

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVII, No. 17.

JANUARY 27, 1910.

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

CONTENTS:

Where Are We At.

What The National Militia Board Did.

Carabaos Called From Labor to Refreshment.

News of the Army, Navy, and National Guard.

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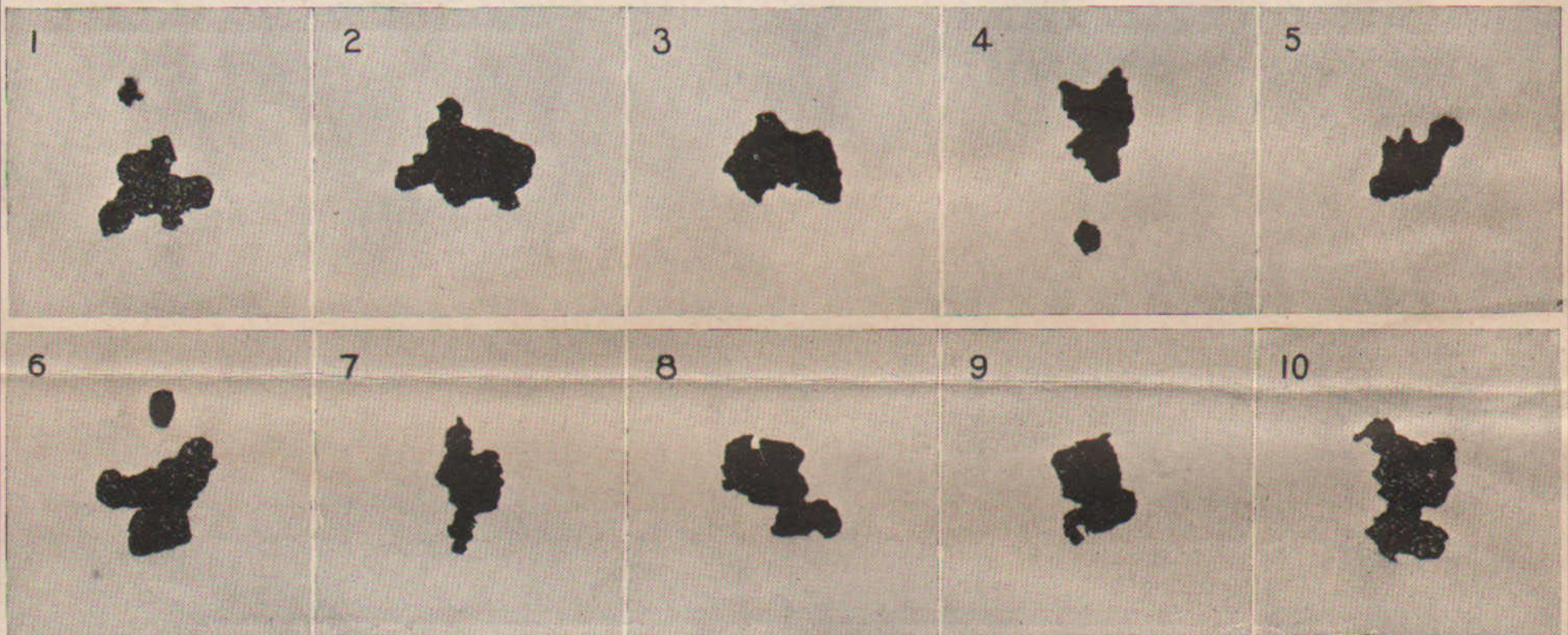
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SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVII. No. 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 27, 1910.

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WHERE ARE WE AT.

BY C. R. ANKE.

I HAVE been reading with the greatest pleasure the many interesting and valuable articles contributed by your various correspondents.

Your paper is without an equal; so far in advance of any other which deals with rifle practice either in this country or abroad as to be beyond comparison.

I confess that I admire the paper, although I am not above saying that I was not at all sure that you would succeed with it when you started it. We do need to know more about the things you tell us of.

I am speaking now, not so much of the rifle shooting end of it, as I am of appeals to our patriotism which you make; the demand on us to do our share toward making the country fit to take care of itself in war.

While such a course on the part of ARMS AND THE MAN may not have been of the greatest financial benefit, there has been much good for the country in it, and I am not sure that the ultimate result will be unsatisfactory from the money standpoint, either.

You are telling the truth and mostly telling it well, eventually that ought to count. You ought to make friends who will stick by you and who will make ARMS AND THE MAN a thorough going success in every way.

I did not start in to write about ARMS AND THE MAN or its affairs, and I have only gone on doing so because, seized by the inspiration of the moment, I felt I ought to tell you what I thought, because it should be encouraging to you. Like a good many other men, I believe in saying a good word to or about anybody whenever I can, and then again, I pretty generally follow the rule of keeping my mouth shut about the weaknesses and failings of my fellowmen unless there is a darn good reason for opening it.

Now here is the thing I had in mind, about which I wished to talk, and I will tell you just why I wanted to talk about it. If I am right in my belief that the present form of high power bullet is no more adapted to the use to which we put it than a lead bullet would be, it would be a mighty good thing for a few thousand of the bright ballistic cranks who read ARMS AND THE MAN to get busy with experiments. If they would do that we ought to reach a solution of the problem in short order.

Now here is my theory. Look it over, see what you think of it, and whether you like it or not, then I hope some of you who are interested will write your opinions to ARMS AND THE MAN, where I am sure the editor will be glad to publish them if they are really original observations. Of course all this is assuming that he will publish what I am now writing. (Stopping here and going back to the beginning, I am inclined to believe that he will publish this, because I appear to have been writing as naturally and freely as I would talk, with perhaps a little more sense.)

Away back in the time when we first had the high power small caliber smokeless rifle in this country, we were unable to get satisfactory accuracy. At that time the Ordnance Department of the Army was not making a bullet larger than the extreme diameter of the barrel but besides that, the Ordnance Department was not making either barrels or bullets amounting to much from the standpoint of accuracy, and then there was the powder—Do you remember that Peyton powder? Wasn't that the very loveliest powder ever perpetrated on a long suffering world? I recall I was shooting

some shells loaded with it one day, and why, I do not know, but in one string of five shots I got one that went wha-a-a-ang! and hit the ground about 300 yards out, while another went bo-o-o-o-om!—and skinned over the top of the target so fast that for all I know it is going yet.

"W. A." was good powder when we got it, but nobody knew just how to load it at first. After a while, you remember, there came a pretty wide-spread feeling that we wanted a bullet about one-half a thousandth larger than the barrel, measured at the bottom of the grooves, and so we got it, and we also commenced, about that time, to get barrels that were true and well rifled, powder charges which were accurately measured and bullets symmetrical in form. Then we began to do some real shooting, and we got results which were worth considering, from the accuracy end of it.

The sharp point on the bullet helped us a lot, but we are far from having an ideal combination at this moment. Here we have a little 150 grain, short, sharp-pointed bullet, set up snugly against the lands so that it will center in the barrel, a bullet with a long bearing surface, and a diameter one-half a thousandth greater than the inside of what the barrel would measure if we scooped out the lands and left it a smooth bore.

Of course the lands have to indent the jacket, and of course also the bullet material already highly compressed has to give way in some direction. It cannot give way to the sides, so the metal of it flows longitudinally along the longer axis of the bullet. That means a higher pressure before we get the bullet started and goodness knows our pressures are high enough now. It means more friction all the way along the barrel. It means a greater chance of rupturing the jacket metal. It means a heavier recoil, and, to tell a long story in a few words, it means a great deal, which, if my theory is correct we do not need to mean at all.

For I believe, first, that we might just as well have a solid, copper bullet, something after the manner of the French, with a little white metal in it to stiffen it up, a bullet made by compression in a die, all in one piece, and a bullet which would only touch the bottom of the grooves through that portion of its surface necessary to form an adequate gas check.

I will not draw a picture of it, but here is about what it looks like in my mind's eye. Longer than the present bullet, considerably longer, sharp in front, even sharper than the present Service bullet, and sharp behind, not so sharp maybe as in front, but still tapering aft, the cylindrical portion land diameter, that is, of the same diameter as the circle resting on top of the lands, a collar, groove diameter, behind the collar a little canelure to hold the mouth of the shell and to give room for the metal to flow back when forward motion begins.

It would be a cheaper bullet to make, you could set up a velocity with it which would put it for 1,000 yards without ever going above five feet from the ground, your barrel would last longer, the chamber pressure would be less, the recoil would not amount to so much, the wind effect decreased, and I believe if the thing were worked out right it would give you equal accuracy. Now there is the idea.

Think it over, you cranks, try it out, and then when you have made up your minds, and have something to tell, send it on to ARMS AND THE MAN and let the rest of us have the benefit of it.

MAKING THE RULES FOR 1910 MATCHES.

UNDER this title we presented to our readers last week the full text of the rules as they will be, in fact as they are, although not yet published in orders, for this year.

We stated in our introduction to these rules that they would be found correct, barring an improbable literal error. That "improbable literal error" did occur. Blame us if you will, and we suppose we are the ones who must bear the blame, but it was not our fault. Primarily the copy which went to the printer was right, but what we sent you after the printer got through with it was wrong.

The error was on page 328 in paragraph 76, which should have read "He will *not* be penalized for shots not fired because of defective cartridges, and his incomplete score will be counted."

It will be readily seen that paragraph 76 as it appeared in our issue of last week was inconsistent with the rule for penalties adopted for this year's matches. If our readers will take their copies of ARMS AND THE MAN, turn to page 328 and paragraph 76, running the eye down to the second line, of the paragraph and there insert the word "not" after the word "will" the rule will be correct.

Manifestly as long as no penalty is placed upon unfired shots in the skirmish rules for the National Matches of this year, it should not be placed upon defective cartridges. The man who does not fire his shots or has a defective cartridge simply loses his chance to make the score. That is all. The only penalty which attaches to him in the skirmish is for firing more shots than are prescribed at any halt. We hope we have made this plain,

and we now desire to make it plainer still that we are sorry that our printer was not as careful as he should have been. In other respects we think the rules are entirely correct.

Reference to this subject gives us an opportunity to say that Col. Robert K. Evans, 28th U. S. Infantry, who has previously officiated as Executive Officer in three National Matches has been designated in orders for that duty for this year.

Colonel Evans' previous record as an Executive Officer gives an assurance that the Matches of 1910, which will be larger than any previous year, will be conducted in a highly efficient manner.

CARABAOS CALLED FROM LABOR TO REFRESHMENT.

THAT poem, "Evolution" which Col. "Jerry" Ewing recites so well when he can be induced to do it, has a line which runs:

"We were amphibians, scaled and tailed, and drab as a dead man's hand."

Carabaos are amphibious, or so the Bombinero, Col. R. K. Evans, said, while performing his official duties at the gathering of the Military Order of Carabaos in the banqueting hall of the New Williard Hotel Saturday evening. However they are not scaled and the human ones are anything but dead in color or action. The carabao needs water to keep him in health, but that does not necessarily carry with it the obligation to use only water as a thirst quencher.

It was just on the stroke of eight last Saturday night, when Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, national chief of the Carabaos, ushered President Taft to a place beside the door dividing the reception room from the snowy tables which allured beyond. The one hundred and fifty odd Carabaos and their guests filed by to receive a hand clasp and a few pleasant words of greeting from the Chief Magistrate of the Nation and then all sat down at a table which had for its plan one long arm from which six shorter ones depended.

The Marine band from a bower of greenery discoursed sweet music as always. A real Carabao stuffed to the nearest semblance of life which any departed carabao ever showed stood as meek and docile as if living, in front of a Filipino cart which he or his fellows may have dragged hundreds of weary miles through the rice paddies of Luzon. Around the room flags, colors, and standards were profusely draped.

The dinner was counted on to be a good one because the Carabaos have made a reputation for giving no other kind. The guests were distinguished. The members themselves were men whose acts have fixed them immovably among the great of the land. But by a combination of wholly unforeseen circumstances an occasion which was expected to lend itself to a feast of reason and a flow of soul, an evening of good speeches, good fellowship, and good things to eat just a little above the average was converted into a most memorable one.

Among the guests, besides the President of the United States, the Vice-President, members of the Supreme Court, and others high in the counsels of the Nation, was Senator Benjamin Tillman, of South Carolina. Rear Admiral T. C. McLean, grand paramount Carabao of the Washington Corral, called upon Senator Tillman for the first speech. This was when the dinner had been partially disposed of, and after several excellent songs had been sung, some of them from the Carabao song book of Philippine melodies, others by clever performers who vocalized for the pleasure of the diners.

Senator Tillman was not in good voice, nor was he his usual fiery self, but nevertheless when he expressed dissatisfaction with the policy of the United States toward the Philippines, and pointed out that the sentiment of the "poetry," or "doggerel" of the songs which had been sung showed that even the officers themselves were ashamed of what they had done in the Islands, there were few persons in the room who did not feel that something more than a mistake in judgment, a greater error than a breach of decorum, had taken place.

Senator Tillman paid a high tribute to officers of the Army and Navy, speaking of their courage and ability with approval, but upon his relation the officers who had served in the Philippines should be and in his opinion were, ashamed of what they had done there.

Other speakers who came after attempted in one way or another to dispel the impression which Senator Tillman's words had produced. The Hon. J. A. T. Hull, Chairman of the House Military Committee, in particular, while he did not reply directly to Mr. Tillman's argument, yet he delivered so fine an eulogy of the Army, and so able an indorsement of the American Philippine policy as to stamp his speech of a quality far above the ordinary.

Indeed if no one else had spoken on the subject Mr. Hull's effort would have justly received very high praise. It was a fine and statesmanlike speech, well deserving the warm applause which it received, but when President Taft delivered himself of a speech which was directly a reply to what Senator Tillman had said, there was little room left for appreciation of anything else.

For the Taft speech was an epoch-making effort. In most perfect good

humor, which is so marked a characteristic of our large President, with that gracious smile rippling over his good natured face, Mr. Taft went on for over half an hour, to pile argument upon argument, statement upon statement, fact upon fact, reason on reason, why what the United States had done in the Philippines was good, and fine, and noble and altruistic, and to show how in the ten years of American occupancy the Islands had advanced more than during the three hundred of Spanish sovereignty.

Through it all, like a bright colored thread, illuminating the effect of the solid and serviceable argument, a vein of bright humor played. Every argument was marshalled in logical sequence and from the opening words in which while Mr. Tillman was being scolded for what he had said (he was at the same time being patted upon the back as a good fellow, not one-half as bad as he seemed nor meaning half of the things he said), it was a classic.

It is impossible to convey in adequate terms a full conception of the breadth and strength and force and magnificence of the President's talk. One must have been either an actor or spectator in the events which called it forth to fully appreciate and understand. It was a masterly address, one worthy of a President of the United States, one to make the hearer proud that he belonged to a Nation which had men in it wise enough to elect such a man for its chief officer.

When Mr. Tillman spoke he, with characteristic disregard of the proprieties, referred to the relations between the United States and Cuba and said that it was only a question of time until we would have to annex that Island, basing his conclusion somewhat on the imminence of the race question as an issue there. He must have known that the whole effect of what he said would not be pleasant hearing for a Cuban. The Minister to the United States from Cuba sat at the left hand of the presiding officer, and only two or three seats from Mr. Tillman, a fact known to the Southern Senator.

