

# ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. XLVII, No. 16.

JANUARY 20, 1910.



**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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**For the Naval Militia.**

**News of the Army, Navy, and National Guard.**

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Fourth	— Woolfolk Henderson,	Lexington, Ky.	9008	9495	94.87
Fifth	— Homer D. Clark,	Upper Alton, Ill.	6061	6390	94.85
Sixth	— J. R. Graham,	Ingleside, Ill.	4788	5065	94.53

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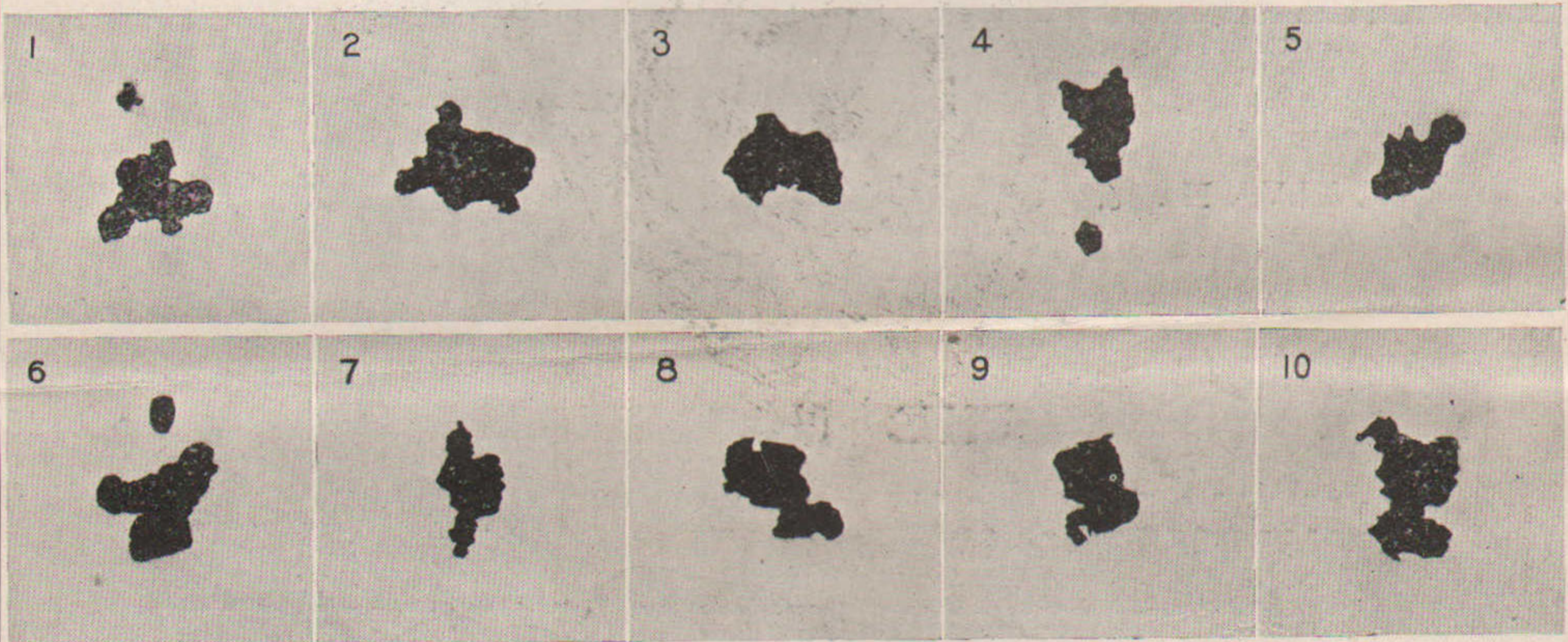
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# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVII. No. 16.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 20, 1910.

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## NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

THERE was gathered at the New Willard Hotel, Wednesday evening, January 12, the largest and most representative meeting of a Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association ever held. The change in the By-laws governing the national body of rifle practice promoters made last year expanded the Board of Directors until its membership embraces the larger part of those men who are most interested in rifle practice. On Wednesday evening those present were:

Gen. James A. Drain, Washington; Gen. Carl Wagner, Michigan; Gen. Will J. McKee, Indiana; Gen. George W. McCoy, Indiana; Gen. William P. Hall, U. S. A.; Gen. George H. Harries, District of Columbia; Gen. C. C. Weybrecht, Adjutant General, Ohio; Gen. Fred B. Wood, Adjutant General, Minnesota; Gen. Elliott C. Dill, Adjutant General, Maine; Gen. Wm. T. McGurrin, Adjutant General, Michigan; Gen. John Chase, Adjutant General, Colorado; Gen. H. B. Cilley, Adjutant General, New Hampshire; Gen. W. H. Gilmore, Adjutant General, Vermont; Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Adjutant General, New York; Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General, Pennsylvania; Gen. Bibb Graves, Adjutant General, Alabama; Gen. C. R. Boardman, Adjutant General, Wisconsin; Gen. Arthur Fridge, Adjutant General, Mississippi; Col. R. K. Evans, U. S. A.; Col. Jos. Garrard, U. S. A.; Col. Roy Hoffman, Oklahoma; Col. C. A. Kelley, Colorado; Col. H. C. Alexander, Tennessee; Col. S. E. Smiley, U. S. A.; Col. A. B. Critchfield, Ohio; Col. John Caswell, Massachusetts; Col. J. G. Ewing, Delaware; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Talbot, Massachusetts; Lieut.-Col. James E. Bell, District of Columbia; Maj. E. Claude Goddard, Pennsylvania; Maj. S. J. Fort, Maryland; Maj. E. L. Isbell, Connecticut; Capt. William C. Harlee, U. S. M. C.; Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, U. S. A.; Capt. H. C. Learnard, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Commander L. C. Palmer, U. S. N., and the Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been printed in the annual report the meeting proceeded to the next order of business, which was the report of the Secretary, Lieut. Albert S. Jones; this report was in main as follows:

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Gentlemen: The report of the work of the Association for the year 1909 will show an increase in membership in all classes. This you have quite naturally grown to expect. But I think you will find in this report a branching out in activities reaching, not only through the broad domain of the United States, but to all parts of the world. Among our new organizations is one composed of American citizens residing in Shanghai, China, and another in the Canal Zone. We already had one organization in the Territory of Hawaii and one is now forming in Alaska. Our membership in the International Union of National Rifle Associations keeps us in touch with what other nations are doing in rifle practice, through the monthly bulletin of that organization.

A year ago tonight my report showed a total membership of affiliated organizations of all classes of 263. Tonight I have to report a total of 327, a gain of 64 organizations for the year, representing the following classes:

No. on roll.	Increase for the year.
32 State Associations.....	3
87 Regiments.....	8
53 3rd Class Military Organizations.....	14
81 Rifle Clubs.....	9
18 College Clubs.....	3
56 Schoolboy Clubs.....	27
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>64</b>

Total...327

Total..... 64

I have also to report the first patron membership in the person of Hon.

George Von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, and there has been received the first application for benefactor membership, the same being Hon. Robert Bacon, Ambassador to France.

Our life memberships show a gain during the year of 37, making the total number now on the roll 318. Our new annual members class did not prove as successful as expected, though 156 such members were gained. I am hopeful of a greater increase for this year.

I regret to have to report 24 organizations in arrears for dues.

It will be noted that there has been a large falling off in revenue from new life members, notwithstanding the fact that circular letters have been sent out in quantities several times during the year. The sending of these circular letters takes up a lot of time and expense that might be put to better advantage if the Association had a regular income. The work of the office and also the running expenses have been greatly increased during the past year by our taking on and promoting schoolboy shooting and inter-club and international matches. Our expenses were still further increased by the withdrawal of the franking privilege we had been using on certain classes of correspondence. During the last year our postal bill has averaged about thirty dollars per month.

\* \* \* \* \*

### REGIMENTAL GROWTH HEALTHY.

The number of National Guard regiments holding membership in the Association is extremely gratifying. Our second class membership is constantly increasing and a great many regiments retain their membership from year to year, with no other idea in view than to assist the Association in its work. Other regiments take advantage of every benefit offered, and write that their membership greatly assists in stimulating rifle work within their organizations.

### THE WAY THEY LOOK AT IT.

The following letter is a sample of the many that have been received:

"Secretary, N. R. A.

Dear Sir:

I find this year, even more than last, that the competitions for the N. R. A. medal and the National Marksmen's Reserve lapel buttons were very keen, many men making special effort to qualify, to whom the plain sense of duty did not quite appeal.

It has added much to the interest in rifle practice, and I consider it very successful. Without our membership in the N. R. A. this impulse and encouragement to persist in practice would be lost.

Yours truly,

E. O. GRUENER,

Capt. and Ordnance Officer, 2d Connecticut Infantry."

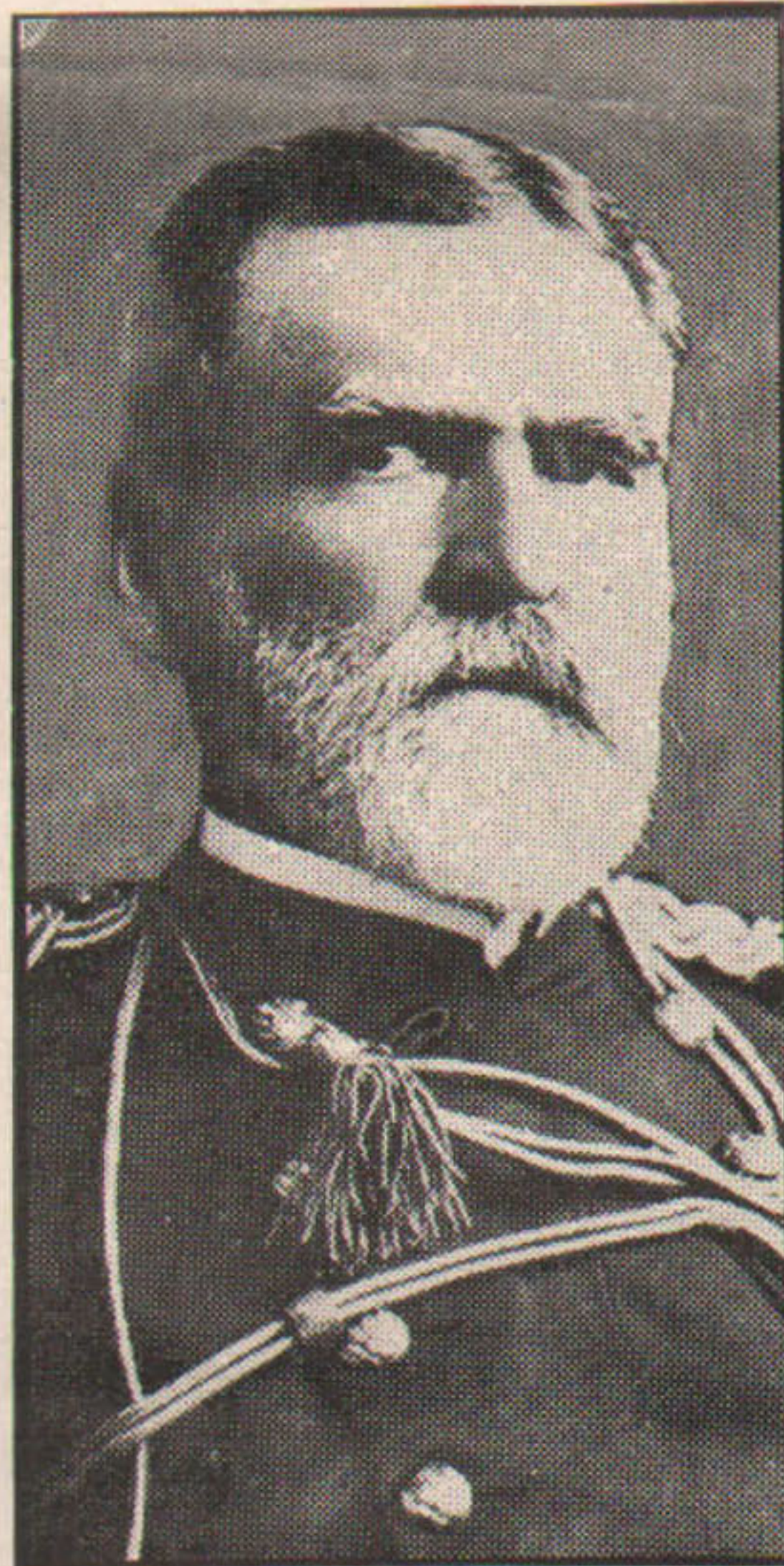
In looking over the records for the past year, I see that the 2nd Connecticut Infantry qualified 131 members as National Marksmen.

The N. R. A. Secretary for the State of North Carolina, Capt. S. Cohen, in his report says:

"Only the Second Infantry is affiliated with the N. R. A. so far, and although this matter was taken up and urged upon every organization. The various commanding officers have expressed themselves as heartily in accord with this move and before the next outdoor practice season begins I hope to see every organization so affiliated.

The matches for the N. R. A. medal, as well as for the National Marksmen's Reserve qualifications, created much interest and proved a wonderful incentive among the members of the Second Infantry."

Among the regiments, 48 have reported contests for the medal presented by our Association. Negotiations are under way for the affiliation of two regiments of the Regular Army. No efforts have been made in the past to gain such memberships, but there is no reason why it should not be done. In the British Army every regiment has its rifle club and the Army its rifle association. There is no reason why the same should not be done in this country if it will help rifle practice within the Service. In 1909 more regiments followed the advice contained in my last year's report to combine the N. R. A. medal and the National Marksmen's competitions with the State qualification practice, thus saving extra trips to the range for their members.



Courtesy Wash. Star.

LIEUT.-GEN. J. C. BATES, U. S. A. RETIRED.  
President National Rifle Association of America.



## COMPANIES JOINED AND BENEFITED.

This class shows a larger gain in membership for the year of all the classes, with the exception of the schoolboy clubs. Membership jumped from 39 to 53 in spite of the fact that no special effort was made during the year to secure membership in this class.

No doubt an active campaign among the separate companies throughout the United States would be productive of a large increased membership. What was said of the benefits of membership in the N. R. A. for regiments also applies to companies. That Capt. M. D. Imhoff, Company E, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, believes that membership helps his company, is shown by the following letter. He writes:

"We intend to renew our membership in the N. R. A. next year, for I believe it is good for a company to be affiliated with the N. R. A., at least such has been the experience of this company.

For years this company was always one of the poorest shooting companies in the State, but in the last few years it has improved so that it is now one of the best shooting companies in the State.

The last two years, two of our members were on the Wisconsin State team and I believe that it is largely due to our affiliation with the N. R. A. that the men have taken the interest in shooting they have and thereby helped to raise the standard of the company."

Company A, 1st Delaware Infantry, has this to say:

"We find being affiliated with your Association a great help to getting recruits in the company. We had the highest figure of merit in the State this year."

Company L, Tenth Infantry, was one of the new organizations in this class. This is the first affiliation in any class of an organization of the Regular Army. All but 12 of our 53 organizations in this class shot for and were awarded N. R. A. medals.

## CIVILIAN RIFLE CLUBS.

In reference to our Civilian Rifle Clubs, I can only reiterate what I have said repeatedly, that we will never show big results until there is a loan of rifles and a limited free issue of ammunition made to clubs by the Government, combined with range facilities available at such a time as the members of the clubs are able to shoot. In many cases where the N. R. A. had secured for clubs the privileges of practicing on Army and Militia ranges, the restriction as to time when they could shoot made it impossible for the civilian shooters to take advantage of the offer. It, of course, is quite natural that on Saturdays and Sundays the Guardsmen would be using their range for their own use. The remedy lies in the Government owning ranges of sufficient size to accommodate everybody, near the large centers of population. I am glad to be able to state that the free issue of rifles by the Government may shortly be consummated with also a probability of an ammunition issue.

A glance at the annual consolidated report of our clubs would lead one to speculate on the reason for the existence for some of them, who apparently do no rifle shooting, at least no reports are received of any shooting being carried on.

Of the 81 clubs on the roll 37 made no report whatsoever of any shooting during the year. No effort was made to take advantage of the Association's offer of a medal for a member's match, and several clubs were unable to get 10 members together for such a match. Of the 3,500 members of the clubs, only 347 qualified as National Marksmen, the easy course laid down for civilian clubs.

Beginning with the year 1910, special course "C," War Department, will be the course prescribed for rifle clubs and, unless there is a free issue of arms and ammunition, the number qualifying is liable to be less than in past years. New decorations in the shape of lapel buttons have been adopted by the Executive Committee, the marksmen's button being of bronze as heretofore, the sharpshooter button will have an old silver finish, and the expert button the same with the letters N. R. A. in blue enamel, the words marksman, sharpshooter and expert will show around a shield with crossed rifles behind and the letters N. R. A. on the face.

Many complaints have been received at the delays in securing arms by purchase under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1905. I have spoken before of the failure of this Act to encourage rifle practice among the citizens of the United States, and when it takes three months to get rifles for which its members have dug down in their pockets to pay, it seems more like an act to discourage rifle practice. Another most discouraging feature is the excessive cost of ammunition.

As a rule the membership of rifle clubs is composed of working men to whom the cost of cartridges for an afternoon's shooting represents a day's pay. Governments abroad furnish the Service ammunition to rifle clubs at less than half what it costs the Government to make. If the United States Government is really anxious to encourage rifle practice among its citizens, it should provide a way to furnish ammunition at not more than one cent a cartridge. The reason why so many riflemen in this country follow the German method of shooting (at 200 yards with small caliber rifles) is that they can reload their own ammunition at a cost of less than one-half cent a shot.

We have a few clubs that are shining examples of what can be accomplished without Government aid, and when it is borne in mind that the members of these clubs have gone deep into their pockets to purchase arms and ammunition and to equip ranges, much credit is due them for their practical patriotism. One of the clubs in question is the Fort Pitt Rifle Club of Pittsburg, Pa. It has 68 members in good standing, 32 of whom qualified as National Marksmen during the year, in addition to which the club qualified under special course "C," 22 Marksmen, 7 Sharpshooters and 7 Experts. Twenty-four new Springfield rifles have been purchased by the members. During the year 7,000 rounds of Service ammunition was purchased in addition to a large quantity of powder, primers, and bullets for reloading. A new range house was built during the year and a team from the club attended the National Matches. The next most favorable report was received from the Bisbee Rifle Club of Bisbee, Arizona, which has 67 members, 34 of whom qualified as National Marksmen during the past year. They have built an up-to-date rifle range with targets up to 1,000 yards with an excellent telephone system. During the year this club shot several matches with the Regular Army, National Guard and

other rifle clubs. Over twenty-five new Springfield rifles has been purchased by its members. A very good record is also shown by the St. Paul (Minnesota) Rifle and Pistol Association, a new organization, which has been using the Government range at Fort Snelling after their own range was closed by the city authorities. The Myles Standish Rifle Club of Portland, Maine, is another prosperous club, having 80 members and a range of its own.

A new club at Butte, Montana, called the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, is also making a name for itself. It tied the Bisbee Club with 34 members qualifying as National Marksmen. It has 65 members, 40 of whom have purchased the new Springfield rifle and every member of the club entered the competition for the N. R. A. medal.

I take pleasure in calling to your attention that one of our rifle clubs located in Cumberland, Maryland, has been taken into the Maryland National Guard in a body.

An effort was made during November to organize a league among our clubs for a series of indoor matches during the winter, without success. During December another attempt was made and finally the league was organized with 12 clubs and the shooting will begin on January 21 and continue for 11 weeks, each club firing one match with each of the other clubs, the conditions being teams of 5, each man firing 20 shots at 75 feet on the N. R. A. gallery target, using a .22 caliber rifle and the prone position.

I would call attention to the fact that only one club entered a team in the Interclub championship match at Camp Perry last August. Lack of interest by the clubs of the country in this match would indicate that there is no demand for such a competition under the present conditions.

## COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.

During the year just ended, 3 college clubs were organized, representing the Louisiana State College, Agricultural College of Utah, and the United States College of Veterinary Surgeons.

There is no branch of our work that has been so persistently circularized as the colleges of the country. All college periodicals throughout the country have repeatedly been supplied with articles about our work and every effort has been made to interest the students direct. That better results have not been obtained is owing principally to the fact that the students have no place to shoot and no arms to shoot with. Under the circumstances it appears somewhat ridiculous for us to invite them to organize rifle clubs. I am not now referring to those institutions having military departments with an Army Officer detailed. From these institutions we would expect a favorable response to our invitation, and yet out of 51 such colleges only 12 have organized rifle clubs. It might stimulate interest if some valuable prizes were hung up, and probably a few more clubs could be organized if the cooperation of the Army officers detailed to the State Colleges were secured.

During the year, only 7 of the 18 college clubs competed for the medal offered by our Association. After considerable trouble, 10 of the clubs were induced to organize a league for a series of indoor matches during the winter. These clubs will shoot against each other for 9 weeks, beginning January 13. As the Indoor championship match for 1910 will be held shortly after the league matches are finished, these clubs in the league will have had excellent practice for the championship event, the conditions of both these matches being the same.

The details of the Intercollegiate Indoor championship event for 1909, which was won by the Washington State College, and the Intercollegiate Outdoor shoot, which was won by the George Washington University, and a telegraphic Intercollegiate Outdoor Shoot held in the spring, will be handled elsewhere in the report.

## SCHOOLBOY CLUBS.

This class of clubs shows the greatest increase of all the classes. Membership jumped from 29 to 56. The schoolboys of the country seem particularly anxious and willing to enroll themselves into rifle clubs and it would need only the incentive of furnishing arms and a place to shoot to have so many clubs that it would take a considerable increase in clerical force to look after them. One feature which is helping the movement considerably is the willingness of the National Guard authorities throughout the country to throw open their ranges for the use of the schoolboys. The commanding officers of the National Guard Regiments are rapidly finding out that this means for their regiment a gain in valuable recruits, as many of the boys eventually enlist in the Guard for the love of the rifle practice feature of it.

Capt. D. M. Stewart, M. V. M., Stoneham, Mass., reports that two of the High School Rifle Club boys, under 18 years of age, joined his company and both made Expert last season.

During the past year 701 boys qualified as Indoor Junior Marksmen and 23 as Junior Outdoor Marksmen. It is evident that the requirements of qualification for Outdoor Junior Marksmen are entirely too high and will probably be reduced at the next meeting of our Executive Committee.

A new decoration for Junior Marksmen (Indoor) has been adopted and is now being issued free to members of the clubs who qualify. It is in the form of a lapel button with an old silver finish. The new Astor trophy and the du Pont trophy cups for Interscholar competitions have done much to stimulate the shooting among the schools.

The first Interscholar championship tournament for the Astor trophy was held from April 12th to the 19th and 28 schools competed. These schools covered a territory from Portland, Maine, to San Antonio, Texas, and from New York City to Los Angeles, California. The winning score was 95 3-10 per boy, a record that is not often reached by the National Guard Experts. The 1910 competition for this cup will probably be held again during April or early in May.

There have been several very successful tournaments held during the year, both indoor and outdoor. New York city as usual held its schoolboy tournament in Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the Public School Athletic League. Other indoor tournaments were held in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Denver and outdoor tournaments were held in Washington, D. C. and Los Angeles, California. These tournaments will be handled in a separate article elsewhere in the report.



It is a healthful sign when the school authorities lend their aid to the introduction of rifle shooting as a sport in the public schools. Portland, Maine, school board installed ranges in both the high schools and bought twenty .22 caliber rifles for the boys to use.

In Washington, D. C., the school authorities cooperated most heartily with the N. R. A. in the late tournament and a range is now being installed in one of the high schools. Central High School of Philadelphia also has a range in the school building.

Shortly after the close of the school year a pamphlet was published with the assistance of the National Board, dealing exclusively with the subject of Rifle Shooting in institutions of learning. It is expected to make this publication an annual one, to be ready for issue at the opening of each school year. This, however, depends entirely upon the amount of funds available for this purpose.

#### INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

Shortly after the first of the year, an invitation was received from the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of England to join with them in an International match with small bore rifles. The conditions finally agreed upon between the two countries were: fifty men on a side, each man firing thirty shots at seventy-five feet at a decimal target with a one-inch bullseye, any position without artificial rest, any sight which did not contain glass, and any rifle which did not exceed .23 caliber.

The match was arranged to be shot the week ending April 23, the results to be cabled. Before the match was shot, arrangement was made to include Australia in the match, making a three-cornered affair. The match was shot as scheduled and resulted in a victory for the English team which made a total score of 14,585, the United States was second with a total score of 14,585, the United States was second with a total score of 14,179 and Australia last with 14,160, so that the handsome silver challenge trophy presented by Sir Thomas Dewar, late Sheriff of London, will remain on the other side of the water. The members of the American team were surprised and pleased to receive medals from the English Society in commemoration of the event. There was very little interest taken in the match in this country. The military shooters fought shy of it on account of the "any rifle" condition, and the Schuetzen riflemen did likewise on account of the "Any position" and no telescope conditions, it being impossible to lie down when using the Schuetzen rifle, and nearly all of the leading small caliber shooters of the country were accustomed to using the telescope. However, after considerable correspondence and the appointment arbitrarily by the Executive Committee of some well-known shots, who did not compete in the try-outs, the team was finally got together with the results above stated. The match will be treated in detail in the annual report.

A similar match for 1910 has been arranged for, in which England and Australia have conceded two points to our shooters, allowing the use of the telescope and permission to blacken in as many rings as desired for a sighting bull. One other change provides for fifty shots per man instead of thirty. The match will be shot the week ending April 2, and as soon as possible the National Rifle Association will send out an invitation to the riflemen of the country to enter a competition to try out candidates for the American team. These competitions will be held on the ranges of our affiliated clubs, and signed targets will be forwarded the clubs by the N. R. A. for the competition.

