ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. XLVII, No. 19. FEBRUARY 10, 1910.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

CONTENTS:

$3 A YEAR. 10 CENTS A COPY.

ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVII. No. 19. WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 10, 1910. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

A STUDY IN CAMP SANITATION.*

By Major Edward L. Munson, *Medical Corps, Senior Instructor, Department Care of Troops,* and Captain LeRoy Eltinge, *15th Cavalry, Instructor, Department of Military Art, The Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.*

The article which follows is in our opinion incorrectly styled "a study."

It is a more serious and important work than that. In fact we consider it a classic in its particular field. Quite as important in its facts and these almost as well told as in "Duffer's Drift."

It is being printed by the Department and will be ready for issue as a Department publication not a very long time after its appearance in ARMS AND THE MAN. *A sufficient number of copies will be provided to supply one to each officer of the Organized Militia of the United States.*

Inquiry of the Division of Militia Affairs permits us to say that these copies will not be issued to officers individually upon application but furnished to the States, pro rata, upon the application of Adjutants General, after an original copy of the publication has been sent to that officer for his consideration.

We recommend this article to the serious attention of all officers. While the great majority will be familiar with the general subject, yet the chances are that some new point will be found in it for each reader.

SITUATION: In preparation for war, a division is being mobilized at Fort Leavenworth. The 1st Infantry, Colonel A commanding, accompanied by its field train and with the regulation amount of tentage, has marched southeast to join, and on September 1, at 11.30 a. m., has reached the point 17, when an officer of the division staff gives Colonel A the following message.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.,
1 *September*, , 10 *a. m.*

"Commanding Officer,
1st Infantry.

All available camp sites east of Sheridan's Drive Ridge are already occupied by troops. You will select a camp site for your regiment on Salt Creek. Your supplies will be delivered by rail at Miocene Station, near Frenchman.

By Command of Maj.-Gen. X.

Y—— Z——,
Chief of Staff."

On inquiry of the staff officer, Colonel A learns that the mobilization of the division is far from complete, and that no decision as to when it will be moved to the front has as yet been reached.

* * * * * * *

On September 2, the Sanitary Inspector of the Division reports that the sanitary conditions of the 1st Infantry camp, as established under the above order, have been reported to him as being unsatisfactory as a result of the santitary recommendations of the regimental surgeon being disregarded. General X orders the Sanitary Inspector to confer at once with Colonel A, investigate the matter, and in the name of the Commanding General to direct such measures of sanitary improvement as appear to be necessary.

Complying with the above orders, the Sanitary Inspector proceeds to the camp of the 1st Infantry, which he finds on the Kickapoo-17-Frenchman road, in the field south of the Dolman house and in the immediate vicinity of the road. The camp, as shown in Map 1 herewith, is pitched according to the plan given in Field Service Regulations for regimental Infantry encampments. The site of the camp is a plowed field with a gentle slope from the Dolman house southeasterly to the ravine of Salt Creek, the latter being the source of water supply. Regimental headquarters are located toward the top of this slope, while the company latrines are close to the edge of Salt Creek. On the other side of the fence, which runs east and west from the Dolman garden to Salt Creek, is pasture land with scattered stumps. The area east of the Taylor orchard and between the two forks of Salt Creek is grassy pasture similar to the pasturage on the Dolman place, from which it is separated by an osage orange hedge.

The Sanitary Inspector summons the regimental surgeon, and with him calls upon Colonel A and states the nature of his visit. On his request that the regimental surgeon state the sanitary objections to the camp as established, the latter replies as follows:

The character of the soil is heavy clay; and rain, which can be expected at any time at the present season, would convert the plowed ground of the camp site into a mire. Moreover, while the camp is correctly pitched according to regulations, certain companies of the regiment, noting especially Company L, have their line of tents in a depression, which would naturally receive much storm water in time of rain. The picket line is located on a slope which necessarily drains through the camp of the 3d Battalion.

He states that there was some delay in establishing the camp and that the latrines were not provided for some hours, during which time the men resorted to the woods along the bank of Salt Creek with the result that the soil has been generally polluted in that vicinity; also that the latrines are so close to the bank of Salt Creek as to be in dangerous proximity to it as a source of water supply, and that the latrines of Companies M and Machine Gun, in order to preserve the regulation alignment and distance, have been carried over the bank almost down to the water itself.

He states that in the absence of official orders properly regulating the matter, the men have procured their water for drinking and cooking purposes at various points along Salt Creek and that the animals have been watered, clothing washed and persons bathed above the point at which much of the water for drinking purposes has been drawn. He calls attention to the fact that refuse and kitchen slops have been thrown into shallow pits located near the company kitchens, as directed in Field Service Regulations, but that these are already overflowing after only a day of use.

The Sanitary Inspector remarks to Colonel A that under the circumstances the latter would undoubtedly be interested in personally seeing conditions as they exist in his camp, and suggests that they together investigate and verify the above statements. To this Colonel A assents, and accompanied by the regimental surgeon, they make a round of the camp, finding conditions to be about as reported.

LOCATED ACCORDING TO THE BOOK.

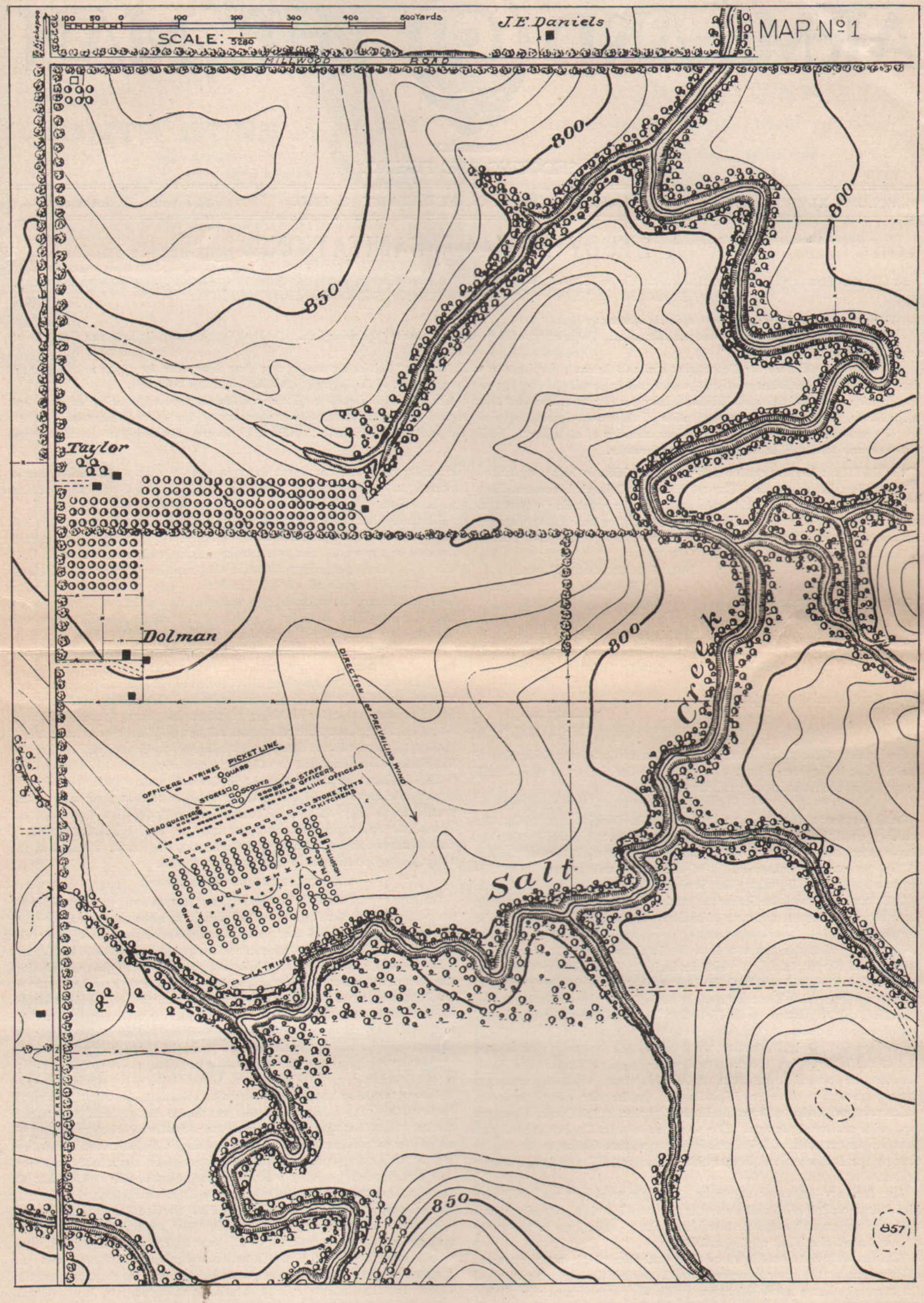
On inquiry of Colonel A by the Sanitary Inspector as to why this camp site was selected, the former replied that it furnishes a convenient place for the establishment of a regimental camp in the prescribed form; also that it is near the point at which supplies are to be delivered and is on a main road as required for a mobilization camp. In its present location, the formation is not only regulation but sightly, and from headquarters on the upper part of the slope he can command a view of it in its entirety.

He remarked that he did not entirely approve of having picket lines located above the camp, but that this position was so laid down in the plan of Field Service Regulations, with which he thought it was necessary for him to comply; and that the same reason had governed the location of the latrines.

It was true that he had permitted the animals to be watered from the creek at the south of the camp; this was due to the fact that the banks of the ravine at that point were less steep, rendering the water supply much more accessible. He could find nothing in Field Service Regulations which specifically prohibited such an arrangement, though he was forced to admit that it probably was not contemplated. He stated that the fact that Company L had its tent line in a depression was due to his desire to conform to the camp plan given in Field Service Regulations.

He would have encamped on the ridge just north, covered with grassy pasture, but for the fact that it would have broken up his camp, stumpage would not have permitted the intervals and alignment of tents and companies, and the osage orange hedge would have prevented the commanding officer from having his regiment at all times in compact form under his eye. Moreover, this area was farther from the road than Field Service

*For additional reference, use 4" map of Fort Leavenworth and vicinity.


MAP Nº 1
SCALE: 1/5280
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 Yards
J.E. Daniels
MILLWOOD ROAD
800
850
Taylor
Dolman
DIRECTION OF PREVAILING WIND
OFFICERS LATRINES
PICKET LINE
GUARD
STORES
SCOUTS
SR. N.C. STAFF
FIELD OFFICERS
LINE OFFICERS
HEAD QUARTERS
STORE TENTS
KITCHENS
HOSPITAL
LATRINES
Salt
Cr
857

Regulations seemed to authorize. He admitted that the plowed field in which the troops were encamped was at present dusty and in wet weather undoubtedly would become very uncomfortable; but conditions were such that there was no other ground in the vicinity in which he was ordered to locate, excepting plowed fields, which would enable him to camp his regiment in the prescribed manner. He did not desire to disregard the recommendations of his regimental surgeon, but since they did not seem to him to coincide with Field Service Regulations, he felt it his duty to conform to the latter.

COMMON SENSE, NOT THE BOOK, SHOULD GOVERN.

Replying to the above, the Sanitary Inspector invited the Colonel's attention to the fact that it was not contemplated that Field Service Regulations with respect to encampments should be inflexible, but that they were distinctly stated in Paragraphs 612 and 613, edition of 1905, to be subject to such reasonable interpretation and modifications as might seem to the commanding officer to be necessary to meet local conditions properly; it was quite true that the plan of the camp as laid out in Field Service Regulations was most convenient for the purpose of administration and sightliness, but in the absence of any military necessity it was not intended that either of these considerations should be allowed to outweigh the much more important matter of sanitation.

While it was true that Field Service Regulations said that a mobilization camp should be near a main road, in another place they stated that it should not be so close as to have the noise and dust annoy the inhabitants of the camp. The intent seemed to be clear that a large camp should not be located so far from a main road that the hauling of supplies became difficult, but at the same time the tents of the individual regimental camps should be located far enough from roads to keep the results of traffic from becoming a nuisance and a menace to health.

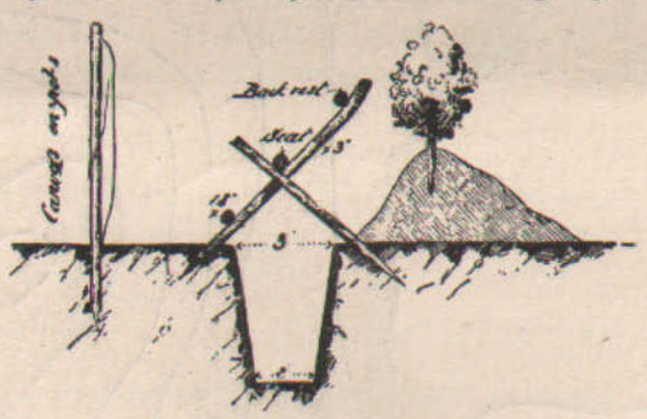
As Colonel A himself appreciated, the plowed field would make an uncomfortable, dirty camping ground whether the weather was fair or foul, and men having to sleep on such ground in wet weather would necessarily be chilled and uncomfortable. The Sanitary Inspector would, therefore, advise—in view of the fact that the purpose which caused the encampment of the regiment in this vicinity would probably require its retention here for some little time—that the present camp site be abandoned without delay.

For the new site, a convenient and suitable place was at hand in the adjacent pastures of the Taylor and Dolman farms, which not only presented the benefits of a tough, well cropped turf, but of a range of smooth, high ground draining in two directions. The stumps on this site would undoubtedly make it necessary to locate the tents in a somewhat irregular way, as shown in Map II, yet this was of no importance except from the aesthetic standpoint, and the stumps themselves were not without considerable practical utility as seats and for other purposes.

Under the conditions of terrain in these pastures, he would recommend the encampment of the regiment by battalions, according to the arrangement shown in Map II, herewith, cutting the necessary openings for communication through the osage-orange hedge referred to already. The new location of headquarters, the Hospital and the Guard tent, as shown in Map II, is specifically authorized in Field Service Regulations, and would permit of sufficiently good military administration, control and oversight of the camp.

THE LATRINES FROM THE STANDPOINT OF COMFORT AND HEALTH.

Under this new arrangement, the latrines would be located on a slope draining away from the tents and from the water supply, and there would be little danger of the flooding of the former in case of rain, as they would be located just below the crest of the ridge. To facilitate their care it would undoubtedly be better to establish battalion latrines rather than one for each company, constructed according to the accompanying plan hastily drawn by the Sanitary Inspector. A seating capacity of ten per



cent should be provided, which with battalions having a strength of about 500 men would mean a length of about ninety feet for each such latrine trench. Inasmuch as the Chief Quartermaster of the Division had announced that neither incinerators nor trough latrines would be available for use in this camp, especial care in respect to the sanitation of the excavated latrines, and the prevention of soil pollution, would be necessary. Under these conditions, a sentinel should be placed over each latrine to enforce proper conduct and the maintenance of due cleanliness by the men. Shovels should be provided and each man required to scatter over his dejecta a little of the earth piled to the rear, beside which the latrine should be visited by a fatigue detail morning and afternoon, the vicinity carefully policed up and any exposed excreta covered. Once a day, preferably while the command was at drill, this detail should see that each latrine trench is thoroughly burned out with straw or sweepings which have been well sprinkled with mineral oil. This daily burning out, which only takes a few moments, accomplishes not only the destruction of disease germs but also of the eggs and maggots of flies which may be on or near the surface of the walls and bottom of the trench. The smoke also drives away the adult flies and the lingering odor of fire deters them from again resorting thereto. If sufficient spare canvas is available it should be used to roof the latrines for protection against rain and sun. Orders should prohibit entrance of the Dolman buildings by the men, to prevent the committing of nuisances by them therein.

The picket line would, in the new site, be located on a slope below the camp instead of above it, would be to the leeward of prevailing winds, and would be convenient to water and shade. Any question of difficulty of watering the animals at that point could be readily met by scaling down the bank and, if necessary, corduroying a watering place in the creek bottom.

He would advise that orders be issued prohibiting bathing of the person and the washing of clothes excepting in the bends of Salt Creek lying immediately east of the proposed camp of the 3rd Battalion; that the watering place for the animals be designated as immediately south of the new location of their picket line, and that the point from which water for drinking and cooking purposes could be secured should be specified as at the junction of the creek and the osage-orange hedge.

At this last point a small dam should be built to deepen the shallow water, the creek bank scaled down for easy approach and trees felled to form a platform so that water may be dipped up without muddying or contamination. Sentinels should be posted over this impounded supply, while patrols should be maintained to keep the men and stray animals away from the creek above the dam, for a distance at least as far as Frenchman, to limit the great danger of pollution. The map, in addition, shows the drainage area of Salt Creek to be exposed to contamination from farmhouses, barnyards, railroad trains and other sources of pollution. This has been verified by a general sanitary survey of the vicinity. It will be advisable, therefore, to boil all drinking water.

In the hot weather at this season frequent bathing is both a necessity and comfort, and as the mud bottom of Salt Creek is very uninviting for bathing purposes, he would recommend that trees be felled and a dozen or more log platorms built over the waters of the creek at the designated bathing point so that the men could keep themselves and their clothing out of the mire while washing their feet and taking sponge baths; if water cans with faucet and sprinkler could be obtained for shower bath purposes they should be set up at these points.

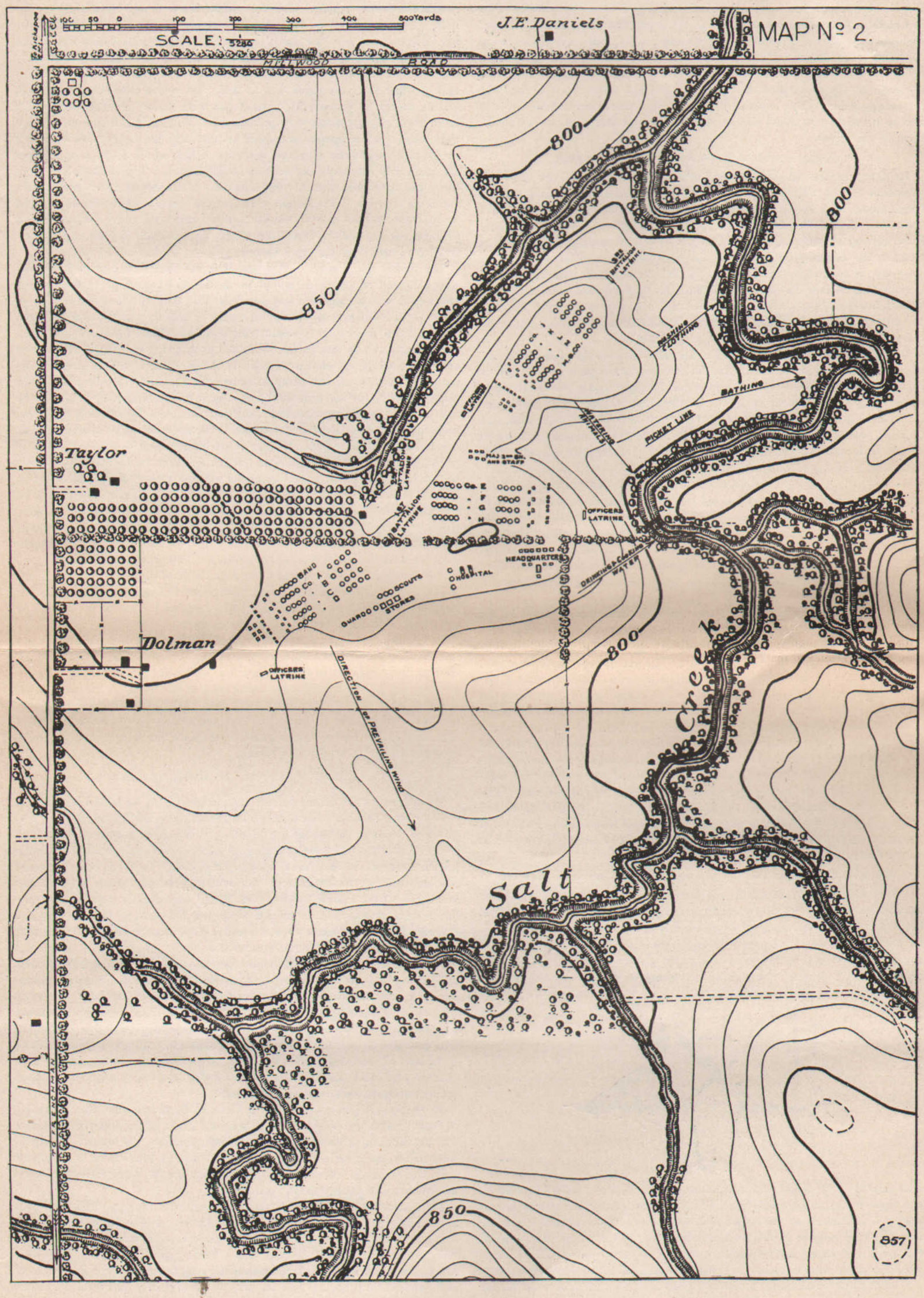
THE SANITARY INSPECTOR HAS OTHER SUGGESTIONS.