Later on in the program Gen. Carlos Garcia Velez, the Cuban Minister, was called upon. His remarks showed that he had taken seriously what Senator Tillman had said, and that he was not a little mortified and hurt.

With music and eloquence, aided and abetted by good food and drink, the evening passed in no time. Vice-President Sherman and Speaker Cannon contributed their mites and General Arthur Murray responded to the toast of the Army.

It was a splendid occasion, on which the hosts of the evening are to be most heartily congratulated, for while storm clouds gathered for a time, in the end the sun shone and we should call what followed "good growing weather."

In part President Taft spoke as follows:

OUR GOVERNMENT IN THE ISLANDS.

"Now, of course, it is a matter of dispute how good a government we have there. Having taken part in its formation, perhaps it is improper—or at least I speak as a prejudiced witness; but I believe that the ten years of government in the Philippines has made that people a far happier people than they would have been under any other condition that might have been presented by our taking a different course. They enjoy today a free trade tariff on the one hand and the right to sell in a protected market on the other. That was long coming, but we have ultimately secured it. We have saved the rice of our friend the Senator from South Carolina. We were asked to stave off a little bit the injury to the tobacco and the sugar of other parts of the country. They are now beginning, as I believe, an industrial progress there that means an evolution of those people, intellectually and spiritually, in such a way that we can continue to extend to them, from time to time, additional self-government. We now have put them under one chamber which is elected popularly, sharing the Government with a commission upon which there are a number of Filipinos.

Now the cost has been considerable. Five hundred million dollars has been mentioned. My impression is that the cost is not so much, and that will have to include what is the cost of a war, and a war always costs most heavily. But the actual cost depends upon how you count the Army. Whether you would count it that we would have an Army of the present size if we did not have the Philippines or would not. Personally, I should have an army of this size whether we have the Philippines or not, and therefore I don't think the cost goes beyond \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 a year. Counting it the other way it is considerably more.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE UNITED STATES.

Now a third question which arises is the effect of the Spanish war and our going to the Philippines upon the country at large, upon our standing before the nations of the world, and upon our opportunities for usefulness as a prosperous, powerful country. And I think in that respect perhaps the Spanish war and what followed are more important than in any other aspect. I know it is easy to make fun of a proposition that we as a nation have an obligation because of our power and wealth to assist other nations that may be thrown upon us in such a way as to call for our aid and support; but I do believe in the brotherhood of nations, and I do believe that nations are like members of a community and a neighborhood where the wealthy and the powerful and the more fortunate owe it to the weaker and the less fortunate to assist them when circumstances point in that direction.

As a matter of fact, the result of the Philippine war, our ownership of the Philippines, our ownership of Porto Rico, our friendship and close relation to Cuba, our assertion of an interest in South American, and an interest in the isthmus, bringing us into close relations with Central America, and our assertion of a right to the open door in China, have put us in a position forefront among the nations of the world; and I believe we have no right to neglect the opportunity to take such a position or the opportunity to use that position for the progress of civilization in the world.

Now, the result of that war, short as it was, involving as little blood as it did, was remarkable. The expansion of the United States as a great world power dates from that time. We are not going about seeking to aggrandize ourselves, seeking for territory in China or anywhere else.

WHY WE ARE BUILDING THE CANAL.

We are building the Panama Canal now for the benefit of the world, and at the same time to aid us in our commerce and to strengthen and double the force of our navy. The broadening of our people with regard to those problems, the liberalizing of the Army, or making the Army a body—and especially the officers—of well read gentlemen, men of affairs—all date from that time.

Now I deprecate the tone of my friend Senator Tillman, in the statement that we are ashamed of all this. Well, I am not ashamed of it, because if it had not come that way I should not have been in the White House, I know, and if he expects me to shed tears over that, he is mistaken. I think I know our army and navy well enough to know that while they sing these songs, that at times hold up to ridicule our 'little brown brothers' in the Philippines, they look back to that service with pride, and with the belief that they accomplished what no other army could have accomplished in the same time and under the same circumstances, with as little blood and as little oppression. It may be as I say, that I am a prejudiced witness. I am. Nevertheless a witness may be prejudiced but he may have such an advantage in opportunities for observation, which are denied to those who are only free from prejudice, as to make his evidence better than the judge who sits on the case.

I am sorry I did not have the opportunity of welcoming to the Philippine Islands my brother Tillman. There were some of his Democratic brethren whom I entertained there with great pleasure and into their sphere of vision I think we introduced some things that changed their aspect, changed their views, I should say, of the situation there. They deplored what we had to do, but they thought we were doing it well. The truth is, while my friend, the Senator, comes from South Carolina and the South, I think I know something of the attitude of his brethren in the South with reference to the Philippine Islands and this general policy of expansion, and I think if we could have a vote on that alone without introducing the race question and all that sort of thing we would have overwhelming endorsement of our course there—the wisdom of our taking the Philippines as we have taken them, and developing them as we are developing them, teaching them English and extending to them, as they show themselves fit, self-government. Then the time may come, and I hope it may come soon, when they shall be ready to take over a government like that of Australia or Canada, and I say so not because we might not be willing to part with them but because they will find that under the present arrangement, under the tariff as arranged there and the tariff as arranged here, it is greatly to their advantage to retain some sort of bond, no matter how light, which will justify their continuing to enjoy the benefit of our markets with a free trade tariff toward the Orient.

THE SPIRIT OF THE EAST.

And now, my friends, I have talked a good deal longer than I intended to; but my friend the Senator whispered to me that he would not have said a word if he had not desired to stir me up, so I had to gratify his desire and show him that he was successful. I thank you, my friends, for giving me this opportunity to bring back the reminiscences of the Philippines. There were times in the Philippines when the nervous strain upon those who were responsible was tremendous, and the more tremendous because we were so far removed, it seemed, from Washington and the people of the United States. There were times, and they were many, when the beauties of life in that country—when the association that we made there, when the feeling that we did have a people who were grateful at times and who listened to us as children, depending on us and having confidence in us—gave us a pleasure in doing the good which we thought we were doing, a pleasure that knows no measure, for there is nothing in life equal to the consciousness of having attempted to do good for a people and having in a measure succeeded.

There is one other thought that I wanted to give you, and that was in relation to the carabao. He, too, received, I must say, unmerited condemnation from my friend the senator, not for lack of sympathy with the dumb beast, but again for lack of opportunity for observation. There is no animal that is the friend of the Filipino like the carabao. He moves slowly; he moves deliberately, but he moves always in the right direction, and he gets there after a time without respect to obstacles. It is unwise in dealing with the Filipino or in dealing with anything in the tropics to suppose that you are going to make headway suddenly. The carabao represents the right policy in working out the problems in the East, and I congratulate you on having selected that animal as an indication that you know how to accomplish things in the Philippines. When I was ill in 1902, for three or four months, and confined to my bed in the First Reserve Hospital in the Philippines, Mrs. Moses sent me a full set of Kipling's volumes, and in the headnote to one of the chapters entitled 'Nau lahka,' I found a verse that gave me a great deal of consolation and if I can remember it I want to recite it as a justification for your selection of this animal as typical of your policy and our policy and our hopes and yours in the Philippines:

Now it is not good for the Christian man to hustle the Aryan brown;
For the Aryan smiles and the Christian riles, and he weareth the
Christian down;

And the end of the fight is a tombstone white, with the name of the
late deceased,

And the epitaph dear, 'A fool lies here who tried to hustle the East.'

Accommodating.

He:—"Do you know that as long as I have known you I have never seen you dressed in white?"

She:—"Indeed! Are you then so partial to the color?"

He:—"Not exactly, but whenever I see a girl dressed in white I am always tempted to kiss her."

She:—"Will you excuse me for a quarter of an hour?"

THE SOLDIER WITH THE WHEELED HORSE.

ON the other side of the Atlantic roads are plentiful in number and excellent in quality. As a consequence the use of the bicycle and motorcycle in connection with military activity is more thought of than here where the roads are few and poor.

At that, we do not seem to have given as much attention to the question of the development of a cyclist corps as we should, nor have we looked with enough attention upon the possibilities of usefulness wrapped up in that nerve-racking, temper-destroying motorcycle.

If it were possible to reduce the sound given off by the gas driven bicycle, from that staccato exhaust which more nearly simulates the voice of a machine gun in full blast than anything else, we could find, even with us, many opportunities to employ the two-wheeled automobile. 60 miles an hour over a good road is possible to the motor cyclist and his machine can be built light enough to be carried on his shoulder, yet strong enough to transport at least one other man.

Now comes one Hiram Percy Maxim, who invented the rifle silencer, which did not silence, but which reduced the sound and accomplished a number of other things far more important to the soldier than silence, with the statement that he is able by means of the same device which he originally used to take away the sound of a rifle discharge, to muffle the exhaust from the self-assertive little motor cycle until it is but a gentle hiss.

The truth of this proposition being granted we see great possibilities ahead of the motorcycle, for use with the signal corps, as a mount for orderlies, and we are not so sure that it would not be perfectly practicable to use these demonstrative little devil carriages for a flying column of mounted Infantry. Two men could ride each wheel and a fifty or sixty mile tour would be a joke. If the men carried automatic rifles of the Benet-Merciè type and knew how to use them, a hundred such fellows could make a dash around the flank of an enemy, deal him a blow which he would think had come from 10,000 and get back to the point of starting before the smell of gasoline and smokeless powder had died out of the air.

There will be great things doing when the next war comes between two powerful civilized nations, progressive nations, nations unincumbered in their organizations by graft and crippled by incompetence on the one hand or new born to partial western intelligence on the other—say Germany and the United States.

Now God forbid that these two countries should ever war with each other, but if they did, invention would follow fast upon the heels of invention, until very likely some clever Teuton or Yankee would hit upon the formula so long sought. He would invent the way to decide national differences without fighting men against men.

A machine-waged war would present elements of suitability and satisfaction fit to charm a Carnegie from his castle.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA BOARD.

As promised last week the proceedings of the National Militia Board in the form transmitted to the Secretary of War are herewith presented.

The Board met pursuant to the call of the Secretary of War at 10.00 a. m. Present: All the members, except Col. E. M. Weaver, who was detained at his residence on account of illness.

Gen. Wilder S. Metcalf was designated as Recorder of the Board.

The Board proceeded to discuss matters referred to it by the Secretary of War, as follows:

QUESTIONS BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Is it desirable to change the present method of apportioning to the States the appropriation under the Act of May 27, 1908?

What should be the method of apportionment used with respect to the \$400,000 set aside out of the appropriation available under the Act of May 27, 1908?

What should be the method of allotment of the funds for the joint camps of instruction?

The following motions thereon were then made and agreed to:

The Board, after mature consideration and extended discussion of the question of the expediency of a change in the present method of allotting appropriations under the Act of May 27, 1908, is unanimously of the opinion that a change would not at this time be advisable. The Board believes such instructions should be issued to inspecting officers as will cause them to make suitable investigations to determine the cause of absenteeism and whether those actually enrolled would be available for any ordered duty by the United States or the State.

That with relation to the reservation of \$400,000 of the appropriation under the Act of May, 27, 1908, the Board believes a reasonable portion of this sum could be properly used to equip newly authorized and organized organizations in the States, in the order in which the applications are received, provided such States have satisfactorily equipped and adequately taken care of existing organizations, and that, during the last quarter of the fiscal year, any balance remaining of the \$400,000 should be apportioned among the States on the basis provided for the apportionment of the main part of the appropriation.

In relation to an allotment of the sums which may be appropriated by the Congress for joint camps of instruction during 1910, the Board finds it impossible, lacking information as to the wishes and resources of the

States, as requested of the States in the letter of the Secretary of War dated December 23, 1909, which letter invited the participation of the States in joint camps of instruction, to fix a basis of allotment which it would consider equitable.

The Board is therefore of the opinion that the allotment should be determined by the Secretary of War as previously, after the replies of the States to the aforementioned letter have been received, such determination to be governed, so far as practicable, by the probability of organizations receiving benefit from their participation in such joint camps of instruction, taking into consideration the previous instruction of the organizations.

At 5.00 p. m., the Board adjourned to meet at 9.00 a. m., January 15, 1910.

The Board met at 9.00 a. m., pursuant to adjournment.

THE SESSION OF THE SECOND DAY CONTAINED MANY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.

Present: All the members, except Col. E. M. Weaver, who was detained at his residence on account of illness.

The following motions were then made and agreed to:

THREE MONTHS INTEREST OF SIX MONTHS BEFORE CAMP.

The Board recommends the amendment of paragraph 185, Militia Regulations, which now provides for at least six months membership in the Organized Militia before participation in a joint camp of instruction, so that the time shall be three months instead of six.

Certain proposed legislation, more specifically referred to hereinafter, which legislation has been previously approved by the War Department, is now before the Congress. This legislation is of importance, and its adoption as law would benefit the Service. The Board therefore recommends that the Secretary of War urge upon Congress the passage of the measures referred to, which may be more particularly identified in these terms:

A measure providing:

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make such issues of ordnance stores, from time to time, without charging the cost or value thereof, to the Governor of each State and Territory, and to the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, as are required to keep on hand a sufficient supply of arms and the necessary accouterments and equipments therefor, of the model that may at the time of any issue be in use by the corresponding arm, corps or department of the Regular Army, for the use of the maximum number of Organized Militia authorized by law or regulations; such issues to remain the property of the United States and to be accounted for as now provided by law.

Also one to this effect:

The Secretary of War is authorized, under requisition of the Governor of a State or Territory or the commanding general of the Militia of the District of Columbia, to pay to the Quartermaster-General thereof or to such other officer of the Militia as may be duly designated and appointed for the purpose, so much of its allotment under the annual appropriation under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, as shall be necessary for the payment, subsistence, transportation and other expenses of such portion of the Organized Militia as shall engage in encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction with any part of the Regular Army at or near any military post or camp or lake or sea coast defence of the United States.

And one:

Providing for such amendments to articles of war 122 and 124, as shall establish an equitable and consistent relation in regard to precedence between the Army, Organized Militia and Volunteers.

THE NECESSARY OFFICER'S BILL.

Attention is directed to an indorsement of a bill authorizing the appointment of officers of the Army to meet the necessities of the Army and the Organized Militia, as recommended by this Board on January 16, 1909, as follows:

"Senate Bill 2671, which has passed the Senate and is now before the Military Committee of the House, provides for an addition of 612 officers to the Regular Army to partially meet the condition which has arisen out of the necessary detail of 691 officers for various duties away from troops. This Bill received serious consideration by the National Guard Association of the United States at its last convention, and there it was unanimously approved. It has the urgent and hearty support of the Organized Militia of the country. Every effort will be made by the Organized Militia of the country to secure its passage. This Board desires to add its further indorsement, if indorsement be necessary, to this meritorious measure."

The Board desires to renew at this time its formal approval of the proposed legislation for necessary officers of the Army. It is pointed out in this connection that a subsequent convention of the National Guard Association of the United States to that referred to in the original paragraph quoted, also went on record as approving the legislation referred to.