The National Rifle Association has received an invitation for an International match, through the State Department, from the Argentine Republic. The annual matches of the International Union of National Rifle Associations will be held at Buenos Ayres some time in May or June in connection with the centennial exposition being held there, and the Argentine Republic have invited all nations to send a team of riflemen to compete at the expense of that nation. They have also offered a prize of three thousand dollars in an individual match.

All of the matches held under the auspices of the International Union are at three hundred meters on a decimal target. It is a question worth considering whether we can send a team equipped with the Service rifle and acquit ourselves creditably against the riflemen of foreign nations armed with what we would call sporting rifles. The conditions of the individual match referred to, probably call for forty shots standing, forty shots kneeling and forty shots prone. Information has been requested, but so far has not been furnished. Our rifleman would need a lot of practice at the kneeling position, but they ought to give a good account of themselves at the other two positions.

#### TROPHIES.

During the past year our Association received several new trophies. Shortly after the first of the year, we addressed a few of our life members, stating that the Association desired a trophy for Interscholar competition. A reply was received from Col. John Jacob Astor, offering a five hundred dollar silver cup, the only reservation being that the same must be kept in competition for twenty years and then presented to the school which wins it the most number of times. The cup was eventually received and proved to be a very handsome trophy. There had been one competition for it, which I have spoken of previously.

You all know of the Marine Corps trophy. This is a trophy which we should especially appreciate on account of the fact that it was paid for by subscription among the officers of the Corps and represents the sentiment of that organization, not only on the subject of rifle shooting, but of our Association. This trophy also has been competed for once, and in years to come will undoubtedly rank as one of the most cherished individual prizes that could be won by any rifleman.

You are also perfectly familiar with the Evans trophy, representing a competition which jumped into popularity instantaneously and which represents a new style of rifle shooting competition that has come to stay and one which represents those spectacular features in which rifle shooting is so lacking.

Last, but not least, is the Rumbold trophy, representing the regimental championship of the United States. This trophy has not yet been received from the donor, but I am assured it will soon be ready and that it will be one that our Association may well be proud of. In addition to these trophies, the du Pont Powder Company presented the Association with twenty-five silver cups to be used for interschool competitions through-

out the United States. So far only two of these have been competed for and presented, one in Washington, D. C., and one in Philadelphia. The conditions governing these cups are, that three or more high schools in a city must compete to be eligible to receive one of these interschool trophies. The Association would be glad to hear from anyone desiring to donate trophies for the Intercollegiate and Interclub leagues.

Following the report of the Secretary came that of the President, Gen. James A. Drain, whose valedictory was in the following terms:

#### REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT FOR 1909.

The work of the National Rifle Association of America as defined in its by-laws, is to educate American men in the use of the Service rifle. This purpose may be accomplished in many ways.

A desire to teach Americans how best to use the weapon which would be placed in their hands for war, is based upon good sound and wholesome grounds of public policy. A nation must be fit to defend itself in an emergency by force of arms or it cannot continue to exist. The appearance of war is an event to be avoided by all honorable means, but in the rush and struggle of modern life, war is as inevitable and unavoidable as death.

To awaken the American people to the necessity for adequate defence against the aggression of a foreign nation and to demonstrate to them the value of knowledge of how to use the rifle as a means of defence, is the first duty of the National Rifle Association. An institution with aims so broad, should be as national in its scope and its activities as it is in its purpose.

During the past year, by a change made in the by-laws of the Association, the Board of Directors has been expanded, until in addition to the thirty-six members elected from those prominent men most interested in rifle practice, we now have every Adjutant General of a State and Territory; one member elected by each State Association; one member from the Navy and one from the Marine Corps designated by the Secretary of the Navy; and one from the Infantry, one from the Cavalry and one from the General Staff of the Army designated by the Secretary of War. The Board thus becomes national in its character.

The report of the Secretary will show you that many new organizations have affiliated with the Association during the past year. In these rifle practice is carried on to a greater or less extent; to encourage such rifle practice is beneficial and desirable, but it is not the chief end and aim of the Association.

More important than to make men belonging to its affiliated organization competent to use the rifle, is the importance of educating the people generally to an understanding of the necessity of preparation for national defence and of the value of rifle practice as an aid thereto. It seems impossible to believe that so great an amount of indifference to such an important thing as the defence of the nation should exist in a country whose republican form of Government makes every citizen a co-partner in the business of the nation, but, unfortunately, candor compels us to admit that the American people are not easily stirred to such acts as will put the country in a position to successfully wage war until actual hostilities have been thrust upon them. Then, to be sure they are perfectly willing to come forward and pour out their wealth and offer up their lives on the altar of their country's service.

After war has begun is no time to prepare, and for victories won in war by an untaught people there is paid an excessive price in lives and money and prestige. The work, then, of the National Rifle Association of America is very important.

As heretofore the operations of the Association have been hindered and impeded by the lack of funds. Through the generosity and patriotic liberality of the Hon. Robert Bacon, now Ambassador to France, I am able, at this, the close of my third and last year as President of the Association, to turn it over to my successor free of debt. Mr. Bacon promised me last year that he would see the Association through the financial clouds which would probably surround us during 1909, if we carried out our purpose to conduct the annual matches of the Association without retaining, for current expenses, any portion of the sums paid in by the competitors as entrance fees.

As you know that plan was carried out and with complete success. It would have been possible to distribute a larger amount among the competitors as prize money if we could have had our matches just prior to the National Matches, but it was impossible to make such an arrangement with the Ohio State Association which had secured from the State of Ohio the exclusive right to use Camp Perry for that period. It would have been possible also to have paid a larger sum to the competitors if the Ohio authorities had not charged the National Association some three hundred and sixty-five dollars for four and one-half days, including a Sunday, during which the range was occupied by the National Association.

The National Rifle Association owes a very great debt to Mr. Bacon for what he has done. I propose his name to you as a benefactor member which gives him membership in perpetuity, and I wish also to suggest a vote of thanks and the drafting of resolutions suitable to express our appreciation.

In addition to the aid which he has rendered us, Mr. Bacon still stands ready to contribute, with any other nineteen men, one hundred thousand dollars, at the rate of five thousand dollars from each contributor, to provide an endowment fund for the Association. Gen. McCoskry Butt of New York has also signified his willingness to contribute five thousand dollars for this purpose, but in spite of such endeavors as we have been able to make it has been impossible to secure other contributors to this endowment fund.

With relation to the matches of next year, I have the honor to recommend that they be held, if practicable, just before and at the same place as the National Matches and that they be conducted this year as last by officers and men of the Regular establishments sent to carry on the National Matches, with all entry fees returned to the competitors in prizes.

I further recommend that the question of the location of the matches, the date when they are to be held, and all other details concerning them be left to the Executive Committee with power to act.

The Secretary points out in his report that all of the efforts of the Association, although vigorously prosecuted, have been unavailing to make the work of our civilian rifle clubs satisfactory in point of interest or numbers. The reason seems to be that the cost of securing rifles is a distinct impedi-



ment. The country has now accumulated a large supply of model 1898 rifles, the Krags. These weapons, while less effective than the present type of Service arm, are still excellent guns.

In accordance with the previous acts of the Association and after consultation with the Chief of Ordnance and the Secretary of War, I had introduced into the House by Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Military Committee of that body, a bill which authorized the free issue for use in target practice of obsolete forms of rifle under such regulations as may be made by the Secretary of War. The Bill also provides for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the promotion of rifle practice in public schools, colleges, universities, and civilian rifle clubs.

It was introduced in the Senate by Senator Warren, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee—there its number is S. 5008—and in the House by Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and given the number H. R. 15798. It should become a law. Under the influence of such a law we might in time succeed in having several hundred thousand American men actively engaged in practice with the military arm.

Similar movements have been successful in England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, and other countries.

I suggest that while you are here each one of you see the members of Congress from your State and urge the passage of H. R. 15798 or S. R. 5008, both being the same Bill.

At the Camp Perry meeting a resolution was adopted in favor of the Government paying, by a separate appropriation, the entire expenses of conducting the National Matches, including pay of officers and men, transportation, subsistence and incidental expenses.

With relation to this resolution, in view of the desire of the President and Congress to economize, it is not considered practicable to secure the necessary increase in appropriations to carry out this resolution at this session of Congress. It is proper legislation and it should be asked for at an early date and secured.

At the conclusion of this term of office, in accordance with my announcement to your honorable body a year ago, I retire from the office of President of this Association. Service in this capacity has been very pleasant to me. I have been encouraged and supported, in what has been at times a very discouraging task, by your assistance and aid. I am firmly convinced of the need for the National Rifle Association and of the importance of the work which it only can perform. I am encouraged to believe from the progress made in the past that the institution is one which will keep on growing in membership, in strength, in wealth, in power and in usefulness. I hope it may do so. And I hope and believe it will play no small part in the working out of those many problems, which largely on account of the entry of the United States into full communion with the great powers of the world, will have to be solved either for the good or ill of all mankind within the immediate future.

I thank you one and all for the assistance and support which you have given me and I bespeak for my successor the same encouragement and wholehearted aid which I have had.

Under the heading of Reports of Committees, the Executive Committee reported on a resolution offered at the annual meeting of the year before, as follows:

"Resolutions introduced by Col. A. B. Critchfield, of Ohio, at the 1909 meeting of the Board of Directors—

"That the Executive Committee be directed to consider and if deemed practical and advisable to prepare plans for the transfer of all matches and organizations and other things now done by the National Rifle Association to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. Said Committee to report at the next annual meeting of this Association."

On this the Executive Committee reported:

"The Executive Committee believes it is not practicable or advisable to transfer its matches or things now done, to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

In the opinion of the Committee the National Rifle Association of America has a distinct place, a definite function and important duties to perform, in connection with any plan of national defence which has been, is being, or may be carried out. In the judgment of the Committee an association of this character is necessary and indispensable to the welfare of the nation. Working in close harmony with the War Department, the Army, the National Guard and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, it should carry its share of the burden of educating the people to the necessity of preparation for national defence, as well as do its part toward the actual preparation by teaching rifle practice to every male human creature whom it can reach. If the National Rifle Association did nothing else than to enlist the interest of those men who are enrolled as its life members its work would be worth many times the cost and labor involved."

The Secretary presented to the Board the resolution passed at the annual meeting at Camp Perry recommending to the Board the election as Directors of the Association for life, Lieut.-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., retired; Secretary of the Navy George Von L. Meyer; Secretary of War J. M. Dickinson; and the Hon. Robert Bacon, Ambassador to France.

Colonel Caswell moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the name of Gen. James A. Drain, the retiring President, with a few well-chosen words of praise for his work. The amended motion being put, it was unanimously passed with applause.

On motion of Colonel Kelley a nominating committee was appointed by the President consisting of the following: Colonel Kelley, Colonel Evans, Colonel Hoffman, Colonel Caswell, and Major Fort. The Committee retired and later returned and presented the following nominations: For President, Lieut.-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., retired; 1st Vice-President, Gen. Lawrason Riggs, of Maryland; 2nd Vice-President, Hon. J. M. Dickinson, Secretary of War; 3rd Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. George

H. Harries, D. C.; three additional members of the Executive Committee, Gen. W. T. McGurrian, Michigan; Gen. James A. Drain, Washington, and Lieut.-Col. Thomas Talbot, Massachusetts.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the Nominating Committee be accepted and the Secretary authorized to cast the deciding vote. Before this was done both General Wagner and General McGurrian asked that their names be dropped from the nominations, owing to the fact that both were from the same State. This, however, the Board would not consent to; the Secretary cast the ballot and the nominees were duly declared elected.

On motion of Colonel Hoffman a vote of thanks was tendered the officers of the Association for their work during the past year.

A resolution that the matches of the Association this year be held, if possible, at the same place as the National Matches, and just prior to the same, that they be conducted by the Executive Officer and the other officers and men detailed to conduct the National Matches, that the entrance fees be returned to competition in prizes, and that the details for the N. R. A. matches be left to the Executive Committee with full power to act, was offered by Colonel Bell and passed.

On motion of Colonel Bell the meeting unanimously approved of Senate Bill No. 5008 and House Bill 15798 to "encourage rifle practice and to promote a patriotic spirit among the citizens and youth of the United States."

President Drain urged all the members present to use every legitimate effort toward the passage of this Bill.

On motion of Colonel Hoffman, the retiring President was authorized to draft a resolution of thanks to Ambassador Robert Bacon for his generosity in assisting the Association financially and directed to forward the same to Mr. Bacon in Paris. The meeting also unanimously elected Mr. Bacon a Benefactor at the suggestion of General Drain.

On motion of Colonel Evans, the invitation from the Argentine Republic to send a team to that country to participate in an International match was accepted and it was decided that if a try-out should be held for the American team, that the States and services be invited to send representatives to same, leaving all details to the Executive Committee.

Before the meeting adjourned, General Drain spoke of the newly elected President in the following manner: "We all love, respect and honor General Bates; there is no better soldier or finer man living today than he. The call to him to assume the presidency of this Association was general and unanimous. For various reasons he at first declined, but at last reluctantly consented to serve. I know you will find him to be an altogether satisfactory President. We have honored ourselves by honoring him in this manner."

## THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

A MEETING of the members of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, called by the chairman thereof to take place in Washington, Saturday, January 15, was attended by the full membership, as follows:

Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, President of the Association and ex-officio member of the Committee; Maj.-Gen. E. C. Young, of Illinois; Gen. C. R. Boardman, Wisconsin; Gen. William A. Pew, of Massachusetts; Gen. John Chase, of Colorado; Col. Charles D. Gaither, of Maryland; Col. H. C. Alexander, of Tennessee; Gen. James A. Drain, Chairman.

The prime purpose of the meeting was to carry out the instructions given the Executive Committee at the last Convention to investigate the subject of a Federal pay bill for the Organized Militia, with a view to preparing a bill on the subject to be presented to the Association at its next Convention.

Preliminary steps to investigate the question had been going on before the Committee assembled. The subject is a large one, and of very great importance to the Organized Militia. It will be given the serious consideration which its importance justifies. There will be other meetings of the Committee to consider the subject further, and no doubt the bill presented to the delegates when they assemble at St. Louis this fall will contain the well-digested results of the best information and opinions obtainable.

It is not probable that any publication of the form which the legislation will assume or its subject-matter will be made until after the bill has been submitted to the Convention for such action as that body may see fit to take.

### Celebrating.

"What was that terrible noise going on in Popkin's apartment last night?" asked Wickley of the janitor.

"They were celebrating their wooden wedding," smiled the janitor. "Mrs. Popkin was hitting Popkin on the head with a rolling-pin."

"Knocking wood for luck, eh?" grinned Wickley, as he passed on, while the janitor chuckled.—Harpers Weekly.



## 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 Convention of National Guard Association.)

(Continued from last week.)

THEN the commander must look at the situation from the enemy's point of view and consider the different courses of action open to him as far as can be foreseen. What action on his part will interfere most effectively with our plans? What counter measures are advisable? Consider what course he is most likely to adopt and always give him credit for acting soundly.

6. Anything else that materially influences his decision.

7. His decision clearly stated.

Upon this decision what to do will be based the orders a commander must issue to carry his decision into effect. Since another lecture on the preparation and issue of orders is to be given before you, it is unnecessary to dwell here on that part. It might be stated, however, that the writing of orders is simply a practice in training the mind to follow a logical sequence. There will, as a rule, not be time to write orders in the field when in the proximity of the enemy. Verbal orders will then be the rule, but that these may be clear, concise and unmistakable, the mind which evolves them must also be clear as to what it wants to say.

Clearness in expressing one's thoughts and intentions can be attained through practice only, and before being able to issue clear and concise verbal orders a practice therein must be had. This is best obtained by practicing the writing out of orders when solving tactical problems until the habit is eventually formed of following a logical sequence when giving any order.

The following problem, which is one of the many given at the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, during the last few years, illustrates the method followed in solving a tactical problem involving the employment of the three arms. Attention is, however, invited to the fact that the solution proposed is not the only solution. It must be kept in mind that tactics is not an exact science, but an art made up of common sense, judgment and decision. Every leader will command and decide according to his own turn of mind and the means at his disposal. Several commanders may arrive at the same result by means equally simple, although very different. Who is the one that is right? They are indeed all right the moment they have accomplished their mission, and it would be absurd to require that all should act in the same manner in a given situation; to do so would be to deny intellect and initiative. All that should be required of the solution of a tactical problem is that it be reasonable.

MAP PROBLEM NO. 3. ARMY SCHOOL OF THE LINE, 1898-9.

*Situation:*

The Missouri river forms the boundary between contending States. A Red army has been mobilizing near Seneca (about 70 miles northwest of Fort Leavenworth). A Blue army is advancing from the east to invade Kansas.

A Blue detachment under General A, consisting of a brigade of Infantry, a squadron of Cavalry and a battalion of Artillery, has been pushed forward to secure the Rock Island bridge (the Terminal bridge having been destroyed), and cover the passage later of the army. The main body of the detachment is crossing the bridge at 8 a. m. on May 7, when General A learns that a hostile force of all arms passed through Atchison the preceding day en route for Fort Leavenworth. Reinforcements from the Blue Army are not expected by General A until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

*Required:*

1. General A's estimate of the situation.
2. His orders.

*An Approved Solution:*

To carry out his orders General A must keep the enemy at such a distance from the Rock Island bridge as will not only protect it from hostile Artillery and small arms fire, but will also allow room for the deployment of the Blue army later.

The hostile force en route to Fort Leavenworth consists of all arms. Cavalry and Artillery are ordinarily attached to not less than a brigade of Infantry. The intention of the enemy probably is to secure the Rock Island bridge. A small force would scarcely suffice for this purpose. A Red Army has been mobilizing only a few days' march from Fort Leavenworth. For these reasons General A must be prepared to encounter a force at least equal to his own and perhaps much larger. The sun rises about 5 o'clock in May. The Red force has probably marched from Seneca. It would not ordinarily begin its march before 5 o'clock. The Blue camp is fifteen miles away. At 8 o'clock the main force should be about seven miles from Fort Leavenworth. The Red Cavalry would precede it some distance. The Blue Cavalry must be west of Sheridan's drive and Red

Cavalry should have been encountered had an earlier start been made by the Red force.

Blue reinforcements are expected by 5 p. m. The enemy may be in a position to begin his attack by 11 a. m. General A's detachment may have to hold the enemy more than six hours. The Blue detachment is strong in Artillery, and this will be specially useful under the circumstances.

An examination of the map shows that the enemy must be kept west of Sentinel Hill and the ridge running from Southwest Hill northeast to the Missouri river if the bridge is to be protected from Artillery fire. An attack through Leavenworth is very improbable. It involves a long detour, uncovers the line of communication, offers little facility for the employment of Artillery, and the streets can be strongly defended.

Three main lines of advance across the ridge are open to the enemy—the Millwood road, Atchison pike and Zimmerman road. An advance may be made via Kickapoo. The Millwood road and Atchison pike are the most direct routes, but they are badly exposed to Artillery fire from Sentinel Hill and Sheridan's Drive. An advance via Kickapoo is longer and has the same objections. The Zimmerman road is also longer and the terrain more difficult, but troops advancing on this road are much better sheltered from Artillery fire. General A must be prepared to meet the enemy on any of these lines. But he cannot occupy a defensive position that will cover all of them, for the line would be too long. Therefore he must hold the bulk of his force in some central position and send detachments to cover each of the roads while the Cavalry reconnoiters the enemy and determines his line of advance.

A battalion on Hancock Hill with a company on Salt Creek Hill could delay an advance from Kickapoo or the Millwood road until the arrival of the detachment.

In order to cover an advance on the Atchison pike, Sentinel Hill might be held. It is somewhat advanced from the main line of the ridge, but it offers an excellent position for Blue Artillery, and if undefended would furnish cover for the enemy.

A battalion on Southwest Hill would delay an advance on the Zimmerman road or Barnes road for a sufficient length of time to enable the main body of the detachment to come up.

On account of its long range it would be well to get the Artillery in action as early as possible in order to force the enemy to deploy and delay his advance. But unless there is some position that covers all the lines of advance, it would not be well to commit all the Artillery to a particular line of defense before it is certain that the enemy will attack by that line, nor would it be wise to separate the batteries so as to cover each road.

Artillery placed on Sentinel Hill, although somewhat advanced, commands the Kickapoo, Millwood and Atchison roads up to extreme ranges and can fire with effect on the Zimmerman road. Bell Point and Hancock Hill offer good positions from which to cover any movement between Kickapoo and the Atchison pike, but not much farther south. Atchison and Government Hills are more retired but have not as extensive a range as Sentinel Hill. A position on Southwest Hill better commands the Zimmerman road and the country to the south, but is too far away to reach the right of the line. The bulk of the Blue force must be held in that position which permits it to be moved with the greatest rapidity to any of the three positions occupied by the detachment.

In view of the impending combat with a force of unknown strength it would be safer for the present to halt the detachment baggage east of the Rock Island bridge. A guard should be left for the immediate protection of the bridge.

In view of all these considerations, General A decides to take up a position in readiness near E. The Cavalry will reconnoiter toward Millwood and Easton. One battery will be placed in position on Sentinel Hill and the remainder of the Artillery held at E. Positions will be selected on Sheridan's Drive ridge to cover an advance from the northwest and west, and on Government and Southwest Hills to cover an advance from the west and south. One battery will be sent to Hancock Hill, one to Sentinel Hill and one to Southwest Hill.

The remainder of the Infantry, less one company as a guard at the Rock Island bridge, will be held at E.

The following order is therefore issued to carry out these dispositions:

DET. BLUE ARMY.

GRANT HALL, FORT LEAVENWORTH.

7 May '08, 8.15 a. m.

## Field Orders,

No. 2.

1. A hostile force of all arms passed through Atchison yesterday en route for Fort Leavenworth and camped last night about fifteen miles from here.

Our reinforcements are expected to reach here at 5 p. m.

2. This detachment will take up a position in readiness at E to cover the Rock Island bridge. The order of march is to be considered terminated.

3. (a) The Cavalry will reconnoiter toward Millwood and Easton and through Kickapoo. The Zimmerman road will be specially observed and a patrol will be sent through Leavenworth.



(b) The Artillery will be assembled at E with one battery position on Sentinel Hill. Positions will be selected at once on Sheridan's Drive ridge to cover an attack between Kickapoo and Atchison pike, and on Government and Southwest Hills to cover an attack south of the Atchison pike. Special attention will be given to the Zimmerman road.

(c) The 1st Infantry will send one battalion to Hancock Hill which will place one company on Salt Creek Hill, and one battalion to Sentinel Hill, which will provide for the security of the battery at that point. The remainder of the regiment will take position near 22 on Southwest Hill. The rest of the Infantry, less one company of the 3rd Infantry to be left as a guard at the Rock Island bridge, will be assembled near the Artillery at E.

4. The baggage train will halt at the eastern edge of the U. S. Timber Reserve.

5. Messages will reach me at E. A,  
*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

Verbally to Staff and commanders of 2nd Infantry, 3rd Infantry and Artillery. By an aide to advance guard commander (Col., 1st Inf.), and cavalry commander. A brief report would be sent by wire or messenger to the commander of Blue reinforcements.

### NATIONAL MILITIA BOARD MEETING.

THE National Militia Board, consisting of Gen. C. F. Boardman, Wisconsin; Gen. Nelson H. Henry, New York; Gen. Bibb Graves, Alabama; Gen. James A. Drain, Washington, and Col. Wilder S. Metcalfe, Kansas, met at the Militia Division building on Friday, January 4, and remained in session that day and a portion of the next.

A great many questions of much moment were discussed. As is known the Board is one appointed by the Secretary of War under authority given by the Act of May 27, 1908, to act as an advisory body to him, on all questions affecting the Organized Militia.

The recommendations of the Board have not yet been transmitted to and approved by the Secretary of War, and for that reason may not be given publicity. Later on they will be published in full in these columns.

Col. E. M. Weaver, who is recorder of the Board, was unavoidably absent, owing to illness. He is expected to recover his full health very soon.

### INTERNATIONAL SMALL BORE RIFLE MATCH.

THE second match between the United States, Great Britain, and Australia will be held this year during the week ending April 2.

There are a few changes quite important to the American rifleman incorporated in this year's contest. The team will consist of fifty men, shooting at 75 feet. Each man will fire 50 shots, five shots on a target. The rifle must not be over .230 caliber, any sight, including telescopes, allowed.

The target is the same as used last year. The inner ring is  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in diameter, counting 10; nine rings,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch apart counting from 9 to 1. Competitors may blacken as much of the center as they wish for a sighting bull.

Any position may be taken provided no rest is used between the elbows and muzzle of the rifle, and any ammunition shot. The prize, the Dewar Trophy, is to be held for one year by the country winning it, or until the next contest.

The scores of the match will be shot on targets signed by the Secretary of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain. Trials will be held to determine the personnel of the American team during the week of March 7 and 12. The conditions of the trials will be the same as the match itself.

A representative of the National Rifle Association must be present when the practice scores are shot, who will certify to the targets and forward them to the Secretary of the N. R. A. not later than Monday, March 14. The successful competitors will be notified at once. Targets for the trial contests will be furnished by the National Rifle Association at 50 cents per 100.

N. R. A. clubs wishing to hold a competition among members for places on the American team should communicate at once with the Secretary about the appointment of a judge and the issue of targets. The names of candidates must be furnished.

Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary N. R. A., Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., will furnish any additional information which may be desired.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting and election of officers of the United States Revolver Association was held at the 71st Regiment armory in New York City on January 17. A complete report of the proceedings of the meeting are not at hand but a brief summary can be given of what took place.

J. B. Crabtree was reelected to the presidency; vice-president, R. M. Merrill, of Oakland, Calif.; the new secretary-treasurer is Charles S. Axtell, of Springfield, Mass. The executive committee includes Dr. R. H. Sayre of New York City and C. C. Crossman of St. Louis.

The association was authorized to proceed at once with the organization of an outdoor revolver league, the International target to be used.

### SIGHTS FOR THE NEW SPRINGFIELD.

BY E. C. CROSSMAN.

OUR present Service sight is without question the best military sight extant. The only question is, can it be improved for Service conditions? The whole design of the present sight seems to indicate the use of the rifle on the range alone. The only exception is in the position of the sight, which would be still more useful for target work if closer to the eye.

The writer cannot claim the actual experience, being one of the many who tried to get into the mix-up in 1898, but failed to get away from our own shores, but talks with the men lucky enough to have seen actual fighting with the Krag indicate that if the rear sight were entirely off the barrel, the soldier in action would hardly know it. It is not uncommon for men even in the mild excitement of a skirmish run to forget to raise their sights, to aim through the field view triangle or the open space below instead of through the aperture in the drift slide.

Can the soldier be persuaded to set his sights with the infinitesimal care necessary with the fine graduations of the New Springfield if the bullets of an enemy be plunking into the ground before him or cracking over his head? And even with his sights carefully set through the efforts of the presumably cooler noncoms, can the enlisted man be relied upon to catch his front sight through the peep or to draw it down into the U of the open sight, with perhaps a machine gun playing upon his position, the rattle of rifle-fire all about him—the most exciting sounds one can hear—and with perhaps a few groaning men in the brown line close by?

As target sights, our model of 1905, rear sight with the subsequent slight changes, is without an equal. The only changes that at present seem possible to make that would result in improving the sight would be the adoption of one of the experimental forms of easily changed apertures in the drift slide and the equipping of the sight with a modification of the Winchester vernier rear sight, with screw elevating device. This would do away with the necessity for micrometers to some extent.

It is true that the principal use of our Model of 1906 rifle is as a target arm, the making of dents in armory floors with the rifle's butt, as it is brought to the "Order," not being considered in the light of "use." The rifle is, however, made for use in case of war. Adding to its value as a target arm, at the possible cost of its efficacy in actual fighting, is contrary to the idea in mind when the rifle was designed. A fine target arm is not necessarily an arm of equal value for military use. A sight arrangement that will permit of hits every shot at 1,000 yards—other conditions being right—and that allows changes of 5 inches, the elevation of the bullet at this range, might be a poor weapon in the hands of an excited, angry or frightened man in times of peril.

Anything that will persuade an excited man to take aim—hardly conscious of doing so during the process—will add to the value of a rifle for practical purposes. There are unquestionably sighting arrangements that are better in principle than our present form of rear sight.

It seems to be agreed that in our future wars shots will either be at long range where the element of excitement does not enter so strongly into the process of making as many as possible of the enemy quit and go home feet first, or else will be snap-shooting at moving objects. Hit or miss blazing away, formerly useful to some extent where the opposing force was in dense bodies of men, will in the wars of the future be almost useless. Worse than useless in cases where the ammunition is not on hand in unlimited quantities.

We have heard much of the shooting of the Boers in the late debate with the British over the rich Transvaal mining country. The records show that their shooting was the most accurate ever seen since war began. Some of the shooting of our riflemen in the War of Independence might have been still more accurate but there is no authentic record of the results.

Yet we find the authoritative statement that the finest shooting in the world's history of legalized bloody murder was at the battle of the Tugela, where one British soldier was persuaded to quit for every 600 rounds of Mauser bullets driven through the air. It may be remembered that in this particular schuetzen-fest the Boers lay along a rocky hill overlooking the Tugela River, while the poor English planted several light batteries on the very bank of the stream, but a few hundred yards from the muzzles of the Boer rifles, just before the rumpus broke out. The batteries were of course supported by the customary Infantry.

Hitting under such circumstances looks to the reader like what the street Arab would call a lead-pipe cinch. Take the 1,500 men that were



at Camp Perry this year, put them in the position of the Boers, let them shoot as they did at Perry, and with the same care and coolness, and the British would never have stopped to get their guns after nightfall—as they did in the battle.

How the Boers would compare with our picked rifle shots, we do not know. Their Mausers were very accurate, while their sights, crude as compared with our own, were good enough for actual fighting. The writer used one of the Boer Mausers on a recent trip and found the sights could be caught without trouble and the rifle held up with the best of them. In spite of this, it took 600 rounds of precious ammunition to put one man out of the running. Something wrong, somewhere.

The main trouble was of course in that peculiar attraction possessed by space for either bullet or the missiles from a scatter-gun. The secondary difficulty, and one that can be remedied, is the fact that the Boers, like other soldiers, did not stop to take accurate aim, in spite of their being fine game shots. In the excitement of the moment, watching the row of field guns drive Lyddite shells in their direction, it was far easier and more satisfactory to merely point the rifle in the general direction of the roaring guns and let go, and then drive in another shot as fast as the bolt could be handled—about once in five minutes, judging by some of the recent articles on the subject of the bolt action rifle.

It is far easier and quicker to glance along the barrel of a rifle and let the shot go than to crane the neck down and sight along the rear sight when one is in a hurry and flustered at that. The crack of the rifle and the feel that one more shot has gone is comforting in time of trouble—so say the men who have been there. The problem therefore is to find a sight design that can be used as easily as possible; that won't require the drawing down of a front sight into a notch or the endeavor to find it through a pin-hole.

About 20 years ago William Lyman found that he could make a commercial success of the fact that a comparatively small aperture close to the eye looks as big as all outdoors and that only a man both cross-eyed and cross-grained could get his eye away from the center of that aperture. He proved year after year—both by theory and the experience of the riflemen whom he persuaded to try his sights—that his pattern of sight, merely the aperture idea elaborated, gave results fully equal to any other pattern of rear sight and that, moreover, the Lyman sight could be used with far more satisfaction on objects in motion owing to the fact that the shooter could see all round the object to be hit.

It took years of patient work and demonstration to persuade the riflemen of this country that a sight permitting one to see the "whole blame countryside" could at the same time give accurate results. The secret lay in the fact that the light, being brighter in the center than at the sides of the ring, encouraged the eye to stay at this center. The longer sighting radius afforded by the position of the sight was another reason for its increased accuracy over the ordinary pattern of hunting sight.

As turned out by Lyman the sight gave the appearance of a thin ring when aiming. When properly used the sight hardly appeared at all and the shooter merely saw the front sight and endeavored to put it on or under the object to be hit. This being true, it is not hard to see that a sight so arranged that it does not appear in the aiming process, and so set that eye must see through it when the rifle is at the shoulder, is more conducive than a little V or U set somewhere on the rifle a foot or more from the shooter's eye.

Even a hurried or excited man can be persuaded to put the sight on the end of his barrel, on an object to be hit as he pulls the trigger, provided he does not have to do any slow and careful fishing for a notch somewhere up on the rifle and provided he can plainly see the thing to be hit at the same time he is aiming at it. The Lyman sight, properly applied, practically makes the rear sight negligible in the process of aiming, although the eye is centered by it automatically.

Strangely enough the accuracy does not fall off as the aperture is enlarged, to a certain extent at least. What this limit is, the writer has not determined but for years he has used a .22 caliber Model 1897 Marlin—the best .22 repeater he has discovered to the present time—with the Marble rear sight and both disks left out of the peep. The opening in this sight with both the small disks screwed out is 3-16 of an inch across. The opening could be enlarged to a full quarter inch without destroying the accuracy.

With the large opening and the thin circle of metal left, the sight is practically invisible when aiming.

It is this ridiculous ease with which the Lyman pattern of sight is used that prejudices many people against it who know nothing of the sight. Some people hold firmly to the belief that the harder a thing is to use the better the results that must come from it. Objecting to the Lyman on the grounds that it shows too much and it is not visible when using it is on a par with putting a little sand in the bearings of an easy running bicycle to make it run harder and therefore prove that the purchaser was getting his money's worth.

Granting that the principles involved in the Lyman type of sight are correct—and in fact are the only correct principles outside the telescope on which sighting arrangements should be made—the problem remains to adapt this idea to military sights.

The practically uninterrupted view of the object aimed at; the ease with which the rear sight is found; the automatic centering of the eye by the rear sight; the ability to leave the eye at practically a universal focus for both front sight and object instead of asking it to also focus on the rear sight, and the 50 per cent greater sighting radius are advantages which would seem worthy of consideration when working out the proper sights for a military rifle.

The ideal place for the Lyman pattern of rear sight is on the tang, close to the eye and yet out of the way of the hand. With a bolt action rifle, and especially one with a heavy recoil, this position of the sight is not feasible, but by putting the sight on the receiver we get nearly all the advantages of the other position and yet have the sight out of the way of the hand and the bolt.

The rifles of the Mauser type offer a very tempting place for the Lyman style of rear sight, in the rear curve of the receiver, on the Springfield called the safety shoulder. The Lyman people make sights adapted to the Mauser and the New Springfield. The user of one of them would hardly go back to the old type of rear sight.

The sight for the New Springfield has a strong arm extending out at right angles to the slide. The aperture is on this horizontal arm and in the wind-gauge pattern the aperture-ring moves  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in either direction from zero, at the behest of the threaded rod on which it is set.

On the New Springfield the sight people found it necessary to put the slide and lever on the right-hand side of the rifle, on account of the cut-off. The Mauser simply slides on over the bolt stop and goes back on the rifle without further trouble save the slight cutting away of the stock to accommodate the body of the sight.

The writer recently had the Lyman people make up a new sight for his new Sauer-Mauser which is superior to anything he has seen in the sight line. The sight-makers, by his request, courteously added the screw elevating device of their new No. 41 receiver sight to this No. 35 and graduated the slide elevation lines so that one line elevation meant one inch for each hundred yards on the target. The lines were plainly marked at each fifth space. With the fine method of obtaining elevation, obtained by merely turning the thumb-screw on the side, the sight offers every advantage for target shooting and yet is perfectly practical for hunting or any shooting at moving objects.

A sight of this pattern, modified to suit the difference in the two styles of arms would be perfectly accurate on the New Springfield, would give less eye strain, greater sighting radius for target work and for shooting under the stress of excitement or at moving objects, would have our present form backed off the map. A military rifle requires its sights to be strong and well protected from injury by chance blows. Whether the tang or receiver sight can be made to pass these requirements is a question. The fact remains that a sight close to the eye offers every advantage over the other type and gives many a man whose eyes are too poor or too old to use the Service sight, a chance to continue his shooting and hold his own.

Our present Service sight is a bully sight, there's no denying that. No other nation approaches this country in the all-round goodness of its military rifles and sights. But—is it not a fact that our present rear sight in its position is inferior in optical qualities, sighting radius and all-round efficacy to the sights used on half the hunting rifles in the United States?

#### FOR THE NAVAL MILITIA.

WE made mention last month of a meeting of Naval Militia officers in Washington to perfect the final arrangements for a bill to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia. Various measures upon this subject have been introduced but none has ever received favorable action by Congress.

The affairs of the Naval Militia Association are controlled by a General Board of five members appointed by the President of that body. At the last meeting Commander J. W. Mitcheson, of Pennsylvania, was elected President, and he appointed as his General Board Capt. J. W. Miller, of New York; Capt. W. F. Purdy, of Illinois; Capt. Jas. P. Parker, of Massachusetts; Capt. S. M. Stratton, of the District of Columbia, and Commander Bliss, of Rhode Island.

Captain Mitcheson and his General Board are in charge of legislation affecting the Naval Militia.

The old general board of the Association labored diligently and after a number of meetings it had a Bill in condition to submit to the General Board of the Navy. The Navy Department has now approved the measure, and in its perfected form it has been introduced in the House by Mr. Foss, of Illinois, Member of the Committee on Naval Affairs. The Bill is H. R. No. 17759. A careful reading of it does not disclose deviation in any



essential particular from the law which now governs the Organized Militia (land forces). In some necessary details there is variation, of course, but in all fundamental essentials it is the same as the law which now governs the troops which serve on land.

It will be easily remembered that the last Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States adopted unanimously a recommendation of its Legislative Committee to assist in every practicable way the passage of a proper Naval Militia law. The National Guard Association in convention instructed its Executive Committee to assist in every reasonable way the passage of the Bill.

The attention of Adjutants General is particularly directed to this measure. It is good legislation and should pass. If a law for the government of the semi-professional soldiers is necessary it is equally true that one is required for our semi-professional sailors.

### THE NEW MACHINE GUNS.

**T**HE Benet-Mercié automatic rifle, in the past described at length in *ARMS AND THE MAN* (especially in the issues of November 19, 1908, and November 26, 1908, where an account of firing done with it at the School of Musketry, Monterey, Cal., appeared) has, as previously indicated in our columns, been adopted as a machine gun of the Army.

One hundred of the guns have been bought of the manufacturers and arrangements completed for making an additional supply in this country. In view of the authorization, official notice of which is given in another portion of this issue, to States to organize machine-gun companies, requisitions will be coming in for machine guns. Doubtless these will be filled rather slowly, but when taken care of it is to be expected that the Benet-Mercié will be the issue weapon.

This is a remarkable gun. So light as to be almost as easily carried as the ordinary shoulder rifle, yet in rapidity, accuracy of fire and in other qualities required of a machine gun it is very nearly if not quite equal to any.

The simplicity of this gun is its greatest advantage. The present form of it as we have previously stated, is partially the result of work done by our own Ordnance Department upon suggestions received from the School of Musketry.

So many problems, the solution of which will have an important bearing upon the determination of battles, are affected by the machine gun and its use that we shall expect our bright young National Guardsmen to be thoroughly interested in the machine gun when it passes into their hands. What the world at large, military or not, does not know about machine guns would fill enough books to overflow a great many Congressional Libraries. So there is much room for improvement.

### ENGLAND APPREHENSIVE OF A SHORTAGE OF AMMUNITION.

**O**UT of the turmoil raised in England by the renewed apprehension concerning war with Germany, comes a clear cry of distress from the Service Journals on the subject of an ammunition reserve.

It is said to be a matter of common knowledge in England that the reserve supply of ammunition is very low. It is further pointed out by some interested persons that the supply of cordite, the powder in use in many forms of Service ammunition made in England, is not at all what it should be. Prophecies of disaster are being raised, based upon these alleged circumstances.

Attention is directed by some English commentators to the fact that after manufacture cordite is not fit for use until it has been in storage for two or three months. The situation is probably not as bad as it is painted. As *ARMS AND THE MAN* has previously observed we do not believe that sufficient causes exist for immediate war between England and Germany.

We do not deny that there are reasons why the two nations should be opposed to each other, nor that eventually the chances are in favor of armed strife between them. We cling fast, however, to a suggestion which we made last week, that the present agitation might well be a back fire started by those gentlemen who desire to secure the support of the English people for the Budget so lately rejected by the House of Lords.

Whether the action of the peers shall be sustained in their opposition to, or the House of Commons supported in its advocacy of, the somewhat revolutionary appropriation measure, is a question which must now be decided by British ballots. It would be an excellent political move for those who have the Government side of the contention to fan to a flame the belief that a British-German crisis is close at hand.

Our best reason for thinking that the trouble is not imminent is that Germany will be in a better position to fight in two or three years than now. Her naval program will have gone farther toward completion then, and her land preparations, now almost perfect, need not suffer.

When the trouble between England and Germany does commence it

will be upon the initiative of Germany. Great Britain may be the apparent aggressor but that will only be because she has been crowded into that position by Germany. In short, the Germans through their magnificent military policy are masters of the situation. They can fight or not, as they choose. Great Britain is helpless in their hands. On the other side so long as Great Britain preserves her position as mistress of the seas Germany could not carry the war into the enemy's country with any hope of success, unless by surprise.

The interest of the United States, its concern over the situation, is greater than surface indications show.

### A SIGN BOARD FRONTING THE SKY.

**I**F anything were needed to point positively the advance of aeronautics in Europe, the recent action of a society devoted to the navigation of the air in requesting the municipal authorities to paint the names of the towns upon the roofs of the buildings, in conspicuous letters, would seem to be a satisfactory evidence. We must as rapidly as possible, but not so summarily as to cause undue shock, accustom ourselves to a knowledge that vehicles to navigate the air are to be one of the most noticeable features of our everyday life from now on.

The little display of dirigibles and aeroplanes at Los Angeles last week, where one Paulham, a young Frenchman, attained the height of almost a mile in a biplane built upon the general lines of the Wright machine, furnishes another mile-post on the way toward the supremacy of the heavier-than-air machine.

Many months ago, long before the aeroplane had actually demonstrated its usefulness in full, we took occasion to point out our belief in the future possibilities of such a machine. That belief has greatly grown in the last few months and we candidly admit that what was only a strong belief has now grown to be a feeling of actual certainty. We shall be greatly surprised if five years from today the aeroplane is not as common as the automobile was five years ago.

### PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

**P**EACE at any price might not cover it, and yet a luncheon at the Hotel Plaza ought to put a kink in the private purse of almost any peace advocate. That was where the Peace Society lunched last week.

Unfortunately, Andrew Carnegie, whose whole-souled desire for peace seems to share with his desire to give libraries what for the want of a better name, we may call his interest in public affairs—could not preside on account of illness following a fall upon the icy streets a short time ago.

Mr. Horace White took his place and a number of distinguished gentlemen delivered themselves of orations referring to the cost of preparing for war and the useless sacrifice of property and people (accenting the property) which war brings.

Speaking of Mr. Carnegie and his library and peace interest leads us to recall a line which says "He who runs may read." Evidently Mr. Carnegie would have Americans do both.

### MACHINE GUN COMPANIES AUTHORIZED.

**O**UR readers will recall that the last Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States recommended among those things which it wished the War Department to do, the authorization of separate machine-gun companies. As was pointed out in the recommendation, it is extremely difficult to make details from the companies of the National Guard, for machine-gun companies, particularly in those regiments where the companies are distributed in different company stations.

The authorization requested is contained in Circular No. 16, W. D., December 31, 1909, in the following terms:

"The War Department authorizes the formation of separate machine-gun units in the Militia as a provisional form of organization pending the adoption in the Army of a permanent type, subject, however, to the application of the following general principles of organization:

Machine-gun troops may be most advantageously employed tactically when organized as integral parts of regiments rather than as separate organizations attached to higher units and only at the disposal of higher commanders.

Convenience of instruction and administration, as well as tactical use, requires that machine guns should be organized in units of which the personnel is approximately equal to that of a company or "troop."

Machine-gun organizations must be capable of ready subdivision into small units of not less than two guns for detached service with battalions or smaller commands.

The mobility of machine-gun organizations must not be inferior to that of the arm to which they are attached."



# 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.

## THERE WERE GATHERED TOGETHER.

The meeting in Washington last week of the various bodies interested in and material to the advancement of the cause of national defence offers an example of the progress of our country toward better things.

It is not surprising that a considerable number of Americans should be interested in such a subject, nor is it unreasonable that the War Department, representing as it does the official aspect of the question, should desire to receive all the good advice it can secure. The only surprise lies in the fact that but very lately has the solution of the important problems involved in national defence been sought for in this most practical way.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice owes its existence to the National Rifle Association of America, which latter organization has life because a few patriots as far back as 1871 decided that something ought to be done to educate our men in the use of the military rifle.

The National Board makes the rules for the National Matches and in general supports, aids and assists the National Rifle Association in its endeavors to strengthen the country through making our men familiar with the rifle.

The National Militia Board which, as is known, exists under the authority of Congress vouchsafed in the Militia Act of May 27, 1908, has a statutory duty as an advisory Board to the Secretary of War on all questions affecting the Organized Militia. Acting in this capacity the Board may be of much use.

The Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, being a mouthpiece and practically the Association, during the interim between conventions is chiefly valuable in formulating legislation for submission to the Association in convention, and in securing the favorable consideration of Congress for such measures as have received the approval of the Convention. The Executive Committee may not present to Congress any other legislation than that which has received the approval of the Association. In other words, it operates so far as legislation is concerned in accordance with instructions received from the whole body of the Organized Militia as represented by the National Guard Association of the United States.

Many serious questions were discussed by the various bodies at their meetings in Washington last week. Such determinations as were reached seemed to us to have been, in the main, full of good sense and wisdom.

But no efforts which may be put forth can possibly result in complete success until all of those who are interested in national defence have agreed and can consistently stand on the common ground of an agreed military policy for the nation.

It was suggested in the columns of this journal during the latter part of last year that a commission to deal with a military policy for the nation, a commission composed of those who would be most apt to reach a correct solution of this vexing problem, should be authorized by Congress and created by the President.

One practical step which would expedite the solution of the main question would be an agreement on the part of the General Staff, composed of military experts, as to what our military policy should be.

If this could be done regardless of whether the Commission shall or shall not be appointed, the result might be presented to the National Guard Association of the United States at its Convention next October by some member of the General Staff delegated for that duty. If the National Guard Association could agree with the General Staff, the result of joint agreement could either be presented directly to the people for consideration, or in the event of a commission being appointed, to the Commission. There seems to be a most pressing need of entire agreement and complete understanding between those who are interested in seeing the country prepare to adequately defend itself.

The daily press brings echoes with each issue of this, that, or the other, prominent citizen declaiming against the horrors of war and the viciousness and criminality of preparing ourselves to wage armed strife against any other nation.

Thunder forth as we may our unalterable belief that the best way to secure peace is through preparation for war, we shall not be able to convince the great body of the people of the truth of our beliefs until we all agree.

Today if you ask a prominent officer of the Army what he thinks the country should do to prepare for war he will tell you promptly, but later on if you consult another authority upon the same subject you are quite liable to get a reply which will differ materially in numerous respects from that given you by the other. In short, then, it is imperatively required of those of us who recognize self-defence as the first law of nations, that we shall by whatever means we may command produce a unification of sentiment and thus create a common impulse toward the desired end. In union there is strength; conversely there is weakness in forces not combined.

Alone, one man may do very little; so feeble is he and so small the result of all his efforts, that the stupendousness of such a task as that involved in the creation and adoption of a proper Military Policy might well appall him.

But once united, there are enough men in this country, if they are working along harmonious lines for the same definite end, to secure for and make part of the machinery of the Government a definite plan and scheme for preparation before and defence during war which shall make the country reasonably safe.

In a word, by reaching agreement, approaching the subject from every viewpoint, we may, by determined effort intelligently applied, secure that which the situation most requires, A Military Policy for the United States.

## THE 1910 MATCHES.

We are telling the story of the meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and the National Rifle Association of America in other portions of this issue of ARMS AND THE MAN. We furnish in these reports detailed information of what the rules of this year are to be. In them also will be found the dates selected for these important contests.

In the rules for the National Matches, the National Matches proper, although the matches of the National Rifle Association very nearly approach them in importance, there will be found a radical departure from the rules of last year. The change which has been made seems to us altogether wise.

In the beginning of the interest in target practice it was more necessary to make conditions easy than it is now. Some knowledge of how to use the rifle has, by means of the excellent measures put into force during the last six years, been disseminated through the men who attended the National Matches, amongst all of the States.

The interest is there, and it need only be given something to feed upon to insure life and growth.

There is a wide-spread and well founded belief that the time has now



come when we can make our course of firing more practical. The Army has set the pace in this by changing the firing regulations so that the rules for rifle conduct as we find them in the Firing Manual for Small Arms, 1909, are the most practical which we have ever had.

This is a movement forward when we consider the old system, but one which does not go anywhere near as great a distance in the direction of practical firing as we shall ultimately expect to attain. That, however, is a matter of time, development, education and growth.

In the National Matches practically the course of fire provided in the new Firing Manual for skirmish and rapid fire is prescribed. Thus the battle sight will be used in the skirmish at every range except 600 yards, and the battle sight, with the kneeling position assumed as the targets appear, for the rapid fire.

The bayonet will not be fixed in rapid fire, which we think is a mistake. Men should be taught to do some shooting with the bayonet on, but prevalence of a desire to be more than fair to the Cavalry Arm constituted a sufficient argument for leaving it off.

Coming, as it will, after four days of the National Rifle Association matches, and after about the same number of days devoted to the Ohio and Department of the Lake events, it is believed the August tournament of 1910 will result in a gathering of riflemen at Camp Perry the greatest in point of numbers, the most fortunate in the size and number of the prizes and the most skilful in the delivery of its shots, which the country has ever seen.

### MAKING THE RULES FOR THE 1910 MATCHES.

THE week beginning August 8 will witness the initiation of the largest and most important rifle tournament ever held in this country. The action of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in selecting Camp Perry as the place for the National Matches of this year was only taken after Gen. Charles C. Weybrecht, on behalf of the Governor of that State, generously placed the great range, near the shores of Lake Erie, at the disposal of the Government and the National Rifle Association of America free of any cost whatsoever.

At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. R. A., a conference between the Ohio authorities and that body forged the last link in the chain which will make a superlative order of events, beginning with those of the Ohio State Rifle Association and the Department of the Lakes Rifle Association, early in the week of August 8, while, commencing the morning of August 15 come the matches of the National Rifle Association closely followed by the National Matches on August 22.

Two days of preliminary practice for the National Matches will follow the four days necessary to complete the National Rifle Association program. It practically amounts to a continuous tournament, then, for a period covering a little less than three weeks. The Ohio program will be full of important events in which very handsome prizes will be given.

