COUNTRY CLUB, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

The members of the Wykagyl Country Club of New Rochelle had good sport at the traps yesterday. In a fifteen-bird sweepstakes E. A. Wilson won with a score of 14. J. A. Henderson took the leg on the January Average Cup, breaking 24 out of 25 from scratch. Henderson followed this up by making a clean score of 25 for

the January Cup, and Eckard took the leg on the Fox Gun. In a twenty-five-bird sweepstakes Ogden won with a score of 25.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB, TRAVERS ISLAND.

The trapshooters of the New York Athletic Club enjoyed an ideal day for the sport at Travers Island on January 8, and the shooting as a rule was of a high order. Fred A. Hodgman started off by winning the leg on the January Cup, and George F. Pelham followed by leading for the handsome trophy presented by President Hashie. Mr. Pelham subsequently attached a leg on the De Wolfe Cup at 25 targets. The other winners were P. R. Robinson, R. M. Owen, and M. V. Brown. The scores:

January Cup—25 Targets.	
F. A. Hodgman.....	0 24
M. V. Brown.....	1 24
Dr. Thielman.....	2 23
W. J. Simpson.....	2 22
G. W. Kuchler.....	2 22
W. Van Destin.....	0 21
G. M. Thomson.....	3 21
H. Jackson.....	0 21
R. M. Owen.....	1 20
W. Hinds.....	0 20
R. R. Debacher.....	5 20
G. F. Pelham.....	1 19
P. R. Robinson.....	4 18

Haslin Trophy—25 Targets.	
G. F. Pelham.....	2 25
W. J. Simpson.....	2 25
Dr. Thielman.....	3 25
R. M. Owen.....	1 23
C. W. Billings.....	1 21
G. M. Thomson.....	3 21
E. A. Hodgman.....	0 20
W. Von Destin.....	0 19
H. Jackson.....	0 19
W. Hinds.....	0 18
C. L. Edey.....	5 18
E. Welles.....	0 18
G. W. Kuchler.....	2 18

Shootoff—Pelham, 19; Simpson, 18.

Wesley Richards Trophy—25 Targets.	
P. R. Robinson.....	5 23
Dr. Thielman.....	3 23
W. J. Simpson.....	1 23
R. R. Debacher.....	5 23
W. Von Destin.....	0 22
F. A. Hodgman.....	0 20
W. Hinds.....	0 19
G. M. Thomson.....	3 19
M. V. Brown.....	1 19
H. Jackson.....	0 18
Dr. Wilson.....	5 18

Shootoff—Robinson, 24; Simpson, 23; Debacher, 22; Dr. Thielman, 18.

De Wolfe Cup—25 Targets.	
G. F. Pelham.....	2 19
W. J. Simpson.....	0 18
C. W. Billings.....	1 17
F. A. Hodgman.....	0 15
R. R. Debacher.....	5 15
G. W. Kuchler.....	2 15

George W. Kuchler Cup—25 Targets.	
R. M. Owen.....	1 25
P. R. Robinson.....	8 24
G. W. Kuchler.....	2 24
Dr. Wilson.....	8 24
W. J. Simpson.....	1 23
F. A. Hodgman.....	0 22
C. W. Billings.....	1 22
H. Jackson.....	0 21

Hodgman Trophy—25 Targets.			
Yds. Tl.	Yds. Tl.		
M. V. Brown.....	20 20	G. W. Kuchler.....	19 17
R. R. Debacher.....	21 20	W. Hinds.....	21 16
R. M. Owen.....	20 19	P. R. Robinson.....	16 15
F. A. Hodgman.....	21 17	G. M. Thomson.....	18 15

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

WINCHESTER DOINGS.

The Post Trophy, emblematic of the trap shooting championship of the Middle West, was won by John W. Garrett at Colorado Springs, January 1, shooting a Winchester gun and Winchester shells. A. J. Lawton and E. L. Browner tied for the Spalding Medal, both shooting Winchester guns and the former also shooting Winchester shells. All scores were 98 out of 100.

F. G. Bills won high general average at Sullivan, Ill., December 28-29, scoring 336 out of 350. Fred Gilbert was second with 331 and A. P. Smith third with 324. Mr. Bills and Mr. Gilbert shot Winchester shells and Mr. Smith shot a Winchester gun.

P. J. Cairus won high amateur average at Florence, Kans., December 24, scoring 138 out of 150 with Winchester shells.

High amateur average at Catasauqua, Pa., January 1, was won by H. Schlichter with Winchester shells.

Jack Fanning was high professional and Henry Boynton high amateur at Wellington, Mass., December 31, both shooting Winchester Leader shells.

E. F. Forsgard made the high score of 194 out of 200 at Waco, Tex., December 27, winning high general average. High amateur was I. A. Dryden with 176. Both shot Winchester shells and guns.

PETERS NEWS.

At the one-day tournament of the Bering Gun Club, Houston, Tex., December 17, H. A. Murrelle [was high

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3. Obedience.
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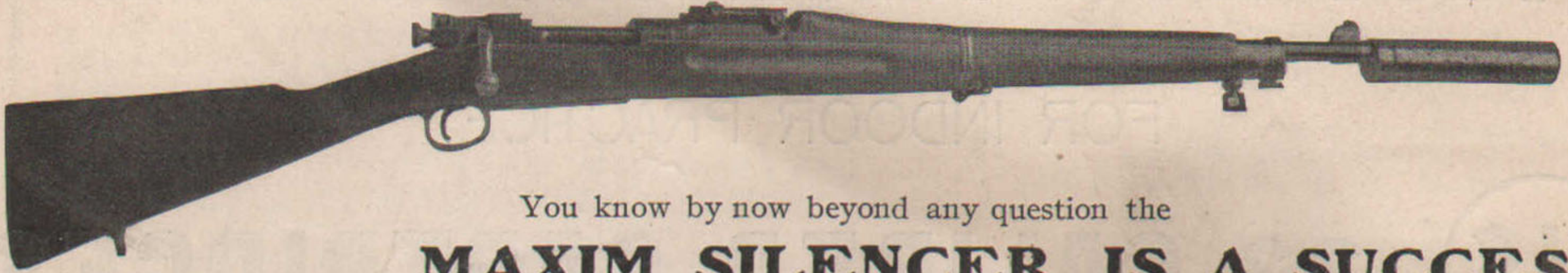
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