As the sun's rays at the season are intensely hot, he would suggest, in view of the probable somewhat prolonged stay of the regiment, that improvised shades be made for mess and lounging purposes near each company kitchen, there being abundant poles, brush and branches available for this purpose in the timber along Salt Creek. Such sun screens would not only add to the comfort of the men, especially if rough benches and mess tables were also improvised, but would very greatly assist in preventing general contamination of the camp site by causing the men to eat together under conditions where all refuse food, crumbs and plate scrapings could readily be collected and removed.

It was quite apparent in traversing the camp that the men had taken their rations to the shelter of their tents for eating, and flies were observed swarming over unwashed mess tins and where refuse food had been carelessly thrown on the ground around the tents. He called the Colonel's attention to the fact that if such soil contamination was permitted on the new camp site, it would be only a very short time before the camp would again have to be moved, and that such movement of the camp would require far more trouble and labor than the lesser but persistent effort required to keep an uncontaminated site reasonably clean.

In response to an inquiry by the Colonel, he stated that the scattering of food scraps, by itself, might do no very great harm, but such conduct was an index of a general lack of discipline which was almost certain to lead to for more serious sanitary faults, such as evasion of use of urine tubs and latrines. And at this season flies might be expected to breed wherever soil was organically polluted.

He reminded the Colonel that in his regiment there undoubtedly was at all times an indefinite but not inconsiderable number of men who were themselves healthy but who for long periods acted as hosts or living reservoirs of virulent typhoid-fever germs. These germs, passed out from their human carriers in the bowel and urinary discharges, were incapable of independent locomotion and in camps were chiefly powerful for harm


MAP Nº 2.
SCALE: 1/3280
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 Yards
J.E. Daniels
MILLWOOD ROAD
800
850
800
800
850
857
Taylor
Dolman
Salt Creek
1ST BATTALION LATRINE
2ND BATTALION LATRINE
3RD BATTALION LATRINE
OFFICERS LATRINE
OFFICERS LATRINE
MAJ 2ND BN. AND STAFF
HEADQUARTERS
HOSPITAL
BAND
SCOUTS
GUARD
STORES
DIRECTION OF PREVAILING WIND
WASHING CLOTHING
BATHING
PICKET LINE
WATERING PLACES
DRINKING & COOKING WATER

through the presence of an intermediate agent—the fly—by which they were conveyed back from the sink to the soldier and from faeces to food. Flies breed in and feed on filth, and nothing was truer than the sanitary axiom "No filth, no flies."

WHERE THE FLIES COME FROM.

The Colonel here expressed surprise at the large number of flies which he noticed already present in the camp, although the latter had been established less than twenty-four hours. He was apprehensive that they would shortly increase to a terrible plague and was rather pessimistic as to the possibility of preventing the latter. To this the Sanitary Inspector replied that in riding into camp through the Dolman yard he had noticed a large heap of stable manure, of at least six months' accumulation, lying behind the barn, only a short distance from the officers' latrines, the headquarters tents and the line of kitchens.

In this manure heap had undoubtedly bred the myriads of flies of which there was already just complaint, and the short distance to the camp and its location to the leeward of the prevailing wind from the northwest at this season would naturally favor their further appearance in the camp as fast as the new swarms were hatched out. The proposed new location was much better in the above respects, and in abandoning the present camp ground most of the flies would undoubtedly remain behind. To prevent further development of flies in the manure heap on the Dolman place, the Quartermaster should have it hauled away and burned without delay; or if removed and thinly scattered over fields at a considerable distance it could do little harm. Hereafter the regimental wagons removing manure from the picket line should also remove the daily accumulation at the Dolman farm, as if this task were left to the owner it would not be accomplished to the best interests of the troops. If the new camp site was kept scrupulously clean there would undoubtedly be no great development of the fly pest; if there were such development, it would be a reflection upon the sanitary administration. It probably would not be practicable to enclose the kitchens and messes with fly screens under the circumstances, but a requisition for a small amount to be used as food and dish covers would be approved.

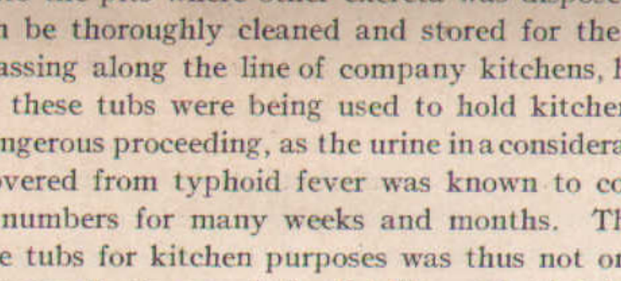
A COMPLIMENT WITH A COME-BACK.

He complimented Colonel A on having so promptly secured urine tubs, and brought out the fact that these tubs to be of benefit required that the company commanders should see that they were conveniently located for the men at night on a marked area readily susceptible of disinfection by fire or germicidal materials, that they were removed early in the morning, emptied into the pits where other excreta was disposed of, and that they must then be thoroughly cleaned and stored for the day near the latrines. In passing along the line of company kitchens, he had noticed that several of these tubs were being used to hold kitchen slops. This was a highly dangerous proceeding, as the urine in a considerable proportion of persons recovered from typhoid fever was known to contain typhoid germs in vast numbers for many weeks and months. The use of contaminated urine tubs for kitchen purposes was thus not only unpleasant to consider but greatly increased the liability of food infection through flies and by handling.

While on this subject he called the Colonel's attention to the fact that, in the new site, pits for the absorption of kitchen waste and slop waters should not be dug. In the clay soil of this locality there would be little or no loss in bulk by seepage, as had in fact already been demonstrated in the present camp, and intolerable nuisances would very shortly be created. While Field Service Regulations say that "Liquid refuse will be thrown into pits," presumably for absorption, they do not specifically say that the pits must be located in the camp site, even though so shown in the plan of the camp. One recourse in the present instance was strictly to limit the amount of solid and liquid garbage as much as possible and haul it away twice daily for burial in the flat ground in the vicinity of 17, pending which time it should be stored in the covered garbage cans which could be obtained by requisition on the Chief Quartermaster of the Division.

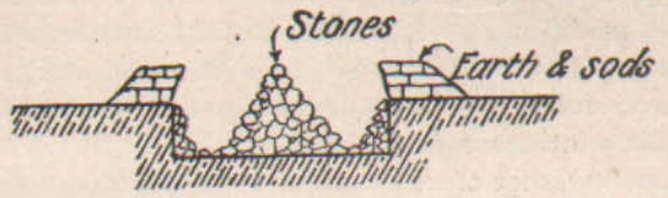
TO DISPOSE OF KITCHEN SLOPS.

A very satisfactory arrangement where stones were plenty in the vicinity, as they unfortunately were not in this clay soil, is such as the Sanitary Inspector illustrated for the Colonel in the accompanying sketch. In this,



the fire grate of the company kitchen is placed over an excavation filled with stones of good size. The kitchen fires keep these stones hot and the latter rapidly evaporate the liquid wastes which are poured into the side of the excavation from time to time, while the solid wastes are dried out on the flat surface of the upper layer of stones and are then raked back into the kitchen fire and burned. This plan so effectively solves the problem of the transporation and disposal of kitchen wastes that he would strongly advise Colonel A to install the system as soon as he could find opportunity to send his wagons to the rock outcroppings on Sentinel Hill or other convenient source for the necessary stone.

Refuse, camp sweepings and stable manure from the picket line should be hauled away daily to an improvised crematory, such as was rapidly outlined in the accompanying sketch. This simple arrangement the



Camp Crematory.

Sanitary Inspector stated was very satisfactory in its results, anything up to and including a dead mule being effectively destroyed. The rock lining of the crematory excavation, which is about three feet deep and twelve or fifteen feet across, is first heated up by a hot cord-wood fire and the refuse to be destroyed is then thrown in. The rock cone in the center, about five feet high and four feet wide at the base, serve for the purpose of creating the necessary draft.

He had noticed that some of the company cooks had thrown greasy water on the ground. Undoubtedly they would deny it, but the presence of swarms of flies on certain areas near the kitchens was proof positive to the contrary, for flies never fail to detect and resort to areas contaminated in this way and this may greatly aid in sanitary inspection. In the new camp, such contamination must be absolutely prevented.

GREAT CARE MUST BE EXERCISED.

He also emphasized the fact that in every considerable camp the existence of soldiers who are reservoirs of typhoid germs requires that the disposition of human excreta be considered from a broader sanitary standpoint than has been customary in the past. Since the various soldiers who are disease germ carriers are not known, they can soon infect any or all of the latrines in a camp. The only safe way, therefore, is to regard all human excreta in the mass not only as undeniably offensive but as almost certainly infectious. This implies the necessity of destroying the danger of such infection as soon as the discharges leave the body, either by their removal under proper conditions or by the destruction of the infectious agent by the use of fire or by chemical disinfection. A safe sanitary maxim might be formulated as follows: *Either the excreta must be removed or destroyed, or the troops must be moved or they will be destroyed.* And the need for too frequent change of camp site is a reflection upon the discipline and police maintained by the commander.

He called attention to the fact that in a camp of any permanence there is usually opportunity to make the men comfortable at night. Here no special effort to this end seemed to have been made. He would suggest that in the camp the men be required to raise themselves from the ground by bed frames made from branches of the trees along Salt Creek and covered with bed sacks stuffed with hay purchased by the Quartermaster from the Dolman farm. Bed sacks were available for issue by the Quartermaster's Department.

In breaking the old camp to occupy the new site it was, of course, necessary that the latrines and garbage pits which had been dug should be carefully filled up and the camp area thoroughly policed, and that a police party make a thorough search of the banks of Salt Creek in the vicinity of the present and proposed camps for the purpose of discovering and burying such refuse or excreta of men and horses as might be present.

In taking his leave after the above discussion of the situation, the Sanitary Inspector remarked that he felt quite sure that the bringing up of the above unsanitary conditions with Colonel A would be all that was necessary to secure their prompt correction and that he should so report to General X. While unquestionably there were other matters of a sanitary nature which should be given consideration at the present time also, he felt that they could undoubtedly be safely left by him to the initiative of the regimental surgeon and his due support by his commander.

SOME SATISFACTORY PISTOL TESTS.

THE long and weary wait for those of us who are interested in the Service hand arm, bids fair to soon be over. Eight years and more there has been doubt and uncertainty in regard to what the Service short weapon should be. It was almost three years ago, that is, in the spring of 1907, that the Board appointed for the purpose tried out every form of hand gun submitted to it, and decided upon an automatic pistol (we mean of course, semi-automatic or self-loading) for type, and .45 for caliber. Coupled with that finding was a recommendation for the purchase of 200 Colt automatic pistols, caliber .45, and 200 Savage pistols of the same caliber, these to be issued to troops for the purpose of a field trial.

This program was carried out. The greatest latitude was given the makers, but in the original form in which these pistols went out they were not wholly satisfactory. There seemed to be a tendency to jam, a defect which would be fatal. Permission to remodel or revamp, or to substitute another model for the weapons first sent out brought improvements.

Firing tests which were made last week on the range of the National Guard of the District of Columbia at Congress Heights and at the Fort Meyer Range, both near Washington, furnished grounds for belief that a successful type of the automatic pistol has at last been attained.

Very slight modifications from the original form in which the Colt's Automatic was put out were evident in the new design. The safety operated successfully, the weapon was accurate to a satisfactory degree and the continuous firing tests exhibited greater endurance and regularity than has heretofore been found in the automatic pistol.

Among those who were present and did firing besides Lieut.-Col. J. T. Thompson, Ordnance Department; Col. Wm. C. Skinner, of the Colt Company; Mr. John Browning, inventor, were Secretary of War Dickinson, Gen. Wm. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Col. Jos. Garrard, 15th Cavalry; Col. Wm. D. Beach, Engineer Corps, and others.

In the endurance test it was required of the pistol that it should fire 500 rounds continuously without a failure. From a number of pistols presented Colonel Beach selected one at randon and the firing began (Number thirteen, by the way).

Smoothly, satisfactorily, and without a hitch, the deadly little weapon ate up the brass bound cartridges and spat out the wicked big bullets with the regular and unimpeded action of water running down hill.

When 500 had gone without the slightest bobble, Colonel Skinner drew a breath of relief, but his content was not for long, as someone suggested that it would be well to try another 200. The representative of the Colt's was willing, and it was done. It did seem with 700 continuous rounds fired the most critical person should be satisfied, But no. Some one else intimated that 300 more would make an even thousand, and that would be far, far beyond the best clear record ever made by an automatic pistol. Colonel Skinner was again game and the 300 went. At the thousandth shot the weapon was functioning as well as in the beginning. Other tests were made, from all of which the pistol came triumphant. Mr. Browning fired 21 shots from it in 15 seconds getting them all upon the regulation target at a distance of 25 yards.

It is understood that the original issue of Savage pistols are also being called in and revamped by the makers. It begins to look like the satisfactory form of the automatic has been reached.

We may expect the adoption and issue of an automatic pistol very soon. After that we shall need new pistol firing regulations with a greater opportunity given for rapid fire, and fire at moving targets. That feature of pistol firing must be emphasized. It must be constantly more evident to the man who studies pistol use from the military standpoint that slow fire with the short weapon is of very little use. What we want is to develop pistol shots who can fire as fast as the weapon will function and hit a man within range a majority of the time.

We express the hope that the Ordnance Department will accelerate whatever further action may be necessary to adopt a pistol for issue to the Army and the National Guard. We have waited for it a long time, and progress in that valuable feature of a military education has been retarded very greatly by the delay.

COMBUSTION, EXPLOSION, DETONATION,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OPERATION OF RIFLE POWDERS.

By F. W. Mann.

An original article from the author of "The Bullet's Flight from Powder to Target."

THE union of oxygen with combustible substances is and always will be an interesting study. The advance of our civilization and our engines, both of war and peace, depend upon it, and this union is of peculiar importance to riflemen, particularly as it relates to gunpowder when exploded behind a bullet. The wonderful properties of modern rifle powders are very interesting, and a careful statement of a few elementary principles will help in its study. It is a study of rapid combustion and the physical and chemical conditions which regulate it.

Slow combustion is an operation usually requiring months and years for its completion, illustrated in the rotting of wood or other vegetable substances. The union of oxygen with wood, coal and oil for the production of heat, represents combustion in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and is not designated as "rapid combustion." On the contrary, when combustion is swift enough to produce a distinct report or explosion, it could properly be designated "rapid combustion." All rifle powders have the property of "rapid combustion" when placed in a rifle under the peculiar conditions for which they were perfected.

It is unfortunate that we have no exclusive term by which we may designate the normal rapid combustion of all rifle powders. The word explosion cannot be employed because it is synonymous with detonation, a process vastly different from the normal explosion of gunpowder.

The action of gunpowder is, therefore, designated by some writers as explosions of the second class, while they make explosions of the first class to include detonation only. We then have the following order for the oxydation of substances: Slow combustion, combustion, explosion of the second class, and explosion of the first class or detonation, the last two only being of interest in studying the action of rifle powder.

Nearly all explosives, useful or otherwise, depend upon external pressure to make them operative. Remove the atmospheric and all other pressure from a gas, be it explosive or not, and it will immediately expand so that even a thimbleful would occupy many hundred cubic feet of space and be beyond the possibility of any explosion. Remove all pressure from a train of black powder, that is, place it in a vacuum, and it will burn at about the rate of one inch per minute, not because the oxygen of the air has been taken away, but because the pressure has been removed.

Remove all pressure from dynamite and it cannot be made to detonate or explode. A train of high pressure smokeless powder, with all pressure removed, will practically fail to burn. A long shaped pile of the latter powder, under those conditions, will burn maybe at the rate of one inch in three minutes. It will thus be seen that mechanical pressure or confinement is necessary to make any of our rifle powders effective.

Under atmospheric pressure a train of black powder will burn at the rate of four to ten feet per second, and high pressure smokeless will burn about three-fifths of an inch per second. Under fifteen pounds pressure, then, or weight of atmosphere, black powder burns about 200 times faster than smokeless. The success of our explosive engines is based upon the fact that explosive gases ignite better and burn better when under pressures far above the atmospheric, and the success of our firearms depends upon the property of gunpowder which renders it very explosive under the pressure obtained by confinement after ignition.

The pressure in an empty shell given by the primer is *apparently* very slight, not enough to expel the bullet if the shell holds it with the power of three pounds, which is only equal to that of a light trigger pull. The pressure, then, which causes the powder to burn rapidly enough in the shell to constitute an explosion, is upon *casual thought* obtained by comparatively slow combustion at first, causing the pressure to rise, which in turn hastens the combustion, until sufficiently rapid to amount to an explosion of the second class.

All these phenomena follow each other in such rapid succession that the front end of the bullet, due to its inertia, has not moved forward to any appreciable extent. When, however, the chamber pressure has risen high enough to force the base of the bullet forward, both bullet and shell upset and fill all available space before the point has made any measurable movement forward. The bullet is now swaged so firmly into the chamber and throat of the bore, that no one knows how much force is required to carry it forward. The inertia of bullet and the friction upon surface of bore are enough to cause the chamber pressure to mount up by the hundreds of pounds higher and the powder to burn still more rapidly. The fact that the bullet is now filling a space larger than the rifle bore through which it must pass, will cause the point, when it does start, to move forward faster than the base. Thus the bullet is first shortened by chamber pressure then elongated, and the elongation takes place at the instant when the pressure is so great at its base that the bullet would be quite flattened before the point started, if the rifle bore would allow. This applies to black and smokeless powders in modern rifles where the muzzle velocity is 1,450 feet and over.

In the case of high pressure smokeless powders, if the ignition of charge is adequate and air space is lacking, especially if the bullet be heavy and compresses the powder in the shell, the whole charge will sometimes detonate and unless the chamber and rifle action can withstand a pressure of about 180 tons per square inch, or twelve times the normal chamber pressure, they will open up and disaster follow.

An experiment several times repeated by us will illustrate the action of detonation and show it to be distinctly different from explosion of the second class: Cut from a No. 3 .32 caliber rifle barrel a piece two inches long, which is a little less than an inch in diameter. Fill the center third of the bore with dynamite, tamping it lightly with a match, but leave both ends of this short barrel open. The charge will be found to equal about ten grains. Detonate this in the usual manner by means of a dynamite primer and the solid steel barrel will be ruptured from end to end on three to five lines, forming three to five pieces. These pieces fly with such force as to completely imbed themselves their full length in solid white oak. In this case the ten grains of explosive are converted into a gas so rapidly that the products of combustion, which in themselves weigh only ten grains, cannot escape from the open end of the rifle barrel which is only five-eighths of an inch from the compressed gas.

This experiment when comprehended, clearly shows that an explosion of the first class cannot be utilized as a propellant for a bullet. It also illustrates the truth of the statement so often made that when a charge

of powder detonates in the chamber of a rifle, the bullet is left in the bore, even though the explosion was violent enough to demolish the breech end of the barrel.