The historic matches of the National Rifle Association on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of August, just prior to the two days' preliminary practice for the National Matches, will doubtless attract an entry list far exceeding any of the past. This year, as last, all money received for entry fees of the National Rifle Association events will be returned to the contestants in the form of prizes, but this year there should be two or three times as many entries. It is believed that it will be possible, in many events, to give a hundred or more prizes of reasonable size.

The meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, which took place on Thursday, January 13, was very fully attended, the following members being present: Hon. Robert Shaw Oliver, Gen. William P. Hall, Capt. H. G. Learnard, Lieut.-Commander Leigh C. Palmer, U. S. N.; Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Gen. Lawrason Riggs, Gen. George H. Harries, Gen. Carl A. Wagner, Col. C. A. Kelley, Gen. George W. Wingate, Maj. E. Claude Goddard, Gen. Charles F. Roe, Gen. James A. Drain, Col. John Caswell, Col. Roy Hoffman, Gen. Elliott C. Dill, Gen. P. Farmer Wanser, Gen. E. C. Young, and Col. Ammon B. Critchfield.

The Board unanimously reindorsed the measure which received its sanction last year providing for the free issue of Krag rifles under proper regulations to be adopted by the Secretary of War and an appropriation of \$100,000 for the promotion of rifle practice in public schools, colleges, universities and civilian rifle clubs. This is the measure which has been previously mentioned in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN as having been presented to the House by Mr. Hull, of Iowa, Chairman of the Military Committee of that body, and to the Senate by Senator Warren, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee.

The bill introduced in each body is identical; it bears in the House H. R. No. 15798 and in the Senate S. 5008. It should receive and doubtless

will receive the indorsement and support of every man truly interested in the instruction of our men in the use of the rifle.

Briefly summarized the more important of the changes in rules are: the substitution of the skirmish firing conditions provided in the new firing manual, and equivalent action in relation to rapid fire. The ammunition rule is not a material change from the old one, the only difference being that instead of directing the purchase of ammunition for test purposes, ammunition which has either been purchased or contracted for will be tried out with the Ordnance ammunition by a Board which will determine what kind is best; then that ammunition will be used in the matches.

An apparently small but rather material change in regard to ammunition is a provision for sending to Camp Perry, for issue there by the Ordnance officer, a sufficient amount of ammunition from that selected to carry on preliminary practice.

The rifle rule this year is very materially changed. No alterations or modifications of any kind or character will be allowed in the rifle and it will be shot as issued by the Ordnance Department. Arrangements will be made to have the necessary changes to smooth and reduce the trigger pull and accomplish such other final finishing touches to the rifle as have been previously carried on after issue, done in the arsenal before the pieces are sent out. Each organization to compete will probably be allowed to draw about thirty of these specially prepared rifles and their preparation will receive exactly the same care and attention so they may be, so far as is mechanically possible, precisely the same.

A new feature is an Assistant Executive Officer who must come from the National Guard.

The interest of our readers in the rules for the National Matches, such rules of course governing other very important and similar matches during the year, is so great that we feel justified in printing practically as they will be issued in the War Department Order subsequently brought out, the rules for the National Rifle and Revolver Matches of 1910.

Before commencing the presentation of these rules, for the accuracy of which we vouch, barring an improbable literal error, the protest against the decisions of the Executive Officer in ruling out the scores of the Midshipmen should be referred to. It will be remembered that the Executive Officer ruled out the entire scores of the Midshipmen team at rapid fire and the scores of two members of the team in skirmish fire on account of removal or alteration in the bolt stops from their rifles. The case has been so thoroughly discussed that it needs no extended mention here. The protest was carefully considered and overruled and by unanimous action of the Board there was inserted in the ruling on the subject a quotation from the report of the Executive Officer which clearly sets forth the fact that the Midshipmen were not guilty of unfair conduct.

That extract is as follows:

"Finally, the Executive Officer avails himself of this opportunity to state that there is nothing in this incident which can reflect in the slightest degree on the honor or good faith of the members of the Naval Academy Team.

The cause of this regrettable occurrence was an unfortunate misunderstanding between the Executive Officer and the team captain over a purely technical point. The Executive Officer regrets exceedingly that in the discharge of his duty he was forced to render a decision adverse to this team, which did phenomenally fine work on the range and reflected credit on itself and the institution and Service which it represented."

It will be noted that the revolver ammunition rule is changed along the same lines as the rifle ammunition rule. Printing the whole of the new rule as we do, it seems unnecessary to further comment on what is presented in detail for the consideration of those who are interested in the subject.

#### NATIONAL MATCHES

2. For the year 1910, the National Matches will be held at Camp Perry, Ottawa County, Ohio, commencing Monday, August 22, 1910, beginning with the National Team Match, to be followed in succession by the National Individual Match and the National Pistol Match.

3. Friday, August 19, and Saturday, August 20, are designated as the dates for the preliminary team practice hereinafter mentioned, which will be optional with team captains.

4. The National Matches will be preceded by two days' preliminary team practice, the amount and kind for each team to be determined by the respective team captains; the time for firing and the ranges, targets, etc., for this practice to be allotted each team by the Executive Officer, who will meet requests as far as practicable.

5. Practice prior to the matches of the National Rifle Association and the two days' preliminary practice is not prohibited.

#### NATIONAL TEAM MATCH.

6. Open to teams of twelve men from the following: (a) The Army of the United States, two—one Cavalry and one Infantry. (b) The United States Navy, one. (c) The United States Marine Corps, one. (d) The United States Military Academy, one. (e) The United States Naval Academy, one. (f) The Organized Militia and the Naval Militia of the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, one team from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia. For the purpose of this match the term Organized Militia is held to include the several arms, corps, and departments which constitute it.



The members of each team to be officers, cadets, midshipmen, or enlisted men of the corps or organization which they represent, and to appear in the Service or authorized uniform.

7. Kinds of fire: Slow, rapid, and skirmish.
8. Distances: Slow fire—200, 600, and 1,000 yards. Rapid fire—200 yards. Skirmish fire—1 run.
9. Number of shots: Slow fire—2 sighting shots and 10 shots for record at each range. Rapid fire—10 shots. Skirmish fire—20 shots.
10. Positions: (a) For slow fire standing at 200 yards and prone with head toward target at all other ranges. (b) For rapid fire as prescribed in paragraph 51 of this order.
11. Arm: United States Service rifle (United States rifle, model 1903). The trigger pull must always be at least three pounds. Rifle to be used as issued by the Ordnance Department, without alteration or modification of any kind or character whatsoever. A violation of this rule in any respect shall disqualify a team or a competitor. Each team captain will certify upon his honor, on a blank supplied for that purpose, that the rifles used by his team are as issued by the Ordnance Department as provided in the preceding paragraph of this section.

For the purpose of securing rifles which shall be uniform in character, the Ordnance Department shall be authorized to select star-gauged rifles of as high grade as can be produced, for issue to the proper authorities, for the use of teams and individuals competing in the National Matches.

12. Ammunition: For the purpose of securing ammunition for the National Matches which shall be uniform and at the same time of as high grade as possible consistent with its manufacture in large quantities, as would be required in war, the Chief of Ordnance has asked for bids from all of the companies in the United States making .30-caliber Service ammunition, suitable for use in the model 1903 United States rifle. This ammunition is to be manufactured under such specifications as will allow as much latitude as possible to the makers of commercial ammunition consistent with the production of ammunition suitable for military use. The deliveries of ammunition are to be made not later than May 1. The Ordnance Department shall manufacture 1,000,000 rounds for the same purpose at the same time. A test to determine which of the various kinds of ammunition made by commercial makers and the Ordnance Department is best will be conducted in sufficient time to allow the issue of the amount necessary for preliminary practice at home stations as near June 1 as practicable. This test shall be carried on by a committee of five appointed by the Secretary of War, of which one member shall be an officer of the Ordnance Department, two members from the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and two members from the National Guard not members of said board. The ammunition tested will be taken from the lots in such a way as to insure that it is a fair sample of the whole. At the completion of the test and the determination as to the superiority of the ammunition, the balance of the 1,000,000 rounds selected will be set aside for preliminary practice and for the National Matches. Each of the teams to compete will receive approximately 15,000 rounds for preliminary practice at home stations and 3,600 rounds for preliminary practice and the matches. The proper officer authorized to do so can immediately draw approximately 15,000 rounds for preliminary practice; the balance 3,600 rounds, being a sufficient amount for preliminary practice and the National Matches, will be sent by the Ordnance Department, just prior to the date of the matches, to the point where the national competition is to be held, and there 1,200 rounds for preliminary practice will be issued by the ordnance officer to the team captains on requisition and the quantity necessary to shoot the matches will be issued under such regulations as will insure the use of this ammunition and no other in the matches.

13. Distances and order of fire: (1) 200 yards, slow fire. (2) 600 yards, slow fire. (3) 1,000 yards, slow fire. (4) 200 yards, rapid fire. (5) 1 skirmish run. This order of fire will not be changed. Members of teams who have completed firing at one range may proceed to the next range as stated in the foregoing order of fire in order to commence firing there if, in the opinion of the Executive Officer, such course is necessary.

14. Rules and prizes: Rules governing and prizes awarded are those published in this order.

(a) Based upon their relative standing in the National Team Match of 1909, teams representing the United States Cavalry, the United States Infantry, the United States Navy, the United States Marine Corps, the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia are hereby divided into three classes, to be known as Class A, Class B, and Class C, respectively.

(b) Class A shall be composed of the first fifteen teams as announced in the official standing for 1909.

(c) Class B shall be composed of the second fifteen teams as announced in the official standing for 1909.

(d) Class C shall be composed of the remaining teams as announced in the official standing for 1909 and such additional teams as may be properly placed in that class as hereinafter provided.

(e) That for purposes of classification any team which has not heretofore competed in the National Team Match shall, in its first competition in said match, be placed in Class C.

(f) That any team which has heretofore competed in the National Team Match, but which did not compete in 1909, shall, upon reentry into the competition, be placed in the class to which it would be entitled to be placed by giving to that team a serial number the same as it had in the last National Team Match in which such team competed. By operation of this paragraph Class A or Class B may have more than fifteen teams, the number being increased by the teams thus added.

(g) Prizes:

#### Class A.

First prize, The National Trophy, \$450 cash, and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal. Second prize, \$350 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal. Third prize, \$300 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal. Fourth prize, \$250 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal.

#### Class B.

First prize, The Hilton Trophy, \$350 cash, and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal. Second prize, \$250 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal. Third prize, \$225 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal. Fourth prize, \$200 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal. Medals for Class B to be of different design from those for Class A.

#### Class C.

First prize, The Bronze Soldier of Marathon, \$300 cash, and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal. Second prize, \$200 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal. Third prize, \$175 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal. Fourth prize, \$150 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal. Medals for Class C to be different in design from those of either Class A or Class B.

(h) No team shall be eligible to win a prize in a class lower than the one in which it shall have been rated for the year.

(i) Teams classified in Class B or Class C making a total score sufficient to win any prize in a higher class must take the place and prize in the higher class to which such total score entitles them.

(j) Hereafter each year the teams competing in the National Team Match shall be reclassified upon the basis of their standing in the National Team Match immediately preceding; or if a team has not competed in the last National Team Match, then as hereinbefore provided.

(k) No team shall be eligible to win more than one prize in the same National Team Match.

15. Six members of the team winning first place, five members of the team winning second place, four members of the team winning third place, three members of the team winning fourth place, actually firing in Class A, shall not be eligible to compete again as members of a contesting team for the next three consecutive competitions, the men to be eliminated to be those who have theretofore participated in the greatest number of competitions for the National Trophy. This rule shall not apply to teams from the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and to teams winning prizes in classes B and C. The violation of this rule by any team, except the teams referred to in the preceding sentence, when called to the attention of the Executive Officer, shall disqualify such team from the match. A person eliminated under this rule who has become eligible after the expiration of three years, shall be considered as a new member.

16. No person who is either a principal or an alternate in any team entered in the competition for the National Trophy, shall be eligible to serve either as a principal or an alternate in any other team at the next yearly competition for the National Trophy. This provision applies to members of teams from the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy.

17. No person shall be a member of any team in the National Team Match or act as captain, coach, spotter, or alternate of such team, who does not present a certificate from the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, to which he belongs—or if from a team belonging to the Regular establishment a certificate from competent authority—showing that he has done 75 per centum of military duty during the twelve months preceding the competition, and that he is eligible as a member of his team under the conditions of this match: *Provided*, That a team from a State not heretofore competing in the National Team Match may be composed of members who have done 75 per centum of military duty as above set forth for a period of six months preceding the competition. These certificates shall be prepared upon a blank provided by the War Department, and will be submitted at least twenty-four hours before the beginning of the match to the Executive Officer, who shall pass thereon. By the term "military duty" above referred to is meant parades, drills, encampments, and other duties of a similar nature.

18. Before 8 o'clock a. m. of the day preceding the match each team captain will submit to the Executive Officer, on a blank form furnished for this purpose, a legible list of the members of his team.

19. In preparing estimates for expenses and transportation, the following should be provided for: 1 team captain, 1 team coach, 1 team spotter, 12 principals, and 3 alternates—18 in all; and in addition 1 range officer and 1 surgeon if desired.

20. The Chief of Staff of the Army is the proper custodian of the National Trophy when won by the Army; the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, when won by the Navy; the Commandant of the Marine Corps when won by the Marine Corps; the Superintendent, United States Military Academy, when won by the Corps of Cadets; the Superintendent, United States Naval Academy, when won by the Midshipmen; the Adjutant General of the State or Territory when won by the team of a State or Territory; and the Commanding General of the Militia of the District of Columbia when won by a team of the District of Columbia.

#### NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

21. There will also be a match to be known as the National Individual Match, to be open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Cadets United States Military Academy, Midshipmen United States Naval Academy, the Organized Militia and the Naval Militia of the States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and to members of the National Rifle Association of America and affiliated clubs.

22. The following are the conditions of this match:

(a) Distances and order of fire:

- (1) 1 skirmish run.
- (2) 200 yards, rapid fire.
- (3) 200 yards, slow fire.
- (4) 600 yards, slow fire.
- (5) 1,000 yards, slow fire.

This order of fire will not be changed.

(b) Positions, arm, ammunition, number of shots, and rules the same as for the National Team Match.

(c) No entrance fee.

(d) Each team captain in the National Team Match will see that proper entries for all members of his team desiring to enter the National Individual



Match are properly made out and delivered to the Statistical Officer in one lot. Entries for this event should be made as early as possible and must be made twelve hours before the beginning of the match.

23. Prizes: (a) Twelve Gold medals and cash prizes of \$390. (To each of the twelve competitors making the highest aggregate scores, a gold medal and a cash prize in the order of merit as follows: \$60, \$55, \$50, \$45, \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, and \$5.)

(b) Twelve silver medals and cash prizes of \$120. (To each of the twelve competitors making the highest aggregate scores after the gold medal scores, a silver medal and a cash prize of \$10—numbers 13 to 24 inclusive.)

(c) Twelve bronze medals and cash prizes of \$60. (To each of the twelve competitors making the highest aggregate scores after the silver medal scores a bronze medal and a cash prize of \$5—numbers 25 to 36 inclusive.)

(d) One gold medal and a cash prize of \$20 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in slow fire.

(e) One gold medal and a cash prize of \$20 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in rapid fire.

(f) One gold medal and a cash prize of \$20 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in skirmish fire.

#### NATIONAL REVOLVER MATCH.

24. There will also be a revolver match to be known as the National Revolver Match.

(a) The following are the conditions of this match: Open to the Army Navy, Marine Corps, Cadets United States Military Academy, Midshipmen United States Naval Academy, the Organized Militia, the Naval Militia, and members of the National Rifle Association of America and affiliated clubs.

(b) Distances and classes of fire:

(1) Slow fire—20 seconds to each shot, 10 shots at 75 yards; no sighting shots.

(2) Timed fire—20 seconds to each score of 5 shots, 10 shots at 25 yards and 10 shots at 50 yards; no sighting shots.

(3) Rapid fire—8 seconds to each score of 5 shots, 10 shots at 15 yards and 10 shots at 25 yards; no sighting shots.

(4) Shots to be fired in scores of 5 at each distance at each range.

25. Targets: Target N for slow, timed, and rapid fire.

26. Positions: Without body or artificial rest; one hand only to be used.

27. Arm: Colt's or Smith & Wesson revolver, caliber .38, length of barrel as in the Service Revolver issued to troops, with military sights, trigger pull not less than four pounds.

28. Ammunition: For the purpose of securing ammunition for the National Revolver Match, which shall be uniform and at the same time of as high grade as possible consistent with its manufacture in large quantities, as would be required in war, the Chief of Ordnance has asked for bids from all of the companies in the United States making .38-caliber Service revolver ammunition, suitable for use in the United States Service revolver, Colt's or Smith & Wesson, caliber .38. This ammunition is to be manufactured under such specifications as will allow as much latitude as possible to the makers of commercial ammunition consistent with the production of ammunition suitable for military use. The deliveries of ammunition are to be made not later than May 1. The Ordnance Department shall manufacture 200,000 rounds for the same purpose at the same time. A test to determine which of the various kinds of ammunition made by commercial makers and the Ordnance Department is best will be conducted in sufficient time to allow the issue of the amount necessary for preliminary practice at home stations as near June 1 as practicable. This test shall be carried on by a committee of five appointed by the Secretary of War, of which one member shall be an officer of the Ordnance Department, two members from the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and two members from the National Guard not members of said board. The ammunition tested will be taken from the lots in such a way as to insure that it is a fair sample of the whole. At the completion of the test and the determination as to the superiority of the ammunition, the balance of the 200,000 rounds selected will be set aside for preliminary practice and for the National Revolver Match. The proper official of each of the States and Territories and the proper representative of the Service teams authorized to compete, will receive approximately 3,000 rounds for preliminary practice at home stations. A sufficient amount for the National Revolver Match will be sent by the Ordnance Department, just prior to the date of the match, to the point where it is to be held, and there issued by the Ordnance Officer to the competitors under such regulations as will insure the use of this ammunition and no other in the match.

29. Rules: Those governing similar matches in the United States Army, except as herein modified.

30. Prizes: (a) Four gold medals and cash prizes, \$95. (A gold medal to each of the four competitors making the highest aggregate scores, and cash prizes in the order of merit as follows: \$30, \$25, \$20, and \$20.)

(b) Four silver medals and cash prizes, \$60. (A silver medal to each of the four competitors making the highest aggregate scores after the gold-medal scores, and cash prizes in the order of merit as follows: \$15, \$15, \$15, and \$15.)

(c) Twelve bronze medals and cash prizes, \$80. (A bronze medal to each of the twelve competitors making the highest aggregate scores after the silver-medal scores, and cash prizes in the order of merit as follows: To the first four bronze-medal winners cash prizes of \$10 each; to the other eight bronze-medal winners cash prizes of \$5 each.)

(d) One gold medal and a cash prize of \$10 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in slow fire.

(e) One gold medal and a cash prize of \$15 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in timed fire.

(f) One gold medal and a cash prize of \$15 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in rapid fire.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR SMALL-ARMS COMPETITIONS, PREPARED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

(Published under the authority of the Secretary of War.)

31. The following regulations have been agreed upon by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, appointed by the Secretary

of War under authority of an act of Congress, for the National Matches and other team competitions, individual matches, etc., and will, by direction of the Secretary of War, govern accordingly:

#### OFFICERS OF THE COMPETITIONS.

32. The officers of all competitions shall consist of—(a) An executive officer; (b) One or more assistant executive officers. In the National Matches there shall be two assistant executive officers, one of whom shall be an officer of the Organized Militia junior in rank to the Executive Officer. (c) A post adjutant; (d) A post quartermaster; (e) A statistical officer, with as many assistants as may be necessary; (f) As many range officers as may be necessary or as may be detailed for that purpose; (g) A post surgeon; (h) An ordnance officer; (i) A signal officer; (j) An assistant to the adjutant; (k) An assistant to the quartermaster.

#### OFFICERS' DUTIES.

33. The duties of the officers shall be as follows:

(a) *Executive Officer.*—The Executive Officer will have control of the range for the conduct of the matches, and his decision shall be final. The Executive Officer may, in his discretion, upon the certificate of the post surgeon, permit the substitution of an alternate member of the same team in place of one who may be taken ill during the shooting. He will have the following call sounded in camp before the time set for firing to begin: 1st call 15 minutes prior to time set for firing to commence.

(b) *Assistant Executive Officer.*—The assistant executive officer shall report to and receive instructions from the Executive Officer and assist him in the management of the competitions. He shall also act as chief range officer. In the National Matches the assistant executive officers shall perform such duties as the Executive Officer may direct.

(c) *Post Adjutant.*—The post adjutant shall discharge the duties of adjutant to the Executive Officer, issue by direction of the Executive Officer the necessary orders, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him.

(d) *Post Quartermaster.*—The Post Quartermaster shall have charge of the issue of stores and supplies to the competitors, and discharge such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Executive Officer.

(e) *Statistical Officer and assistants.*—The Statistical Officer and his assistants will assign the competitors to targets and to order of firing, their determinations being generally by lot. They will verify the additions of the scores as reported by the scorekeepers, grade them in order of excellence, and prepare the results for official announcement.

(f) *Range officers.*—The range officers will supervise the marking and scoring; they will see that the competitors do not evade any of the regulations; they will test the trigger pull of and examine at any time the rifles used by competitors; they will inspect the ammunition before the beginning of all matches.

In team and individual matches the range officers will, at the completion of the score at each range, verify the scores on the score card with the blackboard and see that they agree. When the matches are finished they will add up the totals, certify to the correctness of same, and return the card or cards to the Statistical Office requiring team captain or contestant to initial the card.

During the shooting of all competitions a range officer shall be detailed to the pit at each distance, who shall remain in the pit until the firing at that distance is finished.

The Executive Officer and Chief Range Officer will formally assemble and instruct the range officers in their duties before the opening of the match, and the range officers shall be placed on duty during the preliminary practice for their practical instruction.

The range officer in charge of the firing point must witness any alteration of a score card and must indorse the alteration with his initials.

A range officer desiring to be relieved from his post of duty will report to the Executive Officer, so that a substitute may be detailed.

Range officers will be chosen, so far as it is practicable, from distinguished marksmen, expert riflemen, sharpshooters, and officers experienced in range work.

(g) *Post surgeon.*—The post surgeon shall have charge of the health and sanitary condition of the camp and rifle range and shall perform such other duties as pertain to his profession.

(h) *Ordnance officer.*—The ordnance officer shall make timely requisition for all ordnance stores needed in the matches, and during the progress of the matches shall supply those stores as required.

(i) *Signal officer.*—The signal officer shall have charge of the electrical equipment of the range.

(j) *Assistant to the adjutant.*—The assistant to the adjutant shall have personal charge of all range details and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the adjutant.

(k) *Assistant to the quartermaster.*—The assistant to the quartermaster shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the quartermaster of the match.

(l) *Officers must report.*—All officers of the competitions will report to the executive officer at his headquarters each morning at 8 o'clock, or such hour as he may designate, when they will be assigned to their several stations and given their badges.

The post adjutant, post quartermaster, and post surgeon will be on duty continuously at headquarters.

#### RULES FOR PITS.

34. In team matches a representative for each team must be selected by the team captain at each distance (before the drawing of the targets at that distance), who shall receive from the Executive Officer a card directing him to remain in the target pit during the firing at the distance about to be begun. The representatives from the various teams in the target pit will call the attention of the range officer on duty in the pit to any irregularity of marking or other matter deemed by them necessary, and the decision of the range officer in the pit as to the matter complained of will be final and binding. This provision is mandatory and must be observed. A range officer will be placed in charge of team representatives and will verify their presence in the pit. They will be assigned to targets by the chief pit officer.

35. *Rapid fire.*—In rapid fire, time is regulated at the target, the signal



at the firing point being given as a warning to the range officer in charge of the pit that all is ready at the firing point for the target to appear.

36. *Procedure.*—In rapid fire, with rifle, at the disappearing target, the range officer in charge of the target, at the signal from the firing point, commands "Ready." As soon as all is in readiness to run up the target he commands "Up." At exactly the proper number of seconds after the target is in position he commands "Down," having preceded this command two or three seconds by the warning command "Ready." The target must be fully exposed and stationary for the required number of seconds and then withdrawn as quickly as possible. The number and value of the hits are signaled with the usual disks in the usual manner after the score has been fired, the number of misses being carefully indicated by the flag as a check on the accuracy of the number of hits signaled.

When the signal rolling, or Cushing, target is used, the method of marking will be varied to meet the conditions.

37. *Revolver.*—In rapid fire with the revolver at the disappearing target the manipulation of the target is as in rapid fire with the rifle, except that the target remains exposed the number of seconds called for in the match.

#### RULES FOR FIRING POINTS.

38. *Slow fire.*—During the progress of a match or competition, no one except the officers on duty at the range, the competitors, and scorekeepers will be permitted within the ropes without special permission of the officer in charge.

39. *Five yards in rear.*—The squads of competitors will be stationed 5 yards in rear of firing point, where each competitor must remain until called by the scorekeeper or range officer to take his position at the firing point and until he has completed his score.

All expression on the part of the competitor of approbation or disappointment, with reference to any scores made by himself or others, must not be uttered loud enough to be heard at the firing point.

40. *Competitors present punctually.*—Competitors must be present at the firing points punctually at the time or in the order stated on their score cards. In team matches only the first pair need be present fifteen minutes after first call is sounded as provided in paragraph 33 (a). No application on the part of a competitor for an alteration of his assignment will be entertained except that team captains may change the order of firing of the members of their teams if they so desire.