In the opinion of the Board, it is desirable that the Division of Militia Affairs be made a permanent bureau of the War Department, after the plan of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

APPROVED INSTRUCTIONAL SYSTEM.

The Board most heartily approves the instructional system which has been put into effect by the War Department in the past year, including camps for the instruction of medical officers and for other branches, and recommends that this system be extended to the fullest degree practicable. It is further recommended that a set of the more important blank forms used in the various supply departments, showing the most common errors, with the proper corrections noted thereon, be prepared and sent to the Adjutants General of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia.

It is believed that the present method of selecting aides for division and brigade staffs from officers of the line, as now fixed by Militia Regulations, is detrimental in some cases by reason of the vacancies thus created.

It is recommended that paragraphs 18 and 19, of the Militia Regulations, be modified so as to include aides of division and brigade commanders among those staff officers who may be appointed for staff duty from some staff corps or department of the line.

THE DRILL REGULATIONS SHOULD BE SIMPLE.

The question of the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations having been raised, the Board recommends that the Infantry Drill Regulations be rewritten and not revised. It is considered highly desirable that

the Regulations be greatly simplified. Taking every factor into consideration, it is believed that their adaptability to the needs of the Organized Militia and Volunteers should be the first consideration. The Infantry Drill Regulations should deal more with general principles and less with details. It is further believed that the value of the Regulations would be enhanced if issued with a proper index.

The Board recommends consideration of the question of the revision or rewriting of the Manual of Guard Duty, with a view to making this manual more simple.

In the opinion of the Board, an alphabetical list of ordnance stores, showing the class and sub-heading to which each article belongs, would facilitate making out proper returns.

The Board recommends a revision of the blanks used by the inspecting officers for the inspections of the Organized Militia and for making their returns of strength and property.

The Board desires to renew its former recommendation on the subject of the adoption of a definite military policy for the United States, with particular reference to a complete coordination of effort between the Regular Army and the Organized Militia, and a combined organization of the two branches for the first line of defence. It is again recommended that such steps be taken as will insure the adoption of a definite military policy.

The Board then adjourned at 12.30 p. m., to meet at the call of the Secretary of War.

JAMES A. DRAIN,
WILDER S. METCALF, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance
Colonel, First Kansas Infantry, of Washington, President.
Recorder.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 21, 1910.

The proceedings of the National Militia Board are hereby approved and the necessary steps will be taken to carry out the recommendations of the Board in so far as is practicable.

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

GOODBY, MR. VOLUNTEER OFFICER!

BY MILITIA.

IN the usual careless, indifferent way with which the American people ordinarily accept everything offered to them without stopping to analyze or criticize it, how many of us would have given more than a passing thought to the apparently innocuous little bill presented under the innocent caption of an "Act to increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States (Senate Bill No. 1018; Section 2)," and sought to be incorporated in the laws of the United States which govern the promotion of the officers in the military forces thereof?

As the Militia are supposed to constitute, in war time, the chief defence of this, our great Republic, and as a great many of us, from patriotic motives, might, after having been shot at for a couple of years as "Volunteers," acquire a liking for the same, and conclude to continue in that sort of a life by incorporating ourselves in the Regular Army (as a large number of our brothers have done before us in every war the United States has had), it would be a little late, after our arrival therein, to find that a peculiar law had previously been enacted by which we were speedily to be relegated back to our farms, with hardly enough of Regular Army life to know whether we had been actually in it at all—and this by the action of this apparently very guileless bill which has been quite extensively advertized, not to say advocated, by some person or persons!

As every cause has an effect and as every effect has a cause, let us examine the effect of this bill to see if we can, perchance, discover any "nigger in the woodpile!"—and by that means discover the true promoters of the same—and how it will affect them, and those of us who might hereafter seek to enter from the ranks of the "Volunteers."

First, the effect of this bill is to efface from the rolls of the Army, now, and hereafter, all men who came, or come, from the "Volunteers," as completely as if it was aimed directly at that particular individual. Mind, we do not say that this was the original intention, but so completely does it effect this condition, that some explanation is desired to show why, as it does do so, it is advocated at all!

In support of this statement it is not even necessary to compute age by age, officer by officer, those now on the list of commissioned officers of the Army to see who will be eliminated—it can be done completely and without effort by examining the conditions under which the "Volunteer" officer enters the Army.

The average age of West Point Graduates is about twenty-two.

The age limit for "Volunteer" officers to gain admission to the Regular ranks is 30 years; and a service in the Volunteers, more or less protracted, is a necessary condition; in consequence the "Volunteer" officers now in the Regular Army (although many of them entered as late as 1901 and 1902), are practically all older for their grades than any other officers, consequently in about ten years there would hardly be a "Volunteer" officer left therein; this bill would sidetrack them surely and with dispatch—and for whose benefit?

Let us see who would be left?

The only other way of getting on the Army rolls is from civil life; from the "ranks" and from West Point.

Men from civil life can enter up to the age of 27, but comparatively few of them have been appointed in late years, so they are hardly to be considered as being benefited by this bill.

The law also provides for a limited number from the "ranks," but their promotion is conditional on a number of years' service in the ranks first, the result being to make them, like the "Volunteer," old for grade; and they, also, will practically be eliminated, forming the rear rank of the "Volunteers;" so the bill cannot be said to benefit them—but it must be for *some one's* benefit or it would not be "pushed" at all!

Wake up! Mr. *future "Volunteer!"* There are a few rights still reserved for the man behind the gun! Do not sit quietly idle in the piping times of peace and let your birthrights, earned by your blood, be legislated so lightly away, whether you belong to the "Militia" in peace time, or "Volunteer" in war time. They do not tell you that you are *too old* when war sounds its wild alarms, then why should you let them *discriminate against you* when the bullets are not in the guns.

Remember that the gates of the temple of Janus are not *always* closed!

MACHINE GUNS AND THEIR USE.

WAR Department Circular No. 2, 1910, contains extracts from the report of the Commandant of the School of Musketry on experiments made to determine the relative efficacy of machine gun fire and Infantry fire. This is followed by a summary of the general principles relating to machine guns, based upon experience in actual war, the whole forming so valuable a contribution to the subject of machine guns and their value and use as to make it invaluable to the student on military affairs.

It is beyond question necessary for the man who would be abreast of modern developments to know all there is to know about machine guns, for these are weapons which will have much to do with deciding battles of the future:

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

"Efficacy of fire being dependent upon the number of hits, the number of targets hit, and the time of delivery of fire, the advantages of a formula containing these factors for expressing efficacy of fire are obvious. For the purpose of these experiments the formula—

$$E = \frac{\sqrt{HD}}{T}$$

has been employed, in which

E = Number of hits.

H = Number of hits.

D = Number of targets hit.

T = Time required expressed in minutes and decimals.

In seeking a means of comparison it was determined to conduct a series of firings at a variety of targets at different ranges, 25 riflemen being opposed in each case to 1 machine gun, each detachment firing 250 rounds as against a full belt of 250 rounds for the machine gun.

The targets used in the first series of experiments consisted of 16 prone figures at one yard interval, range 200 yards; 16 kneeling figures at one yard interval, range 400, 600, and 800 yards.

The conditions for these experiments were as follows:

The machine gun section or Infantry detachment being in position and the general front having been indicated, the most distant row of figures was made to appear. It was required that effective fire be opened as soon as possible, and time was taken from the appearance of the target until the last shot of each series of 250 shots was fired.

The targets were made to appear and disappear in succession with intervals of about one minute between the disappearance of the more distant target and the appearance of the target next in order, the exercise simulating fire upon an advancing enemy. The ranges were not known in advance and had to be estimated.

In the second exercise the target consisted of 24 kneeling figures placed irregularly and obliquely along a front of about 50 yards. The firing parties advanced to a crest where the targets came within the range of vision. The range was 600 yards and had to be estimated.

In the third exercise the ranges were known approximately and the targets were pointed out in advance. Time was taken in each case from the command "Commence firing" to the last shot of the series.

The targets consisted of 25 prone figures at two paces interval, placed at 300 and 400 yards from firing point; a section in line of squads, 25 prone, and a section of the same size in line of squads in column of files, at 600 yards; a line on 25 prone figures, 25 yards front, at 600 yards; a section of 25 prone figures in column of squads, at 770 yards; 50 kneeling figures in line, 50 yards front, at 800 yards; 1 row prone and 2 kneeling (48 figures), at 1,000 yards; 64 figures in 4 rows, 5 yards between rows, at 1,250 and 1,550 yards; 96 figures in 6 rows, at 1,900 and 2,250 yards.

To summarize the results given in the exercises the following shows the deduced value of one machine gun expressed in terms of riflemen for the various ranges, all firings at any one range being combined:

300 yards.....	9 men.	1,250 yards.....	38 men.
400 yards.....	9 men.	1,550 yards.....	28 men.
600 yards.....	17 men.	1,900 yards.....	32 men.
800 yards.....	19 men.	2,250 yards.....	58 men.
1,000 yards.....	17 men.		

If all the results be combined in due proportion, the averages being taken, and comparisons be presented for the zones of fire defined in paragraph 271, Field Service Regulations, the following is obtained:

For all ranges less than 600 yards, 1 machine gun = 16 men; for ranges from 600 to 1,200 yards, 1 machine gun = 22 men; for ranges above 1,200 yards, 1 machine gun = 39 men.

At targets and ranges when the lateral dispersion of the machine gun is less than the width of the intervals between the elements composing the targets, as would be the case in firing at a skirmish line with intervals, machine gun fire is much less profitable than Infantry fire.

At targets and ranges when the dispersion of the machine gun covers a number of the elements composing the target, the fire of one machine gun is superior to the fire of the number of rifles it displaces.

In firing at ranges where it is a question of covering certain points or defined areas with a beaten zone as in fire of position, machine gun fire is greatly superior to Infantry fire.

The above are commonly accepted views with respect to the effect of machine gun fire which these tests appear to substantiate and confirm.

Two experiments to determine the practicability of using the machine gun to fire over the heads of friendly troops were tried. In the first experiment the target was placed at about 950 yards, with three intermediate rows of kneeling figures at 250, 500, and 700 yards from the firing point. After the necessary ranging shots had been fired, 500 shots were fired as rapidly as possible. There were no hits in the intervening rows of figures and no indications that any shots struck near them. In the next experiment the target was placed at 800 yards, with one intervening row of prone figures at 300 yards from the target. No hits were made in the figures over which the firing was held.

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES RELATING TO MACHINE GUNS BASED UPON EXPERIENCE IN ACTUAL WAR.

1. FIRE.

- a. Machine gun fire is *mechanical Infantry fire*, of the same range as ordinary Infantry fire, but capable, in battle, of supplying a greater power of resistance and producing a greater ultimate effect.
- b. It enables a commander to concentrate, in the shortest possible time, from a comparatively narrow front, under cover, a strong mass fire upon a wide and deep target.
- c. It has greater moral effect than ordinary Infantry fire, because of its nerve-racking rattle and quick action upon exposed targets.
- d. It does not require a larger target than the rifleman under the same conditions, but its full capacity to annihilate is best utilized upon wide and deep targets.
- e. It is useful in the offensive as well as the defensive, though particularly adapted to the latter.

2. LIMITATIONS.

- a. Machine guns are untrustworthy and comparatively ineffective weapons in the hands of untrained men.
- b. Their use singly should be avoided.
- c. They are unsuitable for use against well covered skirmish lines.
- d. Their use against the enemy's machine guns should be avoided.
- e. Their ammunition supply is inadequate to stand the drain of protracted combats; therefore, it is best to hold machine guns in reserve until the decisive moments.
- f. Their use in large masses should be avoided, as this would draw effective Artillery fire to which small, easily concealed groups are not so liable.
- g. Machine guns do not constitute a fourth arm, but are merely auxiliary weapons, and as such, are useful and even necessary adjuncts to the fire action of both Infantry and Cavalry.

3. ORGANIZATION.

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

THE REVOLVER IN THE ARMY.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

The art of revolver shooting in our Regular Service is greatly in need of rejuvenation. Many of us place our own toes in jeopardy while firing at a target twenty-five yards distant. What we need is a chance for more of the officers to compete—not as at present, only the expert shots and but one at that, every other year, who attends the Army Competitions, but a plan whereby many of us can be given an opportunity to compete for prizes as well as to assist in raising the *esprit de corps* of our regiments.

The United States Revolver Association is an excellent organization to which every officer should belong and in which to compete whenever the opportunity presents itself.

There are a number of good matches including two military events held annually by the Association, but we cannot always find it convenient to compete in these for various reasons, such as practice marches, maneuvers and the like.

The following scheme has suggested itself to me and is based upon the plan followed by the Revolver Association—one which has been used since 1900 and has proven very successful in stimulating interest among the civilian shots throughout the country; but in order to be a success in our Regular Service where we are constantly changing station it is necessary

that there be a permanent headquarters to which to refer scores, send in entrance fees, etc., and it is with this purpose in mind that I am writing you and submitting this scheme which I hope will meet with your approval.

1. Each regiment of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery and Battalion of Engineers serving as such to organize a revolver team of five officers—these officers to be selected by preliminary contests when practicable, and each team to appoint its own captain.

2. A suitable trophy to be purchased from first year's entrance fees—leaving sufficient funds on hand for the payment of express charges and the purchase of gold medals for each member of the winning team.

3. Each contesting team to pay an entrance fee of \$10 for the first year's contest. After that, entrance fees to be sufficient only to cover cost of expressage of trophy and the purchase of medals for the winning team.

4. The trophy to go to the Regimental Headquarters of the winning team and to be held there until the winner of the next succeeding contest is announced.

5. Contests to take place on any two consecutive days of the first two weeks in May of each year, except that in the Philippine Islands and other possessions outside the continental limits of the United States they shall take place on any two consecutive days between the first of February and the fifteenth of March and the results shall be forwarded in time to arrive in the United States by May 1. Each team to fire at its own station (permanent or temporary) under the personal supervision of a field officer of the Army, preferably of a different regiment or corps, who shall certify to the correctness of all scores and shall cause the scores of each member of that team to be sent in to ARMS AND THE MAN for verification and publication.

6. The course to be the same as laid down for record firing in Army competitions and to be conducted strictly under the rules prescribed in the Small Arms Firing Manual, U. S. Army, including the arm to be used, time per score, trigger pull, etc.

7. ARMS AND THE MAN to verify, arrange and publish the scores and standing of each contesting team and to announce the winner. Also to attend to the procuring of a suitable trophy and medals and to the shipment of same. To receive all scores and hold unpublished until all results have been turned in.

8. Any question requiring settlement to be referred by ARMS AND THE MAN to any three disinterested officers of the Regular Army which it may select, and the decision of the majority to be final.

9. Each team to furnish its own targets, details, ammunition, etc. Score cards for each team to be furnished by ARMS AND THE MAN and to be paid for out of the entrance fees.

Entrance fees to be forwarded to the Editor of ARMS AND THE MAN so as to arrive before May 1 of each year.

10. Should there be sufficient funds obtained from the first year's fees the contestant making highest individual score to be awarded a gold medal different in design from those of the winning team—this to be a permanent feature of succeeding year's contests.

