

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVII, No. 18.

FEBRUARY 3, 1910.

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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ARMS AND THE MAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVII. No. 18.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 3, 1910.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

UPON A WRONG BASIS.

BY "OLD TIMER."

I HAVE shot all kinds of guns for so many years I am almost ashamed to say how many. I have had my chance at big game all over this continent and in some other countries. I have been a soldier and shot with soldiers, and a sportsman since I was a little boy. In all that time I have never known anything more absurd and ridiculous than the senseless attacks which are being made upon the Maxim Silencer. I think most of them arise because people do not understand the silencer, being so new to what it is for, and what it can accomplish.

There are only two arguments that have been raised against the silencer. One is that it enables the assassin to kill indiscriminately with no fear of detection. The other is that with its use unrestricted all game life would be exterminated.

Both arguments are beautiful examples of editorial hysteria. They are based upon the literal interpretation of the word "silence." They presuppose the ability to discharge a firearm in absolute silence. Of course, the authors of these arguments have never taken the trouble to fire a gun fitted with a silencer.

In the case of the only firearm practical for assassination—a revolver—a silencer will not work. The gases, the sudden release of which into the atmosphere cause the noise, will emerge at the joint between cylinder and barrel if they cannot get out at the muzzle. If the pistol has a solid breech, such as have the automatics, the incomplete combustion of the gunpowder, in the short barrel, makes a very large silencer necessary. But, even if a way were found to overcome these disadvantages, another serious difficulty is the large caliber which a pistol must have to possess any serious killing power. Most revolvers which are expected to do any damage at any distance have a caliber of from .38 to .45. A silencer for such calibers and for a short barrel arm would have to be something huge. In the rifle not only is the barrel long but the caliber is usually small.

It is a sad commentary upon our average American citizen's knowledge of firearms that such specious arguments as have been raised against a firearm silencer are taken seriously. When the facts are presented, as was the case when the inventor of the Maxim Silencer appeared before a legislative committee at Albany last year, it did not take the committee long to decide that any legislation was inadvisable.

In the case of extermination of game:

It has been a fact that every improvement in firearms has been hailed by the calamity howler as the death knell of game. This, in spite of the fact that the buffalo was exterminated before the days of the modern repeating rifle. While the fear that a silencing device for firearms might endanger game is better founded than is the fear that the assassin's work would be facilitated, yet experience for two years has proven such a fear not well founded. The opinions of a great many hunters are unanimous on this point. The prime cause of this is that it is not possible to discharge a firearm really quietly, no matter how much the noise of the report itself has been muffled. This point is not generally understood. A bullet in flying through the air at a velocity greater than the velocity of sound, makes a loud noise. This noise is not a "whistle" or a "shriek," as is the common impression, but instead is a loud "crack." Since no game that is worth protecting can be killed by a bullet having a velocity as low as the velocity of sound, namely, 1,100 feet per second, it is not possible to kill game in silence. The noise made by even a .25-20 caliber rifle in the woods, after all of the sound of the report has been annulled, is very loud. The noise made by a .30-40 rifle bullet is surprising in the woods. That made by a .405 caliber bullet or a .45 caliber bullet is astonishing, even after all of the noise of the gun itself has been annulled.

These are facts. It may be a pity that we must be trammelled by such things as facts, but, as things stand, it is frequently necessary.

Another fact that is overlooked is that the possession of more than a certain amount of game, no matter how killed, is already prohibited by law. In the close season the possession of any game, no matter how secured, is prohibited by law. It certainly does not seem necessary to prohibit the method by which a prohibited act shall be accomplished.

The passage of laws, making it a felony to have in one's possession a firearm silencer, really does not accomplish anything desirable. The law-abiding citizen is not inclined to break existing laws, anyway; and it is hardly sensible to expect that any law prohibiting the owning of a rifle silencer would prevent a crook from securing one if he thought he wanted it.

The arguments in favor of the silencer are many.

In the first place the rifle silencer increases interest in rifle shooting. If it is of national advantage to increase the public interest in the use of the rifle, then any device which tends in this direction is of value, and should be encouraged and not discouraged.

The reason a rifle silencer increases interest in rifle shooting is because it completely annuls all of the concussion and shock and most of the recoil. In high power rifles this means a great deal. When a man can shoot a powerful rifle with the same composure with which he can fire a .22-caliber, he can make a better score and he can better enjoy shooting.

In the Josephs bill, now pending before the New York legislature, it is proposed to make it a felony, punishable by both imprisonment and fine, to have in one's possession a rifle silencer. If such a bill as this becomes law it would be a crime for a private citizen to attempt to improve his marksmanship by taking advantage of one of the most important firearms improvements in recent years. In view of the efforts now being made by the National Rifle Association, the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and the many rifle clubs now being organized among our citizens and schoolboys, this contingency would amount to nothing short of a calamity. And this is not a matter of opinion, either. To anyone who will consult the official records it will be found that the United States authorities, after the most exhaustive tests, have found that the rifle silencer improves marksmanship.

On the score of hunting there are also established facts.

A great many hunters have returned from the woods after using a rifle silencer. All of them declare that while it makes shooting more agreeable, it does not affect game getting one way or another. The crack of a bullet is such a large percentage of the noise involved in shooting that any advantage over the game that may arise from the annulment of report is lost. This is the universal judgment. In other words, the rifle silencer really offers no great advantage to the hunter. Its value is in its influence in encouraging and improving rifle shooting in general than which few things would be more important should we some day find ourselves at war.

Editorial Note.—We most heartily indorse all that "Old Timer" has said in his article about the non-dangerous character of the Maxim Silencer. The name of the device might well be changed to the "Maxim Rifle Practice Promoter."

No one, perhaps, outside of the inventor himself has fired so many shots or seen so many fired from rifles fitted with the Maxim Silencer as the editor of ARMS AND THE MAN.

We are deeply interested in the promotion of rifle practice as a means of national defence and quite as equally concerned for the protection of game. The Maxim Silencer does not annihilate sound. It reduces the sound of the impact of the gases upon the air without affecting the sound of the bullet in the air in any degree. The resulting reduction in the aggregate amount of sound is not sufficient to make the rifle appreciably more effective when used by a game hog to destroy game.

It is not a menace in the hands of a malefactor because it has never been applied to the pistol, and the inventor says it cannot be so applied. On the rifle, as has been said, it does not reduce the sound sufficiently to be worth while from the standpoint of the criminal. The criminal cannot silently shoot a victim and flee away. There is still sound enough and more than enough to expose him.

But to reduce recoil and do away with concussion the Maxim Silencer is invaluable. In this capacity its worth as an aid to training recruits cannot be overestimated.

Goodness knows we have had enough times now to popularize rifle practice and to make a few of our men marksmen. The Maxim Silencer will help us greatly in this endeavor. Indeed, it has already helped us much. We should consider the prohibition of its use, or any interference or restriction in the free employment of it by any responsible citizen, nothing less than a national calamity.

SHOOTING THE PISTOL AND REVOLVER.

BY "NEARSHOT."

WE have read with a great deal of interest the article in ARMS AND THE MAN of January 13 on an Outdoor League by "Otis." We should have an outdoor league, but there are many points in "Otis'" message to your publication which should be set straight in the minds of your readers, particularly the new additions to the hand gun game.

First to consider is the expense proposition, and a very close student of the game would long ago have found out that shooting the pistol was the solving of the same. The writer is speaking from experience and knows absolutely whereof he speaks. The initial cost of the pistol and revolver are approximately the same. A man buying a revolver has got to depend upon factory loaded ammunition and for what this costs him per hundred he can purchase five hundred rounds of ammunition for the pistol. If he loads his own ammunition, which seems to be half the pleasure of shooting the revolver, he must purchase and maintain an auxiliary outfit for doing same which has an initial cost of \$25.00.

With the same amount expended in ammunition for the pistol the shooter becomes possessed with ammunition enough to last him several months and he has all the time to shoot them that the revolver shooter has to spend loading. But aside from the initial cost of the revolver and auxiliary outfit one must find time to do his loading and this is very hard to do sometimes.

To be proficient one must shoot, not load. Sitting down in the corner of the clubroom discussing the qualities of the various loads, weight of bullets, etc., never made a shooter; you've got to get up to the firing line and burn up some powder intelligently. As to the results obtained with the two guns, the writer would be willing to place a pistol in the hands of a new man, spend the same amount of money in buying his ammunition that the auxiliary outfit would cost the new man shooting the revolver, and make a revolver shooter of merit sooner than to start a man with the revolver.

Shooting the pistol is but laying the foundation for being a good consistent revolver shot; it isn't boy's play—not if you study the science and art of the game. A man might as well try to break in a colt by putting the harness upon him, endeavoring to hitch him to wagon the same day, as to try to learn to shoot the revolver in a high class manner by starting with that weapon.

As to there being a handicap endorsed by the U. S. R. A. in its matches, the writer has yet to find this a fact. The military arm, eligible for rapid fire contests, when shot deliberate fire with Service ammunition in the U. S. R. A. Medal competition, is allowed three points over the pistol and target revolver in these medal competitions. But we have yet to see the revolver enthusiast who shoots the Service load for gallery work regularly.

As to the variance of the shooting qualities of the two arms, it seems to the writer to be essentially the man and not the gun, ammunition or the hundred-and-one other difficulties which the shooter claims is the reason why he could not get the required number of points.

We hear lots about the accuracy of the pistol as compared to the revolver. This may be so, but I would like to ask the objectors to the "toy gun" to peruse the list of contestants in the last March indoor U. S. R. A. matches, wherein there were thirteen men who shot in both Matches A and B. Eight of these made better scores with the revolver than they did with the pistol; four with the pistol succeeded in getting a better score than with the revolver and one shot both arms without a bit of variance.

If Match A called for Service ammunition, the difference between the two arms might be greatly marked, but as it does not call for Service ammunition nearly every man shoots ammunition that has had the powder charge reduced to the minimum and the weight of the bullet changed so as to meet his own requirements. This, according to the writer's views, places the revolver and pistol in the same class, as with this reduced load the recoil in the revolver is hardly more perceptible than the recoil of the pistol.

The choice of weapons for the Outdoor or Indoor Leagues does not seem so essential to me as the number of men to compose the team. As the matter has been impressed upon me, the League was formed to encourage and stimulate the hand gun game. To me this implies one thing—get as many men shooting in the matches as is possible.

The U. S. R. A. has done fine and no doubt the Executive Committee has learned many things and got many complaints as well as lots of hard work, but I would add one more to their burdens by suggesting teams for either League to be composed of at least ten men. This will do more to equalize the teams and get the new shooters interested than anything else we can do.

What seems essential is to encourage the clubs composed of mediocre shooters, and to encourage the shooter who feels he is not a good enough shot to shoot on the team against one, two or three well known shots.

Every man has a bit of personal pride and dislikes to see his name against a low score amongst five men, one or two of whom have made remarkably

good scores. Nothing has such a tendency to injure a contest as to have one or two contestants run away from the field; the followers-on soon become disinterested and the contest becomes a procession and not a race.

Has it occurred to the followers of the League that Newark is the only club up to January 20 that has shot identically the same five men in each match? Boston and Portland, Ore., have both used six men; Los Angeles and Washington, nine men; Chicago and Portland, Me., ten men; while the balance of the clubs have used seven each. To keep this League up to the interesting point we have got to induce more new members to shoot in these matches and develop some new satellites.

THE ELIMINATION BILL.

BY "REGULAR."

YOUR correspondent, "Militia," in the issue of ARMS AND THE MAN of January 27, was headed in the right direction, but I am inclined to think he was on the wrong trail.

Senate Bill No. 1018, the one to which here refers, provides for an elimination each year of a fixed percentage of officers in the different grades, and was intended in good part and drawn with the fullest purpose to be of service to the country through benefit to the Army. Unfortunately it would not accomplish the results expected of it by its author.

I have not the slightest idea that whoever drew it had any purpose of discriminating against the Volunteer officer in favor of the graduates of West Point. For, as your correspondent will admit, there is nothing in the Bill which fixes the age for elimination, and while I am disposed to agree with what "Militia" says, that the Volunteer on account of his greater age would be more apt to encounter elimination, yet there is nothing in the law which requires the elimination of the oldest men.

The greatest harm which the Bill would accomplish if it became a law would be in this way; assuming that there were 500 captains of a certain arm, and that ten per cent of them had to be eliminated each year, you will realize that after a time we would come down to the proposition of eliminating men who had previously withstood the elimination tests. In other words, the best men we had in their grades. The elimination by grades would surely have a disastrous effect. It does seem to me that there are other and better ways to accomplish the reform.

May we not assume that the desired end is such a change in the manner of appointment or promotion of officers as will give us better officers and therefore a better army. Accepting this as the purpose we seek to accomplish, I apprehend that it may be divided into the following factors:

1st. Acceleration of promotion so that officers would reach field grade before they were too old to perform their duties.

2nd. The elimination of undesirables, so that the Army may always be officered by the best without dead wood.

3rd. Selection: That we may always choose in promoting those men who are best fitted and have by their acts shown themselves most worthy of promotion.

If my separation of the proposition into three parts is correct we may inquire as to how we could accomplish each.

First:

TO ACCELERATE PROMOTION.

Provide that the total number of officers authorized for each branch of the line of the Army should be increased 20 per cent, the additional officers to be used on detached service detail; that after this increase has been accomplished, the officers shall be distributed in the several grades as follows:

In the grade of Colonel.....	2 1/2%
In the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel.....	2 1/2%
In the grade of Major.....	8%
In the grade of Captain.....	32%
In the grade of First and Second Lieutenants, combined.....	55%

Second:

TO ELIMINATE UNDESIRABLES.

Provide that officers may be ordered before retiring boards because of inefficiency and that, if retired other than for physical disability, they shall receive a percentage of their pay equal to two and a half times the total number of years of service, placing the limit at 75 per cent—corresponding to thirty years' service.

Third:

TO ACCOMPLISH SELECTION.

Provide that promotion to the grade of first lieutenant shall be after five years' service in the grade of second lieutenant.

Provide that promotion to the grade of captain and above shall be two-thirds by seniority and one-third by selection from the next lower grade.

Provide for selection by sworn board whose action shall be like that of a court-martial, that is, subject to approval or disapproval, but not subject to modification, suggestion or political influence.

SAFEGUARDS.

1st. That no officer can be selected for promotion who is not in the upper half of his grade.

2nd. That an officer promoted by selection shall be held at the top of the lower half of the grade to which he has been promoted until his old position overtakes him, unless released by a subsequent selection board.

3rd. That no officer shall be eligible for selection who has not served a certain number of years in actual command of an organization appropriate to his rank.

Whether the first proposition is desirable or not—in view of the probable increase of officers of the Army in the near future to meet the demands of detached service for various duties, including duty with the Organized Militia—may be open to question, but on the second and third propositions there ought to be very little difference of opinion. It seems to me that in some way like this our course must lie.

JOINT CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

THE War Department very wisely believes in calling what we have formerly denominated "joint maneuver camps" joint camps of instruction. They are that, and the new name is better.

These joint camps of instruction for this year have been previously mentioned and their locations stated. We are now able to give a detailed account of the Regular troops to be sent into them. These Regular detachments will remain in the camps for thirty days while the National Guard Organizations will come for as long a period as is practicable or advisable in each case. That is a matter which is left to the States.

What organizations from the States will be sent in or how many of them, are questions to be decided wholly by the States, according to their desires and the amount of funds available for the purpose. It is the opinion of the War Department, one which is shared in by most of the States, that no organization shall be sent into a camp of instruction which has not had at least one previous experience in field duty.

Before the first of the year the Secretary of War wrote to each Adjutant General asking an expression of opinion and announcement of desire in relation to participation in joint camps of instruction, and on those replies, conditioned always upon the passage of the Army Appropriation Bill with its joint maneuver item, the plan for the camps will be worked out.

The schedule of the camps and the different organizations to be represented there follows. It will be noted that the National Guard organizations mentioned may or may not be represented in these joint camps as the State authorities may elect.

PINE CAMP, JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.

This camp is to be established in August, under command of the commanding general, Department of the East. The Regular troops assigned are: Eleven troops of the 10th Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen; three batteries of the 3rd Field Artillery from Fort Myer (two batteries for the proposed camp in Pennsylvania, Maryland or Virginia); twenty-one companies of Infantry made up from the 24th Infantry, from Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, and the 5th Infantry, at Plattsburg Barracks; two companies of Engineers from Washington Barracks; Company A of the Signal Corps from Fort Leavenworth and one-half of Company C of the Hospital Corps from Fort Niagara.

National Guard troops from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. Rhode Island, having only Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery organizations, is now not scheduled to take part.

CAMP AT ATASCADERO, CAL.

The camp at Atascadero, Cal., will be held September 15 to October 15, under command of commanding general, Department of California. Regular troops—two troops of Cavalry from the 1st Cavalry at Presidio of San Francisco; two troops of Cavalry from the 8th Cavalry at Forts Huachuca and Apache; three batteries of Field Artillery from the 2nd Field Artillery at San Francisco; twenty-five companies of Infantry from the 30th Infantry at Fort Mason, San Francisco and Monterey; from the 8th Infantry, at Monterey, and from the 18th Infantry, at Whipple Barracks; one-half of Company B, Hospital Corps, at San Francisco, and Company E, Signal Corps, at San Francisco.

National Guard troops from California and Arizona.

CAMP AT AMERICAN LAKE, WASH.

The camp at American Lake, Wash., will be held in August, under command of commanding general, Department of Columbia. Regular troops—four troops of Cavalry from the 1st Cavalry at Fort Walla Walla and Boise Barracks; two batteries of Field Artillery from the 2nd Field Artillery at Vancouver Barracks; twenty-one companies of Infantry from the 1st Infantry at Vancouver Barracks and from the 25th Infantry at Forts Wright and Lawton; twelve companies of Infantry from the 14th Infantry at Forts Benjamin Harrison, Lincoln and Missoula, and from the 2nd Infantry at Fort Assiniboine; one company of Engineers from Vancouver; Company E of the Signal Corps from San Francisco and one-half of Company B, Hospital Corps from Presidio of Monterey.

National Guard troops from Washington, Montana, North Dakota, Idaho and Oregon.

CAMP AT CHICKAMAUGA, GA.