Dynamite burns at the rate of about one foot per minute under atmospheric pressure. The phenomena of detonation in either dynamite or gun cotton, when ignited by the dynamite primer, as in the above experiment, travels about 240 miles per minute; therefore the speed of burning dynamite unconfined to its detonation is in the proportion of one foot to 240 miles. If a chain of dynamite cartridges three and three-fifths miles in length be detonated at one end, the explosion will travel through the whole chain in one second of time.

The condition of an explosive when it detonates may be illustrated by the following experiment: Set a half stick of dynamite weighing about one quarter pound, upon its end near the 100 yard butt. This will form a target 3½ inches high and 1¼ inches wide. Its consistency will be similar to a mixture of tallow and fine sawdust. If the .32–40 bullet traveling at 1,450 feet makes a center shot and penetrates the dynamite ⅛-inch before detonation takes place, then the bullet will go no further in that direction, but will be stopped quicker than if it had struck a piece of steel instead of the dynamite. After detonation commences in this case, the whole of the dynamite is converted into white hot gas during the time it would take the rifle bullet to travel 1–30 of an inch, and this is a shorter distance than its penetration into solid steel would be. The dynamite stick, after it begins to detonate, is probably a harder substance to penetrate than ordinary steel.

Another simple experiment will aid in showing the influence of pressure upon explosives: Take a long test tube filled with a mixture of acetylene gas and oxygen in the right proportions for complete combustion. Ignite the gas at open mouth of the tube and it will burn with a gentle flame similar to that of a candle. As the burning proceeds, the products of combustion, expanded by the heat, are pushed out of the mouth of the tube, but this gentle push adds an infinitesimal amount of pressure upon the gas below, this in its turn increases the rapidity of burning, again adding still more to the pressure below, until the burning is so rapid near the bottom of the tube as to cause an explosion and the bottom of the tube is shattered into thousands of pieces. It might be added that this particular mixture of gases is supersensitive to pressure.

Black powder will explode under confinement when sufficient temperature from any source is imparted to any small fraction of the charge. Dynamite or gun cotton do not act this way, but simply burn without exploding. A charge of black powder ignited upon a charge of dynamite under confinement blows away the confinement, leaving the dynamite to burn slowly under atmospheric pressure. A few grains of gun cotton will cause a charge of dynamite to detonate with tremendous force, while a fair quantity of dynamite detonated against gun cotton only shatters the cotton, though often setting it into a blaze. Fulminate of mercury or silver will properly ignite black powder, dynamite and gun cotton. The above facts indicate clearly that to make explosives properly operate, an efficient ignition is necessary.

Our modern smokeless powders, in a sense, are intermediate in their action and properties between black powder and dynamite. Its molecular dissociation may take place with three very different speeds, while black powder and dynamite have only two speeds each. Ordinary combustion and explosion of the second class, apply to black powder, and ordinary combustion and explosion of the first class or detonation to dynamite, while our nitro or smokeless powders of the past if not of the present, are susceptible to all three forms of dissociation. When used as a propellant nitro or any other powder must not take on either the first or third form of combustion.

The exact and proper ignition for our modern, almost perfect, smokeless ammunition, is the vital question now before experimental riflemen and before our ammunition factories. Such ignition must be adapted to many varying conditions such as weight, caliber and fit of the projectile, capacity of shell and weight of charge, size of the pellets and quality of the powder.

It is the very thing we experimenters wish to know and so necessary for the completion of this article.

NOTE.—To keep this article within the allotted space the chemical discussion of explosives has been omitted and unimportant distinctions between combustion and disassociation have been passed over.

THE BROWN-TIPPED ARROW.

BY M. J. PHILLIPS.

OF all my Philippine service," said the doctor, "the time which stands out the most vividly in my recollection is the three months I spent in southern Mindanao. The incidents of that sojourn, even to the most trivial, are engraven on my memory. And with good reason. I might as well have been living on the crust of a waking volcano, or next door to a powder mill. Danger of death was just as near and just as real.

In the first place, the enemy gave us more uneasiness than they did ordinarily. They are miserable little Malays in that country—Mohammedans who believe that the death of each Christian gives them a more exalted place in heaven. They were on the warpath most of the time. Mindanao was supposed to be pretty well pacified when I was there, but a white man was unsafe half a mile from camp. The whole population was anxious to cut another notch in their heavenly sticks.

The men were armed with the usual native outfit—spear, kris or paron, and an occasional rifle. But they carried bows and arrows, too. And that was the cause of our worry. The natives got to understand after awhile that if they were caught with bow and arrow, they were signing their own death warrants. When seen so equipped, they were shot without parley. For the arrows were poisoned.

The bows were of bamboo, and the strings were dry, twisted vines of great strength. The arrows were also of bamboo, with a piece of iron-hard wood for the tip. This tip was notched and lashed to the shank by bits of twine.

The poison—in native dialect 'woorara'—was secured by soaking branches of the curare tree at certain seasons of the year, or by gashing the tree and gathering the sap. Woorara is a poison allied to the strychnine family which paralyzes the muscles. Death follows a wound from the woorara arrow within a few hours because the heart and respiratory muscles refuse to act. The arrows are prepared by simply tipping the hardwood tip into the liquid woorara.

The extreme range of the arrows is two hundred feet, but as most of the little monsters lay in wait for us and fired from a distance of fifty to one hundred feet, you can see why we feared them, especially as the slightest scratch meant death.

The Mohammedans of the Islands are a hard people to be friendly with. They sullenly refused to have anything to do with us. They were itching to cut us up, or stick us with one of those devilish arrows. In the towns of Mindanao there are a large number of Christian Filipinos, but the hill-dwellers are the real thing—Mohammedans first, last and all the time.

Fortunately I was able to do one of them a good turn, and so learned considerable about them. On a trail near town, about a week after I came to the station, I discovered a little brown chap, weeping bitterly. A thorn had worked into the sole of his foot and had festered, making the injury very painful. I took him to the hospital, cut out the thorn, and bound up the foot. His gratitude was remarkable, and after that he came frequently to see me. His name was Angwa. Juan, my striker, understood his lingo fairly well.

Within a short time, poisoned arrows got to be lesser troubles. The garrison began to go to the bad. We had two companies of colored Infantrymen, and the five officers and myself were the only whites at the post. Naturally the spectacle of a hundred and twenty-five negroes talking about 'hoodoos,' 'ha'nts,' and the 'evil eye' was not a reassuring spectacle.

There was a native woman at the bottom of it all. Two of the men got to quarreling over her, 1st Sergeant Graham and Corporal Downey, both of C Company. There was a fist fight that didn't clear the atmosphere any. Graham, a giant of a man and a fine first sergeant, won it, but Downey still persisted in calling on the woman. Both men kept making loud threats and the others got pretty well stirred up over the feud.

You know how colored people are—they can't leave each other alone when they have a row on. So of course both men had to be in a hunting party which went up into the mountains a few days after the fight. It was the last trip Downey ever took, for the rest came back without him.

According to the stories told at the investigation, Graham and Downey were together out of sight of the others only for a moment, when Graham called for help. They found him staring through a hole in some vines on the edge of a precipice. Downey, he explained, had leaned his weight on the vines in a spirit of daredeviltry, and they had given way behind him. Before Graham could stretch forth a hand to save him, he had gone over the cliff.

The story seemed a reasonable one, as Downey had been acting recklessly since leaving camp, taunting Graham to emulate various foolhardy feats of his own. The others all seemed to feel that Downey's death had resulted from an accident, and we could discover nothing that proved the contrary.

Yet I never felt satisfied; and the change which came over Graham convinced me that the true story of Downey's death had not been told. The way his company acted was queer, too. Where he had ruled as "top" sergeant because he was the best man for the place, he now ruled by fear alone. He became moody and taciturn and his growling commands were obeyed with almost frenzied alacrity. When he turned his bloodshot eyes on the men, I noted a stealthy crossing of fingers, and the use of other signs to avoid bad luck.

There was something on his mind, and his childish, superstitious colleagues, who faced hostile bullets with a laugh, sweated with a dread

(*Continued on page 392.*)

"WHAT GOES UP, MUST COME DOWN."

By E. C. Crossman.

IT is safe to say that the average rifle crank, at some time in his career, has pointed the muzzle of his blunderbuss skyward as nearly in the vertical line as possible, pulled the trigger and ducked for shelter with the delightful feeling that something's "gwine ter drap," in the next few seconds after the bang of the rifle. The writer confesses to trying the experiment several times and has never yet seen the missile fall.

Our German friends, with commendable Yankee-like curiosity, made a series of tests to see what really happened when a bullet was fired into the air; how long it was gone; whether it came back point up as it left the rifle or whether it turned and came down point foremost and how hard the bullet hit the ground on its return trip. This last item of the test should prove interesting to the amateur airship chaffeurs, now blossoming forth as imitation eagles about the country.

The impression is current in this country that the German rifle cranks are far behind our own brand and that, outside the making of bully rifle actions and the popping away over the sheltered short ranges, they do no serious rifle work. Germany has never been represented in the Olympic, Palma or the English Bisley matches calling for strings at the long ranges. The reason is unknown, but the failure of the inventors of lager beer to enter these long range matches has rather given rise to the impression that they know little of practical rifle shooting.

German friends of the writer have recently disinterred from the covering of queer looking language surrounding them, some facts as to rifle tests in Germany that tend to make the average American rifle crank revise his first opinion of the German riflemen. At Suhl and at the experimental station near Berlin, they perform more queer stunts in a month in the way of tests than a sporting magazine could describe in a year. Hearing of a few of these tests and looking over their sporting magazines—the *pictures* in which are entirely lucid and just as interesting, the writer has felt tempted to hire the kicking machine for two weeks and take daily applications for having wasted time on such drivel as French when he might just as well have been initiated into the mysteries of the language now taboo in England.

The trial of the vertically fired bullets is one of those recently carried on at the official station near Berlin. If there have ever been similar trials carried out on this side, the writer has failed to hear of them.

The trials were fully described in "Schuss und Waffe," which my correspondent says is the name of a magazine, but which I believe to be something to eat from the sound.

The trials were in part carried out on the ice, others being over wooden platforms built for that purpose. The rifles were placed in a frame built especially for these trials and adjustable to allow a slight deviation from the normal if desired. Bullets were fired both in the normal way, point first, and also with the point down and base first.

The tests demonstrated, first, that a bullet comes down as it is fired and does *not* turn in the air. Spitzer bullets of the German Model 1898 8-mm. type came down base first without exception when loaded in the normal way and when loaded with the point down, they returned the same way. This overturns some of the ideas entertained by people who have not tried the experiment and found the fired bullet.

Another surprising thing was that during good weather conditions the bullet would return and strike somewhere on a surface ten yards square, in the center of which stood the rifle.

The time required for the bullets to complete the round trip was carefully taken, the return of the bullet being shown by the buzzing sound heard from 3 to 4 seconds before it struck. The noise was particularly noticeable when the bullet was fired in the normal position and came down base first.

Some of the cartridges and the results were as follows:

9.3-.36 caliber, lead bullet, black powder, initial velocity 1,500 feet-seconds. Time of flight, average 45 seconds from report of rifle to return of bullet.

8 mm. Mauser or Mannlicher, initial velocity 2,000 feet-seconds. Time of flight, 50 seconds.

8 mm. Mauser or Mannlicher, loaded with bullet point toward the shell, velocity 1,930 feet-seconds. Time of flight, 31 seconds.

8 mm. Spitzer bullet, fired from the German army rifle, velocity 2,743 feet-seconds. Time of flight, 74 seconds.

8 mm. Spitzer bullet-loaded point inward. Velocity 2,700 feet-seconds. Time of flight, 31 seconds.

A great difference will be noted in the case of the Spitzer bullet, when loaded normally and loaded point in the cartridge, one flight requiring 74 seconds and the other 31 seconds. This is of course due to increased resistance to the bullet going away from the rifle and decreased resistance to its return to earth.

On returning to earth, the regular blunt point 8-mm. bullets, loaded in the normal way, penetrated about half their length in pine and remained sticking up in the vertical position. These bullets struck, of course, flat end downward. On ice the bullets fired in the normal way penetrated their own length and remained sticking in the vertical position. Loaded point downward, they penetrated much further.

With the Spitzer type of bullet the missiles hardly penetrated at all in pine when fired normally.

Loaded wrong way the bullets penetrated their own length in pine.

The bullets were revolving when they struck the platform or ice, the wood being twisted and torn by the spin of the bullet.

The difference in penetration of the Spitzer and the old type of bullet when fired normally is due of course to the 70 grains difference in weight. Loaded the wrong way, the shape of the Spitzer brought it to earth at a more rapid rate and its sharp point assisted in the increased penetration obtained.

The tests rather knock on the head the old statements as to the awful effects produced by an object falling a great distance through the air. A story comes to the writer's mind of a man at the bottom of a great bore, started to reach the center of the earth, being instantly killed by an ordinary pin which someone dropped at the top and which went through the victim's body from the top of his head to his feet—all through the terrific velocity which it obtained through its long fall.

If a bullet requiring one minute and fourteen seconds to make its trip into the air and back to earth and weighing 154 grains will not even penetrate deeply enough into pine to remain sticking it is reasonable to suppose that a pin would have to "go some" to make its target even scratch his head.

The results of the tests are interesting—not for their practical value—but as throwing light on a subject about which most of us know nothing. It also demonstrates that our present Spitzer bullet is of doubtful value as a man-stopper after its high velocity has departed—as for instance in the plunging, indirect fire advocated for certain situations in battle.

However, in view of the fact that the bullets penetrated some distance, in wood or ice, it should still be considered bad form to squib off your favorite blunderbuss into the air, as a good joke. The point is likely to strike someone.

HIS VIEWS OF RIFLE SHOOTING.

A SUBSCRIBER who feels and wishes as this man does makes it seem worth while to keep on drudging away at the truth. He says: "With your kind permission let me add another thought to the subject of civilian military rifle shooting.

I have read some excellent articles on this subject in ARMS AND THE MAN but none of them has 'hit the nail on the head' so to speak.

What I mean is this: If we are ever to train our citizens in the use of our Service arm, we must do so without any *loss* of *time* or *money* on their part. As we know, only those who are interested in rifle shooting will spend money for rifles or ammunition and the time in which to shoot.

Now, I have given this subject a great deal of thought, and I have come to the conclusion that the best (and I think the only) way to teach our young men to shoot the Service rifle is, for Congress to pass a law allowing the Secretary of War to issue Krag rifles to schools, colleges, and civilian rifle clubs, said schools, colleges and clubs to furnish bond for the safe keeping of rifles and also to issue *free* a limited amount of ammunition to each member, say 100 rounds, and to sell other ammunition required at actual cost of manufacture.

The next step would be up to each state to allow the use of State Ranges on such days that they are not used by the National Guard.

But right here is where we run against another obstacle in the success of rifle shooting, namely, the *time* in which to practice.

As we all know, the great majority of our young men are too busy to spend time to practice rifle shooting, and while it is true that a great many have Saturday afternoons the State ranges are then used by the National Guard, so we come down to the only day in the week in which the majority could practice, namely, *Sunday*. Now I know that Sunday shooting will meet with opposition by the public in general, until they become educated to the national necessity for same, and the best way to educate them is to publish this question in the daily press throughout the country and make the public see the necessity for same.

I know you will meet with opposition but you are in the right, and there is not a living man that can get around some of your arguments in your editorial columns. They are as sound as a rock, and as true as the gospel.

There is a Bill before the legislature of this State now, making it legal to play baseball on Sunday, and if that becomes a law, why not pass a law making Sunday rifle practice legal? One is a game for the amusement of those that are interested and the financial gain of some, the other is (or rather should be) part of the education of every true American."

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.

SERMONS FOR MEN.

The editor's wife nailed him in a complacent mood the other morning and before he knew it he was encased in the armor supposed to be sacred to the day and on his way to church. Church! What a host of memories that word brings out. Our childhood's training, our mother's admonitions, our father's instructions, a mixture sacred—we had almost said scarred with an unutterable weariness, the concomitant of boyhood presence at places of worship.

We may joke as we like about wives dragging their husbands to church, but earnestly, now, it is too serious a proposition to joke about. If men go at all it is so often under circumstances so dangerously close to those suggested by wifely compulsion as to transcend the limits of a joke, which naturally leads us to an inquiry. What are our churches for? You may make more than one answer to that question but only one right one.

Churches are to make men and women better, that is it, *men* and *women*. Who need the churches most, the men or the women? One would be disposed to say that those who need most to be made better are the men, because we are all willing to admit that women are better than men.

As a matter of fact do we find men more often attending church than women or the reverse? There will be no two opinions about this. Look at any congregation you like, and you will find it mostly made up of women, women who are good enough anyway, and who do not need the additional aid which the churches, if properly organized, would give them. But where are the men? Echo answers "Where?" Not there, at any rate.

Usually they are not engaged in high crimes or misdemeanors but the plain truth is that the average man knows he cannot be made better by going to the average church, and so he stays away, and, mind you, the average man wants to be good too. He is looking for ways in which he can, within reasonable limits, become a better man.

Why do women go to church and men stay away? The first reason is because women are just a little bit better than men, and will take a chance on moral improvement where a man, being less anxious to be good, would not bestir himself; and then again, because women are not quite as hard headed as men. They are more inclined to be idealists. Their way of life has made them less practical about some things, and this is one of the things; and also what the preacher preaches about is more apt to interest them than it is to appeal to men. And now, ah, *now* we are getting down to the meat of the subject.

Nobody wishes to be ideally good, that is, to have his or her goodness consist of intangible, unpractical abstract virtue. Not at all. What we want to do is to be good in a sensible, enduring, tangible, practical way. Yes, of course.

But the churches as they are now conducted are not calculated to make men good in this way. They are clinging too tightly to the past. What would we suggest?

Well, say this, for instance. In a country worthy of being called a country, we may state a citizen's obligations and responsibilities in this order; his duty to God, to his country, to his family, and to himself.

Let our ministers of the Gospel preach from their pulpits about how men may be made more God-fearing and let their preaching be practical. Give our ministers to know that abstract arguments about the outward show, the form or manner of a creed, and other sectarian rot, and most of it is rot, make no appeal to the heart and conscience of the average man.

Let preachers waive their intense partisanship and initiate a doctrine of salvation and decent living which will bring every man who wants to be good under the shelter of one common church. Let each leader of good morals in the community, because the clergyman should be that, speak in *every* discourse which he delivers of the *responsibilities of citizenship*, of the necessity of knowledge of the needs of one's country, of the obligation to serve her in peace and in war; let the leaders of religious thought thunder in stentorian tones upon every opportunity the basic thought, the axiomatic statement, that good government involves a conception of public office as a public trust as opposed to public office as a private graft.

Select, for our ministers of the gospel, men whose hearts are men's hearts, whose brains are men's brains, whose impulses are those of men. Do not give us the effeminate, sweet-scented, gentle ladies, dressed in masculine garb. Can a man with an old maid's mind tell the men of the world how to be good? Not yet, nor ever.

Every fiber of the being of the man really interested in seeing the world made better is placed in instant revolt by the clangor of the conflict going on between the warring Christian creeds. What difference does it make what a man believes, except as that belief shall have an effect upon his life. What do you care where you go to when you die if you have not lived decently here?

The whole religious world, or that fossilized part of it which clings to the old creeds, has mistaken the means for the end. In those dark days before knowledge came it was necessary to lead people by holding out a hope of heaven and to drive them by shaking in their faces the flames of hell fire and a dread of the devil? That is not necessary now.

Talk to a man about heaven or hell, a man who has found himself, and he will laugh at you. Talk to him about how he can be made a better, stronger, more helpful man, and he will listen to you until the cows come home.

Come out of the clouds, you preachers and talk to us about something which will help us to be good here on earth. That is what we want. Something which will make us better men, more valuable citizens. That is the way to appeal to us. Make us right with the present; to—well, any place you like, with the hereafter.

AN ATTRACTIVE OFFER.

We lately printed at length a circular letter sent out by the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs to the Adjutants General of States having Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers and Signal Troops. This letter conveyed the information that the Department, in an endeavor to meet the desires of the officers of the National Guard to acquire such theoretical and practical information as would advance them in the knowledge of their duties and better prepare them for the joint camps of instruction of the coming year, had arranged courses of instruction for officers of Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, and officers of the Engineer and Signal Corps at Fort Leavenworth.