Very truly yours,

JOHN S. UPHAM,
Second-Lieutenant, 15th U. S. Infantry.

Editor's Note:

ARMS AND THE MAN is perfectly willing to undertake the tasks assigned to it by Lieutenant Upham, in his letter. However, it seems to us that this work could be better done by the United States Revolver Association.

We publish the letter just as it reached us, for the purpose of bringing out sentiment on the subject. We shall act in accordance with advices which we receive from officers of the Army. If it is the desire of those who are to shoot that ARMS AND THE MAN should undertake to manage this contest we shall, as we have said, be glad to do it, and we shall also be pleased to offer a prize or two to add to the list. In any event we shall publish the scores and full data about the shooting when it takes place.

Readers who are interested will confer a favor by expressing their opinions to us.

THE JOYS OF THE COMMONPLACE.

BY F. CULBERTSON.

DO you know why Charley Clinton is one of the most contented men of my acquaintance? Well, I'll tell you. Charley loves the commonplace, and isn't forever running after what he can't get. Some people may call him a dub, but if he is a dub, he certainly rejoices in that lonely condition. His leisure hours are generally few, and seldom consecutive, so he never could hope for the lot of a professional sportsman, or even an accomplished amateur.

Charlie likes to fish in the good old way, with a short line tied to a sapling, cut in the woods afresh each time. He finds real pleasure in digging worms

and, next to a profitable hour with his line, deems most enjoyable a strenuous quarter of an hour with the spading fork. Then, as he sits on the bank and watches the cork—what aspiring sportsman would be guilty of it? He has reached the *ne plus ultra* of angledom.

Not for him the beautiful shining tackle with the high sounding names and likewise the high soaring prices. As for flies, he doesn't know a Silver Doctor from a horse doctor and is happy in his ignorance. Of course he doesn't catch the big fish, but instead of carrying home one or two to be weighed on the grocer's scales, he generally has a good string of a size that can be best weighed on an apothecary's scales. But he has had an afternoon of genuine fun with *results*, and it didn't take several days, a long journey and a fist full of bills to get it either.

A friend took pity (alas!) on his humble condition and recently bought him a jointed rod and a reel for a birthday present. He tried to fool his friend and himself with ecstasies. Maybe it worked with the friend, but it didn't include Charlie, as soon as he got his bearings. That rod lasted just one day and he caught a total of two tiny fish. By dint of much tact and more cajolery he persuaded the friend to pass the gift on to a young brother while he joyously returned to the familiar and luck-inducing saplings.

Likewise his photographs—his is the store outfit, purchased for a reasonable sum. Not having spent a fortune on lens, shutter, tripod and the like, he feels no qualms at banging his instrument around where his neighbors with their costly outfits would never think of risking their delicate equipment. Consequently, too, he snaps stray shots at scenes that could not be duplicated and these prints in his album are the first to be admired by his friends. When it comes to high artistic results Charlie is strictly "not in it" and says frankly he has no ambition to excel in this class. He even goes so far as to employ a professional to develop his films and make his prints, although in times past he served an apprenticeship in this branch of the art and enjoyed it hugely.

When it comes to hunting, this lover of the commonplace falls back on the shotgun that has been in the family since breechloaders first came into use. He can hit a cottontail or a bobwhite with the average, but given a discussion of bores or relative merits of loads or cartridge makes, he resigns. Nor does his taste lie toward the big game outside his township and therefore out of reach.

When Charlie travels his wants are few. A hand satchel or two, even on occasional European tours, suffice for baggage and into these go only the barest essentials. His woes over baggage transfers and delays are reduced to a minimum and the precious time can be devoted to more profitable matters. The cheaper modes of conveyance satisfy him completely and he has trained his palate not to crave the delicate luxuries that eat big holes in one's spending money and clog one's system when it should be at its appreciative best.

On the other side of the Atlantic, third class travel suits him to a T, since he is so thankful for the opportunity to be there that he is almost willing to walk—in fact, often does walk through the interior of a country, though for the purpose of seeing intimately the country and its people rather than for economy.

Reasonable though comfortable pensions and small hotels are his especial delight. In them he gets comfort above all things, and his pocketbook cordially endorses his partiality. First class on the ocean is a seeming exception, but here he patronizes second class lines on which the highest priced accommodations are considerably lower than second cabin on the expensive boats.

As a result of all these traveling economies, Charlie has taken scores of most delightful trips, where many of his neighbors in similar circumstances are hoarding up small mints in order to take chimerical trips in the distant future in a style befitting the dignity they feel must be assumed when once they leave their own dooryards.

Yes, Charlie Clinton is a pharisee, when it comes to traveling and other forms of enjoyment, for he knows the unique pleasure one may have who leaves all notions of false pride. Doing things because others do them, posing as something one is not just because it is thought to be the proper thing after the manner of the new or near rich does not appeal to him as a rational way of life.

His doctrine is simple—"Enjoy what is within your means and run not, nor mourn for that which is unreachable or satisfieth not." He may be old fashioned and possibly an old fogey (though in years he hasn't see forty-five) but he can get all the pleasure he wants from the things at hand without constantly straining after that which is just beyond his reach. When once a man leaves his own stamping ground, there is no telling where he will pull up, and many don't pull up at all until they wreck their happiness their business or their lives in an endeavor to swim in deep water when they are only able to wade.

All this makes Charlie Clinton the rare good fellow that he always is. If some of the rest of us would take a little more delight in the commonplace things about us, we would be a great deal better off and do a heap sight more to help other fellows to keep cheerful and happy.

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.

HAZING AT WEST POINT.

Secretary of War Dickinson has shown another evidence of the good judgment with which he seems to be endowed by expressing the opinion that the present law affecting the question of hazing at West Point is entirely too drastic and severe in its provisions.

A few years ago sentiment in Congress was aroused to fever heat by some outrageously brutal acts of hazing at West Point and under the extra impulse of the moment passed a law requiring the expulsion of any cadet found hazing.

There are degrees of wrong doing. We even find it necessary to divide murderers into grades distinguished according to the magnitude of their crimes. The effect of the present too severe law is extremely bad. There was an illustration of its evil effects when during the time that Gen. Luke Wright was Secretary of War, an expulsion was followed by a reinstatement of the cadets who had violated the law.

For hazing which does harm there should be punishment, but the ends of justice cannot be served and discipline observed by punishment of undue severity. There is hazing and hazing. The public school and college experiences of most men contain some chapters dedicated to contact with the indisputable fact that freshness is an affliction and new students must be taught where they belong. No harm then or afterward has resulted, but quite the reverse.

Most boys, especially those with loving and indulgent parents need a lot of taking down, when they first commence to rub elbows with their fellows. Any form of hazing short of actual brutality is a kindness to the greater number of boys who find a place in any of our educational institutions. Let us therefore have, in accordance with Mr. Dickinson's suggestion, an amendment of the present law.

Why not courtmartial cadets accused of hazing, providing if you like, that any form of hazing which is shown to be so brutal as to endanger the life or limb or physical well being of the victim shall be punished by expulsion. Then let there also be added another clause which shall say, that upon due and proper trial and expulsion no reinstatement is possible.

We wish to graduate *men* from West Point and to do that the Institution must in its everyday life exhibit incidents which would not find a place in a well-conducted young ladies' seminary.

The boy fit to hold his own on the outside, in the Army, or in civil life, will be able to take care of himself in school, if you are just careful enough

to see to it that excessive enthusiasm in ragging him is not carried to the point of actual physical injury.

If you want an example of degenerate youth, the wishy-washy molly-coddle who would rather lie than take his punishment, who prefers the easy way, we recommend you to the boy who has been carefully sheltered at home and at school.

UNIFORM LAWS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Governors of thirty-three States met in Washington last week to discuss questions of common interest. Uniform legislation was one of the propositions which most favorably appealed to them. A discussion of this subject naturally brought to the minds of men deeply interested in the Organized Militia the action of the last Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, in directing its President to appoint a special committee of nine to deal with the subject of uniform laws in all the States for the Organized Militia.

This committee has been, or shortly, will be appointed by President Stewart and the first result of its labors will be evident in the report which it will no doubt present to the next Convention of the Association at St. Louis.

It is evident to anyone who thinks about the matter that absolute uniformity is impossible, primarily because constitutional provisions differ, and it will not be practicable to remove these differences quickly, if at all.

Perhaps one of the most important laws which could be written into the statutes of a State is one which would provide a reserve for the Organized Militia, organized from the qualified marksmen as they pass out of the Service. Probably by granting certain shooting privileges to these men such as the use of the ranges, of rifles, and a small issue of free ammunition, they could be induced to keep up a more or less lively connection with their old organizations.

Speaking of their old organizations brings to mind another rather important change which States might make in the State laws for the benefit of the whole Service. That is a provision for the transfer of men removing from one State to another, without loss of time served. Of course both of these things can be done by the States whenever they get ready, but like many another thing of similar kind they can be much better done when all of the States adopt uniform legislation.

All signs seem to indicate the annual reassembling of the Governors to discuss questions of mutual interest. We have had bitter experience in the past of disregard by both executive and legislative officers of all questions affecting the military preparedness of the country. To secure consideration it will therefore be necessary to call the particular attention of the next assemblage of State chief magistrates to the need of the Nation for uniform State laws affecting the Organized Militia.

The cooperation of the Governors is all-important and while probably that could be secured through the Adjutants General individually, yet it will be well to arrange definitely to have this question brought before the next conference of Governors. When we say this question we intend to broaden somewhat beyond the proposition of uniform laws and include all questions affecting the Organized Militia and the needed military preparation requisite for national defence.

NAVAL MILITIA LEGISLATION.

We were talking last week about the Bill introduced by Mr. Foss, of Illinois, Member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to increase the efficiency of the Naval Militia.

We said then that this bill followed closely the lines laid down in the legislation accomplished by the Congress for the Organized Militia (land forces), in 1903, 1906, and 1908. We recommended this Bill to the attention and favorable consideration of the Adjutants General of the States and to officers and men of the Organized Militia. We said the Bill should receive favorable attention at the hands of Congress and so it should. It is specifically identified as H. R. 17759.

To make adequate preparation for a successful defence of the Nation and its institutions against the attempts of another nation to force its will

upon us, we need a Military Policy. To be sure the editorial and other columns of ARMS AND THE MAN have previously contained references to a Military Policy. Do not let that fact startle you, because what has been true in the past will apply to the future. The words will continue to appear upon our pages until a Military Policy is an accomplished fact, and even after that we shall, no doubt, have occasion to refer to the subject as we commend those who helped to make a Military Policy possible.

So far as it is given us to see, we should look ahead and so shape our course in securing legislation which affects the military forces of the country as to build up a sensible, rather than a symmetrical standing peace force.

For our Army, as we have often said, the model must be a force which shall provide a training school for officers and men of the Army, supply officers and men to instruct the Militia and furnish an organization which shall lend itself most easily to use as a nucleus around which to build a larger Army, when war has come.

Of the Navy, not the same but a similar statement can be made. It is necessary that the Navy, so far as ships and material are concerned, should be well advanced in peace, but for the war time expansion in personnel adequate provision should be made. This we may do with entire consistency by fostering our Naval Militia. This we shall do if we favor and assist to secure the passage of H. R. 17759.

Mark you well, that this bill in all of its essential particulars follows exactly along the lines of the existing law affecting the Organized Militia. Understand, also, that it takes no money out of the appropriation for the support of the Militia, but carries its own weight in its own way.

We must all do what we can—in the Army, in the National Guard and outside—to pass this Bill, which the Navy Department, and officers of the Navy, Naval Militiamen and Statesmen who have considered the question, all concede to be the best bill which could be shaped and one which should surely be passed.

SALLY AND THE SENTRY.

From "Little Rimes of the Garrison."

BY BIRDIE BAXTER CLARKE.

Sweet Sally by the window stands, some dainty china washing;
The ice gems on the window-panes bright sunset jewels flashing;
The Sentry goes his evening rounds adown the snowy alley.
And coming past the window, smiles and doffs his cap to Sally.
Sweet Sally's eyes are hazel-brown, her dark hair soft and shining,
With saucy ringlets hanging down about her small ears twining.
Her smile it sparkles like the sun on frostwork passementerie,
And true love's ways quite smoothly run
For Sally and the Sentry.

The Sentry's shoulder broad and strong his burnished gun up-
holding,
With overcoat of olive drab and cartridge-belt enfolding;
His keen gray eyes look brightly out 'neath cap so warm and furry;
While stray some wavy locks about, white-flecked with snowflakes'
flurry.
He's trim and neat and snug and warm, while Sally's smile so
cheery
Has made him happy as a king, despite the winter dreary.
That kitchen is enchanted land, that window, port of entry,
And youth the beach's shining strand,
For Sally and the Sentry.

He walks his rounds with tireless feet, nor heeds the darkness
gloomy;
The shade drawn back, a bright light shines from out the kitchen
roomy;
A song floats out upon the night in sweet-voiced music ringing;
The soldier dreams of childhood bright and mother's voice
a-singing;
And Sally knows that shortly now the Sentry's tour is over,
And thro' the frosty window-pane takes sly peeps at her lover;
And even in your high estate, among the "landed gentry,"
You're half a mind to envy her—
Sweet Sally and her Sentry.

MORE RIFLE EXPERIENCE.

I read with interest the letter from our Alberta friend in your issue of January 13. I raise many horses and cattle and on my ranches the bear, lion, wolf and coyote are as much disliked as the marauders on the Alberta ranges.

I have tried many guns. I do not care what name a gun bears if it does the work I require of it. I have done splendid execution with the .30-30 Winchester but it has been laid aside as a back number. The .351-caliber Winchester has likewise been banished.

Our friend wants an automatic gun that is accurate up to 300 yards.

The 35 Auto-Loading Remington is accurate from 50 yards to a thousand yards. I have not tested it farther than that. I can make a far better score with the Remington at any distance under a thousand yards than I could with the .351 Winchester. In my opinion the two guns are not in the same class. It does not require any expert to find the weak points.

Any up-to-date dealer will allow reliable parties to test the guns before choosing one. Fire them at night to see where they leak. Try them for penetration. Try them for accuracy at 50, 100, 200, 300 and up to 1,000 yards and unless the man is prejudiced at the start there can be but one conclusion reached.

Different sights will improve but not remove the fault our friend finds with his .351 Winchester. The ordinary factory sights will be found sufficient on the Remington.

In a big game country the man who does not have confidence in his gun is like a ship without a rudder. He is at the mercy of his emotions as the ship is at the mercy of the waves. He becomes careless, indifferent, dull and disgusted. The candle within him ebbs and dies out.

On the other hand if he feels that when he draws a bead on a coyote, a wolf or a bear the bullet is "going home," his every sense becomes alert and keen. His nerve grows steadier and his aim more deadly. The candle within burns bright and reflects in his face and bearing. He is a master—a man among men.

C. E. WILLIAMS,

Captain, 1st Inf., N. G., Colorado, Commanding Co. F.