The camp at Chickamauga will be held in July, under command of the commanding general, Department of the Gulf. Regular troops—eleven troops of Cavalry from the 11th Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe; eleven com-

panies of Infantry from the 17th Infantry at Fort McPherson; two batteries from the 1st Field Artillery at Fort Sill; Company D, Signal Corps, from Omaha, and one-half of Company C, Hospital Corps, from Fort Niagara.

National Guard troops of Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the water at Camp Taft, Chickamauga Park, two years ago, the Quartermaster-General has been directed to take up consideration of providing a water supply early in the season.

CAMP NEAR FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

The camp near Fort D. A. Russell will be held in August, under command of the Brigadier-General in command of the post at Fort D. A. Russell. Regular troops—eight troops of Cavalry each from the 4th Cavalry at Fort Meade, from the 8th Cavalry at Fort Robinson, and from the 9th Cavalry at Fort D. A. Russell; six batteries from the 4th Field Artillery at Fort Russell; nineteen companies of Infantry from the 11th Infantry at Fort D. A. Russell and from the 18th Infantry at Fort Mackenzie; eleven companies of Infantry from the 15th Infantry at Fort Douglas; three troops of Cavalry from the 4th Cavalry at Fort Snelling; Company I, Signal Corps (now at Fort Sam Houston); one-half of Company A, Hospital Corps, from Fort D. A. Russell.

National Guard troops from Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and South Dakota.

CAMP AT LEON SPRINGS, TEX.

The camp at Leon Springs, Tex., will be held in August, under command of commanding general, Department of Texas. Regular troops—eight troops of Cavalry from the 3rd Cavalry at Fort Clark and Fort Sam Houston; one troop of Cavalry from the 3rd Cavalry at Fort Wingate; three batteries from the 3rd Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston; twenty-one companies of Infantry from the 23rd Infantry at Forts Clark, Bliss and McIntosh, and from the 22nd Infantry, which is due to return from Alaska in July; Company D, Signal Corps, from Omaha, and one-half of Company A of the Hospital Corps from Fort D. A. Russell.

National Guard troops from Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and New Mexico.

CAMP AT FORT RILEY, KAN.

The camp at Fort Riley will be held in September, under command of the commanding general, Department of the Missouri. Regular troops—twenty-one troops of Cavalry from the 6th Cavalry at Fort Des Moines; from the 7th Cavalry at Fort Riley, and from the 15th Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth; six batteries from the 6th Field Artillery at Fort Riley; nineteen companies of Infantry from the 13th Infantry at Fort Leavenworth and from the 4th Infantry at Fort Crook; three companies of Infantry from the 4th Infantry at Fort Logan H. Roots; twelve companies from the 28th Infantry at Fort Snelling; two companies of Engineers from Fort Leavenworth; Company I, Signal Corps, from Fort D. A. Russell; one half of Company A, Hospital Corps, Fort D. A. Russell.

National Guard troops from Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Oklahoma.

CAMP NEAR FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

The camp near Fort Benjamin Harrison will be held in September, under command of commanding general, Department of the Lakes. Regular troops—three troops of Cavalry from the 15th Cavalry at Fort Sheridan; one battery of Field Artillery from the 5th Field Artillery at Fort Sheridan; thirty-two companies of Infantry from the 27th Infantry at Fort Sheridan, from the 26th Infantry at Forts Brady and Wayne, and from the 10th Infantry at Fort Benjamin Harrison; one battery from the 5th Field Artillery at Fort Snelling; one battery from the 5th Field Artillery at Fort Leavenworth; two companies of Engineers from Fort Leavenworth; Company A, Signal Corps, from Fort Leavenworth; one-half of Company C, Hospital Corps, from Fort Niagara.

National Guard troops from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Michigan and Wisconsin.

PROPOSED CAMP IN MIDDLE STATES.

It is proposed to hold a camp at some point in Pennsylvania, Maryland or Virginia, at a site to be selected later, to be held in July, under command of one of the general officers on duty in Washington. Regular troops—three troops of Cavalry from the 15th Cavalry at Fort Myer; two batteries from the 3rd Field Artillery at Fort Myer; nine companies of Infantry from the 29th Infantry from Forts Jay, Niagara and Porter; seven companies of Infantry from the 2nd Infantry at Fort Thomas; two companies of Engineers from Washington Barracks; Company A of the Signal Corps from Fort Leavenworth; one-half of Company C, Hospital Corps, from Fort Niagara.

National Guard troops from New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Delaware and Virginia.

A QUESTION OF SIGHTS.

THE letter which follows is so characteristic of the good fellow and clever man who wrote it—by the way he was once a Confederate soldier—and withal it is so enlightening on the engrossingly interesting topic of sights that it is offered unabridged.

"Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

While it is not to be expected that you, personally, should be so apprised, still it is a fact that I am now, and have long been, one of your many, if not most constant readers. As such, you will appreciate how surely to meet my eye was your critique of the Bassell & Blenkner rear sight, (now being considered for use on the Government's Service rifle), as it appeared in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN in its issue of December 9, 1909.

I write this to give expression of thanks for the interest you manifest, as,

also, for what I esteem to have been a fair presentation—conceding, as you did, the many advantages this sight presents over the one now in use. Neither can I find fault with the suggestion made relative to an *improvement* that might, in your judgment, be effected. Indeed, I might add that I agree with you fully in this; and what you propose, *in the way of a change*, was near being incorporated in the original model presented to the Ordnance Board for its consideration some two years ago.

My experience as a rifleman has long since taught me that an aperture, or peep sight, is at *all* times more dependable and accurate than an open one; and that a *reasonably* large peep—while in no measure detracting from precision—gives the facility for a *quicker* sighting or taking aim, upon the part of the shooter. Especially will this be found true in connection with moving objects. So if these things are to be reckoned as features of importance and value in a Service rifle sight (and in God's name, why not?), then, seemingly, there could be no argument made, in lines intelligent, why the battle-fire sight should not be of the peep kind (say .12-inch in size) rather than the open.

And this moves me, if in your goodness I might be so indulged, to unbosom myself—I hope not too extendedly—on the subject of Service rifle sights in general, and the Bassell & Blenkner (the one of which you have spoken so kindly) in particular. It would seem almost incomprehensible to the thinking mind that so much improvement should have gone on in the mechanism associating itself with the manufacture of Service rifles—so great an advancement made in the knowledge of ballistics, exterior and interior—while the *sighting device*, forming such important component part of these marvelous productions, has remained for many years, practically, in *status quo*. Certain it is that the inventive genius of the world has lagged woefully behind, or, in these many evolutions, looking to Service rifle betterment, the fact has been lost sight of that the old proverb, 'no hoof, no horse,' might be paraphrased, and made to read, with equal truth, 'no sight, no gun.'

Possibly it would be only true to say that the best rear sight now in use on any Service rifle throughout the world, is the one to be found attached to the New Springfield; and yet, with its numerous deficiencies, that any expert judgment must accept, how may it be thought to comport, in any fair measure, with the twentieth century progressiveness as evidenced in the gun with which our nation's soldiery is at this day armed.

For illustration: The New Springfield rifle contemplates an extreme range of 5,465 yards, and it is sighted up to 2,850 yards—the latter being a greater distance than the light Artillery, employed in the war of the 60's, was found to be effective. The 47 to 50 grains of high-power, smokeless powder which its cartridge contains, gives a pressure of about 49,000 pounds per square inch and a muzzle velocity of nearly 2,700 feet per second; while at a distance of 1,000 yards, the velocity has been determined to be over 1,000 feet a second. At a distance of 100 yards the bullet will penetrate 46.7 inches of pine boards. It is single shot, or magazine, at pleasure, and admits of wonderful rapidity of fire; while its possibilities of accuracy are not only equal but superior to those of the sportsman's target, or backwoodman's 'squirrel rifle.'

Now, for such a wonderful weapon there should be a perfect sight, but note approximately the limitations and deficiencies of its sighting device. The elevations to be obtained through the peep are confined to 200 to 2,360 yard limit; a like elevation, only about 100 yards greater, is to be had through the open sight at bottom of field of view; and from 1,400 to 2,850 yards, through the open sight in the upper edge of the drift slide and top of leaf; and all of them compel, as a condition precedent, *the moving of sight slide* should the marksman desire to make shift from peep to open sight, or vice versa,

With the *peep* in drift slide, set, say at 500 yards elevation, it will be seen that the *lower open sight* stands at a point on the scale at nearly 900 yards elevation; while the *upper open sight*, in drift slide, stands at a point of about 1,700 yards elevation.

It will doubtless be accepted as a fact, that with such number of sighting places (three)—*all in line, standing at varying points of elevation*—confusion is sure to ensue, and errors in sight-taking frequent. Then, too, there are bands of light always visible, in such proximity to the peep—above and below—as to preclude the possibility of this, *the most accurate and valuable sight of all*, being ever open to use in form of its greatest perfection. The fact is notorious that on shooting ranges the marksmen are to be seen constantly trying to negative this distraction of the eye, by employing chewing gum, cardboard, etc., to fill in or cover up these gaps or light openings.

A further deficiency is to be found in the fact that the peep in the drift slide is made only in some fixed size, and admits of no change therefrom, save at the end of disassembling of sight and changing of drift slide—a thing, under Service conditions, not to be considered. *As the visual needs of individuals differ*, the peep sight, adjusting itself perfectly to the eye of one man, could not, in the course of nature, *in the same size*, be relied upon to meet, *equally well*, the visual requirements of another; 'and these differences must be consulted if best results, from the unit, are to be obtained.'

Neither must it be forgotten that *the ever changing conditions of light and weather* render it of highest importance that some *quick facility* for making variation in size of peep should be found associating itself with the sighting device of a Service rifle. A peep *in .05 size*, called into requisition on a dark or rainy day, could not fail to lay a heavy embargo upon the good shooting of the rifleman; whereas excellent results are possible, using a peep *in .10 size* under identically the same conditions. And—but why go further?

You were good enough to predict, in the article to which we make reference, that the Bassell & Blenkner sight would 'probably be adopted.' We certainly hope you are right in such prognostication; but, be that as it may, it certainly can never again be said that 'the rear sight now in use on the U. S. Service rifle, *with all its faults*, is the best the condition of the art has been enabled to supply.' For it is a fact made manifest and beyond disputation—if I may be pardoned the telling—reached at the end of tests and trials made under Government auspices, that the sight invented by Bassell & Blenkner offers a *perfect remedy* for every 'short place' as shown to exist in the rear sight now applied to the New Springfield.

It contains a *plurality* of peep sights, and one open sight—all interchangeable, *instantly so*, at the pleasure of the shooter; and all alike subject to use from the same point of elevation without the *shifting of slide*—affording opportunity for meeting the varying visual needs, an admitting of an adjustment that may be made to suit the changing conditions of light and weather. The sights in aperture disk, peeps and open—*together*, the graduation scale, with elevations *from 100 yards to end of leaf*.

The peep sights are to be found in their perfection—a sufficiency of metal surrounding them above and below, there is no distraction to the eye from bands of light in adjacency. The *scale indicators* (so located that they cannot be deranged) permit the rifleman *to read the scale quickly and accurately*, and make *very fine adjustment*. In truth it gives practically everything of value in this way that might be found in a micrometer screw attachment—avoiding all of its 'fussiness,' and elements of weakness. It is *very strong* in its construction—equal to the most exacting Service conditions; its operation is simple and certain (requiring the use of but one hand, and that may be gloved); it is never out of order, is free from all complexity, *and it is as well adapted to the needs of the soldier and the guardsman as it is to the expert*.

It might, too, be well to remember, that the application of this leaf and sight slide to the U. S. magazine rifle *necessitates no change in conditions from those now found existing*. Should it be adopted by the Government, it means simply the manufacture of these, and the substitution of the new leaf and sight slide for the old—leaving the movable base of rear sight and front sight, and all things else about Service rifle, *as they are*—requiring but a few moment's time of company artificer, or soldier himself, to make the change.

As it cannot be supposed that our Government could not in this, as in all things else, when the opportunity presents itself, choose to lead the world, it would appear that you stood fully justified in giving expression to the belief that *'this sight will probably be adopted.'*

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN T. BASSELL,
Of Bassell & Blenkner."

MACHINE GUNS FOR THE MILITIA.

AS an evidence of how actively our National Guardsmen are interested in everything which affects the Service, we need only cite the receipt of numerous letters from officers of Organized Militia in regard to machine guns. These letters were brought out by a short article which we published on the subject a week or so ago in which we said that the Benét-Mercié gun had been adopted and that it would be ready for issue in the near future.

We directed the attention at the time as well, to the authorization by the War Department for the creation of separate machine gun companies, that is, machine gun companies organized separately instead of by details from the other companies of a regiment, equivalent in other words to the making of a 13th company.

Now our National Guardsmen wish to know when they can expect to get the new machine guns on requisitions. Inquiry discloses the fact that every effort is being made to expedite the manufacture of the new guns, and they will be turned out as quickly as men and machines will do it consistent with the use of good material and the employment of fine workmanship.

It will be at least eight months before any can be actually issued, possibly ten months. Broadly, then, one may say that we cannot be sure that requisitions for the new machine guns will be filled inside of a year. It is, however, the purpose of the Department to issue these weapons very promptly, when an opportunity has been given for their manufacture. The case will be simplified because, as we said, when we spoke of this matter previously, the guns will be made here in the United States.

TESTING A BRASS-BASE BULLET.

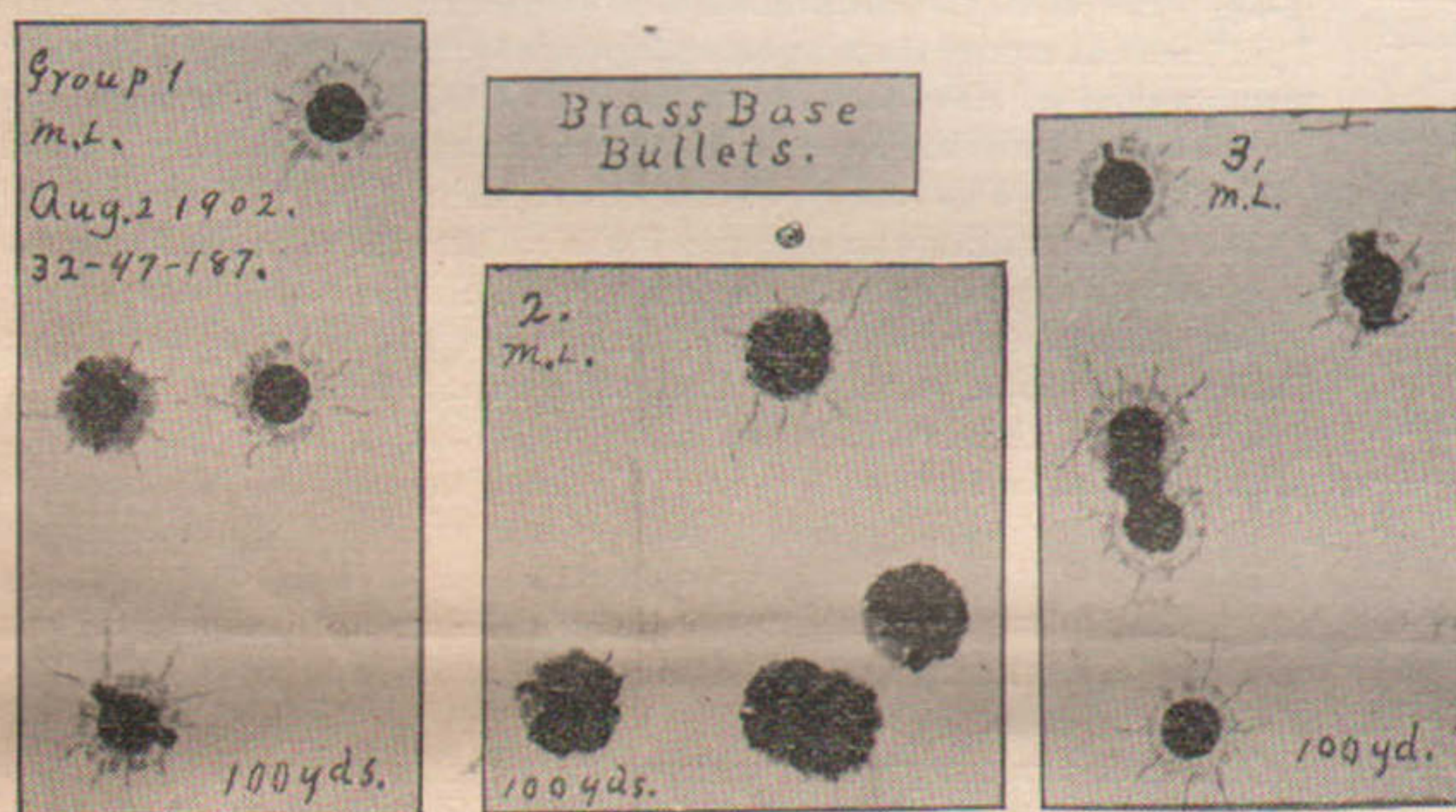
Extract from "The Bullet's Flight from Powder to Target."

By DR. F. W. MANN.

TEST 54.—August 30, brass-base bullets, muzzle-loaded, were shot. This hollow bullet was made in a special Zizchang mold, the concavity being $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch deep, shaped to fit a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch brass 8-32 machine screw with special shaped slotted head.

Small mill cutters were made to saw a central slot in the flat brass head, giving a good hold for the screwdriver, though the slot did not extend to edge of bullet. This brass base was firmly screwed in and the 187-grain lubricated bullet swaged firmly upon the screw in a regular swage, leaving a base band. Testing the base in a chuck, made for the purpose, showed the base to be oblique to body of the bullet, that is, the swage would not straighten the base. This was gratifying to know, because the brass base was inserted to keep the base from becoming oblique when upset in the rifling by discharging.

If the swage would not set the base square with body, it might be expected that the upset would not set it oblique; and if base was not oblique, would it not fly true to the bud? After swaging the bullets were held in a special chuck and bases perfectly squared in a lathe, then driven point first through the Pope muzzle from its rear end, the lands cutting their way through the lead base band and thin edge of the brass base, thus allowing bullets to be reentered for loading into the regular Pope muzzle by the fingers, without pressure. Chucking the bullet and squaring base again in the lathe completed an apparently perfect bullet.