That feature of the plan which more particularly appealed to us was the options left open under which an officer could attend either ten, twenty, or thirty days. Of course officers attending these schools can receive pay under 1661, R. S.

In the letter referred to, the Adjutants General were requested to lay the

matter before their officers that a list of those who desired to take advantage of the offer might be filed with the Department at an early date. They were advised that these lists after submission would be transmitted to the commanding officers at Forts Riley and Leavenworth, for the information of officers assigned as instructors of the schools. Then as soon as the instructors had received the lists, those officers of the National Guard designated for attendance would be authorized to correspond directly with the instructors in any and all matters pertaining to the course of instruction.

A great many officers of the Organized Militia should be able to take advantage of this excellent opportunity for special instruction. Very few would find themselves unable to spare ten days for the purpose. A large number could give up twenty, and no doubt thirty days would not be too long a period away from civil employment for a numerous body.

We consider this one of the most practical instructional aids which the Department has ever offered to the Naional Guard. We shall hope to see enough officers express an intention to take advantage of this offer to swamp the instructors.

It is such an opportunity as any bright, enterprising and ambitious National Guardsman should embrace with alacrity.

THE BROWN-TIPPED ARROW.

(*Continued from page* 389.)

of what they did not understand. They did not exactly believe him guilty of killing Downey, but they figured that he had sold his soul to the Evil One in order that a troublesome rival might be removed from his path.

Besides the demoralization of the garrison, I had another cause for worry. Graham began displaying the symptoms of a man nursing a homicidal mania. He seemed to be approaching that state in which natives "run amuck" in frenzy, killing indiscriminately until they themselves are cut down.

There was little doubt in my mind who the victims would be if this mania did overtake him. I heard him haranguing a group of non-coms, one day to the effect that "This ain't no white man's land. It was done made for the black man, wimmen and climate and all." So with this idea in his head, the whites would suffer, if the cords of sanity once snapped. I watched him more closely than ever after that. He knew it, for he had the cunning of the serpent, and he began to hate me.

You must understand that Graham did not act markedly different from what he had before the death of Downey. In fact, the other officers did not notice any peculiarity in his manner whatsoever. But the men closely associated with him did, and I did. A "medico" is trained in psychology as well as physiology, and in the Philippines one learns to look for trouble the instant a man gets "off his feed."

I was placed in a devilish tough position. I more than half suspected that Graham had murdered his rival; yet the most searching investigation had failed to disclose that a crime had been committed, even. I was morally certain that he was well on the way toward dangerous insanity; yet to demand his confinement for that might be the wrong move.

With the cunning of that sort of maniac he might dissemble successfully and satisfy the other officers that he was sane. Or worse, his detention under guard might rouse the garrison to revolt. The men were in that touchy, hysterical mood when any catastrophe was possible. Mental storm clouds were pressing down upon them. Who knew what tragedy might follow their groping attempts to clear the air?

I confess I laid awake a good many nights, wondering what to do. I have acted on impulse all my life, and been right part of the time, but this crisis was so grave that for once I decided to go slow. And of course the determination I arrived at was wrong. I told Graham's captain, old Jerry Saunders, my suspicions.

Captain Saunders had known Graham ever since he had entered the service, twenty years before, and he simply laughed at my yarn. Why, Graham was the finest soldier in the regiment; he'd trust him with anything. Graham had never killed Downey; he'd bank on that. So what would Graham go crazy for? He'd talk with Graham himself, though, and see if the sergeant acted all right.

I was too mad to argue any further or I would have told him that was exactly what I didn't want him to do. He was so lacking in guile that Graham would see right through all his attempts at diplomacy. And the man did. In five minutes he knew I thought he was crazy, and in another five he had convinced Captain Saunders that he wasn't. Which was letting the cat out of the bag with a vengeance.

From that time on, Graham watched his chance to kill me without being discovered. All his antagonism to the white race was now centered on me; I knew it from the stealthy, savage looks he gave me and from the way he prowled about the hospital at all hours. And I guess he would have been able to "get" me if it hadn't been for Angwa.

The little native gave up his tribe and practically lived in the bush near the hospital. He had that sixth sense of the wild peoples which warns them when danger to themselves or friends is near. Graham never came within twenty feet of the hospital but that Angwa showed up from somewhere, kris in hand, and an innocent, watchful smile on his face. I believe the sergeant then decided to do away with Angwa first. But with all his loony craft he hadn't a chance to catch the native napping. Angwa was alive simply because he had always matched his wits against other men and beasts—and had come out victorious. He eluded Graham's red schemes a dozen times a day.

But of course things couldn't go on so. Saunders wouldn't interfere again, if I asked him. He thought I was wrong; and, anyway, I was too sore to ask him. I figured the remaining contingencies, with Saunders eliminated, like this: Graham would kill me or Angwa, or both, and run amuck among the company officers; Angwa would kill Graham; or I would have to bring Graham to justice if innocent. That, or restore his sanity if he were innocent.

The first climax wasn't to be thought of; neither was the second. If Angwa used his kris on Graham, even in self-defense, he would be promptly executed. And the little chap didn't deserve such a fate. It seemed to be up to me.

You can imagine how I sweated and schemed. When a man's life is the forfeit, his brain does stunts he didn't think it was capable of. Mine worked overtime for about two weeks. My problem was to make Graham confess murder, or else have him removed from the garrison in a way that would prove satisfactory to the men. I lost my appetite, and slept in cap naps, with a gun under my pillow. Captain Saunders, cheerfully obtuse as ever, began joking me to take my own medicine.

One afternoon I sent for Graham to come to the hospital. He was dawdling, sullenly enough, across the company street and into the open space about the nipa shack which was my headquarters, when there was a soft hiss from the underbrush perhaps forty feet from him. He stopped and turned at the sound, presenting a perfect target; and an arrow struck him in the fleshy part of the upper left arm.

There was wild confusion in an instant. Forty yelling soldiers charged into the scrub, looking for the guerilla; and Graham toppled over. With the help of three or four of the men, I got him to the hospital and laid him on a cot. He had seen others die of poisoned arrows, and felt at once that it was all off with him. The symptoms were unmistakable. His temperature mounted; he began to perspire freely; he was very thirsty; and his head ached. The final and most significant thing—weakness of the legs which prevented his moving—was also present. His mind was perfectly clear, and would remain so until the moment of gasping dissolution. That is one of the peculiarities of woorara poisoning.

The bowman had gotten clean away. Everybody was sure it was Angwa though, and they held me responsible. Black looks were showered on me as the men came back after their fruitless search. So keen was the tension that I believe they would have riddled me with bullets were the suggestion offered. But without showing the white feather I ordered all but the officers out of the hospital. The men stood about outside, where they could see and hear everything.

It was an easy matter to cut out the arrow, which had penetrated only a little way into the muscle. Washing off the blood, I held it up so all might see the sinister, dark-brown stain on the tip. That removed the last hope; poisoned arrows always have dark-brown tips. The woorara does it.

Graham groaned at sight of it. "All ovah with po' old Sawgent Graham," he cried. "Ah'm a goner. To be shot up this-a-way by a mis'able nigger!" He sniffled in self-pity, and the men outside sobbed in hysterical sympathy. "It was that Angwa man, and Ah know it," he resumed. "But mebbe I deserved it. *Ah done pushed Downey ovah that cliff!*"

The sobbing without ceased abruptly at the words. "What's that?" demanded Captain Saunders, sharply.

"That's right, Cap'n," responded the wounded man. "He was fussin' raoun' my gal, an' Ah tole him to keep away, but he wouldn't. And up in the mountains he done say he git her yet. He laughed in my face, an' Ah shoved him through the vines. An' now Ah'm payin' foh it, dyin' like a dog!" His voice rose to a scream.

"You aren't going to die right away, Graham," I broke in, knowledge that my strategy had worked going to my brain like wine. "You'll live to be hanged in style."

"What do you mean?" demanded Saunders.

"I mean he's more scared than hurt," I told the captain. "*That arrow wasn't poisoned!*"

"What foh that stain, then?" demanded Graham, eyes rolling wildly.

"Iodine," I answered. "I painted it up, and then gave it to Angwa. He's the man who shot you."

Graham, his face distorted with rage, attempted to rise, but fell back

weakly. The muscles of his legs refused to act. "Youah jokin'," he muttered; "Ah cain't move!"

"Oh, there's woorara in you, all right," I assured him, "but not enough to kill. Had to give you some to make you confess."

"Cut out the riddles, Captain," said Saunders, irritably. "If the arrow hasn't poison on it, then for Heaven's sake how did you get the stuff into him?"

"*In some bino Sergeant Washington persuaded him to drink.* I allowed twenty minutes for the woorara to reach the circulation before I sent for him. He was just beginning to feel the effects when Angwa plugged him."

They never hung Graham. He grabbed a gun from a guard one day, and killed himself before they could prevent. It was the best way out. And I brought home the arrow."

THAT MILLION OF RIFLEMEN.

By Chas. Newton.

THE discussion which has recently taken place through these columns as to the practical failure of the project of interesting civilians in rifle practice through the furnishing of the Service rifle at cost, to clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association, shows evidence of an appreciation, on the part of those taking part in the discussion, of the desirability of accomplishing that end and throws much valuable light upon the causes which have militated against it. This failure cannot be attributed to any one cause but is the net result of the operation of a large number of causes, and an intelligent dealing with the subject involves the discussion of as many of those causes as possible. The situation strikes different people from different points of view and suggests different causes and most, if not all, the writers, are correct in their conclusion as to the causes of which they treat.

Mr. Samuel Squibb's article in the issue of January 20, 1910, is worthy of careful consideration since he deals thoroughly with the bearing which inability to procure the Service rifle and the expense of ammunition for use has upon the project, and the writer agrees with him that if the Service rifle and ammunition were both issued free we would see very little additional rifle practice.

There can be no question but that rifle practice cannot be made generally popular until adequate range facilities are furnished for the use of civilians where they may go and practice to their heart's content, subject only to such reasonable rules and regulations as the requirements of safety of the public dictate and as much untrammeled by red tape and dictation as is practicable. But even with the ranges provided in addition to free rifles and free ammunition it is the writer's opinion, based upon fifteen years' experience in the shooting game, part of the time as a member of the National Guard and part of the time as member of a civilian rifle club, that even these conditions would fail to attract a great many marksmen to the range with any degree of persistency, and, as so well stated by Mr. Squibb, the club would soon dwindle down to a few dyed-in-the-wool cranks, each of whom would to quite an extent "gang his ain gait" regardless of discipline, precept or example.

The three principal elements required to make rifle shooting popular are the weapons and ammunition wherewith to shoot, the range whereon to shoot, and the time in which to shoot. The questions of rifles, ammunition and ranges are frequently and ably discussed but the one which, in the writer's estimation, is the greatest element to be considered is the time in which to shoot.

In America the leisure class is very small, being composed largely of the ladies, a few sons of rich men and the inmates of our jails and penitentiaries; the rest of us, or at least a great majority of the rest of us, have to work six days in the week to earn a living, and the only time upon which we can practice is Sunday.

About seven hundred or eight hundred years after the organization of the Christian church some clerical gentlemen, who felt themselves thoroughly competent to improve upon the Master's work in founding a religion, ordained that upon Sunday of each week religious services should be held, the question of the day chosen being at that time of about as much importance as the fixing of a day for a shoot by the rifle club; namely, it was the choice of one day in the week for the performance of certain acts but did not exclude the performance of others. Later Sunday was set apart as a holiday in connection with its religious uses, and before the race emerged from the dark ages the doctrine was promulgated that recreation upon Sunday should be forbidden, this theory being carried to its extreme limits by the Puritans of the seventeenth century. Since that time the man-made rules for Sunday observance have been relaxed more and more but at the present time no man of standing in good society can frequent shooting matches on Sunday without the loss of that standing, or without becoming a criminal in the eye of the law.

The State of New York, and I think most of the States of the Union, have laws making shooting on Sunday a misdemeanor, and likewise the State of New York possesses a court of last resort which has solemnly ruled that a person catching fish from a boat on a private pond upon his own property on Sunday, is interfering with the religious privileges of his neighbors. People *vs.* Moses, 140 N. Y., Court of Appeals reports, page 214.

I think it is a safe estimate that of all the citizens physically and mentally eligible to engage in the sport of rifle shooting there is not one in ten who are able to practice with a rifle on any day of the week except Sunday, and as shown above, in case they avail themselves of this day for practice they become criminals under the statutes and their standing in society is forfeited, consequently any tendency to indulge in this pastime is sternly repressed by criminal law and public opinion.

As before pointed out in these columns it is only *as a sport* that great numbers of citizens can be induced to engage in rifle shooting, and it may well be added that it must likewise be regarded as a legitimate sport and one which will not entail loss of social standing or the infliction of criminal penalties upon the sportsman, and in the writer's judgment no progress toward popularizing rifle shooting in this country can be made until the ban of the law, and, what is more important, the ban of public opinion is removed from the indulgence in this sport on Sunday.

The writer has never been able to see anything more inherently criminal or vicious in punching holes in a paper target on the first day of the week than in a drive in the park or any other of the one hundred and one legitimate diversions permitted by both law and public opinion on that day, but until not only the lawmakers but the general public can be induced to see the matter in the same light so long must rifle shooting remain a lost art among all but a very few of our citizenship.

I am aware that Sunday is the day appointed for regular rifle practice in most of our National Guard organizations and is utilized as such, and I have yet to learn of any criminal prosecutions having followed this practice, and public condemnation is not as severe upon the Guardsman who practices rifle shooting on Sunday as upon the civilian, since many of our citizens are sufficiently broad-minded to appreciate that rifle practice is a part of the Guardsman's duty, but the line of indulgence is drawn here and the plain, ordinary citizen is condemned if he joins them in their practice.

Therefore since it is useless to provide rifles, ammunition and ranges for rifle practice without providing the time in which to indulge in it, in the writer's opinion the first step to be taken is to educate the public up to the point where rifle shooting on Sunday will not be frowned upon either by law or public opinion, and until this is done there is little use of worrying about the rifles, ammunition or ranges.

A RADICAL LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL.

A RATHER radical bit of legislation was that introduced by Senator Cummins of Iowa last week.

As we reproduce the Bill in the form presented to the Senate we shall not at this time undertake to discuss it at length, only remarking in passing that the proposed law is in no sense "official." We mean by that that the Bill did not have its origin either with the National Guard Association of the United States or the War Department. The one or the other of these, usually either with the assent of the other, has been responsible for the presentation to Congress of all Federal Militia legislation receiving the approval of that body during the past ten years.

It is not probable that the Congress will favorably consider this measure, nor is that thought desirable.

While the Bill was no doubt introduced in good faith, and with the best of intentions, the operation of such a law at this time would surely weaken both the Army and the National Guard, thus accomplishing an injury instead of a benefit to the country.

It is most unfortunate that legislation of such importance should have been presented to the Congress without having first been submitted to the delegates representing the whole of the Organized Militia assembled in convention.

"A BILL To increase the efficiency of the Army and the Organized Militia of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to provide the required number of officers in the Army of the United States so as to permit, without detriment to the Service, the detailing of officers for all suitable, proper, or necessary service, on detached duty, in the various staff departments, as instructors in the various schools and institutions of learning, with the National Guard or Organized Militia of the several States of the Union and the District of Columbia, in the Insular, Isthmian Canal, and Alaskan services, and for other miscellaneous required details, and in order to provide for the proper and efficient central administration of the National Guard or Organized Militia, there is hereby provided for and there shall be in the Army of the United States six hundred and seventy-five additional officers, to be apportioned among and assigned to the various arms, corps, and departments of the Service, including the division of Militia hereinafter created, in the various grades thereof, fairly and ratably, according to the needs of the Service, under regulations therefor to be promulgated forthwith by the President: *Provided*, That one-third of the officers of each grade so

provided for may be appointed by the President, at his discretion, from officers of suitable age of the National Guard of the several States or the District of Columbia, who shall have been officers in the volunteer service or in the National Guard for a total period of not less than ten years at the time of such appointment: *And provided further*, That no such officer shall be eligible to appointment hereunder to any grade higher than one grade below that held by him in the National Guard at the time of his appointment: *And provided further*, That each of such appointees shall be subject to an examination as to his physical and professional qualifications, said examination to be conducted by a board of four officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, two from the Army and two from the National Guard, and such examination shall not be solely a technical examination, but shall be one for the purpose of ascertaining the appointee's general military aptitude, capability, and capacity for the office to which he is appointed: *And provided further*, That any appointments made hereunder from officers of the National Guard shall not cause any officer of the Army to lose any file number or grade or lineal chance for promotion which he may have had prior to the passage of this Act.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby established in the Army of the United States a separate department and division to be known and designated as the "Division of Militia," which department and division shall have jurisdiction embracing and comprehending all matters pertaining to the Organized Militia of the several States and the District of Columbia, which by law is not reserved to the States, including all administrative duties connected with the armament, equipment, discipline, training, education, organization, payment, and mobilization of the Organized Militia, including the conduct of their camps of instruction and participation in field exercises and maneuvers in conjunction with the Army. The division of Militia shall be the central office of record for all matters pertaining to the Militia.

SEC. 3. That the officers of the Division of Militia shall be the following: A chief of Militia, with the rank of major-general, to be in charge of the Division of Militia; and assistant chief of Militia, with the rank of brigadier-general; an adjutant-general of Militia, with the rank of brigadier-general; a chief supply officer of Militia, with the rank of brigadier-general; an inspector-general of Militia, with the rank of brigadier-general; an adjutant-general of Militia, with the rank of colonel; an assistant chief supply officer of Militia, with the rank of colonel; an asistant inspector-general of Militia, with the rank of colonel; an assistant adjutant-general of Militia, with the rank of major; an assistant chief supply officer of Militia, with the rank of major; an assistant inspector-general of Militia, with the rank of major; a chief medical officer of Militia, with the rank of major; and fifty inspectors of Militia, with the rank of captain, to be so detailed for duty that there shall be at least one of said inspectors always on duty with the National Guard or Organized Militia of each State and the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the President may appoint to any of the above-named offices in the Division of Militia any person of suitable age and professional qualifications, who shall have been an officer in the Regular or Volunteer Service of the United States or in the National Guard Service of any of the States or the District of Columbia for an aggregate period of not less than ten years at the time of such appointment, subject, however, to like examinations as provided for in section one hereof. Appointments to the Division of Militia may be by permanent appointment or detail, and promotion therein shall be by selection."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE GERMAN MENACE.

GENERAL the Right Honorable Sir Henry Brackenbury, whose long experience in the British War Office, and as a soldier, qualifies him to speak with some authority, has made the following observations in the London Times upon the subject of National Defence.

As he makes reference there to the possible German purpose to encroach upon the rights of the United States the article has somewhat more interest than would attach to it as a discussion of the English-German situation alone.

"Is there any danger of war being forced upon us? Are we properly equipped for war with a nation very powerful alike by sea and land? My studies have convinced me that the answer to the first question is Yes, and to the second No.

I do not believe that the German people wish for war with Great Britain or with any other Power. I do not believe that the German Emperor wishes for war, if the ends that he considers essential can be obtained by other means. But it seems to me absolutely proved that Emperor and people are straining every nerve to become as rapidly as possible equal or superior to us in naval armaments, and we know that the German Army is immeasurably superior to ours. And I am convinced that there is an irresistible force driving Germany on, and which will continue to drive her on till England has to accept one of two alternatives—humiliation or war.

That irresistible force is the rapid growth of the German population, which must compel Germany to seek for expansion. That expansion must be into territories suitable for habitation by Europeans; and there no such territories available unless they can be taken in northwest rn Europe or wrested from Great Britain or the United States.

No one believes that Germany will run the risk of oversea expeditions to America, if there is any reasonable chance of obtaining what she wants by putting pressure on Great Britain; no one who has studied this question doubts that the huge naval armaments which Germany has created in the last few years, and is still with feverish haste creating, are designed for any purpose but to equal or surpass the fleets of our own nation. When this purpose has been attained, Germany will be able to force upon us the alternatives of submission to her or war.