41. *Fire alternately.*—In team competitions the competitors will place themselves at the firing point by twos and fire alternately, the odd number of each pair being on the right and firing first.

42. *Target withdrawn while firing.*—In slow fire, if, just as the shot is fired, the target is withdrawn from the firing position, the scorer at that firing point will at once report the fact to one of the range officers, who, if satisfied, upon investigation, that the case is as represented, will direct that the shot fired be not considered, that the competitor fire another shot, and that credit be given for time lost.

43. *Time limit.*—In slow fire, competitors may fire with the deliberation they deem necessary, provided that the time limit for the total number of shots required be not exceeded. For individual competitors this time limit is determined (a) for 600 yards range and less by multiplying one minute by the total number of shots required, and (b) for longer ranges by multiplying one and one-half minutes by the total number of shots required.

For team competitions the time limit is determined (a) for 600 yards range and less by multiplying one minute by the total number of shots required of the team, and (b) for longer ranges by multiplying one and one-half minutes by the total number of shots required of the team.

The time will be taken from the firing of the first shot to the firing of the last shot required at each range; no time credit will be carried back from one range to another.

If an accident to the target, difficulty in operating the same or any other reasons over which the competitor or team has no control, cause delay, such time credit as the range officer may decide will be allowed, the effect of which will be to extend the time limit by that amount. In team competitions range officers will allow no time credit for delay in successive pairs taking their positions and firing the first shot, unless such delay arises from causes beyond the control of the team captain or competitors.

All shots fired after expiration of the time limit will be recorded as misses.

44. *Drawing targets.*—Targets in fixed-distance team firing will be drawn at each range by team captains at the Executive Officer's headquarters.

45. *Coaching.*—In team matches no coaching or communication of any kind with men at the firing point will be permitted except by the team captain, and then only for the sole purpose of preventing infractions of the conditions of the match, except that the competitors actually firing may communicate with each other.

46. *Position of captain, etc.*—In team matches at least 3 yards in rear of each firing point there will be permitted one team captain, one coach, and one spotter, who may observe the firings of the members of their team and check the value of each shot as called by the scorer. The captain, coach, and spotter shall not be permitted to shield a competitor from the wind, throw a shade upon his sight, or aid him in any other way.

47. *Positions.*—The following positions only will be permitted in competitive firing: At 200 yards, slow fire, the standing position, the body and arm being free from any artificial support, at 200 yards rapid fire the position will be as prescribed in paragraph 51; at 300 yards, sitting or kneeling; at 500, 600, 800, 900, 1,000 and 1,200 yards, prone, with head toward target. The belt, when properly worn around the waist and used as a rest for the point of the elbow, will not be considered an artificial support.

48. *Sling.*—The use of the sling will be permitted at all ranges, provided it is attached to its proper swivels and is used only in connection with the arm or arms of the competitor as a brace.

49. *Loading arms.*—No arms shall be loaded except at the firing point, the muzzle of the rifle or revolver being kept in the direction of the target until the arm is either discharged or unloaded. In all slow fire with the rifle it will be used as a single-loader with the magazine uncharged.

50. *Rapid fire.*—Target D.

51. *Procedure.*—At 200 yards, the competitors being on the firing line, the officer in charge of the line will command "odd numbers load." The

magazine is filled, the piece loaded with one cartridge therefrom, the safety lock turned to "safe." When all is ready at the firing point and the pit, the officer in charge of the firing line will command "ready," when the safety will be turned to the "ready" and competitors will assume the position of "ready," standing and without bayonets fixed. The officer in charge of the firing line will then call so that all competitors may hear "ready on the right, ready on the left." At a signal given at the firing point (trumpet, whistle or telephone) the target appears, remains in sight twenty seconds, then disappears. The competitor without coming to an "order" takes the kneeling position with one knee on the ground, an elbow upon the other knee, in the position which will be best adapted to the individual, as soon as any part of the target appears, and attempts to fire five shots, emptying the magazine and firing at will without command until the target has completely disappeared. Each unfired cartridge counts as a miss. Any competitor who has a defective cartridge, a disabled piece or more than five hits on his target must have his practice repeated. Similar procedure will be followed with the even numbered competitors, each competitor firing alternately until firing is completed. Battle sights only will be used. No sighting shots will be permitted in rapid fire.

52. *Challenges.*—If a competitor desires to challenge his shot, just fired, because of failure of any record from the pit, such challenge will be sustained and the record from the pit given without cost. If a competitor in any of the national matches, or in any other team matches, desires to challenge his shot, just fired, for alleged incorrect marking, he must pay \$1. If the competitor's challenge is sustained and it is shown that the marking was incorrect, the money will be returned to him. All money paid in fines as prescribed in this paragraph will be turned over to the designated financial officer.

#### PROTESTS.

53. *Protests and objections* must not be directly submitted to the Executive Officer, but to one of the range officers. In case a competitor considers the decision of the latter unwarranted by the facts as presented, he may appeal to the Executive Officer. Final appeals from decisions of the Executive Officer must be made in writing and forwarded through that officer to the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association or the association under whose auspices the meeting is being held. In national contests an appeal may be taken to the National Board authorized by act of Congress, etc., whose decision shall be final.

#### SCORING AND MARKING.

54. *Hits in the different divisions of the targets and ricochets* will be signaled and recorded as prescribed in the Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual. Ricochets count as hits.

55. *Spotter.*—The exact location of all bullet holes will be marked by a spotter, which will be shown on the target. The last shot fired by the last competitor on each team will be spotted and shown.

56. *All shots fired count.*—All shots fired by the competitor after he has taken his place at the firing point, and it is his turn to fire—the target being ready—will be considered in his score, even if his piece is not directed toward the target, or is accidentally discharged.

57. *Shots upon wrong target.*—Shots fired upon the wrong target will be entered upon the score of the man firing as misses.

58. *Two hits on target.*—In slow fire, if two shots strike a target at the same or nearly the same time, both will be signaled, and if a shot was just fired from the firing point assigned to that target, the hit having the higher of the two values signaled will be entered in the competitor's score, and no record made of the other hit.

59. *Value of shot, change of record.*—Competitors must pay attention to the score as announced and recorded, so that any error may be promptly investigated. The record value of any shot will not be changed after the following shot has been fired, unless some special message with reference to it is received from one of the range officers in the target pit.

60. *Sighting shots.*—In all matches two sighting shots at each range, slow fire, must be taken. Whenever, because of a storm or for any other reason, a match is interrupted for more than ten minutes, or when firing at a target is stopped for more than ten minutes, the unfinished scores must begin with two sighting shots when firing is resumed.

#### DUTIES OF SCORERS.

61. The scorekeepers will be seated close to and in the rear of the firing-point stakes, and will, as each shot is signaled, announce in an audible tone the name of the competitor, the value of the shot, and number on score card, marking same on the blackboard and competitor's card. At the conclusion of the score of each competitor the scorekeeper will repeat his name and total score, and request the range officer on duty at that target to verify the blackboard and score card (no scores will be allowed unless recorded on a blackboard by the scorer as shot). All scorers will be supplied with field glasses. The Executive Officer will prescribe the manner and form for all telephonic communication between firing points and pit.

#### SKIRMISH FIRE.

62. In skirmish fire after the run is completed and the signal "Cease firing" has been sounded and repeated twice, the markers will examine the targets, the range officer will record the total hits on each, and the results will be communicated by means of prepared score cards to the statistical officers. In this fire the precautions with regard to the use of a red pencil in marking shot holes will be observed.

63. In skirmish competitions by team, targets will be drawn by team captains. No communication will be held between skirmish pit and the firing line, and no scores will be brought out of the pit or published until all runs are completed.

64. The aggregate value of all shots on all the targets of the team will be the team's total for the run.

65. *Team captain may coach.*—In skirmish competitions by teams the teams will run under the command of a range officer, but a team captain may coach his men on the run. One or more range officers will accompany each team to see that the conditions of the match are not violated.

66. *Twenty cartridges.*—In skirmish fire twenty cartridges will be issued before each run to each competitor, and he will not be permitted to have



any other cartridges about his person. A range officer will satisfy himself by personal examination of each competitor that he has only twenty cartridges.

67. In the National Matches the twenty cartridges specified in the preceding paragraph will be issued by the Ordnance Officer.

68. *Disabled gun.*—If a gun becomes disabled from any cause, the incomplete score will be counted and a competitor will not be allowed to repeat the run. He will not be penalized for shots not fired because of a disabled gun. This applies to all matches. Hits, direct or ricochet, will be scored.

69. *Individual.*—In individual skirmish competitions no two competitors from the same team shall be allowed to skirmish on adjoining targets.

70. *Targets and value of shots.*—In skirmish competitions target "D" will be used, one target for each skirmisher. Targets placed in line. All shots on target, direct or ricochet, to count as follows: In the figure, 5; in the space below the figure, 4.

71. *Procedure—Manipulation of targets.*—Targets are mounted on disappearing carriages and the prescribed detail for marking and scoring remain in the pit. The officer in charge will be provided with a stop watch. At a signal from the firing point (by telephone or trumpet) that the skirmishers are ready for the advance, the officer in charge of the pit causes the danger signals to be lowered and, thirty seconds after receiving the signal "ready," runs up the targets. The targets remain up thirty seconds and are lowered at the command of the officer in charge of the pit. Hits will not be marked, scored or signaled during the course of a run except in preliminary practice. One minute from the time the targets are lowered they are again run up and remain up thirty seconds as before. This method of procedure is followed for the entire run, except that between the third and fourth and fourth and fifth halts, but forty-five seconds intervene between the lowering and raising of the target, and on the sixth halt the target remains up but twenty seconds.

72. *Conducting the skirmish line.*—The skirmishers having been assigned to targets are formed at a short distance in the rear of the 600-yard firing point, each man opposite the target to which assigned. The magazines are filled, one cartridge loaded therefrom and the safety lock turned to the "safe." In skirmishing the magazine will always be filled from a full clip. Notification is then sent to the pit by telephone or trumpet that the squad is ready for the advance. The line is advanced to 600 yards and halted. The necessary commands for firing two rounds at the targets are then given. As soon as any portion of the target appears the soldier commences firing and continues firing while any portion of the target remains in sight or until he has fired the prescribed number of rounds. As soon as the targets disappear the officer in command of the skirmish line will have the commands "Forward, March" sounded on the trumpet, except in preliminary practice in which the targets are then run up, marked and again lowered. The advance is then resumed. In a competition the advance is resumed immediately after "March" and the targets are not marked.

The squad is halted at 500 yards from the targets where two rounds are fired in the same manner as at 600 yards. The advance then continues in the same manner to the 400 and 350 yard firing points, at each of which three rounds are similarly fired, and then to 300 and 200 yards, at each of which five rounds are similarly fired. The halt at 400 yards finds the competitor with put one cartridge in his piece. As soon as this is fired, the piece is reloaded and the remaining two prescribed shots are fired without further command. Commands in all cases conform to the Infantry Drill Regulations. The advance between 600 and 200 yards will be between any two successive halts, first half in quick and second half in double time. The double time is maintained as nearly as possible according to Infantry Drill Regulations. The firing is completed at 200 yards.

At all ranges except 600 yards the battle sight only will be used.

73. The commands for firing are: 1. "Fire two rounds;" 2. "At 600 yards;" 3. "At the target;" 4. "Commence Firing." At the first note of "Commence Firing" the pieces may be unlocked and brought to the shoulder. The command "Commence Firing" must be given before the targets appear in order to prevent a conflict with the provisions of the preceding paragraph. Similar commands will be given at the other halts. The command will, as far as practicable, be given by a trumpet or pair of trumpets.

74. As in the Infantry Drill Regulations in extended order the pieces are kept loaded without formal command, competitors will load their pieces without command immediately after emptying the magazine at 350 and 300 yards, turning the safety lock to the "safe." This will permit the loading of the piece on the advance when necessary.

75. For each shot fired by a competitor in excess of the number ordered at each halt, five points will be deducted from his score or the score of his team.

76. *Defective cartridges.*—A defective cartridge or cartridges will not entitle a competitor to another run. He will be penalized for shots not fired because of defective cartridges, and his incomplete score will be counted.

77. *Excess hits.*—In individual competitions if the number of hits on any target exceeds the number of shots fired at that particular halt, the competitor will do no more firing during that run but will be required to repeat the run and begin his firing at the range where the target was withdrawn.

A penalty having been imposed will stand against the firer's score although he be required to repeat the run.

78. *Muzzle toward target.*—In this class of fire the muzzle of the rifle must be pointed toward the targets when marching or at the halts.

79. *Sights (military rifles).*—No alteration of the sights will be allowed, but different sizes of authorized drift slides as issued may be used. The front or rearsights may be blackened according to the judgment of the competitor. The use of permanently affixed micrometers, orthoptic eye-pieces, telescopic sights, spirit levels, temporary shades, or any other device will not be allowed except in competitions where the rules specifically authorize such use.

80. *Use of Field Glasses.*—Competitors in the National Team Match and in the National Individual Match may use field glasses or small telescopes, such as might reasonably be carried to the field as a part of a soldier's equipment. They may also use a micrometer and small individual score book. They will not be permitted any other aid or device at the firing point.

81. *Lubricants.*—The use at the firing point of such lubricants as are not injurious to the rifle is authorized.

82. *Trigger pull.*—The trigger pull must always be at least three pounds, and will be tested (holding the barrel vertically) by a range officer, before firing, each day and at each range.

Competitors will submit their arms for further inspection whenever required.

83. *Changing rifles during matches.*—Each competitor may be allowed the use of two rifles in the matches, provided that a rifle is not exchanged during a score at any one range except in case of a disabled rifle.

84. *Cleaning.*—Pieces can only be cleaned upon the completion of a score. In competitions at more than one distance cleaning will be permitted between distances. While, with these restrictions, cleaning will be permitted, it will not be required.

85. *Unauthorized firing.*—No firing except at the targets in prescribed competition or practice will be allowed without special permission from the Executive Officer. Any violation of this rule will disqualify the offending competitor for that season.

#### UNIFORM.

86. Military competitors will wear the Service uniform, with or without blouse, and with the woven cartridge belt.

#### PENALTIES.

87. No two competitors shall in any match or competition use the same rifle, nor shall a competitor change his rifle during any score, unless it has become unserviceable, which fact must be verified by a range officer. Wilful violation of this regulation will warrant the Executive Officer (in his discretion) in excluding the competitor from further competition.

Any person, whether a competitor or not, interfering with any of the firing squads, or annoying them in any way, will be warned to desist, and if he repeats the offense he will be at once ordered off the range grounds.

Any competitor—

(a) Who shall fire in a name other than that under which he entered, or shall fire twice for the same prize; or

(b) Who shall be guilty of any conduct considered by the Executive Officer to be discreditable; or

(c) Who shall be guilty of falsifying his score or of being accessory thereto; or

(d) Who shall offer a bribe of any kind to any employee or other person; or

(e) Who shall be detected in an evasion of the conditions prescribed for the conducting of any match; or

(f) Who shall refuse to obey any instructions of the Executive Officer or a range officer; or

(g) Who shall be guilty or of disorderly conduct of being intoxicated, shall, upon the offense being proved to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer, be forever disqualified from competing at any time in the National Matches, and shall not be entitled to have any prize won by him at the time of meeting awarded to him.

89. *Unauthorized ammunition.*—Any competitor having any ammunition in his belt or about his person when he takes his place at the firing stand, other than that authorized, will be immediately disbarred, and his score will not count for record.

#### ENTRIES.

90. Competitors who have made entries for any match will be ruled out if not at the firing point and ready to fire at the hour designated for the match.

#### TIES.

91. Ties will be decided as follows: (a) In individual shooting, at known distances—(1) When the firing takes place at more than one distance, by the total score made at the longest distance, and if still a tie, and there be three or more distances in the competition, by the total score at the second distance, and so on for each of the successive distances. (2) By the fewest misses in the entire score; (3) By the fewest outers in the entire score; (4) By the fewest inners in the entire score; (5) If still a tie, by inverse order of shots, counting singly from the last to the first; (6) If target A1 is used, the principle will be the same, ties being determined by the fewest misses, fewest twos, fewest threes, etc., and if still a tie, by inverse order of shots, counting singly from the last to the first; (7) By firing single shots at the longest distance; (8) In case a tie is of the highest possible score, those tying will shoot off the tie at the close of the meet, or they may divide the prize or prizes instead.

(b) Ties in rapid fire matches at one range should be decided as follows: (1) By fewest misses; (2) By fewest twos; (3) By fewest threes; (4) By fewest fours. If still a tie, then by firing extra score of five shots.

(c) In team shooting at known distances—(1) By the aggregate of the total scores made at the different distances in inverse order; (2) By the fewest misses in the entire score; (3) By the fewest outers in the entire score; (4) By the fewest inners in the entire score; (5) By the totals for the team, of the final shot of each competitor; (6) By the totals for the team, of these successive closing shots in inverse order. Ties, when rapid fire is included in the match, will be decided as follows:

(a) In slow and rapid fire—(1) By the highest total score made in rapid fire; if still a tie, the decision will be regulated by the highest total scores in succession made at 600 and 200 yards slow fire; (2) By the fewest misses in rapid fire; (3) By the greatest number of hits on bullseye in rapid fire; (4) By the fewest misses in slow fire; (5) By the fewest outers in slow fire; (6) By the fewest inners in slow fire; (7) If still a tie, by firing single shots at the longest range, slow fire.

(b) In skirmish fire—(1) By greatest number of penalties imposed. (2) By greatest number of hits in the figure and four space; (3) If still a tie, a special run in skirmish fire. Ties, when rapid and skirmish fires are included in the aggregate score, will be decided by giving precedence to the competitor having the best total score in the skirmish fire. If the scores in the skirmish fire are also of the same total, the order of merit for that fire (and therefore the final order of merit) will be determined in accordance with paragraph "Ties, when rapid fire is included in the match, etc."



*In revolver competition (in the aggregate score).*—Upon the completion of a revolver competition, ties found in the aggregate scores of two or more competitors will be decided as follows:

(1) By the highest aggregate score made in rapid fire; if still a tie, by the highest score made at twenty-five yards, rapid fire. The tie continuing, it will then be regulated by the following rules for ties in rapid fire revolver practice: (a) By fewest misses; (b) By fewest twos; (c) By fewest threes; (d) By fewest fours; (e) By fewest fives; etc.

(2) If necessary, the comparison will then extend to timed fire, and will be decided in the following order: (a) By the greatest number of penalties imposed; (b) By the highest total aggregate score; (c) By the highest total score made at 50 yards; (d) By the fewest misses at both ranges together; (e) By the fewest outers at both ranges together; (f) By the fewest inners at both ranges together.

(3) The tie still continuing, the comparison will then extend to slow fire and will be decided in the following order: (a) By the highest total score made at 75 yards; (b) By the fewest misses at both ranges together; (c) By the fewest outers at both ranges together; (d) By the fewest inners at both ranges together.

(4) If there be still a tie, it will be decided by firing single shots at 75 yards, slow fire.

#### HOURS OF FIRING.

92. Assembly will be sounded and firing begun at 8 o'clock a. m., and "Cease firing" will be sounded at 6 p. m., unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Officer.

The range will be closed for an hour in the middle of the day for lunch.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

93. These regulations and such special rules or directions as the Executive Officer may give must be rigidly complied with by competitors and all other persons upon the range grounds.

94. Competitors and all others connected with competitions must make themselves acquainted with the foregoing regulations, as well as with the conditions of competitive firing in which they may be participating as the plea of ignorance of either of them will not be entertained.

#### ADDITIONAL RULES FOR MATCHES OTHER THAN THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

In addition to the foregoing rules and regulations, the following rules will also govern in all other matches unless the conditions or rules thereof specify otherwise:

95. *Range officers.*—They will certify on the score cards to the scores made, after verifying same with the blackboard. In individual matches the range officers will certify to the date, hour, and style of arm in the entry ticket of competitors about to begin their score, and when the score is finished they will certify to the same on both original ticket and coupon. The latter they will tear off and deposit in the scorer's box, returning the original to the competitor.

96. *Order of distances.*—In competitions or matches embracing more than one distance, the slow fire will be commenced at the shortest distance and be followed in order by each of the longer distances, the firing at the longest range being held last when the conditions to govern such matches or competitions do not provide otherwise.

97. *Squadding.*—In individual matches that are squadded, the squadding of the competitors will be done before the beginning of the match.

98. *Coaching.*—When competing for the Dryden Trophy, or in other special team matches, coaching is authorized.

99. *Skirmish fire.*—In all skirmish competitions targets will be drawn by competitors immediately preceding the commencement of the runs.

#### ARMS.

100. *Team matches.*—In all military matches the following arms only will be used, unless otherwise provided for in special conditions:

The United States Army rifle and carbine, .30 caliber, as issued by the Ordnance Department.

101. *Individual matches (not exclusively military).*—The rifles and carbines allowed in competitions are as follows: (a) Any military rifle; (b) Any rifle.

They must comply with the following conditions:

Any military rifle: Any military rifle that has been viewed and stamped by the National Rifle Association in accordance with the resolution heretofore adopted for this purpose by the National Board for Promotion or Rifle Practice, as follows:

*Resolved,* That rifles of private makers, conforming in all respects to the following: (a) The piece must be capable of using the standard government cartridge; (b) It must be the same length and weight; (c) It must be fitted with a sight similar in design to one of the standard military sights as adopted by the War Department; when viewed and stamped by the National Rifle Association, shall be permitted to be used by clubs duly affiliated with the National Rifle Association for qualification as national marksmen and in matches where the rules permit any military rifle.

Any rifle: No restriction as to weight, caliber, sights, or trigger pull, except that rifles with less than two pounds trigger pull must be provided with safety lock.

102. *Handicap.*—In all team and individual matches the carbine will be allowed a handicap of 4 per centum at 600 yards, 6 per centum at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

No handicap will be allowed unless noted on score card by a range officer. Competitors must see that this is done.

103. *Ammunition.*—Unless the use of other ammunition is distinctly authorized, the ammunition used will be the service cartridge for the arm, as issued by the Ordnance Department.

104. *Penalties.*—Two competitors may use the same rifle or a competitor may change a rifle during any competition, if such procedure is allowed by a special condition of the match, but not otherwise.

A competitor who has been disqualified by the action of the Executive Officer may be forever disqualified from competing at any time in the meetings of the association under whose auspices the competition in which he was engaged at the time of his disqualification was held.

#### ENTRIES.

105. Competitors who make entries for any match will be ruled out and will forfeit their entrance fees if not on the range at the hour designated for the match.

Entry tickets must be marked with the purchaser's name at the time of the purchase; they may be transferred to another name with the consent of the Executive Officer; any erasure or substitution of a purchaser's name on a ticket, not made by the Statistical Officer, will forfeit the ticket.

106. *Post entries.*—All entries made in individual matches after the opening of the meetings will be post entries.

No entry fee will be refunded unless the competitor is prevented by sickness from appearing on the range, and then only on order of the Executive Officer.

Team captains can expedite matters by securing from the Statistical Officer blank forms of entry in advance, and having them filled out with the names of the team, which should be written plainly and in full, with military rank, if any.

Entry tickets for individual matches will not be exchanged for entry tickets in other matches.

All entries not otherwise provided for in the program must be made not later than thirty minutes before the hour for calling the match.

All civilians, as well as members of the Organized Militia, the Naval Militia, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Cadets United States Military Academy and Midshipmen United States Naval Academy, are eligible to compete in all the individual matches that are open to everybody, provided they shoot with the arm called for in the conditions of the match.

#### TIES.

107. In case a competitor makes the highest possible score in a one-range match, he will continue firing until out of the bullseye, the extra shots to be scored on the back of his score card, in the presence of, and certified to by, a range officer.

In case the winner of the match is to be decided by the total of two or more tickets and there is a tie in totals, the contestant having the single ticket of the highest value shall rank first.

When the ties are to be divided, it must be so stated in the conditions of the match; but the winners may by mutual consent divide the prizes.

108. Prizes not claimed within thirty days after having been won shall be forfeited to the Association.

## A .22-CALIBER HIGH-POWER RIFLE.

BY L. LEWIS.

THE description of a .22 high-power automatic rifle mentioned in the secretary's report of the Massachusetts Rifle Association shoot in your issue of December 30, is at hand. There is a slight error apparent here. The rifle is a .22 high power but not automatic. I taxed our secretary with having committed this error, and he said where the automatic part of it came in was that by close observation he was almost convinced that the bullet reached the target before I pulled the trigger.

I exchanged confidences with him to the effect that I was now working on the problem where my "thought fired the charge," thus gaining quite a bit in the time speed. I do not know what his report on this will be but can imagine that several long dashes will make up a part of it.

Joking aside, this new rifle is strictly a target gun but is very interesting even if not automatic. The load is yet in the process of refinement but gives evidence now of great accuracy. We have dreamed of this gun for a long time and if the reader will refer to ARMS AND THE MAN, issue of February 13, 1909, he will see where I expressed the belief that a rifle of this sort would be exceptionally satisfactory at the target. While I have no data properly arranged yet and the speed of bullet and chamber pressure have not been satisfactorily tested by the chronograph and pressure gauge, yet we are convinced that, using the shell we do, the pressure is not excessive, in fact is exceptionally light, and the speed is around the 3,000-foot mark. 25 grains of Lightning behind a 60-grain bullet is bound to beget speed. The remarkable thing is that it also begets accuracy. Not perhaps the best accuracy, but good, while 19½ grains of Lightning gives fine results.