Other methods had been tried, seemingly easier, but did not accomplish the purpose, and the reader must imagine the days of experimenting before 15 bullets of this character were perfected for the test.

Three 5-shot groups were fired from V-rest, making respectively 1.25, 1.62, and 1.87 inches, as illustrated (Fig. 43), and prints showed no tips, but the body of bullets surrounding the screw did not upset into the grooves.

At the same time a test group of five was made with the bore-diameter bullet, under the same conditions as with brass bases, and size of group was only .53-inch. This closed a test which required months for preparation, and it seemed to disprove the oblique base theory of the glancing effect of muzzle blast because we took for granted that the brass-base bullets were not made oblique by the firing charge, though bullets did not catch well in sawdust, which prevented testing their bases for obliquity.

TROOPING SOUTH.

ACTIVE SERVICE AS "TOMMY" SEES IT.

THE HERO BUSINESS.

WHEN Private T. Jones of B Company, Steenth Regiment, Jayville Center, enlisted for service in South Africa and the saving of the Empire, says the Canadian Military Gazette, it was no clear understanding of the rights or wrongs of the quarrel between Briton and Boer that prompted him to do so. On the contrary he had grave suspicions that there was a good deal of graft on both sides, but, right or wrong, it worried him to see the Old Country getting the worst of a scrap with a few Dutch farmers, and the jeers and quips of foreign countries annoyed him. He felt that it was right for the Colonies to show the world that they stood shoulder to shoulder with the Mother land in time of trouble, and as Canada was sending men it would never do for Jayville Center not to be represented. Moreover he had the natural desire of the healthy young Canadian to travel, to see the world and to gain experience, and, if further reasons are necessary, he was not struck on his job and thought it was about time for a change. These motives, while they may not constitute patriotism of the highest order, make a very good working substitute for it.

And so he enlists, and in doing so it may truly be said that he has no idea of actively engaging in the hero business, but his wishes in the matter were not consulted. On the day of his departure deputations of his fellow citizens wait on him at twenty-minute intervals and present him with:

Five pounds in gold,	Two bottles fire water,
A wrist watch,	Two comfort bags,
A gold ring,	One fox terrier pup,
Three books of devotion,	One silk Union Jack,
One combination folding knife,	One box Bovril chocolate,
fork and spoon.	One box fruit.
Three pounds of confectionery,	One box of cigars.

and other bric-a-brac and *objects d'art* too numerous to mention. In addition his family provide an outfit somewhat in excess of that usually carried by two generals of division, and altogether Jones finds himself splendidly equipped—to start a general store—if not for a hard campaign on foot.

These festivities over, the legions hit the route for Rome and we borrow the following description of the subsequent proceedings from the columns of the Jayville Leader:

"Amid vociferous cheering," reads the article, "the procession moved off on its way to the railway station in the following order:

Guard of municipal police,
The fire brigade,
Steenth Regiment band, augmented by civilian talent,
The mayor and town council,
Lieut.-Col. Crowfoot, O. C., Steenth Regiment, and staff,
The British ensign,
Jayville Center's contingent,
PRIV. T. JONES, ESQ.,
Guard of Honor from B Company, Steenth Regiment,
Delegation from football club, with flag,
Delegation Court 64, Unexpected Order of Bushmen,
Main Street Methodist choir,
Delegation W. C. T. U.,
Delegation Y. M. C. A.,
Citizens on foot and in cabs.

About half-way to the station someone suggested that the young hero should be carried. The suggestion was immediately adopted and for the rest of the march he was borne aloft on the athletic shoulders of the football club.

The entire route was gay with flags, the elaborate decorations of the Weekly Leader office receiving especially favorable comment.

The band enlivened the march with patriotic and popular airs, 'Auld Lang Syne' and the 'Girl I Left Behind Me' being the favorites apparently.

While waiting for the train at the station the mayor, Colonel Crowfoot, and the pastor of the Main Street Methodist church made stirring speeches, referring to the leading part Jayville Center had always played in Imperial matters and to the satisfaction they felt, that the good old patriotic and historic burg was to be represented on the battlefields of empire 'by our brave and public-spirited fellow citizen, Mr. Thomas Jones,' who would undoubtedly earn fresh laurels for his native town.

The Main Street Methodist Choir then rendered 'God be with you till we meet again' in faultless style. It was a noble effort and there wasn't a dry eye in the crowd when they finished," etc., etc., etc.

Poor Jones! It is a trying experience all right as he has never before attracted any particular public notice, but the only thing that saves him from having to make a speech at this point is the fact that the crowd cannot find him, he having, with the characteristic modesty of the true soldier, dodged behind a freight car to have a few last words of farewell in quiet with his family, and fortunately the troop train comes rolling in before his whereabouts are discovered.

HARD LUCK.

By JOHN C. McARTHUR, CAPTAIN 28TH U. S. INFANTRY.

THE brilliant beauty of a tropical night was wasting its sweetness on the sleeping city as Calahan emerged from the cafe "Dos Hermanos." The little kiosk and its sheltering palm trees were fairly awash with the flood of moonlight which vampire-like drew from the incandescent lights on the neighboring bridge until they shone pale and yellow in its effulgence. The moon was full and so was Calahan.

As he emerged from the shadows the bridge caught his eye but it was behaving in a most peculiar manner. With a series of wary tacks he approached the wildly oscillating structure and just as the stone columns at the end were about to close and cross, he darted through and flung his arms about the rail. "I got ye—stiddy now—yer borrache—be shamed yersil—I stud on bridge a' midnight—whils moon—moonsh, lots a moonsh—5, 6, moonsh. I stud on bridge a' foor a. m., in th' marnin whils 5 or 6 moonsh—an' shome mor'n water."

With that he leaned over to see, performed a perfect front flip and landed with a splash in the outrushing tide twenty feet below. He came up blowing like a porpoise and struck out lustily straight with the tide as he had always done in every emergency of his life. As the strong current whirled him past the river's mouth, he was caught by the back eddy and drifted in slowly until he brought up against the stern of a boat.

"I'll be dommed," he murmured, but quickly grasped the gunwale and attempted to haul himself aboard. He was too heavily loaded and his efforts but caused her to slide off the beach and gradually, as she got fairly into the grasp of the tide, she moved more and more rapidly straight along the shining path of the moon.

He nearly swamped the boat before he succeeded in boarding her but finally, after tremendous effort and much profanity, sat in the foot or more of water that half filled her and viewed his surroundings. The town was already but a haze of twinkling lights and the roll of the open sea was beginning to swash the water about in a very disagreeable manner. He was quite sober but still hazy as to the method by which he had been transported from the "Dos Hermanos" to his present situation.

"I'm no blooming sailor an' pwhat razoos me is pwhy I'm goin' to say in this stinkin' boat."

He searched the boat carefully but failed to find oars or anything that would answer for a substitute; but he did find a scoop and, after an hour's patient work, managed to clear the boat of water, and then, with the careless optimism of the soldier, curled up in the bottom and almost instantly, in spite of wet clothing and uncertain destination, fell fast asleep.

He was awakened hours later by the tumbling of the boat as she rolled broadside on in the surf beating on a sandy beach. He watched his chance and jumped in time to run up the slope and sat down on a sand hummock, safe at last from the hungry sea.

"Be gorry! That's the ind of a personally conducted thrip alright, and now if I cud be hearin' mess call blow I'd come and git it dom quick.

I wonder wher'n all 'ell I am.

I'll bet the top'll be layin fer me good and plinty, all right. He sez to me yisterday, he sez, Calahan, sez he, if you git *borracho* this pay day and go a. w. o. l., I'll git ye bobbed. You'r a dom drunkin' loafer, he sez.

Phwats the use of goin back, I'll git mine if I do. I know phwat I'll do, I'll go to Mazatlan and see Dinny McGrath, Dinny's a sergeant now and he'll know what to do and av he says 'go back' thin back I goes and takes me bob or me 6 and 60 accordin to the marcy of the court or the custom of war in sich cases. But Dinny's a wise bye and maybe he'll say 'you're all in, Terrance, its over the hill for yours.'

But where in the divvls name is Mazatlan? Well shure uts on the bay and uts east of Benevides, but whither I'm aist or wist I dinnaw but uts shure ut won't come to me. I got to go to ut.

So hike ye doughboys hike!

An hike ye doughboys hike!

Oh! its hike all day

Fifteen sixty fur yer—

Well I'll be dommed. If that aint Mazatlan lighthouse right there shure, or I'm a three-legged goat.

Oh! Cuba the gim of the oshun,

The home of the goat and the flea—

there's shure a sanyorita at the kaper's house and she ain't so *moreno* as some. Terrance, bye, do yer duty like a good sojer,

Ah! *buenos dias senorita*—aint she the peach—*que bonita! que simpatica!!*"

II

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY,
MAZATLAN, CUBA, August 12, 1907.

Memorandum:

A military ride will be made tomorrow, under the personal direction of the Commanding Officer, accompanied by the following officers: Capt. W. H. Brown, Quartermaster; Capt. P. J. Smith, Intelligence Officer; Lieutenants B. J. Alford, W. Alexander and S. V. Pardee. In addition each company commander will designate two noncommissioned officers of his command to accompany the party. The route to the lighthouse via Andarival ferry will be taken. The Officer of the Guard will arrange for the awakening of all officers and noncommissioned officers so that the start may be made at 5.00 a. m.

By Orders of Colonel Street:

(SGD) B. H. SWIFT,

Captain and Adjutant, 31st Infantry, Adjutant.

The Officer of the Guard performed his duty in an annoying if satisfactory manner and the first lightening of the morning's gloom found the party well on its way to the ferry across the Canimer river. At the head of the string of horsemen rode the Colonel, sitting his horse like a boy and indeed setting such a pace that some of the doughboys were manifestly unhappy.

The sun came bouncing up as though eager to catch the awakening world in mischief; the giant fronds of the royal palms rustled pleasantly in the gentle breeze; a land crab sidled awkwardly across the road and Calahan, singing blithely, "*Hike ye doughboys hike*," sauntered over the crest of an abrupt hill and stood outlined against the blaze in the east.

"What are you doing here?" queried the Colonel, supposing him to be a member of his own command.

"Private Calahan, Sorr, 32nd Infantry, sorr."

"On pass, I suppose."

"Yis sorr, from Benevides goin' to Mazatlan to see me frind Sergeant Grath, sorr."

"Let me see your pass."

Calahan plunged his hand into his pocket of his khaki coat and then, with a gamely assumed look of consternation, said "I must have lost it Sorr, I had it in me pocket just awhile gone."

The Colonel's eyes twinkled as he said, "Quite likely, those mythical ones are so easily lost."

"Yis sorr, that's the kind I had sorr, and I lost it in the river whin I come accross Sorr."

The twinkle faded as the Colonel sternly said, "You are lying, are you not? You did not have a pass, did you?"

"No sorr."

"Sergeant Brown, take this man back to the post and turn him over to the guard. Give my compliments to Captain Swift and tell him that I wish him to wire Benevides for this man's status."

As Calahan tramped off down the road in front of the watchful sergeant he was heard to murmur despondently—

"Av all th' dommed hard luck."

LOOK OUT, HERE THEY COME!

ALl this perfervid controversial conversation about the equality of the sexes, the emancipation of women, restoration to the mother of the race of those rights rudely torn from her by "crool," "crool" man, conduct us inevitably to one single conclusion! That is: in a little time the world will be forced to accept women as fit material for soldiers.

Think of it! What an opportunity for a military tailor in those days; and the ration maker who can turn out a ration with chocolate bonbons as a component will get all the Army contracts for feeding the troops.

New diseases demand new remedies, and if woman is to go to war we shall have to think up ways to meet and vanquish her.

We suggest the establishment of a special corps, organized to meet Amazonian hosts wherever found. We should recruit this anti-Amazon Army in the perlieus of the Isle of Manhattan toward the lower end—bright sprightly boys from the bowery would about fill the bill. For uniforms, a neutral color, say, something in a drab or gentle gray. No rifles, revolvers or sabers, but to each one at the waist belt, a dozen traps chock full of lively young mice.

Confronting an Army of the *once* gentler sex (those who were our superiors, now our equals) the command would be: "1. *Prepare to Open Traps!*" "2. *Open Traps!*" In place of the sound of the rapid discharge of firearms, a chorus of shrill shrieks would attest the efficacy of the onslaught.

Or another way: It might be arranged to have a strong wind blow upon those who had abandoned the crinoline for the chevron. Imagine it. Can you see Maggie Jane Murphy's Petticoat Platoon putting about all of its sixty lily white hands one to each side of a head of fluffy red hair, when that troublesome wind came, and how the horrid and neglected guns would clatter to the earth.

Such unworthy subterfuges, such nasty, nasty ways of doing things could only be thought up by a real mean man general, such a one as would be capable of a heinous cruelty of any kind, such a man as would not hesitate to order a raid upon a precious reserve stock of chewing gum. Contemplate an Army of Amazons without chewing gum. It would be as bad as exhausting the supply of hairpins.

But seriously, now, what is the matter with a woman aeroplane corps? Just make their skirts a trifle more voluminous, and if anything happened to their machines instead of coming down "ker plunk!" Miss Aeroplanienne could sail gracefully to the ground supported by the parachute of her own expanded skirts. But in such a case there would have to be a law to the effect that whenever one heard an aeroplane go "plink" in the air all men should fall upon their faces and remain so until somebody said "all right."

War would cease to be a trial, and become again gee-lorious if our enemy advanced upon us with a right wing composed of bright young broilers. Think of going into camp half a mile from an army which contained a company of recruits from the ballet of the "Gay Girls of Gottenburg." Could anybody keep the chappies on our side from going over there? Not in a million years.

And the rosy cheeked girls from the farm—how could we prevent our latest graduates from the Agricultural College from offering to help them hunt up the keows.

No, we have changed our minds. No woman soldiers for us. Think what Sherman said: There is no use of making it any worse just because we have a chance.

Let's let the men fight the battles and continue to allow women to fight the men.

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.

THE WORTH OF SERVICE.

We are all much exercised over instruction for the Organized Militia. We need to be careful that we do not overestimate the value and importance of certain kinds of teaching. We may easily spend time on staff walks that could be better devoted to teaching men how to march and shoot. Every item of necessary knowledge is good, but the essentials should always come first.

The company is of course the military family. There the education of a soldier can be carried on better than anywhere else. It is entirely practicable to teach all of the men in a National Guard Company everything which is really essential for efficiency in service even within the three years of average enlistment, and with no more than fifty drills or other ordered duty per year. You may question this, but it is a proposition capable of demonstration and proof.

Nor is it necessary that the company commander should be a finished soldier. If he has the required amount of common sense he will realize in the beginning of his headship of the company that life is short, military service is shorter, and if he would make real soldiers out of his men he must discard, throw away, and abandon all of those items which go to make up the Regular soldier's complement of knowledge, except those which are indispensable for field service.

Thus, he must so proceed with his instruction of his men as to be certain that they learn to shoot, cook, camp, march, and obey orders. When he has taught them these things, he can content himself with the thought that what little more is needed, the gloss, the superfine finish, the polish, may be put on only by such service as demands and requires all of a soldier's time.

But he must remember that he cannot teach the men those essential things by reading to them out of a book or by telling them of the things he has read. If he wants to teach his men how to march he must make them march. In no other way will the soldier so soon find out that bad shoes make sore feet as by trudging weary miles in pain and discomfort.

It lies within the power of every company commander to simulate field service for his men for a considerable number of times every year. Let him arrange to take his company from the armory every Saturday afternoon for a march into the country, the men bearing upon their backs their blanket rolls and those articles of a personal character which they would carry on a short expedition.

Five or ten miles from the starting point a shelter-tent camp will be

pitched. Fortunate the company commander who can make his Saturday evening march to the rifle range and devote the morning hours of Sunday to practice there. Back to town on Sunday afternoon in time for the men to wash up and attend church if they wish to do that.

Of course the company commander will see to it the first time or two, by extra caution, that the men are well shod. After that he need not bother. The men will look to it for themselves.

We hear some complaint, and there is reason for it, of militiamen being worked too hard in joint maneuver camps. No militiaman could be worked too hard if his company commander went about the task of making him fit as earnestly and seriously, and as capably as he could.

That company commander is culpably negligent who will take men into camp who have not had enough physical exercise, enough walking, sufficient experience in practice marches, to make them fit for fifteen or twenty miles a day.

Your doubtful men will say that this is impossible; that a great many National Guardsmen live in cities, and cannot spare the time. No men need such training more and no other class will derive so much benefit from it as these same city men. What they need before all else to fit them for their civil duties is exercise in the open. So far as we know there is no man whose life may not be so shaped as to allow him by regular daily exercise to fit himself for the hardships of a maneuver camp.

If he be a real National Guardsman and desirous of doing his full duty, a sufficient number of hours of walking exercise every day for several weeks prior to the time of the encampment, taken, if necessary alone, will make him fit to walk as far and finish as strong as anyone.

The trouble with us National Guardsmen is that we are too much inclined to blow bubbles and think we are making something. When we build let us build a structure which will stand—a tangible, permanent, useful, valuable structure. Building so, though our services are never required for war, we shall have gained and the country shall have gained through the military and physical training which we have received.

Men accomplish things in this world by laboring with purpose. Suppose you shut your eyes and walk down the street, where do you get to? And yet that is the way a great many men go through life.

If you think you have something to do, decide first whether you really should do it; that determined, look into the question of how it can best be done. When you have decided that, go ahead and do not let anything turn you aside unless it is of sufficient importance, clearly of such overwhelming importance, as to justify a diversion from the original course mapped out.

To return to the company commander. Company commanders must carry in their minds always that to make their men fit for service in war, is work well worth doing. No act which an American could perform is of more service to his country. The company commander of moderate wealth (usually less because of his National Guard service), of modest position in society, obscure, unheard of and unknown, who is today making the fifty odd men who call him "Captain" each week a little more fit to be of service to their country in time of war, is doing something of which the general of an Army might well be proud.

It is not the importance which the world attaches to the deeds of men which make them worth while. We might think so for a little time but the longer we live, the more we learn, the better we know that the things worth doing are more often unrecognized, unperceived, and unpraised by the world, than the reverse.