We are not likely to strike at Germany, and nothing is more certain than that Germany will choose her own time for using her battle fleet and her army. How she will begin, where she will begin, we know not, Only one thing we may be sure of—there will be no warning. The days of 'declaration of war' before hostilities are dead and buried. And when, in one way or another, a pistol is pointed at our head, we must either give in or fight.

I am not a naval expert, and cannot speak as to what our naval strength should be. I am only certain that, in order that we may escape the above alternative being forced upon us, it should be so much greater than that of Germany as to allow for every possible risk from the unknown factors of mines, submarines, torpedo boats, and destroyers, and still to give us an unquestionably large superiority in the line of battle against the whole concentrated fleet of Germany, choosing its own time and place of attack. If our Navy fulfils these requirements, I am content; if not, for God's sake let us spend millions as if they were water, let us pay a five-shilling or bigger income tax to make it fulfil them.

Soldier though I am, I am, first of all, for an all-powerful Navy. But I cannot bring myself to believe that we are justified in trusting only to our Navy, however strong. There are many unsolved problems in naval warfare, and the fate of battles is in the hands of God.

If our Navy be defeated or so crippled that it cannot keep the sea clear, we may have to deal with invasion by the finest army in Europe. I do not doubt the spirit that actuates the officers and men of the Territorial Army, but I say, with Lord Roberts and Col. Lonsdale Hale, that it is, through no fault of its own, utterly unfit for the task that would be imposed upon it, and I hold that it would be little short of murder to put those untrained men and uneducated, inexperienced officers into the field against the skilled army of Germany.

Is it utterly hopeless to ask the leaders of both parties in the State to recognize plain facts, to agree to take Navy and Army out of the field of party politics, to give us, by mutual agreement, an unquestionably all-powerful Navy, and to pass an Act for universal obligatory service, by which alone can an army of trained officers and men of sufficient strength for absolute security be created and maintained.

I know there are many Gallios who care for none of these things. I know that the attitude of many—even leading statesmen—is that which Sydney Smith put into the mouth of Peter Plymley nearly a century ago: 'You cannot imagine, you say, that England will ever be invaded and conquered, and for no earthly reason that I can see, than because it is so very odd she ever should be invaded and conquered.' But, Sir, I was present in France throughout the war of 1870–71; I saw what it means for a country to be invaded even by so humane and well-disciplined an army as that of Germany, and when I think of those ruined homes, those widows and orphans, those hundreds of thousands of wretched prisoners, that mass of human suffering, I cannot but raise my feeble voice and implore my countrymen to take steps in time to avoid such misery, such bitter humiliation as I then saw—misery and humiliation which far outweighed even the two hundred millions sterling which had to be paid by France, and which in our case would infinitely outweigh the five hundred or the thousand millions indemnity which would have to be paid by a defeated England, in addition to the loss of fleet and colonies."

THE CONQUEST OF THE MISSOURI.

By Joseph Mills Hanson.

Captain Grant Marsh, who brought the news of Custer's destruction by his steamer the "Far West," is the living hero of "The Conquest of the Missouri." Captain Marsh was in the forefront of the white advance over the Missouri's wild territory. The services he rendered to the United States Government in various campaigns were notable and with his other exploits have enabled his biographer to write a book that combines the authority, accuracy and fullness of a history with the adventurous story of a brave man's career.

The book is published by A. C. McClurg and Company, and is for sale by ARMS AND THE MAN for $2.00.

PUBLICITY PAYS.

(In Proof of Which Fact the Following History of the St. Paul Rifle and Pistol Association is Offered.)

BY CHAS. L. GILLMAN.

Any story of the organization and success of the St. Paul Rifle and Pistol Association must necessarily be a study in publicity, for that organization is the result of a newspaper campaign. In the young months of the past year the idea of forming a civilian rifle club in St. Paul was originated by a member of the clergy, the Rev. Father Hart, and one of his parishioners, D. W. Van Vleck. They obtained the necessary information from Lieut. Albert S. Jones of the National Rifle Association and began the slow work of interesting their friends. Just as matters looked mighty dubious they suceeded in interesting one of the local papers, the Pioneer-Press, and, through the good offices of its managing editor, Major Handy, were given a line of publicity, culminating in an editorial endorsement of the proposed club as a patriotic enterprise, which made the theatrical press agents howl with envy.

Through this publicity the club was finally organized with a membership of about forty drawn by advertising from all parts of the city, a membership which could not have been recruited by other methods. A charter was secured; W. E. Boeringer was elected president; D. W. Van Vleck, secretary; J. O. Cavanaugh, treasurer; and J. L. D. Morrison, executive officer. By the latter part of March, twelve New Springfields had been ordered, numerous sporting and schuetzen rifles were being refitted with sights for military work and everything was moving rapidly toward a successful first season. That is, everything except the U. S. Government.

Waiting for those rifles and for permission to shoot on the excellent range at Fort Snelling, half an hour by trolley from either St. Paul or Minneapolis, nearly wrecked the club. Fortunately it was officered by men who had the judgment to recognize the value of publicity and the tact to show proper appreciation of the courtesies extended them. Newspaper articles kept the club alive, even added some members. Along in May an indoor range was hit upon as the only means of keeping up the waning interest. This range was equipped with four sliding rifle target frames carrying two targets each for twenty-five yard work and a twenty-yard sliding

pistol frame of two-target capacity through the labors of the members themselves, the only expenditures being for materials and the instalation of gas light.

With this range and plenty of newspaper boosting, the club worried along. Strong in their faith, the men most enthusiastic over shooting out of doors forced the renting and refitting of an abandoned National Guard range, though the rifles ordered through the regular channels had not arrived. Finally seven of the twelve rifles, ordered in March, were received, barely in time for the opening shoot of July 4—the remaining five were delivered late in August. At length the long-hoped-for had arrived, the club was shooting all ranges up to and including 600 yards on its own grounds. This last good fortune was of short duration. The range was located within the city limits and, upon complaint of certain imaginative residents—whose charges that they were endangered were proven groundless—the police reluctantly proceed to enforce the ordinance forbidding the discharge of firearms. At this juncture the Fort Snelling range was secured for Saturday and Sunday and the shooting for the remainder of the season carried on there.

Despite the short season, the change of range and the delay in getting rifles—a delay which held back many orders which might have been placed and led members to buy sporting arms or fit those they had with military sights in order that they might be sure of some shooting during the current season—the club books show that 3,600 shots were fired for record prior to the close of the official shoots November 1. This does not take in the estimated 1,200 sighting shots or those fired for practice.

One valuable result followed the slow delivery of the Service rifles—that of bringing many typical sporting arms to the range and the consequent data secured. Among the arms other than the New Springfield used were: the old Springfield, the Krag, the 7-mm. Mauser, the 8-mm. Mannlicher, the Remington auto in both .25 and .35-caliber, the .32 Special Winchester, the .25-25 Stevens, the .30–40 Winchester, the .32–40 Marlin, the .38–55 Marlin and several schutzen rifles.

Among the results of the season outdoors has been the qualification of fifteen men, whose names and scores follow, as marksmen: Capt. M. Baldwin, 64; G. W. Keys, 56; Dr. J. C. Ferguson, 61; William Rinker, 62; Lieut. G. B. Dickinson, 59; G. A. Ringlund, 57; W. E. Mowrey, 53; O. J. Mooney, 50; E. J. Narum, 51; C. L. Gilman, 56; D. W. Van Vleck, 68; Henry Zaun, 51; L. Tillisher, 59; A. Knoble, 52; J. N. Kerby, 55.

The shoot for the N. R. A. medal was won by William Rinker, senior range officer, whose cut appears herewith, with a score of 65. This was tied by Dr. J. C. Ferguson, who lost out on a lower score at 500 yards, and D. W. Van Vleck, whose protest on a miss signaled by the marker was entered too late for absolute verification, though it is considered probable that what was signaled a miss was really a bull which, if shot and recorded, would have given him a clean score at the 500-yard range and the medal.

Dr. Ferguson is the winner of the trophy offered by J. L. D. Morrison for the man making the greatest number of ten-shot high scores at 600 yards.

President W. E. Boeringer is the winner of the trophy put up by E. J. Narum—incidentally it should be noted that Mr. Narum was elected secretary, vice Van Vleck resigned, and is to be credited largely for the success of the out-of-door season—for the man scoring high average with pistol or revolver at 50 yards the greatest number of times.

After the regular season had closed a few exchanges of compliments between its officers and those of Company F, First Regiment, M. N. G., led to a match between five-man teams at the 200, 300 and 500-yard ranges. This contest, which was shot off under decidedly adverse conditions of wind and cold early in November, resulted in a clean win for the club, and served to boost the stock of the city civilian riflemen among the military shooters.

At present the club is shooting twice a week on its indoor range and, thanks to the courtesy of the St. Paul Schuetzen Rifle Club, every other week on the 200-yard range.

Though now firmly established it is wisely adhering to the publicity policy to which it owes its inception. In its present secretary, E. J. Narum, it has a keen and persistent publicity getter, and its first friend, the Pioneer Press, is ably responding to his efforts through the cooperation of its gun editor, "Bad Bill" Maiden.

Were it not that the history of this organization emphasizes a point which is worthy the attention, not only of those seeking to form new clubs but also of those struggling to keep old ones going, the length of this article would hardly be justified. This history of the St. Paul Rifle and Pistol Association is written chiefly to prove conclusively the one fact that *Publicity pays.*

DESIRES INFORMATION ABOUT .22 CALIBER RIFLES.

Mr. J. H. Fitzgerald of Goff's Falls, New Hampshire, writes to us in the following terms:

"I am a .22 caliber rifle crank and would like very much to hear from some of the experts on the kind of rifles they use.

I wish they would tell me the weight, length of barrel, etc., through ARMS AND THE MAN. I am a constant reader, and would not miss a copy for anything."

HAS TRIED THE REMINGTON 25.35 AUTOMATIC.

Mr. C. B. Hubbs writes as follows:

I notice in your issue of January 13, that "Alberta" is asking for information about Winchester and Remington Automatics. I don't know much about the Winchester, but recently tried out a Remington .25-35 automatic with their new pointed bullet at 500 yards on the range of The So. California Rifles in Los Angeles. The rifle was equipped with a Lyman peep rear sight and a bead front sight that was much wider than the whole target which, together with the fact that the bead was white, made holding on a white target rather hard but would make an ideal combination for hunting in the brush. With the above combination I scored 44 out of a possible 50 and would have been able to have done better had the rifle been equipped with windguage as there was a 10 mile 4 o'clock wind blowing. The marker reported that the bullets landed in the bank behind the target with a smack, indicating that the bullet was still going some when it got there. The rifle ejects the shell softly, throwing it only about two feet to one side. The gun that I used had been fired about 4,000 times so that if any wear between barrel and jacket was going to affect the accuracy it would have happened by that time.

The velocity of the above cartridge is about 2,350 foot-seconds.

I am thinking of having a single shot target rifle with set triggers made up to take above cartridge for use at 200 yards. I believe that it would be the equal of any of the Schutzen guns at that range if I used hand loaded ammunition.

Other Eyepieces for Telescopic Sights.

New rubber eyepieces for the telescopic rifle sights, model 1908, issued to the Army and National Guard are now under manufacture and when completed they will be issued to take the place of the old eyepieces. The new eyepiece is made of softer material and is of such a design as will overcome the force of the blow and reduce the suction, both of which effects have been complained of in the present type.

School For New Firing Manual.

Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th U. S. Cavalry, has established a school for the lieutenants of his command and such other officers as may desire to attend, for training in practical musketry with the purpose of developing competent range and Service instructors.

Instruction will be given once a week during the remainder of the indoor season. The instructors are authorized to excuse any officer from work when he has shown sufficient practical efficiency, reporting such fact to the commanding officer.

Officers' Sabers and Scabbards.

The Ordnance Department has secured samples of belts used by officers in England, France and Russia. Sabers and scabbards fitted for use with these belts have been manufactured. The scabbards will be coated with ebonite by a special process when completed and a test of the special design sabers and scabbards will be made. The saber which is referred to is of course the new experimental one which has been under test for several years.

To Examine Applicants for West Point.

A Board of seven officers of whom Lieut.-Col. Charles M. Gandy, Medical Corps, is senior, will meet February 23, 1910, at West Point for the medical and physical examination of such candidates for admission to the Military Academy as may be authorized to appear before the Board.

Signal Corps Equipment to Companies.

Section 1, paragraph II, General Orders, No. 202, War Department, September 30, 1907, as amended by paragraph II, General Orders, No. 78, War Department, May 13, 1908, and by paragraph II, General Orders, No. 41, War Department, March 8, 1909, is further amended to read as follows:

In order to carry out the provisions of paragraph 1580, Army Regulations, the Signal Corps will issue to each company of Infantry and Philippine Scouts, and to each troop of Cavalry, machine gun platoon, and company of Coast Artillery a visual signaling outfit consisting of two flag kits (2 foot) and two field glasses. This outfit will be retained as part of the company, troop, or machine gun platoon equipment, and will be accounted for by company, troop, or machine gun platoon commander. The signaling outfit will not be transferred to a post signal officer or district artillery engineer. A field glass is not issued for the personal use of an officer, and will not be used in lieu of the officer's personal field glass prescribed by paragraph 97, General Orders, No. 169, War Department, August 14, 1907.

The Navy at Battle Practice.

The following figures show the comparitive gunnery efficiency as developed by the battleships and armored cruisers in the recent annual battle practice. This practice was held in the open sea at varying unknown ranges and speed of targets. Practices were held both day and night and with torpedoes, and the resulting scores show the combined efficiencies of the vessels at all forms of practice: Star ships are those vessels which attained 85 per cent of the final merit of the pennant winner.

1. Vermont, pennant winner	48.705	15. Rhode Island	18.815
2. Tennessee, star ship	44.908	16. Nebraska	15.804
3. Maryland, star ship	41.520	17. Kansas	13.777
4. Virginia	38.534	18. New York	13.743
5. West Virginia	30.924	19. New Jersey	12.994
6. Georgia	30.323	20. Mississippi	12.700
7. Louisiana	29.572	21. Connecticut	11.669
8. Washington	28.295	22. South Dakota	10.826
9. California	28.165	23. New Hampshire	10.468
10. Pennsylvania	28.143	24. Wisconsin	8.929
11. Minnesota	28.043	25. Missouri	6.735
12. Ohio	26.761	26. North Carolina	5.668
13. Colorado	20.309	27. Idaho	0.591
14. Montana	19.345		

The commanding officer and the executive, navigator and gunnery officers of the pennant winner and of star ships have received letters of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy for the high state of efficienc of the vessels to which they were attached. The names of these officers are:

VERMONT, PENNANT WINNER.

Capt. F. F. Fletcher, Commander F. Marble, Executive; Lieut.-Command er A. Althouse, Navigator; Lieut.-Commander L. M. Overstreet, Gunnery Officer.

TENNESSEE, STAR SHIP.

Capt. B. A. Fiske, Lieut.-Commander D. E. Dismukes, Executive; Lieut.-Commander P. N. Olmsted, Navigator; Lieut.-Commander H. J. McCormick, Gunnery Offi cer.

MARYLAND, STAR SHIP.

Capt. J. C. Gillmore, Lieut.-Commander W. A. Moffett, Executive;

Lieut.-Commander E. R. Pollock, Navigator; Lieut. R. N. Henderson, Gunnery Officer.

It is the intention of the Secretary of the Navy, as soon as the engineering efficiency competitions have been put on a basis to show the comparative merit of the competing vessels, to combine gunnery efficiency, engineering efficiency, and efficiency at signaling in deciding what vessel shall receive the pennant or trophy for battle efficiency in all departments.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Militia Council of New York on Maneuvers.

The Militia Council of the State of New York, having had under consideration for some time the subject of joint field maneuvers of the Army and National Guard, has submitted to the Secretary of War the following conclusions:

First—that our troops should participate in such maneuvers because, by so doing, they help to make the numbers that are necessary to carry out large maneuvers which are a great benefit to the Army, besides being a benefit to the National Guard.

Second—the permission should be requested for this Council to be represented at all further maneuvers, whether our troops take part or not, as observers.

Third—owing to the limited time which the Guard can give to field maneuvers, it is thought that as much of said time as possible should be given to detailed instruction, which can and should be brought about by the brigade system and be of much benefit to all concerned.

Fourth—that much can be learned by the National Guard in similar maneuvers by having the Guard and the Regulars more intimately associated, as, for example, forming brigades of one regiment of Regulars with two regiments of the National Guard under the command of a brigadier-general at least a colonel of the Regular Army.

Fifth—that, if permitted so to do, we can suggest ideas to the Army authorities that would be of great benefit to future maneuvers and that would greatly enhance their value to, and popularity amongst, the National Guard.

The Council stated further that the Guard is anxious to learn and will absorb much in a short time; that it does not take the position of desiring to criticize, but rather of expressing an opinion of how the Army and the National Guard may grow into a harmonious whole.

The Secretary of War expressed his gratification to the Governor of New York at the conclusions of the Council, and the Assistant Secretary of War stated that there is no doubt that this attitude on the part of the National Guard authorities will greatly facilitate the development of the Organized Militia and promote cooperation between it and the Regular Army; that this latter object is very much desired and if the policies embodied in the conclusions of the Council are carried out a great advance in that direction will be effected.

He also stated that in the fifth conclusion the Council expresses its desire to make suggestions to the Army authorities that would be of benefit to future maneuvers and greatly enhance their value to, and popularity amongst the National Guard, and that such suggestions are particularly desired and it is sincerely hoped that the Council will fully avail itself of this opportuntiy of presenting its views to the Department; not only, however, in this regard but upon all other subjects that are germane to the welfare and development of our military forces.

Washington Preparing For Camp.

Preliminary orders have been issued by Gen. George B. Lamping, Adjutant General of Washington, for a tour of duty of fifteen days' duration; the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps in July and the other troops in August. To allow the State to pay all enlisted men the State differential for the full fifteen days officers will have to waive longevity pay. This they no doubt will do.

For this camp all the men will be required to have the Service shoes, one-half the cost of which will be deducted from camp pay, and the State bears the other half, the men retaining the shoes after the camp.

Virginia Reports.

The annual report of Gen. Charles J. Anderson, Adjutant General of Virginia, for the year ended October 20, 1909, shows an increase in numbers of 241 officers and men. The Adjutant General expresses himself as not entirely satisfied with the discipline which exists in the organization but reports an improvement to have taken place.

While opportunities for organizations to take practice marches were extended last year not all of the organizations took advantage of the privilege.

Rifle practice has made some advancement but not nearly so much as it should have. Through reasons which are not disclosed, a determination of the question of the location of the State range or ranges has not been reached. The result is of course injurious, in that the amount of rifle practice obtained is little or none at all.

The gain made by the State team in the National Matches is a creditable one, but there is no reason why Virginia should not climb a great deal higher if she had the proper facilities.

In his report to the Adjutant General, Maj. S. W. Martin, Captain of the Virginia team of 1909, expresses his lively appreciation of the assistance rendered him by Capt. Wm. C. Harllee, U. S. M. C.

Longevity Pay for National Guard Officers.

The action previously mentioned in these columns as having been brought before the Court of Claims by Col. William E. Harvey, on behalf of Major Bowie of the Maryland National Guard, the right of officers of the Organized Militia to longevity pay, has been decided against the plaintiff.

The basis of the decision, which seems to be a very weak one, is that the Congress never intended to authorize longevity pay to officers of the National Guard for State Service. A motion for a new trial has been or will soon be made, but it is not expected the motion will be granted.

It is believed that longevity pay should be allowed officers of the National Guard and it is expected that a provision of this kind will be inserted in the first general legislative measure presented to the National Guard Association of the United States to Congress.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Hospital Corps Pouches and Field Glasses.

Hospital Corps pouches are issued to the Organized Militia by the Medical Department at $85.40 each, and orderly pouches at $288.60 each.

Signal Corps day and night glass, Galilean type, complete, is issued to to the Organized Militia at $12.15 each.

Ammunition Supply Exhausted.

The supply of ammunition obtained by the Ordnance Department from the United States Cartridge Company has been exhausted. This ammunition was not obtained for general issue, but for use in the National Match, and ammunition of this manufacture cannot be supplied on requisitions of the Governors of the several States and Territories. The Ordnance Department, however, has on hand cartridges of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company's manufacture, and of the Frankford Arsenal manufacture, either of which can be supplied.