HE HAS USED THE .351 SUCCESSFULLY.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

Answering the questions of Alberta in your issue of January 13, I have used a Winchester .351 for several years, and have made 48 offhand on 200 yard target and 50 at a rest, so believe this rifle to be accurate.

I have seen nice work done by others with the .351. For hunting I have found it a hard hitting gun on deer.

As I have always had the same trouble Alberta has with any form of open rifle sight, I use either a Marble flexible rear peep sight, or a Lyman receiver sight; the latter works best on the .351 as it does not endanger the eye.

However, if your correspondent will use either of the above sights I think he will be well pleased with the .351 for shooting from the saddle, up to 300 yards.

PERCY PATTERSON,

Captain, Michigan National Guard.

For the Enlightenment of the People.

"Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

Your favor of the 14th duly to hand, advising me of the expiration of my subscription. I inclose remittance to continue the same for four months from that date, and shall renew it then.

When the change was made from the old Shooting and Fishing paper, I was not familiar with the needs that made it necessary, but since I have got educated somewhat to the urgent necessity of an organ for the enlightenment of the American people on the subject of drill, discipline, and the most approved military arms, etc., for use in case of war, have taken the greatest interest in your able and enthusiastic work in this direction.

I have enjoyed all the letters of Mr. Crossman, Mr. Newton, Dr. Mann and others, and although almost an octogenarian use the rifle much every year, and constantly experiment with the development of recent years.

Cordially yours,

D. H. S.

P. S.—Touching the able and instructive discussions as to bolt action rifles, it strikes me that the arm advocated by Mr. Crossman would prove a good seller, and be a safe venture for one of our great rifle makers to take up."

Another who Understands.

A Colonel of one of the best of our many good National Guard regiments writes to us as follows:

"GENERAL JAMES A. DRAIN,
Washington, D. C.

My dear General: I have just been sitting in front of a fine wood fire in my library reading with a great deal of interest the issues of ARMS AND THE MAN for January 6 and 13.

Your paper is constantly improving and is so exceedingly valuable that it should be read by all good citizens as well as soldiers and so aid in their information and education on modern military conditions and add to their patriotism and loyalty. How can I best help you to get it into the hands of all the officers and enlisted men of my regiment?"

A. M.

RECENT ORDNANCE ACTIVITIES.

Rifle Grenades.

Certain modifications have been made and a shipment of the latest design has been made to the Proving Ground. The manufacture in quantity will begin as soon as satisfactory report of test has been received. Experimental firings for determination of range data are being made.

Hand Grenades.

Tests are under way at the Proving Ground. Manufacture will be started as soon as satisfactory report of test is received.

Star Gauges.

The drawings of small star gauges have been revised to provide for sufficient ring gauges and points to star gauge chambers as well as bores of cannon up to 3-inch caliber.

Fire Control Equipment for Militia Armories.

Drawings showing the layout of a large number of Militia armories of the Department of the East, for the installation of fire control equipment, are being prepared.

The manufacture of fire control equipment for Militia armories for Coast Artillery Reserves in the Departments of the Gulf, Texas, California and Columbia, has been undertaken.

Caliber .38 Revolver Ball Cartridges.

All bullets used in the manufacture of this ammunition are now turned, cannellured and knurled on the same machine.

Miscellaneous Work at Springfield Armory.

Experiments with view to determining the most desirable finish to be given to metal parts used in the manufacture of Service articles.

Manufacture for the Infantry Equipment Board:

- Typewriter box with folding legs.
- Feld desk.
- Artificers' box.
- Monel metal forks, spoons and knives.
- Tent pins, Magnolia metal and aluminum.
- Rings, hooks, snaps, etc.

Experimental rubber cap or eye-piece proposed by the Warner & Swasey Co., for telescopic musket sight. Tested and found satisfactory. This eye-cap is made of softer and more pliable rubber than the caps on telescopes previously issued.

Test of "KOOO" non-fluid oil applied to bullets before firing to prevent and eliminate metal fouling. "KOOO" non-fluid oil was applied to the bullets by sinking the bullets of a clip of cartridges several times into the oil before firing.

From the test it was concluded that while non-fluid oil will not absolutely prevent deposit of metallic fouling, such fouling is prevented in most cases, and when metallic fouling appears, the amount is very small and practically negligible.

Non-fluid oil will remove metallic fouling in a majority of cases in firing less than 100 rounds with oil, though fouling in small amount may again appear and disappear as firing with oil progresses.

From the limited amount of firing for accuracy which has taken place, it appears that use of non-fluid oil will slightly increase accuracy, but before any definite conclusion can be reached in this regard a more extended course of accuracy firing is considered necessary.

Clip Loading Machine for Automatic Machine Rifle, Caliber .30, Model of 1909.

Two designs suitable for use in the field have recently been tested.

Design A. The clip is inserted in grooves in the body of the machine and the cartridges are forced into position by means of a slide operated by two levers.

Design B. The clip is inserted in grooves in the body of the machine and while one operator holds the machine another operator pulls the clip through by means of an ejector rod which engages the clip. The cartridges are forced into position by coming into contact with a cam surface on one end of the machine.

Design A is considered superior to design B, as the former can be operated more rapidly—requires but one operator and is less liable to get out of repair. Design A has been adopted by the Department.

New Design of Firing Pin for Maxim Automatic Machine Gun, Caliber .30.

Two designs were made. Design A showed a firing pin having the striker point screwed into the body. The striker point is prevented from turning by a small pin.

Design B showed a striker point secured in the firing pin body by a small pin similar to the method of assembling the firing pin and hammer in the Service revolver, caliber .38, Army model.

Both of these designs were thoroughly tested by actual firing in the Maxim gun and both functioned satisfactorily. It is thought design A would be more easily manufactured and more satisfactory in Service. The Department has adopted design A.

ARMY AND NAVY.

General Officers to be.

The President has announced his purpose to make the following selections for appointment to the grade of Brigadier-General to fill the next three vacancies.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Chittenden, Engineers, to succeed Brig.-Gen. J. G. D. Knight, who came from the Engineers, and who retires January 25. General Chittenden will retire February 1, to be succeeded by Col. F. K. Ward, 7th Cavalry. Brig.-Gen. Charles Morton, whose retirement will be in March will be succeeded by Col. R. W. Hoyt, 25th Infantry, and Brig.-Gen. A. L. Myer, who goes out in November, will make a place for Col. M. M. Macomb, 6th Field Artillery.

All three of these officers have reputations which entirely justify their selection to be wearers of the single star.

General Allen Reappointed.

The President has reappointed Gen. James Allen, Chief of the Signal Corps of the Army upon the expiration of his four years' detail to that place. This is recognized as a wise and equitable action as General Allen has been without doubt the right man in the right place.

Infantry Equipment Board Moves.

Three members of the Infantry Equipment Board, namely, Capt. James P. Herbeson, 12th Infantry, Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 8th Infantry, and Capt. John De Witt, 20th Infantry, have been designated to conduct tests of Infantry equipment at the Presidio of Monterey. At the completion of the tests by the Committee the Board will reassemble at Davenport for further consideration of the whole question.

Second Lieutenants From the Colleges.

The following honor graduates from five educational institutions where Military Instruction is compulsory have been selected for appointment to commissions in the Army and appointed as follows:

George S. Gay, St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y., Field Artillery; Clarence McC. McMurray, South Carolina Military Academy; Guy I. Rowe, Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; John Magruder, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.; and Charles M. Everitt, Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., to the Infantry.

Philippine Scouts Commended.

It is worth remark that Maj.-Gen. William P. Duval, has much to say in his last report in commendation of the Philippine Scouts. This is particularly worthy of attention in view of the recommendations of some officers of the Army for mustering out the scouts.

In everything which goes to make up soldierly ability the Scouts have shown themselves the best of material. While they started with the handicap of small knowledge of what they were to do, each year has shown a rapid gain along all lines.

They have, for instance, a lower percentage of disease from those obscure and disgraceful causes which afflict so many men in the Army than any of our white troops. Their excellence in target practice has been added to by leaps and bounds, the general figure of merit having gone from 49.64 in 1907 to 102.67 in 1909. They are obedient, well disciplined and under American officers capable of very high class service. Our own opinion is that the scouts should not be reduced, but increased.

General Sharpe Praised.

The National Magazine in a recent number contains an article praising Brig.-Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary General, for the excellent work he has done in that and other capacities in the Army. The article, while complimentary in the extreme, does not seem to be an unfair or exaggerated one. General Sharpe is an officer whose merits deserve recognition and whose accomplishments are sufficient to justify much praise.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

An Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. Maurice Thompson has been relieved upon his own request from duty as Assistant Adjutant General of Washington and Capt. Cal Welbon, Coast Artillery Corps, has been detailed in his place.

Joint Maneuver Dates.

The General Staff has decided that maneuvers will take place at American Lake, Pine Plains, Fort D. A. Russell, and Leon Springs in August, at dates to be determined.

At Chicamaugua in July, Atascadero the latter part of September, Fort Benjamin Harrison and Fort Riley some time in September. The new camp to be located for the first time this year at some point in Pennsylvania, Maryland or Virginia has not yet been definitely decided upon. It will take place in July at a point to be announced later.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Commanding Generals Will Arrange Schools.

In response to a communication received from the Adjutant General of a State, in which information was contained that the State would be glad to institute a camp of instruction for officers, but that, as the officers number over 400, it would, perhaps, be best to have the school limited to the commanding officers of regiments, companies, troops and batteries, he was advised that his communication had been referred to the Commanding General of the Department, for action in accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 4, War Department, January 12, 1910; which order contemplates that as soon as a State indicates its desire to inaugurate camps of this nature, the details connected therewith shall be arranged by direct correspondence between the State authorities and the commanding general of the department in which the State is located.

Campaign Badges.

War Department campaign badges cannot be issued for service in the Navy unless such service was rendered ashore under the conditions set forth in General Orders No. 129, War Department, series of 1908.

Sheet Pastors Soon.

Target pasters in sheet form are not yet ready for issue, and it is not known by the Department just how soon the new pasters will be ready for issue, but it is expected that this information will be received from the manufacturing arsenal in a few days.

Independent Military Organizations.

In reply to certain questions propounded by the Captain of a proposed independent company, he was informed as follows:

There is no provision of law, or regulation, for the imparting of instruction to independent organizations by Army officers, and in this connection the organization could not be considered on the same basis as an academy, at which officers of the Army are detailed for instructional purposes.

There is no authority of law by which the cadets referred to can secure an issue of Krag-Jorgensen rifles and bayonets for use in military instruction, because of the receipt by the organization of a charter under the laws of the State.

By affiliation with the National Rifle Association, under the Act of March 3, 1905, such an organization as the one referred to may purchase official targets, score sheets and ammunition on application to the Adjutant General of the State.

Miscellaneous Questions Answered.

In response to certain questions asked by an officer of the Organized Militia, he was informed as follows:

An officer in charge of a rifle practice camp, situated two miles from town, is entitled to reimbursement of the sum actually paid by him for necessary transportation to and from the camp, provided his claim is approved by the Governor of the State.

The Act of January 21, 1903, makes no provision for payment of mileage to officers of the Organized Militia (Militia Regulations, paragraph 186).

Purchases on account of subsistence stores are limited in amount to twenty-five cents a ration for the number of enlisted men, but it is not requisite that the total disbursements should exactly equal the amount by multiplying the total number of rations by twenty-five cents, but they must not exceed that amount.

Signal Corps Companies.

In response to a request for information in regard to recruiting and organizing a Signal Corps of the Militia, he was informed that the Organized Militia should concentrate its efforts in Signal Corps work to the development of field companies. As team work is the only means of success in field company work, very poor results would be obtained, therefore, from a Signal Corps field company composed of detachments located in different towns, unless the towns were sufficiently close together to permit the men to assemble at the same place for drill. The personnel of a Signal Corps company should be in accordance with that prescribed in paragraph 27, Militia Regulations. A new office circular is now being prepared in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, which prescribes the property a Militia field company should have and the cost of such articles.

Disposition of Medical Supplies.

No blanks are issued by the Medical Department on which to drop from the annual return of the Governor medical supplies expended during the year. A column is contained in the blank for the return of field medical property, "Expended with the Sick," in which should be entered all articles so expended. Property that has been lost, destroyed, or rendered unserviceable or unsuitable, should be covered by a report of a surveying officer, as prescribed in Article IV, Militia Regulations.

Guidons for the Signal Corps.

Signal Corps silk and service guidons described in General Orders No. 67, War Department, series of 1909, may be obtained as a purchase for cash under Section 17 of the Militia Law, upon request therefor, and the guidons can be furnished within ten days after the receipt of an order at the depot from which furnished.

Virginia is Paying Regular Non-Coms.

The State of Virginia is paying each noncommissioned officer of the Regular Army, detailed with its Organized Militia, under Section 20 of the Militia Law, the sum of \$30 a month for the duties performed by them as instructors, in addition to their transportation expenses.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE U. S. R. A.

The tenth annual meeting of the United States Revolver Association was held at the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, on January 17, 1910. The meeting was called to order at 8.40 p. m., Mr. J. B. Crabtree presiding.

There were present Messrs. B. F. Wilder, W. G. Hudson, J. E. Silliman, M. Hays, Wilfred Hartley, P. Hanford, G. Grenzer, W. Wadsworth, R. H. Sayre, J. A. Dietz, A. L. A. Himmelwright, L. D. D'Amico, J. R. Eckerson, G. O. Miller, and others, of New York City; J. B. Crabtree, of Springfield, Mass.; George Hugh Smith, of Philadelphia, and A. C. Hurlburt, of Hartford, Conn.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was then presented as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash from J. T. Humphrey, September 14, 1909.....	\$994.41
Outdoor contest.....	563.00
Medal Competition targets.....	85.80
United States Revolver Association buttons.....	3.00
Entries United States Revolver Association League.....	140.00
Membership dues.....	315.00
Unclassified.....	19.39
Total receipts.....	\$2,120.60
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Medals and buttons.....	\$1,208.84
Stenography and clerical work.....	60.10
Targets.....	166.69
Printing and stationery.....	110.25
Postage and expressage.....	47.45
Telegrams, \$6.44; League, \$9.80.....	16.24
Unclassified.....	6.12
Total disbursements.....	\$1,615.69
Cash on hand.....	\$504.91

On motion, the report was accepted and adopted as read. The Secretary-Treasurer stated, supplementary to the report, that all bills were paid to date; that there was on hand a supply of Medal Competition Medals to the value of about a hundred dollars.

Dr. Sayre, as Chairman of the Committee on the International Target, made his report, and stated that the Committee recommended that the International Target be adopted for the Outdoor League contest, and if it proved satisfactory in that event, that it be adopted for the outdoor championships and all 50-yard shooting.

Messrs. Silliman and Wilder spoke on the subject of reducing the International target for 20-yard shooting, and the Chair recommended that some experiments be made so that the reduction would result in equivalent scores at 20 yards to those at 50 yards, and that reduction to definite dimensions be postponed until more information was in hand.

Mr. Smith moved that the report and recommendations of the Committee be approved and adopted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hanford and carried.