So we say to the company commander, if you are honestly and intelligently and therefore successfully attempting to make your company a fit machine for war you are doing something of such incalculable benefit to the nation that a valuation cannot be placed upon it.

You have a heavy load to carry. You often grow discouraged; it seems to you many times that you are wasting your labor and depleting your energy without recognition or appreciation. Do not worry about that. Your work is good work and all you need be concerned about is to see that it is well done. When you can no longer bear the burden, at that moment when it is impossible for you to continue to make the sacrifices which you are making, you can resign and let your first lieutenant take your place.

The company while you have it is yours, and one of those things which

you must clearly perceive all the time is that there must come a limit to your service, either through promotion or because you will have to get out for your own interests. In either case it is up to you to see that your first lieutenant is fit to succeed you.

When you do go, you should feel like the man who is about to die after a well spent life, who bequeaths to his legal heir all that was his. In your case the one who inherits should be your first lieutenant. Into his hands you place the heritage of trouble and trial and labor, privation, discomfort and distress, only balanced by the pleasure gained from a consciousness of duty well performed, the incidental joys of the service which you love, and the strength which comes from self-sacrificing labor patiently performed.

Yes, the company commander in the National Guard has a hard time. He must be a business man, a soldier, a politician and a diplomat, all in one; but if today we were choosing a place for a young man, one which should make him more fit to be called a man, we should prefer nothing over such service in the National Guard as would ultimately bring him to the command of a company.

The man who passes through the grades and becomes a company commander, building or merely helping to hold together a good company which someone else has built, builds more character for himself than he could in any other line of activity.

NO MORE THAN THE ARMY DESERVES.

President Taft was Governor-General of the Philippines when the Army served there repressing the insurrection. He was Secretary of War when he ceased to be the chief ruler of the isles beyond the sea. He has had an opportunity to know the Army and to judge it. Listen now to what he said about the Army in a recent address:

"It was upon the Army that there fell the burden of eliminating an insurrection that extended the full island's length, and they had to be divided up into 500 different posts, and they had to put small detachments of the Army under command of lieutenants and second lieutenants, and even sergeants, and trust to the ability of the noncommissioned officer and the young commissioned officer to carry on independent campaigns in the neighborhood of the post to which they were assigned in stamping out this insurrection. No army, and I assert it without any fear of contradiction, could have offered that knowledge, that independence of judgment, that self-reliance on the part of those young officers that enabled it as a whole ultimately and quietly and softly—and I had almost said peaceably—to bring about a condition of pacification in the islands and to stamp out an insurrection so difficult to overcome. And in those campaigns there was an opportunity for individual bravery and courage that is not exceeded by any opportunity in the Civil War or any other war that this country has been engaged in.

And this Signal Corps, which was referred to tonight in a jocular way, may point to a record of loss in death and wounds in those islands that, I think, has been equaled by no other Signal Corps, and perhaps, by no other corps in any other army."

It should please men who know, appreciate and value our Army, to have official sanction of it thus publicly announced.

The Philippine service is an obscure service. Seven thousand miles is a long way over the sea. In the midst of strange, tropical surroundings one might well find excuse for lax methods, for the abandonment of high principles, for moral lesions so often the result of lonesomeness and detachment from one's own people.

There is some grumbling in the Army today about the Philippine service, but not much. In the Army or out of it if one could consult one's own selfish wishes doubtless little real work would be done. Laziness, mental sloth, an antipathy toward taking pains, are natural and inherent. The desire to do one's best grows with years, keeping pace with the increase in mental and moral stature.

The Army would not select Philippine service as a pleasure jaunt, but the Army is quite willing to go there, does go there, and does good work there. Of this we have other evidence than the opinion of President Taft, but it is fine to hear him say so.

It was also good to observe the opinion which he expressed during the same address in which he made the statements which we have quoted. He said we should have an Army of the present size whether we held the Philippines or not. In other words, in his opinion, our present Army is not too large and by inference it is too small.

THANKS TO MR. BACON.

THE following resolution has been forwarded to Mr. Bacon in Paris. "At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association of America, held in Washington, D. C., on January 12, 1910, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the change in the method of conducting the matches of the National Rifle Association of America, whereby the Association, instead of participating in the small amount of profit derived therefrom, paid back to the contestants all their entry fees in prizes, thus reducing the income of the Association below the point where such income would equal its legitimate expenses, and such condition having been presented by the President of the Association, Gen. James A. Drain, to the Hon. Robert Bacon, with a request for help, which request was instantly met by a donation of \$1,200 to the Association, therefore,

Be it resolved, that the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association of America do offer and extend to the Hon. Robert Bacon, now Ambassador to France, the heartiest thanks for his generous and patriotic action.

Be it further resolved, that the Directors of the National Rifle Association of America more fully appreciate this act because this is the largest sum which has ever been given to the Association, and the gift came at a time when the need was very great.

Attest:

ALBERT S. JONES, *Secretary.*

J. C. BATES,
President."

THE RED RECKONING.

BY C. L. GILMAN.

The craft and skill with the rifle that guides the bullet afar,
Shall we yet have time to learn it, when the land is wrung with war?

Think you our valor will serve us when we loose our volleys blind
'Gainst a steely storm that sings and stings like hail before the wind?

What though our untaught levies stand firm in that blast from hell,
If they fill the air, in grim despair, with shots that do not tell?
From the start is the finish certain, when the man who cannot shoot

Goes out to fight. What e're his might his chance is the chance
of the brute.

So must we fall to our foemen, like helpless creatures of chase,
If sloth and conceit withhold us from mastering the arm of our race;

In that last, red day of reckoning, if we render but worthless lives,
Not less our blame, though we wash our shame in the tears of our widowed wives.

For it isn't enough to offer, when the nation's life's at stake,
Our lives for her's, unflinching—She is saved by the lives we can take.

RIFLE RULE FOR THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

A TEAM captain of last year writes to us asking for an interpretation of the new rule relating to rifles in the National Matches, namely: "Rifle to be used as issued by the Ordnance Department, without alteration or modification of any kind or character whatsoever." He inquires whether loosening bands or reducing trigger pull will be allowed. We say to him positively, No. The rifles will be shot as they are issued.

That raises the question as to whether the rifles which were issued to his team last year for the National Matches should be sent back to the Department to be worked over or otherwise disposed of.

This is to be the practical working of the new rule. First it may be said that the rifles *must* be shot as they are issued, and that they may be shot as they are issued special rifles will be prepared by the Ordnance Department, probably a sufficient number so that each team may have 35 of them.

The trigger pull will be softened and reduced so that all will be exactly the same, about three and one-half pounds. Bolts will be polished, bands will be loosened and all of those things done to the rifle which the best informed expert would do if the rifle were issued to him in ordinary course.

The total number of rifles to supply the teams, say thirty-five to the team, will be prepared, each rifle to be as near like its fellow as the Ordnance Department can make it. Then requisitions will be filled by lot; that is to say, when a requisition for thirty-five rifles comes in, rifles will be taken by lot and sent. That is to prevent any possible allegations later on that any team had rifles different, better or worse, than those of any other team.

So far as the rifles in the hands of the teams after the matches of last year are concerned, these will be simply turned back into the State arsenal and issued in the regular way or kept out for team practice pending the receipt of the new rifles.

Another team captain who is a very careful man writes to us thanking us for the publication of the National Match rules in full in our issue of January 20. He says the rules are plainly an improvement upon those of last year or any previous year, and he also says that after a most careful reading of them he can suggest no change.

N. R. A. NEWS.

There is no doubt that the starting of the two indoor rifle leagues (Inter-collegiate and Interclub) has aroused considerable interest in shooting among the clubs of both classes. Since the shooting began seven civilian rifle clubs have sent in their application for membership in the Association. They are the Cayahoga Rifle Club of Cleveland, Ohio; Hastings, Col., Rifle Club; The Park Club of Bridgeport, Conn.; Santa Ana, Cal., Rifle Club; Adrian, Mich., Rifle Club; Danbury, Conn., Rifle Club and the Tarrytown (N. Y.), Rifle Club. Among the colleges clubs have been organized and joined the National Rifle Association from the Oklahoma Agricultural College; Pennsylvania State College and the University of Tennessee. A rifle club has also been elected from the Odgen, Utah, High School.

The proudest boy in California today is fourteen-year-old Ernest Williams of the Harvard School of Los Angeles who succeeded in winning a Junior Marksmen Outdoor medal by making 39 standing and 42 prone on the Glendale range at Los Angeles on January 22. Young Williams is only 14 years old and weighs but 85 pounds. The Krag rifle with which he shot was almost too much for him but he got there. His instructor writes that he has worked nearly a whole year to reach this standard.

The National Rifle Association is sending out appeals to all its clubs and individuals asking immediate action in favor of the bill now pending in Congress for an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in the United States and a free issue of rifles to rifle clubs. (Senate Bill 5008 and House Bill 17798.) A report of this bill received by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House from the Secretary of War was extremely favorable. Now is the time for all men who believe in the promotion of rifle practice as the means of strengthening the country, to put their shoulders to the wheel by writing at once to their representatives in Congress in favor of this bill.

Interest in the coming International Small Bore Match with Great Britain and Australia is beginning to show itself. Applications have been made for the appointment of judges and the designation of the following places for holding tryouts for place on the American team: New York, Brooklyn, Portland, Maine; Philadelphia, Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Pa. and Staunton, Va.

Many letters are being received by the Secretary of the N. R. A., showing what the throwing open of regimental armory ranges to high school boys is doing for the regiments themselves in the way of new recruits from the ranks of the schoolboy shooters and excellent material they make.

Every Colonel of a National Guard regiment interested in keeping up the standard of enlistments should look into this method. If they do this they will invite the high school boys of their cities to use the armory range on afternoons, detail an officer as instructor and offer the loan of the regiment's rifles.

A LITTLE LATE, BUT—

Capt. John H. Parker, 28th U. S. Infantry, whose interest in and knowledge of machine guns has caused him to be known as "Gatling Gun Parker" has performed a signal service by writing a book called "Indoor Target Practice with the Sub-Target Gun Machine."

We have long needed a work of this kind. Captain Parker's effort is a little late but perhaps it will be valued more on that account. It has an especial value because the writing of it grew out of experiences of Captain Parker in training his own company. Forced to hurry through the course of preliminary instruction without adequate range facilities he resorted to the sub-target gun machine and with such success as to make him the best sort of evangelist for this kind of instruction.

The book is well written, short, concise, clear and to the point. It covers the subject thoroughly and well without the use of unnecessary words or a too lengthy discussion of any phase of the subject.

It is just off the press of ARMS AND THE MAN and may be secured of us upon application, at the postpaid price of \$1.

HERE AND THERE.

On to England.

The 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, of Canada, through the generosity of their commanding officer, Sir Henry Pellatt, to the extent of 600 picked men, will cross over to England and participate in the fall maneuvers of this year. Preparation of a special character to make the organization one which will reflect credit upon Canada will add to the efficiency of what is already an extremely capable regiment.

The cost of the journey will be in the neighborhood of \$75,000 and the generosity of the commanding officer, who, having the means, is willing to do so much, is to be highly commended. We are quite sure the Canadians will prove themselves at Aldershot, as they have in South Africa, Bisley, and elsewhere, quite capable of sustaining the reputation of The Land of the Maple Leaf for good conduct and all of those qualities which go to make up soldierly capacity.

An Experimental Front Sight.

One piece of excellent experimental work recently turned out by officers of the Ordnance Department stationed at Rock Island Arsenal is an adjustable front sight for the Service rifle. The Department has not declared in favor of such a device and it seems improbable that an adjustable front sight will be adopted.

The end desired was of course the correction of inaccuracies produced by defects in manufacture of the rifle. On the whole it would seem better to attempt to straighten and otherwise perfect the barrel so that the normal sight would be satisfactory, rather than to introduce the element of delicacy of construction involved in an adjustable sight.

In Honor of Brazil.

The Ambassador from Brazil to the United States, Senor Nabuco, died in Washington last week.

The President immediately called at the Embassy to express his condolences. The United States Ship North Carolina was placed at the disposal of Brazil for the purpose of transporting the body of the deceased

Ambassador to his home. The President also placed the Mayflower at the disposition of Senor Nabuco, an offer which was greatly appreciated but declined.

Revolver Ammunition Purchased.

The Ordnance Department has accepted bids from the following makers of ammunition for 200,000 rounds each of revolver ball cartridges, caliber .38. Winchester Repeating Arms Company, United States Cartridge Company, Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Peters Cartridge Company and the Western Cartridge Company. This ammunition will supply more than the amount sufficient from which to choose ammunition for the National Revolver Match after tests.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Relieved From Duty in Alabama.

Maj. Walter A. Thurston, U. S. A., retired, has been relieved on his own request from duty with the Organized Militia of Alabama.

West Point Increase.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported out favorably the Bill to increase the number of cadets from 533 now authorized to 710, an increase of about 135.

The effect of this would be to give about 140 graduates per year. Made progressively however, as 88 additional cadets would enter in March, 1911, to be graduated in 1905. In that year for the first time the whole of the additional number of cadets would be present in the Academy.

Change in the Panama Canal Board.

Capt. Stanley D. Embick, Coast Artillery Corps, has been detailed as Recorder of the Joint Board of Officers of the Army and of the Navy, appointed for the purpose of making a report upon the subject of the necessary defences for the Panama Canal, *vice* Maj. William G. Haan, Coast Artillery, who is relieved as recorder and detailed as a member of the Board.

The Necessary Officers Bill.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the House gave a hearing last week to Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, and Gen. James Allen on H. R. 16931, increasing the Signal Corps of the Army, and H. R. 17408 providing for extra officers of the army.

General Allen urged an increase in the Signal Corps but later on when General Bell was asked how he stood on an increase in the Signal Corps or an addition to the number of officers in the Army, he said an addition to the number of officers would be more desirable.

On the subject of the crying need of an addition to the number of officers in the Army General Bell was very emphatic. It is not probable that either of these Bills will pass the present session of Congress. Neither has been reported out of the Committee and if they were reported out the chances are against rather than in favor of favorable consideration of them by the House. But they are good measures and ultimately in one form or other they will be passed.

West Point Situation Relieved.

Upon the suggestion of Secretary of War Dickinson a joint resolution was introduced in the Senate last week authorizing him to act upon the three cases of hazing, under the regulations governing that subject when the new regulations have been put into effect.

The Secretary decided that it was unnecessary to have new legislation on the subject, believing he would be justified in taking the action indicated after a joint resolution was passed. The effect of this action will be to leave discretion in the hands of the Secretary of War under which he may deal with cases of hazing according to the gravity of the offences alleged and proven.

Addition to Small Arms Firing Manual.

The particular attention of all interested persons is directed to General Orders No. 12, War Department, January 24, which order contains instructions relating to the Proficiency Test prescribed in Chapter II, part VIII, page 210, Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual, to be observed whenever the Proficiency Test is fired by organizations stationed in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. The instructions relating to the test in the Philippines Division will be prescribed by the Commanding General of the Division.

Army Bill out of Senate Committee.

Senator Warren, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, reported the Army Appropriation Bill back to the Senate Monday. The total of the Bill as it passed the House was \$95,297,707.55. The net increase recommended by the Senate Committee was \$142,860, making the total of the Bill as reported to the Senate, \$95,440,567.55.

The Army Bill of last year that finally became a law carried \$101,197,470.34. Senator Warren pointed out the total reduction in the final amount carried by the Bill after conference of about \$6,000,000. He also referred to a reduction of \$2,000,000 in the amount carried by the Fortification Appropriation Bill as it passed the Senate last week.

All of which indicates the compliance of the Secretary of War in the desire of the President and Congress to reduce for this year the expenses of the Military establishment. The total reduction will be seen to be about \$8,000,000. This amount cannot be called a real saving, as it is only a reduction in sums appropriated for things which can be done without for a little time.

Secretary of the Navy Will Defend His Plans.

Washington I. Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and Paymaster-General Eustace B. Rogers, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy, having in their hearings before the House Committee on Naval Affairs somewhat severely criticised the reorganization plan of the Secretary, Mr. Meyer proposes to appear before the Committee at a

convenient time and more fully explain the purpose and the intent of his plans. He naturally feels as this is his administration measure criticism of it by officers of the Navy is to a certain extent uncalled for.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Clothing Allowance.

The dropping allowance of clothing granted in letter of the Chief, Division of Militia affairs, dated November 16, 1908, will govern for the calendar year ended December 31, 1909. The issue allowance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, and the dropping allowance for the current calendar year are based on the results of the inspections of 1909, and future allowances will be made in a similar manner.

Blank Forms Described.

In making requests of the War Department for blank forms to be used by the Governors of the various States and Territories in rendering their annual returns of ordnance and ordnance stores, it will be necessary to specify in detail the several sheets pertaining to Form 18, Ordnance, as required by Circulars, Nos. 14 and 72, War Department, series of 1908.

Penalty Envelopes Not Authorized.

The use of penalty envelopes by the Militia is limited to forwarding the required reports and returns to the War Department, and in furnishing copies of orders and circulars, issued from the military headquarters of the several States and Territories. There is no authority of law for the general use of the envelope in official correspondence of the Militia with the Department.

Graphite as a Lubricant.

In response to a request made by the Adjutant General of a State for information as to whether the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, has made any test of a firearms lubricant, manufactured by the International Atcheson Graphite Company, Niagara Falls, New York, or of any similar material, he was informed that a test of Atcheson Graphite for lubricating small arms and the prevention of metallic fouling has recently been made by the Ordnance Department; that it has been found, by the use of graphite, rusting of the arm has been prevented and the metallic fouling reduced. However, the graphite in powdered form is not suitable for issue to the individual soldier, owing to the tendency to waste, which can hardly be avoided, even with the best of care. Experiments are now being continued with reference to determining upon a solvent, oil, or similar substance to be used as a carrier for the graphite. If satisfactory material is found it is thought probable that graphite with a proper oil or mixing fluid will be supplied to the Regular Service and to the Militia.

Bayonet Scabbards Not Worth Repairing.