Who May Participate in Maneuvers.

In answer to a request from a State that the Adjutant General, the Inspector-General, the Commissary-General, the Judge-Advocate-General, and the Chief Signal officer of the State participate in the joint camp of instruction to be held during the month of August, 1910, information was given that it is not contemplated that officers other than those belonging to the organizations attending the exercises would be present; therefore, it would not be proper to provide for the pay and transportation of such officers from the funds allotted to the State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, but that, if it is desired to meet their expenses from State funds, the War Department will be pleased to have the officers present as observers, and will extend to them every facility possible to witness the maneuvers.

Gun Slings May be Converted.

In response to a communication received from the Adjutant General of a State, wherein information was requested as to whether a number of russet leather gun slings issued for use on the U. S. Magazine Rifles, Model of 1898, which are on hand in the State arsenal, may be sent to an arsenal of the United States to be converted into slings adaptable for the U. S. Magazine Rifle, caliber .30, Model of 1903, he was advised that the gun slings may be turned in to the Ordnance Department and shipped to the Commanding Officer of the Rock Island Arsenal, where they will be altered into the 1907 model at an approximate cost of thirty-two cents each and returned to the State. The expense incident to the alteration of the gun slings is chargeable against the allotment to the State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the time for making such alteration will be about a week or ten days after the receipt of the gun slings at the arsenal.

Limiting the Use of Armories.

The Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs by direction of the Assistant Secretary of War has sent out to the States extracts from the laws of States in regard to the use to which an armory may be put. This action was taken through a desire to lessen the embarrassments encountered by military authorities of some of the States, whereby the armories are so often used for non-military purposes as to seriously interfere with the proper military occupation of them.

Drill Regulations for Machine Guns.

In answer to a communication from an officer in the National Guard of a State, in which he asked to be forwarded a copy of the Provisional Drill Regulations for machine-gun companies, and other literature relating to the organization thereof, and wherein information was requested as to reports of experiments covering the arming with rifles of members of such companies, he was advised as follows:

1. The Provisional Drill Regulations for machine-gun companies which are now in the hands of the printer, will, it is expected, be available for issue in about two weeks. Copies of the regulations may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., or may be procured on requisition of the Governor of the State as a charge against the allotment under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or as a purchase for cash from State funds under Section 17 of the Militia Law.

2. Paragraph 4, General Orders No. 113, War Department, June 19, 1906, prescribes that the individual arms and equipment will be the same as that of the arm of the service to which the organization belongs, except that infantry soldiers assigned to machine gun companies will not carry the individual intrenching tool. This equipment, of course, includes the rifle.

3. Circular, No. 16, Division of Militia Affairs, series of 1909, contains the requirements for organizing machine gun companies. Circular, No. 2, War Department, series of 1910, publishes extracts from the report of the commandant of the School of Musketry of the Army, on experiments made to determine the relative efficacy of machine gun fire and infantry fire, and summary of the general principles relating to machine guns based upon experience in actual war.

Rent of a Telephone a Proper Charge.

In response to an inquiry received from the Adjutant General of a State as to whether the expense of renting a telephone on the State rifle range is payable from the allotment set aside for the promotion of rifle practice, he was informed that if it shall be made to appear by the certificate of the Governor that the expense of renting said telephone line was incurred with his approval, for the use of the Organized Militia of the State; that its renting was essential to the promotion of rifle practice by the Militia of the State, and that the State has had the benefit thereof, the contemplated payment is authorized and may be made, provided the account is correct in all other respects.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

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—Washington's Birthday. The 6th Annual Standard American Record Match, to be shot at Greenville, N. J., and by members of rifle 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 Avenue, every Tuesday and Thursday evening and Saturday afternoons.

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.

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

UNOFFICIAL HIGH MEN, JANUARY 27.

Gorman, Springfield	2004
Armstrong, Springfield	1999
Freeman, Providence	1996
Hatch, Portland, Me	1985
Calkins, Springfield	1981
Brannagan, Springfield	1977
Linder, Springfield	1938
Wakefield, Springfield	1936
Whigam, Chicago	1912
A. B. Douglas, Los Angeles	1908
Parkhurst, Providence	1905
Joslin, Providence	1897
Ferree, Washington	1887
Nichols, Newark	1880
Rich, Belleville	1845

UNOFFICIAL HIGH MAN EACH CLUB, JANUARY 27.

Gorman, Springfield	2004
Freeman, Providence	1999
Hatch, Portland, Me	1985
Calkins, Springfield	1981
Whigam, Chicago	1912
A. B. Douglas, Los Angeles	1908
Ferree, Washington	1887
Nichol. Newark	1880
Rich, Belleville	1845
Hanford, New York	1798
W. T. Smith, Philadelphia	1775
Crossman, St. Louis	1728
Taylor, Boston	1709
Hubbard, Portland, Ore	1697

UNOFFICIAL STANDING OF TEAMS, FEBRUARY 3.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Golden Gate	10	0	Boston	4	5
Springfield	8	1	Portland, Me	3	6
New York	8	1	Newark	3	7
Philadelphia	7	2	Los Angeles	3	7
St. Louis	6	3	Washington	2	8
Portland, Ore.	6	4	Chicago	1	9
Providence	6	4	Belleville	0	10

UNOFFICIAL RESULTS, FEBRUARY 3.

Golden Gate	1104	St. Louis	1042
Philadelphia	1049	Portland, Ore	1009
New York	1053	Washington	1037
Boston	1066	Chicago	951
Providence	1064	Newark	1038
Los Angeles	1079	Belleville	979

OFFICIAL SCORES, JANUARY 27.

New York	1093	Myles Standish	1065
Chicago	1005	Belleville	965
Portland	1037	Providence	1051
Los Angeles	1044	Newark	996
Washington	1029		

NEWARK—PROVIDENCE.

February 3. Newark.

G. W. Jackson	38	46	44	40	44	—212
W. H. French	40	40	43	36	43	—202
R. N. Ryder	43	40	38	42	42	—204
William Hinn	43	45	38	36	42	—204
T. B. Nichols	42	41	48	41	43	—215
Unofficial score						1037

February 3. Providence.

W. H. Freeman	46	43	48	48	49	—234
W. B. Gardiner	43	40	42	37	38	—200
G. E. Joslin	40	47	43	46	39	—215
H. C. Miller	42	44	43	38	42	209
E. C. Parkhurst	42	43	41	41	39	—206
Unofficial score						1064

BOSTON—CHICAGO.

February 3. Boston.

B. W. Percival	46	37	40	46	40	—209
K. D. Jewett	42	42	48	44	40	—216
R. J. Thamsch	41	42	40	41	46	—210
O. E. Gerrish	38	40	43	44	45	—210
E. A. Taylor	45	41	48	45	42	—221
Unofficial score						1066

February 3. Chicago.

Unofficial score 951

PHILADELPHIA—PORTLAND, OREGON.

February 3. Philadelphia.

George Hugh Smith	45	46	44	44	41	—220
W. H. Ricker	44	47	37	44	42	—214
Wm. T. Smith	41	47	43	42	39	—212
Harry T. Reeves	46	40	41	38	39	—204
Nathan Spering	46	38	36	40	39	—199
Unofficial score						1049

February 3. Portland, Oregon.

W. H. Hubbard	204
Jno. T. Moore	206
W. Hansen	181
F. S. Sanders	208
G. W. Wilson	210
Unofficial score	1009

NEW YORK—WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 3. New York.

Parmley Hauford	39	44	45	43	44	—215
Dr. J. R. Hicks	42	42	44	42	48	—218
J. A. Dietz	45	39	44	44	41	—211
Dr. R. H. Sayre	41	43	37	44	39	—204
B. F. Wilder	41	38	45	42	39	—205
Unofficial score						1053

February 3. Washington.

Sheridan Ferree	43	48	45	41	47	—224
Maurice Appleby	37	40	44	39	46	—206
Dr. L. H. Reichelderfer	46	38	40	36	41	—201
J. C. Bunn	45	47	41	40	40	—213
H. H. Leizear	35	40	44	39	35	—193
Unofficial score						1037

GOLDEN GATE—ST. LOUIS.

February 3. Golden Gate.

Roland Prentys	228
G. Armstrong	229
J. E. Gorman	220
A. J. Brannagan	230
C. W. Linder	197
Unofficial score	1104

February 3. St. Louis.

Unofficial score 1042

LOS ANGELES—BELLEVILLE.

February 3. Los Angeles.

I. C. Douglas	43	43	41	37	43	—207
A. B. Douglas	42	42	46	45	45	—220
J. W. Seifert	42	39	43	41	43	—208
Carl Schroder	44	44	44	46	47	—225
R. J. Frazer	43	45	44	46	42	—220
Unofficial score						1080

February 3. Belleville.

Zerban	35	45	37	39	42	—198
Rich	42	39	43	45	43	—212
Mertens	32	38	33	36	41	—182
Duwall	33	35	45	37	44	—194
Merck	34	39	42	42	34	—191
Unofficial score						977

Seifert and Mertens used revolvers, balance pistols.

NOTES.

The official score of the Portland, Me., team for January 27, is 1065, no change having been made.

The New York score of 1093, for January 27, is also official.

We have discovered that the Smith Brothers, George Hugh and William B., are not twins. We have good reason to believe that the Smith Brothers would like to arrange a "brothers' revolver match."

It seems that there are two brothers on the Los Angeles team, A. B. and I. C. Douglas. It will make a very interesting contest as both sets of brothers are shooting in good form. It might be well to mention also that a challenge forwarded in care of ARMS AND THE MAN would be properly taken care of. The Philadelphia team used .22 pistols and the new black powder cartridges on January 25. A 10 per cent divident has been declared on the stock of the Philadelphia Rifle Association.

The Newark team shot very consistently on February 3 in its match with the Providence Revolver Club and recorded a score of 1038. All of the men shot above 200. T. P. Nichols was high man with 215.

The Boston Revolver Club team shot in excellent form on February 3 in its match with the Chicago team. The score was 1066. The Boston team has shot in good form all through the series and although they lost five matches, which was due mostly to going up against strong teams from the start, they should give a good account of themselves from now on and finish well up with the leaders. E. A. Taylor was high man with a score of 221. It is impossible to give the weapons used on account of the data not being furnished us.

We have a suspicion that the Manhattan team got careless on February 3 in their match with the Washington team as their total was but 1055. A little better team work on the part of the local club and it would have been a simple proposition for them to have beaten the Manhattanites. Dr. J. R. Hicks was high man with 218, shooting his .38 military and hand loaded Manhattan. Parmly Hanford got a bad start with a 39 and finished up with two 44's, a 45 and a 43, giving him a total of 215. He used a .22 pistol. John Dietz and B. F. Wilder used a .22 pistol and Dr. Sayre shot a .44 Colt New Service and midrange ammunition.

George Hugh Smith was high man for Philadelphia on February 3 with a 220. He shot a .22 pistol with Pope barrel and .22 short semi-smokeless. W. H. Ricker and Harry L. Reeves shot a .22 pistol and the new black long rifle. Wm. T. Smith and Nathan Spering used a .22 pistol and long rifle (black). Their total was 1049

The Los Angeles high man on January 27 was R. J. Fraser, who scored 222 with a .22 pistol and long rifle cartridges. I. C. Douglas shot a .22 pistol and Stevens-Pope-Armory cartridges. A. B. Douglas shot a .22 pistol and long rifle (black). J. W. Siefert used a .38 Military target revolver with 6½ inch barrel and l and loaded ammunition. Carl Schroder used a .22 pistol and long rifle (black).

The official score for Chicago on January 27 is 1005, instead of 1006, the point difference being taken from the score of J. W. Mattes, making his total 221 instead of 222.

In the match of January 27, I. C. Douglas, of the Los Angeles team, used a strange gun in the contest. Not being accustomed to the arm his first two scores were low, the sights as they were set placed all of his shots to the right, but he soon got "next" to this and managed to keep above the 40 mark in his third, fourth and fifth scores.

J. W. Siefert, of the Los Angeles team, has not had the experience with the revolver as the other members of the team have had, but he does well under the circumstances. There is no doubt that he will make an excellent shot in due time.

Walter H. Freeman, of the Providence, established a record score for the league on February 3, in competition with the Newark, N. J., team, by running out a 234 total. This is the individual high score to date. There have been two 232's, a 231, and several 230's made so far, but they all sink into insignificance compared to this rattling good performance.

High man for the Washington team as usual was Sheridan Ferree. His 224 score led by a good margin the next nearest competitor, J. C. Bunn. All shot .22 pistols, 10 inch barrels.

The Springfield and Myles Standish teams were idle on February 3.

Golden Gate put up a 1104 total last week. A. J. Brannigan and Prentys had a close race for high honors, but the former won out with a 230 score. Prentys, runner up, with 228.

W. H. Whigham led for Chicago on February 3 with 220.

Los Angeles is shooting well and scored 1079 on February 3. Schroder was high with 224.

MARBLE COMPANY FOR PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM.

The Marble Safety Axe Company, makers of sportsmen's conveniences, well known on account of the Marble Safety Axe Marble Cleaners and other similar devices, started the year of 1910 with a promise to their employes of a share in the profits.

The announcement of the purpose of the Company was made at a banquet attended by all officers, office force, and operatives in the home town of the Marble people, Gladstone, Michigan, last month.

Goods made by men who take an interest in what they are doing are usually worth watching, and we shall expect the present high reputation of the Marble products to be increased by the new policy. Besides, we approve the thing as calculated to better the condition of the man who works with his hands, and we are earnestly for that.

REVOLVER *v.* PISTOL.

To the Editor of ARMS AND THE MAN:

The matches of the U. S. R. A. League now being shot have been of very much interest to me, though I have done no pistol shooting myself since leaving Portland, Maine, in the fall of 1905.

I would like to add a few words to the controversy of Revolver *v.* Pistol that is being carried on in your columns. A man that will shoot a revolver in the present series just because this is a "Revolver League" is certainly "going some." I will agree that the handicap allowed in the U. S. R. A. medal matches for a strictly military revolver, with 4-pound pull, service sights and ammunition, is fair enough, but how many of our shooters use this gun and ammunition? I think you'll find that most of them use a lighter pull, or a lighter load, or different sights, or all three.

Just the instant you begin to jockey the sights, pull and load of the revolver you put it into the same class with the pistol, in my opinion, and no man who shoots anything but the straight military revolver and service load should put up an outcry against competing on even terms with the pistol.

I notice that the secretary in his weekly notes occasionally refers to the pistol as a "little popgun." Just exactly how a .38 or .44 revolver, with 7½ or 8-inch barrel, with light bullet and just enough smokeless powder to get the bullet down to the target, gets out of the popgun class I cannot see. The larger diameter of the bullet hole ought to give it an advantage.

I thought before the series began, and think so all the more now, that the teams should consist of ten men. It is quite evident by the scores that several clubs can put out a crack five-man team, but if it was increased to ten men, their standing might change.

It seemed to me when the question of the number of teams was being discussed that it was better to have ten teams of ten men than fifteen of five men, as that would let 100 men take part as against 75. If you can get 15 teams so much the better, and so many more men trying for a place. I was personally interested in this matter, as I said "if they make it ten-man teams, I'll try for a place on the tail end of the Boston Revolver Club." And I don't doubt but there were many men in a similar frame of mind. The adoption of the five-man team just cut us out, as there is absolutely no show on a team of that size for the mediocre shooter.

Just what was this league started for? To give the prizes and honors to a few crack shots, or to educate as many men as possible in the use of the hand gun?

I hope the rules for the Outdoor League will call for ten-man teams, and if it is thought best to use the revolver, make it strictly military—sights, pull and ammunition all within the rules. Otherwise, let all hand-guns in on the same terms.

The N. R. A. match seems to be progressing finely, and my only wish in the matter is that I could take part in it. Owing to the change in rules in the International Small Bore Match and the increased interest, I expect to see the trophy come to this side of the Atlantic this time.

Fraternally,

MILES STANDISH.

Dorchester, Mass.

INTER-CLUB RIFLE SHOOTING LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The third week of the series of eleven matches in the National Rifle Association Indoor League was shot throughout the country February 4. The results as received by telegraph in the office of the National Rifle Association in Washington are as follows: The Fort Pitt Rifle Club of Pittsburg, Pa., won its match with the Italian Rifle Association of New York City by 71 points; the Seattle, Wash., Rifle and Revolver Association won a close match from the Warren, Pa., Rifle and Revolver Club, only 6 points separating the two teams; the Winchester Rod and Gun Club of New Haven, Conn., defeated the Myles Standish Rifle Club of Portland, Maine, by 28 points; the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club of Butte, Mont., was successful in its match with the Birmingham, Ala., Athletic Club Rifle Association, defeating the latter by 45 points; the Tacoma, Wash., Rifle and Revolver Club shot the Triangle Cadets (Y. M. C. A.) Rifle Club of Los Angeles, Cal., defeating the Cadets by 91 points; the St. Paul, Minn., Rifle and Pistol Association defeated the Los Angeles Rifle Club by 57 points. The scores of the different clubs and the standing to date is as follows:

	Score.	Won.	Lost.
Winchester Rod and Gun Club	956	3	0
Rocky Mountain Rifle Club	949	3	0
Warren Rifle and Revolver Club	943	2	1
Birmingham Athletic Club Rifle Assn	904	2	1
Myles Standish Rifle Club	928	2	1
Fort Pitt Rifle Club	956	2	1
Italian Rifle Association of New York	885	1	2
St. Paul Rifle and Revolver Association	923	1	2
Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association	949	1	2
Tacoma Rifle and Revolver Club	779	1	2
Los Angeles Rifle Club	866	0	3
Triangle Cadets Rifle Club	668	0	3

The high score for the week was made by the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, 956, with the Fort Pitt Rifle Club a close second with 956.

Order No. 1. **FORT PITT.**

R. E. Brown	45	50	50	50	—195
R. O. Hodges	48	49	46	49	—192
J. M. Davidson	47	48	45	47	—187
T. C. Beal	47	46	47	48	—188
G. H. Stewart	48	49	48	49	—194
Total					956

WARREN RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

Order No. 3.

E. W. Sweeting	46	47	46	47	—186
C. E. Bordwell	48	48	45	49	—190
E. S. Munson	47	49	50	50	—196
A. W. Kelley	47	46	46	41	—180
Harry Wheelock	47	47	47	50	—191
Total					943

ROCKY MOUNTAIN RIFLE CLUB.

Order No. 2.

Crawford	49	50	47	45	—191
Holmes	50	45	49	46	—190
Anderson	48	49	49	49	—195
Booth	48	46	49	49	—192
Westphal	46	48	44	43	—181
Unofficial score					949

BIRMINGHAM ATHLETIC CLUB.

Order No. 6.

H. H. Hamilton	43	43	46	44	—176
Lucian C. Brown	44	45	48	50	—187
Earnest Sifford	41	45	46	46	—178
L. Rambo	46	43	46	47	—182
Frank Flinn	42	50	47	42	—181
Total					904

ST. PAUL RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION.

Order No. 5.

E. J. Narum	48	46	47	50	—191
James C. Ferguson	46	47	47	48	—188
William Rinker	45	43	44	45	—177
W. E. Mowry	48	46	41	48	—183
G. W. Keys	46	48	44	46	—184
Total					923

MYLES STANDISH RIFLE CLUB.

Order No. 4.

Eastwood	48	48	49	48	—193
Barton	44	45	46	46	—181
Stiles	48	46	49	46	—189
Besse	41	48	43	47	—179
Hall	45	48	46	47	—186
Total					928

ITALIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

Order No. 7.