A communication in the form of a petition from the Pacific Coast members of the U. S. R. A. was then read as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the United States Revolver Association:

GENTLEMEN.—We, the undersigned members of the United States Revolver Association, present to your honorable Executive Board and members the following resolution for your approval and adoption:

Whereas, it is the custom of your Association to have every member

purchase targets from the Secretary and Treasurer for medal practice, and that all targets must be sent back to the Secretary and Treasurer to be approved before the medal or bar will be issued, and

Whereas, the members of this Pacific Coast are so many thousand miles from New York City, and

Whereas, the members are forced to wait weeks and months for the reply to their targets and correspondence, and have continual expense for expressage, postage, registration, etc., therefore be it

Resolved, that your honorable Executive Board and members pass at the annual meeting of the United States Revolver Association, on behalf of the members of the Pacific Coast and the welfare of the United States Revolver Association.

Resolved, that the Executive Officer be trusted with a liberal amount of targets, medals, bars, buttons, etc., according to the number of members in his respective territory, and that the members be allowed to purchase medal targets from the Executive Officer.

Resolved, that all medal targets can be sent to him and upon his examination and approval he may issue the medals or bars.

Resolved, that the Executive Officer make a semi-annual report to the Secretary and Treasurer.

Resolved, that the Executive Officer furnish bonds to the amount of \$500.00, filed in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer upon the approval of the President of the Association.

Resolved, that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to have printed copies of his annual report each year, and that a copy of the same be mailed to each and every member of the United States Revolver Association.

The petition was signed by a large number of prominent revolver shots of the Pacific Coast.

After discussion by Messrs. Silliman, Sayre, and others, it was the consensus of opinion that much of the dissatisfaction was caused by delays in attending to the correspondence and routine work during the past summer, which delays could and would be avoided in the future, but that considerable of the routine work now being done by the Secretary-Treasurer could with advantage be delegated to the State Governors and other officers of the U. S. R. A., and that this should be done as far as practicable. Dr. Sayre then moved that the petition be referred to the Executive Committee for favorable consideration. The motion was seconded by Mr. Silliman and carried.

The question of reducing and distributing the increasing work of the Secretary-Treasurer was then discussed at some length. It was moved by Dr. Sayre and seconded by Mr. Silliman that the members of the Executive Committee and the State Governors be empowered to score medal competition targets up to and including the 90 class, reporting the scores to the Secretary-Treasurer and that only the targets for the 93 and 95 class medals be required to be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer; and that the State Governors be urged to solicit new members, make monthly reports to the Secretary-Treasurer as provided in the rules and regulations and cooperate more effectively with the Executive Committee in the future. On being put to a vote the motion was carried unanimously.

Next in the order of business was the election of officers for the current year. The Chair appointed Messrs. Wilder and Silliman as tellers.

While the ballots were being counted, Dr. Sayre read an informal letter from Major Mundie, of England, suggesting an annual international revolver match between England and the United States. Dr. Sayre also explained in some detail about the shooting conditions at Bisley. No official action was taken relative to an international match, but it was believed that an annual match between England and the United States would stimulate interest in the sport, and it was suggested that Dr. Sayre correspond with Major Mundie informally until the idea assumed more definite shape, after which it would be considered by the Executive Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer announced the following officers elected for the current year:

President—J. B. Crabtree, Springfield, Mass.

Vice-President—R. M. Merrill, Oakland, Cal.

Secretary-Treasurer—Charles S. Axtell, Springfield, Mass.

Members Executive Committee—R. H. Sayre, New York; C. C. Crossman, St. Louis, Mo.

A motion by Dr. Sayre, and seconded by Mr. Hays, appropriating the sum of \$300.00 for clerical work and assistance for the Secretary-Treasurer, was carried.

Dr. Sayre then referred to the difficulties, dissensions, dissatisfaction and the large amount of work that had been encountered by the acting Secretary-Treasurer when he assumed the duties of the office on August 25, and moved that a vote of thanks be tendered him for his efficient work in straightening out the affairs of the Association. The motion was seconded by Mr. Silliman, and, after a few concurring remarks by the Chair, on putting the motion it was carried by a rising vote of all present.

The subject of the Outdoor League was then introduced and discussed. Mr. Silliman moved that the Executive Committee take up the question of organizing an Outdoor League at once. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hanford and carried.

Dr. Sayre referred to the desirability of making the Pocket Revolver Match a State Championship Match. Mr. Silliman moved that the Pocket Revolver Championship be made a State Championship Match, provided there were five or more entries from any State. After some discussion the motion was carried.

Mr. Wilder spoke of a temporary change in the rules in 1904, resulting in the omission of the award of gold medals for first place in the Indoor Championship matches, and recommended that the medals be issued as soon as practicable.

On motion by Mr. Silliman, seconded by Mr. Wilder, the Executive Committee was instructed to have the medals struck and the awards made.

Dr. Sayre moved that the Indoor Championship matches for 1910 be held on March 20 to 27, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wilder, and on being put to vote was carried.

A motion by Mr. Silliman that the thanks of the Association be tendered to the 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y., for the courtesy of the use of the Officers' Room in the Armory for the Annual Meeting was seconded by Mr. Hays and carried.

There being no further business before the meeting, the Chair declared the meeting adjourned.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- Feb. 7-12-22 Caliber Indoor Championship Match under the auspices of the Iroquois Rifle Club of Pittsburg; \$1,000 in cash and prizes have been set aside for this very important shooting event. Further information and programs which will be ready about January 1, will be furnished upon application to James Lewis, 619 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
- Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday. Annual 100 shot Greater New York Championship Match of the Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association. Open to military rifles only. S. Squibb, secretary, 168 Russell Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Feb. 22—The 100-shot Standard American Record Match, by clubs throughout the country.
- March 2-11—Fourth Annual Schoolboy and Sub-target Rifle Shooting Tournament of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York City, affiliated with the N. R. A. To be held in Madison Square Garden during the Sportsman's show.
- March 12-19—Fourteenth Annual Indoor Championship Match of the Zettler Rifle Club. F. Hecking, secretary, 159 West 23rd Street, New York City.
- March 20-27—Annual indoor championship matches of the U. S. R. A.
- March 26—The week ending that date the Intercollegiate Championship Indoor Match for 1910 will be held under the auspices of the N. R. A.
- April 2—The week ending that date the International Small Bore Rifle Match between the United States, Great Britain and Australia will be shot. Those desiring to compete for a place on the team should communicate with the Secretary, Lieut. A. S. Jones, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

N. R. A. INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

The results are given below of the first shoot between the twelve rifle clubs composing the N. R. A. Interclub League, which took place on January 21, in the commencement of a struggle for the rifle club gallery championship of the United States, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of America.

The clubs shot on their home ranges under the supervision of judges appointed by the National Rifle Association, the results being telegraphed to the home office, the telegraphed scores being unofficial. The targets shot on will also be furnished to the home office and be gone over by a committee appointed by General Bates to determine the true value of the bullet holes. All the shooting is being done in the gallery at 75 feet, on a target counting 1 to 10, bullseye 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Any .22 caliber rifle without telescope and any ammunition are being used; 5 men on a team, each man shooting 20 shots, possible score of 200.

STANDING, JANUARY 21.

W. L.	W. L.
Warren, Pa. 1 0	Tacoma, Wash. 0 1
Winchester, R. & G. C. 1 0	St. Paul, Minn. 0 1
Rocky Mountain 1 0	Seattle 0 1
Fort Pitt 1 0	Myles Standish 0 1
Birmingham, Ala. 1 0	Los Angeles 0 1
Tacoma 1 0	Triangle Cadets 0 1

RESULTS OF JANUARY 21 (UNOFFICIAL).

Winchester R. & G. C.	969	Birmingham, Ala.	881
Seattle	917	Los Angeles	812
St. Paul	902	Tacoma	664
Warren, Pa.	898	Triangle Cadets	656
Fort Pitt	890	Italian Rifle Ass'n.	864
Myles Standish	887	Butte, Mont.	881

ST. PAUL RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB.

J. C. Ferguson	76	89-165
Wm. Rinker	95	94-189
Geo. W. Keys	94	86-180
W. E. Mowrey	94	90-184
E. J. Narum	90	94-184

ITALIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

J. Raunondi	88	85-173
J. Bianchi	86	89-175
H. Minervini	90	81-171
M. Gallina	80	89-169
T. Alfieri	83	93-176

WINCHESTER ROD AND GUN CLUB.

Capt. A. F. Laudensack	98	97-195
Capt. W. H. Richard	97	96-193
H. J. Gussman	97	94-191
H. L. Williams	97	99-196
G. W. Chesley	99	95-194

FORT PITT RIFLE CLUB.

R. O. Hodges	45	47	45	43-180
J. McGlashan	46	43	43	42-174
Chas. Leacy	48	45	42	43-178
R. E. Brown	46	45	48	48-187
F. C. Douds	43	39	45	44-171

BIRMINGHAM ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Ed. Anderson	45	47	45	45-182
Ernest Sifford	47	38	44	48-177
H. H. Hamilton	41	39	44	45-169
Frank Flinn	43	37	41	42-163
Lucien C. Brown	47	50	48	45-190

N. R. A. INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

The National Rifle Association of America announces the results of the second series of matches of the Intercollegiate Indoor Rifle Shooting League shot on the home ranges of the colleges and universities last Thursday night, January 20, under the supervision of Army officers detailed for this purpose, who telegraphed the results to the home office of the National Rifle Association.

The University of Iowa defeated the Washington State College by 57 points, the Iowa team making the record score to date of 1809.

Columbia University defeated Cornell by 25 points; the George Washington University of Washington, D. C.,

buried their opponents, the Delaware College, by 192 points. University of Idaho defeated University of Louisiana by 226 points.

As the scores of the University of Nevada have not been received, their matches with the U. S. College of Veterinary Surgeons and the University of Louisiana cannot be announced.

The shooting is being done at 50 feet, using the .22 caliber rifle. The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association of America announces that the week ending March 26 has been fixed as the date for shooting the Intercollegiate Championship Indoor Match for 1910.

STANDING, JANUARY 20.

W. L.	W. L.
Iowa 2 0	Cornell 1 1
Columbia 2 0	George Washington 1 1
Idaho 2 0	Louisiana 0 2
Washington State 1 1	Nevada 0 0
U. S. Vet. Surgeons 1 0	Delaware 0 2

RESULTS OF JANUARY 20.

University of Iowa	1809	Washington State	1752
Columbia University	1727	Cornell University	1712
George Washington	1729	Delaware College	1537
University of Idaho	1717	Univ. of Louisiana	1489
U. S. C. of V. S.	1614	Univ. of Nevada	1489

Most of the clubs show good improvement over the preceding week. The United States College of Veterinary Surgeon of Washington, D. C., has some very good material for a strong team and needs only some good coaching to improve their scores materially. George Washington has a good team also and is coming along in fine shape.

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

UNOFFICIAL STANDING OF TEAMS, JANUARY 20.

W. L.	W. L.
Golden Gate 8 0	Portland, Me. 3 5
Springfield 7 1	Newark 3 5
Providence 6 2	Boston 2 6
Philadelphia 6 2	Washington, D. C. 2 6
St. Louis 6 1	Los Angeles 1 7
New York 6 1	Belleville 0 8
Portland, Oregon 5 3	Chicago 0 8

UNOFFICIAL RESULTS OF JANUARY 20.

Golden Gate	1074	Portland, Oregon	1012
Springfield	1064	Providence	1057
Boston	1042	Belleville	920
Los Angeles	1042	Portland, Me.	1037
Philadelphia	1041	Newark	1009
Washington	1060	Chicago	1015

STANDING, JANUARY 13.

Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Golden Gate 7	0	1000
Springfield 6	1	857
St. Louis 6	1	857
Manhattan 6	1	857
Providence 5	2	714
Portland, Ore. 5	2	714
Philadelphia 5	2	714
Newark 3	4	428
Myles Standish 3	4	428
Boston 2	5	285
National Capital 1	6	143
Los Angeles 0	7	000
Chicago 0	7	000
Belleville 0	7	000

PHILADELPHIA—NEWARK.

Philadelphia	Newark				
January 20.	Philadelphia				
Nathan Sperring	42	37	46	40	37-202
Harry L. Reeves	47	45	38	42	40-212
George Hugh Smith	41	44	45	39	45-214
William T. Smith	43	46	48	46	41-224
W. H. Ricker	45	40	44	36	44-209

Official score 1061

January 20.	Newark				
Jackson	42	39	39	41	40-201
French	35	39	42	40	41-197
Nichols	41	40	43	41-208	
Hinn	42	37	46	35	44-204
Ryder	41	41	39	39	39-199

Unofficial score 1009

WASHINGTON, D. C.—CHICAGO.

Washington, D. C.	Chicago				
January 20.	Washington, D. C.				
Maurice Appleby	47	46	47	43	45-228
Sheridan Ferree	45	43	43	40	48-219
L. H. Reichelderfer	38	42	44	41	43-208
F. W. Holt	42	41	41	40	43-207
J. C. Bunn	37	36	42	42	41-198

Unofficial score 1060

Chicago (Unofficial) 1015

SPRINGFIELD—PROVIDENCE.

January 20.	Springfield				
C. S. Axtell	43	43	45	45	46-222
F. A. Wakefield	43	42	47	45	41-218
I. R. Calkins	41	46	48	44	39-218
E. F. Perkins	38	42	39	46	43-208
W. R. Armstrong	41	40	41	37	38-197

Official score 1063

January 20.	Providence				
George E. Joslin	44	44	40	46	45-219
Edward C. Parkhurst	43	45	42	47	45-222
Walter H. Freeman	47	47	43	45	44-226
W. Bert Gardiner	41	35	44	39	41-200
Herbert C. Miller	41	38	34	39	38-190

Official score 1057

GOLDEN GATE—PORTLAND, OREGON.

January 20.	Golden Gate				
C. W. Linder	43	44	41	40	41-209
A. J. Brannagan	45	40	41	40	41-207
J. E. Gorman	43	43	42	45	43-216
Geo. Armstrong	43	46	44	44	41-218
Roland Prentys	45	47	44	42	46-224

Unofficial score 1074

January 20.	Portland, Oregon				
Geo. W. Wilson	45	42	36	48	45-216
F. L. Sanders	46	39	40	37	40-202
W. Hansen	44	35	43	30	31-183
John T. Moore	40	41	39	40	42-202
Wesley H. Hubbard	40	44	40	42	43-209

Unofficial score 1012

BOSTON—BELLEVILLE.

January 20.	Boston
Taylor	214
Percival	214
Heath	194
Thanisch	204
Jewett	216

Unofficial score 1042

January 20.	Belleville				
Rich	43	45	41	37	42-208
Zerban	44	39	36	28	34-181
Merk	37	32	42	36	35-182
Duvall	32	38	41	45	34-190
Mertins	39	35	40	39	38-191

Unofficial score 952

LOS ANGELES—PORTLAND, ME.