In response to an inquiry received from the Adjutant General of a State as to whether certain rifles, bayonets, and bayonet scabbards may be turned in to an armory for repairs, the cost of said repairs to be charged against the State's allotment under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and whether a number of rifles that have been "shot out" can be turned in to the armory for such repairs as may be necessary to place them in first class and issuable condition, he was informed that, as it did not appear from the text of his letter that the rifles and bayonets could be repaired by the State, they should be surveyed by a disinterested officer of the Organized Militia who should recommend that they be sent to an arsenal for repairs. He was also informed that repair of the bayonet scabbards is too expensive to warrant their being turned in to an arsenal for that purpose, and that if they are unserviceable, they also should be acted upon by a surveying officer, with a view to their being destroyed.

Staff Noncoms Not Available.

It is not the policy of the War Department to detail noncommissioned officers of Staff Departments to duty with the Organized Militia under the provisions of Section 20 of the Militia Law.

Extra Special Schools for Officers.

The following Circular Letter has been sent to the Adjutants General of States, etc., having Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers, and Signal troops, by the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs.

"I am instructed by the Assistant Secretary of War to inform you that, with a view to giving officers of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers, and Signal Troops of the Organized Militia an opportunity to acquire definite information of a theoretical and practical nature of the latest equipment and material pertaining to their respective arms, and with a view to leading up to the joint maneuvers of the ensuing summer, the Department has arranged to organize certain courses of instruction for officers of Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas, and for officers of Engineers and Signal troops at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

It is planned that these courses shall be arranged progressively; that they shall be limited to a period not exceeding 30 days, and that they shall terminate not later than June 30, 1910. The scheme contemplates that the courses shall be subdivided into periods of 10 days each, and that such period shall lead up to some definite objective in instruction, to that an officer who can be away from his business but 10 days could take the first period, one who could be away for 20 days, the first two periods, and one who could be away for 30 days, the entire course.

It is contemplated that Militia officers taking these courses will be quartered in camps prepared for their use under the supervision of the Commanding Officers of Forts Leavenworth and Riley, who are instructed to arrange for the accommodation of the officers, and to provide regular messes therefor, with enlisted cooks and attendants. In connection with these messes practical demonstration will be made to the officers of the manner of handling and cooking the Government ration. Militia officers who so desire will be subsisted at these messes at the cost price of the ration with the cost of such articles added as the officer in charge of the mess may

elect to supply, and a slight additional cost to cover a small extra compensation for the cooks and attendants.

It is desired that Militia officers taking any one of these courses will come equipped for field service. On arriving at the post they should report to the Adjutant at post headquarters, and submit to him the orders of the Adjutant General of their respective State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia, authorizing their attendance.

Militia officers attending these schools can receive their pay and be paid transportation by the State authorities from funds allotted to the State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended. It is expected that each officer will arrange individually for his subsistence, which may be done, if desired, as explained in the preceding paragraph. As there are no funds available to defray the cost of establishing and maintaining the mess provided for above, it will be necessary to ask that those who elect to take their meals thereat advance in a part payment for their subsistence an amount proportionate to the number of days they expect to be attached to the mess, to be arranged by correspondence with the officer in charge of the school.

This scheme is laid before you with a cordial invitation from the War Department to any or all of the officers of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers, and Signal troops of your State to participate in the schools. It is requested that you lay it before the officers of these arms of your Organized Militia, and that, in case there be any who desire to take part, you will submit a list of their names to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs at the earliest practicable date, together with the address of each, his rank, length of service, experience in field duties, and the dates between which each may be able to be in attendance. It is important that this information be received at an early date, as it will be impossible to make the preliminary arrangements for the courses until the lists are received. It will be impracticable to consider any names for the classes which are not received by the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs on or before March 29.

After the lists have been submitted by the Adjutants General of the States to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, they will be transmitted by the latter to the Commanding Officers of Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, for the information of the officers assigned as instructors of the schools. As soon as the instructors have received these lists, officers designated by the State authorities for the classes are authorized to correspond directly with the instructors in regard to any or all matters pertaining to the courses of instruction.

2nd Connecticut Infantry Leads the State.

The order of the Adjutant General of Connecticut, showing the monthly drill reports of that organization, indicate an excellent attendance in the 2nd Infantry. The figure of merit of that Regiment is 95.71.

Seven out of the twelve companies had five drills, the others four. The average membership is just a little less than 61 men. It is attendance like this which counts. An organization which gets all of its men together four of five times a month is not going to experience much difficulty in teaching them anything they ought to know.

First Jersey Troop Does Well.

During the annual instruction of the New Jersey National Guard the 1st Troop, Capt. Wm. A. Bryant commanding, turned out 100 per cent and made an excellent showing in both mounted and dismounted drill.

Missouri Camp of Instruction.

Instead of participating in a joint camp of instruction or in a State encampment of the regular character, the Missouri National Guard will have for its summer tour of field duty a camp of instruction made up of officers, noncommissioned officers, musicians and cooks. These will make a camp of about 850 officers and men drawn about equally from each regiment.

The camp will take place at the State rifle range near Nevada from July 3 to 15, inclusive.

We shall discuss this camp more fully later on but we do not hesitate to say that we most heartily approve of the plan. This or something like it must be done in every one of the more backward States to insure sufficient means of instruction. Taking untrained men to camp, men untrained because their officers are not well enough instructed to teach them, is a waste of time, money and energy.

To promulgate information you must have teachers, and half-way measures always spell disappointment and defeat.

Where the Trumpeter Belongs.

A correspondent asks: "Please give me the rank of a trumpeter. Does he outrank a corporal; and does the trumpeter stand ahead of a corporal for promotion? Please answer these questions in the next issue of ARMS AND THE MAN and oblige."

Answer.—A trumpeter is without rank. He is on the same basis as a private in this respect. A corporal is a noncommissioned officer and as such is entitled to exercise command. In case of promotion, if seniority is considered, the corporal is entitled to promotion over the trumpeter.

Instruction of Officers in Maine.

The line officers' school of the 2nd Infantry, N. G. S. M., has been organized with Maj. George McL. Presson as director and instructor. The subjects embraced by the school are set forth in the scheme of instruction.

On the subject of examinations General Dill, Adjutant General of Maine, makes the following wise and pertinent remarks in the order creating the school:

"Examination papers will be sent to each officer to be examined on the 20th of each month of the school year. The markings will be "Satisfactory" or "Unsatisfactory." It is not the intention to make this school a hardship and a burden, nor is it intended to hold officers to the text. That which is desired is, that officers should have such a pride in their positions as will cause them to devote the necessary time to the acquirement of all those essential subjects demanded of them by their commissions.

Officers who read thoroughly the subjects given should be able to pass satisfactory examinations. It is but proper and just that he who studies

and has a good knowledge of his duties should get the credit for the same, and he who neglects to do this should be reported as "unsatisfactory."

Therefore, at the end of the school year, the Instructor will report to the Adjutant General the standing of each officer as shown by this examination papers."

Affairs in New York.

The report of Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Adjutant General of New York, to Governor Hughes for the year 1909, shows a net gain in numbers of 901. There are applications for new organizations in different portions of the State, including one for a regiment of Infantry in New York City. The Adjutant General, however, is of the opinion that the force might well be made more symmetrical, as he considers there is now an excess in the amount of Infantry.

The strength of September 30, including all arms, was 995 officers and 15,296 men, an aggregate of 16,291.

The Adjutant General speaks of the continuance of the sentiment for a five-year period of enlistment, a condition which obtains in no other State organization. He recommends the three-year term and discharge upon the expiration of the term of enlistment.

On the conditions of the New York troops General Henry says: "The present condition of the Military Service of this State, both as to the National Guard or Organized Militia and the Naval Militia was never exceeded as to strength, equipment, discipline, general efficiency and realization of patriotic purpose. During the past year the organizations have been called upon once only in the aid of the civil authorities. The commands stationed at Rochester performed excellent service during the period of a fire which threatened the city. Full account of such duty will be found elsewhere in this report."

He says that more than two-thirds of the force received instruction in field service during 1909, and he points out the interesting fact that the number of men reported sick during the Massachusetts maneuvers, was one-third less than the total number reported sick among the troops engaged in coast defence exercises and one-half less than the number in the brigade camp. In short that the sickness was much less in Massachusetts than anywhere else where New York Troops were in the field.

In regard to the Massachusetts maneuvers, he says:

"The 7th Regiment at the close of the Massachusetts field service reported none sick, whereas the 65th Regiment of the 4th Brigade reports 13.

These reports give no new information to this office, but confirm previous records and demonstrate that the greater the the service with discipline exacted from organizations, the smaller the sick return. The percentage of sickness reported the past fifteen or twenty years upon tour of field service has progressively decreased in proportion to the increased activity and actual practice service required of organizations. The field service in Massachusetts was under the best possible conditions. It was a practical training in the line which is most needed by the Militia, and fully justifies the increased appropriation made by Congress and should encourage support and recognition from the State."

General Henry puts forward an excellent suggestion for the instruction of recruits. Instead of taking raw men to camp he would each year send them into a special camp of instruction where they would be given just the sort of teaching which would be of most use to them.

He recommends to the Governor approval of the plan of General Oliver, for a maneuver and instruction corps with geographic limits.

He comments upon the method of selecting officers, saying that most commands continue to elect. He finds the elective system discloses many disadvantages such as factional strife, and it does not in the majority of cases secure promotion of the most deserving. He very truly says that promotion should be divorced from any political or social influence, and should be established only on merit.

The fixed clothing allowance has proven satisfactory in every respect. The clothing allowance is \$10. The War Department end of it being \$8.33, \$8 has been taken from the Act of May 27, and \$2, from the State appropriations per man.

Praise is given Col. N. B. Thurston, Captain of the 1909 National Militia Team, and the men of that team for the very fine work which they did at Camp Perry, having finished seventh in order from the top and thereby winning the Hilton Trophy as first prize in Class B.

Praise is given Capt. R. Foster Walton, U. S. A., Retired, on duty at General Headquarters, for his tact, zeal and intelligent work. The Militia council, which bears resemblance in its service to the State, to the General Staff, for the Army has been found to be very valuable.

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 will be furnished upon application to James Lewis, 619 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Feb. 12-Creedmoor Record Military Match, under auspices of Newark, N. J., Rifle and Revolver Association. G. F. Snellen, 158 Parker Street, Newark, N. J.

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.

April 16-During the week ending that date the second competition of the Interscholastic Rifle Match for the Inter School Gallery Championship of the U. S. will be held, under the auspices of the N. R. A. For further information, address Secretary N. R. A., Washington, D. C.

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

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

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

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

Philadelphia Rifle Association shoots at 1406 Washington Street.

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

Golden Gate team shoots at Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Calif., every Thursday evening.

CREEDMOOR RECORD MILITARY MATCH.

The Newark, N. J., Rifle and Revolver Association will hold its second annual Lincoln's Birthday 100 shot

military match at the Newark rifle range at Krueger's Greisenheim, Clinton Place, Saturday, February 12, weather permitting.

The conditions of the match are: 100 shots, offhand, 200 yards, on the Creedmoor target; reduced load only; no full jacketed bullets allowed. Military rifles and regulation sights: open to everybody.

A handsome bronze medal emblematic of the match will be awarded the winner, to be held till the next annual match.

Col. W. A. Tewes is the present holder of the medal, winning it last year with a score of 465 points out of a possible 500.

For further particulars address G. F. Snellen, 158 Parker Street, Newark, N. J.

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

UNOFFICIAL STANDING OF TEAMS, JANUARY 27

W. L.		W. L.	
Golden Gate.....	9 0	Portland, Me.....	3 6
Springfield.....	8 1	Newark.....	3 6
Providence.....	7 2	Boston.....	2 6
New York.....	7 1	Washington, D. C.....	2 7
Philadelphia.....	6 2	Los Angeles.....	2 7
St. Louis.....	6 2	Chicago.....	1 8
Portland, Ore.....	6 3	Belleville.....	0 9

UNOFFICIAL RESULTS, JANUARY 27.

Golden Gate.....	1096	Providence.....	1051
New York.....	1093	Portland, Me.....	1065
Portland, Ore.....	1041	Newark.....	996
Los Angeles.....	1044	Washington, D. C.....	1029
Chicago.....	1006	Belleville.....	965

STANDING, JANUARY 20.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Golden Gate.....	8	0	1000
Springfield.....	7	1	875
New York.....	7	1	875
Philadelphia.....	6	2	758
St. Louis.....	6	2	750
Providence.....	5	3	625
Portland, Ore.....	5	3	625
Newark.....	3	5	375
Portland, Me.....	3	5	375
Boston.....	3	5	375
Washington, D. C.....	2	6	250
Los Angeles.....	1	7	125
Chicago.....	0	8	000
Belleville.....	0	8	000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—LOS ANGELES.

Washington, D. C.	
January 27.	Washington, D. C.
Maurice Appleby.....	43 42 34 42 44—205
Sheridan Ferree.....	44 45 46 42 46—223
J. C. Bunn.....	44 37 39 42 43—205
F. W. Holt.....	35 41 38 41 41—196
L. H. Reichelderfer.....	35 41 40 41 43—200

Official score..... 1029

Los Angeles.	
January 27.	Los Angeles.
R. J. Frazer.....	45 49 44 40 44—222
A. B. Douglas.....	39 40 46 46 44—215
Carl Schroder.....	41 43 40 43 40—207
I. C. Douglas.....	33 40 44 45 42—204
J. W. Siefert.....	41 43 39 36 37—196

Official score..... 1044

PORTLAND, OREGON—NEWARK.

Newark.	
January 27.	Newark.
G. W. Jackson.....	44 38 37 34 40—193
T. P. Nichols.....	40 35 44 35 38—192
R. N. Ryder.....	38 36 41 44 40—199
William Hinn.....	43 43 41 42 39—208
W. H. French.....	42 37 43 34 48—204

Unofficial score..... 996

Portland (Unofficial)..... 1041

GOLDEN GATE—PROVIDENCE.

Golden Gate.	
January 27.	Golden Gate.
J. E. Gorman.....	47 42 45 47 46—227
Geo. Armstrong.....	44 45 41 47 45—222
C. W. Linder.....	43 42 43 46 40—214
A. J. Brannagan.....	46 43 46 44 49—228
R. M. Merrill.....	39 44 41 44 37—205

Unofficial score..... 1096

Providence.	
January 27.	Providence.
Walter H. Freeman.....	45 47 46 41 43—222
Edward C. Parkhurst.....	45 38 43 40 49—215
Herbert C. Miller.....	45 42 40 44 42—213
George E. Joslin.....	38 42 43 44 41—208
W. Bert Gardiner.....	36 35 41 41 40—193

Unofficial score..... 1051

NEW YORK—PORTLAND, ME.

New York.	
January 27.	New York.
P. Hanford.....	46 43 47 48 43—227
Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	42 44 47 42 44—219
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	47 42 40 39 48—216
B. F. Wilder.....	43 41 43 45 38—210
J. A. Dietz.....	45 44 46 42 44—221

Unofficial score..... 1093

Portland, Me.	
January 27.	Portland, Me.
A. L. Mitchell.....	41 45 41 44 40—211
M. S. Folkins.....	43 41 40 36 38—198
J. L. Hughes.....	44 44 43 46 47—224
H. W. Stevens.....	39 37 46 46 41—209
L. R. Hatch.....	44 46 40 47 46—223

Unofficial score..... 1065

SPRINGFIELD—ST. LOUIS.

Springfield.	
January 27.	Springfield.
C. S. Axtell.....	48 46 49 42 47—232
Dr. J. R. Calkins.....	44 46 47 47 48—232
G. H. Chandler.....	44 41 49 42 46—222
Dr. W. H. Armstrong.....	44 43 39 43 37—206
Capt. F. A. Wakefield.....	38 44 44 45 46—217

Official score..... 1109

St. Louis.	
January 27.	St. Louis.
Dr. M. R. Moore.....	42 48 46 45 43—224
C. C. Crossman.....	41 40 47 43 46—217
W. C. Ayer.....	44 40 43 47 41—215
S. E. Sears.....	38 38 38 41 43—208
Paul Frese.....	40 42 38 40 38—198

Official score..... 1062

BELLEVILLE—CHICAGO.

Belleville.	
January 27.	Belleville.
Zerban, .22 pistol.....	38 41 45 41 44—209
Will Rich, .22 pistol.....	40 41 39 39 41—200
Gus. Mertens, .38 revolver.....	44 43 40 35 38—200
Dr. Merch, .22 pistol.....	40 37 32 36 33—178
R. McCullough, .22 pistol.....	37 40 31 39 31—178

Official score..... 965

Chicago.	
January 27.	Chicago.
W. H. Whigham, .22 pistol.....	48 46 40 45 44—223
S. Peterson, .38 revolver.....	39 35 33 32 28—167
Turner, .38 revolver.....	38 36 38 39 36—187
A. Sorensen, .38 revolver.....	42 38 44 39 44—207
J. W. Mattes, .38 revolver.....	43 46 45 44 44—222

Unofficial score..... 1006

Chicago.	
January 20.	Chicago.
W. H. Whigham.....	44 40 46 45 45—220
J. W. Mattes.....	38 40 38 37 42—195
C. L. Binns.....	33 42 38 36 35—184
J. Turner.....	39 40 36 39 43—197
S. Peterson.....	31 23 31 32 32—149

Official score..... 945

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 Rec-
ord 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

UNOFFICIAL 15 HIGH MEN IN U. S. R. A. LEAGUE, JANUARY 20.

Armstrong, San Francisco	1777
Gorman, San Francisco	1777
W. T. Smith, Philadelphia	1775
Freeman, Providence	1774
Hatch, Portland, Me.	1762
Calkins, Springfield	1749
Brannagan, San Francisco	1749
G. H. Smith, Philadelphia	1748
Linder, San Francisco	1724
Wakefield, Springfield	1720
Taylor, Boston	1709
Percival, Boston	1702
Jewett, Boston	1693
A. B. Douglas, Los Angeles	1693
Parkhurst, Providence	1690

Unofficial standing of club leaders remains the same as on January 13, with exception they have bettered their scores.

LEAGUE NOTES.

(By the Secretary.)

What! A 225 for Gloomy Gus Linder of the Golden Gate team January 13. He never could do this in Los Angeles. Please tell us how you did it, Gloomy. Was it the delightful Frisco climate or a few pointers from Brother Gorman?
The Los Angeles bunch would like to know.