H. Minervini	46	45	49	48	—188
N. Gallina	47	44	40	42	—173
J. Raimondi	42	41	43	44	—170
L. Alfiera	45	46	48	47	—186
C. De Felice	38	40	47	43	—168
Total					885

As we are going to press, targets are received from the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club. This makes 7 clubs for which we can give the detailed scores for last week's shoot. This is probably the best we will be able to do in publishing scores made in the Inter-club League weekly, as the targets from the clubs located on the Pacific Coast cannot get here before we go to press the following week. If, however, these clubs will mail their scores to this office immediately after its shoot, we will print them with the understanding that they are to be unofficial until approved by the committee of judges of the N. R. A. Mention was not made last week of the fact that in the match of January 28, the individual record was broken by two competitors, Capt. A. F. Loudensack of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club and Anderson of the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club; both made the total score of 199; they are thus tied for high individual honors to date.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that the Winchester Rod and Gun Club team is composed of professional shots of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. This is an error. Though the majority of the members of the team are employees of that Company, it does not necessarily make them professional shots. They work in various departments and only two of the members of the team, Loudensack and Chesley, do any demonstrating work in the line of rifle shooting. That the club has a large number of good shots is due more to the fact of their possessing a splendid club house with excellent range facilities where matches are constantly going on. We think by the time the League matches are over, that it will be found that other clubs will have developed just as many good shots.

N. R. A. INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

Although complete returns have not been received from all the college teams competing in the league for last week's series of matches the leading teams have all reported which allows of the most interesting details to be reported. Columbia College defeated the University of Iowa by 18 points; this is the first defeat of the Iowa team who are considered the dark horses in the race. One member of the Columbia team, H. P. Lane, made the first possible so far scored in the league at prone position. Mr. Lane put ten shots in a space that could be covered with a ten cent piece, scoring the possible 100.

The University of Idaho defeated the United States College of Veterinary Surgeons by 127 points, and the Cornell University led the University of Nevada by 107 points; the George Washington University defeated the Louisiana State University by 107 points. Nothing has been heard from the Delaware College, but as their opponents, the Washington State College, made a score of 1737, which far outclasses the scores that the Delaware boys have been making, it is more than probable that the former won. The scores in this, the fourth contest of the league, are: Columbia College, 1793; University of Idaho, 1779; University of Iowa, 1775; George Washington, 1762; Cornell University, 1749; Washington State College, 1737; United States College of Veterinary Surgeons, 1652; University of Nevada, 1642; Louisiana State University, 1592.

The standing of the colleges to date is:

	Won.	Lost.
Columbia College, New York City	4	0
University of Iowa	3	1
Washington State College	3	1
University of Idaho	3	1
Cornell University	2	2
George Washington University	2	2
U. S. College of Veterinary Surgeons, D. C.	2	2
University of Nevada	1	3
Louisiana State University	0	4
Delaware College	0	4

The matches of the league this week will be between the following colleges: Washington State College vs. University of Nevada; Cornell University vs. Delaware College; University of Iowa vs. University of Idaho; United States College of Veterinary Surgeons vs. Louisiana State University; Columbia College vs. George Washington University.

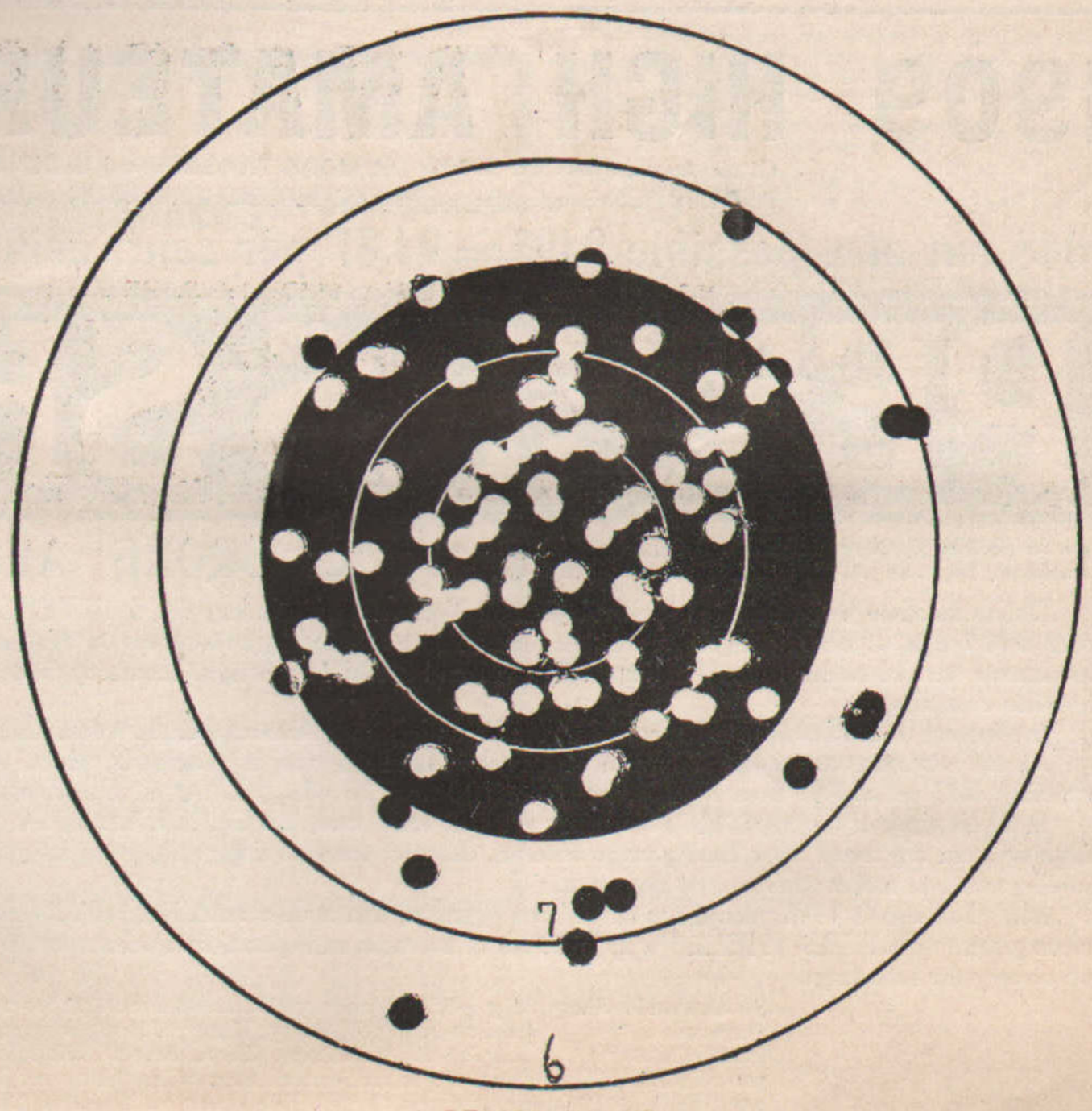
The announcement is made by the National Rifle Association that the championship Intercollegiate Outdoor competition for 1910 will be held on the range of the District of Columbia Militia at Washington, D. C.

AN EXCELLENT TARGET.

The history of the accompanying target is as follows: Musician George W. Chesley of the 2nd Connecticut Infantry, shot a string of fifty shots (ten targets) making four perfect targets. The first two targets he shot were perfect scores of 125—total for the two, 250. The target above described was not one of these, but was made later on. His total score for the fifty shots was 1239 out of a possible 1250. In doing this shooting Musician Chesley used a Winchester schuetzen rifle equipped with Winchester Telescope sight, A5 power, No. 2 mounts, and he used Winchester .22 Short black powder cartridges.

Secretary of shooting clubs should send to the Colts Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., for copies of the new Colt catalog.

This booklet gives some interesting information regarding target shooting, illustrations and descriptions of the various Colt models, and should be in the hands of every shooter interested in the "six-gun."



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.

LOUISIANA MATCH.

After making even scores in two previous matches Col. L. A. Toombs was defeated by Sergt. T. R. Richey of the Signal Corps of New Orleans. Last December in a match held on the Beauregard rifle range near New Orleans, Colonel Toombs was declared the winner of a contest against a field of eight men at 1,000 yards. Later it was discovered that there was a palpable error in the score of Sergeant Richey which was only one point less than that of Colonel Toombs and the error being correct each man was found to have 56 points out of a possible 75. On January 16 the two men contested again and each made 62 out of the possible 75. The third contest took place January 30, when Richey made 62 to Colonel Toombs' 58, a mean wind blowing in puffs across the range preventing better scores. The prize was a pair of field glasses. The scores were:

Sergeant Richey	5 3 5 4 4 4 4 3 5 5 5 3 5 3 4	62
Colonel Toombs	2 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 5	58

NOTES.

John M. Davidson, the founder and until recently president of the Fort Pitt Rifle Club, dropped into the range Friday; as he is going to leave Pittsburg the boys thought they would give him the honor of helping to defeat the Italians. He had not seen a gun for six months, but put up a possible on a practice card first thing, that settled it; record cards were ordered made out in his name forthwith, and he put up the good score of 186. At the conclusion of the match he was honored with as fine a traveling bag as could be found, with brushes, comb, etc., included.

We look to see a first class rifle club spring up in another part of the country in a short while; that will be where a good old scout with a traveling bag marked "J. M. D." has drifted to.

Notice three straight possibles in Fort Pitt score by R. E. Brown. Has this record been made in the league before? To satisfy such a question is why Fort Pitt wants the scores of all clubs published as they were made on each card.

Here is the way things look to the Los Angeles Scribe at long distance.

We lost again, this time to the Italians of New York City. We could have won all right but we're just trying to encourage the other fellows.

Does that Winchester bunch use a machine rest or have they sneaked up on the target. We can stand for 930 or so, but 970—Wow!

Anyhow we think we we can beat Tacoma and our townsmen here.

Anybody finding Hague's goat, return to the undersigned and receive reward. Has been lost since January 21.

Crossman got a 48 and quit crabbing almost three minutes about the inaccuracy of the Gallery New Springfield at 75 feet.

Anybody who hasn't heard C. F. Nichols explain how he got that first "5" apply to the undersigned for a place among the curiosities.

That Montana bunch are "Buttes."

Has anybody been making decent scores with the .22 Gallery New Springfield? If so, how?

Winchester Rod & Gun Club! They also shoot rifles, from what we've noticed recently.

Kellogg had to hurry away Friday the 28th and didn't shoot to form. Had a date with three different girls and promised to meet his wife after prayer meeting besides.

Anybody wanting to buy the funniest sight in the league apply to E. L. Stevenson of this bunch. Cheap for cash, and it will help us beat somebody if some other fellow uses it.

Anybody having four or five good indoor shots to lend until about April 1, apply to this club.

LOS ANGELES RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

Five of 'em from the violent ward, not satisfied with the shoot against Bisbee and the fight for the Offhand Medal on the 23rd, showed up at the range Sunday, the 30th and wasted several simoleons worth of ammunition. (Du Pont Co. please take notice.)

The real reason was that most of 'em were on the indoor team and their jaws were tired of explaining to their friends and near-friends that the Fort Pitt and the Italian Rifle Club won the two matches because they shot better than we did.

Kellogg did not show up as six of his kids are down with the measles. The reason was not paternal solicitude but our threats as to what would happen if he came out and exposed us and our kids likewise. Serves him right for having kids, anyhow.

There were only six of us out and Louis Andrews did not shoot for fear we'd charge him part of the marker fee. There were several stunts worthy of notice as being more than passing strange.

John York came out to go through his usual paroxysm that he terms "lining up his telescope sight." We charge admission to see him do it and it's worth the price of admission. He's got a new Hensoldt telescope sight worth forty bucks and he is trying to get the 'scope tied to a Winchester self-loading .351 in such a manner that it will stay on a six foot target at 50 yards. He gets mad when we suggest baling wire as a means to the end but he'll come to it. The spectacle of an individual seven and a half feet long and seven and a half inches wide, stretching that tape line figure lengthwise on the range 20 yards from the revolver target and gravely firing from 50 to 500 rounds at the unmoved Standard American paper is one to make even a butcher laugh—and that's going some these days.

When he gets through—which is when he runs out of ammunition, he derricks up his Apollo-like form, does four pages of logarithms and then says with a sad, sweet smile: "I'll just have the gunsmith take off about half a sixty-fourth off the rear mount and then I'll have it right." Anyhow he gets lots of fun out of it and we have a standing bet that if he ever got that blamed contraption lined up he'd bust it to have the fun of

lining it up again.

C. F. Nichols got a good 47 at the 200-yard range sitting down, in his attempt to get the zero of a new Lyman six bucks New Springfield sight. He is trying to figure out, as are the rest of us, why in thunder that concern insult a bully rifle like the New Springfield with a crude affair like that new receiver sight.

Crossman shot a new rifle he purchased for a pilgrim up in Goldfield who is trying to get up enthusiasm and a rifle club in that desert town. The new gun finally bored out 49 at 500 yards with 14 bulls and two fours in the 16 shots so it is evident that the gold diggers will have to hustle to beat it with any of their shootin' irons. What we want to know is how the Goldfield man can get up a rifle club without an Adjutant-General—which is a luxury—or encumbrance—not possessed by Nevada. They'll make *him* high muckymuck if he doesn't watch out.

E. D. Nichols thought he had the contract of excavating the Owens River Aqueduct and proceeded to dig out a bully hole in the ground just under the target. The blue haze from the marker obscured the target at times. Finally the latter individual came out and sarcastically remarked in a voice audible in Glendale that if we'd notify his relatives and plant a headboard on the mound of dirt over him that he'd call it a job and save any more living expenses. After which the committee of public safety escorted the young man to the car and took his gun away until he learned how to shoot it.

We got skinned by the Italian Rifle Association Friday night and we are not on speaking terms with ourselves. If, as we expect, a team of Chinaman vegetable gardeners challenge us to a match, we're going to quit and get in training for ring-around-a-rosy. Otherwise we'll have another fall taken out of us.

Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.

Yards	200	300	500
E. C. Crossman	44	42	49
	42	42	
C. F. Nichols (sitting)	47	42	44
		42	43
H. C. Miles (sitting)	40	38	44
		39	38
J. M. York	34	37	
E. D. Nichols	33	38	40

COLONIAL REVOLVER CLUB.

Scores made February 6 at 50 yards follow:

M. Summerfield	79	75	87	78	84	—403
Geo. C. Olcott	87	88	94	83	87	—439
W. C. Gray	91	82	85	88	86	—432
Dr. Moore	87	90	85	90	85	—437
C. C. Crossman	87	93	88	88	86	—442

Gray won King shoot, Paul Frese was runner up.

Above scores made with revolver.

First shoot of Colonial since last fall. At regular meeting the Secretary was instructed to make application for place in Outdoor League. St. Louis Revolver Club has no 50-yard range, so Colonials will have to take their place in outdoor series.

INDEPENDENT NEW YORK SCHUETZEN.

Captain, Gus Zimmermann. Practice shoot, February 4, 2 targets.

Gus Zimmermann	495	W. Casgrove	439
A. Begerow	477	Henry J. Behrens	432
F. Liegibel	472	F. C. Halbe	406
F. A. Young	455	Clarence C. McGuire	390
Jac. Bittschier	442		

Bullseyes: A. Begerow, Henry J. Behrens, Gus Zimmermann, F. Liegibel, Jac Bittschier, F. C. Halbe, F. A. Young, W. Casgrove, C. K. McGuire.

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

B. F. Wilder	86					
M. Hays	87	86	85	85	82	
J. L. R. Morgan	89	88	86	85	84	84
E. Schnitzler	89	89				
G. O. Miller	91	84	83	81	80	
R. F. Criado	83	80	78			
Dr. J. R. Hicks	90	88	87	85		
E. G. Soel	84	84	83	82	81	81
P. Hanford	89	89	87			
Dr. C. T. Adams	80					
G. Grenzer	85	80				
J. E. Silliman	91	89	86	84		

25 Yard Rifle.

H. M. Hope	247	246	245	245	245
	244	244	244	243	243
Dr. W. G. Hudson	249	248	248	248	246	246

LOS ANGELES, CAL., REVOLVER CLUB.

The following practice scores were made on the indoor range at 716 South Olive street, Tuesday evening, January 25.

20 Yard Pistol.

A. B. Douglas	93	87	96	91	91—458
R. J. Fraser	94	88	92	84	91—449
J. W. Siefert	81	86	81	81	83
Carl Schroder	81	88	91	90	

The following scores were made Wednesday night, January 26:

20 Yard Revolver.

Will A. Wright	79	90	84	82
L. M. Packard	84	82	91	
E. G. Richardson	84	81	86	
Peter Peterson	63	83	66	
A. C. Edison	69	66		

20 Yard Pistol.

C. B. Hubbs	72	84	91	86
L. M. Packard	84	82		
I. C. Douglas	87	87		

The following scores were made January 30, on the indoor range:

20 Yard Pistol.

I. C. Douglas	87	88	83	84	79	88
	87	86	79	80	86	88
Carl Schroder	77	82	88	78	85	89
R. J. Fraser	84	81	85	89	79	85	88
A. B. Douglas	82	86	84	87	82	84

MYLES STANDISH RIFLE CLUB, PORTLAND.

Our Re-entry Tournament closed Monday, January 31, Wilkins winning the rifle division while Captain Hughes of the Army won out in the hand-gun division. Both these men were never headed.

Re-entry Tournament Ending January 31.

Rifle.

*G. H. Wilkins	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	50	—491
*Winslow	48	48	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	—488
Hughes	48	48	48	48	49	49	49	49	49	49	—486
Stevens	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	49	50	—483
*Eastwood	47	47	48	48	48	48	48	49	49	49	—481
W. C. Stiles	46	47	47	47	47	48	48	48	48	49	—475
*Sherry	46	47	47	47	47	47	47	48	49	49	—474
Folkins	46	47	47	47	47	47	48	48	48	49	—474
Hall	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	48	48	48	—473
*Chapman	46	47	47	47	47	47	47	48	48	48	—472
M. P. Stiles	46	46	47	47	47	47	47	48	48	49	—472
Manning	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	48	—471
Evelth	46	46	47	47	47	47	47	48	48	48	—471
Stoughton	46	46	46	46	46	46	47	47	47	47	—464
*Besse	45	45	45	46	47	47	47	47	47	48	—464
Libby	45	45	45	45	45	46	47	47	47	48	—460
Stuart	45	45	45	45	46	46	46	46	47	47	—458
Ramsdell	45	45	45	45	45	46	46	46	46	47	—456
Berry	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	46	46	47	—454
*Scribner	44	44	45	45	45	45	45	46	46	47	—452
Thomes	44	44	44	44	45	45	46	46	46	47	—451
Keith	44	44	44	44	44	44	45	45	46	47	—447
*Studley	43	43	44	44	44	44	44	45	45	47	—443
Frost	43	43	44	44	44	44	45	45	45	45	—442
*Barbour	43	43	43	43	43	44	45	46	46	46	—442
Cobb	42	42	42	44	44	44	45	45	47	47	—442
*White	43	43	43	43	43	44	44	44	44	44	—435
Adams	42	42	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	45	—430
Hill	41	41	41	41	42	42	42	43	43	44	—420
*Rurner	40	40	41	41	42	42	43	43	44	44	—420
Houghton	40	40	41	41	41	41	41	42	42	43	—412
Marston	34	35	41	42	42	43	43	43	44	45	—412
Clifford	39	39	40	40	41	41	42	42	43	43	—410
Twichell	38	39	39	39	40	40	41	42	42	39	—399
Dingley	34	34	34	35	35	35	36	36	38	41	—358

Fifty Consecutive Shots.

Wilkins	50	49	48	48	46—241

Pistol.

*Capt. Hughes	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	94	94	95	—934
Mitchell	88	88	88	88	90	91	91	93	94	..	—901
*Adams	87	87	89	90	90	90	90	90	92	95	—900
Wilkins	87	88	89	89	89	89	89	90	91	92	—893
*Crawford	87	87	87	88	88	88	89	89	90	92	—885
Fawcett	85	85	87	87	89	89	89	90	91	93	—885
*Stevens	86	86	87	87	87	88	88	89	91	92	—881
Folkins	86	86	86	86	87	88	88	89	91	91	—878
Hall	83	84	85	86	86	86	86	87	91	92	—866
*Thomes	83	83	82	84	85	86	86	86	88	88	—851
Berry	78	79	79	79	81	81	82	82	84	91	—816

Fifty Consecutive Shots.

Capt. J. L. Hughes	91	90	90	94	95—460

High Aggregate, Both Classes.