We did not have to shoot a long series of shots and pick out only the best targets as is done with the muzzle-loading black powder rifles, but completed the rifle only recently and shot it first on December 18, 1909, in a fierce and variable wind with a "guessed-at" charge and with a director of the Massachusetts Rifle Association in the pit to properly attend to that end of it. I fired ten shots, muzzle rest, at 200 yards in this high and variable wind, aiming at a ¼-inch paster for each shot, and making no allowances for changes in the wind whatever. We got nine shots in the width of the ten-ring and one shot out ½ of an inch to the right. The wind was at 9 o'clock and the total width of group measured about 3½ inches.

To the target shooters this must mean something. If many of you will look at your score cards at home you will find a great number where you could have had a fine score, perhaps a 90, if the wind hadn't blown you out for just one shot. This new rifle has an utter contempt for the wind. Pays no attention to wind at all; in fact, if you start screwing for windage you will spoil your score sure as fate. The way to get advantage of this cartridge is to get sighted in and leave it alone, blow high or blow low, and if you can hold and pull, you will get results that will cause you to lay



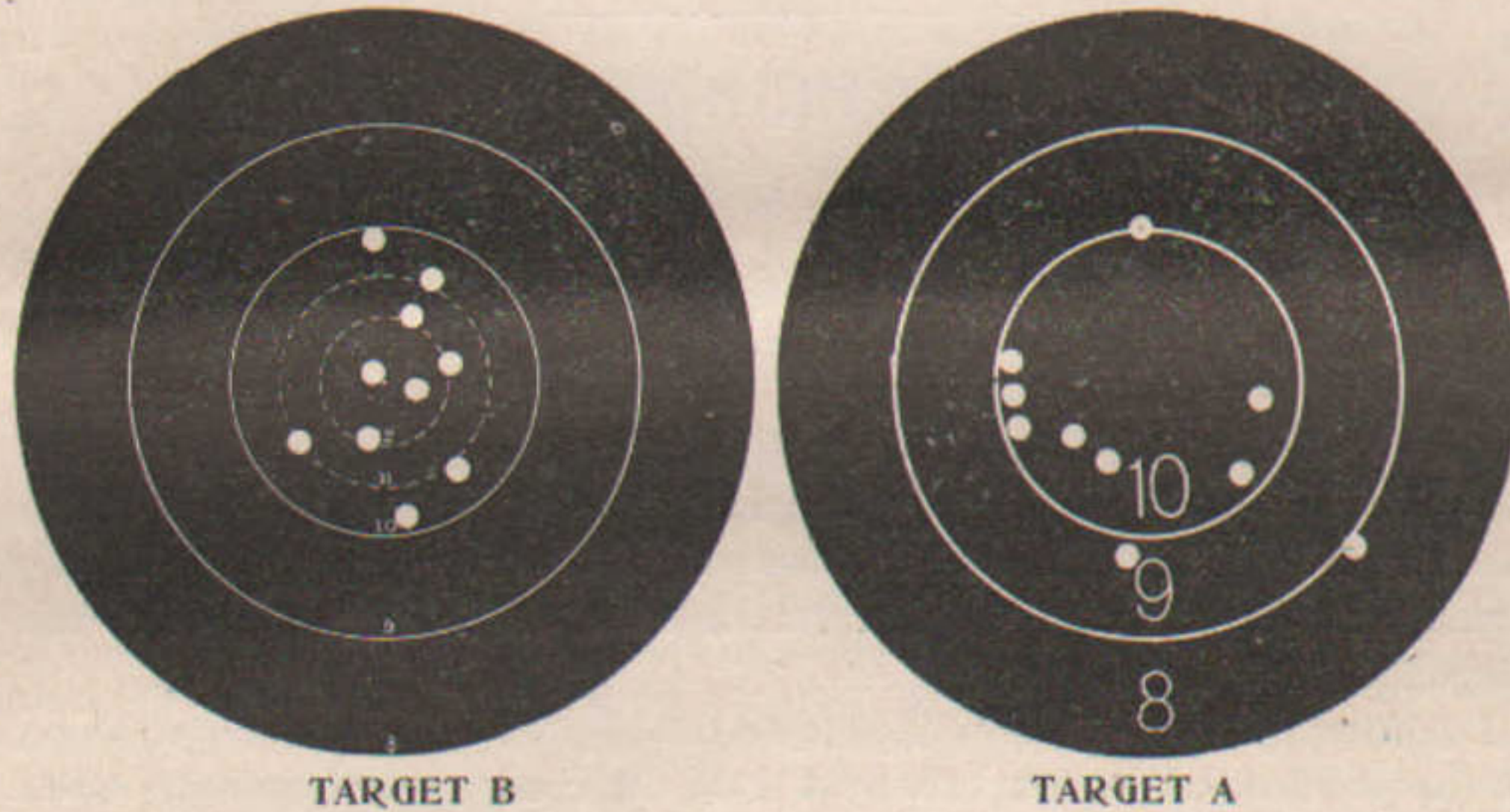
your black powder rifles on the shelf. Mine are for sale and I have as fine a genuine Pope rifle as ever was made. It is quite plain that the great thing in rifle shooting is to "make a perfect bullet" and "then deliver it perfectly from the barrel."

It stands to reason that a bullet with a copper jacket forced up to exact dimensions in a die will have more stability and will resist changes better than a soft lead one. So it is more reasonable that finer results will come from using a powder which burns progressively in the barrel than one which is instantly converted into gas. The days of the black powder rifles are numbered, and while the proof of this, for a time yet, will be largely one of skill, yet it will come to be recognized as so very shortly. But to get back to our shooting.

The following Saturday was Christmas Day and a very fine one, hardly any air stirring. A group fired at 200 yards under these conditions and with a charge of 19½ grains Lightning and a 61-grain copper jacket bullet gave us practically a width equal to the 12-ring and counting 113 on a Standard target, and in the opinion of Dr. F. W. Mann, a great expert on these subjects, "We have reason to be proud of this target." The variation up and down was due to primer variations and a cold gun.

When you consider that this load is only partly threshed out, it would seem as if this type of rifle had a great future for target work. I dislike to bring in the personal element but as some consider that the real test is shown up in shooting your outfit offhand and as the next test was of this nature, I will state that on January 1, of this year I entered into competition with it and scored 221 on the German ring at 200 yards. That I did not get more was entirely my own fault.

The description of this rifle which follows will be interesting. I would also refer the reader to the issue of February 13, 1909, and if he will compare the two rifles it will be seen at once that wide differences in weight and form *can* exist, but this type of bullet and charge are bound to be accurate.



Target A—10 shots at 200 yards from machine rest on Christmas day, fine conditions, with .22 high-power rifle, 19½ grains Lightning; and 61 grain bullet; Score, 60, 33, 20 = 113.  
Target B—10 shots at 200 yards, muzzle rest, on December 18, high and variable wind, with .22 high-power rifle, 20 grains Lightning, 61 grain bullet. Score, 98.

The action is a "worked over" Stevens No. 45 (something necessary to do) with set triggers. We used this action on account of its movement being upward and forward as you close the breech, thus the shell can act as a bullet seater.

The breech block was carefully fitted and case hardened by Mr. A. O. Niedner of Malden, Mass., an exceptionally skilled workman. There must be a tight rubbing contact between head of shell and breech block in these high pressure rifles. The block was also vented and a spring retracted firing pin of new design made, having larger holding screw, etc. The set lock was carefully taken apart and finished and properly graded, springs added, and altogether we finally succeeded in making a fine action of it. There is no doubt that this new action is strong enough. We next obtained a beautiful nickel steel No. 3 barrel of the Winchester Company. This had the fine work and finish that they always turn out. It was for the ordinary .22-7½-45 rim fire cartridge and was rifled with the ordinary 14-inch twist.

As we expel this bullet with such terrific velocity this twist is sufficient for a 60-odd grain bullet. Being able to utilize this barrel is of great value as it is a standard product and made of a high quality of nickel steel. This barrel was carefully chambered for a .32-40 shell-necked down to .22 caliber. As we can select from half a dozen kinds of 32-40 shells we are enabled to get a strong shell. I am using a sharp-pointed bullet of about 60 grains weight.

The stock is a real Schuetzen shape made by Niedner, as wereal so the telescope mountings, palm rest, shell, bullet dies, etc.

It is a pleasure to sit down of an evening and make these beautiful bullets, as they are pleasing to the eye and clean to handle. They are two-cylinder, as advocated by Dr. F. W. Mann, that is, the front part of the bullet is the diameter of the bore on top of the lands .220, which helps hold it centrally in the bore, and the base has the larger diameter of .228 or the same as the bottom of the grooves. This base is short, about 1-16 of an

inch long and as the shell acts as a bullet seater it just presses the base bands into the grooves enough to make all tight and to give the smokeless powder a chance to gain pressure right on the start. This is necessary to properly burn this type of powder.

Thus we have for accuracy the outside diameter of mouth of shell, the diameter of base of bullet, and the diameter of chamber, all alike. This gives the bullet a chance to start smoothly and centrally without jumping from shell to rifling.

Any one further interested in this system can address Mr. A. O. Niedner, No. 1, Beacon street, Malden, Mass., as he is equipped to duplicate it and is thoroughly convinced of its worth.

### CONSIDERS OUR CRITICISM UNJUST.

CAPTAIN H. E. EAMES, 10th U. S. Infantry, author of a book reviewed in a late number of ARMS AND THE MAN, writes us disagreeing with the reviewer.

We have caused the book to be reexamined since the letter of Captain Eames came in and find ourselves of the same opinion still.

We do not think the review was in any sense an unjust or unfair one. The author's limitations with respect to practical knowledge of the capacity of the rifle in the hands of an expert rifleman are not so apparent in his objections to our criticism as in the original work which really received better treatment at our hands than it deserved. His letter follows:

*The Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:*

In the review of "The Rifle in War" which appears in the current issue of ARMS AND THE MAN (page 240) are several misstatements and adverse criticisms of the book to which, in justice, a reply should be made.

The reviewer apparently resents the fact that foreign scientists and ballisticians have entered the field before any American and that their deductions and experimental firings are accepted in great part by the author. This manifestation of an American trait is certainly surprising when encountered in such a broad-minded periodical as ARMS AND THE MAN. Clearly, the opinions of any man, be he German, French or American, who has devoted his whole life to this science and who has had the advantage of large bodies of troops and sums of money for experimental purposes must command the respectful attention of other and later seekers along the same paths, and yet fault is found with this book because such men have been accepted and quoted.

If any question at all might be expected to arise in connection with the study of rifle fire effect it would naturally be that of the necessity of studying the rifle from any point of view since we have enjoyed for upward of a hundred years an enviable reputation as a nation of marksmen, yet the improvements in firearms in the past century have undoubtedly introduced new factors into the problem of the fire fight since the days when our American woodsmen did such deadly work with their rifles at 100 yards, and surely it is pertinent to investigate these factors to determine whether we should modify our system of musketry training or not.

All of the leading European powers have studied the matter thoroughly and have expended millions of rounds of ammunition in experimental firings with the result that they have all come to what is practically a uniform system in which mere shooting at a mark plays a relatively small part. For us to continue to build up and to augment the importance of target shooting in the face of this change in other countries without any study, without any experimental firing or other investigation into the reasons for their change, seems fatuous and stupid. It is, perhaps, regrettable that the first step in such an investigation should take us to the works of foreigners, but, alas! it is so, for in studying rifle fire effect one must blindly accept what some author says—must learn "by rule of thumb" as it were—or, one must so study the subject that he can draw his own deductions from as full and complete a knowledge of fundamental principles as the author possessed. Obviously the latter is the only method which can lead to original and valuable results, but it has the drawback that it requires a knowledge of certain mathematical principles and it is the use of mathematics with which the reviewer finds fault in his review of the book.

In discussing the contents of the text he says, "He (the author) loses sight of the necessity for a considerable amount of preliminary work . . ." a statement hardly borne out by an examination of the book which in several places especially urges the most careful, thorough and long continued preliminary instruction in aiming, holding and firing. These are the essentials without which an effective fire is impossible. The book *does*, however, minimize the value of long range target practice because such practice tends to lessen the confidence of the poor and average marksman in his ability to hit, and because instruction in the essentials cannot be given at the longer ranges as successfully as at the shorter ones where every failure to hit the mark is due to the firer alone and can be pointed out and corrected.

The reviewer also thinks that the book does not recognize the battle advantage of confidence in one's weapon, yet this is brought out in the text in several places (*e. g.*, page 141). He further states "no attention is paid in the book to an important factor, the development of individual sharpshooters of great skill, who using telescopic sights shall do considerable damage to the enemy at extreme ranges." The use of such sharpshooters and their telescopic sights is urged on page 264 and again on pages 286 and 289.

In short the review of this book on military shooting, written for the information and guidance of the large body of riflemen who compose the clientele of ARMS AND THE MAN is in part so misleading as to what is and what is not in the book that it becomes a duty to correct the impression which it creates.

Very truly yours,

H. E. EAMES,  
Captain, 10th Infantry.



## HERE AND THERE.

### *Permission to Shoot.*

In some cities ordinances require the payment of shooting gallery fees before a club organized for rifle and pistol practice may shoot upon its own range. Such ordinances are obnoxious in their character and injurious in their effects. They only exist where no one has directed the attention of the city lawmakers to the inconsistencies of them.

In the city of Washington a recent application to establish a range for the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club met with the response that the shooting gallery license fee would have to be paid.

A presentation of the case to Major Sylvester, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department, resulted in permission to establish the range without the fee, a manifestly correct and proper action, but in the meantime the club had paid the necessary fee of \$12. Steps will now be taken to have the money remitted.

### *Looking Us Over.*

Sir Charles Ross, Baronet, of Balnagown Castle, Scotland, and also of Canada; inventor of the Ross Military and Sporting Rifle, has recently been visiting at the home of Col. John T. Thompson, Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, in Washington.

The Ross rifle is the military arm of Canada. It will be recalled that the 1908 Ross match rifles were successful in many of the match rifle events at Bisley.

Sir Charles takes an active interest in anything which concerns rifles or riflemen, rifle making or rifle use from both the military and sporting standpoints.

### *Examinations for Commissions in the Volunteers.*

Boards of officers will meet at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Fort Sheridan, Ill., Fort Wayne, Mich., and Presidio of Monterey, Cal., January 26, for the purpose of conducting examinations of such applicants for commissions in Volunteer forces hereafter to be organized, as provided for in Section 23 of the Militia Act of January 21, 1903.

It is not expected that a large number will appear to take this examination. Theoretically the idea is all right, but in practice it does not work out at all; especially is this true since the act of May 27, 1908, made the Organized Militia part of the First Line and guaranteed the officers in its service in the event of war.

### *Rifle Ammunition Purchased.*

The Chief of Ordnance has just accepted bids to supply 6,000,000 rounds of .30 caliber ball cartridges, model 1906. This ammunition is to be delivered not later than May 1.

Such reasonable variations in its manufacture and design as will not render it unsafe for use in the Service rifle will be allowed. It will come from four different cartridge companies, in the following amounts, namely:

United States Cartridge Co. . . . .	2,000,400 rounds.
Union Metallic Cartridge Co. . . . .	1,333,200 rounds.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co. . . . .	1,333,200 rounds.
Peters Cartridge Co. . . . .	1,333,200 rounds.

This will be the ammunition from which tests will be made together with Ordnance ammunition manufactured at the same time to determine what kind shall be used in the National Matches of this year.

Bids have also been asked for 1,000,000 rounds of .38-caliber revolver ammunition.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

### *Change in the Ammunition Case.*

The Ordnance Department announces the adoption of a new case for small arms ammunition. The present type of long wooden box is very familiar to every rifleman. The new one will look a little odd. It is made of sheet iron with holding attachments which will allow it to be easily carried either by hand or on mule back, and it is made secure so far as fastening is concerned by a device something like a car seal.

In size it is 8 x 14 x 16½ inches.

### *New Primers for Ordnance Cartridges.*

As foreshadowed in our columns the Ordnance Department has adopted a new primer. It is believed that this primer is without some of the disadvantages which were evident in the former ordnance model. There is claimed for it a reduction in the amount of metal fouling and a uniformity of flame which will give less variation in ignition, consequently more even pressure, begetting less variation in velocities and therefore greater accuracy.

### *Praised the Ordnance Officers.*

Mr. Sulzer, Member of Congress from New York, in the debate upon the Army Appropriation Bill last week, paid a well-deserved tribute to General Crozier and the other officers of the Department in the following terms: "The Ordnance Department is one of the best-equipped and most useful branches of the Government service. I am in favor of maintaining its efficiency. It has at its head Gen. William Crozier, one of the most experienced, one of the most zealous, one of the most competent, and one of the most efficient men in the Army of the United States. He deserves commendation and promotion for the good work he has done and is doing, and I want to compliment him and those associated with him on all that has been done and is being done in the various arsenals throughout the country."

### *Butt Plates Will be Checked.*

The Ordnance Department has finally decided to issue a checked butt plate upon the Service rifle. Many recommendations of this kind have been made in the past, but until this time a determination to adopt the checked butt plate for issue weapons had not been reached. The checking is very fine, and the edges not sharp. The statement is made by the Ordnance Department that tests of the new form of butt plate to determine

whether the shoulder of a man firing it would be affected have demonstrated that no injury follows its use. This is said to be the case when only a thin shirt is worn. If this result has been attained and there is no reason why it is impossible, there will be a gain because the checked butt plate will slip less readily on the shoulder of the firer than one which is smooth and plain. We think it would be well for the Department to consider very seriously the question of a recoil pad of durable material by which the present very short stock might be lengthened for long armed men.

### *Army Sentinels Salute Officers of the Organized Militia.*

The general practice in camps or upon other occasions where troops of the Regular Army have been serving with officers of the Militia has been for the enlisted men of the Army to salute the National Guardsmen exactly as they would their own officers. This custom is made somewhat more regular by an explanatory paragraph in a recent circular issued by the War Department, in which it is pointed out that the term National Guard or other State designation does not affect the status of an officer as being of the Organized Militia.

### *Will Listen to a Lecture.*

All officers of the Infantry and Cavalry, and in fact all other branches except the Coast Artillery, Connecticut National Guard, from which only the field officers will attend, have been directed to meet in the State Arsenal and Armory, Hartford, Conn., January 22, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of hearing a lecture to be given by Capt. R. F. Walton, U. S. A.

Transportation and actual expenses will be allowed.

### *Massachusetts Naval Militia Gets Ship.*

The United States Cruiser Chicago has been ordered to Boston for the use of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade. An officer and forty men of the Navy will be placed in charge of the ship, which being of good size and well appointed will offer a suitable place for the instruction of the Massachusetts men, a thing long desired and sought for.

### *18th Pennsylvania Industriously Practicing.*

Colonel Logan, commanding the 18th Pennsylvania, has decided that men who cannot shoot shall no longer encumber the ranks of that regiment. In this he is right. We hold strongly to the belief that a man who cannot qualify as a rifleman in the first year of his enlistment with a rifle range at his disposal, should be discharged.

In the comparatively easy course which we now have no normal man need fail to qualify as a marksman. If he is not normal he has no place in the National Guard, and should be discharged. We observe with pleasure that Colonel Logan will insist upon indoor practice and decline to allow men to shoot on the outdoor range until they have qualified in the gallery.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### *1st New Jersey is Shooting.*

Qualification of men of the 1st New Jersey on the indoor range is going forward famously. There will be very few men in the regiment unqualified as marksmen when the indoor season is over. It is the purpose of the regiment to qualify everyone.

### *Interpretation of the Manual of Guard Duty.*

It is pointed out by an interpretory section in circular 92, War Department, 1909, that the responsibility for security of prisoners rests with the officer of the day; subordinate, of course, to that of the post commander.

### *Connecticut Rewards for Rifle Excellence.*

The bronze shields presented to the company in each organization obtaining the highest figure of merit in rifle practice have been awarded for 1909 to the following: Coast Artillery Corps, 5th Company, Norwich, figure of merit, 83.94; 1st Regiment of Infantry, Company K, Hartford, figure of merit, 88.91; 2nd Regiment of Infantry, Company A, New Haven, figure of merit, 129.61.

### *71st New York Honors Company G.*

Company G, Captain Maslin, 71st New York Infantry, won the Colonel's cup for efficiency in rifle practice during 1909. The trophy was presented in a formal manner after the parade and review of the regiment last week.

### *Nebraska Inspections.*

The inspections of the Nebraska National Guard began January 12, and will continue until February 12. Capt. John W. Heavy, 11th U. S. Infantry is the inspecting officer.

### *Model of an Instruction Camp.*

To carry out the idea of instruction at camps established for the purpose, General Orders No. 1, 1910, Georgia, was issued.

The order reproduced herewith, as to scope, was suggested by the War Department and would seem to offer a model for similar orders. The Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs has inquired of each State whether it is desired to hold similar camps, and if so under what conditions. If these camps are held the Department commanders will cooperate in carrying out the scheme whenever application is made by the States to participate in them. This is the Georgia order.

"For the purpose of a more thorough instruction of the officers of the National Guard of this State, there will be established at Fort McPherson, Ga., May 9 to 15, inclusive, 1910, a Camp of Instruction for Infantry officers and at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on same date a camp for the instruction of Cavalry officers.

All Infantry and Cavalry officers, line and staff, of the National Guard of Georgia, unless otherwise directed, will report to the commanding officers of Fort McPherson and Fort Oglethorpe, respectively, at nine o'clock a. m., on May 9, 1910, uniformed and equipped for field service.

Officers will carry with them to camp their bed clothing and toilet articles. Cots and mattresses will be furnished on arrival at the post by the commanding officer thereof.



Transportation and per diem as authorized for officers of like grade and rank of the Regular Army will be paid to officers attending the Camp of Instruction out of the allotment of the State of Georgia under the Act of Congress approved January 21, 1903, as amended.

Requests for transportation will be sent direct to the Quartermaster-General of Georgia, who will arrange for the transportation of officers to camp and return to home station.

Per diem will be paid by the State Disbursing Officer on muster the last day in camp.

The following schedule of study for field, staff and line officers of Infantry and Cavalry is announced for study preparatory to the Camp of Instruction, and every officer will thoroughly familiarize himself with each subject:

*Infantry Drill Regulations.*—Definitions and paragraphs 1 to 241 inclusive; paragraphs 522 to 533 inclusive; paragraphs 570 to 586 inclusive.

*Nomenclature and Care and Use of Rifle.*—Information relating to these subjects is found in the Ordnance publication entitled Description and Rules for the management of the U. S. Magazine Rifle, Model of 1903.

*Provisional Small Arms Firing Regulations, Manual of 1909.*—Pages 7 to 65 inclusive.

*Guard Duty.*—As laid down in the Manual of Guard Duty, covering the entire Manual.

*Paper Work.*—Official Correspondence, Army Regulations, 1908, paragraphs 778 to 795 inclusive.

*Orders.*—Army Regulations, 1908, paragraphs 796 to 807 inclusive.

*Map Reading.*—Sherrill's Military Map Reading and Studies in Minor Tactics.

*Patrolling.*—Studies in Minor Tactics, pages 110 to 115 inclusive (Infantry); pages 16 to 27 inclusive (Cavalry).

Field Service Regulations, 1905, paragraphs 59 to 83 inclusive.

*Advance Guard.*—Studies in Minor Tactics, pages 65 to 87, inclusive (Infantry and Cavalry); pages 88 to 97 inclusive (Infantry and Cavalry).

*Drill Regulations,* paragraphs 538 to 547 inclusive (Infantry), paragraphs 727 and 862 to 866 inclusive (Cavalry). Field Service Regulations, paragraphs 92 to 109 inclusive (Infantry).

*Manual of the Saber.*—Infantry Drill Regulations, paragraphs 523 to 532 inclusive.

*Military Law.*—Manual of Courts Martial, edition of 1908. Military Law of the United States, by Davis, 1901.

In addition to the above outline of studies, practical instruction will be given in camps and camp sanitation, use of the first aid packet, Army ration, including the purchase of the various kinds of rations, and how issue is made and checked."

#### MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

*Infantry Drill Regulations—Will be long in Preparation.*

The work of the present Board, which has in charge the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations, will not be completed for a number of months. It is the intention to furnish the proposed revised Regulations to one or more Infantry regiments for trial for at least six months, and after the conclusion thereof, the Board will thereupon continue its labors, having in mind the recommendations that will be received as the result of this trial, and from other sources. It will probably be at least eighteen months, and possibly longer, before any new Drill Regulations will be authorized for the use of the Army in general.

*Tools and Equipments Necessary.*

In response to a request from the Adjutant General of a State for a ruling from the Secretary of War as to whether or not the allowance of tools and equipments for camp and garrison purposes, as provided in paragraph 134, Militia Regulations, must be on hand in order to be fully armed and equipped for field service, as contemplated by Orders of the War Department, he was informed that it is considered necessary for the Organized Militia to have on hand the tools and equipments referred to, in order to conform to the equipment of the Regular Army.

*About Obsolete Rifles.*

An Adjutant General of a State asked the War Department how a body of rioters became possessed of model 1884 Springfield rifles. The reply was returned that sales of condemned and obsolete Springfields have been made from time to time, although no more are now being made. It is pointed out that many obsolete foreign weapons are for sale to anyone who wishes to buy, and the Department has no authority to restrict the sale of such arms.

*Bronze Collar Buttons.*

One pair of the new bronze collar buttons, which are to be issued by the Quartermaster's Department to the Organized Militia of the several States and Territories upon requisition of the Governor as a charge against the allotment to the State or Territory under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or as an issue under the Act of May 27, 1908, or as a sale for cash under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law, will be worn on each side of the collar.