A. B. Douglas of the Los Angeles team seems to have a hard time to get his elevation just right. One shot will go high and one low but he generally manages to make a fairly good score. A. B. is not accustomed to shooting in artificial light.

The Springfield Club holds an elimination contest each week to determine who will shoot on the League team. Sometimes one of their weak members makes a high score. It then becomes the captain's duty to sidetrack him and put on the team a man who is known to be a good performer under pressure. All of which shows that the before-mentioned captain knows how to select a winning team.

Chicago is certainly in tough luck. With Prentys in San Francisco, and Kreig, Lee, Church, Sorensen, and Harpham out of the game, Colonel Whigam is having a hard struggle. There is something wrong somewhere. Chicago should be near the top.

It has been suggested by some of the clubs that teams should consist of ten men instead of five. They are of the opinion that this would increase interest in the game and develop more good shots. With only five men competing, most clubs have a number of promising shooters who never get a chance to show what they can do when under pressure. This proposition should be thoroughly threshed out before the outdoor series is put on.

On all sides we hear objections raised regarding the admission of pistols in league matches. A great many contestants use pistols simply because they know others are using them. Although they realize that this is a revolver league, and while they much prefer to shoot the revolver, they do not care to thus handicap themselves when others are shooting pistols. There is room for improvement here. If the U. S. R. A. establishes a two-point handicap on pistols in the National Matches they should not admit them in league shoots on equal footing with revolvers. It is not a fair proposition and should be remedied in the outdoor series.

Now that the U. S. R. A. has announced its intention of arranging an outdoor league, and has decided on the use of the international target, each club that intends to enter a team should arrange for a supply of these new targets, and by using them regularly become accustomed to them.

The St. Louis Revolver Club authorizes us to announce that they would like to arrange a few matches outside

of the league schedule. Team of five men, 25 or 30 shots each with revolver. Matches to be shot Tuesday evenings and results telegraphed at close of match.

The following table will show what the different teams did in the first half of the series. A few of the totals have not been reported as official, but the averages set forth are practically correct:

	Tl.	Points.	Match av.	Team av.
Golden Gate	6546	1091	87.20	87.20
New York	6525	1087.5	87.00	87.00
Springfield	6486	1081	86.40	86.40
Boston	6278	1046.3	83.70	83.70
Philadelphia	6264	1046	83.68	83.68
St. Louis	6255	1042.5	83.40	83.40
Portland, Me.	6201	1033.5	82.68	82.68
Portland, Ore.	6163	1025.5	82.04	82.04
Newark	6127	1021.1	81.68	81.68
Providence	6126	1021	81.68	81.68
Los Angeles	6007	1001.1	80.00	80.00
Washington	5872	975.3	78.02	78.02
Chicago	5825	970.8	77.66	77.66
Belleville	5573	928.8	74.30	74.30

The Golden Gate team got four points less than 1100 on January 27. A. J. Brannagan was high man with 228. He shot a .22 pistol as did all of the team.

A week or so ago we commented on the fact that F. L. Sanders had been burglarized and lost his pet revolver and pistol and a quantity of clothing. We have since learned that Capt. J. T. Moore who, we believe, is a police captain and also a member of the Portland, Oregon, team, recovered the pistol and revolver but none of the clothing.

While one of the members of the club was extending his sympathy to Mr. Saunders for the loss Mr. Sanders replied in true gun crank style that he did not care as long as he had his guns back.

We would recommend that all of the clubs see to it that they have a member of the police force in their ranks as in the case of the Portland club it was very much to their advantage.

Sheridan Ferree was the high man for the local team on January 27, with a total of 223. Every man on the team with the exception of Ferree was experimenting with new .22 pistols. The total, therefore, suffered considerably. The team members should get the hang of their guns by next week and the score should be somewhere near 1075 hereafter.

For the Newark team William Hinn was high man on January 27, with 208.

Walter H. Freeman of the Providence Club was high for his team as usual on January 27, with a total of 222. He used a .22 pistol. Edward C. Parkhurst used a .38 Officer's Model and hand loaded. The rest of the team used .22 pistols.

Parmly Hanford of the Manhattan team still keeps up his good shooting and a score of 227 made him high man on January 27. He used a .22 pistol. Dr. Sayre shot a .44 New Service and midrange ammunition. Dr. J. R. Hicks shot a .38 Military and hand loaded (Manhattan). B. F. Wilder shot a .22 pistol and John Dietz also shot a .22 and long rifle ammunition.

A 224 by J. L. Hughes was high for the Myles Standish team on January 27. He shot a .22 pistol. All of the team shot the little popgun.

The Springfield Club had a good chance to break the existing record of 1,122 made by the Golden Gate team on January 13, but a 206 in the score put a crimp in their chances in that direction and they had to be content with a score of 1,108. Axtel and Calkins each made the highest 25 shot total so far recorded, 232. Of course this is all unofficial and the official scorer may not agree with the man who scored for the club, but as the Springfield totals have not been materially changed during the league shoots the two scores mentioned have a good chance to stand as they are.

Dr. M. R. Moore, was high man for St. Louis with

224. He shot a .44 revolver. C. C. Crossman shot a .45 revolver and the rest used .38's.

The official score of 1061 for Philadelphia as stated by us in our issue of last week should be 1060. Harry L. Reeves loses the point.

The score of the Newark team on January 20 is official.

The Boston score of 1042, has been increased to 1043, the extra point going to Heath, making his score 195.

The Belleville total for January 20 is 951 instead of 952, the point difference being taken from the score of Mertens.

The score for Chicago for January 20 is 945 instead of 1015, as published by us as the unofficial score. The corrected total is published in another column.

One point has been deducted from the Washington score of January 20, making the official score 1059. Maurice Appleby's score of 228 was made 229 and Ferree's 219 was made 218, a case of "robbing Peter to pay Paul." Ha! Ha!

The Portland, Maine, score on January 20 has been cut to 1042 by the official scorer instead of 1043, the point being taken from the score of H. W. Stevens.

All the Los Angeles team used .22 pistols on January 20, with the exception of J. W. Seifert who used a .38 caliber revolver.

The score of 1074 made by the Golden Gate team on January 20 has been declared official.

The official score for Portland, Ore., 1012 on January 20 and 27, stands uncorrected. F. F. Sanders used a .44 revolver, Walter Hansen a .22 pistol while the rest .38 used revolvers.

The Chicago and Belleville teams met on January 27, and Chicago won out. Somebody had to win and we believe that it determines the question that there will be at least one team in the league who will finish with a clean (?) score.

OHIO AND KENTUCKY REVOLVER LEAGUE.

The first matches in the prize series of the League were shot on January 28, between Fort Thomas and the Covington Police, in the afternoon. Fort Thomas won by a score of 807 to 681. Lieutenant Wright was high man with 155. Lieutenant Taphorn was high man on the losing team, with 131.

Fort Thomas.		Covington Police.	
Lieut. Wright	155	Lieut. Topham	131
Lieut. Kay	146	Lieut. Riemeyer	126
Sergt. Stutzman	142	Conley	114
Lieut. Matthews	141	Blick	112
Sergt. Schuck	121	Brady	105
Lieut. Reed	102	Klare	93

Total..... 807 Total..... 681

The match between the Cincinnati Police and Cincinnati Revolver Club resulted in a victory for the Police by a score of 882 to 708. Sergeant Palmer was high man with 155.

The Revolver club's team was short one of its best shots and duplicated the low score of the team for the sixth man.

The conditions were 20 shots, 60 feet, Standard American target, possible 200 per man, 1,200 per team. Revolvers of .38-caliber, full Service ammunition.

Cincinnati Police.		Cincinnati.	
Sergt. C. Palmer	155	E. H. Thompson	147
Wm. Gough	151	G. E. Pugh	135
R. Ruck	148	Ad. Roll	128
Allen Moore	145	C. D. Erd	108
Sergt. O. O. Williams	143	A. Youngblut	95
P. L. Curis	140	John Doe	95

Total..... 882 Total..... 708

Target Practice at Home

in the attic or cellar, or right in your apartment if room arrangement permits—
is entirely practical with a home-made bullet catcher and the new



MODEL 25 *Marlin* REPEATER .22 CALIBER—.22 SHORT OR C. B. CAPS

This is a perfect Marlin repeating rifle that shoots 15 .22 short or 18 C. B. caps at one loading. Its take-down construction and trombone action are popular and desirable features; the side ejection favors rapid, accurate firing; the removable side-plate makes it especially easy to keep clean and serviceable.

The C. B. caps are entirely accurate and satisfactory in this short range work, yet they are the cheapest form of reliable ammunition made.

With .22 short cartridges it is very accurate and powerful enough for all small game shooting up to 50 yards.

The price of this excellent new model is surprisingly low—send a postal today for circular with large illustration and full description. Complete catalog for three stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.

41 Willow Street

New Haven, Conn.

STANDING JANUARY 28.

	Score.	Won.	Lost.
Winchester Rod and Gun Club.....	970	2	0
Rocky Mountain Rifle Club.....	950	2	0
Warren Rifle and Revolver Club.....	914	2	0
Birmingham Athletic Club Rifle Assn...	904	2	0
Myles Standish Rifle Club.....	922	2	0
Fort Pitt Rifle Club.....	910	1	1
Italian Rifle Association of New York...	886	1	1
St. Paul Rifle and Revolver Association.	914	0	2
Los Angeles Rifle Club.....	854	0	2
Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association..	919	0	2
Tacoma Rifle and Revolver Club.....	780	0	2
Triangle Cadets Rifle Club.....	679	0	2

RESULTS OF JANUARY 28.

Warren, Pa.....	914	Fort Pitt.....	910
Italian Rifle Ass'n...	886	Los Angeles.....	854
Winchester R. & G.C.	970	Seattle R. & R. Ass'n.	919
Birmingham A. C....	904	Tacoma R. & R. C....	780
Rocky Mountain...	950	Triangle Cadets.....	679
Myles Standish.....	922	St. Paul R. & R. C...	914

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Anderson.....	173
Hamilton.....	186
Brown.....	191
Sifford.....	178
Flinn.....	176

Total..... 904

FORT PITT.

Hodges.....	192
McGlashan.....	180
Leacy.....	181
Beal.....	183
Stewart.....	174

Total..... 910

MYLES STANDISH.

Stiles.....	194
Eastwood.....	190
W. C. Stiles.....	185
Barton.....	177
Hall.....	176

Total..... 922

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Mowry.....	177
Keyes.....	186
Rinker.....	182
Narum.....	179
Ferguson.....	190

Total..... 914

WARREN, PA.

Wheelock.....	184
Sweeting.....	182
A. W. Kelley.....	186
Munson.....	182
Bordwell.....	180

Total..... 914

ITALIAN R. A.

Olfieri.....	169
Gallina.....	181
Minervini.....	177
Bianchi.....	174
Raimondi.....	185

Total..... 886

NOTES.

It took less time to get the Interclub League going smoothly than the Intercollegiate League. By noon on Saturday last every club had reported its scores in the Inter-club League and this is only the second contest, whereas several of the teams shooting in the Intercollegiate League had not reported up to Tuesday morning. The result was that the scores in the Interclub League were published broadcast in Sunday's papers

N. R. A. INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

Owing to the fact that the colleges have not reported their scores promptly it is impossible to give all of the results of the matches of January 27. Some of those who have reported follow:

George Washington.	Cornell University.		
Fehr.....	185	Reich.....	178
Butman.....	163	Triest.....	182
Hansen.....	157	DeCurre.....	170
LeGarde.....	168	Hunt, Jr.....	185
Wenderoth.....	182	Ward.....	165
Cash.....	186	Allison.....	171
Truesdell.....	167	Heikes.....	186
Boughton.....	126	Boas.....	185
Waller.....	177	Andrews.....	172
Short one man.		Bradford.....	159
Total.....	1547	Total.....	1753

Columbia.

Sternbruch.....	171
Agramonte.....	185
Wickenden.....	181
Wise.....	147
Baker, Jr.....	191
Lane.....	195
Szalberg.....	186
Tobias.....	183
Northrop.....	172
Briggs.....	162
Total.....	1773

Iowa.

Luper.....	181
Williams.....	177
Klein.....	190
Munich.....	186
Shepard.....	181
Baird.....	175
Luper, J. S.....	181
Jans.....	178
Wehman.....	168
Corso.....	182
Total.....	1799

ANNUAL MEETING MARYLAND STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the Maryland State Rifle Association, held on January 20, at the Howard street armory, was a large and enthusiastic gathering. The following named gentlemen were elected to serve as officers for the year 1910:

Gen. Geo. F. Randolph, General Staff, President; Gen. Lawrason Riggs, First Vice-President; Col. Charles D. Gaither, Inspector-General, M. N. G.; 2nd Vice-president and Executive Officer, Eugene F. Rodgers, Secretary; August E. Christhill, Treasurer.

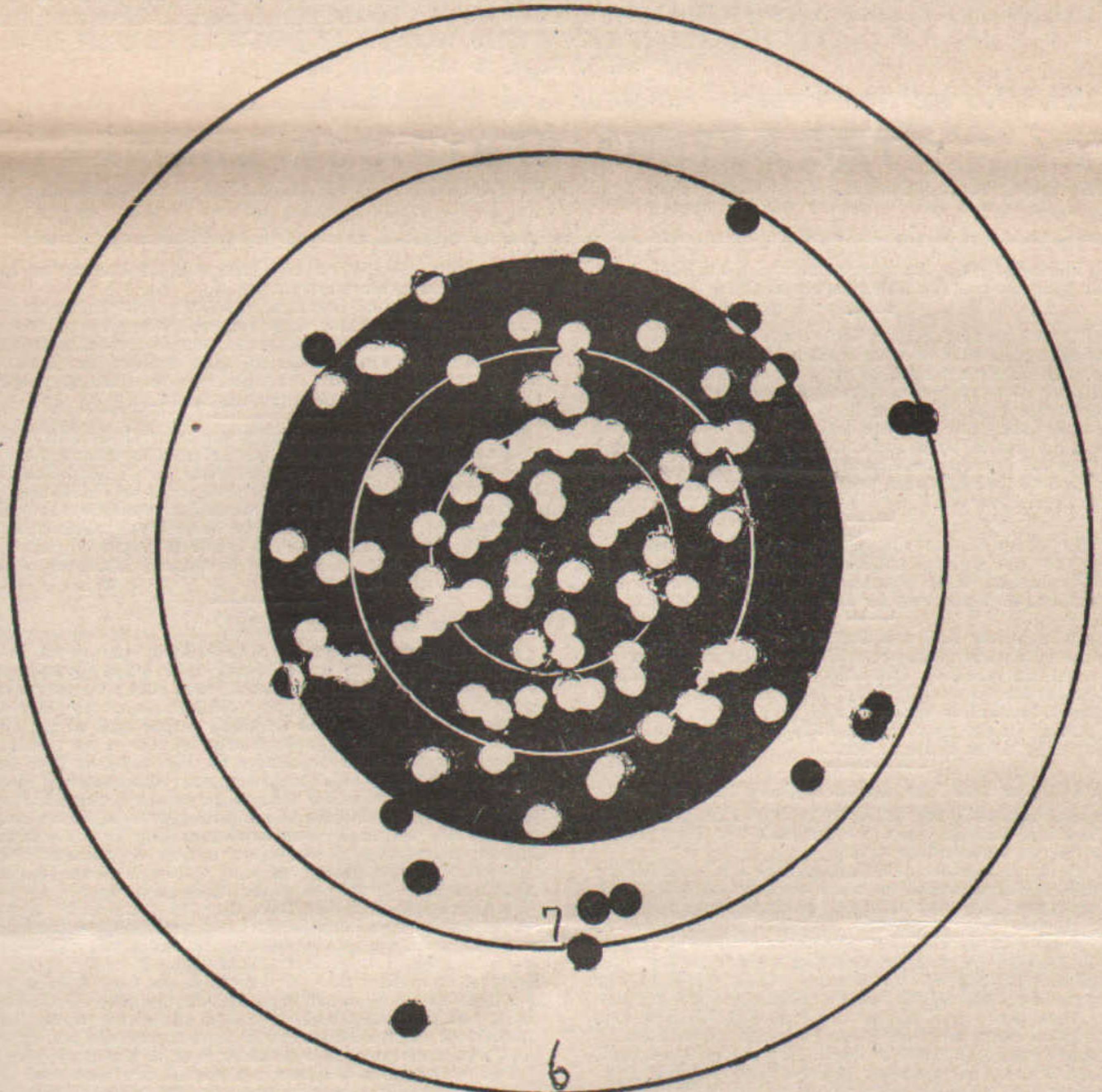
Board of Governors: Col. Charles D. Gaither, Capt. D. W. Jenkins, Maj. Washington Bowie, Jr., Col. Jerome Joyce, Eug. F. Rodgers, James E. Givan, A. E. Christhill, Charles K. Duce, Edwin O. Wright.

The Maryland State Rifle Association has had the most successful season since its existence. There were many matches and many entrants. Most of the annual matches of the Association were shot off at the time of the State meet, and owing to the excellence of the management of the range there was no hitch in the program. There were many prizes, both merchandise and monetary, and this feature helped to draw the unexpected crowds. A feature of this meet was the matches for company teams of the various military organizations. Committees were appointed by the Chairman to look after the matches for the coming season. If enthusiasm is any indication, this season will surpass the last.

N. R. A. INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

The second set of matches between the rifle clubs composing the league was shot on Friday night, January 28. The results as received by telegraph and tabulated by the National Rifle Association show the winners to be: Warren (Pa.) Rifle and Revolver Club defeated the Fort Pitt Rifle Club of Pittsburg, Pa., by four points; the Italian Rifle Association of New York was victorious over the Los Angeles (Cal.) Rifle Club by 29 points; the Winchester Rod and Gun Club of New Haven, Conn., were winners from the Seattle (Wash.) Rifle and Revolver Association by 51 points; the Birmingham (Ala.) Athletic Club Rifle Association defeated the Tacoma (Wash.) Rifle and Revolver Club by 24 points; the Rocky Moun-

tain Rifle Club of Butte, Mont., buried the Triangle Cadets (Y. M. C. A.) Rifle Club of Los Angeles, Cal. by 271 points; the Myles Standish Rifle Club of Portland, Me., had a close finish with the St. Paul (Minn.) Rifle and Revolver Association, winning out by only eight points. The top score turned in was from the Winchester Rod and Gun Club of New Haven, Conn., their 970 being highest score made so far in the League matches. The scores of the different clubs and the standing to date is as follows:



A RECORD TARGET.