Hughes	1420	Stevens	1371
Wilkins	1384		

*Prize positions.

Scores of the Zettler Rifle Club, New York, Feb. 1.

10 string scores, possible, 250.

G. L. Amouroux	242	241	237	242	243	1209
F. M. Bund	241	235	231	227	226	1160
C. Gerken	243	240	238	240	242	1203
L. P. Hansen	241	243	244	241	238	1207
L. Maurer	229	232	241	233	240	1175
J. Muzzio	228	232	231	238	235	1164
C. A. Schrag	213	225	220	221	226	1105
B. Zettler	229	228	232	231	230	1150
W. A. Tewes	249	247	248	246	250	1240
L. C. Buss	241	243	239	241	247	1211
F. Hecking	230	231	232	230	230	1153

Philadelphia Rifle Association.

The large attendance and enthusiasm at the annual meeting is the best evidence of the growth and prosperity of the Association. There were twenty-five members present this year, last year fifteen turned out and in years past we were lucky to get more than ten or eleven together at the annual event. The prize list has kept pace with the increased membership and at the close of the business meeting President Spering presented to the winners for the year 1909 twenty-three large silver cups, forty-six medals of bronze, silver and gold and various combinations thereof, in addition to 163 bars to be added to medals already won, being for each additional ten scores of the same count. The election resulted as follows: President, Nathan Spering; Vice-President, Harry L. Reeves; Secretary, Daniel W. Stubbs; Treasurer, William E. Wood; Executive Officer, George Hugh Smith; Range Officer, Harry A. Dill. The two new officers, Messrs. Wood and Reeves, are both enthusiastic and it looks as if 1910 would be a banner year in the club's history, a dozen new members having joined during the last year. The revolver team is going along well in the U. S. R. A. League and a number of prizes have been donated for special handicap matches at the indoor range. The following scores were made this week at 1406 Washington Avenue:

20 Yard Pistol.

Geo. Hugh Smith	88	91	83	83	83	82	88	86	92	82	88
Wm. T. Smith	89	81	90	81	88	87	83	89	88	88	86
	87	84	87	89	88	87	93	87	91	94	
W. H. Ricker	81	84	84	86	81	85	86	81	80		
Frank B. Bower	81	80	76	85	76	77	82	78	77	78	81
N. Spering	85	84	76	82	82	79	81	82	82	81	
H. L. Reeves	76	81	82	82	81						
H. A. Dill	84	73	72	73	80	74	71	72			

25 Yard Rifle.

H. Overbaugh	232	243	241	245	239	238	241	241
	242	238	244	242	238	239	243	239
Geo. Hugh Smith	239	241	242	236	240	241	233	241
Wm. E. Wood	228	225	223	220	235	220	232	228
C. R. Dougherty	237	240	236	237	238	226		
H. A. Johnson	234	232						

In the Revolver League match Thursday night against Portland, Oregon, William T. Smith fell down to 212 and brother George Hugh had high score with 220. Ricker responded nobly and his best score of the season, 214, could not have happened more opportunely.

THE STANDARD AMERICAN RECORD MATCH.

This popular and important match will be shot on Washington's Birthday, February 22, by clubs throughout the country. It is the 6th Annual event.

The conditions are: 100 shots, offhand at 200 yards, any rifle and any sights. The French medal is awarded to the rifleman making the highest score, and to be held by him for one year, and to be competed for annually. It may be contested for by any member of a regularly organized rifle club in the United States. Scores must be duly witnessed and certified to by the secretary of the club.

The American Record Match Association comprised of New York and New Jersey shooters will hold its shoot at Armbruster's Park, Greenville, N. J., to which everyone is invited. Entrance fee $3, including banquet in the evening.

The match last year was won by A. Hubalek with a score of 906, and W. A. Tewes a close second with 903. The Armbruster medal for the best 10 shots was won by W. H. French whose score was 97—believed to be the highest yet made.

In 1908 the highest score for the 100 shots was made by G. F. Snellen, his score which follow, is the record to date.

G. F. Snellen—88, 93, 94, 88, 92, 92, 91, 93, 92, 93—916

A. Hubalek made high ten shot score 97 and won the Armbruster medal.

Massachusetts Rifle Association, Walnut Hill.

A gale blowing from 9 o'clock today, February 5, at the range of the Massachusetts Rifle Association further tested the quality of L. Lewis' new high power .22 caliber rifle, he making 223 on the German ring target. The scores:

Practice match, 200 yards, offhand, German ring target. L. Lewis, 223; F. C. Fitz, 211; M. Weeks, 208; M. Darling, 203; F. Smith, 196.

Pistol practice match, 50 yards—C. F. Lamb, 85, 81, 81.

Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.

We shot our share of a match against Bisbee, Sunday the 23rd, while the Indian dodgers shoot their part on the 30th. We were afraid to delay the shoot through the habit of the California rain storms to always arrive on Sunday and we grabbed off the first dry Sunday we could find.

If Bisbee don't beat us again it will be because their best shots are out of town. Through the strong winds the Bisbeeites have this time of the year they asked the privilege of shooting all the ranges prone and we shot this way. Most of us could do better offhand at 200. Outside Nichols' good score of 49, we didn't class at all on this range.

Conditions called for ten shots per man at 200, 300 and 500 yards, eight men per team. The Bisbee boys asked us to cut out our rapid fire stunt and we did. Why is it that all the civilian rifle clubs back away from rapid fire like a hobo from a pile of wood and a bucksaw? This slow fire gets monotonous after a while but nothing else seems to go. Maybe rapid fire at 3.2 cents per bang runs into money too fast for a civilian rifleman, quien sabe?

Hague hit the slide for 118 and wouldn't speak to anybody going home, except to his wife and that merely to pick a quarrel. Decius, a survivor of the State Rifle Team, came out but didn't shoot in form. We finally totaled 1023, or an average of 42½ per man, which is very much punk.

The usual monthly argument as to who is to have the Offhand Medal came off with eleven near-experts to discuss the question. Conditions, 15 shots offhand at 200 yards, any rifle. This last clause took the bacon for good this time.

C. F. Nichols and Crossman had each won the trophy twice and a third win would give the lucky one of the twain the bauble for keeps. Therefore Andrews and E. D. Nichols were deputed to get the goats of the aforesaid Nichols and Crossman to keep the medal in circulation.

E. D. Nichols shot 64, lower than his 67 that took it last month, his brother C. F. shot 65, while the rest of the field except Crossman and Andrews tagged along in the rear. Andrews got another 65 while Crossman, shooting a new Sauer-Mauser 8 m. m., bored out 68, the highest score ever made for the medal and took it home for good. C. F. had bought a brand new Lyman rear sight for his New Springfield, and had a chalk mark on his coat where the medal was to finally repose and when Crossman grabbed off the bun, C. F. had old friend Gloom looking like a May festival in comparison. Anybody that says the English lovers with the foolish language can't make good guns wants to keep clear of an individual with a foolish smile, wearing our offhand medal and hanging out around Los Angeles.

Andrews decided to rattle the winner after his tenth shot, with four bulls chalked, and standing in the booth, made faces even more foolish than that nature gave him, with the net result of four more bulls for the four last shots in the string.

The match will be kept up and a new medal put up. The old one circulated for ten months before it finally found a permanent home.

Our Glendale range has been rebuilt, new butts put in at both 200 and 500 yards and we now have the best range in the vicinity of Los Angeles—which is not saying as much as one might suppose.

We shot our indoor match Friday night, Fort Pitt being our opponents, and scored 811. We would not mention the score but as long as Jones has it we might as well admit it. Butte scored 926 against Seattle the same night and we want to know what sort of guns Butte used. We have a dark suspicion that the Model of 1903 Gallery Practice rifle is not what it should be at 75 feet, when such old time shots as we had on our team cannot do better than an average of about 40 on the N. R. A. target with one of these rifles.

Anyhow we think we can win one match in six, which is better than our revolver club friends of the same town have done in their little old league.

Bisbee Shoot and Offhand Medal Shoot, January 23.

Team Shoot.

Yards	200	300	300	Tl.
C. F. Nichols	49	42	41	132
G. T. Kellogg	45	41	45	131
R. P. Umsted	43	41	46	130
L. Andrews	45	41	44	130
E. C. Crossman	42	41	46	129
H. Decius	44	43	42	129
H. C. Miles	40	39	45	124
I. F. Hague	43	40	35	118
Team total				1023
Average per man				42½

Alternate.

E. D. Nichols	40	38	35	113

Offhand Medal Shoot.

15 shots offhand at 200 yards, any rifle.

E. C. Crossman	68	S. M. Crawford	62
C. F. Nichols	65	G. T. Kellogg	62
L. Andrews	65	H. Decius	61
E. D. Nichols	64	I. F. Hague	59
R. P. Umsted	62	H. C. Miles	54

N. R. A. Button Scores, 1910 Marksmen Reserve.

Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
H. M. Fletcher	19	18	16	53
Carlie Rollins Hague	20	19	17	56

Practice.

Mrs. I. F. Hague	20	20	

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

A flash-light picture was taken of the Newark Revolver team Thursday night, and when the prints were received French remarked, "Jersey Blues!" they look it; we have lost six of the nine matches, and Providence, R. I., is against us tonight. Cheer up, boys, the worst is yet to come; St. Louis, Smith and Wesson, and San Francisco!

The other members of our club look at us pityingly and can't be induced to substitute; Olmstead too busy, Snellen got sick, O'Hare's duties at the Armory got too strenuous for him to leave, and Graff has a new baby to walk the floor with nights, instead of pacing the gallery trying to quiet his nerves enough to face the league targets. Is it any wonder we look careworn? We shall have to call in Dr. Hudson to prescribe something besides nitro solvent for this bunch. How we can shoot after the league match is over! Grandpap Ryder fell in a heap the other night, and when we hastened to him, he weakly pointed to his returning target and there was a 95. Jackson let out a yell as a 91 faced him in practice, and French pulled his face into a smile as a 93 showed up. "Now why can't we do that in the matches," he remarked.

Pistol and Revolver Scores, 20 Yards.

Hinn	79	81	82	87	87	90
McGurk	78	80	83	86	86	
Nichols	82	85	86	89	91	90
Jackson	79	80	82	84	87	91
Ryder	80	81	83	86	87	87
French	81	85	85	89	90	91

Rifle Scores, 25 Yards.

Schultz	225	229	232	
Ryder	228	231	236	
Hinn	230	234		
French	240	246	246	247

AT THE TRAPS.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

March 23-24.—Jewell, Ia, Gun Club. W. S. Hoon, secretary.
March 25—Exeter, Ont., Caanda. Exeter Gun Club, W. Johns, 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 1-2—Watertown, Wis. Watertown Gun Club, Ben H. Rieck, Secretary
May 3-5—Hutchinson, Kans. Kansas State Tournament under the auspices of the Hutchinson Gun Club. C. T. Rankin, secretary.
May 3-5—Columbus, Ga. The Interstate Association's Fifth Southern Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager. Pittsburg, Pa.
May 11-12—Camden, Arkansas. Camden Gun Club, J. P. Wright, Secretary.
May 11-12—Columbus, Ohio. Columbus Gun Club, Lon Fisher, Secretary.
May 17—Pillow, Pa., Gun Club. J. A. Bingaman, secretary.
May 18-19.—Galion, O., Gun Club. U. E. Campbell, president.
May 24-26—Des Moines, Iowa. The Interstate Association's Fifth Western Handicap Tournament; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
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 15-16—St. Albans, Vermont. Vermont State Trap Shooters League Tournament under the auspices of the St. Albans Gun Club. A. S. Head, President.
June 16-17—Charleston, W. Va. West Virginia State Tournament under the auspices of the Charleston Gun Club. Dr. Gwynn Nicholson, secretary.
June 21-24—Chicago, Ills. The Interstate Association's Eleventh Grand American Handicap Tournament, on the grounds of the Chicago Gun Club. The amount of added money at the G. A. H. Tournament will be announced later. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
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-manger, Pittsburg, Pa.
August 2-4—Seattle, Wash. [illegible] 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.

ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.

JAMES A. DRAIN, PRESIDENT.
E. M. DRAIN, SECRETARY
FRANK J. KAHRS, TREASURER.
1502 H STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

$3.00 a Year. **10 Cents a Copy.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

United States and Mexico—One Year, $3.00; Six Months, $1.50; Three Months, 75 cents.
Canada—50 cents a year additional.
Foreign countries—$1.00 a year additional.
A subscription can begin at any time; payable invariably in advance.
The trade supplied through the American News Company and its branches. Washington News Co., local distributors.
The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the world.

ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising space furnished on application to this office.

REMITTANCES.

Remittances may be made by Express Money Order Draft, Postoffice Order, or Registered Letter.
Postage stamps will be received in part payment for subscriptions, for the convenience of remitters, but must be of the denominations of One or Two Cents ONLY.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks, postoffice and express orders payable to ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING CO., 1502 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

B. F. Wilder	86					
M. Hays	87	86	85	85	82	
J. L. R. Morgan	89	88	86	85	84	84
E. Schnitzler	89	89				
G. O. Miller	91	84	83	81	80	
R. F. Criado	83	80	78			
Dr. J. R. Hicks	90	88	87	85		
E. G. Soel	84	84	83	82	81	81
P. Hanford	89	89	87			
Dr. C. T. Adams	80					
G. Grenzer	85	80				
J. E. Silliman	91	89	86	84		

25 Yard Rifle.

H. M. Hope	247	246	245	245	245	
	244	244	244	243	243	
Dr. W. G. Hudson	249	248	248	248	246	246

WINNER OF THE PINEHURST SHOOT.

The Pinehurst mid-winter handicap attracted the usual string of expert shots this year. Dr. Culver, of New York, carried off the laurels from a field of keen competition, scoring 94 out of 100 from the 18-yard mark. He shot a Smith gun with the Hunter one-trigger attachment.

A GOOD SCORE WITH PETERS.

At Point Pleasant, N. J., January 26, Mr. Neaf Apgar, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, scored 189 out of 200, winning second general average.

GOOD WORK WITH DEAD SHOT.

A few recent scores which appear to be a perfect procession of winnings for Dead Shot Smokeless follow:

N. Y. A. C. Amateur Championship, won by George S. McCarty, score 98 out of 100. 1909 yearly average made by Mrs. Ad. Topperwein, exhibition and registered tournament targets, shot at 13,210, broke 12,381—93.72 per cent. The official highest world's record won by Chas. G. Spencer. The Interstate Association annual report of 8092 registered tournament targets shot at. Mr. Spencer broke 8325, an average of 97.20 per cent.

Pinehurst Country Club, January 19-22, 1910, won by J. R. Taylor, score 386 out of 400. Sunny South Handicap, Houston, Tex., January 24-29, 1910, won by D. G. Barstow, score 94 out of 100.

Shootoff 24 out of 25. A careful observer comparing the list of all the major tournaments throughout this country will note those using the powder holding the world's record or 565 straight are always among the winners. You cannot buy better or use a more dependable load during 1910 than Dead Shot smokeless.

MAXIM SILENCER

You know by now beyond any question the

MAXIM SILENCER IS A SUCCESS.

In a large caliber, high-power rifle it reduces the recoil more than one-half, cuts down the sound, destroys concussion, and does not affect accuracy.

It adds more to the modern rifle than the magazine did to the single loader.

Hard to believe, at first, that a Silencer doubles the pleasure and effectiveness of your rifle, but trying will convince you.

In the small calibers, notably in the .22, it practically annihilates sound so you can shoot anywhere without disturbing anyone, even in the house.

Anyone can fit a silencer to any standard make of .22 caliber rifle in two minutes' time. It is only necessary when ordering a silencer to tell us the make and model of the rifle, and whether it has a round or an octagon barrel.

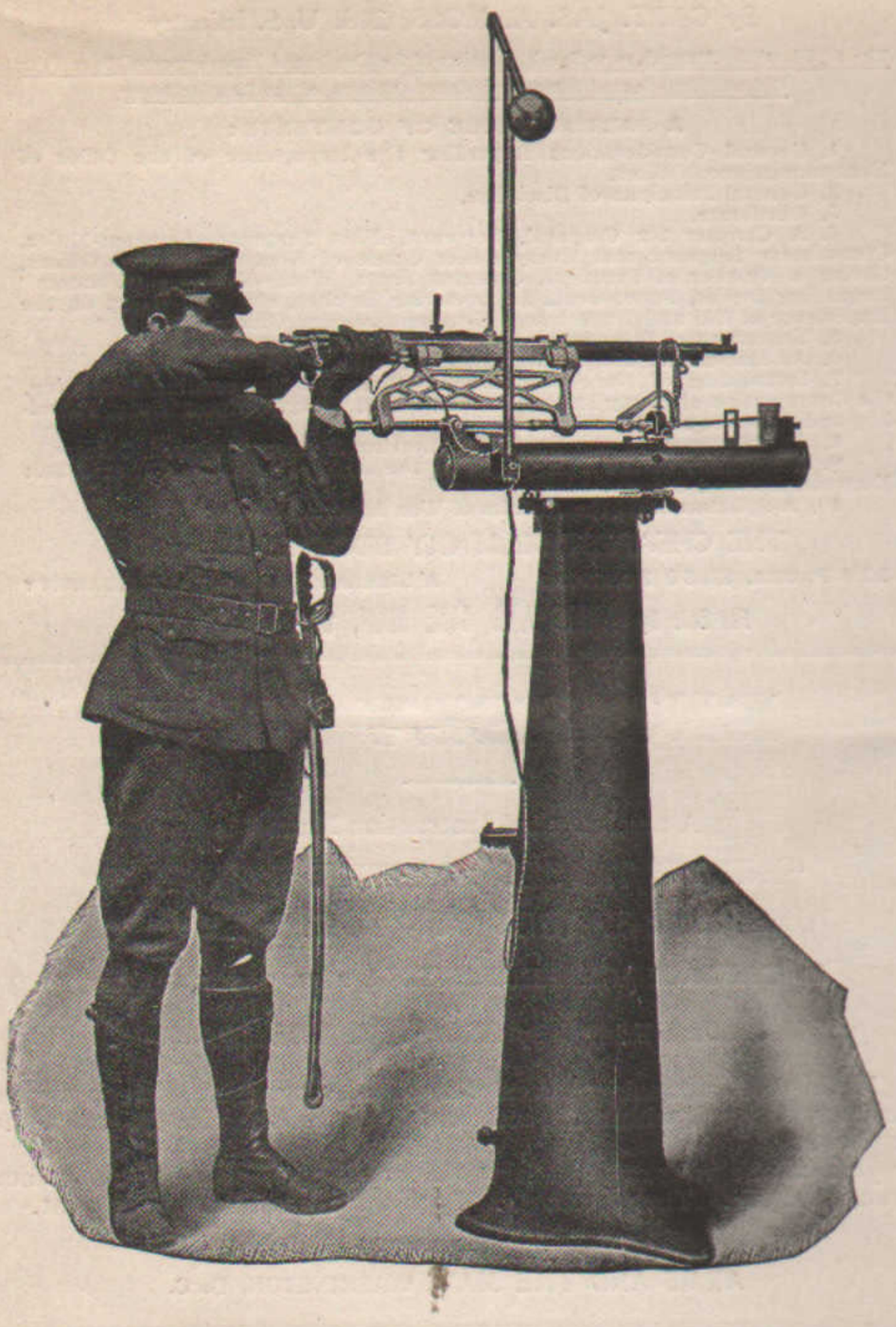
Write for catalog if you have time, or if you are in a hurry tell us what you want and leave it to us.

Maxim Silent Firearms Company

Room 820, Thirty-eight Park Row NEW YORK

Branch Office: 717 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

European Representative: Hart O. Berg, 32 Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris



Accepted as the most efficient system of instruction in rifle practice existent.

THE SUB-TARGET RIFLE MACHINE

SUPPLIED TO

31 GOVERNMENTS THRUOUT THE WORLD

And may be secured by the National Guard or Organized Militia thru the Adjutants-General from the War Department upon requisition.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

SUB-TARGET GUN COMPANY

216 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

1 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK **29 CHARING X ROAD, LONDON**

21 RUE ROYALE, PARIS **TIENTSIN, CHINA**