*Government Buildings not Available for Armory and Residence.*

In response to a request made by the captain of a company of the Organized Militia of a State for permission to use certain Government buildings and ground as an armory for the company and a residence for himself, the Acting Secretary of War decided that the approval of this request would be opposed to the policy of the War Department, which contemplates that the States shall provide adequate armory accommodations for their Organized Militia.

*On a Question of Personal Injury.*

The Judge-Advocate-General on the Staff of the Major-General Commanding the Division, National Guard of New York, has rendered a decision on a question of "Pay and care when injured or disabled in service" which is of enough importance to justify more than passing notice.

While the New York law must in some respects differ from that of

the other States yet upon this subject many State laws are similar or the same. The question involved was one which arose through the injury of an officer during a period of duty. The officer was about to mount his horse when the animal shied, with the result that the special strain to which the officer was thus subjected produced a slight rupture. The injury was not sufficient to confine the patient to the house or to keep him from performing his ordinary civil duties. He made no request for compensation during the period covered by his illness but asked reimbursement from the State for sums which he had expended for medical attendance.

The Judge-Advocate holds that the claim for medical attendance should be disallowed for the reason that upon the showing of the claimant he was, during the time the expense was incurred, able to attend to his daily vocation, and aside from suffering some inconvenience and being obliged to use extreme care he has been able to perform all of the duties required in his vocation.

*Camps of Instruction.*

General Orders, No. 4, War Department, January 12, 1910, gives such unmistakable evidence of the intelligent and appreciative care, with which the War Department is assisting in the education of the Organized Militia, that it is thought worth while to reproduce it in its entirety.

Great benefit will flow from the operation of this order if the States show a general disposition, as is to be expected, to take advantage of it.

Owing to the success that has attended the assembling of Infantry officers of the Organized Militia of some of the States in camps of instruction in 1908, it has been decided to undertake a general movement along these lines in 1910. This is done with a view to giving instruction to the Infantry officers of the Organized Militia of those States, Territories, and the District of Columbia whose authorities will assemble their officers for the purpose of receiving so much of the instruction prescribed in a subsequent paragraph of this order as it may be practicable to give.

The camps of instruction will be conducted under the supervision of department commanders. As soon as the authorities of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia shall have signified their willingness to assemble the officers of the Organized Militia in a camp of instruction the department commander concerned should select some competent and able officer under his orders and place the officer so selected in charge of the general scheme within the department. Such instructors as will be needed should be selected from the best qualified officers that are available.

Care should be exercised in the selection of these officers as the entire success of the scheme depends upon securing as instructors competent and qualified officers of the Regular Army. As a rule, the character of the instruction to be given requires officers selected as instructors to have had experience in map reading, in solving map problems, in directing map maneuvers, and in conducting tactical walks.

Arrangements should be made with the Adjutant Generals of the States and Territories that are willing to assemble their officers, and with the commanding general, District of Columbia Militia, as to the place, time, and duration of the encampment and the course of instruction.

When practicable, camps of instruction should be located at garrisoned Army posts in order that the officers of the Organized Militia may have the benefit of the presence of Regular troops. The terrain in the vicinity of the camp site should be suitable for instruction in map reading and field work, and it should be selected sufficiently in advance to permit of the preparation of contoured maps of the vicinity and their distribution to the officers of the Organized Militia upon their arrival.

The officer selected to have general charge of the scheme should be placed on temporary duty at department headquarters during the period preparatory to the camp of instruction, and should not be relieved therefrom until the scheme shall have been carried out and he shall have rendered his report. This officer should have charge, not only of the preliminary details with reference to the assembling of the officers and the arranging of the course of instruction, but should also, by correspondence with the officers of the Organized Militia who are expected to attend the camps of instruction, assist them by advice as to a course of preliminary study in preparing themselves for the instruction to be given. This officer may be authorized by the department commander to correspond directly with the chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, on matters pertaining to this subject.

To carry out the requirements of this order it will be necessary to assemble in one or more camps the company and battalion staff officers of any State whose authorities approve of the scheme outlined herein. In order that instruction in the elementary duties may be given, officers should be instructed by their respective Adjutants General and by the commanding general, District of Columbia Militia, to come to camp with the field equipment of a private soldier as well as that of an officer.

While these camps are designed primarily for company and battalion staff officers, field and regimental staff officers should be invited to attend, with the understanding that all questions of rank will be temporarily laid aside. It is considered that the general efficiency of the Organized Militia will be materially increased if all Infantry officers receive the benefits of the course of instruction provided for herein.

No course of instruction can be prescribed by the War Department which would be suitable for the different camps. The following outline of a course of instruction is given as a guide, but it should be modified in accordance with the local conditions of the various camps:

#### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

- a. Instruction in the duties of a soldier, both without and with arms.
- b. The prompt formation of the company at the sounding of the assembly.
- c. The care of the rifle—its essential parts, its care, its cleaning, and its inspection.
- d. Camp police and sanitation.
- e. First aid.
- f. Rations—selection of components, verification of issues, savings, supervision of kitchen, and inspection of meals.
- g. Paper work—correspondence, morning reports, duty rosters, sick reports, ration returns, muster and pay rolls, requisitions for supplies,



# WINCHESTER

## REPEATING SHOTGUNS AND SHOTGUN SHELLS



CHARLES G. SPENCER

High Average Winner  
1909, 97.20%

High Average Winner  
1908, 96.77%

Holder of World's Record for Longest Straight Run—565 Targets.

### OUTSHOT ALL OTHERS IN 1909

C. G. SPENCER, with the Red W Combination of gun and shells, beat his winning 1908 record of 96.77%, and shot the Official Season Average figures up to a new high mark of **97.20 per cent for 8325 Targets.**

FRED GILBERT with WINCHESTER Shells

won High Professional Average for Double Targets. J. S. YOUNG, of Chicago, winner of High Amateur Average, did some of his best shooting with WINCHESTER Shells.

## THE NINE TIME WINNERS

invoices and receipts, and reports of survey proceedings.

- h. Exercises in giving commands.
- i. Instruction in military department of officers on duty.
- j. Extended order drill.
- k. Instruction in map reading, duties of patrols, advance and rear guards, outposts, duties in infantry attack and infantry defense and preparation of field orders.

The foregoing course of instruction should be restricted for any camp to that which can be properly and thoroughly carried out and which is, moreover, suitable to the capacity and military educational attainments of the officers attending the camps. The amount of time that can be devoted to these camps will vary in the different States and Territories so that the course of instruction for each particular camp must be decided upon after a conference with the Adjutants General of the States and Territories and the commanding general, District of Columbia Militia.

The principles of patrolling should be taught by actually organizing officers into patrols and directing their movements. Outposts and advance and rear guards should be taught by means of tactical walks, the primary object being to explain to officers of the Organized Militia how tactical walks are conducted and to make clear to them the advantages that such walks afford as a means of imparting instruction to officers and noncommissioned officers on their return to their home stations.

The arrangements and expense for transportation, subsistence, pay, etc., for the officers of the Organized Militia, and the expense connected with the hiring of camp sites, the policing of the grounds and the preparation of the contoured maps when the camps are not located on garrisoned military reservations, will be made by the Adjutants General of the States and Territories, and the commanding general of the District of Columbia Militia, in the same manner as the usual summer encampments under Section 14 of the Militia Law.

When the camps of instruction are located on garrisoned military reservations, department commanders will give the necessary instructions for the preparation of the camps and have contoured maps made of the terrain in the vicinity of the camp sites.

As it is proposed to hold joint camps of instruction for the Regular Army and the Organized Militia in 1910, similar to those held in 1908, the camps of instruction for officers of the Organized Militia provided for herein should, when practicable, be held prior to the joint camps as a preparation therefor."

### FIFTH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT OF THE INDOOR .22-CALIBER RIFLE LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Indoor .22-Caliber Rifle League of the United States will hold its 5th annual tournament under the auspices of the Iroquois Rifle Club at the indoor range of the club, 1710 Jane Street, Pittsburg, Pa., beginning Monday, February 7, and ending Saturday, February 12.

There is no doubt that this tournament will be one of the largest of its kind ever held. The men back of it are energetic and progressive and a glance at the program will show that they have catered to the wants of the riflemen who love the sport of indoor .22 caliber rifle shooting.

The previous shoots of the League have been very successful in point of attendance but we are not sure that they ever made a great deal of money for the League. The last tournament was held at Rochester, N. Y., under the auspices of the Columbia Rifle Club from January 21 to February 1, 1908. The various matches brought out some keen competition and leading honors were well earned.

The Columbia rifle range was well equipped to handle such a tournament. The club rooms are located in the business center of the city and they have five excellently equipped 25-yard ranges with reading and lounging rooms and a large billiard room.

During the tournament excellent meals were served in the club dining room. We understand the range of the Iroquois club is also well equipped to handle such a tournament.

The last tournament was well attended and the scores were very good. A. Hubalek won the championship match on a score of 2,464, his highest ten-shot score being a possible 250. F. C. Ross and R. Gute were close seconds with 2,460, and L. P. Ittel, the old reliable, a most consistent shot in this kind of shooting, finishing a good fourth with 2,458.

It might be well to mention here that the record score made by Wm. A. Tewes in 1906, at Grand Rapids, Mich., is still unbeaten, and it probably will stand so for a long time. But in this day of record breaking scores one cannot tell just what the limit is. However, Tewes' score was a magnificent one and, as we said before, it will probably stand for a long time.

At the meeting in Rochester in 1908, it was voted to hold the 1909 contests on the ranges of the Iroquois Rifle Club in Pittsburg, but it was not possible to conduct them at that time as proposed.

The program for this year is made up most attractively. In the Championship Match the total amount of cash to be divided is \$350, ranging from \$50 for the first prize down to \$5 for the 20th prize. In the Continuous Prize Match the total cash amounts to \$425, ranging from the first prize of \$60 down to the 30th prize which is \$4. In the Bullseye Match there is cash to the amount of \$60, and many merchandise prizes. In the Special Ithaca Gun Bullseye Match an Ithaca gun valued at \$70 is the first prize, and there are other prizes of a rifle, revolver, target pistol, and a ten-gauge cannon, etc.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company Reentry and Rapid Fire Match should prove a most interesting contest.

The first prize is the Winchester Trophy, the value of which is \$50, and a cash prize of \$20. The second, third, and fourth prizes are Winchester rifles, the fifth and sixth prizes are \$5 each. The program is as follows:

#### CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Open to All.

Entrance fee \$10. Each contestant to fire 100 shots, on 20 targets, of 5 shots each; the regular twenty-five (1/4 inch) ring target to be used.

The winner of this match will be proclaimed the champion indoor .22-caliber rifle shot of the United States, and will receive in addition to the cash prize, a gold medal, valued at \$50.

1st prize.....	\$50.00	8th prize.....	\$16.00	15th prize.....	\$9.00
2nd prize.....	40.00	9th prize.....	15.00	16th prize.....	8.00
3rd prize.....	35.00	10th prize.....	14.00	17th prize.....	8.00
4th prize.....	30.00	11th prize.....	12.00	18th prize.....	7.00
5th prize.....	25.00	12th prize.....	12.00	19th prize.....	6.00
6th prize.....	20.00	13th prize.....	10.00	20th prize.....	5.00
7th prize.....	18.00	14th prize.....	10.00		

#### CONTINUOUS PRIZE MATCH.

Open to All.

Entrance fee—Target of 3 shots each, 50 cents. Reentries unlimited. To be shot on the twenty-five ring target, having a two-inch bull and 3/4-inch ring.

The best four targets to count for the first ten prizes; the best three targets to count for the next ten prizes, and the best two targets for the rest. All ties to divide.

1st prize.....	\$60.00	11th prize.....	\$11.00	21st prize.....	\$7.00
2nd prize.....	50.00	12th prize.....	11.00	22nd prize.....	7.00
3rd prize.....	40.00	13th prize.....	10.00	23rd prize.....	6.00
4th prize.....	30.00	14th prize.....	10.00	24th prize.....	6.00
5th prize.....	25.00	15th prize.....	10.00	25th prize.....	5.00
6th prize.....	20.00	16th prize.....	9.00	26th prize.....	5.00
7th prize.....	15.00	17th prize.....	9.00	27th prize.....	5.00
8th prize.....	15.00	18th prize.....	8.00	28th prize.....	4.00
9th prize.....	12.00	19th prize.....	8.00	29th prize.....	4.00
10th prize.....	12.00	20th prize.....	7.00	30th prize.....	4.00

#### BULLSEYE MATCH.

A four-inch cartoon will be used in this match. Entrance, per target of 3 shots each 35 cents, or 3 targets for \$1. Reentries unlimited.

The best single shot by machine measurement to count. The winners of this match, according to place, to take their pick of valuable prizes of which only one is obtainable by any one competitor.

\$60 in cash and valuable merchandise prizes.

#### SPECIAL ITHACA GUN BULLSEYE MATCH.

A four-inch cartoon will be used in this match. Entrance, per target of 3 shots each 35 cents, or 3 targets for \$1. Reentries unlimited.



The best single shot by machine measurement to count. The winners of this match, according to place, to take their pick of valuable prizes of which only one is obtainable by any one competitor.

An Ithaca Shot Gun, \$70 Grade, and other prizes.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. REENTRY RAPID FIRE MATCH.

For .22 Caliber Rifle. Distance 75 feet.

Target Championship as Issued by the Iroquois Rifle Club.

Use of Five Automatic .22 Caliber Rifles furnished free to contestants by courtesy of Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

Position—Any, without artificial rests.

Rifle—Any make, .22 caliber. Standard specifications and equipment as furnished by manufacturer. No restrictions as to sights or trigger pull. Prizes consists of rifles, etc.

PREMIUMS.

\$10 will be given for the largest number and \$5, for the second largest number of bullseye targets, shot during the tournament.

RULES.

All matches will be governed by the rules and regulations set forth by the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League, a copy of which can be procured from the range officer.

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.

Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday. Annual 100 shot Greater New York Championship Match of the Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association.

March 2-11—Fourth Annual Shoot of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York City, affiliated with the N. R. A.

March 12-19—Fourteenth Annual Indoor Championship Match of the Zettler Rifle Club.

April 2—The week ending that date the International Small Bore Rifle Match between the United States, Great Britain and Australia will be shot.

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

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

The Los Angeles, Calif., Revolver Club range is located at 716 South Olive Street.

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.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

STANDING, JANUARY 13.

Table with columns: Won, Lost, Score. Lists teams like Washington State, Iowa, Columbia, Idaho, U. S. Vet. Surgeons, Cornell, George Washington, Louisiana, Nevada, Delaware.

The first match of the series was shot on Thursday night, January 13, at the ranges of the various colleges, the scores being telegraphed to the N. R. A. that night.

Table with columns: Score. Lists teams and scores: Washington State 1751, Iowa 1749, Columbia 1720, Idaho 1720, U. S. Vet. Surgeons 1568, Cornell 1702, George Washington 1725, Louisiana 1570, Nevada 1419, Delaware 1361.

The Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association will hold its annual 100 shot championship match of Greater New York on Washington's Birthday, February 22.

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

UNOFFICIAL STANDING OF TEAMS, JANUARY 13.

Table with columns: W, L. Lists teams like Shell Mound, St. Louis, New York, Springfield, Portland, Ore., Providence, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Portland, Me., Newark, Boston, Washington, D. C., Belleville, Chicago, Los Angeles.

UNOFFICIAL RESULTS OF JANUARY 13.

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: Shell Mound 1131, New York 1082, Springfield 1076, Washington, D. C. 1036, Providence 1062, Philadelphia 1051, St. Louis 1057, Belleville 940, Portland, Ore. 1012, Boston 1059, Newark 1011, Los Angeles 1024, Portland, Me. 1022, Chicago 1001.

STANDING, JANUARY 6.

Table with columns: Won, Lost, Per ct. Lists teams and statistics: Shell Mound 6/0/1000, Springfield 5/1/833, St. Louis 5/1/833, Portland, Ore. 5/1/833, Manhattan 5/1/833, Providence 4/2/666, Philadelphia 4/2/666, Myles Standish 3/3/500, Newark 3/3/500, Boston 2/4/333, National Capital 0/6/000, Los Angeles 0/6/000, Chicago 0/6/000, Belleville 0/6/000.

PHILADELPHIA—PORTLAND, ME.

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: Philadelphia: William T. Smith 47 43 43 50 47-230, George Hugh Smith 44 43 45 45 44-221, Nathan Sperring 45 45 48 36 39-213, Harry L. Reeves 40 42 39 40 42-203, J. Geo. Schnerring 37 41 31 40 35-184.

Official score..... 1051

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: Portland, Me.: J. L. Hughes 42 43 46 43 43-217, L. R. Hatch 40 41 43 45 43-212, S. B. Adams 41 40 38 43 39-201, M. S. Folkins 44 44 37 40 37-202, H. W. Stevens 33 43 38 38 38-190.

Official score..... 1022

NEW YORK—PORTLAND, OREGON.

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: New York: P. Hanford 47 46 44 46 45-228, Dr. J. R. Hicks 43 45 45 42 42-217, J. A. Dietz 43 43 41 44 45-216, B. F. Wilder 46 41 41 42 36-206, Dr. R. H. Sayre 46 43 44 39 43-215.

Unofficial score..... 1082

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: Portland, Oregon: Geo. W. Wilson 41 38 38 43 46-206, F. L. Sanders 45 43 40 34 40-203, Capt. J. T. Moore 43 46 37 35 42-203, B. M. Henley 41 38 37 34 39-189, W. H. Hubbard 40 46 43 41 41-211.

Unofficial score..... 1012

SPRINGFIELD—BOSTON.

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: Springfield: C. S. Axtell 46 43 39 47 42-217, G. H. Chandler 47 47 45 42 47-228, Capt. F. A. Wakefield 42 45 38 48 38-211, Dr. W. A. Smith 46 41 41 42 44-214, Dr. I. R. Calkins 39 39 46 39 43-206.

Official score..... 1076

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: Boston: K. D. Jewett 43 43 43 48 47-224, B. W. Percival 41 42 43 40 42-208, C. E. Heath 44 41 41 40 42-208, E. A. Taylor 39 42 46 44 48-219, R. Thams 40 37 37 44 42-200.

Official score..... 1059

PROVIDENCE—LOS ANGELES.

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: Providence: Walter H. Freeman 45 45 43 46 43-222, Edw. C. Parkhurst 38 46 45 43 41-213, Herbert C. Miller 42 44 40 42 44-212, George E. Joslin 39 44 43 39 43-208, W. Bert Gardiner 37 40 44 48 38-207.

Official score..... 1062

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: Los Angeles: Carl Schroder, .22 pistol 43 45 42 38 42-210, A. B. Douglas, .22 pistol 39 41 48 45 41-214, H. D. Thaxter, .38 revolver 39 35 43 37 37-191, J. W. Seifert, .38 revolver 40 40 37 40 47-204, I. C. Douglas, .22 pistol 42 42 44 36 41-205.

Official score..... 1024

NEWARK—WASHINGTON, D. C.

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: Washington, D. C.: Sheridan Ferree 47 45 45 48 45-230, J. C. Bunn 41 40 42 40 42-205, L. H. Reichelderfer 39 41 42 37 43-202, F. W. Holt 40 42 43 39 36-200, H. H. Leizear 41 40 38 44 36-199.

Official score..... 1036

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: Newark: Jackson 39 42 38 44 47-210, French 37 40 39 36 44-196, Nichols 39 42 37 45 48-211, Ryder 40 35 35 42 42-194, Hinn 42 42 38 40 38-200.

Official score..... 1011

BELLEVILLE—SHELL MOUND.

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: Shell Mound: Geo. Armstrong 44 43 45 45 47-224, C. W. Linder 49 41 43 48 44-225, R. Prentys 46 45 48 44 46-229, A. J. Brannagan 45 44 46 47 46-228, J. E. Gorman 47 47 40 46 45-225.

Unofficial score..... 1131

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: Belleville: Rich 42 41 43 46 38-210, Zerban 37 42 36 35 43-193, Duvall 39 33 38 40 43-193, Mertens 33 37 37 34 35-176, Forcade 35 25 40 30 38-168.

Unofficial score..... 940

ST. LOUIS—CHICAGO.

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: St. Louis: W. C. Ayer 48 48 43 45 42-221, S. E. Sears 45 39 44 44 46-218, C. C. Crossman 41 41 43 47 43-215, M. R. Moore 36 37 44 47 48-212, G. W. Olcott 35 35 43 36 42-191.

Official score..... 1057

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: Chicago: W. H. Wigham 46 42 40 44 44-216, Petersen 31 45 48 40 42-206, J. W. Mattes 38 40 32 29 35-174, Turner 36 32 44 43 38-193, Geo. Springsguth 44 43 42 41 42-212.

Official score..... 1001

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: Los Angeles: W. E. Smith 34 38 40 40 34-186, J. W. Siefert 33 44 41 40 43-201, H. D. Thaxter 44 38 37 40 44-203, A. B. Douglas 45 42 43 44 41-215, I. C. Douglas 46 38 40 41 45-210.

Official score..... 1015

Table with columns: Team, Score. Lists teams and scores: Los Angeles: W. E. Smith 44 37 42 44 35-202, A. B. Douglas 41 43 42 35 36-197, J. W. Siefert 42 42 43 40 41-208, H. D. Thaxter 44 39 36 35 35-189, I. C. Douglas 40 45 35 41 43-204.

Official score..... 1000

NOTES.

While the National Capital Rifle & Revolver Club has won only one match in the League series it has a man on its team who is shooting in championship form. A close perusal of the scores already made in the seven matches shot by all of the club will show that there have only been three or four scores of 230, or better.

Parmly Hanford was again high man on the Manhattan team with a score of 228. He shot a .22 pistol and long rifle ammunition. Dr. J. R. Hicks, shooting a .38 revolver and hand loaded ammunition, put up the good score of 217.

The Smith brothers of the Quakers again performed well for their team, Wm. T. being high with 230 and a possible 50 in his score, shooting a .22 pistol and the new black long rifle.

On Friday morning of last week while the sporting editor had his feet in the editorial waste-basket trying to keep them warm, and waiting for something to happen, a telegram dated Oakland, Cal., January 13, was received, signed by G. L. Holmes, reading as follows: "Golden Gate team scores tonight, total 1131, unofficial."

The Providence Revolver Club is getting the habit and in the contest on January 13 put up the neat little total of 1064; this is the best score by far that they have made to date.

On the Los Angeles team on January 6, Smith, Siefert and Thaxter used .38 revolver with 6 1/2-inch barrel while A. B. and I. C. Douglas used .22 pistol with 10-inch barrels.

The St. Louis score of 1052 for January 6 has been declared official.

The Portland, Oregon, score of January 6, 1023, has been passed upon officially.

1052 is the official score for Portland, Me., on January 6.

Boston's score of 1031 for January 6 is official.

The official score of San Francisco for January 6 is 1080 instead of 1081, the change occurring in C. W. Linder's score of 218, a 43 instead of a 44 giving him 217.



By Geo. Barley losing two points on his score of 201 on December 30 the San Francisco team official total is 1087 instead of 1089, unofficial.

Chicago's official total for December 30 is an even 1000 instead of 1001. Geo. Springsguth loses the point.

Springsguth and Whigam of the Chicago Club used the .22 pistol on December 30 and the balance of the team the .38 revolver.

All of the San Francisco team used the .22 pistol on December 30.

The official designation of the San Francisco Club will hereafter be "Shell Mound."

We neglected to state in a recent issue, while commenting upon the possible 5 shot scores made, that L. R. Hatch, of the Portland, Me., team, had the honor of so doing on December 2, in the match with the Newark team. We are glad the matter was called to our attention because we do not wish to overlook a thing of this kind.

We were somewhat disappointed when the scores published in connection with this report, of the Shell Mound team came in not to find several possible 50's and some 235 scores. But the team shot so consistently that the high man, R. Prentys, made 229 and the low man 224. The team average is 226 1-5. The detail scores were as follows:

The substitutes present at the shoot of the Shell Mound, San Francisco, team on January, 13 when it made the highest score so far recorded 1131 (unofficial), made some good scores in practice as follows:  
 J. R. Trego..... 46 45 46 44 43—224  
 R. Merrill..... 46 46 43 48 42—225  
 Geo. Barkley..... 45 43 45 43 44—220

A postal addressed to the sporting editor was received in time to rush it off to the printer for this week. It is too good to hold over. But we want to call it to the attention of the fellow scribe who sent it in that the Washington Club has won a match, yes, 'tis only too "true." We have graduated from the class of the Washington Baseball Club, and in the future keep your eyes on the local club. The postal reads:

"Dear —: No wonder the National Capital team is at the bottom of the heap! I notice that every match it has shot in lately it has had a Bunn (J. C.) on! Ha! Ha!"

Springfield had a close squeeze with Boston on January 13, but 17 points separated the two teams. "If" Boston had been lucky enough to have been matched with Springfield on December 30, when they made 1079—but pshaw, what's the use.

Chandler was the main squeeze on the Springfield team last week, with 228.

K. D. Jewett scored high for Boston with 224. Runner up was E. A. Taylor with 217.

The Boston team has shot better than a 1049 average for the seven matches yet has won only two matches. Their low score is 1021.

The Myles Standish high man on January 13 was J. L. Hughes with 217, using a .22 pistol and black long rifle. L. R. Hatch made 212, using a .22 pistol and black long rifle cartridges. S. B. Adams shot a Remington pistol and long rifle, M. S. Folkins a .22 pistol and black long rifle as did H. W. Stevens.