The target which is reproduced herewith full size, illustrates a composite of 125 shots, scoring officially 1122, fired upon it by the Golden Gate Revolver Club team on January 13, in a match with the Belleville Revolver Club during the United States Revolver Association League Indoor contests. It is a remarkable score and believed to be a record under the conditions. The team consisted of five men, each man firing 25 shots, or a total of 125 shots for the team. The possible score is 1250. All of the team used .22 Smith & Wesson pistols with ten inch barrels when making this record score.

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 Hdep., 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.

and it is hardly likely that any results of the school shoot will be published in the daily papers at all.

The Birmingham Athletic Club team is so proud of its two wins to date that they have already had their picture taken. It shows a bunch of very fine looking shooters and if they shoot as well as they look they ought to come out near the top. They have yet to meet the cracker-jacks and their pride may be humbled. It looks now as if the fight would be between the Winchester Rod and Gun Club of New Haven, Conn., and the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club of Butte, Mont., whose scores appear to be in a class by themselves.

In the story of the shooting last week we made it appear that the Myles Standish Rifle Club lost the match with the Italian Rifle Association, but the fact is the Myles Standish team won by a comfortable margin.

The Winchester Rod and Gun Club has a strong combination which will make some of the teams in the league sit up and take notice. The team is using the .22 caliber Winchester musket with Krag sights and .22 long rifle cartridges, smokeless greased, and judging by the score they put up in the first match, 971, the whole combination is really a hard one to beat.

HERE'S WHAT THE LOS ANGELES TEAM HAS TO SAY.

We shot against Fort Pitt Rifle Club the 21st of January and lost the match. No, we haven't see Fort Pitt's scores but we've seen our own.

We stack up against our Italian Rifle Club friends on the 28th. We've looked up some of their scores in back issues of ARMS AND THE MAN and have our team training on spaghetti. Jones seems to have picked out the hard nuts for us to crack early in the league.

C. F. Nichols forgot that aviation week was over and started aeroplaning in his practice string early in the evening. Took the whole team to Knabenshue him back onto the target. C. F. needs a pair of these electric foot warmers, to take the chill from his pedal extremities.

Hague thought he was a whole peace conference and couldn't bear to hit the poor peace-loving ten ring.

Harry Miles, 68 years young, had a bad spell with his eyes and got but 144. E. D. Nichols bumped him for next week's team.

We have picked out ten stickers—both to the team and the bullseye—and the five men who started as alternates shoot under the same conditions as the team on the nights of the shoots. If their scores are higher than any of the men on the team, out go the regulars when the next shoot comes round and the alternates take their places until again displaced.

We didn't do ourselves very proud, but watch our smoke after we get started. Two California State Team men in our ranks and most of our bunch veterans looks like a 900 gait to us from now on.

Who knows anything about that International Small Bore team, how, when and where is it going to be picked and last but not least, who are to be the members?

We suspect who some of them will be but we're too modest to mention any names.

If our friends of the local revolver club with a name something like ours don't get busy and win a few matches, we're going to change our name, people are liable to get us mixed with them. Six straight defeats for them is setting us too good an example, besides making people think that we're the ones getting licked.

R. E. Brown, who was high man last week for Fort Pitt, was called out of town the day before this week's match was shot. Just the same way that T. C. Beal had to leave last week. But such is prosperity in Pittsburg.

For a picture of hard luck look at the two holes through which G. H. Stewart's last five bullets went and scored only 39. In resting my eyes between targets I put the gun down, laid my arms over it and my head on them which moved the rear sight.

BALTIMORE SCHOOLBOY SHOOT.

An assignment to cover a schoolboy rifle shoot is a distinct pleasure to an oldtimer and when Ordnance-Sergt. James E. Givan distributed the attractive programs of such a shoot especially for schoolboys of the city of Baltimore, the date was carefully noted and about the time scheduled for the beginning shots to be fired, I passed the Cerberus in charge of the door at the 4th Regiment Armory and found my way into the cozy little ante-room of the indoor rifle range where I ran afoul of Maj. S. J. Fort and some of his proteges from the secondary schools whom he has been teaching how to shoot, eagerly discussing the relative merits of various contestants, for the rivalry existing between these schools is just as keen in rifle shooting as in other sports.

Other boys came in from time to time until about thirty youngsters were assembled and Sergeant Givan opened the entries for the first match, called the "Stevens" match, calling for 10 shots at 60 feet, .25 entry, prize a Stevens Favorite rifle. It reminded me very forcibly of the time when we went in swimming for the first time, every one hesitating to be the first one in the water, but finally one of the Polytechnic representatives put down his name and quarter, and after that it was easy going.

The range permits three to shoot at one time and the first two or three relays were composed of boys from the Polytechnic and two of them tied with 39 each. Then came a lad from Loyola High school with a 39, and several Baltimore City College boys having shot lower scores, it began to look as though the Polys were to have a look at the prize. Jay of the City College, however, batted out a 41 and he looked a certain winner as all the other representatives of both schools were lower in the tally than 39. Just then Getz, also from the City College, made his appearance and when his card was turned in, 46 was the total. Shooting on the U. S. Cartridge Company's indoor target with its 1-inch bullseye, such a score is tolerably classy for any one, and while Getz has been under training for two seasons, and has always been a steady shot, this score puts him well up on the honor list of his school.

The "Ideal" match, calling for 10 shots, same entry

and distance as the first contest, was the next event on the card, the prize being a handsome silver cup presented by the Hopkins & Allen Co. Boyle of Loyola rapped out a 40 in the first relay and was high for some time. Hooper from the Polytechnic went him one better with a 41 and Jay of the City College who was runner-up in the first match tied this score, then things began to warm up a bit. Scrutiny of the targets seemed to give the prize to Hooper, but while the discussion was going on Timanus, of the City College came up with a target scoring another 41, which the judges decided to be the winning score. This gave two of the three prizes offered to the City College, who were duly elated over their success, especially as the Poly's team won out last year in the Public Athletic League team contest.

When the last match was called there were still seventeen heroes to face the targets, and those who had entered the first contests began to show the effects of the strain, their scores dropping below their usual average. Lieberknecht of the City College, who had been shooting a very steady gait, turned in a 38 that proved the winning tally and the tournament was over, the City College making a clean sweep and having a sweet revenge on their "hated rivals."

Sergeant Givan is to be congratulated on the success of his initial attempt to arouse enthusiasm among the schoolboys already heated by the fostering care of the Public Athletic League and good work of its instructor. He was assisted in the management by Serg. L. Mahaffey of Brigade Headquarters. The use of the range was granted by Col. J. Frank Supplee, the commanding officer of the 4th Infantry, who is deeply interested in the work of schoolboy rifle practice. The Stevens rifle given as a prize was presented by the Stevens Co., and the other Stevens rifle was presented by a local sporting goods firm.

It was not surprising to notice among the entries the name of one of the sons of Major Fort, just entered at the Polytechnic School this fall and taking his first experience in a rifle contest under the watchful eye of his daddy. Young Fort handles his rifle well but plainly showed nervousness in his debut, being not only anxious to win for the honor of his school, but is a candidate for the school team, two considerations needing experience to antidote their effects. The scores follow:

Stevens Match.	
L. Getz	46
H. D. Jay	41
J. C. Boyle	39
J. E. Hopkins	39
A. Fort	39
R. Diemer	38
J. T. Thompson	36
C. T. Harris	36
C. T. Steele	35
W. T. Ballard	35
A. C. Turner	34
J. M. Lecato	34
F. Lieberknecht	33
N. J. Schnepfe	32
E. W. Eickelberg	22
A. P. Fulton	22
C. Easter	20
Ideal Match.	
F. E. L. Wich	33
J. E. Hopkins	32
J. M. Lacato	31
C. Piggot	30
N. J. Schnepfe	28

R. Diemer..... 38	C. Easter..... 28
A. Fort..... 36	W. Eickelberg..... 28
J. T. Thompson..... 36	J. L. Rome..... 25
E. Lieberknecht..... 35	

Merchants' Match.

F. Lieberknecht..... 38	A. P. Fulton..... 32
L. Getz..... 37	J. M. Lecato..... 32
L. Timanus..... 37	J. L. Rome..... 31
H. D. Jay..... 36	J. E. Hopkins..... 30
C. A. Turner..... 36	F. E. L. Wich..... 30
E. W. Eickelberg..... 35	C. Piggott..... 26
J. E. Dorsey..... 34	N. P. Schnepfe..... 25
Parr Hooper..... 34	B. Cushiwa..... 18
A. Fort..... 33	

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB, NEW YORK, N. Y.

At the last practice shoot of the Zettler Rifle Club the following scores were made.

The top score in 100 shots was made by A. Hubalek.

Ten Shot Strings, Possible 250.

A. Hubalek—	245 245 244 246 244 249 246 246 247 246—2458
	246 249 248 249 246 248 249 246 249 249—2479
F. M. Bund—	235 244 240 235 236 222 231 237 238 232—2360
W. A. Tewes—	248 245 248 244 248 245 248 245 247 248—2466
C. Gerken.....	234 237 244 242 237—1194
A. Begerow.....	234 237 240 240 236—1187
C. Zettler.....	230 241 238 232 243—1184
C. Oltmann.....	231 231 238 233 235—1168
B. Zettler.....	233 232 236 234 234—1168
F. Hecking.....	234 234 236 232 233—1168
J. Muzia.....	225 236 232 241 226—1160
C. A. Schrag.....	226 221 224 226 230—1127

INDEPENDENT NEW YORK SCHUTZEN.

Captain, Gus Zimmermann.

Practice Shoot, January 21.

A. Stahl.....	237	245—482
F. Liegibel.....	240	242—482
Wm. Soll.....	233	229—462
Henry J. Behrens.....	215	222—437
Jos. Hoegerl.....	224	209—433
Jac. Bittschier.....	210	220—430
Arthur Mamok.....	207	203—410
Clarence McGuire.....	196	181—377

Bullseyes: Liegebel, Behrens, Bittschier, Soll, Stahl, and Hoegerl.

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

At 2628 Broadway on January 27.

20 Yard Revolver.

E. G. Toel.....	85	84	82	81	81
P. Hanford.....	95	89	89	89	94
J. L. R. Morgan.....	89	88	87	85	84
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	89	87	87	87	85
B. F. Wilder.....	85	88	84	84	
G. Grenzer.....	87	86	84	81	
J. A. Dietz.....	90	89	88		
M. Hays.....	90	85			

Dr. R. H. Sayre 93 89 86
J. E. Silliman 85 83

25 Yard Rifle.

G. L. Amoureux.....	246	244	241
Dr. W. G. Hudson.....	245		

BISBEE, ARIZ., RIFLE CLUB.

The following practice scores were shot on January 23. The day was fine, light rather dark at times. We expect to shoot a match with the National Guard at Phoenix on February 22, and as we are going up against some fine shots we will have to brush up a bit.

Yards.....	200	300	500	Tl.
M. W. Mitchell.....	46	43	46	135
M. McMinn.....	44	44	45	133
F. C. Hurst.....	43	44	46	133
B. Watkins.....	43	41	48	132
J. W. Fisher.....	41	40	46	127
Dr. Hawley.....	38	39	48	125

PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION

The association held its annual meeting and annual election. Following the election the principal business was the awarding of prizes for the past year, when 25 cups, 46 medals and 163 bars were given the lucky individuals who did the best work, both on the outdoor and indoor ranges. It was a rousing night, and, despite the weather, nearly all the members were in attendance.

These officers were chosen:
President, Nathan Spering; vice-president, Harry L. Reeves; Secretary, Daniel Walter Stubbs; Treasurer, William H. Wood; Executive Officer, George Hugh Smith; Range Officer, Harry A. Dill.

Following the election, trophies were awarded the following:

Outdoor Range.
Offhand match—J. George Schnerring, 2211; Nathan Spering, 2134.
Record match, 10 scores of 175—E. H. Williamson, Jr., L. E. Hall, J. D. Jaques. Ten scores of 200—J. George Schnerring, L. E. Hall, R. L. Dubbs, E. H. Williamson, Jr., J. D. Jaques. Ten scores of 220—L. Ernest Hall.
10 shot match—J. George Schnerring, 2133; Nathan Spering, 2046.
Military "A"—J. George Schnerring, 48; Nathan Spering, 47; J. G. Dillin, 45.
Military "B"—William T. Smith, 45; Harry A. Dill, 42; R. L. Dubbs, 42.
100-Shot Military—J. George Schnerring, 459; Nathan Spering, 436.
Honor—J. George Schnerring, 72; J. Duncan Jaques, 68; R. L. Dubbs, 68; Nathan Spering, 71.
Rifle aggregate—E. H. Williamson, Jr., 39,913 points; J. George Schnerring, 19,101 points; Nathan Spering, 14,452 points.
Revolver—W. H. Ricker, 94; George Hugh Smith, 93. Ten scores 80—Dr. E. A. Palmer, Dr. R. L. Dubbs, George Hugh Smith, W. H. Ricker. Ten scores 85—W. H. Ricker, George Hugh Smith, Dr. R. L. Dubbs.
Pistol—William T. Smith, 97; George Hugh Smith, 95. Ten scores 80—Harry A. Dill, William T. Smith, Dr. E. A. Palmer. Ten scores 85—Harry A. Dill, William T. Smith, George Hugh Smith, Dr. E. A. Palmer. Ten scores 90—Harry A. Dill, William T. Smith. Ten scores 93—William T. Smith. Revolver and pistol—Harry A. Dill, 41,614 points; William T. Smith, 9,160. Aggregate—W. H. Ricker, 7,800 points.

INDOOR RANGE.

25 Yards Rifle.
High score—J. George Schnerring, 247. Ten scores 220—C. R. Dougherty, H. A. Johnson, W. H. Ricker, J. Fred. Schnerring. Ten scores 230—C. R. Dougherty, R. L. Dubbs, J. Duncan Jaques, H. Overbaugh, Dr. E. A. Palmer, J. George Schnerring, George Hugh Smith, William T. Smith, E. H. Williamson, Jr., E. C. Goddard, W. H. Ricker, J. Fred. Schnerring. Ten scores 240—J. Duncan Jaques, Harry Overbaugh, Nathan Spering, William T. Smith, E. H. Williamson, Jr., J. George Schnerring, George Hugh Smith.

20 Yards Revolver

High score—William T. Smith, 96. Ten scores 80—Dr. E. A. Palmer, W. H. Ricker, Nathan Spering, R. L. Dubbs, Harry A. Dill, William T. Smith. Ten scores 85—Dr. E. A. Palmer, W. H. Ricker. Ten scores 90—William T. Smith.

20 Yards Pistol.

High score—George Hugh Smith, 97. Ten scores, 70—Harry A. Dill, W. H. Ricker, H. L. Reeves, P. J. Ford. Ten scores, 80—T. C. Hay, Harry A. Dill, R. L. Dubbs, H. L. Reeves, T. C. Hay, George Hugh Smith, William T. Smith, Nathan Spering. Ten scores, 85—R. L. Dubbs, T. C. Hay, H. L. Reeves, George Hugh Smith, William T. Smith. Ten scores, 90—Nathan Spering, William T. Smith. Ten scores, 93—George Hugh Smith.

AUBURN, N. Y., RIFLE CLUB.

On December 1, 1909 (after two days notice) we were visited by a team of ten men from Troop D, N. G. N. Y., of Syracuse, and shot a match with military rifles on the armory range here, which resulted in a victory for Troop D by the small margin of 5 points. Total score 650 for Troop D to 645 for the Auburn Rifle Club. Possible score 750. On January 22 the club journeyed to Syracuse with a team of 12 men for a return match which resulted in a tie score of 753, possible 900, which tie is to be decided by Troop D coming here next month. I would add that the Troop D boys are royal entertainers and the Auburn boys enjoyed themselves immensely and if there are any clubs desirous of getting into match with a team of ten or twelve men with military rifles, indoors they can do so by communicating with Chas. E. Shapley, Executive Officer, 5 Wood Street Auburn, N. Y.

Auburn, N. Y., Rifle Club.	Troop D, N. Y. S. N. G.
Capt. C. E. Shapley.....	Captain Brown..... 64
G. W. Hudson.....	Sergeant Kincaid..... 62
H. L. Thomas.....	Lieutenant Meatyard..... 60
Jno. Welch.....	Private Costello..... 60
F. B. Annin.....	Private Hazard..... 62
J. O. Thomas.....	Corporal Barnes..... 59
J. A. Garrett.....	Sergeant Miller..... 66
J. L. Rumpf.....	Sergeant Lyon..... 60
S. E. Hillgar.....	Corporal Hickey..... 63
R. F. Emmons.....	Lieutenant Shallcross..... 65
T. A. Gibbs.....	Corporal Ware..... 69
C. M. Deming.....	Sergeant Mohler..... 63
Total.....	Total..... 753

LOS ANGELES, CAL., REVOLVER CLUB.

One of our gunsmith members has just completed a machine-rest and from now on a series of interesting tests of revolver and pistol barrels and ammunition will be conducted. The club members have been longing for a machine-rest for some time in order to test their arms and ammunition.

The regular monthly medal shoot for the gold, silver, and bronze medals took place on the indoor range at 716 South Olive street, Wednesday evening January 19, and were won by Wright, Packard and Siefert. Following are the scores:

Revolver Medal Match.

Will A. Wright.....	83	82	84—249
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	85	85	79—249
J. W. Siefert.....	83	83	82—248
E. G. Richardson.....	79	74	85—208
A. C. Edison.....	54	68	74—196
Peter Peterson.....	70	63	60—193

The following practice scores were also made the same evening:

20 Yard Revolver.

J. W. Siefert.....	81	84
Peter Peterson.....	79	A. C. Edison..... 70

20 Yard Pistol.

Carl Schroder.....	85	88	84	81	78
C. B. Hubbs.....	83	88	86	84	
A. B. Douglas.....	80	91	93		
I. C. Douglas.....	78	89	86		
Dr. Packard.....	83	85			

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

The following scores were shot at our last meeting.