January 20.	Portland, Me.				
M. S. Folkins	36	43	42	38	37-196
H. W. Stevens	33	39	45	41	38-196
A. L. Mitchell	45	43	42	40	45-215
L. R. Hatch	48	37	44	42	46-217
J. L. Hughes	45	44	43	41	46-219

Unofficial score 1043

January 20.	Los Angeles				
Carl Schroder	39	42	43	47	48-219
I. C. Douglas	43	40	40	44	48-215
A. B. Douglas	44	36	44	42	47-213
R. J. Frazer	40	47	38	46	40-211
J. W. Siefert	37	38	39	35	37-186

Official score 1044

January 13.	Golden Gate				
C. W. Linder	48	41	43	47	44-223
R. Prentys	44	48	44	45	46-227
G. Armstrong	44	42	44	45	46-221
A. J. Brannagan	44	44	46	47	46-227
J. E. Gorman	47	47	40	45	45-224

Official score 1122

NOTES.

Maurice Appleby was high man for Washington on January 20, with 228. Sheridan Ferree was second high on 219. All of the team excepting J. C. Bunn, who shot a .38 Military-Police, shot .22 pistols and long rifle.

Dr. L. H. Reichelderfer, who scored 208 for the Washington team on January 20, shot a .22 pistol for the first time, really more as an experiment than otherwise, as he is a strong advocate of the military Service weapon. There is no telling what he will do now. To take a pistol in one's hand for the first time and proceed to roll up a total of 208 out of 250 in a match is a commendable performance. We are all watching the doctor with a great deal of interest.

The following letter from George L. Holmes, captain of the Golden Gate team gives some light on his method of training and turning out a strong team. In his letter he speaks of the night of January 13 when they rolled out the high score of 1122, but when he wrote the letter he was unaware of the fact that the official scorer would chop off nine points:

"Nine men showed up at the range, the full team, and four of the Number 2 team which we try to keep in training for use as substitutes our rule being that high man on Number 2 team goes into the match team in case of a vacancy. Merrill was present but had not replaced the gun that was stolen from him a short time since and was not used to any gun that was there except Trego's, so we shot Prentys on team in his place. Later Merrill took Trego's gun and turned in a score on Number 2 team. The sub of Number 2 team is supposed to meet with the Match team on Thursday nights and turn in scores on practice targets shot under match conditions. I give the scores of the Number 2 team herewith:

Merrill	225	Barley	220
Trego	2		

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

	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.	Jan. 6.	Jan. 13.	Total.
Shell Mound.....	1,072	1,116	1,082	1,107	1,087	1,080	1,122	7,666
New York.....	1,075	1,069	1,075	1,098	1,100	1,108	1,079	7,604
Springfield.....	1,060	1,083	1,075	1,084	1,081	1,098	1,076	7,557
Boston.....	1,021	1,042	1,054	1,051	1,079	1,031	1,059	7,337
Philadelphia.....	1,039	1,056	1,027	1,034	1,050	1,058	1,051	7,315
St. Louis.....	1,046	1,030	1,030	1,035	1,062	1,052	1,057	7,312
Portland, Maine.....	1,076	998	994	1,026	1,055	1,052	1,022	7,223
Newark.....	1,042	1,025	1,026	1,006	1,005	1,024	1,011	7,139
Providence.....	980	1,045	1,033	1,040	994	1,034	1,062	7,188
Portland, Oregon.....	1,016	1,049	1,056	1,032	998	1,023	1,012	7,186
Chicago.....	950	953	981	965	1,000	976	1,001	6,826
Washington, D. C.....	894	999	992	971	987	1,028	1,036	6,907
Belleville.....	923	888	917	960	963	922	941	6,514
Los Angeles.....	1,011	986	1,006	989	1,000	1,015	1,024	7,031
Totals.....	14,205	14,339	14,348	14,398	14,461	14,501	14,553	100,805

In the scores of Golden Gate on January 13, there were only 11 shots out of the black.

There were fifteen 10's in Maurice Appleby's score of 228, which he made on January 20, shooting on the local team against Chicago. It has not come to our attention that anyone has had this number of tens in a score. There were also four 9's, one 8, four 7's and a 6.

The Belleville team gets 941 for its official score on January 13 instead of 940. The extra point is given to Zerban, making his total 194.

The 1131 of the Golden Gate team, made on January 13 has been cut to 1122 by the official scorer. The revised scores appear in another column. All of the team used .22 caliber pistols.

The total of 1012 for Portland, Oregon, on January 13 has been declared official although there were several changes in the individual totals.

Three points have been chipped off of the Manhattan team's total for January 13. P. Hanford's 228 has been cut to 226 and Dr. J. R. Hick's 217 is now a 216, making the team total 1079 instead of 1082.

J. L. Hughes was high man for the Portland, Me., team on January 20 on 219, L. R. Hatch close behind him with 217. All of the team shot the .22 pistol and the new U. M. C. black cartridges.

High man for the Golden Gate team on January 20 was Roland Prentys with a score of 224. All used .22 pistol and long rifle cartridges.

Once more the name of the team from California has been changed, this time to Golden Gate instead of Shell Mound.

A score of 222 with a .38 Colt Officer's Model is no mean performance and Edward C. Parkhurst of the Providence team did it on January 20. Walter H. Freeman was the high man on 226. All of the team used .22 pistols and Pope Armory cartridges, with the exception mentioned above.

The Smith Brothers, George Hugh and William T., of the Quakers, pulled off their usual speel on January 20. It's a sure bet that they are high two each week and if we had bet our Lincoln pennies on a sure thing like this we would still be in the betting business and would probably be making trips across Pennsylvania Avenue each day to the U. S. Treasury building exchanging them for yellow backs.

George L. Holmes, captain of the Golden Gate team, is a jolly soul and in a letter to us, in commenting on the "low" score of the team on January 20, says "Sting bloke, we faller down like —"

If Springfield or Philadelphia do not stop Golden Gate then there will be a team in the league with a perfect percentage.

Those of you who read this cast your eye to the report of the Myles Standish Rifle Club and see what the

scribe for the club has to say about the Outdoor Revolver League. He speaks well.

The St. Louis and New York teams were idle on January 20. Each week until the finish of the series two teams will not shoot.

SCHEDULE FOR FEBRUARY 3.

- Chicago—Boston.
- Los Angeles—Belleville.
- Washington, D. C.—Manhattan.
- Portland, Oregon—Philadelphia.
- Providence—Newark.
- Golden Gate—St. Louis.

UNOFFICIAL HIGH MEN, JANUARY 13.

Hanford, New York.....	1571
Armstrong, Golden Gate.....	1562
Gorman, Golden Gate.....	1562
W. T. Smith, Philadelphia.....	1551
Freeman, Providence.....	1548
Hatch, Portland, Me.....	1545
Brannagan, Golden Gate.....	1543
Hicks, New York.....	1537
G. H. Smith, Philadelphia.....	1534
Sayre, New York.....	1533
Calkins, Springfield.....	1531
Linder, Golden Gate.....	1517
W. A. Smith, Springfield.....	1516
Crossman, St. Louis.....	1511
Wakefield, Springfield.....	1502

UNOFFICIAL LEADERS EACH CLUB, JANUARY 13.

Hanford, New York.....	1571
Armstrong, Golden Gate.....	1562
Gorman, Golden Gate.....	1562
W. T. Smith, Philadelphia.....	1551
Freeman, Providence.....	1548
Hatch, Portland, Me.....	1545
Calkins, Springfield.....	1531
Crossman, St. Louis.....	1511
Taylor, Boston.....	1495
Nichols, Newark.....	1480
A. B. Douglas, Los Angeles.....	1480
Whigam, Chicago.....	1469
Hubbard, Portland, Oregon.....	1284
Rich, Belleville.....	1227
Ferree, Washington, D. C.....	1215

GETTING READY FOR THE PITTSBURG SHOOT.

Judging by the number of letters we have received from those who are going to attend the 5th Annual Tournament of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League, the shoot will be one of the best and most successful ever held.

The delegation from New York will include such crack-a-jacks as Hubalek, Owen Smith, Rosenbaum, Hansen, "Mike" Dorrier, Harry Pope, Keim, Baal, G. Fred Snellen, W. H. French, and probably W. A. Tewes. We hope he will go, for a tournament of this kind would not be complete if he were not there to dispense some of the good humor that is in him and tell again those wonderful stories, which he of anyone else can tell so well. From New Haven the "Big Three," Geo. Chesley, H. M. Thomas, and Capt. A. F. Laudensack will attend

and no doubt a great many more will be there. The program which we published last week is an attractive one and should draw a big attendance.

IROQUOIS RIFLE CLUB, PITTSBURG, PA.

Last night a few of the boys shot strings of 50 at the range with following results:

C. A. Beam.....	246	246	247	248	246—1233
L. P. Ittel.....	248	247	246	248	245—1234
A. J. Heubner.....	245	246	247	245	246—1229
H. R. Fox.....	242	243	245	244	246—1220
D. C. McKee.....	240	246	243	244	242—1215

More of the boys would have shot but they were busy getting the clubhouse in shape to handle the big crowd at the coming tournament. The ranges are in the best shape ever. The lights have been changed so that it is diffused evenly over the entire face of the target. A cement foundation has been put in at the shooting point. The carriers are working so smoothly that targets can be changed without bothering the man who is trying to pull a shot next to you.

All the boys who have looked over the arrangements say, "Best ever."

Don't let Beam's 2478 last week keep anyone away. He says himself that he is willing to take it for his score in the Championship Match and not shoot.

The "old reliable" has got his new gun and 'scope going pretty fair, so beware of L. P. Ittel.

The Fort Pitt boys are perking up and taking notice and the chances are you will see their names prominently displayed in the coming shoot, especially in the Rapid Fire Match.

Captain Laudensack, the well known and justly popular expert who sighted Colonel Roosevelt's guns, will be on hand with his useful hints of how to shoot at least 90 per minute.

THE RIFLE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

A report from Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2nd U. S. Cavalry, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, University of Iowa, to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, is a well written and most enlightening document. It follows together with the scores made in a recent match, some of which are most excellent.

"I have the honor to report herewith the scores, in detail, made by the team of the Rifle Club, State University of Iowa, in their dual match with George Washington University which was shot here on Friday, January 14, 1910. In reporting these scores I wish to say that great interest is being taken in these matches by the student body in general of the University and I expect to have more candidates for the team than the capacity of our range will accommodate. The plan is a most excellent one and is bound to be productive of good results. Already a number of my men here have stated that they will join the National Guard of the State in order that they may keep up the shooting.

G. A. Minnich.....	S.	34	39—73
	P.	46	41—87—160
R. S. Mentzer.....	S.	41	40—81
	P.	45	47—92—173
H. J. Wehman.....	S.	43	42—85
	P.	48	48—96—181
L. Shepard.....	S.	41	38—79
	P.	47	45—92—171
C. E. Klein.....	S.	44	43—87
	P.	48	45—93—180
L. R. Leeper.....	S.	47	48—95
	P.	50	50—100—195
J. S. Leeper.....	S.	37	44—81
	P.	44	45—89—170
P. A. Jans.....	S.	35	38—73
	P.	48	45—93—166
C. G. Baird.....	S.	45	36—81
	P.	44	48—92—173
C. E. Williams.....	S.	42	45—87
	P.	47	46—93—180

MYLES STANDISH RIFLE CLUB, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Oh! if our revolver and pistol enthusiasts would only turn out for practice the way the aspirants for the rifle team have done the past ten days. Stretched out on newly made feather beds and looking as cosy and com-

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. 147½ 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, 5 Second and 2 Third Averages, Kentucky State Championship, The Western Handicap and The Colorado Handicap.

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

At the 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 out of 100 from 20 yds., 555 out of 600 from 21 yds., 1056 out of 1140 = 92.6%

In all his work at the traps, Mr. Henderson used the same load, 12 Ga. IDEAL 3½ drs. powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7½ 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 Hdcp., 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

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St. T. H. Keller, Mgr.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St. J. S. French, Mgr.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St. J. W. Osborne, Mgr.

AT THE TRAPS.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- March 24-25.—Jewell, Ia, Gun Club. W. S. Hoon, secretary.
- April 13-14.—Blue Mound, Ills., Gun Club. J. W. Robbins, secretary.
- April 26, 28.—Pawnee, Okla.—Oklahoma State Tournament under the auspices of the Pawnee Gun Club. D. B. Herriman, secretary.
- April 29.—Jacksonburg, W. Va. Monongahela Valley Sportsmen's League Tournament, under the auspices of the Jacksonburg Gun Club. Ed. H. Taylor, secretary.
- May 3-5.—Hutchinson, Kans. Kansas State Tournament under the auspices of the Hutchinson Gun Club. C. T. Rankin, secretary.
- May 17.—Pillow, Pa., Gun Club. J. A. Bingaman, secretary.

3rd Annual Midwinter Handicap at Pinehurst.

(Special Report to ARMS AND THE MAN.)

Pinehurst, N. C., Jan. 22, 1910—Dr. D. L. Culver of Jersey City, and R. M. Owen of New York, divided honors in the third annual Midwinter Handicap Trap Shooting tournament, the Jersey City expert winning the handicap and the New Yorker the Preliminary, with scores of 94 and 93 both shooting from 18 yard mark. Second in the Handicap was J. E. Crayton of Charlotte (19 yards) and Harry T. Edwards of Union City (18 yards) who tied at 89 each; W. F. Clarke of Boston, and Arthur Lyon of High Point (both 18 yards) and A. W. Church of New York (16 yards) who finished second and third in eighty-nine, the latter two tying on 88 each.

The high amateur averages were won by Charles Nuchols of Charlotte, who made 372, J. D. Crayton of Charlotte, who made 371, and W. F. Clarke of Boston, who made 383.

J. R. Taylor of Atlanta, led the professionals on 386, George L. Lyon of Durham, N. C., 383, and Lester German, 382.

In many ways the shoot was unquestionably the best of the series, the scores close, averages high, conditions excellent, and field not only representative but classy. In addition to the money prizes were the splendid cups awarded by The Pinehurst Gun Club to both the winners of the Handicap and the Preliminary, one gold and two silver medals for the highest general amateur averages and a gold medal for the highest professional average.

The story of the tournament is told in the following tabulated scores:

Amateurs, Morning.						
	Hdcp.	Bk.	Bk.	Bk.	Tl.	
Charles Nuchols	18	20	19	19	18	94
John Philip Sousa	18	19	18	19	18	92
Dr. J. H. Dreher	17	19	18	20	17	91
P. H. Powel	20	18	19	19	15	91
J. E. Crayton	18	18	16	19	20	91
Dr. D. L. Culver	17	18	17	20	18	90

C. W. Billings	19	17	19	18	17	90
Harry T. Edwards	18	19	18	20	15	90
W. F. Clarke	20	14	18	20	17	89
J. Cushing Todd	17	18	19	19	15	88
B. B. Ward	18	19	17	17	17	88
J. D. Virdin	20	15	17	17	16	85
Arthur Lyon	20	15	20	16	13	84
A. W. Church	15	18	19	18	14	84
R. M. Owen	16	17	20	14	13	80
Dr. J. L. Johnson	16	18	14	19	9	76
James G. S. Dey	16	14	16	14	16	76
H. J. E. Thomas	15	15	17	12	16	75
D. T. Edwards	17	11	14	16	15	73
W. D. Hinds	13	15	13	16	15	72

Professionals, Morning.