Gray was high man for St. Louis on January 13, with 221. Sidney Sear was runner up with 218. Crossman and Moore shot well with the leaders, but the low man with 191 in such company puts a crimp in the chances of any team who are otherwise shooting in championship form. It must not be forgotten that the St. Louisians are sticking to the revolver because they firmly believe that the present league is a "Revolver League" and was intended to be such.

High man for Chicago was Whigam with 215.

**SCHEDULE FOR JANUARY 27.**

- Shell Mound—Providence.
- Portland, Oregon—Newark.
- Washington, D. C.—Los Angeles.
- Chicago—Belleville.
- New York—Portland, Me.
- Springfield—St. Louis.

**KENTUCKY AND OHIO REVOLVER LEAGUE.**

The officers of the organization are: President, Ad R. Roll; Secretary-Treasurer, Elliott Pugh; Executive Committee, Maj. J. W. Carroll, Cincinnati Police Revolver Club; Lieutenant Kay, Fort Thomas Club; Captain Weir, 1st Infantry, O. N. G.

A referee from each of the two clubs competing shall keep score.

All disputes shall be referred to the President. An appeal from his decision to the General Committee may be taken, the decision of the Committee to be final.

If a club does not have a full team at any match, the score of its lowest man or men shall be counted as the score of the absent member or members, but these scores shall count only in the team scores and shall not be counted on an absent man's individual score.

The rules of the United States Revolver Association govern on all points not covered by these rules.

The matches for the prizes named below will begin on the fourth Friday in January, and will be shot on the second and fourth Fridays in each month until June 15. The rules for the distribution are as follows: Team winning the greatest number of matches, Clemens-Oskamp cup. Second and third high teams, the Commercial Tribune pictures and the Joseph Peables merchandise order; the second team to have first choice.

Individual prizes—To be eligible to shoot for the individual prizes, the contestant must be a member of one of the six clubs composing this League and must participate in at least six shoots under team conditions (either

on a team participating in a League match or at the same time as his team is participating in a match.

Ten scores of twenty shots each to be counted, and if a member has not participated in ten matches his low score shall be taken and added to his total score as many times as he has been absent.

The first, second and third men making first, second and third individual grand totals shall have first, second and third choice, respectively, of the remaining prizes.

The first, second and third men making the highest scores on any 20-shot score shall have the next choice of prizes.

The first, second and third men making the highest scores out of a possible 50 shall have the next choice of prizes.

No member is entitled to two prizes, next high man not barred by the same rule to take the prize.

All ties shall be decided by the contestants having the same score shooting a match against each other, the grand total and 20-shot scores to be decided by 20-shot matches, and the five-shot scores to be decided by 5-shot matches. The losers in these matches shall be given the rank next below the one for which they were tied, regardless of the score made in the tie match.

**MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.**

The following scores were made at the regular Thursday night shoot of the club at 2628 Broadway.

10 Shot Strings at 20 Yards With Revolver.

Parmly Hanford.....	94 94 94 92 91 91 90 86
A. M. Poindexter.....	88 87 85 84 83 82
W. Macnaughton.....	89 89 86 83 82 82
J. L. R. Morgan.....	86 84 83 83 80
E. Schnitzler.....	88 87 86 86 85
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	92 87 87 86
R. F. Criado.....	81 80 80
G. Grenzer.....	90 89 84
B. F. Wilder.....	91 87
P. Devlin.....	78
Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	89 88 88
E. G. Toel.....	86 84
M. Hays.....	86 84
J. A. Dietz.....	88

Parmly Hanford has been shooting well lately, and his scores as a rule average well up in the nineties.

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

Our match with the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club took place on the eve of the blizzard and we were literally as well as figuratively snowed under. The fine work of Captain Ferree won the match for them, and we extend our congratulations. The following scores were shot in practice at 20 yards:

Bauder.....	75 75 78
McGurk.....	81 85 86 88
French.....	82 85 83 86
Ryder.....	80 82 83 86 87 93 95
Nichols.....	85 87 88 90 89 91
Hinn.....	80 81 83 84 86 86
Jackson.....	81 84 84 87 89 90

Rifle Scores, 25 Yards.

Schultz.....	224 226 229
French.....	240 246 246 248

Jackson is practicing several days during the week and his scores show a decided improvement. French's .22 pistol is evidently shot out, as frequent wild shots and keyholes show.

**MANCHESTER, N. H., RIFLE CLUB.**

On January 8 the first contest of the 100-shot record match was held at the range of the club, Partridge firing two record scores and totaling 236 on each.

50 shots in strings of 10 at 75 feet, 1/4-inch ring target.

R. I. Partridge.....	231 233 215 236 236—1171
T. B. Tracy.....	227 229 229 230 238—1153

**LOS ANGELES, CAL., REVOLVER CLUB.**

The contests for the pistol and handicap revolver medals were held on the indoor range at 716 South Olive street, Wednesday evening, January 5.

W. E. Smith with a handicap of 12 points captured the revolver trophy. A. B. Douglas was high in the pistol match.

Conditions were 30 shots per man at 20 yards under U. S. R. A. indoor conditions.

Following are the scores:

Revolver Handicap Medal Match.

	Score.	Hcp.	Tl.
W. E. Smith.....	89 87 89	265 12	277
A. M. Smith.....	80 81 89	250 24	274
E. G. Richardson.....	84 79 91	254 21	275
J. W. Siefert.....	76 79 84	239 30	269
H. D. Thaxter.....	84 81 83	248 9	257
L. M. Packard.....	77 79 85	241 9	250

Pistol Medal Match.

A. B. Douglas.....	91 90 86—267
Carl Schroder.....	89 88 85—262
I. C. Douglas.....	83 81 90—254
J. E. Holcomb.....	81 82 83—246
L. M. Packard.....	84 80 79—243

**SHELL MOUND PARK, EMERYVILLE, CALIF.**

The following are the principal scores made at the range on January 9 and those of the Shell Mound Club, measured last Friday, for December.

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club.  
 Rifle scores—B. Jonas, 215, 212; August Studer, 200 198; Max Kolander, 212, 213; J. G. Day, 182, 210, 210 W. F. Blasse, 220; O. A. Bremer, 218; J. M. Klassen, 220 220; William Ehrenport, 164.

Pistol and revolver scores—R. W. W. Jones, 84, 83, 81, 78; K. O. Kindgren, 75, 71; J. G. Day, 72, 72; C. W. Whaley, 91, 88, 85; J. R. Trego, 99, 80; A. E. Wilson, 81, 74; C. F. Armstrong, 88, 85, 80; A. J. Brannagan, 92, 82; J. E. Gorman, 92, 91; R. Miller, 85, 80, 71.

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club.  
 Monthly bullseye shoot, prize winners—L. S. Hawxhurst, 23 1/2; P. C. Peterson, 38 1/2; Capt. George Larson, 39 1/2; K. O. Kindgren, 40; H. A. Harris, 55 1/2; A. L. Polsen, 59; H. Gaetjen, 61; William Guild, 65 1/2; J. G. Day, 68; J. M. Klassen, 58 1/2.

**TARRYTOWN, N. Y., RIFLE CLUB.**

The latest recruit to apply for admission into the folds of the N. R. A., is the Tarrytown Rifle Club, of Tarrytown, N. Y. The club was but recently organized and started out very auspiciously with twenty-two active and five honorary members.

Lieut. W. A. H. Ely, of the Seventy-first Regiment,

**THIS GRAPHITE (GRADE 1340) IS THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF METAL FOULING**



Price 40 cents per pound or 60 cents express paid.  
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**PREVENTS REMOVES RUST**

Positively removes the residuum of any high power powder now on the market.  
 If you fail to clean your rifle thoroughly, Nitro Powder Solvent No. 9 will do it for you.  
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 BY CAPTAIN C. O. SHERRILL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

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**TARGET PASTERS, 40 Cents a Thousand.**  
**C. W. HINMAN,**  
 127 Portland Street, Boston, Mass.

N. G. N. Y. whose home is at Tarrytown, was selected as the club's first president. The other officers of the club are Berry Rockwell, vice-president; H. M. Clark, secretary; J. E. Chickering, treasurer, and Ernest Coler, executive officer.

The club, in searching for an indoor range, has discovered a building admirably adapted for the purpose and if secured will give the members the advantage of a hundred yard indoor range—something very few rifle clubs can boast of. They have also secured a very fine two hundred yard outdoor range. The first target shoot of the club was in the form of a turkey shoot held on January 2. Mr. B. Hotaling, of New York City, captured first prize in this shoot, while second and third prizes were won by W. W. Sherwood, of Scarborough, N. Y. High scores were also shot by E. Coler, Lieutenant Ely, D. Silver and H. M. Clark.

**THE PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**  
 The following scores were shot with rifle on Tuesday, January 11:  
 Harry Overbaugh—  
 237 245 243 241 235 244 244 240 242 241  
 C. R. Dougherty..... 238 223 232 230 224  
 W. E. Wood..... 225 207 216 207 221  
 William T. Smith..... 237 238 235  
 George Hugh Smith..... 239 241 243 241 245 242

The following scores were made with pistol and revolver, on January 13:  
 George Hugh Smith... 85 88 88 87 87 86 87 90 89 83  
 Harry L. Reeves..... 86 84 86 81 92 81 82  
 William T. Smith.... 88 90 93 91  
 Nathan Sperring..... 81 90 84



# 1909 HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE

Of the Amateurs who shot at 3000 OR MORE TARGETS, and USING BUT ONE MAKE OF AMMUNITION throughout the year, MR. WOOLFOLK HENDERSON won the **HIGHEST HONORS** 9008 out of a possible 9495 = 94.87 per cent

USING LOAD No. 147 1/2 CHILLED, IN

## PETERS SHELLS

From the Southern Handicap, Nashville, Tenn., May 4-6, to the Houston, Texas, Tournament, December 20-22, inclusive, Mr. Henderson shot at a pace which

### BROKE ALL AMATEUR RECORDS!

During this time he participated in 25 Registered Tournaments including the 5 INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION HANDICAPS. He broke

**8597 out of 8995**

making an average never before attained by an amateur on this number of targets

**95.58 per cent**

At these 25 tournaments Mr. Henderson won

- 16 First Averages
- 5 Second "
- 2 Third "

Kentucky State Championship  
The Western Handicap  
and  
The Colorado Handicap



MR. WOOLFOLK HENDERSON

In shooting from Handicap distances Mr. Henderson led both Amateurs and Professionals during 1909.

At the 5 Interstate Association Tournaments and the Handicap races at Anaconda, Mont., Aug. 17-19, and Denver, Sept. 1-3, he scored the following:

407	out of	440	from	19	yds.
94	"	100	"	20	"
555	"	600	"	21	"
<hr/>					
1056	out of	1140	=	92.6%	

In all his work at the traps, Mr. Henderson used the same load, 12 Ga. IDEAL 3 1/2 drs. powder, 1 1/4 oz. No. 7 1/2 Chilled Shot. He did not withdraw from any event after having once entered, did not have a single misfire or irregular load, and ground the targets up in a way which caused general comment wherever he appeared.

Mr. Henderson's 1909 record has never been equalled, and such a sensational demonstration of AMMUNITION QUALITY was never before given. PETERS SHELLS won hundreds of averages and special competitive events during the year, of which space prevents the mention of only the following:

Southern Handicap, May 4-6: Preliminary, W. Henderson tied for 1st, 92 ex 100—19 yds.  
Eastern " June 20-22: Preliminary, Harry I. Hess, winner, 93 ex 100—20 yds.  
Pacific Coast " Aug. 24-26: Pac. Coast Hdec., Frank Foltz tied for 1st, 96 ex 100—19 yds.  
300 STRAIGHT by Frank Foltz, at Seattle, Aug. 26, and Denver, Sept. 1.  
252 STRAIGHT (unfinished run) by W. Henderson, at Houston, Texas, Dec. 22.  
CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD AT DOUBLE TARGETS, won by Frank Foltz, Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 16-18—Score, 84 ex 100.

The Novice and Expert, Amateur and Professional, cannot go wrong if they use PETERS SHELLS  
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## The Official Highest World's Record

### REGISTERED TOURNAMENT TARGETS

When you realize that in making this record Spencer missed less than three shots in every 100, although shooting in all parts of the country and under all sorts of climatic conditions, you must appreciate the important part powder played in producing such uniform results. The best results are obtained only by using the finest powder that money can make. The fact that Mr. Spencer used **Dead Shot Smokeless**—the powder of guaranteed stability—is significant. Absolutely dependable; perfect in pattern and penetration; hard hitting with light recoil. It's the only powder for you. Try it.

## AMERICAN POWDER MILLS

CHICAGO, ILL.

BOSTON, MASS.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

#### BISBEE, ARIZ., RIFLE CLUB.

We were to shoot a telegraphic match with the Los Angeles Club on January 9, but at the last hour they wired that their range was damaged by the floods and that they could not shoot. We regretted it very much as the boys went to the range for business as the score will show.

The first or six high men were to be the team. The 200, 300 and 500 ranges to be shot on an average of 87.6 per cent for three ranges for the six high men, is not so bad for beginners.

The boys had a little practice at the 600 range, Fisher with a 50 to his good at the 500, and McMinn with a 50 to his good at the 600.

We hope to do business with the Californians next Sunday, January 16, or soon after.

On February 6 we have a match with our shotgun brothers. Rather think they have us a-going now. The match is to be for a supper at our Country Club House.

The new elected officers for the Bisbee Rifle Club for the year 1910 are M. W. Mitchell, president; Bissett Watkins, vice-president; Dr. G. F. Hawley, secretary; F. C. Hurst, treasurer; J. W. Fisher, executive officer; M. J. Cunningham, range officer.

Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
M. W. Mitchell	46	43	48	137
J. W. Fisher	43	41	50	134
F. C. Hurst	44	40	47	131
M. J. Cunningham	39	44	47	130
Robt. Lyons	39	44	47	130
M. McMinn	38	43	47	128
Dr. Hawley	36	39	45	120
B. Watkins	37	40	42	119
G. Moore	33	41	36	110

#### 600 Yards Practice.

Hurst	50	Fisher	43
Mitchell	44	Lyons	40
Hawley	43	Moore	25
Cunningham	43		

#### MYLES STANDISH RIFLE CLUB, PORTLAND, MAINE.

After grunting and straining for minutes that seemed hours, Harry Stevens finally succeeded in placing ten shots within the 5 Ring with the rifle, thus producing the first possible on our new range. Wilkins and Hughes looked on and vowed they could do the same now that the spell had been broken.

It was ever thus: Hatch made a 42, 49, 48, 50, 44, a total of 233, on Wednesday evening. Thursday evening in tuning up he made a 42 and a 50 and felt fine for making the 230 mark, then the match targets came in for a total of 212 and he is still wondering how it happened.

To instill greater interest, and when we say this we mean to give everybody a chance, not two or three, in rifle shooting we are going to pull off a 20 man team match between the Myles Standish High School Cadets and the Coast Artillery during the first week in February.

#### Rifle.

Wilkins	48	48	48	49	49	49	49	49	49	487
Hughes	48	48	48	48	49	49	49	49	49	486
Winslow	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	49	49	483
Stevens	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	49	50	483
Eastwood	46	47	47	47	47	47	47	48	48	472
Manning	46	46	46	46	47	47	47	47	47	466
Hall	46	46	46	46	47	47	47	47	47	465
Eveleth	45	46	46	46	46	46	47	47	48	465
Besse	45	45	45	46	47	47	47	47	48	464
Sherry	45	45	45	46	46	46	46	47	49	462
Libby	45	45	45	45	46	47	47	47	48	459
Stoughton	45	45	45	46	46	46	46	46	47	458
Chapman	45	45	45	46	46	46	46	46	47	458
Stiles	45	45	45	45	45	46	46	46	47	455
Stuart	44	44	45	45	45	46	46	46	47	453
Scribner	44	44	45	45	45	45	46	46	47	452
Thomes	44	44	44	44	45	46	46	46	47	451
Keith	43	44	44	44	44	45	45	46	47	447
Berry	44	44	44	44	45	45	45	45	45	445
Barbour	43	43	43	43	44	45	46	46	46	442
Frost	42	43	43	43	44	44	45	45	45	437
Adams, J. H.	42	42	43	43	43	43	43	43	45	430

White	42	42	42	42	43	43	43	44	44	44	429
Hill	41	41	41	41	42	42	42	43	43	44	420
Studley	41	41	41	42	42	42	42	43	43	43	420
Clifford	39	39	40	40	41	41	42	42	43	43	410

#### 50 Consecutive.

Hughes	48	48	48	46	48	238
Winslow	48	48	47	49	46	238

#### High Aggregate, Both Classes.

Hughes	1420	Stevens	1353
Wilkins	1378		

#### Pistol.

Hughes	91	91	92	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	924
Wilkins	87	87	88	89	89	89	89	90	91	92	891
Faucett	85	85	85	85	87	89	89	90	91	93	879
Folkens	86	86	86	86	86	87	88	89	91	91	876
Stevens	85	85	86	87	87	88	88	89	91	91	873
Crawford	85	85	85	86	87	88	88	87	89	90	870
Hall	83	84	85	86	86	86	86	87	91	92	866
Mitchell	82	84	84	85	85	86	86	87	87	88	854
Thomes	80	80	81	82	82	83	83	83	86	88	828
Berry	77	77	79	78	78	79	79	81	81	84	793
Nesmith	76	76	76	76	76	76	79	79	80	81	779

#### 50 Consecutive.

Hughes	93	81	93	93	92	452
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### AT THE TRAPS.

#### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- 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.

### INTERSTATE AVERAGES FOR 1909.

Following herewith is the official Interstate Association list of averages for 1909, with names of contestants, total number of targets shot at in Registered Tournaments, total number of targets scored, and percentages.

The averages for single targets are based on a minimum of 2,000 targets for amateurs, and a minimum of 5,000 targets for professionals, as per Interstate Association ruling to that effect. The records of the tournaments held at San Marcos, Texas, June 29 and 30; Jamestown, North Dakota, July 7 and 8; Ogden, Utah, August 11, 12 and 13; Ortle, South Dakota, August 17 and 18; Bristol, South Dakota, August 27 and 28; Montreal, Canada, September 18, and St. Joseph, Missouri, October 1 and 2, were not received, and, of course, are not included in the list.

The averages for double targets are computed on Interstate Association tournaments only, and they are based on taking part in two tournaments as a minimum, as per Interstate Association ruling to that effect.

#### AVERAGES FOR SINGLE TARGETS.

##### Amateurs.

Name	Shot at	Bk.	Per ct.
J. S. Young	4730	4498	.9509
W. H. Clay	2240	2128	.9500
Peter Baggerman	2010	1908	.9492
Woolfolk Henderson	9495	9008	.9487
Homer D. Clark	6390	6061	.9485
J. R. Graham	5065	4788	.9453
Fred Ellett	4935	4651	.9424
Wm. Wettleaf	4650	4381	.9421

F. G. Fuller	2080	1959	.9418
Harvey Dixon	5955	5608	.9417
Geo. E. Painter	2665	2499	.9377
W. T. Laslie	3140	2942	.9369
S. A. Huntley	5240	4899	.9349
Wm. Ridley	3800	3543	.9323
F. E. Foltz	8265	7700	.9316
J. R. Livingston	4520	4209	.9311
Guy V. Dering	3690	3436	.9311
Harry I. Hees	2880	2679	.9302
A. J. Stauber	2005	1862	.9286
L. A. Gates	4280	3971	.9278
F. D. Kelsey	2115	1960	.9267
J. B. Barto	2875	2662	.9259
John H. Noel	3250	3009	.9258
D. A. Upson	2835	2624	.9255
A. P. Smith	5110	4717	.9230
W. A. Wiedebusch	2160	1993	.9226
Geo. Roll	2860	2637	.9220
Geo. Volk	3755	3454	.9198
J. K. Warren	4440	4084	.9198
D. A. Herrold	3755	3453	.9195
Cyrus Floyd	2060	1894	.9194
J. C. Naquin	2665	2449	.9189
Dan O'Connell	2735	2511	.9181
Marion Shoop	3060	2805	.9166
Wm. Webster	3140	2877	.9162
W. C. Williams	2160	1978	.9157
A. Heil	2265	2074	.9156
R. Meisenheimer	3110	2845	.9147
Fremont Houston	2965	2712	.9146
J. S. Thomas	2790	2550	.9139
H. Howard	4665	4263	.9138
O. B. Carpenter	2655	2426	.9137
E. D. Farmin	2490	2275	.9136
H. E. Smith	2280	2081	.9127
Dr. D. L. Culver	2375	2165	.9115
Wm. Baggerman	4120	3754	.9111
Gus Sievers	2600	2369	.9111
Wm. B. Linell	2400	2186	.9108
W. M. Peck	2060	1875	.9101
Geo. Tucker	2645	2407	.9100

J. W. Gardiner	8676
A. C. Conner	8661
C. W. Hobbie	8653
P. C. Ward	8624
Fred Shattuck	8611
Dr. C. E. Cook	8603
R. C. Wheeler	8602
Jno. S. Frink	8601
F. W. McNeir	8598
Dr. G. A. Flippin	8592
J. J. Bradfield	8578
G. M. Phillips	8566
N. D. Thorp	8552
C. W. Billings	8550
S. P. North	8541
Chas. J. Bailey	8541
E. C. Schwartz	8533
A. J. Ward	8528
U. E. Campbell	8526
A. J. Kelley	8524
J. W. Wiseman	8521
S. L. Dodds	8508
H. L. Saylor	8480
J. C. Ramsey	8474
C. Milbank	8448
E. A. Wadsworth	8447
Jos. H. Hillman	8437
Guy E. Holohan	8423
A. L. Yearous	8402
E. J. Oates	8378
H. W. Smith	8376
J. D. Pollard	8363
L. P. Stutenroth	8359
C. Bothell	8338
H. A. Anderson	8331
B. Fardee	8324
H. L. Edgarton	8300
D. Milen	8289
W. F. Clarke	8287
Geo. K. Mackie	8271
David Wadsworth	8253



Table listing names and scores for various categories, including Ira Owings, B. A. Cooper, W. E. Corfield, etc.

Table listing names and scores for various categories, including Barber, R. R., Fitzsimmons, L. H., Hughes, J. M., etc.

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AVERAGES FOR SINGLE TARGETS.

Table with columns: Professionals, Shot at, Bk., Per ct. Lists names like C. G. Spencer, W. H. Heer, J. M. Hawkins, etc.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA TRAP SHOOTERS' LEAGUE.

On January 25 a meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Trap Shooters' League will be held at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Sportsman's Supply Company, 619 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg. You are respectfully requested to attend, and bring as many as you possibly can. Your hearty cooperation is solicited.

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION GUN CLUB.

On account of the bad weather few club members appeared at the traps at Riverside on January 15. F. Whitney with a handicap of 16 was high gun with the score of 95. The scores:

Table with columns: Name, Net Hcp., Gross. Lists names like F. Whitney, J. E. Lynch, H. W. Knight, etc.

OSSINING, N. Y., GUN CLUB.

Snow drifts held no terrors for the Ossining Gun Club shooters on January 15. A snow plough had been across the ground but four of the later shooters to arrive scorned the paths and came wallowing through the snow like schoolboys.

Table with columns: Name, Targets, 10, 25, 25, 15, 15, 10. Lists names like C. G. Blandford, L. F. Lyon, Wm. Fisher, etc.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB, TRAVERS ISLAND, N. Y.

Fred Hodgman and Dr. Brown captured the laurels at the Club's weekly shoot on January 15. The doctor won the leg on the January Cup with 23 breaks out of 25, and then led for the Wesley Richards Trophy.

Table with columns: Name, H. Tl., G. F. Pelham, H. Tl., G. W. Kuchler, O. C. Grinnell, Jr., etc. Lists various trophies and scores.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB, BAY RIDGE, N. Y.

Fourteen hardy trapshooters of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn faced the snow-clad traps at Bay Ridge on January 15 and participated in some of the best sport of the season.

Woodcock, who broke 15 straight in the scratch shoot, but J. H. Vanderveer missed only one in the third leg for the January Cup and Henry M. Brigham annexed the leg on the Stake Trophy with 24 breaks out of a possible 25.

Table with columns: Name, H. Tl., W. C. Damron, H. Tl., F. W. Moffett, etc. Lists scores for January Cup, Stake Trophy, and Team Shoot.

U. M. C. NEWS.

George Beattie was high both days at Clinton, Ont., December 28 and 29, breaking 259 out of 290 for the two days. J. E. Hovey won the Western Ontario Championship, comprising 50 targets at 22 yards, with a score of 40 out of 50.

SPENCER AGAIN WINS THE SEASON'S AVERAGE.

Beats his winning record of 96.77 per cent in 1908, and shoots the figures up to 97.20 per cent with a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester shells.
The official trap shooting averages just announced by the Interstate Association show that Charles G. Spencer, of St. Louis, Mo., led all other shooters for 1909, the same as he did in 1908.

AVERAGES FOR DOUBLE TARGETS.

Table with columns: Amateurs, Pet., J. B. Goodbar, Chas. A. Courtney, etc. Lists names and scores for double target averages.

AVERAGES FOR DOUBLE TARGETS.

Table with columns: Professionals, Pet., Fred Gilbert, Taylor, Ino. R., etc. Lists names and scores for professional double target averages.

Out of the first eight men Winchester guns or shells, or both, were used by six of them—no other repeating shotgun getting a place among the winners.
For the amateurs, J. S. Young, of Chicago, who was high with 95.09 per cent for 4,730 shots, did some of his best shooting with Winchester shells.



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