Pistol Scores, 20 Yards.

Ryder.....	81	83	84	84	86	89	90	92
Jackson.....	80	84	84	86	87	90	91	
Hinn.....	79	82	83	86	88	90	90	
Nichols.....	80	81	84	86	87	89		
French.....	83	85	87	90	90	93		
Bauder.....	78	79	81	80				
Burns.....	75	76						

Rifle Scores, 25 Yards.

Schultz.....	225	228	230	Baker.....	226	227
Burns.....	225	229		Bradford.....	232	

Snellen and French had a 100 shot match Saturday afternoon, January 29, the former winning by nine points.

G. F. Snellen—
246 247 246 243 246 248 244 246 247 247—2460
W. H. French—
243 243 244 247 243 247 245 246 245 248—2451

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

There was a small attendance and very poor conditions at the range on January 29. L. Lewis was high on the German ring target with 217. The scores:
Practice match, 200 yards, offhand, German ring target—L. Lewis, 217, 213; F. C. Fitz, 210, 209; M. Weeks, 209; I. South, 192.
Practice match, 200 yards, offhand—C. R. Cross, Jr., 65.
Pistol practice match, 50 yards—R. L. Dale, 81, 78.

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AT THE TRAPS.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- March 23-24.—Jewell, Ia, Gun Club. W. S. Hoon, secretary.
- April 7—Atglen, Pa, Gun Club. Lloyd R. Lewis, manager.
- April 7—Dublin, Ohio, Gun Club. W. H. Doming, 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.
- May 3-5—Hutchinson, Kans. Kansas State Tournament under the auspices of the Hutchinson Gun Club. C. T. Rankin, secretary.
- May 17—Pillow, Pa., Gun Club. J. A. Bingaman, secretary.
- May 18-19.—Galion, O., Gun Club. U. E. Campbell, president.
- May 30—Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo Aubudon Club. Dr. W. C. Wootton, secretary.
- May 31, June 1-3—Cleveland, Ohio. Ohio State Tournament under the auspices of the Cleveland Gun Club. F. H. Wallace, manager.
- June 2-4—Atlantic City, N. J. New Jersey State Tournament. A. H. Sheppard, secretary.
- June 4—Roanoke, Va., Gun Club. A. H. H. Boyd, president.
- June 4-5—E. St. Louis, Ills. Progressive Gun Club. N. R. Huff, secretary.
- June 8-9—Sullivan, Ills., Gun Club. Ben Cochran, secretary.
- June 16-17—Charleston, W. Va. West Virginia State Tournament under the auspices of the Charleston Gun Club. Dr. Gwynn Nicholson, secretary.
- July 19-21—Philadelphia, Pa. The Interstate Association's fifth Eastern Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Highland Shooting Association; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- August 2-4—Seattle, Wash. The Interstate Association's Fifth Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the West Seattle Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- September 5-6—Roanoke, Va. Virginia State Tournament, under the auspices of the Roanoke Gun Club. A. H. H. Boyd, president.
- September 8, 10 Atlantic City, N. J. "Westy Hogan's" Tournament. Bernard Elsesser, secretary.
- Sept. 28-29—Sullivan, Ills., Gun Club. Ben Cochran, secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA TRAP SHOOTERS LEAGUE.
At a meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Trap Shooters League held Tuesday, January 25, 1910, it was unanimously decided to continue the League for the year 1910. The meeting was one of the largest ever

INDOOR ARMORY RIFLE PRACTICE

No. 308241 62 CONSECUTIVE BULLSEYES

were made in the Ideal Short Range Military Rifle Match by Capt. C. B. Chisholm of Co. C, 5th Ohio Infantry, with Ideal bullet 308241 and 10½ grains of DuPont New Schuetzen powder. Distance 50 yards. Bullseye 2 inches, Rifle .30 U. S. Model 1903.

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Club event, 25 targets, handicaps added to the score.

Soley..... 6 20 25 George..... 0 11 11

Coyle..... 4 16 20 Clegg..... 3 17 20

Hessian..... 0 16 16 Sloan..... 0 21 21

Hogan..... 2 18 20 Murdock..... 2 16 18

Lindeman..... 0 12 12 Serfass..... 8 9 17

Pierce..... 16 16

75-Target Event.

Soley..... 6 10 .. 16

George..... 5 8 .. 12-25

Coyle..... 7 11 .. 16-24

Clegg..... 6 8 7 15 16-52

Hessian..... 7 8 7 8 17-47

Sloan..... 7 12 6 8 15-48

Hogan..... 2 10 .. 12

Murdock..... 6 12 .. 18

Lindeman..... 5 8 11-24

12 pairs of doubles event—Soley, 16; Coyle, 14; Clegg, 13; Hessian, 13; Sloan, 11; Murdock, 10; George, 8; Hogan, 7; Lindeman, 5.

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

Advance news from the Sunny South Handicap indicate that Dan O'Connell and J. C. Mangham, of San Antonio, won the Houston Post Team Medal, both shooting Winchester "Leader" shells. Mr. Mangham also used a Winchester gun.

At the Pinhurst Midwinter Handicap, which was the opening shoot of the season, high amateur average was won by Chas. H. Nichols, score, 372; and high professional average by J. R. Taylor, score 386 out of 400, both shooting Winchester "Leaders" and Winchester guns.

F. G. Bills was high gun at the big Hamilton shoot, scoring 372 out of 400 with Winchester gun and shells.

Fred Schwartz was high gun at the live bird shooting held at Rising Sun, Md., January 18, killing 25 straight with Winchester shells.

The popularity and winning quality of Winchester shells and guns were strikingly shown at St. Louis, Mo., January 20, at the tournament of the Junction Gun Club, as the winners of all professional and amateurs averages used Winchester shells and guns.

Chas. F. Marden, of Salem, Mass., won first average over all professionals and amateurs at the registered shoot of the Palefaces at Wellington, Mass., January 19, scoring 92 out of 100 with Peters Ideal shells. G. M. Wheeler was high on the same grounds December 30, in a snow storm and scored 88 out of 100, also using Peters shells.

held in Western Pennsylvania, and much enthusiasm was displayed. Five new clubs joined the rank and file.

A team race will be shot this year, that promises to be more than interesting. The league is open to all clubs in Western Pennsylvania who desire to join, and dues are \$3.00 for the old members, and \$8.00 for new members.

Last year's program, authorized by St. Lewis, was one that caused the trap shooters of this section to congratulate Mr. Lewis from every standpoint, as it was a system remarkably compiled, and every trap shooter who attended the League tournaments was wonderfully surprised at the amount of money he received at the tournament, and especially at the close of the six tournaments.

The League is in a very flourishing condition, and the year 1910 promises to be one of the best in the history of trap shooting.

Your kind and hearty cooperation is earnestly solicited in this good work. Any further information will be cheerfully furnished by Charles G. Grubb, secretary and treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Eleventh Grand American Handicap tournament will be given at Chicago, June 21, 22, 23 and 24, on the grounds of the Chicago Gun Club. The amount of added money at the G. A. H. tournament will be announced later.

The Fifth Southern Handicap tournament will be given at Columbus, Georgia, May 3, 4 and 5, and the Fifth Western Handicap will be given at Des Moines, Iowa, May 24, 25 and 26. There will be \$1,000 added money at each tournament.

The Interstate Association's Fifth Eastern Handicap Tournament will be given at Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 20 and 21, under the auspices of the Highland Shooting Association. There will be \$1,000 added money.

The Interstate Association's Fifth Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament will be given at Seattle, Wash., August 2, 3 and 4, under the auspices of the West Seattle Gun Club. There will be \$1,000 added money.

SOCIETY LADIES SHOOTING THE SHOTGUN.

Mr. Basil Wagner's first target shoot for the ladies at the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club in Maryland on January 27, was a decided success, despite the snow storm toward the later part of the day. Judging from the interest taken by the fair sex in the sport the future events at the Kennels will prove very popular. Notwithstanding it was their first attempt at the traps the ladies gave a splendid account of themselves, and with practice will undoubtedly develop into expert shots.

The scores made were creditable, taking everything into consideration, the honors for the high mark being divided by Mrs. George Brown and Miss Ellen Boone, while Mrs. Redmond C. Stewart, Mrs. Irwin Brown, Miss Frances Brooks and Mrs. Robinson Boykin, the other ladies who participated, were close up, and had the weather been favorable there would have been several other competitors in the event, which was at 25 targets.

Mr. Wagner, who was in charge of the affair, was assisted in the entertaining of the ladies by Irwin Brown, G. Bernard Fenwick and George Mordecai. Mrs. Mordecai and Mrs. Stewart Janney were among the ladies present and who may take up the sport later.

Mr. Wagner was so well pleased with the showing of the ladies that he announced that he had selected a team of five ladies to represent the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club, and issued a challenge to a team of the same number of ladies from any club in Maryland, to shoot at 25 targets each.

MARYLAND HANDICAP TOURNAMENT, BALTIMORE, MD.

We hold shoots every Saturday afternoon at the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club, and have from fifteen to eighteen members present at each shoot, and although the scores are not extra good, our shooters are gradually learning to do better. We have decided to hold our first Annual or Semi-Annual shoot, The Maryland Handicap Tournament, to be held at Baltimore, March 16 and 17, under the auspices of The A. G. Alford Sporting Goods Company, promises to be the largest shoot of its kind ever held in Maryland.

The program which we expect to be issued about the first of February consist of 7-20 and 2-25 target events, the first day, with \$10 added in cash to each event. In addition there will be a special merchandise race for new shooters for a number of valuable prizes.

In this event no man whose average is over 65 per cent is eligible to enter, and he is to sign an agreement to this effect on his honor, before shooting. By this method we hope to bar the experienced amateur, and let the beginners feel as if they have a good chance to win a prize.

On the second day there will be 5-20 target events, with \$10 added to each event and the Maryland Handicap, 100 targets, entrance \$10, with \$100 added in cash to the purse. Handicap 16-22 yards. The winner of this event will receive in addition to the first money, the Maryland Handicap trophy, a magnificent sterling silver pitcher. The number of moneys into which the purse in this event will be divided will depend upon the number of entries. The Handicap Committee of this event is as follows:

F. M. Eames,
Chas. H. Newcomb,
C. S. Billing.

E. H. Store,
Grason H. Gent,
Miles Taylor.

The added money and prizes for the entire shoot will amount to about \$1,000 and we know we will have one hundred entries for the program each day, which will make an interesting shoot. Our shooting grounds are to be Prospect Park, and there is every convenience for the shooters in case of bad weather.

The reason we can afford to give so much cash and prizes, is owing to the fact, that we do not wish to make one cent on this shoot personally, but all money gotten from advertisements and targets, and the sale of shells, we turn over to the amateur shooters, and if there is a surplus, we will keep same over to offer at our next shoot. If there is a loss the A. G. Alford Sporting Goods Company will stand it.

The high amateur average at all 16-yard targets will receive a handsome solid gold medal, also a gold safety razor, donated by them. The next five average will receive merchandise and cash prizes to the value of \$100. The five low average for the program, will receive a like number of prizes. Any one desiring a program may secure same by writing to Geo. P. Mordecai, 212 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

OSSINING, N. Y., GUN CLUB.

Only three shooters braved the howling blizzard that blew directly across the traps of the Ossining Gun Club today. The targets were thrown full 50 yards and the wind helped some of those that got away to the 75 yard mark. In event No. 3 D. Brandreth did the nicest piece of shooting that has ever been seen on these grounds by breaking 25 straight, under the most trying conditions. His high run was 37. Patrick broke 20 straight and Blandford, 27; The next club shoot will be on Lincoln's Day when a good turnout is expected. There will be 8 prizes and handicaps will be both distances and misses as breaks. Shooting will start promptly at 2 o'clock and entries for prizes will close at 2.30.

Targets.....	25	25	25	25
D. Brandreth.....	20	21	25	23
B. Patrick.....	16	17	23	18
C. G. Blandford.....	23	19	20	18

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION GUN CLUB.

J. E. Lynch was again high man at the weekly handicap shoot of the B. A. A. Club at Riverside on January 29. With a handicap of 14 he scored 98. The scores:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Tl.
J. E. Lynch.....	84	14	98
Roy A. Page.....	89	0	89
C. B. Tucker.....	78	8	86
F. Whitney.....	70	14	84
A. Knights.....	57	24	81
S. A. Ellis.....	78	2	80
H. Knights.....	64	14	78

THE MONTCLAIR GUN CLUB.

But five men were on hand on January 22, four events being run off. Event 4 at 50 targets added handicaps was the first leg on the January cup, Frazee easily winning out. Aside from the 4th event in which Boxall broke 24 out of 25 the shooting was very poor, none of those present being up to their usual form.

	10 pr.	15 Hcp.	Bk.	Tl.	25 dble.
Targets.....	10	15	10	10	10
Boxall.....	6	7	4	29	33 24 9
Frazee.....	6	8	6	36	44 16 9
Winslow.....	7	7	8	28	32
Van Tassell.....	..	..	6	22	28 .. 11
England.....	..	..	6	28	34 .. 8

HIGHLAND GUN CLUB, EDGE HILL, PA.

Tom Tansey captured all the honors at the monthly club shoot on January 29, and though the squad was small, his score of 84 out of the 100 targets was a performance, everything considered, that it would have been difficult to equal. Four members only faced the traps, and between an almost blinding snowstorm and a wind that blew half a gale, it was not only difficult to distinguish the targets, but the gyrations of the clay bird when once in the air were enough to puzzle a mathematician. The element of luck cut considerable of a figure in many of the breaks, but after the first 25 Tansey broke the targets with consistent regularity, and gradually improved his score. Boyer and Anderson shot creditably, and but for the fact that his gun was not working right Perry would have made a better showing. Scores:

Tansey.....	17	20	24	23	84
Boyer.....	15	17	22	18	72
Anderson.....	17	19	17	18	71
Perry.....	12	14	21	20	67
Kahler.....	..	..	..	..	19-19
Firth.....	..	..	..	..	15-15
Extra event, 25 targets—Tansey, 24; Perry, 22; Kahler, 21; Firth, 17.					
25 targets—Firth, 20; Perry, 20; Tansey, 19; Kahler, 15.					

MEADOW SPRINGS GUN CLUB, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Soley, aided by a handicap of six targets, carried off the honors in the weekly target shoot of the club on

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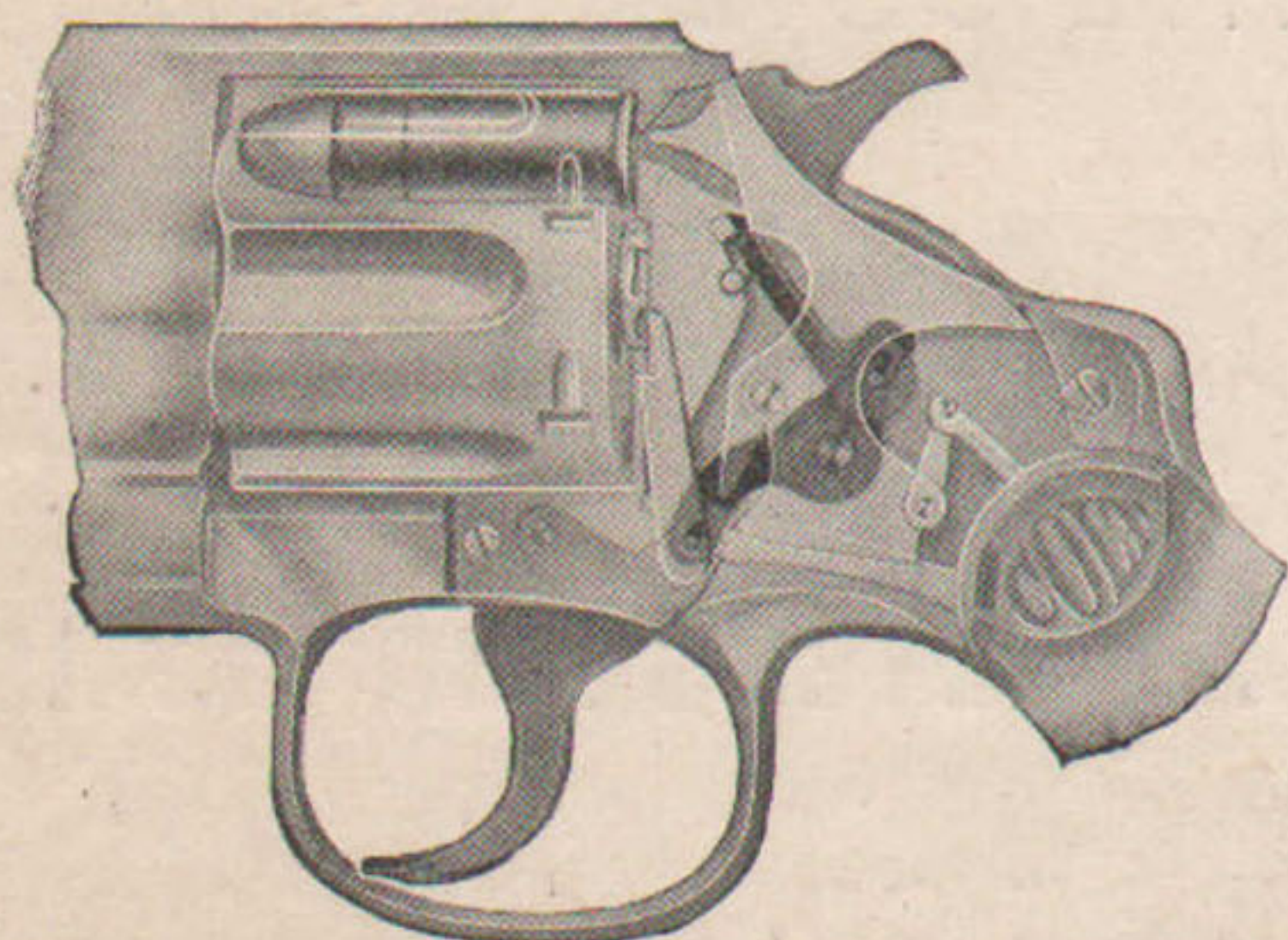
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