	Hdcp.	Bk.	Bk.	Bk.	Tl.	
J. A. R. Elliott	20	18	20	19	19	96
Lester German	19	19	17	20	20	95
J. R. Taylor	20	18	20	19	18	95
W. G. Hearne	20	20	18	16	19	93
W. Henderson	19	19	18	19	18	93
Guy Ward	18	17	20	18	19	92
H. S. Welles	18	18	16	20	20	92
George L. Lyon	20	18	20	16	17	91
J. T. Skelly	18	16	19	18	20	91
T. H. Keller, Jr.	18	18	19	19	16	90
A. M. Hatcher	18	19	20	16	17	90
Walter Huff	19	16	18	18	18	89
H. D. Gibbs	18	16	20	17	15	86
E. H. Storr	18	17	18	17	14	84
W. F. Parker	17	16	16	17	15	81

Handicap, Amateurs, Afternoon.

	Hdcp.	Bk.	Bk.	Bk.	Tl.	
Culver	18	24	24	22	24	94
Crayton	19	23	21	23	22	89
Harry T. Edwards	18	19	25	22	23	89
B. B. Ward	19	24	23	21	20	88
Norwood Johnson	19	19	24	24	20	87
Nuchols	20	21	21	23	22	87
Todd	18	21	21	22	21	85
Clarke	18	24	19	19	22	84
Billings	18	20	20	22	22	84
Powel	18	23	20	22	19	84
Church	18	22	19	21	19	81
Dreher	18	17	19	21	24	81
T. D. Edwards	18	21	16	23	21	81
Hinds	18	22	21	19	18	80
Owen	19	21	22	20	16	79
Sousa	16	19	20	22	18	79
Dey	16	20	17	21	21	79
Virdin	17	22	16	20	20	78
Thomas	16	17	18	21	21	77
Dr. J. I. Johnson	18	23	16	15	21	75
Arthur Lyon	19	21	16	19	16	72
Gardner	16	17	13	16	17	63

Professionals, Afternoon.

	Hdcp.	Bk.	Bk.	Bk.	Tl.	
German	21	21	24	24	23	92
Guy Ward	20	22	21	24	23	90
Huff	20	22	21	21	24	88

T. H. Keller, Jr.	18	22	22	22	21	87
George L. Lyon	21	23	20	22	22	87
Hatcher	20	19	23	22	22	86
Henderson	20	23	20	22	20	85
Gibbs	18	21	19	21	23	84
Taylor	21	18	23	22	20	83
Hearne	19	20	20	20	22	82
Skelly	20	20	22	19	20	81
Elliott	21	21	22	20	17	80
Storr	18	19	19	22	17	77
Parker	18	17	21	19	19	76
Welles	20	15	19	21	17	72

Preliminary, Amateurs.

	Hdcp.	Bk.	Bk.	Bk.	Tl.	
R. M. Owen	18	25	23	23	22	93
W. F. Clarke	18	22	23	21	23	89
Arthur Lyon	18	22	21	22	23	88
A. W. Church	16	23	18	23	24	88
B. B. Ward	19	22	21	23	21	87
Norwood Johnson	19	23	21	20	22	86
J. E. Crayton	19	21	22	22	21	86
Charles Nuchols	20	23	18	23	22	86
W. D. Hinds	18	24	22	21	17	84
F. H. Cray	16	23	18	20	21	82
Dr. J. H. Dreher	18	20	22	20	20	82
J. Cushing Todd	18	23	19	20	19	81
Jas. G. S. Dey	16	16	21	22	21	80
Harry T. Edwards	19	18	20	21	21	80
J. D. Virdin	18	22	13	18	21	74
John Philip Sousa	16	19	13	21	20	73
D. T. Edwards	19	15	8	12	18	53

Professionals.

J. T. Skelly	19	23	23	23	23	92
J. R. Taylor	21	22	23	24	23	92
Guy Ward	20	22	23	21	24	90
A. M. Hatcher	20	21	21	23	24	89
J. A. R. Elliott	21	23	21	22	22	88
George L. Lyon	21	23	21	23	21	88
W. G. Hearne	19	23	18	22	23	86
Lester German	21	22	20	24	20	86
W. Henderson	21	21	19	22	22	84
E. H. Storr	19	24	20	19	20	83
Walter Huff	20	20	21	23	19	83
T. H. Keller, Jr.	19	21	19	23	18	81
H. S. Welles	20	22	17	21	21	81
H. D. Gibbs	19	17	18	21	18	74

Sweepstakes, Amateurs.

	Hdcp.	Bk.	Bk.	Bk.	Tl.	
Crayton	18	19	20	20	17	94
Clarke	19	18	19	20	17	93
Culver	19	14	20	19	19	91
Owen	19	17	19	19	17	91
Nuchols	19	17	19	18	17	90
Arthur Lyon	18	15	19	19	18	89
D. T. Edwards	17	19	18	14	18	86
Billings	18	19	16	17	15	85
Hinds	17	19	16	19	14	85
Dreher	18	19	16	20	12	85
Norwood Johnson	19	15	18	18	15	85
Todd	16	16	17	17	18	84

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Harry T. Edwards	15	13	15	16	18	77
Thomas	15	15	15	13	15	73
A. W. Church	15	13	16	14	14	72
Sousa	12	10	13	10	7	52
Welling	7	11	8	11	8	45

Professionals.

Taylor	20	19	20	20	17	96
Henderson	19	20	19	17	20	95
George L. Lyon	20	19	17	19	19	94
Elliott	19	18	19	19	18	93
Guy Ward	18	20	17	19	19	93
German	19	18	19	20	16	92
Welles	18	20	18	19	15	90
Skelly	17	17	18	20	15	87
Hearne	17	19	17	19	14	86

Hatcher	18	18	16	18	16	86
T. H. Keller, Jr.	19	16	16	18	16	85
Storr	20	15	16	16	17	84
Huff	18	17	14	17	16	82
Parker	17	13	15	16	18	78
T. H. Keller, Sr.	14	14	14	15	17	74
Gibbs	15	12	15	16	15	73

Amateurs, Consolation.

Johnston	19	20	18	16	19	19	17	17	15	174		
Todd	19	18	17	19	16	17	18	15	18	17	173	
Crayton	21	18	13	18	18	14	15	18	18	16	165	
H.T. Edwards	19	14	19	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	163	
Church	18	13	20	18	13	13	20	16	15	15	159	
Powell	20	16	15	18	16	11	17	13	15	17	20	158
Dey	18	18	17	18	13	16	16	16	16	15	12	157
Hinds	18	17	16	15	13	17	17	16	15	17	14	157
Clarke	21	15	13	14	17	11	16	18	14	19	16	153
Sousa	17	13	14	17	17	18	10	17	16	15	16	153
Thomas	17	15	14	17	10	12	17	16	17	15	15	148
Viridin	19	15	13	15	14	12	15	13	14	16	16	143
Dreher	18	9	15	16	13	16	10	15	15	17	16	142
D.T. Edwards	18	17	9	17	14	14	18	14	13	12	14	142
Owen	20	14	15	16	8	14	14	12	13	17	18	141
Billings	20	16	12	18	13	12	16	13	14	14	12	140

Professionals, Consolation Handicap.

Guy Ward	20	18	16	18	19	18	17	18	16	18	19	177
Geo. L. Lyon	21	18	16	18	16	16	18	19	18	18	18	175
German	21	18	19	17	15	15	17	19	20	19	15	174
Welles	20	15	17	20	16	16	17	18	18	19	16	172
Henderson	20	17	15	18	17	16	18	16	16	20	18	171
Skelly	20	17	19	19	17	18	18	18	16	15	14	171
Taylor	21	18	13	12	18	18	18	16	18	20	17	168
Storr	19	17	17	16	16	15	18	16	18	14	19	166
Elliott	20	19	16	16	18	16	17	16	15	18	14	165
Culver	20	14	17	14	18	15	16	18	14	17	17	160
Huff	19	17	16	15	15	14	17	19	14	14	16	157
Gibbs	19	16	14	14	11	13	19	17	16	19	17	156
T.H. Keller, Jr.	20	19	18	18	14	16	15	14	9	15	9	147
Parker	16	9	11	14	11	10	9	13	9	12	10	108

OSSINING, N. Y., GUN CLUB.

President H. W. Smith, New York State Sportsman's Association of Syracuse, has made the following committee appointments on the Handicap Committee for the 52nd annual tournament, L. H. Schortemeir of N. Y. City, chairman; C. L. Frantz, Seneca Falls; E. A. Wadsworth, Wolcott; H. H. Valentine, Albany; Edw. Cox, Buffalo. Tournament Committee: Jos. Knapp of Auburn, chairman; G. B. Hubbell, Ossining; A. E. Conley, Cohocton; W. E. Hookway, Syracuse; J. H. Hendrickson, L. I. City; W. E. Corfield, Utica.

We think it is a recognized fact among the shooting fraternity that the Annual New York State Shoot is second only to the Grand American Handicap in importance and size among shoots held each year in the United States. The manufacturers of guns recognize this, and each year donate a high grade gun for the great Merchandise Event. The following guns have been promised for June, 1910—Parker, A. H. Fox; Winchester, L. C. Smith; Remington, Lefever; Stevens, Sauer, Ithaca and Baker.

We have also a large assortment of other prizes promised by sporting goods dealers. The Squires money back system is employed at our annual shoots so that the only profits accruing for the Association are from the merchandise event. We had over 150 shooters last year and we are confidently expecting a larger number this year.

The Association is running its own shoot for the first time in its history, and will put forth their best endeavors to give all visiting shooters a square deal and a good time. This is firing the first gun for the 1910 campaign, and we hope, from now on, to keep it well in the public eye.

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

At the regular weekly shoot on January 22, G. A. Wilson won the January cup on a clean score of 25, aided by a 5 point handicap. Dr. Brown won the Haslin cup on a score of 25 with one point handicap. P. R. Robinson won the Wesley Richards trophy on 23 with 5 points handicap; J. G. Cattus the DeWolfe trophy at 10

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doubles, on a score of 18 with 4 points handicap. P. P. Robinson won the Kuchler trophy on 25 with 6 points added, and Dr. Brown the Hodgman trophy on a score of 18 with a distance handicap of 21 yards. All the above winnings represent legs on the trophies as they are all season prizes.

MANHASSETT BAY YACHT CLUB, L. I., N. Y.

John H. Hendrickson won the Long Island Sound trap-shooting championship at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, Port Washington, on January 22. A heavy wind made shooting difficult, but the scores were very fair under the circumstances. Representatives from the neighboring clubs participated in the shoot, which last year was won by Charles W. Billings. The scores:

Amateurs.	
J. H. Hendrickson	87
H. F. Clark	82
E. L. Roberts	76
B. G. Loomis	73
E. A. Fierck	72
G. Goerke	67
H. L. Hoyt, Jr.	62
A. Peck	56
H. Baute	44
T. Foster	83
A. T. Baxter	79
L. B. Schnell	76
F. Long	73
H. Funke	70
J. W. Alcott	62
R. H. Collins	61
C. E. Hyde	49
Professionals.	
Jack Fanning	87
A. R. Snyder	57
C. B. Brown	65

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Scoring 98, with the aid of a handicap of 20, made J. E. Lynch high gun in the 100-bird shoot of the club at Riverside on January 22. The scores:

	100 Targets. Net.	Hcp.	Gross.
J. E. Lynch	21 22 18 17—78	20	98
H. Knight	17 23 21 16—72	20	97
S. A. Ellis	22 23 21 23—89	2	91
W. Titcomb	23 23 17 22—84	6	90
R. A. Faye	25 21 23 20—89	0	89
T. C. Adams	21 25 21 19—86	2	88
L. Richards	18 18 15 13—64	24	88
A. Knight	16 18 16 13—63	24	87
F. Whitney	22 22 12 15—71	14	85
C. C. Clapp	17 21 18 19—75	6	81
G. L. Hunt	16 15 11 14—56	20	76

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CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB, BAY RIDGE, N. Y.

Frank B Stephenson still leads in defence of his title as champion trapshooter of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn with a total of 176 out of a possible 200, Fred B. Stephenson being second with 171. Sixteen shooters appeared at the traps yesterday at Bay Ridge, and the marksmanship was made quite difficult owing to a strong southerly wind. Mr. Stephenson in addition to being the high gun for the championship took the leg for the January up with a score of twenty-two out of a possible twenty-five. On the day's work Mr. Stephenson broke 87 per cent of his targets and F. B. Moffett 85 per cent. In the scratch shoot Mr. Moffett beat Stephenson by one target, while in the team competition David T. Leahy and M. Stiner led the field with the small total of thirty-nine out of fifty. The scores:

Trophy Shoot—25 Targets.		H. Tl.	
F. W. Moffett	0 23	H. M. Brigham	0 21
F. B. Stephenson	0 21	H. W. Woodcock	0 19
Trophy Shoot—25 Targets.		H. Tl.	
D. F. Leahy	2 25	H. M. Brigham	0 21
F. B. Stephenson	0 21	George Brower	1 21
January Cup—25 Targets.		H. Tl.	
F. B. Stephenson	0 22	F. W. Moffett	0 19
H. M. Brigham	0 20	H. W. Woodcock	0 19
Stake Trophy—25 Targets.		H. Tl.	
L. C. Hopkins	4 24	M. Stiner	0 22
F. W. Moffett	0 23	Dr. F. C. Raynor	4 22
W. W. Marshall	4 23	F. B. Stephenson	0 20

Championship Shoot—100 Targets.

F. B. Stephenson	21 24 22 20—87
F. W. Moffett	23 20 19 23—85
H. M. Brigham	21 21 20 22—84
M. Stiner	17 19 19 22—77
H. W. Woodcock	19 17 19 17—72
George Brower	16 20 16 19—71
J. P. Fairchild	15 18 16 16—65
C. A. Lockwood	14 18 20 13—65
F. S. Hyatt	13 19 13 18—63
J. F. Armitage	16 14 13 17—60
Dr. J. J. Keyes	14 13 17 12—53

Totals for two competitions for championship—F. B. Stephenson, 176; F. W. Moffett, 171; H. M. Brigham, 159; M. Stiner, 156; H. W. Woodcock, 153; George Brower, 150; J. P. Fairchild, 149; C. A. Lockwood, 143; J. F. Armitage, 131; F. S. Hyatt, 125; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 116.

MARINE AND FIELD CLUB, BATH BEACH, N. Y.

Although the conditions were not favorable for good trap shooting on January 22, the largest field that has faced the traps of the club participated in the weekly competition. Among the visitors were Charles J. McDermott and Henry B. Vanderveer of the Crescent Athletic Club. In the main event at 100 birds, S. E. Hopkins led with 75 and Charles M. Cramp second with 65. The scores follow:

S. E. Hopkins	19 20 16 20—75
C. M. Cramp	15 15 16 19—65
E. H. Lott	17 14 15 18—64
H. B. Vanderveer	16 14 14 16—60
C. I. McDermott	8 10 20 20—58
W. S. Pardonner	13 16 12 13—54
W. H. Davol	11 16 11 13—51
I. H. Emanuel	10 12 13 9—44
W. A. Tate	10 11 13 9—43
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